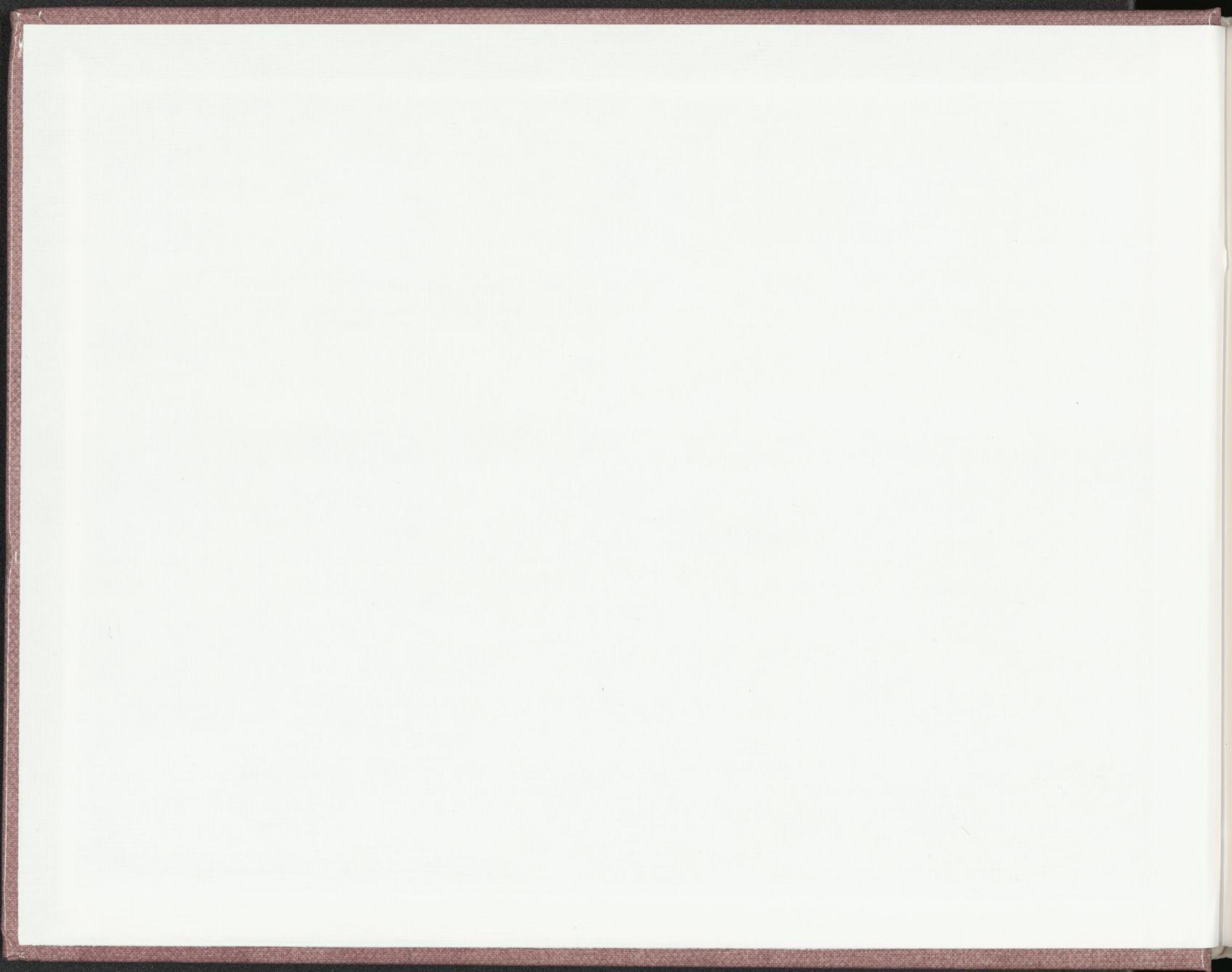




*Casa
de
Evangelista*

FAMILIA
PRINCIPALIA

Recuerdos de Candába





Romeo Evangelista y Samahon
December 21, 1902 - April 29, 1944
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Rafaela Evangelista y Samahon
September 26, 1918 - October 19, 1989
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Placer Santos y Evangelista
September 26, 1906 - March 1, 2004
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista

*Recuerdos de una
Generación Privilegiada
Nunca Olvidaremos
In Loving Memory*



Amado Santos y Evangelista
1909 - c. 1980
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Hon. José Evangelista y Castro
Vice-Mayor of Candaba
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Consolacion David y Evangelista
(Mrs. Fidel Sabado Albayalde)
March 9, 1905 - July 23, 2018
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Dr. Dominador Evangelista y Alibado
January 8, 1905 - October 29, 1991
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Josefina Santos y Evangelista
(Mrs. José Fernandez)
September 27, 1908 - January 31, 1997
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Mater Dolores,
Reina de la Casa de Evangelista,
rugra por nosotros



Zenor Evangelista y Tacanilio
(Mrs. Emmanuel Finawon Tacinto)
July 1, 1924 - May 28, 2017
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Estrella David y Evangelista
(Mrs. Atanacio Cuenco)
May 21, 1922 - July 10, 2019
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Felicia Santos y Evangelista
March 28, 1926 - March 20, 2012
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Hon. Benjamin Evangelista y Alibado
February 8, 1908 - 1972
Capitan del Barrio of Candaba
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Cesar Santos y Evangelista
March 4, 1910 - December 29, 1975
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Adelaida Santos y Evangelista
(Mrs. Luis Alfara Mansor)
February 11, 1911 - December 29, 1982
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Jesus Flores y Santos
September 21, 1924 - August 27, 1984
Grandson of Doña Pilar Salunga



Lorna Samson y Hannay
January 20, 1941 - January 9, 2018
Granddaughter of Doña Pilar Salunga



Oscar Evangelista y Sangalang
March 3, 1930 - August 17, 2018
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Jesus Evangelista y Sangalang
March 14, 1933 - April 22, 2011
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Zedra Evangelista, Sr. y Sangalang
April 18, 1929 - May 4, 1977
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Lourdes Evangelista y Sangalang
September 6, 1935 - December 29, 2008
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Julia Evangelista y Sangalang
(Mrs. Teodora Ignacio Mayabay)
b. 1917
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Joaquin Evangelista y Suberanon
August 20, 1901 - August 8, 1982
Grandson of Don Adriano Cancellor Evangelista

Primos

May their memory be a blessing.

First Cousins



Tomas Evangelista y Gumabon
December 21, 1902 - April 29, 1944
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Pacifica Evangelista y Gumabon
September 25, 1913 - October 19, 1989
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Placer Santos y Evangelista
September 25, 1906 - March 1, 2004
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista

*Recuerdos de una
Generación Privilegiada
Nunca Olvidaremos
In Loving Memory*



Amado Santos y Evangelista
1929 - c. 1930
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Hon. José Evangelista y Castro
Vice-Mayor of Candaba
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Consolacion David y Evangelista
(Mrs. Fidel Sabado Albayalde)
March 9, 1935 - July 28, 2018
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Dr. Dominador Evangelista y Alabado
January 8, 1905 - October 29, 1991
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Josefina Santos y Evangelista
(Mrs. Jose Fernandez)
September 27, 1908 - January 31, 1999
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



*Mater Dolorosa,
Reina de la Casa de Evangelista,
ruega por nosotros*



Leonor Evangelista y Lacanilao
(Mrs. Emmanuel Finawin Jacinto)
July 1, 1924 - May 28, 2017
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Estrella David y Evangelista
(Mrs. Atanacio Cuenco)
May 21, 1922 - July 10, 2019
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Leticia Santos y Evangelista
March 28, 1926 - March 20, 2012
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Hon. Benjamin Evangelista y Alabado
February 8, 1908 - 1972
Capitan del Barrio of Candaba
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Cesar Santos y Evangelista
March 4, 1910 - December 29, 1975
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Adelaida Santos y Evangelista
(Mrs. Luis Afffara Mansor)
February 11, 1911 - December 29, 1982
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Jesus Fizon y Santos
September 21, 1924 - August 27, 1984
Grandson of Doña Pilar Salunga



Lorna Samson y Hannay
January 20, 1941 - January 9, 2013
Granddaughter of Doña Pilar Salunga



Alfonso Evangelista y Sangalang
March 8, 1930 - August 17, 2013
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Jesus Evangelista y Sangalang
March 14, 1933 - April 22, 2011
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Zoilo Evangelista, Sr. y Sangalang
April 18, 1929 - May 4, 1977
Grandson of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Lourdes Evangelista y Sangalang
September 5, 1935 - December 29, 2008
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Julita Evangelista y Sangalang
(Mrs. Leodegario Ignacio Magtibay)
b. 1917
Granddaughter of Don Santiago Cancellor Evangelista



Joaquin Evangelista y Patbonton
August 20, 1901 - August 3, 1982
Grandson of Don Adriano Cancellor Evangelista

Primos

May their memory be a blessing.

