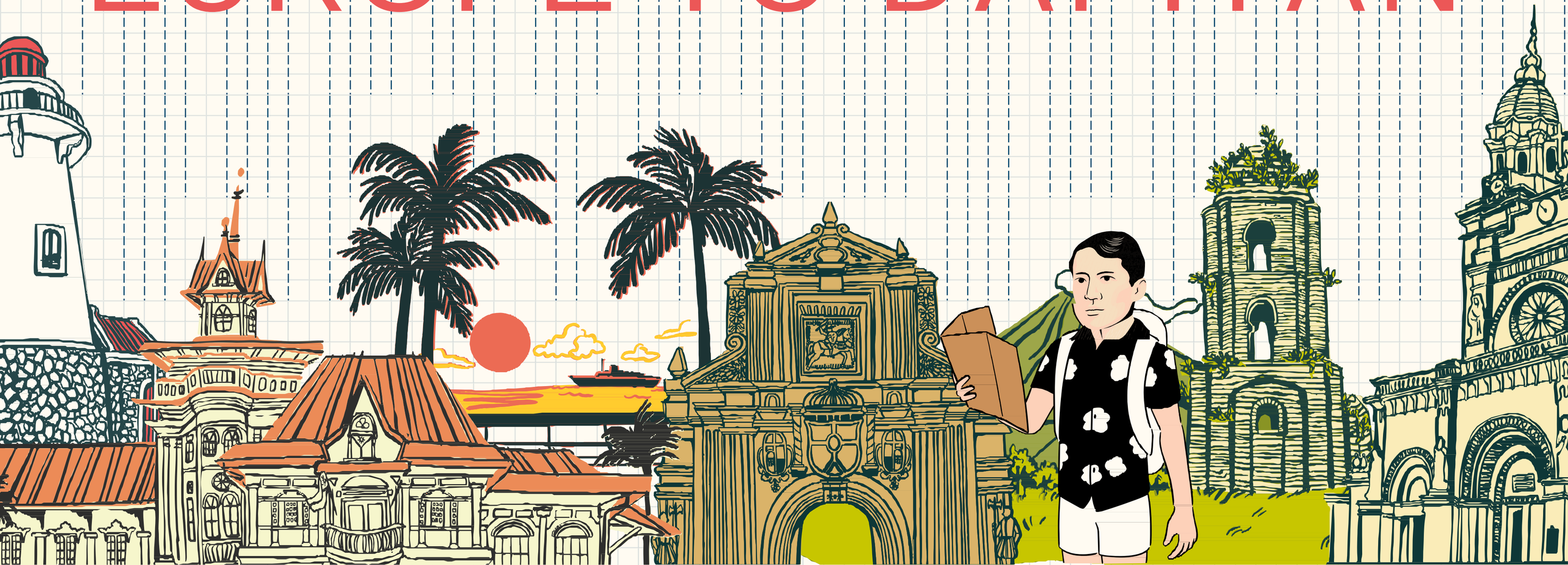
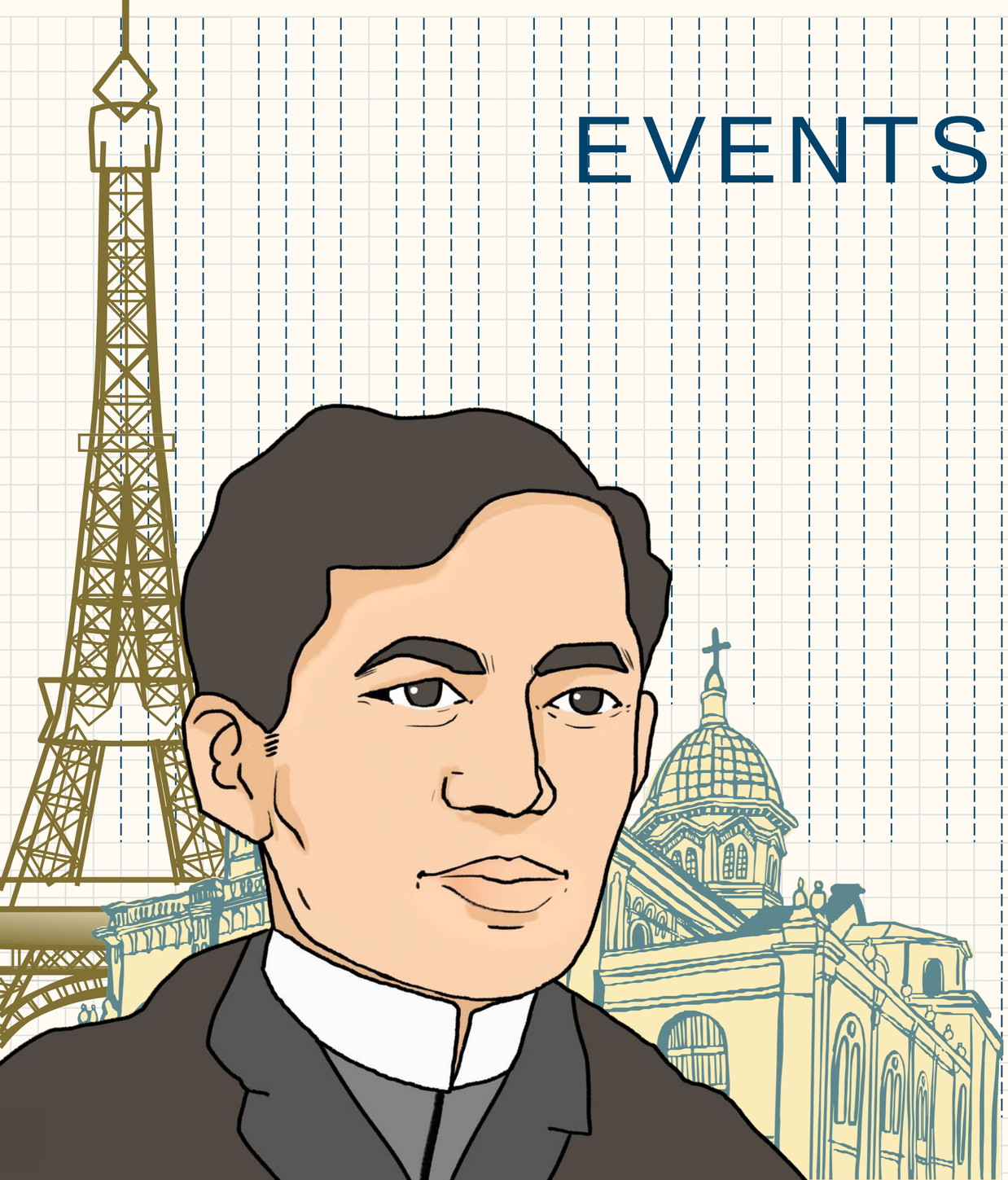
Life and Works of Rizal

