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A Checklist of Documents on Gomburza from the Archdiocesan Archies of Manila

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A Checklist of Documents on Gomburza from the Archdiocesan Archives of Manila

CARLOS QUIRINO

By kind permission of His Eminence, Rufino Cardinal Santos, we were able to go through the Archdiocesan Archives of Manila (AAM) kept at the San Carlos Seminary in Makati to make a list of the documents on the three martyred priests, Fathers Mariano Gomes, José A. Burgos and Jacinto Zamora, the centenary of whose deaths the nation observed last February 1972.¹ Because Father Pedro Pelaez preceded these three in the struggle for the secularization of parishes in the Philippines, we have included him in our list, together with a couple of references to Fathers Mariano Sevilla and Pedro Dandan who were also involved in the affair.

The documents are kept in separate bundles, according to various subject matters, within certain dates; but a researcher has to go through every document in each bundle to find out about the particular subject he is interested in.

The archives include the records of the Manila archdiocese dating back to three centuries ago; however, the majority refer to the last two hundred years. The earlier ones are in a very poor state of preservation, either eaten by termites or book-worms; while the later ones, specially those written on *papel catalan*, or better grade foolscap, are still legible and intact. Some 15 per cent of the bundles refer to marriage cases, the *Obras Pías*, and baptisms. The rest fall under a score of headings pertaining to archdiocesan affairs, including witchcraft. Incidentally, documents regarding the Dominican Order were transferred to the archives of that order some years ago, while the retraction

1. Father Bernard Agcaoili, parish priest of San Bartolomé in Malabon, Rizal, is the archivist.

of Rizal is being kept in the vaults of the Philippine Trust Company for safekeeping.

A search of the archives revealed that about 219 documents referred to Gomes, 117 to Pelaez, 52 to Burgos and only 16 to Zamora. Most of the papers were of a routinary character, as a perusal of the following list will show. We will take up only the more important documents found in the archives in the succeeding pages.

MARIANO GOMES DE LOS ANGELES

There has been a mistake in fixing the age of this presbyter. Rizal, in writing the dedication of his *El Filibusterismo* in 1891, said that Gomes was 85 years at the time of his execution. Antonio Regidor,² in an article appearing in *Filipinas Ante Europa* in 1900, believed he was in his eighties; while the French traveler Edmond Plauchut,³ who wrote an account of the Cavite Mutiny of 1872, said he was 70. Actually, Gomes was 72 years old when he was garrotted: in his report to the Archbishop on January 20, 1850, he placed his age at 50 and said he had been a priest for 21 years. Again in the archdiocesan annual report for 1864, he was listed as being 64 years old. The date furnished by Gomes' nephew, Marcelino, to Prof. E. Arsenio Manuel⁴ that Father Mariano was born on August 2, 1799, is undoubtedly correct.

His family name has been written by historians with a "z." This is a mistake. He always signed his name as "Mar Gomes de los Ang" (for Angeles), followed by the customary rubric, undoubtedly to differentiate him from Fray Mariano Gomez of Cavite town, and another native cleric by that name who was the curate of Cabuyao, Laguna. There is no "z" in the Tagalog alphabet, and Father Gomes probably preferred to use the "s."

2. Antonio Ma. Regidor, "A los Martires de la Patria," *Filipinas Ante Europa*, Madrid, 28 de Febrero, 1900, pp. 67-78.

3. Edmond Plauchut, "La Algarada Caviteña de 1872," a reprint of the Spanish translation of an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1877, first appearing in *La Solidaridad*, Feb. 15, 1892.

4. E. Arsenio Manuel, *Dictionary of Philippine Biography*, (Quezon City, 1955), Vol. 1, p. 195.

That he was well-versed in Tagalog is supported by a document in the Archbishop's *Libro de Oficios* for 1853, when Fray José Aranguren reported to the Governor General that Gomez [sic] was "a cleric of sufficient learning and very intelligent in the Tagalog idiom." The Bacoor curate had reviewed the manuscript of "Salita ng Buhay na danaana [sic] ng Principe Constante sa ciudad ng Grecia," probably an imitation of Francisco Balagtas' famous "Florante at si Laura," and found "that aside from its lack of utility, this manuscript may give the impression — which because of its incoherence and little truth in its passages — that it is very far from fulfilling its objectives; much less does it fulfill the requisites of the most mediocre of novels of customs; it has the drawback that if placed in the hands of Tagalog youths of one sex or the other . . . there will take root in their tender hearts beliefs in enchantments and other fabulous pagan stories . . ." Needless to add, the manuscript was refused a printing license.

Gomes' name first appeared in the Archbishop's lists in 1826, when he was listed in the annual report as "Mariano de los Angeles", the "*cura ben*" (*cura beneficiado* — beneficed curate) of Bacoor, Cavite, with Saturnino Panganiban as his coadjutor. The friars occupied the parishes of Cavite proper and Imus, while the seculars held the rest of the 10 parishes: Porta Vaga, San Roque, Cavite Viejo (now Kawit), Bacoor, Silang, Indang, Maragondon, Santa Cruz de Malabon (now General Trias), San Francisco de Malabon (now Tanza) and Naic.

The royal decrees of March 9, 1849 and September 10, 1861 alarmed the secular clergy in the archdiocese because of the 42 parishes held by them, mostly in the greater Manila area and in Bulacan, Pampanga, Bataan, Cavite and Laguna. They were ordered to turn over 27 to the regulars or friar orders. Bacoor was one of them. Upon the death of the native incumbents, the parishes would have to be given to the Recollects and the Dominicans. Naturally, the seculars led by the Spanish creole, Pedro Peláez, a high dignitary of the Manila archdiocese, vigorously opposed the transfer as iniquitous and unfair. Why, argued these native clergymen, should Cavite and the richer parishes of the archdiocese be singled out, when there were so many

vacancies in the Cebu and Iloilo dioceses that could very well have been given to the friars? And why Bacoor? Was it because Gomes had generously given to the cause of secularization, raising money to protect their interest at the court in Madrid? By 1863, when Pelaez died, the parishes of Cavite Viejo, Carmona, Imus and Indang were being administered by the regulars.

Gomes became curate of Bacoor on June 2, 1824, according to his nephew Marcelino, upon the death of Fray Cecilio Bosta; and on May 12, 1844, he reported to the Archbishop that, as the new acting Vicar Forane of Cavite and successor to Fray Lázaro Salustiano, he had taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Isabel II who had reached the age of majority and had succeeded to the Spanish throne. Undoubtedly, Peláez, who was the capitular secretary (*secretario capitular*) had a hand in his appointment. Three years later, Gomes reported to Peláez that he had taken the oath as permanent Vicar before Presbyter Domingo Dayrit of Cavite Viejo, the oldest secular in the province. He had been named to that position on September 23, 1846. In his letter to Peláez, Gomes expressed his fear that "lack of ability might possibly anticipate my true ineptitude," and asked to be relieved "at the first opportunity from a task which I would make all possible attempts to fill."

The more than 200 communications to and from Vicar Gomes for a period of about 28 years prove that he performed his duties zealously, and that he was not averse to resigning from his position out of *delicadeza* as shown by his offer to be replaced in 1867 over a dispute with the friar parish priest of Indang concerning the deposit of parochial funds. His offer, needless to add, was not accepted.

His last reports to the archdiocese were dated January 19, 1872, for on the following evening the mutiny at the fort of San Felipe in Cavite proper took place. His arrest must have taken place several days later. Perhaps to free the archdiocese of possible complicity, or to save him from being involved, the ecclesiastical governor, Reverend Candido Oreta, issued an order on January 30 to Gomes stating: "We believe it convenient that for the better service of the church, you live separately from that

parish, and fix your residence elsewhere in that province or wherever you deem best." But, of course, it was much too late.

Three days after the executions of Gomes, Burgos and Zamora, Fray José Varela of Imus was named Vicar Forane, and directed to check on the funds of the vicariate and its parishes, and "in case of shortages" to "secure it from the estate of the late Father Mariano or to whom it might correspond." Fray Juan Gomez, an Augustinian, and parish priest of Bacoor, asked that he be authorized to sign baptismal, death and marriage entries which his predecessor had not done in the record books of the parish for one reason or another. The church clerk, Benigno de Guia, claimed that he was the one signing the entries, and that Gomes merely added his rubric. What could have been the reason for this oversight from a cleric who was so punctilious in his duties?

PEDRO PABLO PELAEZ

While Gomes was a native Filipino, with perhaps a mixture of Chinese or Japanese blood from many generations back, Zamora, a Spanish mestizo, and Burgos, three-quarters Spanish, Peláez was a full-blooded Spaniard. Like Archbishop Miguel Lino Espeleta he was a creole. His father a peninsular, had been the *alcalde mayor* of Laguna, while his mother was a creole of Spanish parents. His championing the cause of the seculars, the native clergy, arose from a deep-seated conviction rather than from racial lines, which makes him a true hero of the Filipinos.

He was born in Pagsanjan, Laguna, on June 12, 1812, and entered Letran College in Manila under a scholarship because of lack of money due to the death of his father years earlier.⁵

Peláez' name first appears in the archbishop's archives in 1831 in a letter of his own handwriting sent to the cathedral Dean and *Provisor*, or ecclesiastical judge: "Don Pedro Peláez, ordained with the tonsure and student of Santo Tomás; in discharge of my conscience, with the understanding not only by the expurgations of Spain and that of Rome that deviations from the

5. Manuel Artigas y Cuerva, *Los Sucesos de 1872* (Manila 1911), p. 52 (footnote). Gregorio Zaide, *The Philippine Revolution* (Manila 1954), p. 9 (footnote) differs slightly on the dates of the degree won by Peláez.

Holy Sacrament and others are prohibited; having learned from a reliable source that the student Dña. Rafaela Rodriguez of Santa Isabel has a booklet wherein a litany is said, I am calling the attention of Your Reverence for whatever is deemed most convenient.”

On January 21, 1833, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in theology, according to Artigas, and earned the degree of licentiate on December 3, 1836. He had apparently been teaching at the Jesuit Colégio de San José, for a year earlier he had certified that a certain Crispulo Bernabé de Mesa had studied metaphysics under him. He must have been ordained a presbyter by August 11, 1840, for on that date he reported having said a *Te Deum* for the excellent health of Queen Isabel. He signed himself as a *Licenciado*, while the title of "Doctor" does not appear in his signatures until six years later, when he must have earned that degree in theology some time between 1842 and 1845.

At any rate, in 1841 his name appears as the capitular secretary of the archdiocese, after the demise of Archbishop Juan Antonio Orbigo, and on November 3, 1845, he signed a document as Vicar Forane of Pampanga. His rise in the archdiocese was steady: on December 20, 1845, Governor General Narciso Clavería named him acting *medio racionero*, one of the positions receiving a benefice from the government, which was duly confirmed by the Queen in August of 1846.

When the new Archbishop, Fray José Aranguren, an Augustinian, assumed office, he re-appointed Peláez as secretary of the chapter (*cámara*) and administration. In 1847, Clavería, at the recommendation of Aranguren, named him *racionero* of the cathedral, subject to confirmation by the royal court. The following year, the members of the *cabildo* or governing chapter of the archdiocese informed the Archbishop that they had elected Peláez as *Canónigo Magistral* or Magistral Canon, whose functions consisted of teaching and preaching. In 1855 he was appointed secretary of the chapter, and visitor to the San Lázaro Hospital outside Intramuros.

By 1858, Peláez was listed in the annual report of the cathedral

as "*Canónigo Penitenciario, Examinador Sinodal, Juez Comisario Apostólico, subdelegado de la Cruzadas, y Exactor de Mesadas Eclesiásticas.*"

In the interim between the demise of Aranguren and the assumption of Gregorio Melitón Martínez of the Archbishopric, from April 18, 1861, to May 27, 1862, Peláez governed the archdiocese as Vicar Capitular of the cathedral chapter.⁶ In effect, he was the acting archbishop of Manila. Shortly after the arrival of Melitón Martínez, he wrote to Peláez a touching tribute dated June 12, 1862. "Somewhat freer now and having recovered from the fatigues of my long voyage, whose burdens allowed me to make demands on your kindness to continue in the government of this diocese, I believe the moment has come for me to be able to relieve you of your administration, as in effect I am doing. The confidence your reverence has inspired in me, in harmony with the way you have reciprocated, obliges me to manifest my satisfaction — which explains the choice of the Most Illustrious and Venerable cathedral chapter of this Holy Metropolitan church in electing you as Vicar Capitular during its vacancy. But in assuming from today the episcopal direction of the archbishopric, I do not renounce the cooperation your reverence could lend me for the greater success in the dispatch of ecclesiastical matters. Please accept all my gratitude as a tribute to your signal services, and my apostolic benediction as a token of my affection in Jesus Christ towards your reverence."

Since on June 12th of that year he observed his fiftieth year, the letter must have been the most touching tribute in his religious career!

He was to receive another honor: his appointment, subsequently confirmed by the Queen, as acting Treasurer of the metropolitan church of Manila, and subsequently permanent Treasurer on March 3, 1863. In solemn ceremonies held at the cathedral on April 13, Peláez on his knees made the profession of faith before Melitón Martínez and took the oath of loyalty to the Spanish crown. A distinctive bonnet of office was placed on his head.

6. John N. Schumacher, *Father José Burgos: Priest and Nationalist* (Quezon City 1972), p. 222 (footnote).

Some weeks later, on June 3, during the rites of Corpus Christi at the cathedral, assisted by a dozen prelates, a terrific earthquake destroyed the roof of the edifice, together with the palace of the governor, the *cabildo* of the city and scores of other edifices in and out of Intramuros, and buried him under the debris which took three days to clear.

JOSÉ APOLONIO BURGOS

Although a biographer⁷ of his student days has asserted that Doña Florencia Garcia, mother of Burgos, was a *mestiza*, records in the Archdiocesan archives allude to him as being "the son of Spanish parents," and termed as an "*español*" after he had passed the examinations for vacant curacies in 1864. A close study of the extant photograph of him could attribute the lack of prominent features to the presence of Malay blood in his veins, specially when compared to the picture of Pelaez who was admittedly a creole or *español natural*.

Burgos graduated with a bachelor's degree in philosophy at the University of Santo Tomás in 1855.⁸ He then enrolled in the course leading to a *bachillerato* in theology, and while in the second year must have worked as an assistant to the cathedral's secretary, for the first documents we find about him are dated January 23, 1857, when he indorsed two letters from the parish priests of Cavite to Vicar Forane Gomes of that province. Burgos had not yet taken the first step to the priesthood (*menorista*), although after receiving the diploma in philosophy, on September 15, 1859, he applied for the benefices of a chaplaincy founded by Doña Josepha Garcia Monroy, describing himself as a student cleric and Dean of the students at Letran. He was ordained subdeacon on December 17, 1859.