First Cousins

Recuerdos de Candába

(the follow-up book to Historias de Mis Abuelas-Stories My Lolas Told Me)

When I was a child one of the first things I learned, besides my ABC's, was that I was an Evangelista. My maternal Lolas, in league with my mother, made sure of it. At an age when children only know their parents and grandparents names, I knew the names of my great-great grandparents by heart: Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista y Tecson, Gobernadorcillo of Candába and the richest man in town, and his third wife Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis. As a little girl growing up in Makati, Metro Manila they seemed larger than life to me. My Lolas certainly knew how to tell a good story and the stories they told me about Don Santiago (Capitan Tiago) and Doña Pilar and their life in a faraway place called Candába, Pampanga, captured my imagination. This book is about them and the children they had together as well as the children Capitan Tiago had previously with Doña Antonia Alonzo (or Alonso) y de la Cruz, and the four children Doña Pilar had after the death of Capitan Tiago. All together, there are twenty full and half-siblings, four of whom died as infants. These are the names of those 16 children who reached adulthood arranged in order of birth:

Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Doña Luisa Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Don Juan Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Doña Graciana Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
Doña Maria Rosario Canciller Evangelista y Salunga
Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga
Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista y Salunga
Don José Canciller Evangelista y Salunga
Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista y Salunga
Francisca Hannay y Salunga
Dominadora Santos y Salunga
Consuelo Santos y Salunga

My Lolas, led by the eldest, the aristocratic Placer (Lola Baba) Santos y Evangelista, and her sisters Josefina (Lola Pining) Santos-Fernandez, Adelaida (Lola Dely, my maternal grandmother) Santos-Mansor, and Leticia (Lola Nene) Santos y Evangelista, were the daughters of Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga, and her husband Dr. Gualberto Santos y Zúñiga. Known collectively in the family as "The Lolas," they were very kind, gentle ladies who loved to tell me, my siblings, and cousins stories about our ancestors, particularly our Evangelista forebears who owned a large swathe of Candaba, Pampanga, in the 19th century.

The town of Candába sits on the lowest point of Central Luzon. Candába with its very fertile soil which made it coveted prime agricultural land is also very rich in history. Prior to its founding in 1575, it was already one of the most ancient settlements in Pampanga. It was called Candaue or Candawe, a thriving farming and fishing community before the arrival of the Spaniards. Candába played a very important role in the fortunes of The House of Lakan Dula or Lakandula (1503-1589), the last King of the legendary Empire of Lusung, or the Kingdom of Tondo as it is more popularly known. Tondo was the capital of the kingdom which encompassed Pampanga, Bulacan, Bataan, Zambales, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, and Pangasinan which are basically the Central Plains of

"We are Evangelista strong!"

- Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus and Deborah Evangelista Jacinto
Great-granddaughters of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and descendants of Lakan Dula

Luzon. His son Don Dionisio Capulong was the Datu of Candába. During the persecution of the Philippine elite -- the Royal Family, their courtiers, the aristocracy -- they fled the Kingdom of Tondo, and many hid in Candába and its environs. As the Spanish persecutions intensified, many descendants changed their last names. Doña Pilar Salunga is a descendant of Lakan Dula through her paternal great-great grandfather Don Joseph Bondoc Lacandola. In 1585, Candába was the scene of the first organized revolt against the Spaniards.

Though Candaba Church records show that there were no Evangelistas in Candaba in the 1600s, by the mid-1700s the Evangelistas were busy managing their enormous Candába haciendas, owning entire barrios by the 1800s. The clan was very active in the economic, social, civic, and religious life of Candába. As Candabeños they were much sought after as godparents not only to the children of the ruling Principalia to which the Evangelistas belonged, but also to the children of their numerous tenants. Evangelista men held high offices in Candába serving as Gobernadorcillo, Municipal Presidente, Teniente Mayor, Cabeza de Barangay, Teniente del Barrio, Councillors, Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Vice-Mayor, Delegado de Hacienda (Assessor), Delegado de Justicia (Justice Delegate), Capitan del Barrio. They actively supported the local Catholic Church's activities, and members of the clan came out en force during the annual town fiesta every November 30, the patronal feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, Lent and other religious observances. The Evangelistas played such a vital role in Candába's history that the clan's contributions to the town should never be forgotten.

Many of the stories you will come across in this book are part of our clan's oral history. I thought it was time to put everything in writing. I interviewed members of the clan, gathered old family photographs, and translated many historic documents written in Spanish I've collected over years of research into English, in order to preserve our heritage for future generations. Special thanks to the National Archives of the Philippines, FamilySearch, Hon. Rodolfo G. Valencia (coincidentally, my sister Vicky's "Ninong" at her wedding) and his daughter Joanna Marie P. Valencia (my mother is her "Ninang"), historian Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo, genealogist Todd Lucero Sales, my in-laws Atty. Avelino V. Cruz and Mrs. Helen Canave-Cruz, my sister-in-law Ma. Tricia C. Cruz, and my husband Franz Avellino C. Cruz for their invaluable help. I would like to thank all the members of the Evangelista Clan who contributed to this book. Without all of you this book, our recuerdos or memories of Candába, would not have come to fruition. Thanks to all of you, we can now tell the story of our clan. As my aunts Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus and Debby Evangelista Jacinto summed it, "We are Evangelista strong!" I end with a remark my cousin Allen (Santos) Barcelon y de Lara made to me, "What is most interesting are the traits that get passed down, good and bad, talents and vices. Understanding their passions and ambitions can explain a lot about 'why' we are."

May the memory of Don Santiago and Doña Pilar, and all the Evangelistas who came before us, whom the Lolas did not want me to forget, live on through this book. Now they are more than legends.

- Anna Viray-Cruz, ocds, September 8, 2023, The Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception

I am a part of all that I have met. - Alfred, Lord Tennyson

Casa de Evangelista



Vamos a Candába!

Historia de la Casa de Evangelista

by Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co and Anna Viray-Cruz y Mansor, third cousins

Special Guests: Todd Lucero Sales of The Filipino Genealogy Project, and Historian Louis Aldrin Lacson Bartolo

The farther backward you can look, the further forward you can see. - Winston Churchill

ROOTS

The Evangelistas of Candaba, Pampanga is an old Filipino clan who were part of the Principalia or the noble ruling class, the elite during the Spanish Colonial Era. The clan's power, influence, and riches were at its zenith in the 19th century. If you were to ask an Evangelista today about their origins, many would say the clan derived its wealth from a Spanish priest who left the priesthood, got married, and brought into the marriage enormous tracts of land in Candaba, Pampanga that he had amassed when he was a man of the collar. This is a story that has been passed down from generation to generation. On the other hand, the prominent Evangelistas of Angeles City, Pampanga, relatives of the Candaba branch, tell a different story. They claim that our common ancestor was an Italian trader, that the Evangelistas are descendants of wealthy Evangelisti merchants from Italy who were traders in the Holy Roman Empire, and never soldiers. This Italian ancestor(s) traveled from Italy to Spain, and thence to the Spanish colony of the Philippines. The Evangelistis settled in Vigan, an important coastal trading port even before Spanish colonial times with Chinese traders already living in the area. The Italian merchants began intermarrying with the local populace. At some point the family's last name was changed to the more Spanish sounding Evangelista. After some time, most of the clan moved south to Malabon, and then dispersed throughout the country. The ex-priest who owned all the land in Candaba is supposedly a first cousin of Don Román Evangelista y de la Resma, the patriarch of the Angeles City branch. There is apparently an Evangelista ancestral house in Vigan, location and current owner unknown.

Is there any truth to the oral history of either the Spanish friar or Italian merchant ancestry? To try and separate fact from fiction, a family name and genealogy research, a survey of the clan's common physical traits, a DNA test, a study of old Evangelista family records dating back to the Spanish era, were conducted to ascertain the truth about the clan's origin.