EUROPE TO DAPITAN



EVENTS BEFORE DAPITAN



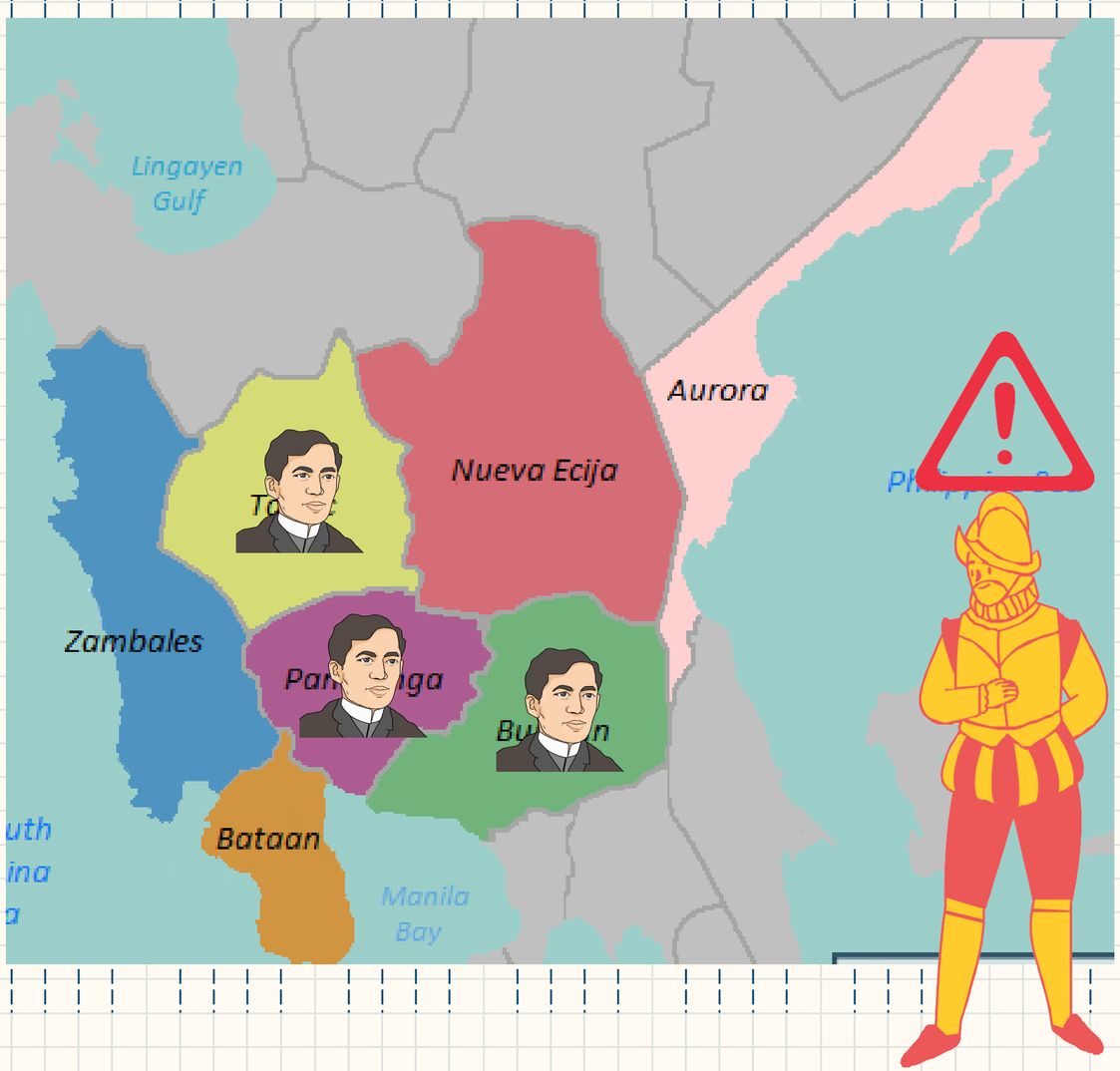
- Rizal went back to the Philippines from 1887 to 1888. After that, he left for his second sojourn in Europe from 1888–1892. At this point, he has already ingrained himself into the reformist movement, and has published his second novel. However, the Spaniards and even colleagues in the reform movement now see him as a sore figure.
- Rizal wanted to return to the Philippines to prove his detractors wrong, establish La Liga Filipina, and work on the North Borneo project. He had written two letters already about the potential repercussions of his actions.
- He was allowed to return to the Philippines via a one-way passport. The Spaniards ensured that he would never leave the country and that he was not naturalized as a German citizen.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