A month later, he became involved in a college fracas that clearly showed his steadfastness to his principles to the point of courting expulsion. The Dean at Letran was a student responsible for the orderly march of the college, empowered to

7. Fidel Villaroel, *Father José Burgos: University Student* (Manila 1971), pp. 1, 41.

8. *Ibid.* pp. 20-24.

discipline erring students and designate individuals for particular jobs.⁹ Under him was a *Mayor del Colégio* who helped in the discharge of his duties. All these student officers were subordinate to the Rector, who was always a Dominican priest. The incident, obscured by time and hazily described by Artigas,¹⁰ was a riot caused by the designation of a *Mayor* by the Rector outside of the four popular candidates. A demonstration was held, a scuffle ensued, and some students were wounded. An investigation was held, witnesses called, and Francisco García Ortiz, governor of the diocese and Vicar General of Archbishop Aranguren ruled on February 24, 1860, that the eleven ringleaders headed by Burgos be punished by restricting them to their quarters for two months at the Seminary of San Carlos, and that Burgos and his companion Juan Dilag be suspended from receiving further holy orders for a period of six months, and that all of them publicly apologize to the friar Rector.

Some time in the following year, 1861, Burgos was ordained a deacon simultaneously — or approximately so — to his receiving his licentiate in philosophy. He remained in this rank for the next four years, perhaps because he was extremely busy studying for his doctorates in canon law and in theology, and preferred to wait before being ordained a full presbyter. He was already a prebendary of the cathedral and in September of 1863 requested the Archbishop to excuse him from choir duties inasmuch as they conflicted with his studies in the second year of canon law at Santo Tomás. In November of that year, the Archbishop awarded him another chaplaincy: that of Doña Maria Nicolasa de la Torre, which carried a stipend of ₱2,601 a year. He was already working part-time at the archdiocese, and two documents of a routinary character bearing his signature are still extant in the archives.

On September 22, 1864, Archbishop Melitón Martínez announced the holding of examinations for several vacant curacies in the archdiocese. Candidates had to bring their own pen and paper at 7:45 in the morning to the Seminario Conciliar,

9. *Ibid.* p. 9.

10. Manuel Artigas y Cuerva, *Historia de Filipinas* (Manila 1916), p. 497.

books and notes were prohibited, silence had to be observed and papers were to be signed under a pseudonym with the real name in a separate envelope. The examiners were Doctor Ramón Fernandez, Ramón Lavieron, Fray Pedro Parra, Fray Francisco Rivas, the priest Sabas Tejero and Fray José Canagelo. Subjects included Moral theology, Latin and Preaching. Among the questions asked were: What are the rules of human acts? Is it proper to act with a doubtful conscience? A moral case was given: two of three thieves owe the third; they succeed in robbing a wealthy man, one repents and confesses — what must he do to be absolved?

Schoolmates must have expected Burgos to lead the candidates, but instead a surprise was sprung by a hitherto little known presbyter, the 38-year-old chaplain of the Infantry Regiment No. 9 of Isabel II named José Maria Zamora who excelled his namesake Jacinto and Burgos, by nearly four points! Jacinto Zamora of Pandacan, who was then 28 years old and in the second year of his priesthood, came second; while half a point behind was Burgos, listed as a deacon and 27 years old. Burgos was on his way to obtaining two doctorates, while the two Zamoras were only baccalaureates in theology and canon law, respectively. Although the results were unexpected, the assignments to curacies were not: José Maria Zamora, who had been a priest for 12 years, was assigned to the parish of Mariquina; Jacinto, a year older than Burgos and slightly ahead in the examinations, was nominated first parish priest of Manila, and Burgos second. Their parish had jurisdiction over 24,103 persons, and their names appeared in 1864 and in subsequent reports of the Archbishop until 1871.

It is interesting to note that of the 37 candidates for the vacancies (minus two who withdrew) only 22 passed. Mariano Sevilla, one of the leaders in the student demonstration in 1860 and later implicated in the Cavite mutiny, and Presbyter Leoncio Lopez, 48 and 20 years a priest, also passed the test. Lopez was assigned some years later to Calamba, Laguna, and became the spiritual mentor of the national hero, Doctor José Rizal.

The government nominated Jacinto Zamora to the parish on

December 3, 1864, and he took possession on the last day of that year; while Burgos, although nominated earlier on November 26, did not occupy the post until January 16 of the following year.¹¹ The reason for that, as a recent historian suspected, was that Burgos was not ordained a full presbyter until December 17.¹² A document exists which relates that the Vigan cleric took "material possession" of his curacy between 10 and 11 in the morning of January 16, in a ceremony at the cathedral attended by various priests, Spaniards and some *indios*. A similar description for Jacinto Zamora has not been found. Incidentally, in keeping with his modest character, three days earlier Burgos renounced the chaplaincy founded by Mrs. de la Torre on the ground that he was already enjoying benefices on which "he could live decently." Late that year of 1865 he was named *medio racionero* at the cathedral which gave him a seat in the choir and a vote in the chapter. It is evident from these facts that Archbishop Melitón Martínez, seconded by the future Bishop of Nueva Cáceres, Fray Francisco Gainza O.P., his law teacher at the university, began to look upon the young priest from Vigan with favorable eyes.

On May 6, 1866, Burgos was appointed synodal examiner, and in November of that year secretary to the Archbishop on his pastoral visit to the province. The following year, during the festivities honoring the Virgin Mary, he was selected as one of the five secular priests to deliver a sermon at the cathedral. On April 14, 1868, he was invested with the degree of Doctor in Sacred Theology at Santo Tomás; followed by a Licentiate in Canon Law on October 29. On December 2, 1868, only six months before his investiture with the toga of a doctor in canon law, he was named acting *promotor fiscal*, or attorney general, a position which Melitón Martínez said he performed to "our satisfaction."

As ecclesiastical attorney, he passed opinion on scores of cases submitted to the chapter. Among them were the request

11. To be found in the Philippine National Archives.

12. Schumacher, *op. cit.* p. 37.

of Don José Bonifacio Roxas to establish a chaplaincy in Looc¹³ and that of José Maria Zamora against another priest, Antonio Mendoza, both Filipinos. It seems that the topnotcher in the 1864 examinations possessed a choleric temper which he vented on Spaniard and Filipino alike, and there are at least a dozen cases in the Archdiocesan archives testifying to his reputation as a pettifogger.

Early in September, 1871, the Archbishop named Burgos acting Magisterial Canon¹⁴ of the chapter. This was a high honor for the 37-year-old priest from Vigan, and it seemed as if he would emulate and probably surpass the rank reached by Father Pelaez.

During his stint in the archdiocese, Burgos was recorded in the archives four times testifying to his academic excellence, his high moral character, and his loyalty to the Spanish crown: on July 1, 1863; a second time when appointed curate to the cathedral parish; a third time late in 1865; and finally on October 13, 1871. "He is an ecclesiastic of good life and customs (*buena vida y costumbres*)," asserted Melitón Martínez in 1864. The following year, the Archbishop repeated that Burgos "has conducted and conducts himself with the decorous zeal and love of a loyal subject of Her Majesty." Practically the same words were repeated six years later when Burgos was recommended for the Magistral Canon.

The Archbishop's belief in his subordinate's loyalty to Spain did not prevent his execution by the garrote on February 17, 1872. With Governor General Rafael Izquierdo thirsting for blood, all that Melitón Martínez and Gainza could do was to refuse to "degrade" Burgos, Gomes and Zamora prior to their

13. Carlos Quirino, "More Documents on Burgos," *Philippine Studies*, 18, 1 (January 1970), pp. 161-166.

14. One of the four prebends in a cathedral chapter: doctoral, magistral, lectural and penitentiary. Magistral pertained more to teaching, while penitentiary was the canon who had the power to absolve certain cases, or was the president of an ecclesiastical court. A *provisor* was the provider for the archdiocese, while a *racionero* was the prebend who enjoyed the benefice called a *ración*. Peláez, as the *Vicario Capitular*, was the ecclesiastical governor of the archdiocese in the absence of the Archbishop.

execution by defrocking them. After all, in civil and military matters, the Governor General was supreme in the colony.

JACINTO ZAMORA

To this date, historians have not unearthed evidence to implicate Father Jacinto Zamora in the Cavite mutiny, except for a piece of paper that the authorities misconstrued as absolute proof of his guilt. This note said: "Big reunion. Come without fail. Friends will come well supplied with powder and bullets."¹⁵ More of this later.

Jacinto Zamora, son of Venancio Zamora and Hilaria del Rosario of Pandacan, applied for the first tonsure and minor orders in May, 1859, and by September was admitted to the first order. He was a schoolmate of Burgos, Mariano Sevilla and others at Letran and Santo Tomás, where he obtained his *bachillerato* "en ambos derechos." In his written application for the first tonsure, dated June 6, 1859, he traced his parental lineage, that he was a mestizo español, said he had not married any woman or dishonored one, and when asked if he was addicted to the vices of gambling, drinking or concubinage replied "No, thanks to the grace of God."

Some thirteen years later, however, he was a confirmed gambler who loved to play *panguingue*, a native card game popular at that time. After his ordination, perhaps as a subdeacon, he was named coadjutor in Pasig and perhaps in Lipa, for the records show that a certain priest by that name had been sent to Batangas. According to Regidor, Zamora became addicted to the card game while parish priest of Mariquina, before he passed the examinations in 1864, and even became a rabid *aficionado* of cockfights, attending numerous card games in Intramuros and Sampaloc hosted by friar friends. The order for his arrest, said Regidor, was made out in the name of José Maria Zamora, who was notorious as being "anti-Spaniard and against the authorities." Jacinto protested to the arresting officer that he was not

15. Regidor, *op. cit.*, p. 74. Unconfirmed reports say that Fray Villaroel, author of a study of Burgos as a student, has this note in the university archives.

the person alleged in the order, but after finding the "incriminating" note in the drawer of his writing desk, the officer promptly crossed out the first name and inserted his. The fact that Burgos was found and arrested in his residence — for the Vigan cleric was attending to the spiritual needs of a certain Father Laza who was sick in bed at Zamora's domicile — was an additional reason for his arrest.

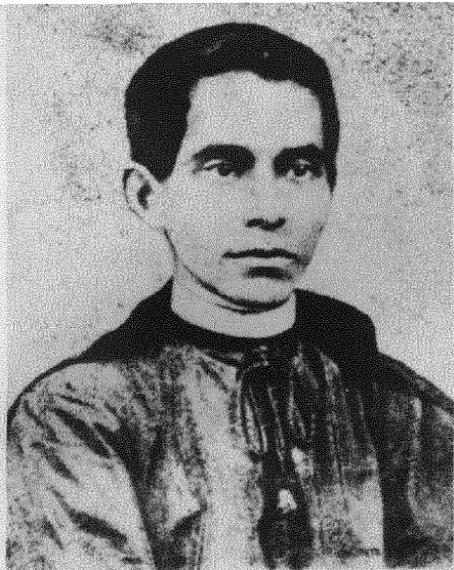
"After the execution of Father Jacinto Zamora," related Regidor, "it was the common belief that there had been an error in persons, and one was executed for the other."

Does this fatal error make of Zamora any less the hero? He was a follower of Burgos, and was one of the native clergy who resisted the encroachments of certain monastic orders; while he might not have played as prominent a part as Burgos and Gomes in the secularization of the parishes, his execution exalted him to martyrdom. And we honor all our martyrs as national heroes.

MARIANO SEVILLA AND PEDRO DANDAN

The service record of the Filipino priest Sevilla appears in the "*Libro de Gobierno*" of Melitón Martínez for 1862–1876. He was two years younger than Burgos, and was apparently not a student of either Letran or Santo Tomás. Although born in Tondo, his parents were natives of Bulacan, Bulacan. He must have studied at the Ateneo and the Colégio de San José of the Jesuits, where he taught in 1867, and where he received his doctorate in theology in 1871. Despite the certification of the Archbishop that he had served "with honor and adherence of a loyal Spanish subject," he was caught in the dragnet spread by the authorities after the Cavite Mutiny and sentenced to exile.

A similar case was that of priests Pedro Dandan and Anacleto Desiderio who were cleared by Rev. Cándido Oreta, the ecclesiastical governor, on February 21, 1872, because "as Your Excellency can see, nothing has been found against the said presbyters." Despite this assurance, civil authorities found them guilty and had them jailed. No wonder that a quarter of a century later, once Emilio Aguinaldo had raised the standard of revolt in



Top left: A retouched photograph of Father Jose Burgos from the original in the possession of Roberto Martinez Jr. Top right: Presbyter Pedro Pablo Pelaez, a Spanish creole and dignitary of the Manila archdiocese, who defended the secularization of the parishes in the islands. Above left: Father Mariano Sevilla, companion of Burgos and Zamora, who was also exiled as a result of the Cavite mutiny of 1872. Above right: Despite being cleared by the ecclesiastical governor of the Manila archdiocese, Father Pedro Dandan was arrested and jailed as a result of the Cavite mutiny of 1872. He was an active revolutionist during the rebellion of 1896. Right: Signature of Mariano Gomes de los Angeles with his rubric. Note the favored use of the Tagalog letter "s" in his family name.

*Dios que a P. R. m.
Bauor y Ferris 14 set
1896. Gomez
de los Angeles*

reducidos



Excmo e Illmo. Sr.

D^{no}. Pedro Pelaez Canonge Penitenciario
en su propiedad y Dignidad de Canonge sustituto del
catedrático de Sagrada Teología en el P. V. respectivo y
miembro honorario y capangue. Que para solicitar la total
compenetración de la Dignidad a que he sido ascendido
de interinamente en virtud de haberse dignado V. E.
proporcionarme al efecto desde tan pronto las expedientes en
virtud de un currum y servicios y para conseguirlos

A V. E. suplicacionmente suplico se me mande expedirme
los, a cuyo fin acompaño las correspondientes docu-
mentos justificativos. Merced que suplico abreviar
de la Segnacion de V. E. D. Manila y Ciudad
20 de 1862.

Excmo e Illmo. Sr.

Pedro Pelaez

As Canon Penitentiary and acting Treasurer of the Cathedral, Father Pelaez asks for credentials so that he might be appointed permanently, dated October 20, 1862.