The Evangelista or Evangelisti surname was first identified in Verona, an ancient and flourishing city in northern Italy's Veneto region. They were merchants of Verona. The Evangelisti family can trace their roots to the Domus Mercatorum or Casa dei Mercanti (Merchant's House), the guild of the city's merchants, as early as 1447. Medieval records showed that early Evangelistis were advisors to the city government. In 1502, they were mentioned as nobile Consiglio. In 1527, they were noted merchant providers for Verona. To be included in medieval records was indicative of noble ancestry. Is Evangelista the original surname of the clan from Candaba? On November 21, 1849, then Governor General Narciso Claveria issued an edict, the so-called Claveria Decree, that required all Filipinos to have a surname. The proclamation came with a 141-page book known as the Catalogo Alfabetico de Apellidos (Alphabetical Catalogue of Surnames) from which family names were distributed geographically throughout the Philippines. Prior to this decree, many natives only used their given names. Did the Evangelista Clan get their surname from the Catalogo? The answer is no. There are Candaba baptismal records going back to the 1700s that prove Evangelista was the family name held by the clan at least a hundred years before the Claveria Decree.

With regards to physical appearance, a dominant physical trait of Evangelistas from Candaba is their "chinito" or slanted Chinese-looking eyes. Generations of Evangelistas have often been referred to as "Intsik" (Chinese). Many have been described as Chinese mestizos. Photographs or paintings of Evangelistas who were born at the turn of the 20th century, such as those of the dashing doctor Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista y Salunga and his beautiful sister Doña Maria Natividad Canciller

Evangelista-Santos y Salunga showed them as possessing Asian "chinito" eyes with European aquiline noses. They appear to be Eurasians.

We turned to science by taking advantage of the latest innovations in DNA technology. Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co, who comes from eight generations of an unbroken male line of Evangelistas of Candaba reaching back to the earliest known ancestor Don Marcos Evangelista, took the 23andMe DNA test in early 2022. DNA results showed that Alvin Evangelista is in fact Eurasian being primarily of Filipino-Chinese descent, with a mix of Southern European ancestry. He most likely had an ancestor who was 100% Spanish or Portuguese estimated to have been born between 1770 and 1860. According to the DNA report, it is possible that the Southern European ancestor was Italian but there is a much higher probability that he or she was Spanish or Portuguese. This is significant because according to a 2001 Stanford University study, only 3.6% of the Philippine population have European Y-DNA. Could this Southern European ancestor be Don Marcos Evangelista? It's possible. However, a genealogy research conducted on the Evangelista Clan of Candaba was unsuccessful in locating Don Marcos' baptismal record in Candaba, Pampanga, or elsewhere. His exact date of birth, estimated between 1750 and 1770, and place of birth are unknown. The baptismal records of his four known children, however, does shed some light on him.

On October 20, 1784, an entry was made by Fr. Narciso Bonifacio de Mendosa, osa in the Protocolo de Baptismos des te Candava des de El Año de 1672 or the baptismal records of Candaba beginning in 1672 at the San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, when he baptized a two-day old baby girl named Brigida Evangelista, the legitimate daughter of Marcos Evangelista and Juana Candelaria, "mestizos de Sangley" and residents of Barrio Batto. Gregoria de la Encarnacion stood as the child's godmother. On February 8, 1788, a son named Gaspar Evangelista who was born on February 6, 1788, was baptized by Fr. Dionisio del Rosario, osa with Don Eulogio Samson of San Luis, Pampanga, and Antonia Candelaria of Candaba as his godparents. This is the first document where Marcos Evangelista is styled as Don Marcos, an indication that he was part of the noble ruling class. Simón de los Santos Evangelista, the third child of Don Marcos Evangelista and Doña Juana Candelaria, was born on October 14, 1791 and baptized twenty days later on November 2, 1791 by Fr. Dionisio del Rosario, osa. Simón de los Santos Evangelista's godparents were Don Nicolas Oson of Tambobo (now known as Malabon), and Antonia de la Encarnacion of Candaba. The last known child born to Don Marcos and Doña Juana was Dionicio Ubaldo del Rosario Evangelista who was born on October 24, 1796, and baptized on October 26, 1796, by Fr. Dionisio del Rosario who also stood as his godfather. His godmother was Doña Maria Thomassina of Candaba. This last entry mentioned that Don Marcos and his wife were "mestizos de Sangley" residing in the Barangay of Don Manuel Gatbonton in Candaba.

From the parochial records of his four children, we can glean that Don Marcos Evangelista was a wealthy man with a high social stature as the godparents of Don Marcos' children, who were from Principalia families from nearby towns, were part of his social circle. In two documents his status was classified as a "mestizo de Sangley" by the priests baptizing his children which would mean his heritage was known to them: either Don Marcos was the son of a Chinese father or he was a descendant of a Chinese male ancestor. He must have had the appearance of a Chinese mestizo. He must have possessed the Evangelista "chinito" eyes. If he was of Spanish, Italian, or Portuguese ethnicity, the parish documents would have stated Español

En este día, jueves, a la Tr. Ana. Glosa, f. y p. n. = P. T. P. a. de la P. de Cand. P. a. de Cand. Candelaria, hija de N. Lopez Agosto, y de Augustina Candelaria, f. n. de Barrio Bato, Candaba. Her godmother was Maria de la Cruz.

The baptismal records of the family of Don Marcos Evangelista

The March 25, 1769 baptismal record of Doña Juana Candelaria, the wife of Don Marcos Evangelista, and daughter of Nicolas Lopez Agosto and Augustina Candelaria of Barrio Bato, Candaba. Her godmother was Maria de la Cruz.

En este día, Octubre 20, mil setecientos ochenta y cuatro, año, Lo el P. Fr. Narciso Bonifacio de la Cruz, cura de Parícutio, a este Pueblo de Candaba, Bautizó a una niña que nació, y que se le dio el nombre de Brigida, hija de Marcos Evangelista, y de Juana Candelaria, mestiza a Sangley, el Barrio Bato, f. n. de la Misión de Guayotzala Encarnación, agüero de

The October 20, 1784, baptismal record of Doña Brigida Evangelista. Candaba Church.

En este día, Noviembre 2, mil setecientos noventa y uno, año, Lo el P. Fr. Narciso Bonifacio de la Cruz, cura de Parícutio, a este Pueblo de Candaba, Bautizó a un niño que nació, y que se le dio el nombre de Simón, hijo de Simón Evangelista, y de Juana Candelaria, mestiza a Sangley, el Barrio Bato, f. n. de la Misión de Guayotzala Encarnación, agüero de

November 2, 1791 baptismal record of Don Simón de los Santos Evangelista.
All Records: Viray Family Archives

En este día, Febrero 8, mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho, año, Lo el P. Fr. Narciso Bonifacio de la Cruz, cura de Parícutio, a este Pueblo de Candaba, Bautizó a un niño que nació, y que se le dio el nombre de Gaspar, hijo de Gaspar Evangelista, y de Juana Candelaria, mestiza a Sangley, el Barrio Bato, f. n. de la Misión de Guayotzala Encarnación, agüero de

February 8, 1788 baptismal record of Don Gaspar Evangelista, the grandfather of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista.

En este día, Octubre 26, mil setecientos noventa y seis, año, Lo el P. Fr. Narciso Bonifacio de la Cruz, cura de Parícutio, a este Pueblo de Candaba, Bautizó a un niño que nació, y que se le dio el nombre de Dionicio, hijo de Dionicio Evangelista, y de Juana Candelaria, mestiza a Sangley, el Barrio Bato, f. n. de la Misión de Guayotzala Encarnación, agüero de

The October 26, 1796 baptismal record of Don Dionicio Ubaldo del Rosario Evangelista.



The Baroque-style San Andres Apostol Church, also known as Candaba Church, built by the Augustinian friars. This was the Evangelista parish church in Candaba, Pampanga, which has witnessed many family events from baptisms, to marriages, to funeral Masses and burials. Circa 1911. Luther Parker Collection.