ARRIVAL IN THE PHILIPPINES

- On June 16, 1892, Jose Rizal arrived in Manila from Hong Kong aboarding the steamer Don Juan.
- He was accompanied by his sister, Mañebog Lucia Rizal-Herbosa.
- Jose Rizal sought the attention of Governor Despujol for two (2) reasons:
  - **North Borneo Project**
  - **Ask for Absolution for his family members**

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN



ARRIVAL IN THE PHILIPPINES

- Other itineraries of Rizal consists of:
  - Visitation and Trip to the provinces of Malolos, San Fernando, Bacolor (municipal in the province of pampanga), and Tarlac.
  - Initial meeting with Apolinario Mabini, Andres Bonifacio, Tmoteo Paez, Pedro Serrano, Ambrosio Salvador, and Deodato Arellano to express his purpose to establish La Liga Filipina.
- The arrival of Jose Rizal alerted the Spaniards due to his popularity. This raised some attention to his every move and some sent spies to look after his itineraries.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

START OF LA LIGA FILPINA

- On July 3, 1892, He founded the well known reform movement called La Liga Filipina in Tondo, Manila.
- Jose Rizal had already started planning his motion to establish La Liga Filipina while he was in Hong Kong. Moreover, the purpose of the movement are discussed as follows:
  - To unite the whole archipelago into one compact, vigorous, and homogenous body;
  - Mutual protection in every want and necessity;
  - Defense against all violence and injustice;
  - Encouragement of instruction, agriculture, and commerce; and
  - Study and application of reforms.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

START OF LA LIGA FILPINA

- Elected members of the movement,
  - **President**: Ambrosio Salvador
  - **Fiscal**: Agustin de la Rosa
  - **Treasurer**: Bonifacio Arevalo
  - **Secretary**: Deodato Arellano

- After the arrest of Jose Rizal, the organization became inactive until it was revived through the efforts of Domingo Franco and Andres Bonifacio. Apolinario Mabini became the secretary of the Supreme Council. Upon his suggestion, the organization decided to declare its support for La Solidaridad and the reforms it advocated, raise funds for the paper, and defray the expenses of deputies advocating reforms for the country before the Spanish Cortes.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

DETAINMENT OF RIZAL

- In an earlier request by Governor Despujol, Jose Rizal went back to Malacanang for another meeting.

- Four days after the organization'sfoundation, he was arrested on four grounds.
  - Publishment of anti-church/catholic and anti-friar books and articles.
  - Confiscated the possession of handbills known as Los Pobres Frailes.
  - For dedicating his work, El Filibusterismo, to GOMBURZA.
  - Criticism of the Catholic religion.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

DETAINMENT OF RIZAL

- He was detained and deported to Mindanao. Jose Rizal was detained in Fort Santiago for nine (9) days before being transferred to Dapitan on July 15,1892.

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Europe to Dapitan (1892 – 1896)

A. The founding of the *La Liga Filipina* on July 3, 1892 at the house of Doroteo Ongjunco at Ilaya St. Tondo, Manila
B. On July 15, 1892 Rizal was exiled in Dapitan

In Dapitan:

1. Rizal described it as "… a district that lacks everything…"

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN

- On July 17 ,1892 - Rizal arrived in Dapitan and was handled by Captain Ricardo Carnicero. Rizal choose to stay in Carnicero's House and they become good friends. Rizal have his freedom and was only required to report once a week.
- On August 26, 1892 - Captain Carnicero's Birthday, Rizal made a bust and composed a poem for him as a birthday present.
- On May 4, 1893 - Carnicero was replaced by Captain Juan Stiges. In the beginning, he was a sterner as compared to Carnicero, but after a few weeks he restored the privilege of Rizal under Carnicero.
- In 1896, - Carnicero returned, at this time he was newly married. Rizal was allowed to live with his family in his house in Barrio Talisay.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN - INTERACTIONS WITH THE CHURCH

