

LESSON 4. Rizal's Life: Second Homecoming & Life in Exile

1. La Liga Filipina
2. Life in Dapitan
3. The Last Trip Abroad

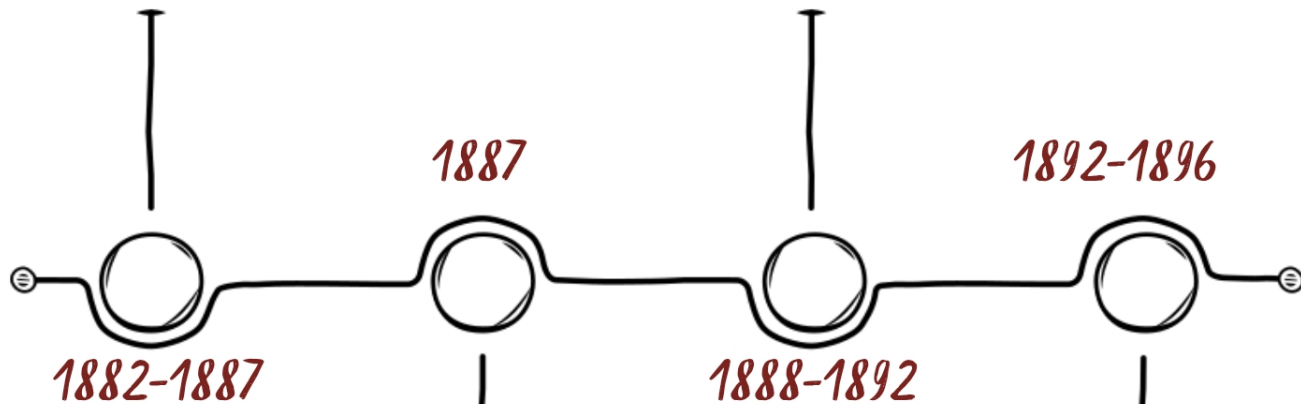
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FIRST TRAVEL ABROAD

SECOND TRAVEL ABROAD



FIRST HOMECOMING

SECOND HOMECOMING
AND EXECUTION

1892, July 3

 Tondo, Manila (*House of Doroteo Ongjuco*)

- Rizal founded the **La Liga Filipina**.
- Build a new group that seeks to involve the people directly in the reform movement.