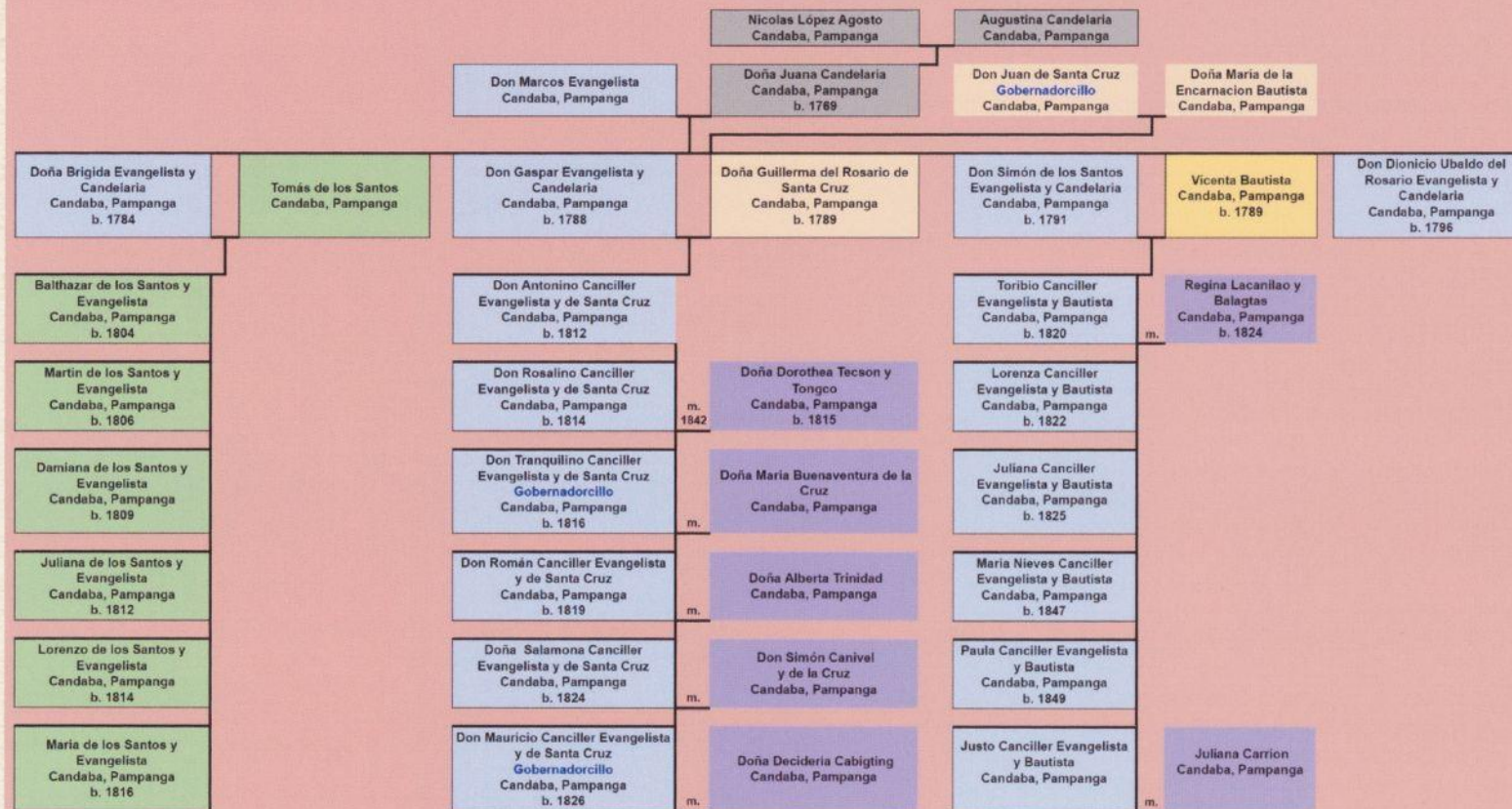
Europeo, Portugués Europeo, or Italiano.

The baptismal records and the predominant physical characteristic of the Evangelista Clan of Candaba validate the DNA results that the Evangelistas are Chinese mestizos. But unlike most Chinese mestizo families, the Evangelistas do have Southern European roots. Was the original Evangelista male ancestor Chinese or Southern European? Based on these old Candaba records of the first generation of Evangelistas born in Candaba, it appears Don Marcos Evangelista was probably of Chinese ancestry. Then why is his family name European? One possibility is the Evangelista last name may have been adopted by Don Marcos' Chinese male ancestor who was more than likely a merchant who came to the Philippines, assimilated with the locals, and on his baptism into the Catholic Faith took the last name of his godfather. Another scenario is Don Marcos' Chinese ancestor married a woman whose last name was Evangelista. During the Spanish rule, the official way of registering a person consisted of the given name and two surnames. Traditionally, the first surname was the father's surname, and the second was the mother's. Over time, many Filipinos dropped the first surname and retained the second.

Why is it most likely that the Chinese ancestor was a merchant who settled in Pampanga? Many Chinese traders who were in Manila during the 1500s fled to Pampanga in 1603 to escape the Spanish massacre, a purge of ethnic Chinese at the hands of the country's new European masters. This was the beginning of Chinese history in Pampanga. The Chinese men settled in

the bustling port town of Guagua, Pampanga because many goods entering and leaving Pampanga passed here. Its strategic location offered them many business opportunities. In time, many Chinese merchants - industrious, determined, thrifty, persevering - grew very wealthy and intermarried with the local women creating a Chinese mestizo class, the mestizos de Sangley. When the Chinese were excluded by law from Pampanga from 1766 to 1849, it was these business-minded Chinese mestizos, intelligent, aggressive, highly motivated, driven, who took over the economic leadership of the province. Armed with large fortunes, the Chinese mestizos then moved into agriculture. First, as money lenders to local farmers. Eventually, they became landowners around Pampanga, heralding their entry into the upper echelons of society. These Chinese mestizos made it a point to marry women with pedigrees, who belonged to old landed families, the ruling class. By becoming hacendados themselves and marrying into the elite, the Chinese mestizos moved into a higher social standing and began to dominate the powerful Principalia. It is important to point out that many of the traits that characterized the pioneer Chinese and Chinese mestizos in Pampanga - hardworking, persevering, with strong business acumen and ambition - are known attributes of the Evangelista men of the 18th and 19th centuries. This included their penchant for marrying women from Kapampangan nobility. There is, therefore, a high probability that the Chinese merchant ancestor is the most likely origin of the Evangelistas of Candaba. The Southern European bloodline may be coming from a spouse of an Evangelista. No definitive answers can be provided until documents -- baptismal, immigration, census, or tax documents -- relating to Don Marcos Evangelista, and his forefathers are located, if such records still exist.

El Árbol Genealógico de La Casa de Evangelista
 The Evangelistas of Candaba Family Tree: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Generation
 by Anna Viray-Cruz, ocds



To gain a better perspective of the early Evangelista settlers in Candaba, it is necessary to know the area's history. Long ago, before the arrival of the Spaniards, Candaba was ruled by Don Dionisio Capulong, a son of Lakan Dula, the last King of Tondo. A local aristocracy was already in existence in the area which included the Capulong, Balagtas, Soliman, Gathbonton families. Descendants from some of these families would eventually marry into the Evangelista Clan. For example, around 1850, Don Marcos' grandson Don Toribio Canciller Evangelista, the son of Don Simón de los Santos Evangelista and Doña Vicenta Bautista, married Doña Regina Lacanilao y Balagtas who came from a noble family. She was one of the 8 children of Juan Carlos Balagtas and Anastasia Paguio. Juan Carlos Balagtas is the great-great grandson of Francisco Balagtas (born c. 1650). In 1575, at the beginning of Spanish Colonial Rule in the Philippines, the vast territories of Candaba was awarded as an encomienda or estate-grant to General Amador de Arriarán. As an encomendero, de Arriarán was given a royal grant of the tributes (tributo entero) levied on the residents of Candaba as his pension which in turn obligated him to look after the spiritual and material needs of the community. In 1591, the next encomenderos of Candaba were Don Juan Ronquillo and Don Goncalo de Ballesteros. Due to poor management and rampant malfeasance, the Spanish Crown ended the Encomienda System and replaced it with civil authority. The first Gobernadorcillo (Little Governor) or town leader of Candaba was José Suba in 1738. The office of Gobernadorcillo was traditionally held by an indio (native) or a Chinese mestizo. Spaniards were prohibited by law that was enforced until 1786 to live outside Manila, with the exception of Spanish Religious and Spanish officials. So most of the people Don Marcos Evangelista associated with until 1786 were either indios or Chinese mestizos.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE EVANGELISTA CLAN

The 1800s ushered in the Golden Age of the Evangelista Clan of Candaba. It was a century marked by political leadership, enormous growth in the clan's wealth through property accumulation, and service to the Candabehños. Among Don Marcos' children, it is the line of his eldest son Don Gaspar Evangelista, a second generation hacendero, that became at one point the most prosperous and dominant family in Candaba. Don Gaspar married into another Principalia family when Doña Guillerma del Rosario de Santa Cruz became his bride. Doña Guillerma was born on February 9, 1789, and baptized three days later at Candaba Church. She was the daughter of Don Juan de Santa Cruz, Gobernadorcillo of Candaba, and Doña Maria de la Encarnacion Bautista. Besides Doña Guillerma, they had four other children: Joseph (b. 1773), Isidora (b. 1784), Vicenta (b. 1786), and Rufina (b. 1790) de Santa Cruz. The Santa Cruz family were prosperous landowners and were classified in 18th century Candaba records as mestizos de Sangley. It was quite common for two wealthy Chinese mestizo families to unite through marriage. This would guarantee the preservation, if not the increase, of their land holdings.