- **Fr. Antonio Obach** reactively offered Rizal to live at his house, provided that he publicly retracts his heretical beliefs. Rizal refused, instead choosing to live with Carnicero.
- The Church tried to persuade him to change sides with them, but to no avail.
  - The Jesuits sent **Fr. Francisco de Paula Sanchez** to entice him to return. They debated on several matters, which includes the **presence of God**, and the **judgment of one's belief in God.**
  - He also kept a scholarly correspondence with **Fr. Pablo Pastells**.
- Rizal as a mason **still continues to attend mass** every Sunday.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN -COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

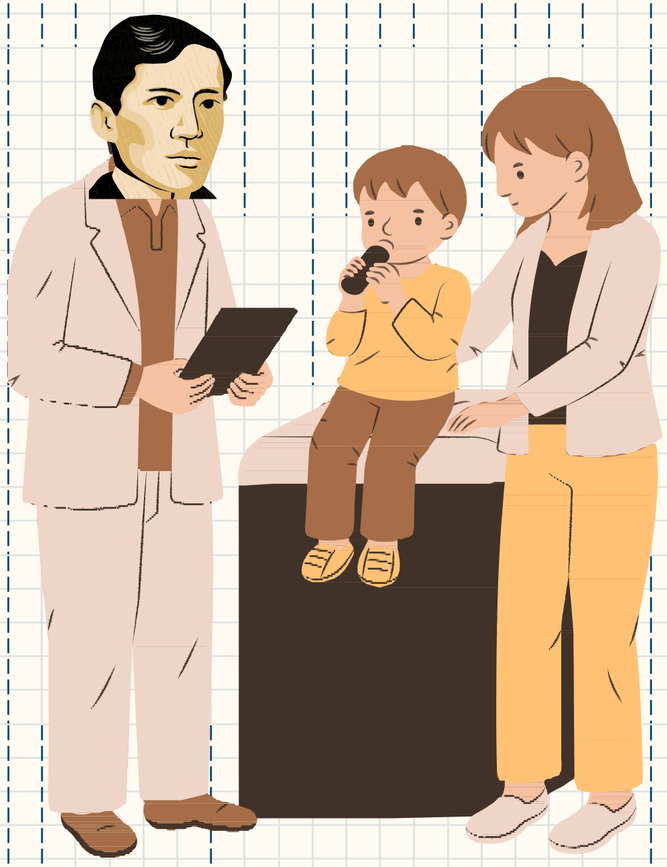
- Rizal improved the community in Dapitan.
  - He helped clean up and beautify the Plaza.
  - A gazebo was erected where bands can play at night.
  - Rizal and Fr. Sanchez constructed a map of Mindanao and Sulu in front of the Dapitan Church.
  - He established a local school and did not charge tuition fees
  - He developed a curriculum that emphasized balanced development
  - He taught arithmetic, English, Spanish, history, industrial work, nature study, and morals.
  - He also included fencing, wrestling, and other sports in PE training. He also encouraged his students to partake in boxing, wrestling, swimming, arnis, and boating.
  - Rizal composed a poem, "Himno a Talisay" (Hymn to Talisay).

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN - LAND SURVEYING

- As a holder of a title in land surveying, Rizal helped construct a waterworks system in Dapitan.
- Rizal also built a small dam built with rocks and burned coal to accumulate water to be used for irrigation.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN



EXILE TO DAPITAN - PRACTICE OF MEDICAL FIELD

- Rizal had a thriving medical practice and his patients came from as far as Luzon and Hongkong.
- Rizal gives free medicine to his patients.
- For the third time, Rizal operated on his mother’s eyes.

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN - LOVE LIFE OF RIZAL

- Rizal fell in love with Josephine Bracken an eighteen-year old step daughter of George Taufer.
- After a whirlwind courtship, Rizal proposed to Josephine Bracken. But Taufer resented Rizal, due to Taufer's irreversible eye condition.
- Rizal and Bracken tried to get married under the Catholic Church but had difficulties securing the benefit of matrimony due to his masonic beliefs.

