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## **Teodoro M. Kalaw's Collection of Revolutionary Notes**

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## Teodoro M. Kalaw's Collection of Revolutionary Notes

*E. Arsenio Manuel*

Among the few collections of Filipiniana that I came to know rather well before World War II were those belonging to three gentlemen: Professor H. Otley Beyer, Don Teodoro M. Kalaw, and Mr. Marcelo P. Garcia, timewise in that order. Professor Beyer was already a well known American anthropologist who founded the Department of Anthropology, University of the Philippines, when I was taken in the department as student assistant in June 1927; Don T. M. Kalaw was then considered the authority on the Philippine Revolution when I came to know him personally early in 1938; and Mr. Garcia was a relatively unknown newspaperman to me at least before the last war. I knew all their collections quite well for I started working as typist-helper in the Department of Anthropology early in my later teens and as assistant in the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology after WW II for many years. I came to know Don T. M. Kalaw many years before the second world war, but not his private library until very much later, in fact, only after his death when I was employed by Mr. Teodoro Kalaw, Jr. and Mrs. Maria Kalaw-Katigbak to make a catalogue of the collection. My acquaintance with Mr. M. P. Garcia which started before the war, led me to the use of his materials before, during and after the Japanese occupation, our house on Bulakan Street being less than one-and-a-half kilometers from his residence of Felix Huertas Street which was close to the corner of Tayuman Street. Of these three collections, that of H. Otley Beyer lost about one-half or possibly more of its Filipiniana, ethnological and archaeological materials especially during the liberation of the city in February 1945; T. M. Kalaw suffered the greatest of losses, almost everything; while the M.P. Garcia library fortunately survived the vicissitudes of war.

The Beyer ethnological and archaeological collections and Filipiniana were housed in three apartments on Nebraska Street while a fourth one was on a side street close by in Ermita district very near to the university grounds, all in concrete framework though the floors were of lumber; also, part of these collections were housed in the Dept. of Anthropology, U.P., on Padre Faura Street. Beyer also had a quantity of porcelain on loan to the National Museum on Herran Street (now Leon Guinto St.) and unworked archaeological materials deposited in the basement of the Bureau of Mines building on Herran Street. The Kalaw library of Filipiniana was housed before the war in a well-built structure of lumber on Blumentritt Street, San Juan, Rizal, but later during the occupation was moved to Sta. Mesa in a big house occupied by Mrs. Purita Kalaw-Ledesma, one of the daughters, and sometime in late 1944 the entire collection was transferred to their apartments in Malate district. Early during the occupation, Prof. Beyer, with the assistance of Dr. Tadao Kano, a Japanese classmate in Harvard, moved about one-half of his collections to the Watson Building on Aviles Street (now renamed Dr. Jose P. Laurel St.), San Miguel district, not far away from Malacañang—a reverse of what the Kalaw children did to their father's collection. One half of the Beyer collections and the entire Kalaw collection were therefore located in the southern part of the Pasig River where most of the fighting, burning, and destruction took place when the liberation of the city was made in February 1945. On the other hand, the M. P. Garcia home library remained put in the premises of *materiales mixtos* on Felix Huertas Street close to the San Lazaro Hipodrome, Santa Cruz district, and was spared from burning or looting as there was no gunfire there during the liberation of Manila.

All three collections were valuable and irreplaceable in their own way, coverage, and uniqueness. The Beyer collections were the best well-rounded being rich in printed, manuscript-typescript, and artifactual nature covering almost all aspects of Filipino culture; while those of T. M. Kalaw were mainly printed Filipiniana and original documents about the Revolution and its makers; and those of M. P. Garcia were limited to language and literature, especially Tagalog. So each collection had its own strengths and limitations especially the latter two.

It is not known whether Professor Beyer started collecting from the time he arrived in Manila in August 1905, not that soon anyway, for

he stayed but a few days in the city fixing papers, buying supplies and arranging his itinerary for the north. He collected everything he could lay his hands on, whether artifact or Filipiniana. In collecting printed material, he usually bought two copies of important items or prints. His collection as I came to know it in his middle years was particularly a rounded one: anthropological, historical, linguistic, literary, periodicals and everything else published on Filipino culture and history. The M. P. Garcia collection, on the other hand, was strong in general Philippine history and culture and was very rich on Tagalog language and literature. The T. M. Kalaw collection, finally, was outstanding on history, especially on the Revolution, apart from its unique Filipiniana items. Among the items I never saw in any other shelf since then was the *Diariong Tagalog*, published in 1882, a complete set from its first issue with its back and corners bound in leather. I am not sure now whether he had a complete set of *El Renacimiento* for he was editor when Secretary Dean S. Worcester brought a libel suit against the newspaper, editors and publisher. T. M. Kalaw was also very careful in putting together pamphlets, some of which were ephemeral but which became rare titles afterwards as time passed by. He had these bound in stout volumes and called the series *Folletos Varios*, totaling fifty-eight volumes.

H. Otley Beyer devised a similar system of keeping together materials of similar nature, like the Tagalog novel and metrical romances. He put together four or more novels, or seven or more *awits* and *corridos* and had them bound with the general title on the spine: TAGALOG LITERATURE, each volume bearing the consecutive number from one up. He did the same thing with his Iloko, Pampango and other vernacular materials. In the narra cases such sets became impressive. Narra cases filled with Filipiniana lined the apartments' walls on Nebraska Street. Other aparadors were filled with costumes and ornaments; spears and shields, musical instruments hung on walls, woodcarvings littered the floors, and stone implements and artifacts were contained in boxes, the tables overflowing with them. The porcelain pieces were more carefully locked in narra showcases; so also some of the potteries. The Beyer collections, and I am using the term this time as the plural, were really both a library and a museum, but the latter consisted of several specialties (ethnological, costumes and ornaments, woodcarvings, archaeological and porcelain). With each specialty a separate museum could have been started as done in the United States, Europe and other countries.

The T. M. Kalaw collection was less pretentious however, but his books were kept in tall bookcases lined up in the receiving room of his house on Blumentritt Street and these reached almost to the floor of the second storey. Manuscripts, typed materials were in another adjacent room, maybe in six narra bookcases.