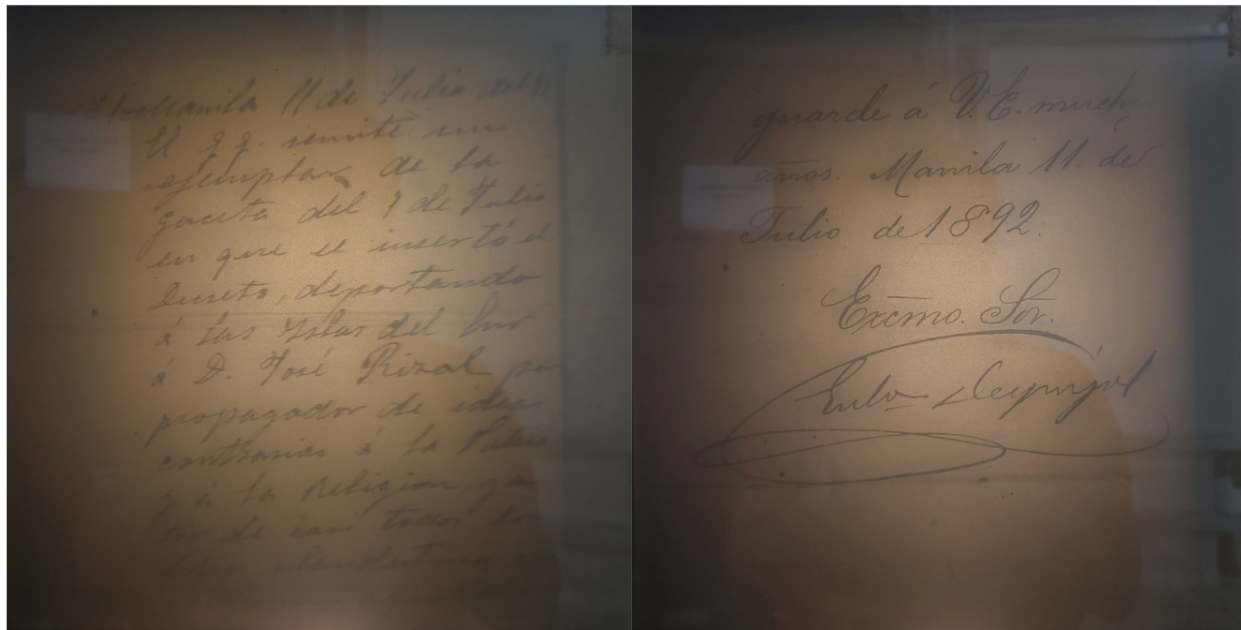


An artist concept of Dr. Jose Rizal and other Liga members

1892, July 6

Rizal was arrested on four grounds:

1. for **publishing anti-Catholic and anti-friar books** and articles;
2. for having in **possession, a bundle of handbills, the Pobres Frailes**, in which advocacies were in violation of the Spanish orders;
3. for **dedicating his novel, El Filibusterismo to the three "traitors" (Gomez, Burgos and Zamora)** and for emphasizing on the novel's title page that "the only salvation for the Philippines was separation from the mother country (referring to Spain)"; and
4. for **simply criticizing the religion and aiming for its exclusion from the Filipino culture.**



RIZAL'S DEPORTATION ORDER

This is a letter from Governor-General Eulogio Despujol to the Ministerio de Ultramar, dated July 11, 1892, ordering the deportation of Jose Rizal to Dapitan due to charges of spreading anti-Spanish and anti-religious ideas (primarily because of his controversial novels *Noli* and *El Fili*).

Exile in Dapitan



... as a Teacher

... as a Farmer

...as a town Doctor

...as an Engineer

...as a Sanitary Physician

...as a Businessman and Economist

...as a Scientist

...as a Philologist

...as an Anthropologist

ARTS AND CULTURE

Did you know? Jose Rizal won lottery while in Dapitan exile

Kristofer Purnell - Philstar.com

June 19, 2024 | 5:17pm

1892, September

Rizal and Carnicero won a lottery. The Manila Lottery ticket no. 9736 jointly owned by Rizal, Carnicero, and a Spanish resident of Dipolog won the second prize of Php20,000.

Rizal used some of his part (Php 6,200.00) in procuring a parcel of land near the coast of Talisay, a barrio near Dapitan.



Rizal bought a kind of lotto ticket similar to this.

With his lottery winnings, he purchased a 10-hectare plot of land (later expanded to 16 hectares). On a property of more than 10 hectares, he put up three houses made of bamboo, wood, and nipa.



Casa Residencia

From Facebook/Noel On The Road



CASA RESIDENCIA

BAHAY TAHANAN

Ito ang pangunahing tirahan ni Rizal. Kasama niyang tumira rito sa magkakaibang panahon ang kanyang ina, mga kapatid na babae, at iba pang mga kamag-anak. Dito rin tumira si Rizal at Josephine bilang mag-asawa.

RESIDENCE HOUSE

This was Rizal's main residence. His mother, sisters, and some relatives lived with him in different periods of time. Rizal and Josephine also lived here as a couple.



From Facebook/Noel On The Road

Rizal as an Educator

The school he founded in 1893 started with only three pupils and had more than 20 students at the time his exile ended.

Rizal taught young boys practical subjects, like reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and Spanish and English languages.



DID YOU KNOW?

Dr. Jose Rizal was also an agriculturist. He held a Bachelor's degree in Agriculture from Ateneo Municipal de Manila.

During his exile in Dapitan, he acquired a farm where he had planted 5,000 pineapples, 1,400 coffee and 200 cacao trees. Later, he bought more land, which he planted with abaca and corn.