Don Gaspar and Doña Guillerma had six children: Don Antonino (b. 1812), Don Rosalino (b. c. 1814), Don Tranquilino (b. 1816), Don Román (b. 1819), Doña Salamona (b. 1824), and Don Mauricio (b. 1826) Evangelista y de Santa Cruz. This third generation of Evangelistas added Canciller to the family name in 1850, to comply with the Claveria Decree. According to

Juan Gutierrez solo. hijo de Andres
 dela Cruz, y de Juana Lucena, con sus
 Phelipa amig. solo. hija de Joseph de
 Mendosa, difto y de Juana dela Noia am. Donsuya.
 Augustina, los indios naci. de este pue. y de. en el pa-
 rro de Donsuya, y fueron test. de Augu-
 na, y Augustina de este. Todos los qu.
 en mi presencia y en la de los test. arriba
 comparecidos declararon sus mutuo consen-
 tim. q. palabras de pres. en cui conform.
 le di las bendiciones nupciales, y q. verdad
 lo firme.



Malabon (Tambobong)

The hometown of Doña
Dorothea Tecson y Tongco

(Left) San Bartolome Church, Malabon in the 1800s, the parish of the Tecson y Tongco Clan since the 1600s. Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista and Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco were married in this church on July 18, 1842.

de los dos test. q. Juan y Juana.
 Juan de Sevilla hijo de Juan de Sevilla y de Lucia Juana, finado.
 Fabiana del B. de Aug. de Sevilla con Fabiana Josepha, Dalaga, hija
 de San Gutierrez, y huera de Of. Los q. declar. su mutuo con-
 sentim. q. palab. de pres. en mi pres. y la de los dos test. y
 Pado. q. fueron Thomas Caca Sang. y Elena Conay.

On May 12, 1599, Tambobong was founded by the Augustinian friars as a visita of Tondo. During the Manila Galleon Trade (1565-1815), the town of Tambobong was one of the best places to settle for many Spanish and Chinese businessmen, including the ancestors of Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco, because of its proximity to Manila Bay where ships laden with porcelain, silk, ivory, spices, and a myriad of other exotic goods from China bound for Mexico passed through. Spanish galleons shuttled between Acapulco and Manila, exchanging goods of the West for those of the East, making huge profits for the Spaniards during its peak. The last galleon left Manila in 1811, and returned in 1815. The Manila Galleon Trade ended when Mexico declared its independence from Spain in 1821. Tambobong was renamed Malabon during the American Rule.

En veinte y nueve de Marzo de mil ochocientos y quince S. el 17.
 D. Silvestre Roque, Presb. de este Arzobisp. y Conde de este Obispo
 bautizo solemnemente a Dorothea Tecson, mestiza, n. de don D. hija la
 gitima de D. Fulgencio Tecson, y de D. Telesfora Tongco, y de D. Francisco de Vera, fue su Abadina. Tuvo Tongco, aq. adverb. el pa-
 rentesco espiritual. Loor q. consta lo firme. Fra. de su. Banculagi
 pra. Fr. Andres Patiño.

(Top left) The May 23, 1734 marriage record of Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco's great-great grandparents Juan Gutierrez and Augustina Phelipa de Mendosa. San Bartolome Church, Malabon.

(Second left) The April 26, 1750 marriage record of Juan de Sevilla and Fabiana Josepha Gutierrez, Doña Dorothea's great-grandparents.

(Middle left) Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco, born on March 28, 1815 to Don Fulgencio Tecson y Samson and Doña Telesfora Tongco y Sevilla, was baptized on March 29, 1815 at San Bartolome Church by Fr. Andres Patiño, osa. Her godmother was Isabel Tongco y Sevilla, her maternal aunt. In her baptismal record, Doña Dorothea is described as a "mestiza." Many Spaniards and Chinese grew wealthy from the robust economic activities in Tambobong.

(Bottom left) The marriage record of Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista of Candaba, Pampanga and Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco of Malabon at the San Bartolome Church. The wedding was officiated by Fr. Francisco Valencia, osa and their witnesses were Don Francisco Pasqual and Doña Josefa Tecson y Samson, the bride's paternal aunt. The Pasquals (or Pascual) is one of the old families of Malabon.

El veinte y ocho de Julio de mil ochocientos y diez y seis. El D.
 Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista de este Obispo con mi permiso presento las
 diligencias que dispone el Santo Concilio de Trento sobre el matrimonio
 y ante mi el matrimonio que se hizo entre Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista
 y Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco, hija de Don Fulgencio Tecson y Samson y Doña Telesfora Tongco y Sevilla, fue su Abadina. Tuvo Tongco, aq. adverb. el pa-
 rentesco espiritual. Loor q. consta lo firme. Fra. de su. Banculagi
 pra. Fr. Andres Patiño.

All Records: The Viray Family Archives

The Evangelista Clan's estate covered a large part of Candaba, Pampanga, "stretching as far as the eye can see." It was so vast that Don Rosalino's sons had to ride horses just to get around their family's properties. According to Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco, Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista's great-great grandson, one could ride all day and still not reach the end of the estate. Based on public records, including the Philippine Government's Official Gazette, the known areas where the Evangelista clan owned agricultural lands encompassed Pansinao, Santo Rosario, Mapaniqui, Ungut, Salapungan, Magumbali, Mandili, Cuayang Bugtong, Mandasig.

Don Rosalino's daughter Doña Monica Canciller Evangelista y Tecson married Don Crispulo Gathbonton y Manalastas, a nobleman and the son of Don Eduardo Gathbonton y Salas and Doña Nicolasa Manalastas. The Gathbontons are one of the earliest clans in Philippine history. They were part of the pre-Hispanic native nobility and relatives of Lakan Dula, the last King of Tondo. The ancestor of Don Crispulo named Gat Bonton was the administrator of the rice granary of the kingdom and the son of Dayang (Lady) Lahat, sister of Rajah Sulaiman I, the father of Lakan Dula. Dayang Lahat and her brother Rajah Sulaiman were among the children of Rajah Lontok (or Gat Lontok) and Dayang Kalangitan. Rajah Lontok, who was the Rajah of Tondo and Prince of Brunei, was born in Brunei Darussalam, and was the son of Sultan Bolkiah ibni Sultan Sulaiman of Brunei. The fortunes of the Philippine royalty and aristocracy changed with the coming of the Spanish conquistadors. In 1521, the Philippines were claimed in the name of Spain by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer who sailed under the Spanish flag. Magellan named the islands after King Philip II of Spain. To avoid the intense Spanish persecution of the native aristocracy in the late 1500s, the Gathbontons escaped from Tondo for Candaba via the Rio Grande River. Generations later, the Evangelista Clan was united to the Gathbonton Clan with the marriage of Don Rosalino's daughter Doña Monica to Don Crispulo Gathbonton. They had at least one child, a son named Don Gregorio Gathbonton y Evangelista, who was born on March 10, 1870. He was baptized at the Candaba Church by Fray Vicente Ferrer, OSA on March 12, 1870. Her brother Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista y Tecson stood as godfather.

Don Rosalino's youngest son Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista y Tecson married Doña Norberta Cardenas y Reyes the daughter of Don Sebastian Cardenas y Reyes and Doña Manuela Sadie. The Sadie and Cardenas y Reyes clans were part of the landowning Principalia of Candaba. The family name Cardenas y Reyes later became Cardenas Reyes or simply Reyes. Don Adriano and Doña Norberta had eight children: Rosa Maria (b. 1868), Francisco (b. 1871), Nicolas (b. 1873), Cecilio (b. 1875), Viviana (b. 1876), Maria de la Paz (b. 1879), Nicanor (b. 1880), and Isabel (b. 1882) Evangelista y Reyes. In 1881, Don Adriano was elected Teniente Mayor of Candaba.

Don Rosalino's two other sons Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Don Gregorio Canciller Evangelista were both elected to the top leadership role in Candaba. Don Santiago was Gobernadorcillo from 1881-1883, while Don Gregorio became Municipal Presidente (a title formerly known as Gobernadorcillo) in 1898. Don Gregorio had a reputation as highly intelligent and hardworking, and was well-respected by the Candabeneños. He led Candaba through one of the Philippines' most tumultuous times, the Spanish-American War, which then segued into the Philippine-American War. In 1898, Don Gregorio had the great distinction of being one of the signers of the Philippine Independence to Foreign Governments, a declaration sent by Philippine President Emilio Aguinaldo to leaders around the world. In the early 1900s, during the start of the American Colonial Rule, Don Gregorio was part of the Municipal Council of Candaba. He also served as Justice of the Peace of the town until his resignation on April 5, 1909.