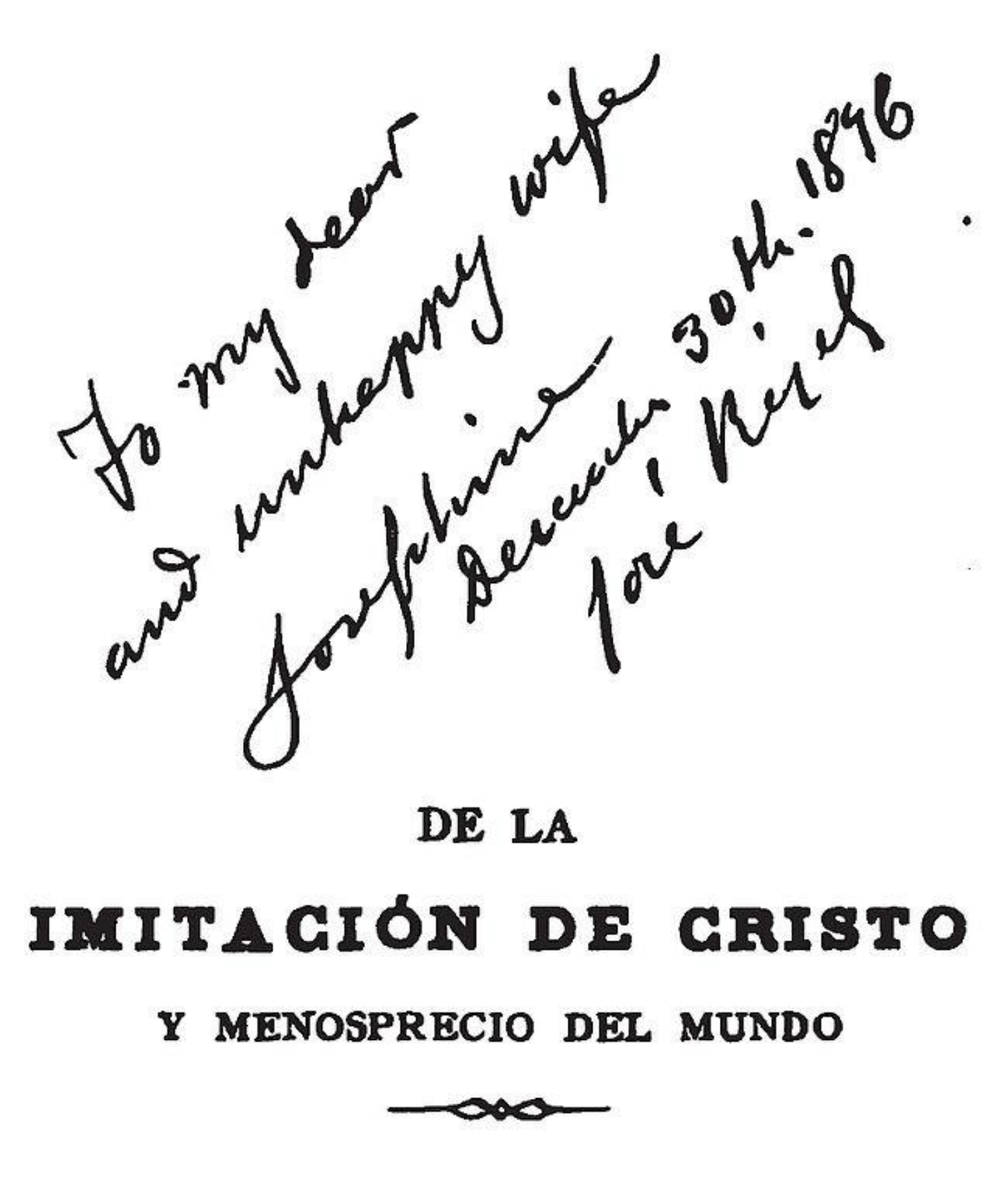
JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN - LOVE LIFE OF RIZAL

- Rizal's relatives were suspicious of Bracken considering she might be a spy commissioned by the friars.
- Rizal and Bracken lived together without the benefit of matrimony. Josephine was pregnant with Rizal's child, unfortunately she suffered a miscarriage when the baby was in its eight month. The baby boy lived only for three hours, and Rizal named him Francisco.

Last touch of European love

- He met the 18 year old Josephine Bracken when Josephine arrived in Dapitan accompanying her blind step father Mr. George Taufer
- Mr. Taufer was against the relationship of the two saying Rizal will take away the only "eyes" he had
- Rizal's family was against as well in their relationship, because of Josephine's suspicious background
- Fr. Obach refused to marry them unless Rizal retracts from Masonry
- They did not live happily ever after.....



Rizal as an agent of change in Dapitan:

"My life passes peacefully and monotously! To kill time and to be able to help a little the inhabitants of this place, I have become a merchant."
Rizal to his Family

"I am going to tell you how we live here. I have a square house, another hexagonal, another octagonal – all made of bamboo, wood, and nipa. In the square one my mother, my sister Trinidad, a nephew, and I live. In the octagonal my boys live – some boys whom I teach arithmetic, Spanish, and English - and now and then a patient who has been operated on. In the hexagonal are my chickens. From my house I hear the murmur of a crystalline rivulet that comes from the high rocks. I see the beach. The sea where I have two small crafts – two canoes or *barotos*, as they call them here. I have many fruit trees – mangoes, lanzone, guayabanos, baluno, nanka, etc. I have rabbits, dogs, cats, etc. I get up early - at 5:00. I visit my fields, I feed the chickens, I wake up my folks, start them moving. At 7:30 we take breakfast – tea, pastry, cheese, sweets, etc. Afterwards I treat my poor patients who come to my land. I dress and go to the town in my *baroto*, I treat the people there and I return at 12:00 and take lunch. Afterwards I teach the boys until 4:00 and I spend the afternoon farming. I spend the evening reading and studying"
Rizal to F. Blumentritt