The Garcia library, on the other hand, was housed in a nipa structure of mixed materials—wood, bamboo, and nipa, but this was the collection, paradoxically, which survived the war unscathed!

The loose materials were treated somewhat differently by these collectors. T. M. Kalaw put the pamphlets together in thick volumes and had these bound as described previously which became the *Folletos Varios*. H. Otley Beyer solved the problem with respect to awits and corridos, which were thin, and the novels, which were medium thick by putting them together in a volume and labeling each volume TAGALOG LITERATURE, etc.; but the ephemerals were stuck in stout boxes. M.P. Garcia generally bound each individual item, whether these were thick or thin, himself sometimes using printed cloth discarded usually as *retazo* (remnant) from Mrs. Garcia's dresses or her customers for she was a dressmaker. The first two gentlemen did not have the time to do anything like what Garcia did but sent the collected materials to professional book binders. I remember both patronizing the bindery shop of Lorenzo Cribé who did binding work since the late years of the Spanish period. This binder used to paste a small binder's tag or card on every volume he bound, some in full or half leather. Sofronio G. Calderon, the folklorist, lexicographer and publisher, did some binding work for Professor Beyer. After WW II, Telesforo Avenir bound the books authored by Beyer and other publications.

There were other kinds of loose materials which were not as easily manageable and therefore harder to keep. These were the manuscripts and typescripts. T. M. Kalaw was less careful with them, he did not know what to do with them, and I cannot understand the reason, for he put them in envelopes and often identified them properly on the outside by writing labels. As can be seen from my notes below, these materials were in bond paper, either legal or ordinary size, in stenographer or school notebooks, sometimes on onion skin because they were carbon copies. It was probably due to pressure of work in government offices and in the National Library that was a hindrance to putting order to these heterogeneous materials. By this time, however, he had started editing and publishing the series DOCUMENTOS DE LA BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE FILIPINAS, starting with the *Epistolario*

*Rizalino*, volume one of which is dated 1930; then going on with Mabini's writings which he collected himself and later continued the writings of several others. We owe it to this kind of great foresight that we know more about Rizal and Mabini and their works for reforms and freedom, not excluding those of other patriots like M.H. del Pilar and Mariano Ponce and others, for if T. M. Kalaw did not have that foresight, the loss or destruction of these documents were certain during the Japanese occupation and liberation could never undo the damage to Filipino nationality and identity.

Professor Beyer, on the other hand, had the manuscripts and typescripts (those that were loaned to him by government offices, etc.) copied on the typewriter. He had four copies of each made. Then he classified them by ethnolinguistic groups and provided brief notes for each paper and longer introductory notes for each volume. These were all bound and provided with a proper title. In some cases, the same thing was also done with published reviews, articles of interest he had used from professional journals or not, materials which could have come from admirers, term papers of his students, official reports, and others which he collected later and merged into the different volumes of the *Philippine Ethnographic Series*, reaching to 150, a different color binding being provided to each ethnolinguistic group.

Mr. Garcia, in many instances, clipped printed materials from periodicals and bound them together when there was enough to constitute a volume. There were instances when he himself copied articles of value on the typewriter, like Carlos Ronquillo's long series captioned "Palipas" in *Renacimiento Filipino*, although this was not usual. Very thought provoking was Garcia's compilation of linguistic papers which he diligently published with the title.

I did not know Don Teodoro M. Kalaw personally before 1938. I introduced myself in his office at the National Library because I needed patronage for my maiden book, *Felipe G. Calderon, a Biographical Portrait* (1939). He promised twenty pesos, and in the following year as my book came out of the press and I was delivering his copies as patron, he refused the eight copies and accepted only two and he thanked me for undertaking the work. But what touched me profoundly was his offer of another sum if I needed it. I refused this gracefully but gratefully, though he was candid. I told him all printing expenses have been covered by patronage and advanced subscriptions, and he looked happy. The same thing happened with Prof.

Beyer, also one of my patrons who also gave me twenty pesos and was thankful receiving only two copies of the work.

Well, I was hired by the Kalaw family to catalogue the collection before the war after the death of Don Teodoro, who must have said some good words on my behalf to his children. But I was unable to finish the work because of Japanese occupation, and we worked only on weekends. After the Japanese bombings of Manila and military installations, we decided to evacuate the family and affines to Quezon province in the hills between the towns of Unisan and Pitogo. In our evacuation place in the barrio of San Roque, Unisan, we suffered from malaria and lost a brother and my father-in-law; so we decided to return to Manila in early February 1944. I found a job as language researcher and librarian in the Institute of National Language and filled that position until the end of September 1944.

As librarian of the Institute I finished a catalogue of the library holdings, a copy of which I have preserved in my library to this day. As researcher, I spent most of the time thumbing through the Tagalog periodicals for the beginnings of the Tagalog novel. I loved this kind of research because we had been doing it previously while in the service of the U.P. Main Library as bibliographer and archivist. However, as the Allied Forces started to bomb the Manila Bay area on September 21 and following days, we decided to return to our evacuation place. After resigning at the end of September 1944, Mr. Teodoro Kalaw Jr., spotted me and requested me to make a catalogue of his father's manuscript collection. This was done in the first half of October 1944, the library and collection having been moved from San Juan to Santa Mesa, in the mansion occupied by Mrs. Purita Kalaw Ledesma. My instruction was to make a listing on a case to case basis. However, from this general listing I made a special one of the revolutionary documents found in the collection. These materials are presented in this article with some brief notes. I could have brushed through the documents or abstracted the contents, but there was not enough time to do so in view of our hurry to return to the province. We possibly left the city a little after the middle of October 1944.