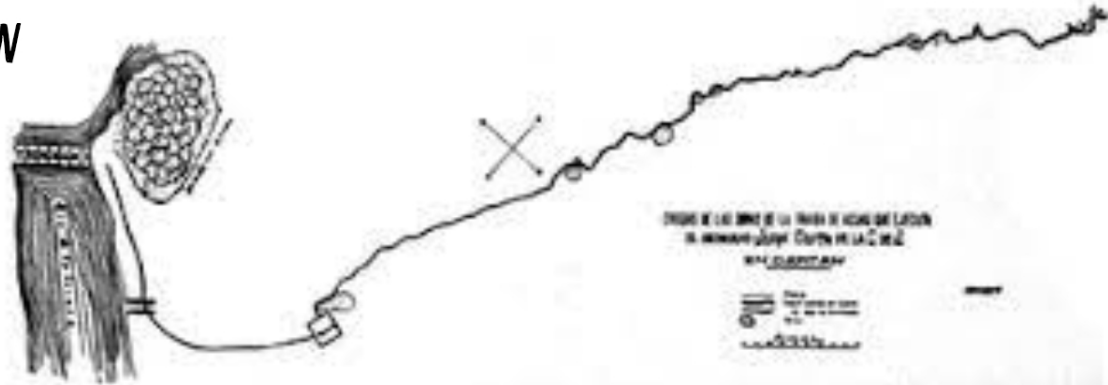
He organized Dapitan's first association of farmers to help them improve their farm productivity.

HAPPY RIZAL DAY!

Rizal as a Farmer and Agriculturist

He grew many fruit trees (such as *coconut, mango, lanzones, makopa, santol, mangosteen, jackfruit, guyabanos, baluno, and nanka*) and domesticated some animals (such as rabbits, dogs, cats, and chickens).

WATERWORKS IN DAPITAN BY RIZAL



Rizal as an Engineer

Plan of the waterworks for Dapitan constructed by Dr. Rizal and the Jesuit lay brother Juan Costa. Rizal's name was omitted for political reasons.

Rizal provided significant community services in Dapitan, like improving the town's drainage and constructing a better water system using empty bottles and bamboo joints.

He invented a wooden machine for the mass production of bricks. Using the bricks he produced, Rizal built a water dam for the community with the help of his students.

Rizal as a Sanitary Physician (Town Doctor)

He also taught the town folks about health and sanitation to avoid the spread of diseases.

With his Jesuit priest friend, Sanchez, Rizal made a huge relief map of Mindanao in Dapitan Plaza.

Also, he bettered the forest there by providing evident trails, stairs, and some benches.



From Facebook/Noel On The Road



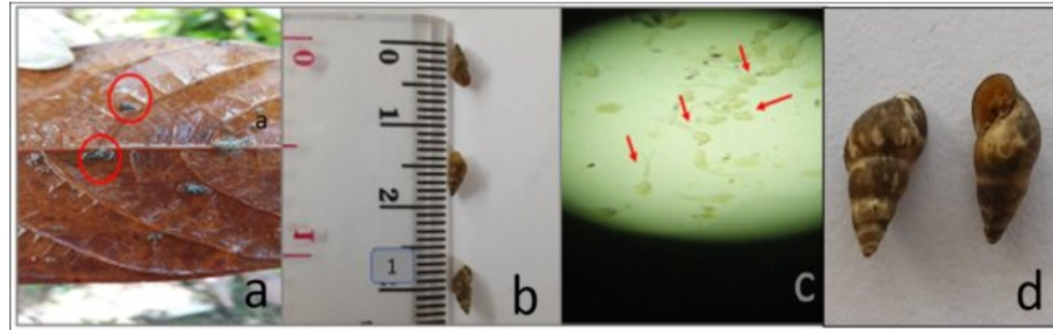
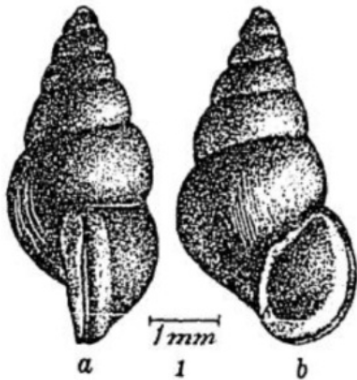
Rizal as a Doctor

As the town's doctor, Rizal treated all patients equally, regardless of their economic or social status.

He accepted "fees" in the form of poultry and crops, and at times even gave his services to poor folks for free. His specialization was ophthalmology, but he also treated almost all kinds of diseases, including fever, sprains, broken bones, typhoid, tuberculosis, and even leprosy (Bantug & Ventura, 1997, p. 112).

Rizal played a key role in identifying the Philippine snail that harbors the parasite that causes **schistosomiasis**, or **snail fever**, a deadly disease plaguing some areas of Eastern Visayas.