"I have established a commercial company here. I have taught the poor Mindanao folk to unite for trading so that they may become independent and free themselves from the Chinese and thus be less exploited…. Fortunately the company is prospering; and the poor Dapitan folk are becoming active and satisfied." Rizal to F. Blumentritt

"With respect to what Abelardo may have, you can be right, so that hydrotherapy is not contraindicated. It would not be bad in my opinion to give him something of strychnine, but one must know how to administer it"

"The medicine for ringworm (*tinea flaba*) is *Pomada antihereptica* to be applied after washing the skin with soap and water"

"Tell Silvestre that I do not see the indication of pilocarpine, for I cannot examine his vision from here. But if his sickness arises from paludism, I advise him to take arsenic, beginning with ten drops daily of Fowler's arsenical liquor and increasing by two every day until 30 drops."

"Concerning your toothache may be you have been given a medicine containing mercury. You can tell this if your mouth waters. Buy lozenge of chlorate of potash you gargle with the water of boiled areca nut."

"I have very many patients who come from different towns and now I have my lands dotted with little hospital-houses"

"Here I have become half physician, half businessman" Rizal to F. Blumentritt

"…but I am very sorry to see so many twisted things and not to be able to remedy, for there is no money or means to buy instruments and medicine. Here a man fell from a coconut tree and perhaps I could have saved him if I had instruments and chloroform on hand. I perform operations with the little that I have. I treat lameless and hernias with reeds and canes. I do the funniest cures with the means available." Rizal to Jose Ma. Basa

I have also my own collection of seashells of more than 200 species, already classified and arranged. Do you want it? How much would they give me for it? They are all shells of the district of Dapitan." Rizal to A.B. Meyer

Draco rizali (a flying dragon), *Apogonia Rizali* (a small beetle), and *Rhacophorus Rizali* (a rare frog)

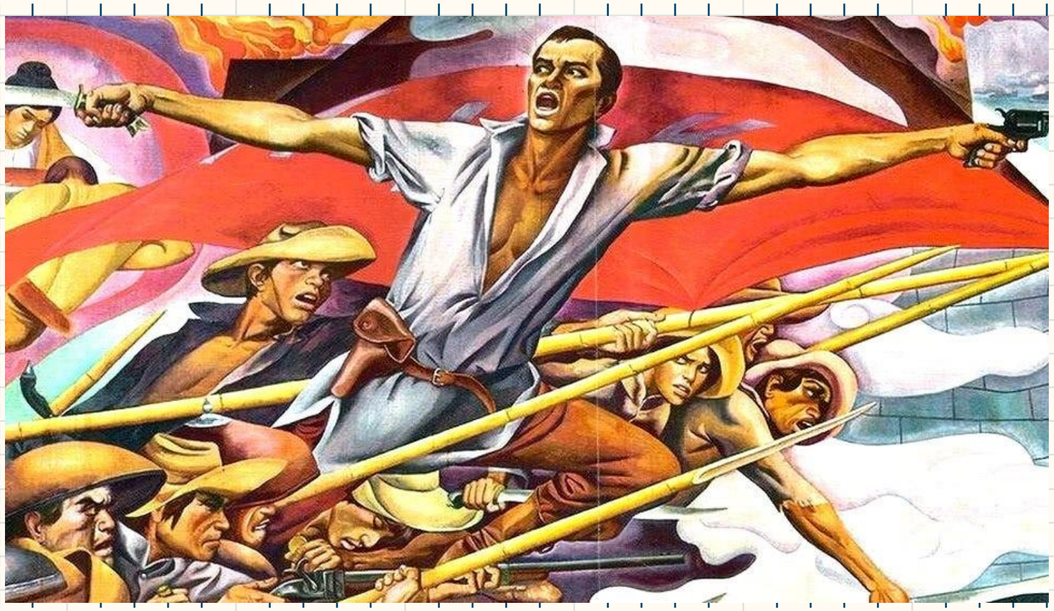
"I try to write to you in various languages because here I speak with no one in these tongues and I am forgetting them. Thanks to our friend A. B. Meyer I have German books.
Rizal to F. Blumentritt

"The French, English, Dutch, and German linguists are very much interested in you. They are asking me how you are there, how they treat you, and if they accord you the distinction that a man of so much talent and reputation in the learned world of Europe deserves."
F. Blumentritt to Rizal

JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN - RIZAL AND VALENZUELA

- Rizal had many visitors in Dapitan, including Florenciano Namaan, a spy tasked by the friars to kill Rizal.
- On June 21, 1896, another visitor named Dr. Pio Valenzuela, was tasked by Andres Bonifacio to seek advice regarding the planned revolution against the Spaniards



JOSE RIZAL IN DAPITAN

EXILE TO DAPITAN - RIZAL AND VALENZUELA

- Rizal resented the revolution due to numerous reasons:

1. The revolution that the Katipunan was preparing for was futile and nonsense.
2. The revolution would only plunge the country into a bloody conflict.
3. A revolution should have the support of the rich and the middle class who would provide money and weapons.
4. If possible, the revolution should be led by Antonio Luna.