Don Juan de los Rios Burgos a la Capellania Pontificia
de San Pedro de Manila

Don Juan de los Rios Burgos



México a 13 de Enero

Don Juan Burgos Cuna de esta Capellania
ante V. E. y con el mas profundo respeto a su
santa y ben. que guarda de sus honrosas
y nobilissimas dignidades de su casa de
con el que podia ser de otro modo ha estado
concomitante a sus la comunion de sus de
para cony. y esta exhibi. con de sus
conveniencia por tanto
humbilmente renun. y desista de su
ben. aceptar la renuncia que tiene
con que espera se le conceda de V. E. y
mas rendido a su. Su. guarda a
por muchos años. Manila y Enero 13 de
1865

México a 13 de Enero

Juan Burgos

Burgos, in his own handwriting, renounces the Torres chaplaincy because he had been given the parish of Manila, so that "he can now live decently," dated January 13, 1865.

Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

Cavite, Father Dandan took an active part in the rebellion against Spain. If we today honor Gregorio Aglipay for his militant nationalism, let us not forget that Pedro Dandan was an even earlier champion of Filipinism in the church.

DOCUMENTS OF THE MANILA ARCHDIOCESE
REGARDING FATHER PEDRO PELAEZ.¹⁶

<i>Year</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>
1831	To the Cathedral Dean and Provisor, a letter in his own handwriting as follows: "Don Pedro Peláez, ordained with the tonsure, and student of Sto. Tomás; in discharge of my conscience, with the understanding not only by the expurgations of Spain and that of Rome, [that] deviations from the Holy Sacrament and others are prohibited; having learned from a reliable source that the student Dña. Rafaela Rodriguez of Santa Isabel has a booklet wherein a litany is said, I am calling the attention of Your Reverence for whatever is deemed most convenient. May the Lord preserve your life, Illustrious Excellency, Your most humble subject who kisses your hand, (SGD) Pedro Peláez (rubric)". ¹⁷
1833	Ordination of Peláez to first tonsure and minor orders together with several candidates. ¹⁸
June 26 1835	Certifying that Crispulo Bernabé de Mesa had studied metaphysics under him for one year at the Colégio de San José. ¹⁹

16. Except as otherwise stated, *Asuntos del Cabildo Eclesiástico*, 1845—1859.

17. *Comunicaciones de Vicarios Foráneos y Curas Párrocos*, 1704—1850.

18. *Gob. Ecl. Ordenaciones 1805—1838. Divisorias 1840.*

19. *Documentos Personales*, 1766—1866.

(Peláez, continued)

- August 11 1840 Solemn *Te Deum* for the excellent health of the Queen, Isabel II, her mother and family.
- (no date) 1841 As Secretario Capitular, Licentiate Peláez attests to a grant given by the archdiocese *sede vacante* in 1798 to the Real Mesa de la Santa Misericordia a 10% increase in fees because of the higher cost of living.²⁰
- Dec. 22 1841 Reporting solemnization of a *Te Deum* mass for Isabel II and her sister. (Word "Licenciado" appears before his signature.)
- Aug. 8 1843 Recommends that funds of the Mesa de la Real Casa de la Misericordia be secured by maritime insurance.
- May 22 1844 Transfer of funds of the Real Mesa de la Misericordia.
- Sept. 18 1844 Tribute at the demise of an illustrious brother cleric.
- Oct. 3 1845 Presbyter Francisco Calimbas named acting parish priest of Pilar, Bataan, vacated after the transfer of the Dominican friar parish priest.
- Oct. 3 1845 Signs document as "*Vicario Foráneo Secular de la Pampanga.*"²¹
- Nov. 3 1845 Peláez informs the Vicar Forane of Pampanga that the Vicar General had approved the appointment of an acting priest for Magalang.
- Nov. 25 1845 Certifying that Presbyter Calimbas had passed his examinations for curacy of Silang, Nasugbu and Sto. Tomás with the rating of "*mediano del Tercero.*"²²
- Dec. 20 1845 Gov. Gen. Clavería names Peláez as acting *medio racionero* vice Joaquín Arlégui who

20. *Oficios de Variós Autoridades, Vicarios, etc. 1841-1858.*

21. *Serie 1a Oficio 2, Sec. 3, Arzobispado de Manila, 1845.*

22. *Documentos Personales, 1766-1866.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- had been promoted. The appointment was ratified by the Queen in the Royal Palace in Madrid on Aug. 31, 1846.²³
- Jan. 2 1846 Permission granted to Presbyter José Baltazar of San José, Mindoro, to solicit contributions to finish the construction of his rectory.
- Jan. 27 1846 Indorses the complaint of Presbyter Clemente Ignacio of Santa Cruz, Mindoro, regarding money not turned over to him by the incumbent parish priest.
- March 20 1846 Circular to all parish priests to continue with their licenses until further orders from the Archbishopric.
- March 20 1846 Circular of the new Archbishop Aranguren appointing various officials, and re-appointing Dr. Peláez as secretary of the chapter and administration.
- June 20 1846 Petition of Fray Pedro Carballeyro, O.P. who wanted his papers returned to him after he had been secularized.
- July 15 1846 Denying Fray Pedro Carballeyro plea for exemption from payment of secularization fee.²⁴
- March 17 1846 Circular to all parishes in Manila, Sta. Cruz, Quiapo, San Gabriel, Binondo, and Tondo asking the curates to attend the ceremonies at the Cathedral at 8:30 a.m. of March 19 for the act of possession by the *Cabildo* following the royal decree, because of the vacancy left by Archbishop José Aranguren.²⁵

23. *Reales Títulos 1844—1914.*

24. *Documentos sobre Asuntos Varios, 1768—1888.*

25. *Circulares, nombramientos, oficios etc. 1824—1866.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- Sept. 23 1846 Faculties granted to Presbyter Eloriaga to absolve reserved cases in confession.
- Sept. 30 1846 Peláez, "*doctor en teología, medio racionero interino . . . y Secretario de Cámara,*" informs Archbishop Aranguren that he had received a royal decree confirming his appointment as permanent *medio racionero*.²⁶
- Jan. 24 1847 The Vicar Forane of Cabuyao requests his intercession in extending the license to say mass of Presbyter Agustín Mendoza of Caloocan.
- Feb. 25 1847 Gov. Gen. Narciso Clavería, at the recommendation of Archbishop Aranguren, names Peláez as acting *racionero* of the archdiocese.²⁷
- April 14 1847 Circular letter to Vicar Mariano Gomes that during the absence of the Archbishop in his pastoral visits to Laguna, the Vicar General would take over the government of the archdiocese.
- Feb. 27 1847 Certifying that Crispulo Bernabé de Mesa had been ordained a priest.
- Feb. 27 1847 Certifying that Juan Alfonso had been ordained subdeacon.
- March 20 1847 Certifying that Alfonso had been ordained deacon.
- March 31 1847 Clarification on how the cathedral budget should be prepared.
- June 19 1847 License granting Alfonso the right to hold Mass up to Dec. 8, 1847.
- Aug. 20 1847 Appointment of Calimbas as acting parish priest of Mariveles.

26. *Reales Títulos, 1844—1914.*

27. *Reales Títulos, 1844—1914.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- Nov. 19 1847 On the Royal Order reinstating the *Tribunal de la Rota de la Nunciatura*.
- Dec. 24 1847 Permitting a substitute chaplain for Clemente Eloriaga at the military hospital, and appointing de Mesa in his place.
- Dec. 25 1847 Certifying that Presbyter de Mesa has passed the examinations for parish priest of Boac, Marinduque.
- Nov. 25 1847 Clavería appoints Peláez as *medio raciónero* for Her Majesty, and acting *segundo raciónero* for the archdiocese to succeed Licentiate Pedro Nolasco Elordi.²⁸
- Sept. 13 1847 Informing all parish priests and coadjutors of the archdiocese of the vacancy in Boac, Marinduque, and the holding of examinations to fill it.²⁹
- Nov. 26 1847 Certification in favor of the following applicants to the vacant parish of Sto. Tomás, Batangas, and others: Florentino José de Jesús, Pedro Florentino, Juan Aguirre, Baltazar de los Reyes, Rufino de la Cruz, Marcos Bartolomé, Juan Silvestre, Idelfonso Hocson, Diego de Guevarra, Plácido Paguio, Bernardo Marcelo, José Victorino, Esteban Enríquez, Mariano Miranda, Antonio Mendoza, Juan Pineda, José de Mendoza, Agustín Atienza, Vicente Ruiz, Julián Victor, Luciano Gátus, Clemente Custodio, Mamerito Mariano, Gregorio Mateo, José García, Santiago del Rosario, Clemente Eloriaga, Pedro de Leyba and Julian de Castro.³⁰
- Jan. 20 1848 Ordering the parish priest of Antipolo to appear before the Alcalde Mayor of Tondo.

28. *Reales Títulos, 1844—1914.*

29. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos y Econamatas, 1768—1874.*

30. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos, etc., 1768—1874.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- Feb. 20 1848 Directing Presbyter Ciriaco de los Santos of Sta. Cruz parish to appear before the Alcalde of Tondo to support his declarations in a criminal case.³¹
- April 18 1848 A report to the Vicar General of Manila that a vacancy existed in the chaplaincy founded by Juan Manuel de Herrera due to the death of Presbyter Tomas García.³²
- June 10 1848 Presbyter José Hernandez is granted a permit to hold Mass until June 8, 1852.
- Aug. 5 1848 The cabildo members inform the Archbishop that Peláez had been selected as *Canónigo Magistral*, as no other candidate had filed his application within the date previously announced.³³
- Sept. 22 1848 Certifying that Ambrosio Cobarrubias had been ordained with tonsure.
- Nov. 29 1848 Report to the Vicar Forane of Cabugao that Presbyter José de los Santos had suddenly left Pila for Calamba, and asking that he return to await further orders. Signed with the title "Dr." before his signature.³⁴
- Feb. 22 1849 Appointment of Presbyter Tomás Cordero as coadjutor of Orion, Bataan.
- May 9 1849 A series of letters to parish priests of Dilao [Paco], Pasig, etc. inquiring if there were any impediments to the admission of Victoriano Zapanta, Cornelio Infante and others to minor orders.
- Aug. 22 1849 Letters to Taal parish priest on the ordination of Pablo Mariano, and to Betis, Pam-

31. *Circulares, Nobramientos, oficios, etc. 1824—1866.*

32. *Capellanías, 1700—1913.*

33. *Reales Titulos 1844—1914.*

34. *Comunicaciones de Vicarios Foraneos etc. 1704—1850.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- panga, on ordination as deacon of Plácido Dizon.³⁵
- July 14 1849 Circular about examinations to fill the vacancy in the parish of Cabuyao, Laguna, due to death of its priest.
- Oct. 13 1849 Certification on the personal data of Presbyter Mariano Gomez as a candidate for the parish of Cabuyao.
- Oct. 13 1849 Certification on behalf of the other candidates: Cipriano Cosme, Mariano de San Juan, Januario Duay, Sabino de la Fuente, Gregorio Mariano, Ezequiel del Rosario, Jose Victoriano, Gavino Villareal, Antonio de Mendoza, Fermin de Leon, Benito Samio, Martin de los Reyes, and Martin de la Paz.³⁶
- Jan. 4 1850 Circular to the Vicars Forane for the actual status of the parishes under them, to give an annual report of the age, years as priest, retirement, coadjutors etc. Peláez signs as *Secretario de la Cámara* of the Archbishop.³⁷
- Annual Report, 1851 List of clergymen in the Manila Archbishopric puts Peláez down as "Primero Ra. Grac.o" [Racionero Gracioso] and puts his title as "Dr."
- Annual Report, 1851 Peláez is listed in the annual roster as "Racionero 10½." Cavite has 12 parishes with 10 curates and 16 coadjutors.
- Annual Report, 1853 Peláez moves up as "*Medio Racionero 1^{no.}*"
- Annual Report, 1858 Peláez is listed as "*Canónigo Penitentiario, Examinador Sinodal, Juez Comisario Apostolico, subdelegado de las Cruzadas y Exactor de Mesadas Eclesiasticas.*"³⁸

35. *Gob. Ecl. Ordinaciones, 1849-1850.*

36. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos y Economatas, 1768-1874.*

37. *Catálogo del Personal Eclesiástico, 1762-1859.*

38. *Catálogo del Personal Eclesiástico, 1762-1859.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- Sept. 9 1853 Peláez, who signs as Prebend of the cathedral, asks the Archbishop for his credentials to entitle him to promotion from the royal court in Madrid.³⁹
- March 27 1854 The Queen in a royal decree names Peláez for the *ración* made vacant with the promotion of Joaquín Arlegui.
- June 8 1854 Peláez acknowledges receipt of the royal decree and presents himself before the Archbishop.⁴⁰
- June 17 1854 Appointment of Peláez by the Queen as "medio raciónero" of the Cabildo, noted in the Archbishop's book of decrees.⁴¹
- Sept. 25 1854 Dr. D. Pedro Peláez is named one of the three examiners for curates.⁴²
- Jan. 9 1855 Gov. Gen. Crespo informs the Archbishop that Peláez had been named by the Queen as *Canónigo Penitenciario* in view of the refusal of the position by Sebastián Moron of Spain.
- Aug. 31 1855 With the renunciation by Manuel Peralta of the office of secretario capitular, the cabildo members elect Peláez in his place.
- Sept. 1 1855 The appointment of Peláez, "Canónigo Penitenciario" (Canon Penitentiary), as Secretario Capitular in the place of Manuel Peralta.⁴³
- May 9 1855 The appointment of Peláez as visitor of the San Lázaro Hospital, Extramuros, together with a justice of the Supreme Court.⁴⁴

39. *Cartas de Varios Eclesiásticos, 1851—1857.*

40. *Reales Títulos, 1844—1914.*

41. *Libro 3º de Oficios de ... José Aranguren 1855.*

42. *Exámenes para provisión de Curatos, 1849—1876.*

43. *Libro 3º de Oficios de ... José Aranguren, 1855.*

44. *Libro de Gobierno: Informes 1851—1889.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- Jan. 2 1856 Requesting that greater respect be accorded the Cabildo.
- April 25 1856 Requesting a change in the route of religious processions.
- June 18 1856 Expressing gratitude of the Queen to the Cabildo during the feast of the Immaculate Conception.
- Aug. 22 1856 Peláez certifies that the student Manuel Llamzon had behaved properly.⁴⁵
- March 23 1857 Quarters are provided for a former Governor General and his subordinates.
- March 31 1857 The appointment of Presbyter Mariano Sta. Ana as *secretario de Cámara y Gobierno*.
- Aug. 13 1857 The Queen raises the emoluments to personnel and materials for Cathedral.
- Sept. 11 1857 Solemn Te Deum for the Queen of Spain.
- Jan 29 1858 Recommending a 18% deduction from cathedral's appropriations.
- March 5 1858 Declaring that the term "*empleados*" does not apply to members of religious orders.
- March 5 1858 Royal orders prescribing respect for the Dean and the Ministers of the Tribunal de la Rota de la Nunciatura.
- Aug. 6 1858 Requesting a change in the time of holding vespers due to the heat of sun.
- Dec. 22 1858 Requesting that the Cathedral appropriations be prepared according to previous way.
- Jan. 24 1859 Recommending that the Cathedral take charge of the Novena de Dolores because of lack of funds of Vuestra Orden Tercera.
- March 2 1859 Recommending that capitular sessions be held monthly instead of weekly.
- April 9 1859 Submitting the corrected budget of appropriations for the Cathedral.