The Philippine snail, which carries the parasite that causes schistosomiasis, is known as *Oncomelania hupensis quadrasi*. This was named after a certain Mr. Cuadrasi, a renowned naturalist based in Manila, to whom Rizal sent his insect and animal specimens for identification.





Rizal as a Businessman and Economist

Rizal also helped the livelihood of the abaca farmers in Dapitan by trading their crops in Manila.

He taught them to weave abaca into hammocks. Noticing that the fishing method by the locals was inefficient, he taught them better techniques, like weaving and using better fishing nets

Rizal as a Scientist

Aside from conducting archaeological excavations, Rizal inspected Dapitan's rich flora and fauna, providing a sort of taxonomy of numerous kinds of forest and marine creatures.

From his laboratory and herbarium, he sent various biological specimens to scientists in Europe, like his dear friend Doctor Adolph B. Meyer in Dresden. In return, the European scholars sent him books and some other academic reading materials.

From the collections he sent to European scholars, at least three species were named after him: a type of beetle (*Apogonia rizali*), a flying dragon (*Draco rizali*), a Dapitan frog (*Rhacophorus rizali*).



*a Dapitan frog
(Rhacophorus rizali)*



*handsome fungus beetle
(Spathomeles rizali)*



Apogonia rizali



*Philippine Gliding Lizard
(Draco rizali)*

Exile in Dapitan



**WATERWORKS IN DAPITAN
BY RIZAL**



Rizal as a Philologist

Having learned the Visayan language, he also engaged himself in the study of language, culture, and literature. He examined local folklore and customs. Tagalog grammar and the Malay language. His intellectual products about these subjects, he related to some European academicians, like Dr. Reinhold Rost, his close philologist friend in London.



Rizal as an Anthropologist

Rizal was a profound student of anthropology and ethnology. He was driven to master these studies by the boorish behavior of the colonial Spaniards, who treated Filipinos as though they were by nature inferior.

He was committed to refuting the friars' stereotypes of Filipino racial inferiority with scientific arguments.

Rizal was highly influenced by the expanding German Anthropology at that time. The two dominant figures in German anthropology at the time of Rizal's visit were **Rudolf Virchow and Adolf Bastian.**

Both Virchow and Bastian were opposed to Darwinian evolutionism and racial determinism.

Rejecting a biological link between mental faculties and race, they believed (as Herder did) that human nature was the same everywhere and that cultural differences arose from geographical and historical influences. Both were committed to careful empirical research instead of "speculative theorizing," avoiding debates about race and scales of "progress" (Mojares, 2013).

VISITED BY LOVED ONES (1893-1895)

- While in Dapitan, Rizal mourned the death of his beloved Leonor Rivera but found comfort in the visits of his mother, Doña Teodora—whom he successfully operated on for cataract—and his sister, Trinidad, who lived with him in his casa cuadrada.
- His sisters Maria and Narcisa also visited, and several nephews and a niece stayed with Rizal, receiving early education and care from their exiled uncle in Mindanao.

VISITED BY LOVED ONES (1893-1895)

- In 1895, Doña Teodora left Dapitan to care for her ailing husband, Don Francisco, in Manila.
- Soon after, Josephine Bracken entered Rizal's life; though unable to marry in church (*this is debatable*) due to his anti-Catholic stance, she became his common-law wife. Their son Francisco was born prematurely and tragically died within hours.



RIZAL AND THE JESUITS

- Jesuit friars first tried to persuade Rizal by offering him residence in the Dapitan convent under certain conditions, but he refused to compromise and declined to live with parish priest Antonio Obach.
- Rizal's former Ateneo teacher, Francisco de Paula Sanchez, was assigned to Dapitan and engaged him in cordial religious discussions; despite their differences, they maintained a strong friendship.
- Jesuit superior Pablo Pastells also attempted to win Rizal back through four scholarly letter exchanges (1892–1893), but although Rizal attended mass, he firmly rejected conventional Catholicism.



THE SPIES AND THE SECRET EMISSARY

- Rizal discovered that spies were sent to incriminate him; one, physician Matias Arrieta, confessed his covert mission and sought forgiveness after being cured by Rizal.
- In 1895, another spy posing as “Pablo Mercado” was exposed as Florencio Nanaman, a paid agent of the Recollect friars; despite uncovering the deception, Rizal compassionately allowed him to stay the rainy night in his home.