- Valenzuela returned to Manila and met Katipunan Supremo Bonifacio.

THE END OF DAPITAN EXILE

ASKING TO BE RELOCATED

- He considered his exile as nothing but **Golden Cage**
- **Wrote to Ferdinand Blumentritt** when he heard the news about Spain needing physicians.
- **December 17, 1895 -** he wrote a request to **Governor General Ramon Blanco**
- **July 1, 1986 - received a letter** from the Governor General Ramon Blanco accepting his offer.
- **July 30, 1986 - the letter reached Dapitan**

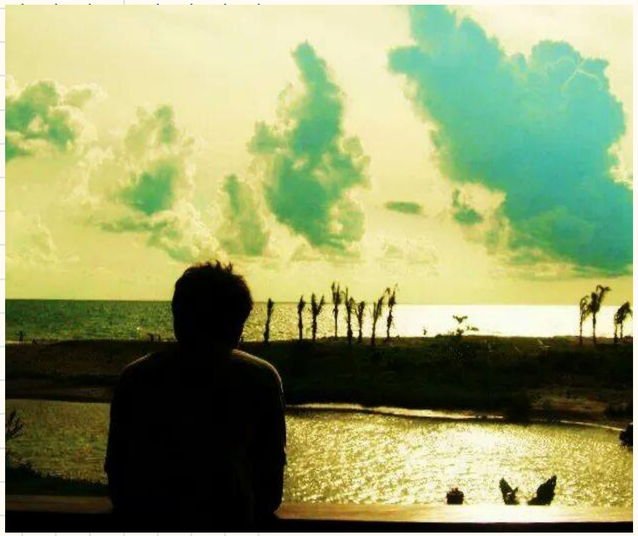
THE END OF DAPITAN EXILE

ASKING TO BE RELOCATED

- July 31, 1896 - Rizal's Exile in Dapitan ended

Rizal leaves Dapitan

-He wrote an emotional poem titled ''Canto del Viajero''
-on July 31, 1896 Rizal left Dapitan; he burned down his house, sold off his properties and gave a piece of land to his trusted workers
-as Rizal was about to leave that night of July 31, the Dapitan folks wept for they considered Rizal as a cherished neighbor and a good friend. They send off a band for Rizal playing a funeral piece while the ship sailed away



"Vé, viajero, no vuelvas el rostro,
que no hay llanto que siga al adiós;
Vé, viajero, y ahoga tus penas,
Que el mundo se burla de ajeno dolor."

"Begone, wanderer! Look not behind you
nor grieve as you leave again.
Begone, wanderer: stifle your sorrows!
The world laughs at another's pain."

excerpt from Jose Rizal's "Canto del Viajero"
translated by Nick Joaquin

THE END OF DAPITAN EXILE

ASKING TO BE RELOCATED

- Stopover:
  - Dumaguete
  - Cebu
- In Dumaguete, he had dinner with his former classmate, **Judge Herrero Regidor**
- In Cebu, he made a successful operation

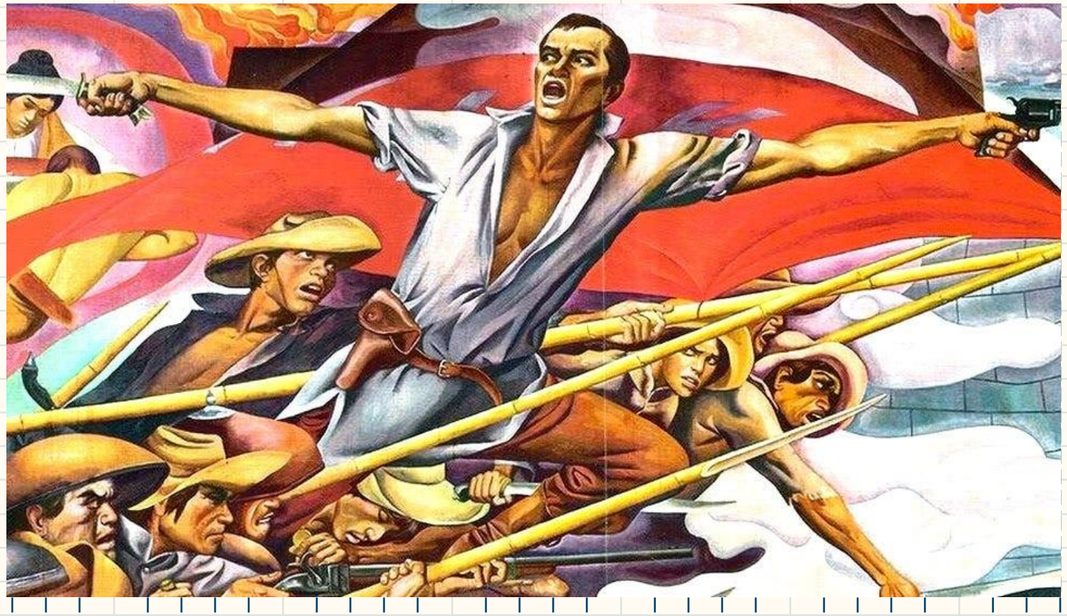
THE END OF DAPITAN EXILE

ASKING TO BE RELOCATED

- August 6, 1896 – arrived in Manila Bay and the ship to Spain already left (Isla de Luzon).
- Rizal was not allowed to land in Manila
- Katipunan attempted to rescue him but he declined
- Rizal remained aboard Castilla from Augsut 6 to September 2, 1896. And sailed off to Spain aboard Isla de Panay.