45. *Habitistas, 1798—1879.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- May 3 1859 The plantilla of minor ministers and employees, singers and musicians.
- May 14 1859 The new 1860 budget to include salary increases.
- Sept. 14 1859 Recommending that appropriations for the Cathedral be duly prepared.
- Nov. 2 1859 Recommending the purchase of a carpet for part of Cathedral.
- June 8 1859 Appointment of a presbyter to become Sacristan of the Cathedral.
- Sept. 14 1859 Appointment to a vacancy in the choir chaplaincy.
- Jan. 5 1860 Requesting preparations for the 1861 budget.
- Apr. 20 1860 The 1861 budget as corrected is submitted.
- July 12 1860 An offer of the Cabildo of 8% of their salaries to help the Spanish war in Africa.
- Nov. 23 1860 Resignation of the second deputy choir precentor (segundo sochantre).
- Jan. 19 1861 Submission of the 1862 budget as requested.
- June 19 1861 Letter from Fray Romulado, Bishop of Cebu, inquiring if Peláez could send the report of that diocese, inasmuch as he was the ecclesiastical governor of the Manila archdiocese in the absence of an archbishop.⁴⁶
- July 15 1861 Peláez, with the titles of Canónigo Penitenciario, Comisario General de la Cruzada, Examinador Sinodal, and Vicario Capitular Subdelagado Castrence de éstas partes Orientales, names D. Victorino Mañalac as fiscal of the ecclesiastical court.⁴⁷
- Nov. 23 1861 Certificate signed on behalf of deceased

46. *Circulares, Nombramientos, Oficios etc., 1824-1866.*

47. *Cartas de Varios Eclesiásticos, 1857-1863.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- Archbishop José Aranguren, OSA, by Peláez as Vicario Capitular, authorizing the secular priest Vicente Infante of the Manila Archdiocese to hear confessions of both sexes, with certain exceptions, up to Dec. 8, 1863.⁴⁸
- June 28 1862 Archbishop Melitón Martínez appoints Peláez as visitor of the convent of San Juan de Dios Hospital, port of Cavite.⁴⁹
- July 23 1862 Melitón Martínez confers on Peláez, canon penitentiary, powers of visitor.
- July 24 1862 Transmitting to Peláez an order of the Supreme Court regarding the papers of the parish priest of the San Juan de Dios hospital in Cavite.
- Aug. 29 1862 With five others, Peláez is appointed examiner of the Archbishop.⁵⁰
- Oct. 23 1862 Dr. Peláez resigns from his post of visitor after being named acting Treasurer of the Cabildo in Manila.
- Oct. 20 1862 Peláez as canónigo penitenciario and Tesorero interino asks the Archbishop for credentials of his career and services to entitle his confirmation by the Queen. Oct. 22 approved.⁵¹
- Jan. 8 1863 Requesting permission for the Cabildo to sell 3 church lots in Manila.
- Feb. 27 1863 The Governor General transmits to the Archbishop a royal decree dated Dec. 17, 1862, as follows: "For the position of Treasurer of the metropolitan church of Manila, vacant because of the death of D. Juan Zulue-

48. *Documentos Personales, 1864—1877.*

49. *Libro 1^o de Oficios de ... Gregorio Melitón Martínez.*

50. *Libro de Gobierno, Informes 1851—1889.*

51. *Cartas de Varios Eclesiásticos 1857—1863.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- ta, I [the Queen] am appointing D. Pedro Peláez, as canon Penitentiary (Canónigo Penitentiario) and the most ranking (antigua) of that same church."⁵²
- Jan. 5 1863 The Queen in the royal decree names Peláez, as "canónigo penitenciario y el más antiguo de la misma Yglesia", Treasurer of the cathedral in the place of deceased Juan José Zulueta. Gov. Rafael Echague forwards the decree to the Treasury on May 20.
- March 3 1863 Appointment of Peláez as permanent treasurer by royal decree of the Queen of Spain.
- March 26 1863 Peláez requests the Archbishop to be installed as Treasurer, a post he has been occupying in an acting capacity.
- March 3 1863 The Petition of the Engineering Director for a transfer, inasmuch as his work in the Cathedral had been finished.
- March 16 1863 Acknowledging receipt of the information that the Archbishop was going on a pastoral visitation to Silang, Indan and Carmona, and that during his absence Very Rev. Manuel Ma. Gaston, vicar general, would take over as well as the suffragan diocese of Nueva Segovia.
- April 20 1863 Arch. Melitón Martínez certifies that Peláez had fulfilled all the requisites for the position of Treasurer and instructs the Dean of the Cabildo to hold the ceremonies of installation, which take place on April 13. Peláez made the profession of faith and took the oath of loyalty, after which the beret of his position was placed on his head.⁵³
- May 12 1863 Receipt of 10 copies of the Archbishop's

52. *Gob. civil, Reales Ordenes 1861-1868.*

53. *Reales Títulos, 1844-1914.*

(Pelaez, continued)

- June 3 1863 circular based on the Pope's letter.⁵⁴
 Death of Peláez and 8 others in the cathedral because of the earthquake on that day (Corpus Christi). Besides Treasurer Peláez, Licentiate Juan Rojas, Licentiate Felix Valenzuela, Dr. Casimiro Revilla, Dr. Ignacio Ponce de Leon, Dr. Feliciano Antonio, D. Clemente Lizola, *Sochantre* [Precentor] Hermogenes Dandan, and *Sochantre* Bonifacio del Prado perished.⁵⁵
- Aug. 28 1863 The Overseas Minister transmits to the Archbishop the appointment of Felipe Morales Setien, vice-rector of the seminary in Murcia, Spain, as Treasurer to succeed Peláez.⁵⁶

CORRESPONDENCE OF FATHER MARIANO GOMES DE LOS ANGELES OF BACOR, CAVITE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA OR HIS OFFICIALS⁵⁷

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>
Annual Report 1826	List of secular clergy in the Manila diocese puts "Mariano [Gomes] de los Angeles" as "Cura Beneficiado" of Bacoor with Presbyter Saturnino Panganiban as his coadjutor. Parishes were Imus (held by a coadjutor), Cavite, Porta Vaga, San Roque, Cavite el Viejo, Bacoor, Silan, Indan, Maragondon, Tanza, San Francisco de Malabon and Naic. Total of 11½ parishes held by seculars. ⁵⁸

54. *Asuntos del Cabildo Eclesiástico 1861-1879.*

55. *Libro de Gobiernos, Informes 1851-1889.*

56. *Gob. Civil, Reales Ordenes 1861-1868.*

57. Except as otherwise stated, "Vicarios Foráneos y Curas Párrocos," of 1862, 1866-7, 1863-4, 1870-2, 1867-8.

58. *Catálogo del personal Eclesiástico, 1762-1899.*

(Gomes, continued)

- June 11 1828 Regretting inability to recommend transfer of Coadjutor Presbyter Juan Silvestre from Las Piñas to Bacoor out of respect to parish priest of the former town.⁵⁹
- March 5 1829 Reporting the case of Coadjutor Presbyter Pedro Bernal who was dismissed from Pasig by Presbyter P. C. Miranda.⁶⁰
- Aug. 23 1830 Reports that Celestino Lorenzo and Tomasa Javier of Bacoor were living as man and wife without benefit of clergy.⁶¹
- Nov. 20 1831 Requesting for replacement of Pablo Albares as coadjutor because the latter was entering a spiritual retreat.⁶²
- Dec. 17 1832 Requesting intercession in the overdue payment of rental of a building belonging to his chaplaincy.⁶³
- Dec. 21 1838 Remitting money paid by Pedro Gonzales and Antonio Chacon for two houses. (This particular letter was written by Rev. Pedro Reales of the Cabildo to Father Gomes).
- Jan. 2 1840 Rev. Reales to Father Gomes on same matter.⁶⁴
- Feb. 18 1842 In Archbishop's list there were 32 Filipino secular priests in Cavite, including Mariano Gomes de los Angeles. This time the family name Gomes appears, as reported by the Vicar Forane Presbyter Fray Lázaro Salustiano of the Port of Cavite. In 1844 there were 50 Filipino seculars for Pampanga

59. *Capellanías*, 1816—1890.

60. *Capellanías*, 1816—1890.

61. *Documentos sobre Varios Asuntos*, 1830—1844.

62. *Capellanías*, 1816—1890.

63. *Comunicaciones de Vicarios Foráneos y Curas Párrocos*, 1704—1850.

64. *Capellanías*, 1816—1890.

(Gomes, continued)

- Gomes de los Angeles appears, as reported by the Vicar Forane Presbyter Fray Lázaro Salustiano of the Port of Cavite. In 1844 there were 50 Filipino seculars for Pampanga which included some parishes in what is now Tarlac and Bulacan.⁶⁵
- Sept. 27 1843 Asking to be excused from liquidating funds of the *cabeza de barangay* of Cavite Viejo.⁶⁶
- May 12 1844 Certification that he as Vicar Forane and parish priest of Bacoor had taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Isabel II, who had reached majority.⁶⁷
- Oct 23 1846 Circular regarding examinations for vacancy in the parish of Rosario, Batangas, due to the death of its priest.⁶⁸
- Oct 23 1846 Transmitting routine letter to the Vicar General.
- Jan. 15 1847 Letter from Mar. Gomes that he be relieved as Acting Vicar Forane, but instead was appointed permanent Vicar Forane by the Archbishop, a position which, out of gratitude, he was accepting.⁶⁹
- Feb. 4 1847 Letter to Dr. Peláez that he had taken the oath of Vicar Forane before Presbyter Domingo Dayrit of Cavite Viejo. He had been named Vicar on Sept. 23, 1846; expresses his fear that his "lack of ability might possibly anticipate my true ineptitude," and asks that he be relieved "at the first opportunity from a task which I would make all possible attempts to fill."⁷⁰

65. *Catálogo del Personal Eclesiástico*, 1762—1899.

66. *Oficios de Varios autoridades, vicarios, curas* etc. 1841—1858.

67. *Bandos, circulares, oficios*, 1840—1844.

68. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos* etc. 1768—1874.

69. *Oficios de Varios Autoridades, Vicarios y curas* etc., 1841—1858.

70. *Asuntos del Clero Secular, Série la Oficio 7, Secc. 2*, 1841—1858.

(Gomes, continued)

- Apr. 24 1847 Letter on a proposed visit of the Archbishop to Laguna asking permission to allow a very poor young man to marry without paying the fee.
- June 22 1847 Forwarding to the Archbishop 2 volumes said to be heretical in nature.
- Sept. 9 1847 Asking 50 pesos for the repair of the Bacoor Church.
- Sometime in 1847 Information filed by the vicar Presbyter Mariano Gomes de los Angeles of Cavite regarding the "unfriendliness and rudeness" of Mamerto Mariano of Rosario when given an official communication. [8 sheets.]⁷¹
- May 1 1847 Report of Vicar Gomes that a certain Bacoor native could not present the certificate of eligibility to marry due to poverty.
- Sept. 9 1847 Asks permission to spend ₱50 of the church funds for repairs of the [church] edifice.
- Oct. 31 1847 Recommending approval of Presbyter Domingo Dayrit of Cavite Viejo to visit his sister in Pampanga who was in danger of dying.
- March 13 1848 Report that he had sent 20 pesos, 3 reales, 5 cuartos collected from his vicarage for the poor patients in San Juan de Dios hospital.
- May 4 1848 Recommending the coadjutor of San Roque to stay in Santa Cruz de Malabon during his convalescence.
- Oct. 19 1848 Addressed to Dr. Pedro Peláez, secretary of the archdiocese, informing him of the misbehavior of the parish priest of San Roque towards his assistant, Presbyter Remigio Cornelio.

71. *Erección de Pueblos y Parroquias, 1770—1879.*

(Gomes, continued)

- Dec. 22 1848 On the visitation by all Vicar Foranes for inspection of parishes.⁷²
- Nov. 11 1848 Informing the parish priest of Silang that his coadjutor Presbyter Vicente Cruz had been transferred because of complaints against the latter's abuses.⁷³
- Jan. 4 1849 To the Vicar General in Manila, referring to the sale of some properties in Cavite by the parish priest *Calixto Clariza*.⁷⁴
- Jan. 16 1849 Requesting permission for the parish priest of Puerto de Cavite to administer the sacraments in the chapel of S. Juan de Dios, inasmuch as repairs were under way in the church.
- Apr. 26 1849 Reporting that canonical books of Porta Vaga were found in disorder during a visitation after the death of Presbyter Macario Goco, and designation of the acting chaplain Presbyter Clemente Custodio to go over them.
- May 5 1849 On the reassignment of coadjutor Presbyter Benito Gamio as parish priest of Imus.
- July 26 1849 Authorizing Presbyter Ambrosio Villanueva to take possession of San Juan de Dios Hospital in Cavite, due to the infirmity of Presbyter Gregorio Tinio.
- Dec. 19 1849 Requests Fray Guillermo Royo to replace coadjutor Presbyter Benito Samio.
- Dec. 24 1849 Recommending Presbyter Bernardino Tongco as acting chaplain of the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Soledad in the port of Cavite.
- Jan. 20 1850 Vicar Forane Mariano Gomes de los Angeles

72. *Comunicaciones etc.*, 1704—1850.

73. *Circulares, Nombramientos, etc.*, 1824—1866.

74. *Terrenos de Capellanías*, 1840—1857.