Several things prompted me to prepare this checklist. First, it is likely that surviving children or relatives or friends of the authors of the various memoirs still possess copies of them, hence they may be able to facilitate their use by reporting them. In many instances, let me recall, only carbon copies were furnished or given to Don Teodoro

while he was still living, which means that the authors retained the original typescripts or original manuscripts from which the typewritten copies were made. Secondly, such memoirs and papers are valuable for historical reasons for they will certainly enlighten us on many dark alleys of the Revolution, before, during and after. Thirdly, although T. M. Kalaw was the first Filipino historian to write a full account of the Revolution (see his first edition of *La Revolution Filipina* 1924), many of the materials listed below bear dates after the publication of that work; hence, these could not have been used by Kalaw in preparing his aforementioned book but would otherwise be useful to other historians and writers. We are indeed in great debt to him for having the foresight to interview participants in the Revolution or to request them to write their memoirs and then collecting them. A few of the more important documents, let me recall, have been published by the National Library as part of the DOCUMENTOS series, an achievement for which future generations will have to be grateful. And lastly, children or descendants of other participants in the Revolution may still have in their safe-keeping similar memoirs and papers written by their forebears. Owners of such writings should not only be proud possessors of such treasures; they also should be willing to share them with students and scholars by divulging their presence or whereabouts, having them edited and published, or allowing their use. Indeed, they should be civic-minded enough to have them copied, xeroxed and deposited with the National Library or the University of the Philippines Main Library, since these two institutions have facilities for preserving them and making them available for public or scholarly use. Such sources would indeed be invaluable in the hands of scholars writing or reconstructing history.

### The Collection

#### 1. AGUINALDO, EMILIO

1901      Relato del General Aguinaldo Sobre la Tragedia de Palanan. Manila. 10 April. Typewritten carbon copy, 10 leaves (legal size).

English translation: "The Story of My Capture," *Philippine Magazine*, v. 23, no. 12 (May 1927), 718-19, 741-43.

#### 2. ALBA, SANTIAGO

1930      "Para la Historia de España," *La Nacion*, 4, 5, 6, 7 May 1930. Clippings of article bound with Primo de Rivera's "Una Transcendental Documento Historico," which we see below.



## 3. ALEJANDRINO, JOSE

1933      Memorias. Typewritten carbon copy, 212 leaves (legal size). Autographed copy, 14 Sept. 1933.

1933      La Senda del Sacrificio; Episodica y Anecdotas de Nuestras Luchas por la Libertad. Prologo de Don Teodoro M. Kalaw. 1933. Original typewritten copy, 226 leaves (legal size) with corrections by T. M. Kalaw.

Published later with the title, *La Senda del Sacrificio* (Manila, 1933) and translated into English with the title *The Price of Freedom*; "Prologue" by T. M. Kalaw (Manila: M. Colcol, 1949).

## 4. ALVAREZ, SANTIAGO

1927-28      Ang Katipunan at Paghihimagsik. Bound Clippings of the complete work as this was serialized in the weekly *Sampagita*, from 24 July 1927 to 15 April 1928.

Typewritten copies were made at the instance of Dr. Leandro H. Fernandez, professor of history, U.P., before WW II, a carbon copy being retained by the copyist, Mr. Jose Cruz, of the U.P. Dept. of History. My copy was made from the Fernandez copy. This work has been translated into English by Carolina Malay the edition being a publication of the Ateneo de Manila University Press (1992).

An indispensable source missed by Teodoro A. Agoncillo in his *The Revolt of the Masses* (1956).

## 5. ARAMBULO, FELIX

1927      Aquing Caunting Casaysayan Sapul sa Mula. Typewritten carbon copy on onion paper, 8 leaves.

Written in response to a publicized plea made by Jose P. Santos in the papers of 17 March 1927, that he would publish biographies or memoirs of participants of the Revolution if these were sent to him.

6. ARTIGAS Y CUERVA, MANUEL<sup>1</sup>

1910-11      Apolinario Mabini, Typewritten copy, 84 leaves (legal size). This could be the same study published in *Renacimiento Filipino*, 14, 28 Nov.; 14, 21, 28 Dec. 1910; 7, 14, 21 Jan.; 7 Feb 1911.

## 7. ARTIGAS Y CUERVA, MANUEL

1926      Graciano Lopez Jaena. Typewritten copy, 42 (ordinary bond paper).

Likely to be the same biography which appeared serially in *Acacia*, v. 1, no. 21 (15 Feb. 1921), 713-54.

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1. His biography may be read in E. Arsenio Manuel, *Dictionary of Philippine Biography*, I (1955), 68-79, which includes "A Select Biography of Works."

8. ARTIGAS Y CUERVA, MANUEL

n.d. Miguel Malvar. Typewritten carbon copy (ordinary bond paper), pagination varies.

For biography of Miguel Malvar, see E.A. Manuel, DPB, I (1955), one source of which is this biographical study; unfortunately, however, the date of the clippings from *Philippine National Weekly*, was cut by General Malvar's heirs.

9. ARTIGAS Y CUERVA, MANUEL

n.d. Nuestro Heroe Dr. Jose Rizal y Mercado. Typewritten carbon copy, with many leaves missing.

Note on title Page runs: "Traducido al Bisaya Sugbuanon por Isidro Abad."

10. ARTIGAS Y CUERVA, MANUEL

n.d. El Patriota Marcelo H. del Pilar. Mounted clippings plus typewritten material, 30 sheets.

Also appends a masonic address by "Kalantiaw" (penname of Manuel Artigas).

11. ARTIGAS Y CUERVA, MANUEL

1911 A. Paterno. Typewritten carbon copy, 41 leaves.

Published in *Renacimiento Filipino*, I, no. 37 (7 April), 38 (14 April), 39 (21 April), 41 (7 May), 43 (21 May) 1911.

12. ATAVIADO, ELIAS M.

1936 Lucha y Libertad (Conmonitario de la Revolution Filipina en las Tierras Albanyas). Typewritten copy, 204 leaves.

Published later as Tomo Primero (de Agosto de 1896 a Enero de 1899).

13. AUNARIO, PEDRO<sup>2</sup>

1918 Sergio Osmeña—Manuel L. Quezon, a Comparison. 7 leaves.

From *The Citizen*, v. 1, no. 12 (18 July 1918), p. 8; Spanish version in *El Ciudadano*, v. 1, no. 12 (18 July 1918), p. 20.