Finally, there is Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, the great Capitan Tiago, Don Rosalino's second son who was born in 1846 and is arguably the most famous Evangelista and the greatest of his generation, a Gobernadorcillo who served a two-year term in office, a hacendero who went on a land buying spree purchasing hundreds of hectares just in the last 16 years of his life, a businessman, and the father of 13 tribes of the Evangelista Clan. Within the Principalia, the ruling

class of Candaba, Capitan Tiago acted as their banker. Specifically, he was their money lender since he was the richest man in Candaba, as attested by Fr. Esteban Ybeas, the parish priest of Candaba in the late 1800s. Besides being land owners, the Evangelistas, both the Candaba and Angeles City branches, were known for their accumulation of large amounts of cash. Family members, including Capitan Tiago, would hide their cash in secret drawers under their oratory or prayer tables at home. The intrepid businessman and politician was married three times. Capitan Tiago's life was cut short when he died of a stroke in March 1895 but by then he had made his mark in Candaba. One of his sons, Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista, distinguished himself in Candaba's political life as Municipal Presidente in 1908, and is known as the modernizer of Candaba. Under Don Pedro's administration more schools were built, a municipal cemetery and water supply for the town were established among his numerous accomplishments. This makes a grand total of 5 Evangelistas bearing the family name who assumed the highest post in Candaba. There were other Evangelistas who served as Cabezas de Barangay, Delegado de Justicia, Assessor (Delegado de Hacienda), Teniente de Barrio.

During this Golden Age of the Evangelistas, they were much sought after as godparents not only for the children of the Principalia, but more so for the infants of their farmer tenants. There are pages and pages of baptisms in the Candaba Church during the 1800s where an Evangelista, both male and female, stood as godparent. The tenant families could rely on their generous contributions to baptisms, birthdays, and other important milestones. To be asked to stand as a padrino (godfather) or madrina (godmother) was (and still is) a special place of honor in a person's life. In this way important personages who are non-relatives would be considered a part of the family. The compadrazgo system (godparent hood) is an integral part of Philippine cultural life.

EVANGELISTAS IN THE MODERN AGE

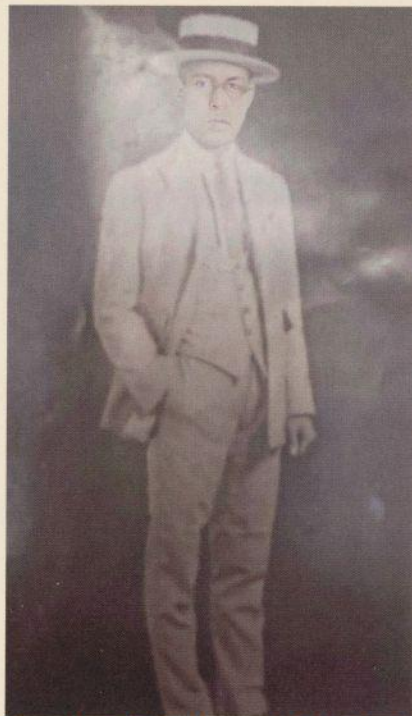
The Evangelistas basked in immense wealth and power in the 18th and 19th centuries but as with all Principalia families they lost their privileges when the Spanish Colonial Rule ended in 1898, and American Imperialism took root in the nation. At the turn of the 20th century, the Philippines was still predominantly an agricultural country, feudalism and land ownership was still a crucial part of Philippine society. The Evangelistas still owned all the land that had come down from their forebears, along with all the farmer tenants who tilled their lands. The sons of Don Santiago continued to run their haciendas. Foremost among them were his eldest son Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista and his 4th child, Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista who owned some of the stateliest Bahay na Bato in Candaba. Together with their other siblings Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista-Canivel, Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista, Doña Luisa Canciller Evangelista-Gomez, Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista, Don Juan Canciller Evangelista, Doña Graciana Canciller Evangelista-Kabigting, and their stepmother and widow of Don Santiago, Doña Maria Pilar Salunga and her children Doña Rosario Canciller Evangelista-Olson, Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista-Santos, Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista, Don José Canciller Evangelista, and Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David, their cousins, aunts, and uncles, collectively controlled the largest palay harvest in Candaba. The landlord-tenant farmer relationship was a paternalistic one, with the farming families running to the Evangelistas for loans many of which were never repaid. Under American rule, haciendas faced growing unrest from their tenants, and in response, the government began to enact a series of agrarian reforms. Over time, throughout the decades that followed, these land reforms put increasing pressure on large estates and affected many landowning families in Candaba, including the Evangelistas.

Whether they saw the writing on the wall with Land Reform, or it was the influence of American modern ideas, or education, or the loss of land on the gambling tables playing

Joaquin Evangelista y Gatbonton: Candaba's Gentleman of Jazz



Band leader Joaquin "Ivan" Evangelista (center) and the Louis orchestra.



Famed violinist Joaquin Gatbonton Evangelista, grandson of Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista

Virtuoso violinist Joaquin "Ivan" Evangelista (Left, and below, standing far right), gained fame as a popular "swing" musician and band leader in India from 1925-1938. Joaquin was a band member on many bands that played across India, including playing before a Maharaja (an Indian Prince). In 1938, the East India Railways hired him as the band leader for the company and the band was stationed in Jamalpur. The band would travel one way for four days and play at the various railway stations for the employees. Then on Fridays, they returned to Jamalpur and played there. He was the son of Nicolas Evangelista, and the grandson of Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista. According to his son Robert Henderson Evangelista, Joaquin started at the world-famous Santa Ana Cabaret where he honed his skills as a professional musician. He then left for Hong Kong in 1919 at only age 17. An uncle who was a government official helped him secure a passport although he was still underaged. He was with a Hong Kong house band for 5 years. He then went to Singapore, Panang, and then Rangoon. He ventured to Calcutta, India around 1925.



Cedula de Bautismo de mi sobrino menor y nieto de mi hijo Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista, hijo de Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista y Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco. Candaba Church.
Apoyado a la Cruz

The September 10, 1853 baptismal record of Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista, son of Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista and Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco. Candaba Church.

Credit: Viray Family Archives

Continuacion de la sesion de la Comision de Gobierno de la Provincia de Manila.
Comision N.º 1.º Don Adriano Evangelista.
Se le dio el testimonio de Don Diego Reyes y Manio.
Se le dio el testimonio de Don Domingo Lirio y Lirio.
Se le dio el testimonio de Don Juan Bautista y Lirio.
Consignando a las prevenciones.
al citado articulo, saliendo propues-
tos para los demas cargos se dio el
huello los individuos nombrados para este

(Above) The election of Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista as Teniente Mayor (Vice-Mayor) of Candaba on April 11, 1881. The same day his older brother Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista was elected as the Gobernadorcillo of Candaba. This made Don Adriano his brother's right hand man in running the town.

Source: Courtesy of the National Archives of the Philippines.

Acta de Gobernadorcillo y ministros de justicia para el bienio de 1881 a 1883. Certified copy held in the Viray Family Archives.



Above: Adventurous musician Candaba-born Joaquin Evangelista (left, foreground) with one of the jazz bands he performed with during the early years. 1919-1924: Hong Kong Hotel House Band.

Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co

All Photos: Robert Evangelista y Henderson

Music in His Blood

He was a scion of one of Candaba's most storied and prominent landowning clans. As the eldest son of hacendero Nicolas Evangelista and Alberta Gatbonton, grandson of hacendero and Teniente Mayor Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista, Joaquin Evangelista was expected to take on the mantle of hacendero and help run the Evangelista Estates which was, at one point, the largest in Candaba. But Joaquin, or Ivan as he was often called, decidedly swayed to the melody of his violin. It was not by chance that he owned a violin. Back in those days only a few families, such as the Evangelistas, could afford to own musical instruments. Coming from a clan known for being learned and cultured, music was encouraged in the Evangelista households. Daughters received a music education, and they sang and played the piano performing before guests which included members of the Principalia to which the Evangelista Clan belonged to during the Spanish Colonial Rule, government officials, Superiors of Religious Orders. Sons, who had private music training, would have accompanied their sisters playing the violin. Imagine the ballroom of an Evangelista bahay-na-bato alive with music, dancing, and performances. The children accompanying the hired orchestras or performing solo. Music was (and still is) in the blood of the Evangelistas. This was the privileged world Joaquin came from that gave him his first taste of showmanship. Barely in his teens, the adventurous and gifted musician went against family expectations and made music his life. This was the age of American Imperialism in the Philippines, western music was all the rage, and anything was possible. Thus began his journey moving away from the protective environs of Candaba, finding his way to Manila, booking passage to Hong Kong, touring around Asia, and ultimately making it big in India. Throughout the highs and lows of this music man's career, his trusty violin was always at his side.