(Gomes, continued)

- reports that there were 34 secular priests under him. He was then 50 years old, and had been a priest for 27 years.⁷⁵
- Feb. 5 1850 Requests permission to put a temporary altar in the tribunal where a condemned man was about to be executed in Bacoor Feb. 8.
- May 15 1850 Follow-up of 2 consultations to Dr. Peláez on what funds the parish priests of Santa Cruz de Malabon and Cavite Viejo should use in making the 3 models ordered by the archbishop.
- Sept. 14 1850 Appt. of Presbyter José Gonzales to Silang.
- Nov. 22 1850 Letter from the Arch. suggesting that prayers for rains be recited in Cavite due to the long drought.⁷⁶
- Nov. 27 1850 Approval of his request for casting silver jewelry to adorn the Bacoor church.⁷⁷
- Jan. 7 1853 Informing issuance of circular for requiem masses to be held for the soul of Capt. Gen. of the army Francisco Xavier Castaño.⁷⁸
- Oct. 13 1853 Circularizing the appointment of Joaquin Arlegui as the new Vicar General replacing Ramón Somoza.⁷⁹
- June 22 1855 Archbishop requests Vicar Gomes to have Presbyter Juan Garcia of San Roque appear before him in Manila.⁸⁰
- Feb. 20 1856 Request of the parish priest of Indang to have his coadjutor Bernardo Jayme transferred to Indang.
- March 10 1856 Informing the Archbishop that Presbyter Juan de Buenaventura could no longer serve

75. *Catálogo de Personal Eclesiástico*, 1762—1899,

76. *Comunicaciones* etc. 1704—1850.

77. *Libro de Gobierno Ecco.*, *Informes*, 1851—1889.

78. *Circulares, Nombramientos*, etc. 1824—1866.

79. *Oficios de Varios Personas*, 1815—1898.

80. *Libro de Gobierno, Informes*, 1851—1889.

(Gomes, continued)

- his parish in San Roque, and requesting a substitute.
- March 10 1856 Indorsement of the letter of the gobernadorcillo of San Roque recommending Presbyter Gabino de los Reyes for the post of parish priest as the latter was most acceptable to the people.
- April 5 1856 Acknowledging receipt [of notice] from the Archbishop that Presbyter Reyes had been named parish priest of San Roque.⁸¹
- Nov. 1 1856 Letter to the parish of Maragondon announcing the creation of the new parish of Ternate, independent of Maragondon.
- Nov. 17 1856 Complaint of the Maragondon priest that Ternate was too far to be administered by him.
- Dec. 21 1865 Asking the Archbishop for the records and jewels of the Holy Infant Society, so that they could be administered according to regulations.
- Dec. 27 1865 Asking that one of the coadjutors of Indan be sent to Naic.
- Jan. 1 1866 Repeating a request to have one of the Indan coadjutors assigned to Naic.
- Jan. 4 1866 From Presbyter Apolonio Lugay of San Roque, permission to appear as witness in a criminal case.
- Jan. 12 1866 Presbyter Antonio Gonzales of S. Roque asking for authority to testify in a criminal case against Don Julian del Valle.
- Jan. 12 1866 The Provincial Governor claimed priests needed no permission to be called as witnesses.
- Jan. 13 1866 Request for one more coadjutor in Bacoor due to the advent of Easter.

81. *Exámenes para la Provisión de Curatos etc.* 1768-1874.

(Gomes, continued)

- Jan. 13 1866 A petition from the parish priest of Naic for canonical dispensation for having killed one of the bandits who attacked the tribunal.
- Jan. 13 1866 Gomes tells the priests of San Roque that they should seek permission of their superior before appearing in a court hearing.
- Jan. 13 1866 The Governor said witnesses were notified for the third and last time to appear at this hearing.
- Nov. 14 1866 Report to the Archbishop that Presbyter Felipe Ignacio of Naic had killed a bandit and was suspended from administering the sacraments.
- Jan. 14 1866 Gomes writes to the Governor upholding the opinion of his priests that they could not appear as witnesses.
- Jan. 14 1866 The case is forwarded to Manila.
- Jan. 14 1866 Presbyter Gonzales reports on the three summons of the Governor.
- Jan. 15 1866 Supplementary report of Gonzales to his ecclesiastical superiors.
- Feb. 17 1866 Reporting the establishment of the Holy Infant Society in Ternate.
- March 4 1866 Reporting the installation of Presbyter Salustiano Marcos as curate of Naic.
- June 6 1866 Extending the term of Presbyters Pablo and Rivas of Indan so that they could leave for Tanza.
- June 16 1866 Soliciting dispensation *ad cautelam* for having committed an irregularity.
- July 7 1866 Reporting that Fray Toribio Minguella had taken possession of the Silang parish.
- Aug. 1 1866 Putting up the materials for the construction of the church in Cavite port for bidding.
- Aug. 21 1866 Presbyter José Salea takes over the parish of Carmona.

(Gomes, continued)

- Aug. 23 1866 Refusing to receive the man sent by the Archbishop for lack of notification.
- Sept. 3 1866 On a circular requiring certain persons to appear before Judge Miguel de Herras.
- Sept. 6 1866 Receipt of 16 copies of the Archbishop's circular of September 3, 1866.
- Feb. 8 1857 Report of the Santo Niño parish in Ternate about the stipends received.
- June 1 1857 On the appointment of Presbyter Eulogio Fabian as acting parish priest of the new town of Cardona, which had been segregated from Silang.⁸²
- Aug. 28 1857 Archbishop's decree separating barrio Baton from Maragondon and naming the new parish as Baylen.
- Oct. 14 1857 Acknowledging receipt of the announcement that examinations would be held to fill the parishes of Sta. Cruz (Extramuros), Maragondon and Boac.
- Jan. 19 1858 On the new coadjutor of Imus.⁸³
- March 18 1858 Gomes informs the Archbishop concerning appointment of Presbyter Manuel Jimenez, parish priest of Maragondon.⁸⁴
- June 26 1859 Appointment of Presbyter Baltazar Narvaes as acting parish of Baylen.⁸⁵
- March 17 1860 Certification to the correctness of a baptismal paper.⁸⁶
- Aug. 16 1861 Requiring the holding of thanksgiving masses in honor of the newly born Spanish princess, the daughter of Isabel II.
- Sept. 12 1862 A request for permission to fix the principal

82. *Provision de Curatos*, 1824—1891.

83. *Oficios de Varios Personas*, 1855—1898.

84. *Oficios de Varios Personas*, 1815—1898.

85. *Churches*, 1846—1852.

86. *Oficios de Varios Autoridades*.

(Gomes, continued)

	beam of the church of Bacoor, which was endangering the safety of the edifice. ⁸⁷
Nov. 20 1862	Letters from Dr. Casimiro Revilla, secretary to the Archbishop, acknowledging receipt of confirmation fees, and asking for a schedule of the pastoral visitation.
Nov. 22 1862	
Jan. 15 1863	Minor routine matters.
Jan. 25 1863	Minor routine matters.
Jan. 28 1863	Minor routine matters.
Jan. 30 1863	Minor routine matters.
Feb. 2 1863	Minor routine matters.
Feb. 20 1863	Minor routine matters.
Feb. 23 1863	On Father Pedro Fernandez.
March 1 1863	On Father Juan Garcia.
May 3 1863	Acknowledging receipt of various circulars.
May 3 1863	A memorial of a pastoral visitation of the vicariate.
May 26 1863	The transfer of coadjutor D. Manajan.
June 9 1863	Asking permission to work on a day of obligation as a result of the earthquake on Corpus Christi day.
June 16 1863	From the secretary of the archbishop on the appointment of Father Fray Mariano Sta. Ana as the administrative secretary of the archdiocese.
July 7 1863	Placing the stipend for masses at One Peso.
Aug. 6 1863	Informing the Archbishop that a solemn mass was held in the vicariate for the repose of the soul of the priests who had died during the earthquake of June 3.
Sept. 25 1863	Regarding the missionary who said Mass in Cavite.
Oct. 30 1863	Installation of Presbyter Tomás Noriel as parish priest of Ternate.

87. *Documentos sobre Asuntos Varios, 1768-1888.*

(Gomes, continued)

- Nov. 3 1863 Gomes requires Presbyter Vicente Reig of the port of Cavite to account for ₱941.51 spent in church repairs, but as Reig was succeeded by Presbyter Vicente de Leon, the latter is asked to do the accounting. The Archbishop advises the Vicar Forane to settle the matter as best he could.⁸⁸
- Nov. 5 1863 Accounts of the parish of Mariquina (?)
- Nov. 6 1863 Appointment of Presbyter Salustiano Marcos to the parish of Sta. Cruz de Malabon.
- Nov. 7 1863 Regarding the coadjutor of Maragondon.
- Nov. 8 1863 Appointment of Presbyter Pedro Fernandez as coadjutor of Biñan.
- Annual Report 1863 The Archdiocese of Manila reports that Cavite province had a population of 113,466 with 26,242 tributes; Imus 15,237 and 3,606 respectively; Bacoor 12,692 and 2,933; Cavite Viejo 6,603 and 1,592. Cavite Viejo, Carmona, Imus and Indan were under the friars — Recollects and Dominicans respectively. There were 27 native priests and 4 friars. Cavite is exceeded only by Manila, Pampanga and Bulacan provinces in the number of its secular clergy.⁸⁹
- Feb. 9 1864 Remitting the list of the dead for each of the 16 parishes under Gomes.
- April 15 1864 Presbyter Dámaso del Rosario of Tanza asking permission to stay in Bataan.
- April 15 1864 A report that the cholera epidemic in Naic had been controlled.
- June 15 1864 A petition to the Archbishop to order all parish priests of Cavite to hold public

88. *Libro de Gobierno, Informes 1851—1889.*

89. *Catálogo de Personal Eclesiástico, 1762—1899.*

(Gomes, continued)

- prayers to induce rain, in view of drought that periled the palay harvest.
- June 15 1864 A request of the Naic priest for an assistant in view of the cholera epidemic.
- July 19 1864 The Archbishop transfers the coadjutor of Rosario, Presbyter Apolonio de los Reyes to Nueva Ecija.
- July 22 1864 Receipt of the notification that examinations for curacies would be held in Manila in September of that year.⁹⁰
- July 26 1864 A question requesting clarification whether army chaplains residing within the parish are subject to the authority of the Vicar Forane.
- July 30 1864 Information that Presbyter Florencio Tuazon had replaced the curate of Rosario.
- Aug. 7 1864 A request of the parish priest of Cavite Viejo for a coadjutor.
- Aug. 9 1864 About circulars on the examinations of priest candidates to vacant parishes.⁹¹
- Sept. 10 1864 The validity of Silvestre Ambrosio's marriage to Biviana Espinosa.
- Sept. 22 1864 Suggesting that the Bailen priest take charge of the vacant Ternate parish.
- Sept. 28 1864 Death of Presbyter Juan de Buenaventura of San Roque, Cavite.
- Oct. 14 1864 Informing Gomes that his recommendation for an acting parish priest in San Roque had been approved.⁹²
- Oct. 20 1864 Asking that the priest in Cavite be ordered to pray publicly for rain.
- Oct. 24 1864 Requesting an extension of the permit to

90. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos*, 1849—1875.

91. *Provisión de Curatos* 1824—1891.

92. *Oficios de Varios Personas*. 1815—1898.

(Gomes, continued)

- say Mass in main altars which was expiring Nov. 1.⁹³
- Annual Report 1864 A report to the Archbishop puts Gomes at 64 years of age and a priest for 40 years. His relative, Felicisimo, 25 years old was just ordained. Of the 42 parishes under seculars, 27 have to be turned over the regulars; only 15 would be left (including Manila), according to the royal orders of March 9, 1849 and Sept. 10, 1861. Bacoor was to be given to the Recollects.⁹⁴
- Feb. 1 1865 Informed that Alberto Corpuz had been named coadjutor of Maragondon.
- May 2 1865 Suggests that the acting parish priest of Naic be allowed to say Mass as the newly appointed clergyman had not taken possession.
- June 21 1865 Death of the coadjutor Jose Magcavas of Cavite Viejo and ailment of the parish priest in need of an assistant.
- June 21 1865 Report that Deacon Placido Maurisio of Sta. Cruz de Malabon had died.
- July 26 1865 Report granting a priest of Sta. Cruz de Malabon 2-week sick leave.
- Aug. 8 1865 Reminding the Archbishop that licenses to hear confessions of all acting parish priests expired on June 8, and that Felipe Ignacio was taking possession of Naic parish on Sept. 1.
- Nov. 1 1866 Death of and necrological services for Presbyter Angel Cuajunco of Maragondon.
- Nov. 6 1866 Transfer of Coadjutor Alberto Corpuz of Maragondon to Castillejos, Zambales.

93. *Comunicaciones de los Vicarios Foráneos y Curas Párrocos*, 1864—1865.

94. *Catálogo de Personal Eclesiástico*, 1860—1899.

(Gomes, continued)

- Nov. 17 1866 Arrival by boat of Presbyter Ladislao Soriano in lieu of Corpuz.
- Dec. 11 1866 Informing the Vicarage how to determine the number of confirmation sheets during the diocesan visit.
- Dec. 15 1866 Receipt of the communication regarding the pastoral visit.
- Dec. 20 1866 Route of diocesan visitation to Naic, S. Francisco and Sta. Cruz.
- Feb. 2 1867 Substitution of Presbyter Felipe Ignacio by Presbyter José de Jesús.
- Feb. 7 1867 Designating the priest for the parishes of Rosario and S. Francisco de Malabon.
- Feb. 9 1867 Designation of a priest for the Naic parish.
- Feb. 11 1867 Remission of the list of dead to the Archbishopric.
- March 19 1867 Transfer of Presbyter Juan Garcia to Hogonoy and C. Gomes to Indan.
- April 7 1867 The vicarage has no copy of the Royal Order of 30 December 1856.
- April 15 1867 The money of Calapan parish church was robbed by pirates.
- Feb. 20 1867 Decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office dated 16 Feb. 67.
- April 17 1867 Report of the death of a new priest in the vicarage.
- May 2 1867 Insisting on designating a place where he could deposit funds.
- May 10 1867 Gomes requests for a room at the Sto. Domingo convent in Cavite to deposit funds, as he fears robbers might steal it.
- May 16 1867 The Indan parish priest, F. Gonzales, replies to the order centralizing the funds of parishes.
- May 21 1867 Further communication from F. Gonzales regarding funds.