14. AVANCEÑA, RAMON

n.d. Declaracion. Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 4 leaves.

Most often T. M. Kalaw provided a title page for each paper or document and no date simply means the title page does not bear it. Usually the date is found somewhere inside or at the end of document.

15. BAÑUELOS, JOSE S.

1931 Filipinas: Sus Revoluciones. Manila:1931. Typewritten copy signed by author, 177 leaves.

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2. For his biography, see E. A. Manuel, DPB, II (1970), 40-43.

Consists of 2 parts: First part deals on "Datos Preliminares" contained in the first two chapters; and the second part on "Primera Etapa de la Revolucion, 1896-1898," from chapter III to XXIX.

## 16. BARBAZA, JOSE

1904 Biografia Masonica del Ilustre H. Ambrosio Flores.  
Typewritten copy, 8 leaves (ordinary bond paper).

This note is in the title page: "Vio la luz en el periodico 'La Patria' las dias 14, 15 y 16 de Junio de 1904." For the biography of Ambrosio Flores, see DPB, III (1986), 248-50.

17. BENITEZ, FRANCISCO<sup>3</sup>

1918 Osmeña and Quezon: A Psychological Analysis of their Character.

Published in *The Citizen*, v. 1, no.16 (15 Aug. 1918), p. 8; Spanish translation, *El Ciudadano*, v. 1, no. 16 (15 Aug. 1918), p. 20. Bound together with Pedro Aunario's article, which see above.

## 18. BUENCAMINO, FELIPE (Padre)

1915 Memorias de Cuanto Notable Ha Visto y Presenciado el Infrascrito desde al Año 1859, sea como testigo, ora como actor, hasta hoy 16 de Marzo 1915. Typewritten original, 62 leaves.

UPML has a copy titled *Sesenta Años de Historia Filipina* (TS, 93 leaves, with call no. DS675.B83), which states that the Memoria was published in *La Opinion y El Comercio*, los periodicos combinados, en los dias de 9, 15, 23 de Febrero—9, 13, y 30 de Marzo, 1929.

Translated into English as "Sixty Years of Philippine History," by Alfonso Lecaros and edited by Mauro Garcia, *Historical Bulletin*, v. 13 (1969), 1-43, out of which a reprint was issued.

Buencamino wrote of the "Primer Partido Liberal Filipino" who counted among its members Padre Jose Burgos, Joaquin Pardo de Tavera, Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, Gervasio Sanchez and Mauricio de Leon; he also identified as "propietarios" of the period Maximo Paterno, Vicente Salgado, Jose Ma. Basa, and Manuel Genato; and among the liberal secular priests, he mentioned Padres Mariano Gomez, Jose Guevara, Agustin Mendoza, Jacinto Zamora and Vicente Garcia.

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3. For his biography, see DPB, IV (1995).

Headings provided for by T. M. Kalaw who acknowledged the same at end of *Memorias*. Writer recalls among many cultural performances the private and provincial concert which his parents-in-law sponsored in Jaen in July 1880 when Manuel Luna and Manuel Garrido, violonists, played. For biography of Manuel Luna, see DPB, I (1955).

19. CALDERON, FELIPE G.

n.d. Fragmentos de las Cartas Dirigidas por Felipe G. Calderon a W.E. Retana. Typewritten carbon copy, 28 leaves.

I used to have a copy of this collection, furnished me by Jose P. Santos before World War II, and used in my *Felipe G. Calderon, a Biographical Portrait* (Filipiniana Publications, 1939). Entitled *Fragmentos*—because only portions were reproduced or copied, or abstracts made. We copied this unique source lent us by Mr. Santos, for our purposes, but lost it during the liberation of Manila in February 1945.

20. CEBU, CIUDAD DE

n.d. Documentos Referentes a la Entrada de la Plaza y Ciudad de Cebu al Comandante del Crucero "Petrel" de la Escuadra de los Estados Unidos. Typewritten copy, 17 leaves (legal size paper).

When n.d. is used, it does not mean the document or copy has no date; it simply means I did not have enough time to go through it and find the date. This also means there is no date on the first or title page of the document.

21. CONCEPCION, VENANCIO

n.d. Apuntes y Diario de Operaciones Sobre la Guerra Hispano-Filipino-Americana. Original notebooks.

Note at end of Notebook 5: "Los Cuadernos 7 al 11 fueron confiscados por los Americanos en la Calle Anda." This is an indispensable source for writing the history of this most glorious period in national history. It was no longer available to T. A. Agoncillo when he wrote *Malolos: The Crisis of the Republic* (1960), though the first six cuadernos were.

22. CORTES, PEDRO

n.d. Ang Katipunan at ang Himagsikan. 2 vols. Typewritten Carbon copy. v. 1, 1-180 leaves; v. 2, 181-445 leaves.

23. CORTES, PEDRO

n.d. Cronica del Katipunan. Typewritten copy, ordinary bond paper, 24 leaves.

24. CORTES, PEDRO  
     n.d.       Katipunan. Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 150 leaves.  
               English translation in a separate volume with various pagination.
25. CRAIG, AUSTIN (editor)<sup>4</sup>  
     n.d.       Letters and Addresses of Jose Rizal. Edited by Austin Craig.  
               Typewritten and mounted printed materials, 242 sheets.  
               Also includes essays, autobiographical tracts, legends, etc.
26. DEGUITO, CEFERINO C.  
     1938       Kasaysayan ng Filipinas; Awit ni Dimas. Typewritten original,  
               1938, 22 leaves + 2 leaves of "manga paliwanag."  
               Submitted to Commonwealth Literary Contest, 1938.
27. DEL CARMEN, ISAAC  
     n.d.       Himagsikan ng mga Katipunan ng 96. Pulong sa Tejero, San  
               Francisco de Malabon, 1897.  
               Bound together with other manuscripts.
28. ENRIQUEZ, VICENTE  
     n.d.       Testimonio. Typewritten copy, 14 leaves, legal size paper.  
               Contains biographical tidbits on the life of Gregorio H. del  
               Pilar as a student, soldier, deportee in Singapore, participation  
               in the battle of Caloocan, member of conference committee  
               ordered to Dagupan, anecdote in Dagupan, his love,  
               Aguinaldo's Odyssey, his last stand at Tirad Pass and his  
               death.
29. ESTRADA, PASCUAL G.  
     n.d.       Reseña Historica de los 15 individuos Vecinos del Pueblo de  
               May (i.e. Bai, provincia de La Laguna, I. F., que fueron depor-  
               tados a Fernando Poo por Causa de la Revolution del Año  
               1896. Typewritten carbon copy signed by the author who was  
               then municipal secretary of Los Baños, 15 leaves.
30. FRANCISCO, GABRIEL B.  
     1900       Kasaysayan Nangyari sa Bulakan Sampalok, 1900. 4<sup>o</sup> libro.
31. FRANCISCO, GABRIEL B.  
     1900       Kasaysayan ng Kagalangalang Kataastaasang Katipunan ng  
               mga Anak ng Bayan ng 1896. 4.<sup>o</sup> Libro: Nangyari sa Bulakan.  
               Kasaysayan ni Maestro Eusebio Roke. Sampaloc 1900. 85  
               leaves, legal size.