THE SPIES AND THE SECRET EMISSARY



- In June 1896, Dr. Pio Valenzuela secretly visited Rizal in Dapitan on behalf of Andres Bonifacio to seek his approval for the Katipunan revolt, but Rizal declined, favoring peaceful means over violent uprising.
- To cover his secret mission, he brought along, Antonio Lopez Sequiera, a blind man.
- Rizal argued that a revolution would fail without arms and financial backing, advising the Katipunan to secure support from wealthy and educated Filipinos such as Antonio Luna, skilled in military strategy.



GOODBYE DAPITAN (1896)

- In 1895, Rizal learned from Blumentritt that Cuba, also under Spanish rule, was suffering from a yellow-fever epidemic and lacked physicians to aid victims of war and disease.
- Rizal volunteered in December 1895 to serve as a doctor in Cuba, but after receiving no response from Governor-General Ramon Blanco, he lost interest in the proposal.
- On July 30, 1896, Blanco finally approved Rizal's petition, prompting him to prepare for departure by selling and gifting his possessions to friends and students.

TODAY IN HISTORY

JULY 30, 1896

GOV. GEN. RAMON BLANCO GRANTS RIZAL'S REQUEST TO GO TO CUBA

Photos from Wikimedia Commons

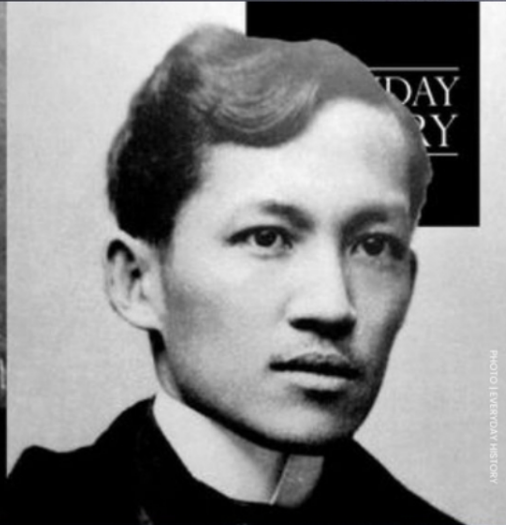


PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

TRIVIA AND FACTS PHILIPPINES

LAST TRIP ABROAD

- On August 19, 1896, the Katipunan's revolutionary plot was exposed by Fr. Mariano Gil after Teodoro Patino revealed the organization's secrets, leading to the discovery of the movement as the Philippine Revolution began.
- On August 26, 1896, Bonifacio and the Katipunan launched the Cry of Pugadlawin in Balintawak (*another controversy*), prompting Governor General Blanco to declare a state of war in eight provinces that had risen against Spain [*Manila, Bulacan, Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, and Tarlac*].

LAST TRIP ABROAD

- Governor General Blanco sent letters clearing Rizal of responsibility for the revolution, after which Rizal boarded the ship, *Isla de Panay*, bound for Barcelona, Spain, despite Don Pedro's advice to remain under British protection.
- By September 30, 1896, the *Isla de Panay* had passed Port Said in Egypt and was sailing through the Mediterranean.
- Around this time, Blanco was replaced by Governor General Camilo de Polavieja, who immediately ordered Rizal's arrest via telegraphic message.

LAST TRIP ABROAD

- On October 3, 1896, Rizal arrived in Barcelona aboard the Isla de Panay, was imprisoned at Montjuich Castle, and later that night was placed on the Colon with Spanish troops bound for Manila.
- Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor and Sixto Lopez sought legal help in Singapore through Attorney Hugh Fort, but Chief Justice Lionel ultimately denied their request to aid Rizal.

- The Colon arrived in Manila Bay and Rizal was taken to Fort Santiago.



Jose Rizal is under heavy guard, artwork by Isaac Tolentino

#OnThisDay

November 3, 1896

Dr. Jose Rizal arrived in Manila on board the transport 'Cristobal Colon' under heavy guard, he was taken into custody in Fort Santiago. While Rizal was held incommunicado in Fort Santiago, the Spanish authorities fished for evidence against him.