(Gomes, continued)

- May 25 1867 On the question of depositing funds at the Sto. Domingo convent.
- May 25 1867 Letter of Fray Toribio Minguella asking Gomes to proceed to Manila as Secretary of the provincial chapter for a conference.
- May 31 1867 Request for a coadjutor for Maragondon.
- June 29 1867 Reporting fire in the church of Alfonso, Cavite.
- July 6 1867 Needs priest to say Mass for Council of War in Spanish navy.
- July 12 1867 Reassignment of a priest as substitute for Ternate curate.
- Aug. 12 1867 Reassignment of Presbyter Leon Recalde as coadjutor of Indan.
- Aug. 17 1867 Receipt of a report from Indan.
- Aug. 30 1867 Relief of Presbyter Gervasio del Rosario due to illness.
- Aug. 12 1867 Referring cases of acting parish priest of Silang and Naic.
- Sept. 12 1867 Specifying charges which a substitute priest can collect.
- Oct. 22 1867 Death of Presbyter Mamerto Ner of Rosario.
- Oct. 26 1867 Urging compliance of priests to duties as school inspectors.
- Nov. 23 1867 Request for information re matter of usury.
- Dec. 23 1867 Consultation re burial of Spaniard who died in Puerto de Cavite
- Dec. 23 1867 Decision of Vicar Forane in above case questioned.
- Dec. 23 1867 Complaint of Ternate priest vs. town mayor.
- Dec. 25 1867 Death of Mamerto Ner and appointment of a substitute.
- Dec. 31 1867 On the lack of schools for children in the vicarage.
- Feb. 16 1868 Presbyter Alberto Corpuz named coadjutor of Maragondon.

(Gomes, continued)

- Feb. 15 1868 Report of a fire on Feb. 13 in convent S. Francisco de Malabon; parish books saved.
- Feb. 21 1868 More on the fire.
- Feb. 21 1868 About Presbyter Baldomero Eugenio of Maragondon.
- March 14 1868 Remits ₱182, 6 reales as *aguinaldo* for His Holiness.
- March 22 1868 Appointment of Timoteo Sanchez relieving Feliciano Gomes as acting curate of the Port of Cavite; the latter is suffering from dysentery.
- March 23 1868 More on relief of Feliciano Gomes.
- March 24 1868 Brought nephew back to Bacoor, suffering from a flow of blood [dysentery].
- April 4 1868 Request for the safe keeping of funds.
- April 4 1868 Distributed bulls of the Holy Crusade throughout vicariate.
- April 17 1868 Return of the 10% of stipends requested by royal decree.
- April 28 1868 Presbyter Manuel de Rivas of Sta. Cruz de Malabon renounced his position.
- May 18 1868 Appoints Presbyter Ladislao Soriano of Maragondon as coadjutor in Bacoor, says his work as vicar keeps him too busy to attend to the parish.
- July 12 1868 Transmits 17 circulars of the Archbishop to his parishes.
- July 16 1868 Solemn rites for the death of Capitan General Ramón Maria Narvaez.
- Aug. 5 1868 Death of Presbyter Florentino Tiangco of Rosario.
- Nov. 9 1868 Diocesan visit to Cavite.
- April 14 1869 Assignment of an acting parish priest for Silang.
- July 6 1869 Death of the priest in Porta Vaga and the appointment of a substitute.

(Gomes, continued)

- July 16 1869 Request of a priest for a transfer because of illness.
- July 16 1869 Appointment to the parish of Perez Dasmariñas.
- Feb. 1 1871 Due to dysentery Presbyter Baltazar Narvaez of Baylen should be relieved.
- Feb. 9 1871 Circular of the Minister of Ultramar.
- May 9 1871 Two letters from Presbyter Pantaleon Sosa, coadjutor of Imus, for temporary replacement, as he was seeking permission to extend his faculty to celebrate Mass and hear confessions.
- May 30 1871
- June 16 1871 Fray Jose Trobat's appointment to Sta. Cruz de Malabon.
- June 16 1871 Presentation of Presbyter Juan Dilag as chaplain of the Santuario de Nuestra Sra. de la Soledad.
- July 7 1871 Papal Circular limiting "*censuras latae sententiae*".
- July 12 1871 Appointment of Presbyter Benito Mojica as coadjutor of Indan.
- July 31 1871 Transfer of Anacleto Sta. Rita, coadjutor of Cavite Viejo, to S. Felipe Neri.
- Aug. 1 1871 Coadjutor Benito de los Santos is sick in Paco, Manila, and cannot return.
- Dec. 4 1871 Death of Bernardo Jayme, recommendation to transfer the parish priests.
- Dec. 7 1871 Circular of the Overseas Ministry prohibiting the inclusion of private letters in official communications.
- Dec. 19 1871 Receipt of ₱659, 1 real, 3 granos as funds of S. Francisco de Malabon parish as a result of the death of Presbyter Bernardo Jayme.
- Jan. 19 1872 Receipt of information regarding the diocesan visit to Zambales.
- Jan. 19 1872 Request of the priest of S. Francisco de

(Gomes, continued)

- Malabon for a coadjutor.
- Jan. 19 1872 Receipt of a circular from Superior Civil Government on the improvement of roads.
- Jan. 30 1872 "Reverend Don Mariano Gomez — We believe it convenient that for the better service of the church you live separately from that parish, and fix your residence elsewhere in that province or wherever you deem best. God etc. The Eccl. Gov. Cándido Oreta."
- Feb. 20 1872 (After his arrest) Appointment of the Recollect Fray José Varela (who died on June 21, 1872), parish priest of Imus, as Vicar Forane of Cavite.
- Feb. 21 1872 A check of papers and funds of the late Vicario Foraneo, whose name is not mentioned.
- Feb. 24 1872 "The Reverend Vicar Forane of Cavite — To ascertain the funds of that vicarage, I hope you will ask the curates under you about the funds of their parishes, more or less if the exact sum cannot be fixed in order to settle accounts; and in case of shortages you could secure it from the estate of the late Father Mariano [Gomes] or to whom it might correspond; the results of which your reverence will give an opportune report. God etc. The Eccl. Gov. D. Cándido Oreta."⁹⁵
- April 25 1872 Request of Fray Juan Gómez, Augustinian parish priest of Bacoor, for authority to sign baptismal, death and marriage entries that had not been signed by his predecessor from April 19, 1871 to Jan. 24, 1872; from Feb. 22, 1871 to Feb. 24, 1872 in case of deaths;

95. *Libro de Gobierno Eclesiástico, Oficios 1869—1876.*

(Gomes, continued)

and from Nov. 17 to Jan. 20, 1872, in the case of marriages.

May 19 1872

Report of Fr. Fray Sabas Tejero that "already for some years the church clerk, Benigno de Guia, was the one signing all the entries in the canonical books, and that Father Mariano Gomez [sic] merely added his rubric."

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS

27 Oct. 1853 — Most Excellent sir: D. Mariano Gomez [sic] de los Angeles, parish priest of the town of Bacoor, a cleric of sufficient learning and well versed in the Tagalog idiom, to whose examination and censorship I submitted the manuscript Your Excellency gave me last September 24, has manifested to me as of the 24th of this month the following:

Your Illustrious Excellency — With your letter of the 27th of last month I received on the 9th of this month the historical manuscript in Tagalog verse titled "*Salita ng buhay na danaana [sic] ng Principe Constante sa ciudad ng Grecia,*" [Story of the Life of Prince Constante of a city in Greece] whose printing permit is being sought, and which Your Illustrious Excellency has given me for censorship in the event it contains something against religion, good morals and customs. I have read it with due attention, and in my humble opinion respectfully believe that aside from its lack of utility, this manuscript may give the impression — which because of its incoherence and little truth in its passages — that is very far from fulfilling its objective; much less does it fulfill the requisites of the most mediocre of novels of customs; it has the drawback that if placed in the hands of Tagalog youths of one sex or the other, who ordinarily are the ones who waste their time in this kind of books, and for whom all printed works are considered as true, there will take root in their tender hearts beliefs in enchantments and other fabulous pagan stories, which they would later or never get rid of, specially if they learn that it was printed with Your Illustrious Excellency's approval.

In view of the above judgment of such a competent person who deserves your entire confidence, I cannot but pray Your Illustrious Excellency to prohibit the printing and circulation in these islands of this manuscript which I have the honor to return herewith. God keep your Excellency for many years. Manila, Oct. 27, 1853. Your servant, Fr. J. Aranguren.

To His Excellency, the Governor and Captain of these islands.⁹⁶

96. Libro 3 de *Oficios del Excmo. e Ilmo. Sr. Dn. Fr. José Aranguren*, Arzobispo de Manila, Año de 1853.

(Gomes, continued)

Jan. 13, 1866

To the Ecclesiastical Fiscal
Archbishopric of Manila

Most Excellent and Illustrious Sir:

The day before yesterday, the provincial governor of this province forwarded a request to the parish priest of San Roque so that he and his coadjutor would appear in his court to testify in a criminal case, and the priest replied that he could not do so without the permission of the ecclesiastical superior. He reported it to me and I told him that he had answered correctly and being a subordinate he could not do so without permission of this vicarage, which has been the usual practice [followed] by all authorities who need the statements of some ecclesiastic.

Yesterday, the governor again informed the said priest that he need not secure the permission of his superior for his appearance and that of his coadjutor in court. Afraid of violence, the priest wrote to me confidentially praying that this vicar allow him and his coadjutor to testify. I replied that I could not do so nor would I authorize him because it breaks standing rules prescribed everywhere, and might start a bad precedent.

So that in the future we might know what to do under such circumstances, I believed it proper to refer this case to you for your information and decision.

Respectfully,
(SGD) Mar Gomes de los Ang
(rubric)

To the Ecclesiastical Officer and Ecclesiastical Governor:

Having transmitted to the parish priest of Indan the superior order of Your Reverence dated the 9th of the present month regarding the deposit of parochial funds of this vicarage to the convent of the Santo Domingo of Cavite and the release by the parish priest from his accountability of the necessary amounts which are legally authorized for projects, and avoiding the sending of a confidential representative to whom the amounts would be given, he gave a reply which accompanies this report. Having manifested that this vicarage has no desire to interfere in any manner in the disposition of funds belonging to other parishes, and likewise lacking the necessary transportation facilities, it is not ready to assume the responsibility of remitting funds to any place. I answered this in a second communication which is also attached herewith, so that your office could decide properly on this matter.

The absurd claim of the said priest can be attributed to nothing else but to his disinclination to have all funds under His Excellency, the Archbishop, in the belief — which is absurd — that I have a personal interest in the management and intercession of the centralized funds. In order to avoid suspicion, so unmerited at that, I pray that Your Reverence discuss this

(Gomes, continued)

matter with the Archbishop to have me replaced by someone who is more vigorous and more energetic in the discharge of his duties.

(SGD) Mar Gomes de los Ang
(rubric)

May 25, 1867

DOCUMENTS ON FATHER JOSÉ BURGOS IN THE
ARCHDIOCESAN ARCHIVES

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>
Jan. 23 1857	Indorsement from Presbyter Jacinto de Borja of S. Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, regarding the assignment of his coadjutor as acting parish priest due to his illness.
Jan. 23 1857	Indorsement from the parish priest of Rosario, Cavite, to the Vicar Forane (Mar Gomes de los Ang) requesting a substitute due to illness. ⁹⁷
Sept. 15 1859	Request of José A. Burgos, student cleric and dean at Letran, and named to chaplaincy founded by Dña. Josepha Garcia Monroy, which became vacant with the death of Presbyter José Bonifacio Gomez, for benefices under it. ⁹⁸
September 1859	Burgos, student of Letran, native of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, is listed as having received the first minor orders (<i>menorista</i>) on Dec. 17, 1858. Juan Dilag, also of Letran, native of Obando, Bulacan, received his first minor orders on June 17, 1859; while Toribio del Pilar of the seminary, native of Binondo, Manila, became a subdeacon on Sept. 24, 1859.

97. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos y Economatos*, 1768—1874.

98. *Capellanías*, 1699—1842.

(Burgos, continued)

- December 1859 Burgos was listed as having become a sub-deacon on Dec. 17, 1859, together with Juan Dilag; while Toribio del Pilar was correctly listed a native of Bulacan, Bulacan, and not of Binondo, Manila.
- Feb. 24 1860 Burgos, Zamora and nine others lead a demonstration against the appointment of the Mayor [Beadle] of Letran; the Vicar General, Francisco Garcia Ortiz, metes as punishment two months seclusion in their quarters; and Burgos and Juan Dilag, another leader, were prohibited taking further religious vows for six months.⁹⁹
- Dec. 9 1862 Burgos is named one of a score of secular clerics to keep a 40-hour vigil at the church of Sta. Isabel during the feast of the Immaculate Conception, starting at 6 p.m. on Dec. 8, 9 and 10.
- March 1863 Deacon Burgos is assigned to attend, together with others, the consecration of the Holy Oils and the procession on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday at the cathedral.
- July 1 1863 The Archbishop's entry testifying to the lineage and qualification of José Apolonio Burgos as being the legitimate son of Don José Burgos, lieutenant of the *Batallón de Milicias Disciplinadas* of Ilocos, 5th in the line of command, and Doña Florencia García; born in the Villa Fernandina of Vigan on Feb. 9, 1837, baptized on the fourth day on Feb. 12 at the parish church. According to the certificate of confirmation he is the son of Spanish parents and a Licentiate in Philosophy and Canon Law

99. *Oficios de Varias Personas, 1815--1898.*

(Burgos, continued)

with a grade of "*nemine discrepanti*." He resides in Manila, had received his first tonsure on Friday, Dec. 18, 1857, the minor orders on Friday of Advent, Dec. 17, 1858; was ordained a subdeacon on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859; and deacon on Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

He is a student at Sto. Tomás and certified to by the Director for "his good behavior and observance of school statutes and proven a model of virtue and studiousness to his classmates and professors." Melitón had named him the acting choir chaplain and adds that "he is a cleric of proven conduct and good customs, was not suspended, irregular nor accused, or tainted with any censure or impediment whatsoever that has come to our notice."

The Archbishop declares that, pursuant to a decree of the Council of the Indies in 1815, Burgos "has behaved with the honesty and corresponding adherence of a loyal subject of Her Majesty, and that nothing contrary about him has come to our attention."

Sept. 1 1863

The Archbishop annotates on the royal appointments transmitted by Governor Rafael Echague y Birmingham that Licentiate Burgos, deacon and choir chaplain of the cathedral, had been given an interim prebendary of a *medio ración*, thus gaining a seat in the choir and a vote in the chapter.