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4. See his biographical sketch in DPB, II (1970), with a checklist of his writings and selections, pp. 131-53.

32. FRANCISCO, GABRIEL B.  
1912 Mga Pinagpala sa Bagumbayan at Ibang Puok ng Kapuluan. Sampalok, 1 Oct. 1912. 135 leaves. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size.  
Account of persecutions, arrests and executions made during the Revolution.
33. FRANCISCO, GABRIEL B.  
n.d. Manifiesto Breve y Conciso de las peripecias experimentadas por el que fue auditor general de guerra del gobierno de la fenecida Republica Filipina, abogado jurisconsulto de las llamados de campanilla en tiempo del gobierno de España y ex-juez de primera instancia de Pangsinan en tiempo del Gobierno de America, Don Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista hasta que los Americanos avansen las riendas el gobierno; con algunas detalles y citas de hechos historicos antes de estallar la Revolucion del año 1896, como el destronamiento del Isabel 2.<sup>a</sup>, la ejecucion de los tres sacerdotes vestuosos y otros relacionatos a los movimientos separatistas de Filipinas. Variousy paged:  
1<sup>st</sup> pt.—60 leaves; 2<sup>nd</sup> pt.—Instrucciones de MacKinley—17 leaves; 3<sup>rd</sup> pt.—Biografia del patriota y melifluo escritor Filipino Don Pedro Alejandro Paterno, escrita y publicada por el Señor Don Antonio Medrano en el periodico *La Opinion y El Comercio* confinados el Sabado 24 de Julio de 1926 en sus paginas 9, 10, 11, y 13.—27 leaves; 4<sup>th</sup> pt.—La Rendicion de Manila.—21 leaves.
34. FRANCISCO, GABRIEL B.  
1914 Mga Pinagpala sa Bagumbayan at Ibang Puok ng Kapuluan. 1914. 330 leaves.  
If all these writings were saved Gabriel Beato Francisco would stand as an indispensable source for the entire Propaganda Movement and the Philippine Revolution because he was a participant or witness in many occasions and critical events, besides his distinct contribution to Tagalog Literature. For a short biography, see DPB, II (1970).
35. FULGENCIO, BONIFACIO  
n.d. Liger Esbozo de la Historia de un Revolucionario. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size paper, signed by the author, 8 leaves.
36. GUERRERO, FERNANDO MA.  
1910 Notas Autobiograficas. 18 Dec. 1910. Typewritten carbon copy. 16 loose leaves.

In the introductory note to "The Childhood of Fernando Ma. Guerrero as Told by Himself," translated by Fernando Maramag, *Philippine Magazine*, v. 26, no. 5 (Oct. 1928), T. M. Kalaw spoke of having in "my possession a number of sheets of manuscript" which is likely the "Notas Autobiograficas" in this entry.

37. GUERRERO, FERNANDO MA.  
1929      Homenaje a Guerrero, 1929. Contains mounted dedicatory material from friends and admirers; also a few reminiscences about the poet. Original MSS.
  
38. GUERRERO, FERNANDO MA.  
n.d.      Bosquejo de la Revolucion de Candon, Ilocos Sur. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size, 12 leaves.  
Includes copies of 3 letters about local officials of the region. It is likely that copies of items 36 and 38 may be with the F. Ma. Guerrero heirs.—27 June 1984, EAM.
  
39. HERNANDEZ, ROMAN  
1931      Declaracion del Comandante Roman Hernandez, 27 May 1931. 23 leaves. Signature dated at Tayabas, 30 July 1931.  
Account starts from 30 July 1896, in Spanish but continued in Tagalog on page 6, further continued in Tagalog (17 leaves) and is terminated in Tagalog in a separate paged part of 25 leaves.  
Various copies (23 leaves ordinary bond paper) with corrections, of final typed copy in another volume bound together.
  
40. KALAW, CIPRIANO  
n.d.      Cuales son los motivos poderosos que nos impulsaron a cambiar de actitud y prestar el juramento de alianza con la soberania Americana? Typewritten copy, ordinary bond paper. 7 leaves. Name of author spelled at the end: Capriano Calao.
  
41. KATIGBAK, GUILLERMO  
1931      Declaracion. Lipa, 29 Apr. 1931. Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 7 leaves.  
Topics touched: Lauro Dimayuga, Terio Marasigan, El Sitio de Lipa, Cargos contra Lauro, Gobierno de Lipa, El Caso de Tomas Umali, Los Coroneles Kalaw y Katigbak, Rasgos principales del Eleuterio Marasigan.
  
42. KATIGBAK, JOSE P.  
n.d.      Works and Memoirs.

43. KATIPUNAN EXHIBITION

- 1929      The Katipunan Exhibition in the National Library, 26 August to 7 September 1929.

Contains periodical articles and notices about the exhibition, photographs, list of visitors and comments. This was featured in an article by Eulogio B. Rodriguez, "The Katipunan Exhibition of the National Library of the Philippines," *Philippine Magazine*, v. 26, no. 5 (Oct. 1929), 277, 286, 288, 290.