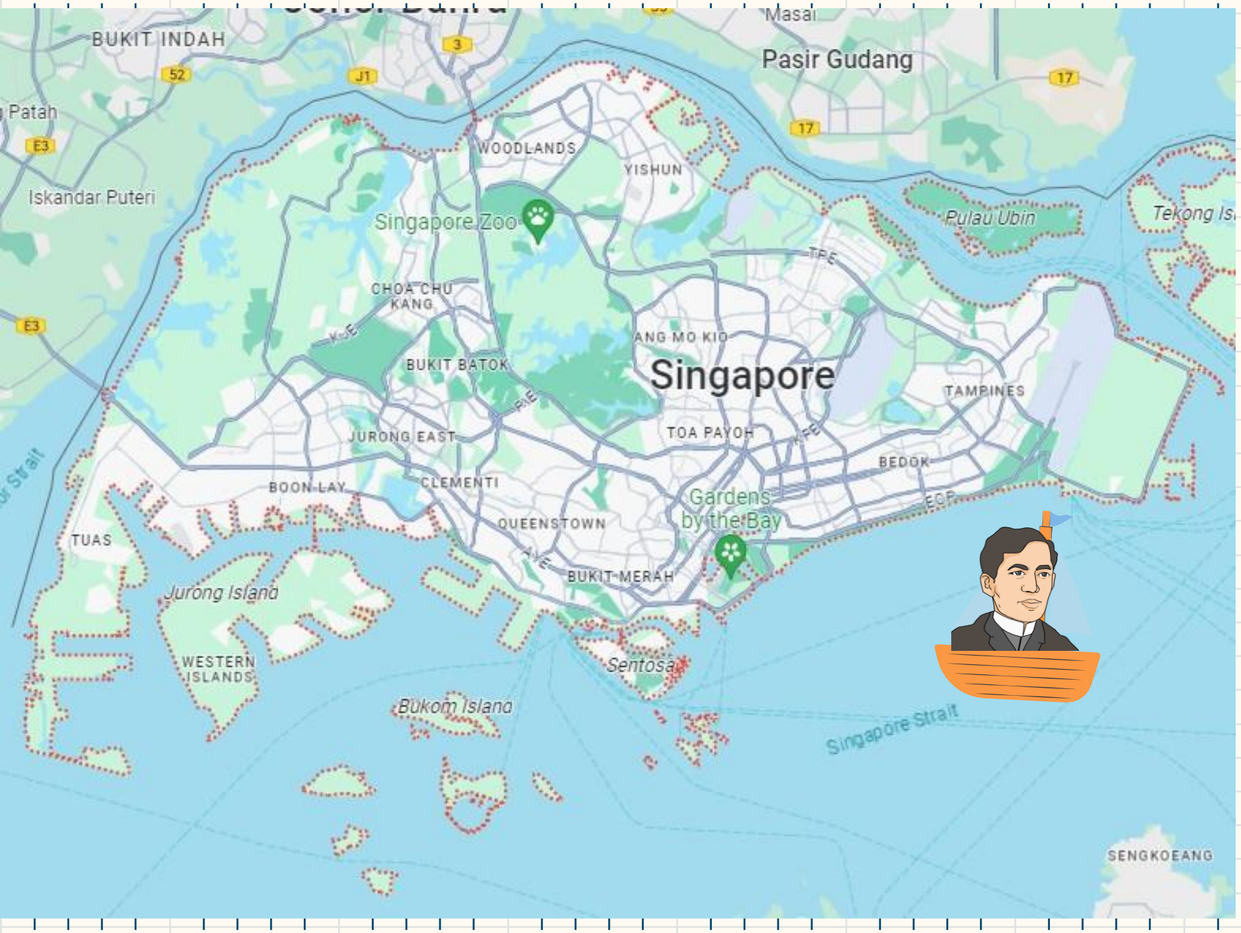
THE END OF DAPITAN EXILE

ASKING TO BE RELOCATED



- August 19, 1896 – Katipunan was finally discovered
- August 23, 1986 – Philippine Revolution finally broke out
- Rizal was involved in the hostilities according to chismis
- Despite the events, Rizal received letters:
  - From Governor Blanco wishing him happiness
  - And a letter of recommendation for Gen. Marcelo de Azcarraga

THE END OF DAPITAN EXILE



ASKING TO BE RELOCATED

- Ship made a stop over in Singapore
- Don Pedro Roxas and his son asked Rizal to jump ship