(Left and above) Over 100 years old. The violin of maestro Joaquin Evangelista.
Provenance: Robert Evangelista y Henderson



Joaquin Evangelista y Gatbonton
Born: August 20, 1901, Candaba, Pampanga
Died: August 3, 1982, San Jose, California



Calcutta-born Winifred Mabel Henderson-Evangelista, Joaquin's wife
(1908 - 1986)

She and her daughter Anita were in the British Women's Auxiliary Corps in India during World War II.

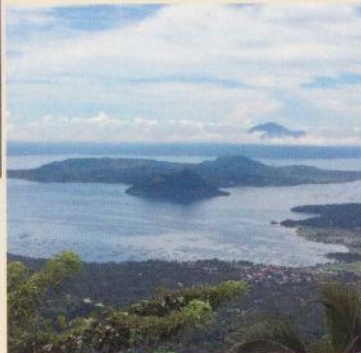


YVONNE MERVYN ANITA
RAYMOND JOAQUIN WINIFRED
AVELINE SHIRLEY PEARL JIMMY RUDY
Jamalpur, India 1944

(Above) Joaquin and Winifred Evangelista and their brood: (Front row) Aveline (married to General Ataulfo Alvarez, the pilot of three Philippine Presidents: Carlos P. Garcia, Diosdado Macapagal, and Ferdinand E. Marcos), Shirley, Pearl, Jimmy, Rudy Evangelista. (Second row, left) Raymond Evangelista. Back row from left: Yvonne Evangelista (Mrs. Assan Jethmal, owners of the Assandas department store in Escolta, Makati, Cubao and Baguio), Mervyn and Anita Francisco (Joaquin's stepchildren). Jamalpur, India. 1944. Not in photo: son Robert Evangelista, as he was the only one born in the Philippines.



Golden Wedding Anniversary of Joaquin and Winifred Evangelista, with two of their children Yvonne Evangelista-Jethmal (far left), and Robert Evangelista (far right), at their Tagaytay home, May 26, 1977. Joaquin and Winifred were married in Calcutta, India.



A panoramic view of the Taal Volcano from the Evangelista residence in Tagaytay. Joaquin and his family lived next door to his second cousin Elaine Evangelista Olson (Mrs. Guillermo Aragon and Mrs. Charles E. Pugh), daughter of Doña Rosario Canciller Evangelista-Olson, and Francisca (Paquita) Hannay-Samson, the daughter of Doña Pilar Salunga, the widow of Don Adriano's brother Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista.



Winifred Henderson-Evangelista and her youngest child Robert (b. 1952). Baguio. c. Mid 1950s.



Joaquin and Winifred Evangelista (c. late 1950s) at their home in Cabanatuan where Joaquin took his family when they moved back to the Philippines from India in 1947. Joaquin's siblings had moved to Cabanatuan from Candaba possibly around World War II due to the brutality of the Japanese Imperial Army in Candaba, and even the communist Huks' constant harassment of landowners. Joaquin's siblings gave his family a house, located on the corner of General Tinio and Sanciango Streets, and a store to help them start over in Cabanatuan. This was a very generous gesture considering the Philippines at that time had been totally devastated by the war and all families whether rich or poor had to start from scratch. Their youngest child Robert who was born in Cabanatuan remembers that when he was about 4 years old, they experienced a home invasion by the Huks who entered through a window where he and his parents were resting. Joaquin, bloodied when he was hit on the head by one of the intruders' .45 caliber pistol during the ensuing scuffle, was able to fend off and scare away his attackers.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE PRESIDENCY.

TO THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The constitution of the revolutionary government of the Philippines is explained by the message of the date of the 24th ultimo. The true cause of the Philippine revolution is demonstrated by the evidence of the laws to be a popular and universal effort to regulate the life of a people who aspire to progress and development, by the only road, that of Liberty.

This revolution rules actually in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, Laguna, Morong, Bulacan, Bataan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Union, Ilocos, and Zamboanga, and it has besieged the capital of Manila.

In these provinces order and tranquillity reigns, administered by the authorities elected by the people themselves according to the organic rule of the decrees of the 18th and 23rd of June ultimo.

The revolutionary government likewise holds nearly nine thousand prisoners of war, who are treated according to the rules of war of the most civilized nations and the laws of humanity. It also maintains on a war footing more than thirty thousand soldiers, organized, commanded, and acting as a regular army.

Under these conditions the chiefs of the towns, situated in the before-mentioned provinces, interpreting and representing the sentiments that animate the inhabitants, who have elected them, — declare for the independence of the Philippines, and authorizing the revolutionary government to solicit and obtain of the foreign governments the recognition of belligerency and its existing independence, in the full assurance that the people of the Philippines have already reached that condition in which they do and must govern themselves.

Excerpts from the declaration of Philippine Independence to Foreign Governments.

The following are the signatures of the local presidents of the twenty-three towns in the province of the Pangasinan:

Don Ceferino Toron,	Don Lorenzo Pescom,	Don Espiridion Fojardo,
Don Antonio Conzunjil,	Don Victoria T. Cruz,	Don Domingo Sanga,
Don Simon Vergara Bigting,	Don Romulo Mercado,	Don Cayetano Dalasing,
Don Paulino Managa,	Don Luciano Biting,	Don Quina Angulo,
Don Vicente Caligaling,	Don Ponciano Enon,	Don Francisco Tiom,
Don Ladislao Dalvis,	Don Prudencio Lausan,	Don Gregorio Evangelista,
Don Juan y Cepomemo,	Don Martin Gagni,	Don Quintin Romero,
Don Marcelo Tigiasy Disan,	Don Martin Merendo,	

The following are the signatures of the local presidents of the twelve provinces of Bataan:

Don Nicolas de la Fuente,	Don Marcos Tantongeo,	Don Isaac Tongco,
Don Eusebio Batai,	Don Toribio Advincula,	Don Jilo Vencio Valera,
Don Salvador Linao,	Don Mariano Saldano,	Don Damian Baluyut,
Don Isaquin Rodriguez,	Don Ciraco Galsita,	Don Agustin Pagnio,

24 MEMORIAL TO SENATE OF UNITED STATES.

The following are the signatures of the local presidents of the twenty-six towns of the province of Laguna:

Don Mariano Apelo,	Don Francisco Anglayao,	Don Victoriano Sequera,
Don Gregorio Alvarez,	Don Antonio Fabricante,	Don Pedro Villanueva,
Don Cirilo Ustaris,	Don Pascual de Rojas,	Don Ponciano Mercurio,
Don Jose Balla,	Don Marcelino Frili,	Don Juan Penador,
Don Basilio Gonzalez,	Don Pedro Obordo,	Don Raymundo Ibarria,
Don Urbano Galces,	Don Cecilio Jayroja,	Don Epifanio Montes,
Don Vincent Polistico,	Don Louis Palfo,	Don Nicolas Regalado,
Don Juan Fabela,	Don Innocent Marlinez,	Don Guillermo Vito,
Don Tomas Boos,	Don Peteseforo Frava,	

The following are the signatures of the presidents of the twenty-seven towns of the province of Nueva Ecija:

Don Juan Orkisa,	Don Lauricelo Lungalong,	Don Cenon Corrales,
Don Severino des Mesa,	Don Gamaleco Balaraz,	Don Martin Ferreraya,
Don Alipio Gonzalez,	Don Eulatio Ibanan,	Don Frulio Aquino,
Don Potenciano Esquibel,	Don Dionisio Barleio,	Don Castinoro Castro,
Don Pedro Calson,	Don Juan Saiz,	Don Eustasio de Guzman,
Don Indro Abesaries,	Don Alfredo Siuan,	Don Marcelo Garcia,
Don Juan Manbay,	Don Dionisio Airon,	Don Vincente de Castro,
Don Juan Valeno,	Don Calisto Laereta,	Don Pablo Ramos,
	Don Pablo Medina,	Don Heinesio Apones,

The signature of Don Gregorio Canciller Evangelista
Credit: Viray Family Archives

monte and pangguinge which plagued most Kapampangan landed gentry, or the harassment of landowners by communist Huks insurgents after World War II, or all of the above, the Evangelistas' participation in Candaba's socio-economic and political life slowly began to wane. The exodus of Evangelistas out of Candaba happened gradually over time. As with many wealthy families, the children of Don Santiago sent their sons to study in Manila with the proliferation of new schools and universities. While having doctors and dentists in the family brought prestige, it soon became apparent that this was a double-edged sword. The younger set began to focus their attention outside agriculture choosing to pursue their professional careers. Many became businessmen. In fact, two of Don Santiago's younger sons Don Honorio and Don José became doctors. In 1917, Don Honorio obtained his PhD in Veterinary Medicine at the San Francisco Veterinary College in San Francisco, California, the first known Evangelista to study abroad, while Don José enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas School of Medicine. In the 1920s, Don Honorio moved to Shanghai, the Paris of the East, upon the invitation of Shanghai's elite to manage the care of their prized horses. There in Shanghai, Don Honorio distinguished himself as the Captain of the Philippine Company of the Shanghai Volunteers Corps, leading his men into battle against the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II. He was a decorated war hero.

