

# philippine studies

Ateneo de Manila University • Loyola Heights, Quezon City • 1108 Philippines

---

## Traces of Rizal

Leo A. Cullum

*Philippine Studies* vol. 9, no. 3 (1961): 531—532

Copyright © Ateneo de Manila University

---

Philippine Studies is published by the Ateneo de Manila University. Contents may not be copied or sent via email or other means to multiple sites and posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's written permission. Users may download and print articles for individual, noncommercial use only. However, unless prior permission has been obtained, you may not download an entire issue of a journal, or download multiple copies of articles.

Please contact the publisher for any further use of this work at [philstudies@admu.edu.ph](mailto:philstudies@admu.edu.ph).

<http://www.philippinestudies.net>  
Fri June 30 13:30:20 2008

But the effort taken to cultivate eucalyptus trees is well rewarded. The trees are good looking. They are also hard, durable, resistant to insects. They make good lumber—though not for fancy carpentry, since they are fibrous. Some trees are lemon-scented, others exude a fragrance like that of balsam. And of course, the tree is medicinal.

Although used for fumigations against a great variety of insects, it is itself not immune to a certain kind of disease. An ash-gray growth on its leaves (produced by *Botrytis cinerea*) causes its leaves to dry up and fall. The disease is prevented by draining the soil to prevent excessive humidity. Nitrogenous fertilizers tend to foster excessive foliage, which in turn would favor the growth of the disease. The experts recommend irrigating the soil with a mild solution of copper sulphate and ammonia.

PAULO MUO

## *Traces of Rizal*

Dapitan, where José Rizal spent four years as an exile, is naturally full of his memories. Recently through the kindness of Father Antonio Hamak, parish priest of Dapitan, two slight traces of Rizal's sojourn have been brought to my attention. Both are of the year 1896. The first is a will which begins as follows:

In the town of Dapitan the 23rd of January, 1896, I, Don Francisco García Marcos, Supervisor of Finance of this province, native of Guadix, married, 57 years of age, before neighbors of this town, Don Cosme Borromeo y Galán, Don José Rizal, Don Antonio Miranda, and Don Mariano Hamoy, write my last and definitive will in the following clauses.

The testator then goes on to distribute his property, his first allocation being P100 to Father Vicente Balaguer, S.J., the parish priest of Dapitan, for funeral expenses. He also left money for Masses for his mother, himself and the poor of the town. He provided for friends and a faithful servant; left a gold chain and silver watch to be melted down to make a key for the tabernacle of the church at Dumaguete; and gave instructions concerning certain outstanding debts. He left his staff of office, his gold ring with a diamond and his revolver to a friend for a remembrance. He concludes:

This is my complete will which I declare I have made in full and sound judgment, and in truth thereof I sign with the witnesses here present: Francisco García—Cosme Borromeo—José Rizal—Antonio Miranda—Mariano Hamoy.

The other trace of Rizal is a much briefer document but more precious in that it is signed by him. The writing is almost illegible but can nevertheless be made out. It reads:

Declaro haber cedido a Celestino Acopiado el terreno que ocupan en Pook de mi propiedad comprado de Juana Tabogok.

Julio 31, 1896,  
J. Rizal

These two documents are not in themselves important but they furnish an insight into the activities and the circle of friends and acquaintances of Rizal at Dapitan the year of his death. It is not unlikely that these documents are already known. If so they will be no news to Rizalistas, though others may find some interest in them.

LEO A. CULLUM