Sept. 7 1863

Request of Burgos, deacon and prebend of the cathedral, to be excused from the choir inasmuch as his studies in the second year

(Burgos, continued)

- of canon law at Sto. Tomás conflict in time.¹⁰⁰
- Nov. 11 1863 As member of the cabildo, he requests that documents on a certain building belonging to the archdiocese be returned by the *Obras Pías*.¹⁰¹
- Nov. 17 1863 The Archbishop assigns the chaplaincy founded by Dña. Maria Nicolasa de la Torre and carrying a stipend of 2,601 pesos a year, to José Burgos, acting prebend of the cathedral, with the obligation to say certain masses and give alms.¹⁰²
- Nov. 27 1863 The Archbishop's circular ordering prayers for pregnant women be added in masses for the Queen of Spain who was in her fifth month of pregnancy.¹⁰³
- Aug. 24 1864 Burgos, "clérigo diácono ... y Colegial del Real Colegio de Sto. Tomás," applies for examinations on Sept. 28-30 for vacant curacies.
- Aug. 24 1864 Fray Gregorio Echevarria O.P., director of students at Sto. Tomás attests to Burgos' having received regularly the sacraments, scrupulously observed the college statutes, and set an example of virtue and studiousness before his classmates.¹⁰⁴
- Sept. 22 1864 Arch. Melitón Martínez announces the holding of examinations for vacant curacies to 30 on Sept. 28, 29, 30. Rules are laid down and later the names of the examiners. Of thirty seven candidates only 22 passed, led by José Ma. Zamora, with Jacinto Zamora as

100. *Asuntos del Cabildo Eclesiástico*, 1861-1879.

101. *Asuntos del Cabildo Eclesiástico*, 1861-1879.

102. *Asuntos*, etc. 1861-79.

103. *Asuntos* etc. 1861-79.

104. *Documentos Varios sobre Asuntos*, 1864-1898.

(Burgos, continued)

- second, and José Burgos by half a point behind. Jacinto Zamora recommended for first curate of the cathedral, Burgos for the second *sagrario*.¹⁰⁵
- Oct. 31 1864 The Archbishop issues a similar testimonial on Burgos, states that he was already a Cathedral prebendary during the earthquake on the evening of June 3, 1863, that he had studied two years of canon law, two years of Roman law, with grades of *sobresaliente*; and that he is an ecclesiastic "*de buena vida y costumbre*." The Archbishop repeats that he was never marked with any anomaly, adding that Burgos "has behaved with the decorum, zeal and love of a loyal subject of the royal person." As such he deserved to be promoted.
- December 1864 In the annual listing of the archdiocese, Burgos is listed as a Licentiate and the curate of the 2nd *Sagrario*.¹⁰⁶
- 1864—1865 The Archbishop's report for 1864 lists Jacinto Zamora and José Burgos as parish priests of Manila with jurisdiction over 24,103 souls. Their names appear in subsequent lists until 1871.¹⁰⁷
- Jan. (blank) 1865 Pronotary Ramon [last name illegible] testifies that Burgos was given "material possession of the curacy of the cathedral between 10 and 11 in the morning in the presence of various priests, Spaniards and some *indios* in the *Sagrario*."¹⁰⁸
- Jan. 13 1865 Burgos as parish priest of Manila renounces

105. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos*, 1849—1875.

106. *Expedientes sobre Diferentes Matérias*, 1856—1868.

107. *Catálogo de Personas ecl.* 1850—1899.

108. *Testimonios de Posesión de Curatos*, 1806—1859.

(Burgos, continued)

- the chaplaincy of Nicolasa Torre on grounds that he already enjoys simple benefices on which he could "live decently."¹⁰⁹
- Aug. 23 1865 Burgos complains to the Archbishop about the public disrespect towards the Viaticum while passing through the city streets in a carriage, despite a warning bell, and suggests that proper remedies be taken.¹¹⁰
- Dec. 15 1865 The prelate repeats his previous testimonial, saying that Burgos' parents were Spaniards, that since Dec. 19, 1864, he had served as second curate of the Cathedral parish "which he had performed to our satisfaction: and that on Dec. 19 of this year, he had been promoted to "*prebenda de media ración*," which had become vacant, that Presbyter Burgos "has conducted and conducts himself with the decorous zeal and love of a loyal subject of Her Majesty." His promotion is recommended.
- May 2 1866 The Archbishop appoints Burgos as synodal examiner.
- March 17 1866 Information is received by the Cabildo of the appointment of Timoteo Sanchez and Joaquín de la Cruz to chaplaincies."¹¹¹
- May 22 1866 Endorsement of the request of Luis Remedios to use church funds for a carpet to cover part of the cathedral floor.
- (no month 1866) The Cabildo acknowledges receipt of a circular to all vicar foranes regarding rules for fasting among Filipinos and Europeans.
- Sept. 4 1866 Burgos testifies to the proclamation of

109. *Capellanías*, 1699—1842.

110. *Comunicaciones de Vicarios Foráneos Y Curas Párrocos*, 1864—1865.

111. *Asuntos* etc. 1861—79.

(Burgos, continued)

- Macario Panlillo of México, Pampanga, as subdeacon.
- Sept. 4 1866 Burgos attests to the proclamation of Estanislao Credo, *mestizo de sangley* of Obando, Bulacan, as subdeacon.¹¹²
- March 14 1867 Burgos is named one of the five secular priests to preach at the cathedral on Aug. 15 on the Assumption of Our Lady. The preachers are told to "avoid all superfluidities, and taking care to explain some point of the Christian doctrine as ordered."
- April 4 1869 As ecclesiastical fiscal, Dr. José Burgos gives his opinion on the petition of José Bonifacio Roxas, owner of the Calatagan and Nasugbu estates in Batangas, to establish a parish chaplain within the barrio of Looc because of its great distance from Nasugbu; the son of Don Domingo Roxas offers to pay ₱20 monthly to the proposed chaplain, furnish the timber, nipa and construction materials for the chapel, and land for the residence of the chaplain and a cemetery. Burgos recommends approval, but suggests that the land for the chapel and the cemetery be separated, and that the chapel be furnished with all necessary religious furniture.
- April 5 1869 As promotor fiscal, Burgos issues an opinion finding Presbyter José Ma. Zamora guilty of exceeding his authority in prohibiting Presbyter Mendoza from saying mass in his parish church in Mariquina and recommends an amicable settlement which the parties did not follow. He issues other opinions on Oct. 14 1870, and Jan. 18, 1872, regarding the parties' appeal.

112. *Expedientes sobre diferentes materias*, 1856-1868.

(Burgos, continued)

- May 3 1869 Roxas agrees to Burgos' conditions, provided that the stipend would be cut if and when the number of tributes of Looc reached 500.
- May 10 1869 The Archbishop wants the sums advanced by the state to be paid by Roxas but objects to having the chapel built of bamboo, and wants religious ornaments to remain the property of the church.
- May 14 1869 Burgos as promotor fiscal finds both Fray Raymundo Gallardo and Tomas Pine, former Magistrate for Livestock of Rosales, Nueva Ecija, at fault in the case filed before the archdiocese; the former for having beaten the latter, and Pine for having laid violent hands on the priest.
- May 31 1869 Acting on findings of Burgos, the Archbishop orders that "faults" of the two parties be forwarded to the Franciscan provincial and the Alcalde Mayor for proper action; that the Vicar Forane verify the facts of the case.
- July 20 1869 The Vicar Forane of Nueva Ecija reports that the Alcalde Mayor refused to intervene claiming it was an ecclesiastical affair.¹¹³
- Oct. 16 1869 Roxas, because of "circumstances foreign to his will," withdraws his offer.¹¹⁴
- Sept. 1 1871 Burgos is named acting Magistral Canon of the cathedral.¹¹⁵
- Sept. 16 1871 A recommendation to admit León Sison to the "*Coro de Canto Llano*" for three months.

113. *Asuntos Criminales*, 1871-1879.

114. *Batangas Churches*, 1874.

115. *Libro de Gobierno de ... Melitón Martínez*, 1862-1876.

(Burgos, continued)

- Oct. 11 1871 Certification of the death of cabildo's prebendary, Faustino de Villafranca.
- Oct. 13 1871 The Archbishop annotates a fourth testimonial on Burgos who had studied and passed 3 years of canon law with the grade *sobresaliente*, and obtained the bachelor's cap in that field "*nemine discrepante*." Ordained presbyter on Saturday, December 17, 1864, Burgos is named acting choir chaplain on September 4, 1863, and the Archbishop's secretary for pastoral visitation on November 24, 1866. Burgos received the investiture as Doctor of Sacred Theology at Sto. Tomás on April 14, 1868, as Licentiate in Canon Law on October 29, and Doctor of Canon Law on April 16, 1871. On December 22, 1868, he was appointed acting *promotor fiscal* of the curia, a position he discharged until June 13, 1869 "to our satisfaction."
- Appointed acting Magistral Canon, Burgos took office on September 4, 1871. The Archbishop repeats that Burgos was an ecclesiastic of "proven conduct and good customs," a loyal subject of Spain, worthy of advancement in his ecclesiastical career.
- Oct. 30 1871 Resignation of Mateo Yague as canon of the cathedral.¹¹⁶
- Jan. 11 1873 Arch. Melitón Martínez grants Mariano Dayao of Hagonoy, Bulacan, "*las dos medias capellanías*" founded by Dña. Maria Garcia Monroy whose capital of ₱2,400 was invested in the San Pedro Makati hacienda and left vacant by the death of Presbyter

116. *Asuntos del Cabildo Eclesiástico, 1861-1879.*

(Burgos, continued)

Dn. José Burgos, who had served it as beneficed curate. Dayao as an "agraciado" of Letran, was recommended by Dominican provincial Fray Pedro Villanova since July 10, 1872.

July 1 1874

Dayao renounces the Monroy chaplaincy, inasmuch "as he did not feel any vocation for the clerical career," although already ordained with the first tonsure.¹¹⁷

DICTUM ON BURGOS-ZAMORA ET AL¹¹⁸

(24 Feb. 1860)

[Seal]

Próvisorato y Vicaría gral.
del

ARZOBISPADO DE MANILA

En las diligencias practicadas en averiguacion de los motivos que han dado lugar a los hechos ocurridos en el Real Colégio del Sn. Juan de Letran la noche del 24 del mes proximo pasado con fecha de ayer, se ha proveido lo siguiente — En la Ciudad de Manila, a catorce de Febrero de mil ochocientos sesenta, el Sr. Dn. Francisco García Ortiz, Gobernador de la Diócesis, Juez Provisor y Vicario Gral. de su Arzobispado. Habiendo visto las presentes diligencias instruidas en averiguación de los hechos que ocurrieron en la noche del veinte-cuatro del mes proximo pasado en el Real Colégio de Sn. Juan de Letran, entre el R.P. Presidente de dicho establecimiento y los doce ordenandos expresados en el auto def. 1a; por ante mi Notario dijo:

Visto que por confesión de los mismos Dn. José Burgos, Dn. Gregorio Noblejas, Dn. Simón de Jesús, Dn. Juan Dilag, Dn. Fernando Lugo, Dn. Jacinto Zamora, Dn. Agatón Estrella, Dn. Felix Manguerra, Dn. Mariano Sta. Maria, Dn. Mariano Sevilla, y Dn. Melecio Salvidea, resulta provado, que en la noche del veintecuatro de Enero último se presentaron en tropel acompañados de otros Colegiales al R.P. Presidente reclamando el relevo del mayor nuevamente nombrado:

Visto, que por consecuencia de semejante hecho punibles en todos conceptos, ya se considere la manera con que se presentaron al Superior del establecimiento, ya del objeto que se propucieron al hacerlo se ha originado

117. *Capellanías*, 1969—1842.

118. *Oficios de Varias Personas*, 1815—1898, under "Oficios de Varias Autoridades," 1860.

(Burgos-Zamora, continued)

el desorden y escándalos a que se refiere el oficio definitorio 2 al 3 de estas diligencias:

Vistos que dichos individuos, en vez de ser el modelo de subordinación, obediencia y humildad de sus demás compañeros, atendido el estado que profesan y el caracter que se hallan investidos, fueron los primeros promovedores de los hechos que motivan estos actuados, especialmente los Sres. Burgos y Dilag, según aparece en los mismos autos:

Vistos, que aún suponiendo razonables la causas alegadas por los individuos atados, nunca puede considerarse justificable su conducta, atendidos los medios reprobados de que se han valido:

Visto, que a demás de resultar en las diligencias que Dn. Pedro Zamora del Corro no tubo la menor intervención en la ocurrencia, aparece confirmado este extremo con las declaraciones de Dn. Valentín y Dn. Tomás Fernandez, folio 22 vuelto a 23 vuelto; y visto finalmente, que tamaños exesos jamás pueden quedar desapercibidos, para el que habiendo tenido pleno conocimiento de sus circunstancias siempre debe evitar el que se reproduzcan con el mal ejemplo de sus autores, se condena a los once ordenandos que se mencionan al principio de este fallo a dos meses de reclusión en el Seminario Conciliar de Sn. Carlos, permitiéndoles únicamente durante la época de su condena asistir a sus respectivas aulas y a los actos religiosos de esta Sta. Yglesia Metropolitana en las horas convenientes y cuando su asistencia sea necesaria, debiendo además de los dicho, los mencionados Dn. José Burgos y Dn. Juan Dilag, por la grande responsabilidad que les resulta, sufrir seis meses de suspensión de recibir órdenes sagradas y en consideración a que el desacato cometido en la persona del R.P. Presidente ha sido público en la comunidad se les declara también obligados a todos los once individuos referidos a darle una completa satisfacción, que lo verificáran ante el infrascrito Notario que estenderá en el proceso una diligencia espresiva del acto, condenándoles mancomunadamente al pago de las costas, con apercibimiento de mayor vigor en caso de reincidencia:

Manifiéstese lo conveniente al Sr. Director del Seminario Conciliar de Sn. Carlos, que tan luego termine el tiempo de reclusión a que estan condenados, deberán los repetidos once ordenandos y Dn. Pedro Zamora del Corro residir en el establecimiento de su cargo, recomendándole que redoble su vigilancia sobre la conducta moral y religiosa que en los sucesivo observen aquellos, para los que se le transcribirá íntegro este proveído lo mismo al Sor. Secretario de Cámara y Gobierno del Arzobispado y al espresado P. Presidente a los fines consiguientes en la parte que a cada uno concierne.

Todo los que transcribo a V. para su conocimiento y debido cumplimiento del auto incerto en la parte que le toca.

Dios que, a V. ms. as. Manila [24] de Febrero de 1860.

(SGD) Francisco G. Ortiz
(rubric)

Sr. Secretario de Cámara y Gobierno de este Arzobispado.

(Burgos-Zamora, continued)

White
Seal

Stamp 3⁰
1862—63
2 R.