44. LISING, ALVARO

- 1934      Dr. Jorge Bocobo, the Man. Typewritten carbon copy, 4 leaves. Signed by the author and endorsed as a gift by Pepe Santos: "Para sa Koleksion ni Don Teodoro M. Kalaw. Pepe Santos. 9-24-'34."

45. LLANERA, MARIANO

- 1931      Pinagdaanang buhay ni General Mariano Llanera ng nagdaang Himagsikan sa Pilipinas. Cabiao, N.E., 4 July 1931 (date on which account is signed).

Typewritten original in Tagalog, legal size paper. Title of Spanish translation: *Peripedias por las que paso el General Mariano Llanera durante la Revolucion Filipina*. Typewritten, 37 leaves, ordinary paper. Carbon copy of Spanish translation with marginal questions by T. M. Kalaw in pencil. These queries were possibly transmitted to General Llanera, but the answers were not forthcoming.

46. LLANES, ANDRES

- 1931      Declaracion. Manila: 12 May 1931. Typewritten corrected copy and carbon copy, 2 leaves. Autobiographical, *Ataque de Alaminos*—General Malvar, Quien era Anastacio Marasigan?

47. LUALHATI, GUILLERMO

- n.d.      Recuerdos de la Revolucion: notas biograficas de Alfonso Panopio. Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 8 leaves.

48. LUNA, LUIS

- n.d.      Autobiography and Reminiscences. Typewritten original and carbon copy, legal size paper, consisting of *Primer cuestionario* (6 leaves) and *Cuestionario 2* (11 leaves), both of which were apparently prepared by T. M. Kalaw.

First pt.: autobiography, early periodicals in Batangas.

Second pt.: data on Vicente Garcia, Gregorio Aguilera, Vicente Ilustre, Lauro Dimayuga, Bernardo Solis, Felipe Agoncillo, casiques de Lipa.



49. LUZ, SIMEON  
 1929      Auto-biografia del Hon. Simeon Luz, ex-gobernador provincial de Batangas. Lipa, Batangas, 21 Sept. 1929. Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 8 leaves.
  
50. LUZ, SIMEON  
 1931      Memorias. 17 May 1931. Typewritten, legal size paper, 13 leaves.  
             Chiefly autobiographical, written in response to two groups of questions prepared by T. M. Kalaw about the life and activities of Simeon Luz.
  
51. MABINI, APOLINARIO  
 n.d.      Articulos y Cartas. In 2 volumes. Typewritten copies of original MSS which found their way in the T. M. Kalaw Collection.
  
52. MABINI, APOLINARIO  
 n.d.      Mabini's English writings. Typewritten copy from original manuscripts in the T. M. Kalaw Collection. Pagination not continuous.
  
53. MABINI, APOLINARIO  
 n.d.      La Revolucion Filipina. Typewritten carbon copy. 63 leaves.  
             English translation: The Philippine Revolution, appended, 61 leaves.
  
54. MABINI, APOLINARIO  
 n.d.      Miscellaneous stuff consisting of copied writings.  
             Bibliographical lists, appreciative speeches by contemporaries.
  
55. MABINI, APOLINARIO  
 n.d.      Mabiniana. Consists of assortments of works, clippings, papers regarding Mabini monument, reminiscences of him by contemporaries.
  
56. MALVAR, MAXIMO  
 n.d.      Salaysay. Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 19 leaves.
  
57. MANILA, AUDIENCIA TERRITORIAL DE  
 1795-1898      Rollo de Causas Criminales de la Audiencia Territorial de Manila, 1795-1898. Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 23 leaves.
  
58. MAYO, PASTOR  
 1931      Declaracion. Dated at Lipa, Batangas, 27 April 1931. Typewritten, legal size paper, 6 leaves.  
             Includes short accounts on the life of Emilio Jacinto, General Miguel Malvar, Lauro Dimayuga, General Laurel.

59. NAKPIL, JULIO

- 1925 Apuntes para la Materia de "La Revolucion Filipina de Teodoro M. Kalaw," por J. Giliw, penname of Julio Nakpil. Orig. MS. dated 1925, written in a stenographer's notebook.

60. NAVAL, G.

- n.d. Katalogo sa bawa't nangyari sa buong Isla de Luz hanggang tawaging Pilipinas. Typewritten copy, 17 leaves.

61. PACHECO, CIPRIANO

- 1928 Sariling kabuhayan at maikling kasaysayan. Originally written at the request of Mr. Jose P. Santos. In the author's letter of transmittal to former, he mentioned enclosing the life of Silverio Baltazar aside from that of his father, but in the collection given by J. P. Santos to T. M. Kalaw, the autobiography (in MS.) of Cipriano Pacheco dated at Kalookan on 14 Dec. 1928 and an account of the First Cry are included (typed copy).

J.P. Santos, son of Don Epifanio de los Santos, was a tireless collector of data, and Filipiniana which he used in numerous articles and pamphlets. He deserved to be remembered. Among the controversial points in the Revolution are the place and date of the "First Cry," extensively discussed by writers and historians; and who were those present, aside from Andres Bonifacio.

62. PALMA, RAFAEL

- n.d. La Abjuracion de Rizal. Typewritten, 25 leaves.

Being Chapter XXXIV of the author's winning biography during the Commonwealth period. See an interesting anecdote about this chapter in T. A. Agoncillo's "Two Filipinos: A Historian's Recollection of Commitment and Greatness," *Solidarity*, v. 10, nos. 5-6 (Sept.-Dec. 1976), 96-97. Fortunately this part of the biography was not deleted in the published work *Biografia de Rizal* (1949), though numbered there as Chapter XXXV.

63. PHILIPPINES, COMITE NACIONAL DE IDENTIFICACION.

- n.d. Documentos, cartas, papeles, etc. referentes a la identificacion de los supuestos restos del Gral. Gregorio H. del Pilar, recopilados por el Comite Nacional de Identification.

Contains 55 original papers from various sources and authors on the life and death of G. H. del Pilar.

64. PILAR, GREGORIO H. DEL

- n.d. Buhay na Pinagdaanan Namin sa Ikalawang Paglakad, buhat ng 24 ng Buang Diciembre nang taong 1896 sa aking pinaka-

mamahal na Katipunan. Typewritten copy, ordinary bond paper, 14 leaves.

65. QUINTOS, FELIPE

1926

La Revolucion en Pangasinan. Typewritten original copy and signed by author at the end of work, 17 leaves, dated at Alaminos, Pangasinan, 9 Oct. 1937, although the "Advertencia" is dated at Dagupan, August 1926.

Felipe Quintos came to the U.P. Main Library before World War II showing a copy of his typescript to Prof. G.A. Bernardo, either for publication or sale. I do not remember what happened to it afterwards, although I am certain that Prof. Bernardo did not buy it for UPML.

66. RETANIANA

n.d.

Bound mounted clippings that had something to do with the life and works of W.E. Retana, that Spanish scholar, bibliographer, historian and Filipinist, that contributed much to Philippine historical studies.

67. REYES, ERNESTO R.

1927

Ang Bayang Mandaluyong noong Tatlong Yugto ng Himagsikan. Timpalak kasaysayan ng Pangasiwaan ng Pahayagang *Pagkakaisa* at Ginanap alang-alang sa pagdiriwang sa bantayog sa Hagdang-bato, Mandaluyong, noong ika-29 ng Oktubre, 1927. Typewritten copy or original, 31 leaves.

Contains sketches of local heroes of Mandaluyong Laureano Gonzales, Vicente Leyva (he was General Kalintong), Ladislao Santos.

68. RICARTE, ARTEMIO

n.d.

Apuntes Historicas de la Insurreccion por los Asociados al "Kamahalmahala't Kataastaasang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan" contra el Gobierno Español en las Islas Filipinas. Typewritten copy, 133 leaves.

This work could have been the basis of Ricarte's *The Hispano-Philippine Revolution* (Yokohama, 1926), which is now a rare Filipiniana.

69. RIVERA, PRIMO DE

1930

Una Transcendental Documento Historico. Los Cuatro articulos que escribio el General Primo de Rivera pocos dias antes de morir.

Clippings of original articles which appeared in *El Mercantil*, 30 April 1930. Also appends article by Santiago Alba, written in Paris, about 1930 and published in *La Nacion*,

4, 5, 6, 7 May 1930, relating the life and work of Primo de Rivera with the title: "Para la Historia de España."

70. RODRIGUEZ, EULOGIO B.

1938 Ignacio Villamor—the Savant and the Man.

Mounted corrected proofs. A reprint of this article was also published. For the author's biography, see DPB, IV (1995).

71. SALAMANCA, OLIVIA

n.d. Memorias. The second Filipino lady to be a recipient of an M.D. degree from Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the first being Dr. Honoria Acosta-Sison. Her sketch is found in DPB, IV (1995).

72. SALGADO, VICENTE

n.d. Datos del rompimiento de los Americanos con los Filipinos. Typewritten carbon copy, ordinary bond paper, 6 leaves.

73. SAN PEDRO, SINFOROSO

1929 Kasaysayang Pinagdaanan ni Sinforoso San Pedro mula sa Kanyang Pagkabata. Typewritten original, legal size paper, 26 leaves.

At the end this note by writer: "Abril 8, 1929. Ytong maiksi at walang gaanong halagang kasaysayan ng may akda nito, ay inihahandog ko sa kay G. Jose P. Santos bilang alaala at pagpapalit sa kaniyang ipinagkaloob. Sinf. S. Pedro."

74. SAN PEDRO, SINFOROSO

n.d. Katipunan sa Mandaluyong. Talumpati ni Ten. Cor. S. San Pedro, naging kalihim ng Sangguniang Bayang "Makabuhay" sa Mandaluyong, Rizal ng kasalukuyang kalihim o directorcillo sa Tribunal at nang itatag ang "Republika" sa Malolos, Bulakan, ay naging vice-tesorero general—pangalawang ingat yamang pangkalahatan ng Pamahalaan. Type-written original autographed, ordinary paper, 13 leaves.

75. SANTOS, AQUILINA DE

1933 Tarlak's Historic Heritage.

Contains, among others: typewritten original, with corrections by Dr. Jose P. Bantug, retyped copy, clippings of work as it appeared in *Graphic*, 8 June 1933.

76. SANTOS, JOSE P.

n.d. Ang Ating Patnugot Kahapon at ang Patnugot natin Ngayon. Legal size paper. Contains original typewritten copy as corrected by author, clippings of work and letters.

Published with the title *Ang Dalawang Lider ng Bansa: Ang Ating Patnugot Kahapon at ang Ating Patnugot Ngayon*. May

paunang salita si G. Lope K. Santos; panghuling talata ni G. Domingo Ponce. Imprenta Manila: 1933. 42 pp.

77. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1927 Ang mga Magiting ng Ating Kahapon. "Paliwanag" dated 9 October 1927. Typewritten original (?), 119 leaves.

At the end is this note by the author: "Katapusan ng 'Ang mga Magiting ng Ating Kahapon'. Isusunod ang 'Mga Dakilang Anak ng Pilipinas' na siyang pangalawang bahagi." Contains 30 biographical sketches.

78. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1930 Si Macario Sakay: Bayani o Tulisan? Mounted clippings of article which appeared in *Pagkakaisa* starting on 16 Feb. 1930. 55 sheets.

79. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1932 General Ricarte's Daily Life. Typewritten carbon copy, 4 leaves.

Facts and data seemed to have been compiled by P. Bartolome which can be gleaned from letter addressed to J. P. Santos on 26 Sept. 1932.

80. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1932 Si Komandante Manuel L. Keson, ang Dakilang Manghihimagsik. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size paper, 9 leaves. Letter of transmittal dated at Gerona, 20 Dec. 1932.

81. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1933 Kung Sino si Felipe E. Jose. 3 Oct. 1933. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size paper, 3 leaves + 4 letters from biography to author + clipped article of F.E. Jose on "'Ang Bagong Katipunan.'"

82. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1933 Si Hen. Artemio Ricarte at ang Ating Himagsikan.

Contains, among others, typewritten originals, corrected proofs, and clippings as these appeared in *Mabuhay*, 17 Sept. 1933.

83. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1934 Kung Sino si Julian Cruz Balmaseda. Typewritten, onion skin ordinary size, 11 leaves.

This note on first page: "Para sa aklatan ni Don Teodoro M. Kalaw. Jose P. Santos. 10-10-'34. Gerona, Tarlak." The author was then residing with his family in this town, his wife, Aguilina de Santos above, being the principal teacher of Gerona Elementary School.

84. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1934 Si Juan Hernandez (a) Tangkad. Typewritten carbon copy, 7 leaves.

On first page is this note: Para sa Koleksion ni Don Teodoro M. Kalaw. Pepe P. Santos, Gerona, Tarlak, 10-28, '34."

85. SANTOS, JOSE P.

1934 Katalogo ng Aking Koleksion Ukol sa Revolucion. MS, 1934, containing 111 items.

86. SANTOS CRISTOBAL, EPIFANO DE LOS

1902 Epifanio de los Santos vs. Amzi B. Kelly (title cover). 1902.

Several original judicial documents and clippings included recase of "cocheco" against Lazaro Segovia presented by Epifanio de los Santos before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija in which Amzi B. Kelly as provincial treasurer became involved.

87. SANTOS CRISTOBAL, EPIFANO DE LOS

1921? Aguinaldo y Su Tiempo. Typewritten carbon copy (1921?), 97 leaves.

In letter of transmittal dated in Manila on 2 Sept. 1928, Jose P. Santos, son of author, stated date of writing to be 1921 and further that first corrected typewritten copy given by his father to Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo was lost by latter, hence the accompanying copy is uncorrected by his father.

The page-proofs were ready for the printer of Philippine Social Sciences Review for its December 1941 issue when the Pacific War started, and I never saw the proofs again.

Published finally in *The Revolutionists: Aguinaldo \* Bonifacio \* Jacinto*, edited and with an Introduction and Notes by Teodoro A. Agoncillo (Manila: Nat. Hist. Comm., 1973). T.A. Agoncillo edited the typescript-original of Ep. de los Santos Cristobal, and the following paragraph is quoted in full to enable the critical reader of the changes that had been made: "In publishing the works included in the present volume, particularly *Aguinaldo y Su Tiempo*, I took the liberty of editing sentences and paragraphs and of deleting most of the Tagalog words and phrases encountered in "Andres Bonifacio" and "Emilio Jacinto." The translator (Gregorio Nieva, editor of *Revista Filipina* of the two essays was merely trying to "play it safe" by putting in parentheses Tagalog words and phrases he feared he might have translated wrongly. I found, however, that the translation, except in a few instances was accurate and consequently, I did away with the numerous words and phrases in parentheses (from p. xii).

## 88. SUBAN, JACINTO

- n.d. The life of Rizal. Typewritten carbon copy, 753 leaves. I came to know the author before WW II who submitted this work to the Commonwealth Literary Contest.

## 89. TEJEROS ASSEMBLY, CAVITE, CONTEMPORARY AND POST DOCUMENTS RELATED TO

- 1932 La Asamblea en el Sitio de Tejeros; datos ineditos sobre la Tumultuosa Sesion. Typewritten copy of acts which was used in part by Domingo Ponce in an article published in *La Opinion* (clipped); letters of Daniel Tirona dated at Cavite 19 June 1932, and 2 August 1932 and a short note by the same writer published in *La Opinion* with the caption: "Daniel Tirona Rectifica al Acta del General Ricarte."

## 90. TORRES, FLORENTINO

- n.d. Memoria. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size paper, 26 + leaves.  
With corrections from author and the note; "Dictado de prisa con buena fe y solo el deseo de consignar la verdad, me someto a la rectificacion por error u omision. F. T."

## 91. VALENZUELA, PIO

- 1933 Sobre el "Katipunan." Typewritten copy, legal size paper, 41 leaves.

Transcription of stenographic notes certified to at the end to have been taken by Jose Mariano on March 29, 1932, in Polo, Bulakan.

Note by Dr. Valenzuela addressed to T. M. Kalaw runs as follows: "En esta fecha ha venido el Sr. Jose Mariano para sacar mi firma en el original de las notas taquigraficas tomadas por dicho Señor el 29 de Marzo de 1932 aqui en Polo, Bulacan, pero yo deseo entrevistarle a V. para una conferencia en su oficina antes de firmar."

Dr. Pio Valenzuela, the emissary of Andres Bonifacio sent to Dapitan to secure the support of Jose Rizal in the Revolution that was being launched, wrote his "Memoires" at the behest of Dr. Jose P. Bantug, way back in 1914, which became the subject of a study I made in the article "Did Rizal Favor the Revolution? A Criticism of the Valenzuela Memoirs," *Philippine Magazine*, v. 31, no. 320 (Dec. 1934), 541-42, 562-67. But I lost my copy of this "Memoirs", which appears to be the first attempt on the part of Dr. Valenzuela to put on record of events and conversations had with Rizal which happened in 1896.

92. VELEZ Y RAMOS, APOLINAR

1931        Ligeras Notas Biograficas del Hen. Apolinar Velez y Ramos. Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, Mindanao, I. F., 20 Sept. 1931. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size paper, 20 + leaves.

At the end, the following signatures: C. Chavez, Clementino Chavez, Miguel Daang, A. Velez (the author).

93. VILLARRUEL, ROSARIO

1920        Mis Memorias. Dedicado al Sr. Teodoro M. Kalaw. Manila, 21 de Junio de 1920. Typewritten carbon copy, legal size paper, 19 + leaves.

This is likely the same "Memorias" which appeared in *Hojas Sueltas*, v. 6, no. 13 (July 1920), 8-14. Author was the daughter of Faustino Villarruel, businessman and martyr (for sketch, see DPB I).2

Retyped from original typescript dated at U.P. Diliman Campus, Quezon City, 14 July 1977; with very slight revision.