Most Excellent and Illustrious Sir:

D. José Burgos, deacon and Prebend of this Holy metropolitan and Cathedral church, before Your Illustrious Excellency with due consideration presents himself and says: that while pursuing the second year of Canon Law at the university of this capital, finding it impossible to attend classes and the choir at the same time because of the incompatibility of the hours, [he] anticipates the well-known kindness of Your Illustrious Excellency for the purpose of requesting that he be excused from choir; since, as Your Illustrious Excellency very well knows, to study is one of the causes mentioned by law as sufficient reason thereof, *Ibid.* sis. 5 de reforma, C. 1⁰ in fin. — c. 4⁰ et 12⁰, de clericis non residentibus — c. fin. de magistris.

This is a favor that I hope to receive from Your Illustrious Excellency's clemency, your most inferior subject. God keep Your Illustrious Excellency for many years. College of Santo Tomás. September 7, 1863.

Your Most Excellent and Illustrious Sir,

(SGD) José Burgos¹¹⁹
(rubric)

EXAMINATIONS FOR CURACIES OF BURGOS-ZAMORA ET AL¹²⁰

Archbishop Gregorio Meliton Martinez announced on September 22, 1864, the examinations for vacant curacies to be held on Sept. 28, 29, and 30 under these rules: 1. Candidates must bring their own paper, pen etc. at 7:45 a.m. to the Conciliar Seminary: 2. Books, notes, etc. are prohibited: 3. Candidates must copy the questions and keep absolute silence: 4. The signature must be kept in a separate envelope so as to preserve secrecy of the written answers: 5. When finished they must hand in papers to the Secretary. The examiners were Dr. Ramón Fernández, Ramón M. Lavieron, Pedro Parra (Franciscan), Francisco Rivas (Dominican), Sabas Tejero of Calocan, José Canagelo (barefoot Augustinian), who were to meet on Sept. 24 to promulgate the rules of the tests.

Some of the questions were: What are the rules of human

119. *Asuntos del Cabildo Eclesiástico*, 1861—1879.

120. *Exámenes para Provisión de Curatos*, 1849—1875.

(Burgos-Zamora, continued)

acts? Is it proper to act with a doubtful conscience? How should a doubt be resolved so as to act properly? Four similar questions. The practical moral case, among others, given for solution was: two of three thieves owe the third; they succeed in robbing a wealthy man; one repents and confesses; what must he do to be absolved?

There were 37 candidates, a couple withdrew, only 22 passed, the rest failed. Among the candidates were Presbyter Mariano Sevilla, who was one of those accused in the Cavite Mutiny of 1872, and Presbyter Leoncio Lopez, who was the parish priest of Calamba during the childhood years of Doctor Rizal. The highest three candidates obtained the following grades:

	Moral	Latin	Preaching	Total
José Ma. Zamora	12½	8	9½	30
Jacinto Zamora	11	6	9¾	26¾
José Burgos	10	7	9¼	26¼

Lopez obtained the grades of 11, 5-3/4 and 5 respectively, for a total of 21¾ points, while Sevilla obtained 7, 5¾ and 6¼ respectively, for a total of 18½.

As a result of the examinations, assignments were made as follows:

José Ma. Zamora, chaplain of the Infantry Regiment No. 9 of Isabel II, to Mariquina. He was listed as 38 years old, and 12 years as a priest.

“Para el 1^o del Sagrario de la Cathedral en ler lugar, a Don Jacinto Zamora, mestizo español de 28 años de edad y 2 de sacerdote, Bachiller en Cánones y Leyes, y actual cura interino del pueblo de Mariquina . . .”

“Para el 2^o del Sagrario de la Cathedral en ler lugar, a Don José Burgos, Español, de 27 años de edad, y Diácono Licenciado en Filosofía y en Sagrado Teología, fué Prebendado interino de esta Sta. Iglesia Catedral y capellán de coro de la misma . . .”

Father Lopez, 48 years old and years as a priest, was listed as a bachelor in philosophy and canon law and acting curate of Longos, Laguna; he was assigned to Jalajala.

(Burgos-Zamora, continued)

(Rubber seal)

Parish
of
Manila

Dispatched on
August 25

Your Most Illustrious Excellency:

The undersigned curate has the honor of informing Your Illustrious Excellency that the carriage of the Holy Viaticum often on leaving the center of streets and approaching the sidewalk by some regrettable carelessness; or because of the repugnance of some to clear the streets of their carriages or carts — although being able to do so because from a great distance the bell already announces the arrival of His Divine Majesty; or because of the frightful audacity of others of not stopping their carriages, although knowing of its coming, forces it to endanger its passage or come to a halt, as it occurred the day before yesterday when a carriage at first ignored the hints of the military guard that accompanied the Holy Viaticum: I shall let Your Illustrious Excellency know about this so that, if deemed convenient, steps might be taken to stop such lamentable abuses.

God keep for many years the important life of Your Illustrious Excellency. Manila, August 23, 1865.

(SGD) José Burgos
(rubric)

To the Most Illustrious and Excellent Archbishop.¹²¹

CASE FILED BY PRESBYTER ANTONIO MENDOZA AGAINST PRESBYTER JOSE MARIA ZAMORA, PARISH PRIEST OF MARIQUINA, FOR ABUSE OF AUTHORITY AND CALUMNY.¹²²

Oct. 17, 1868. Mendoza files the accusation before the Juez Provisor of the Manila archdiocese.

April 5, 1869. Burgos as an ecclesiastical attorney (*promotor fiscal*) learns officially of the complaint filed by Ramón de

121. *Comunicaciones de Vicarios Foráneos y Curas Párrocos*, 1864–1865.

122. *Gobierno Eclesiástico, causa vs. D. José Ma. Zamora*, 1872–1879. (over 300 folios long).

(Zamora, continued)

Iturralde, lawyer of Mendoza, and recommends that it be heard (*ventilarse*).

April 25, 1870. Promotor Fiscal Ramón Ramirez excuses himself from handling the case to avoid suspicion he is an interested party.

April 30, 1870. Burgos "cura rector Segundo del Sagrario de esta Sta. Yglesia Cathedral." takes oath as Promotor Fiscal for the case before the Ecclesiastical Court presided by the Judge, Fr. Mateo Yague.

June 18, 1870. Burgos makes a resumé of the case as follows: That on July 26, 1868, while Mendoza was in the sacristy of the Mariquina church at 5 a.m. to celebrate mass, Zamora stopped him, saying that he would offer the mass and Mendoza could do so afterwards, inasmuch as a week earlier, on Easter Sunday, he (Zamora) had done the same and had advised the latter (Mendoza) not to come early. Whereupon Mendoza replied, "V. cuidado," which he said he meant he was agreeable to the arrangement. Zamora then in an angry voice said that henceforth Mendoza should refrain from saying mass in that parish. Two or three hours later, a note came from Zamora confirming the prohibition.

Mendoza also claimed that for the next ten days news in the seminary was that the prohibition came as an order from the Archbishop, news which he supposed came from Zamora. Burgos opined that "Zamora had abused his position, because he was not within his rights to prohibit any priest from saying [mass] in his church" and much less "withhold the vessels needed to say mass" because church laws allow priests who are outsiders [whether] to celebrate mass or not at the church most convenient to them.

Burgos therefore recommended that the case be settled amicably between the two in order not to foment greater enmity, and that in the future the two should refrain from repeating the abuses and faults mentioned in the case; and that both should pay for the costs.

Sept. 16, 1870. *Juez Provisor* Dr. Mateo Yague concurred with the findings of Burgos and ruled that the two presbyters

(*Zamora, continued*)

should never raise again similar questions, and to be reconciled on the first occasion "to give a Christian and edifying example;" and that should the case be repeated the full rigor of the law would be applied to them. Both were to share in all the costs. The judge observed "that in this case, it can be obviously seen that both litigants had for their sole object that spirit of hatred and vengeance that exists on the part of both to the point of trying to make the ecclesiastical tribunal the instrument of their ruinous resentments, without stopping [to consider] the consequences that their acts might bring."

Oct. 14, 1870. Burgos opines that the appeal of Mendoza's law to the diocese of Nueva Cáceres could be entertained, but objected to Atty. Iturralde's claim that the dismissal of the case was "*unprecedented*."

April 23, 1871. Burgos issues another opinion regarding the appeal of the case.

Jan. 18, 1872. Another opinion of Burgos regarding the appeal interposed by Zamora recommending dismissal on grounds that witnesses' claims were mere hearsay. (Note: This was the last document made by Burgos as a fiscal, and the two pages in his handwriting were apparently scribbled in a hurry.)

Jan. 29, 1872. Presbyter Domingo Laurente and Florentino Mendoza reported that they had gone to the residence of Burgos regarding the case, but were told by members of the family that Burgos was by then confined in Fort Santiago.

DOCUMENTS ON PRESBYTER JACINTO ZAMORA

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>
May 21 1859	Zamora petitions the Archbishop to be admitted to the first tonsure and the four minor orders.
June 3 1859	After passing the necessary examinations, Zamora is admitted to the first tonsure, and cathedral secretary asks his parish priest

(Zamora, continued)

- in Pandacan if there was anything derogatory about him. The curate certifies on July 7 that nothing would impede the candidate's ordination.
- June 6 1859 Zamora swears before the ecclesiastical court regarding his parentage (Venancio and Hilaria del Rosario Zamora of Pandacan), and that he did not have any impediments to his admission as a "tonsurista."
- June 7 1859 Zamora's ordination is announced in the Pandacan parish church, so that any objections could be filed against him. Five days later, at the Sanctuary of the cathedral, Zamora is proclaimed a "tonsurista."¹²³
- September 1859 Zamora of Letran, born in Pandacan, Manila, is listed in the archdiocese as having been admitted as a "menorista" on Sept. 23, 1859.
- December 1859 Zamora is still listed as a "menorista" while Mariano Sevilla of Letran, born in Tondo, is listed as a "tonsurista" as of Sept. 23, 1859.¹²⁴
- January 1862 A list of the secular clergy prepared by the archdiocese shows Jacinto Zamora among the newly ordained presbyters, that he was going to be sent to Pateros, but the words are crossed out and instead "Sagrario de Manila" is written.¹²⁵
- Dec. 5 1862 Jacinto Zamora is named coadjutor of Lipa, Batangas.¹²⁶
- March 1863 Jacinto Zamora's name appears in the cathedral list of those named to attend the con-

123. *Expedientes sobre Diferentes Materias*, 1856-1868.

124. *Expedientes sobre Diferentes Materias*, 1856-1868.

125. *Catálogo de Eclesiásticos*, 1860-1899.

126. *Libro de Gobierno, Informes* 1851-1889.

(Zamora, continued)

- separation of the holy oils on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday. He was one of the 12 priests who did so.¹²⁷
- June 1 1864 Zamora's name is entered in the Archbishop's book as having been named acting curate of Mariquina parish.¹²⁸
- June 17 1864 The Governor General confirms the appointment of Jacinto Zamora as acting parish priest of Mariquina.¹²⁹
- Sept. 13 1864 Zamora seeks to take the examinations for the vacant curacies to be held on September 28-30, and he signs himself as "*presbitero secular y cura interino del pueblo de Mariquina.*"¹³⁰
- December 1864 The annual listing of the archdiocese puts Zamora as first curate of the Sagrario.¹³¹
- June 22 1865 Issue of a receipt for ₱20 in favor of Presbyter Timoteo Sanchez, coadjutor of the Sanctuary.¹³²
- Dec. 23 1865 Pronotary Joaquín de la Cruz certifies that Presbyter Zamora had taken possession of the first curacy of the parish of the cathedral from Agustín Puig, canon de gracia.¹³³
- Feb. 4 1870 A request to the Vicar General to increase the salary of his clerk from 3 pesos 4 reales a month to 6 pesos; otherwise, papers would pile up in the curacy as the clerk had to work elsewhere to make both ends meet.¹³⁴

127. *Libro de Gobierno del Arzobispo Melitón Martínez*, 1862-1876.

128. *Libro de Gobierno* etc. 1862-1876.

129. *Varios Oficios 1864*.

130. *Documentos sobre Varios Asuntos*, 1864-1898.

131. *Expedientes sobre Diferentes Materias*, 1856-1868.

132. *Comunicaciones*, etc. 1864-1865.

133. *Testimonios de Posesión de Curatos*, 1806-1895.

134. *Documentos sobre Varios Asuntos*, 1864-1898.

DANDAN, PEDRO

Febrero 21, 1872. Excmo. Sor. Gobernador Superior Civil de estas Yslas — Acabo de recibir la comunicación de V. E. de hoy, en la que se inserta la del Fiscal militar que entiende en la causa sobre los sucesos de Cavite, y en debido contestación tengo la honra de remitir a V. E. el certificado que el Notario mayor me ha presentado sobre los antecedentes criminales referentes a los Presbíteros seculares D. Pedro Dandan y D. Anacleto Desiderio y como verá V. E. ninguno se ha encontrado contra los referidos Presbíteros. Dios guarde a V. E. — El Gobrn. Ecco. —

(SGD) Candido Oreta¹³⁵
(rubric)

DOCUMENT ON FATHER MARIANO SEVILLA

Oct. 14, 1871 The Archbishop gives a testimonial regarding Mariano Sevilla. Born on November 10, 1839 in Tondo, the legitimate son of Tomás Sevilla and Paula Villena, natives of the town and capital, Bulacan. First tonsure was received on September 23, 1859, minor orders on September 21, 1860. He became a subdeacon on September 20, 1862, deacon on December 20, 1862, and priest on February 28, 1863.

He received the licentiate in Philosophy on November 20, 1861 at the University of Santo Tomás. He was the coadjutor of San Rafael, Bulacan from April 1863 to July 8, 1863 to the satisfaction of the parish priest. He passed the examination in September 1864, was proposed for the curacy of Lian, Batangas. From October 1864 to June 1867, he served as chaplain of the military hospital in Manila. He took the examinations for the vacant curacy of San Rafael in 1867. Named teacher at Real Colégio de San José

135. *Libro de Gobierno Eclesiástico-Oficios, 1871-1876.*

on May 3, 1867, he was appointed Scholastic Secretary of the College on June 5, 1868.

He obtained the degree of licentiate in sacred theology on March 15, 1869 at San José. On April 16, 1871, he received his doctorate. The Archbishop certifies to his "good life and customs," who has served "with honor and adherence of a loyal Spanish subject."¹³⁶

136. *Libro de Gobierno etc. de Melitón Martínez*, 1862—1876.