Elecciones de Gobernadorcillo by Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo

57. ELECCIONES IN MAGALANG



A Sketch of a Gobernadorcillo



Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo

However, a blessing of a parish priest had the say in the process. If the parish priest gave his blessing to his chosen candidate, that candidate will emerge as winner. After the elections, the *directorcillo* counts the votes and he will write it on a *terna*. After the counting was over, the *directorcillo* will announce the winner and a report will be forwarded to the electors and to the parish priest for attestation. Then, the *alcalde* will forward the report to the governor general. The newly elected *gobernadorcillo* will make a courtesy call to the parish priest, and he will assume his duties as the highest chief of the town. Then, the *gobernadorcillo* will assume the honorific title, *capitan*. In 1847, a decree was promulgated, given some changes in the electoral process. The electors will composed of six *cabezas de barangay*, six former *gobernadorcillos* or former *cabezas de barangays* who served more than ten years and the outgoing *gobernadorcillo*. However, the process is still the same, with the foremost blessing of the parish priest to his chosen candidate will emerge as the winner. The process was continued, even the Maura law was passed and implemented. The process of electing *gobernadorcillo* was ceased, when the Americans occupied Philippines.

Credit: Amlat Magaleño

Editor's Note: This is an account of a typical 19th century Gobernadorcillo elections in Pampanga by Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo, a teacher, writer, historian, and a member of the prominent Lacson Clan from Magalang, Pampanga whose own maternal patriarch Don Cristobal Lacson, and great-great granduncles were elected as gobernadorcillos of Angeles and Magalang, Pampanga.

Don Adriano's grandson Joaquin "Ivan" Evangelista y Gatbonton became a famous violinist in India before World War II. The adventurous musician had traveled to India in the 1920s playing in jazz bands around the country. Jazz was the western music popular in the country at that time. Eventually, Joaquin moved to Jamalpur and formed his own band. He met and married Winifred Mabel Henderson, who was born in Calcutta, India, and played the ukulele and sang in his band. After Indian independence in 1947, Joaquin and his family moved to the Philippines where they were reunited with the Evangelista Clan, and lived in various places including Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija, and Tagaytay. Sisters Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus and Deborah Evangelista Jacinto remembered visiting their Uncle Joaquin and his family in Tagaytay together with their mother Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto, the second cousin of Joaquin Evangelista. He died on August 3, 1982, in San Jose, California, after being hospitalized for a month for a pulmonary condition.



Candaba's elected Municipal officials 1952-1956. Mayor Anastacio Gallardo and his wife Asuncion Evangelista-Gallardo, 5th and 4th from right, respectively. Hon. José Castro Evangelista, Sr., 6th from right.



Pampanga Governor Sotero Baluyut (Second row, 5th from left) with Candabefios including Pacifica Evangelista (front row, left). Governor Baluyut is one of San Fernando, Pampanga's greatest sons known for his numerous infrastructure projects around the Philippines, including roads, bridges, hydro-electric plants, schools, hospitals during the Commonwealth Period (1935-1945) and even during the Presidency of Elpidio Quirino (1948-1953). The Baluyut Bridge in San Fernando, Pampanga, was named in his honor. Photo Credit: Published with the kind permission of Mrs. Corazon Baluyut



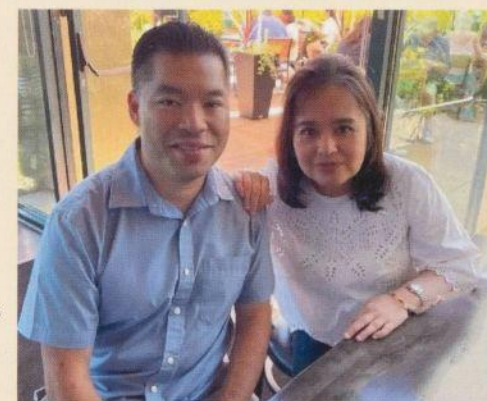
Evangelista Strong! The Honorable Benjamin Alabado Evangelista (far left), Capitan del Barrio, and his grandson the Honorable Emerson Malang Evangelista (left), Barangay Chairman, who were elected in Pescadores, Candaba, the baluarte of the Evangelistas. Photo Credit: Maria Evangelista y Dela Peña, daughter of Emerson Malang Evangelista

In the 20th century political scene, José Evangelista y Castro, a son of Municipal President Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista, continued in the tradition of his illustrious antecedents as the face of the Evangelista Clan in Candaba politics. He was held in such high esteem by the Candabefios that there was no need for him to campaign when he ran for office. He refused to run for Mayor. But when he ran for Vice-Mayor in 1966, he won in a landslide victory without spending a day on the campaign trail. Anastacio Gallardo, who was active in politics from the 1940s through the 1960s, was another member of the Evangelista Clan by virtue of his marriage to Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista's adopted daughter Asuncion Evangelista y Lacanilao. Anastacio Gallardo served three terms as Mayor of Candaba in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. In 1966, he was assassinated by the Huks in an ambush while on his way to Malacañang Palace to meet with President Ferdinand Marcos. Dr. Rene Castor y Evangelista, a grandson of Don Pedro succeeded him as Mayor of Candaba from 1966 to 1968. Don Pedro's younger brother Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista also produced a line of politicians. Don Quintin served as Councillor of Candaba in the 1920s. His son Benjamin Evangelista y Alabado was the Capitan del Barrio of Pescadores, Candaba for almost two decades (1940s-1960s). Benjamin's grandson Emerson Evangelista y Malang was elected twice as Barangay Chairman of Pescadores, holding the office from 2007 to 2011.

As the children of Don Santiago died one by one, many of their descendants sold off their share of the Candaba estates and moved to the big cities. Many moved to Manila. This held true too for the descendants of Don Santiago's siblings and other branches of the clan. Beginning in the late 1940s with Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista moving to San Francisco, California, there was a steady emigration of descendants from the Philippines to the United States. Today, numerous Evangelistas originally from Candaba are scattered throughout the continent including California, Washington State, Nevada, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Indiana. They have flourished in their new homeland. Many are entrepreneurs, business founders and owners in various fields including real estate, customs brokerage, the importation of goods, healthcare services, transportation and logistics. There are professionals in banking and finance, engineering, high technology and innovation in Silicon Valley. In the medical field, there are nurses, and highly respected doctors, specialists in cardiology and internal medicine, pediatrics medicine, plastic surgery. Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco, a grandson of Municipal Presidente Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista, a distinguished cardiologist, real estate magnate, businessman, and philanthropist is the most famous Evangelista in the United States today.

Whether in Candaba or elsewhere, Evangelistas continue to prosper. The Evangelistas are a global clan. Perhaps one day a new generation of Evangelistas will decide to return and invest in Candaba, run for public office, and dominate the economic, social, and political landscape of Candaba as their ancestors did during the Spanish era. After all, Candaba is in their blood.

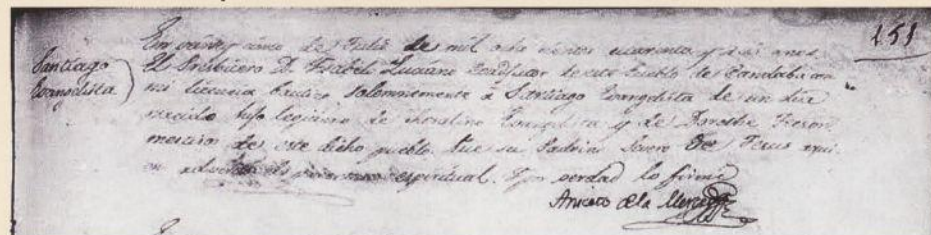
Evangelista Strong! In service to the Evangelista Clan. (Right) Great-great grandchildren of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co and Anna Viray-Cruz y Mansor, San Mateo, California, June 10, 2022. Alvin is the multi-talented clan video and family tree poster producer, graphic artist extraordinaire, restorer of historic clan photographs. Anna is a writer, clan books publisher, clan historian, archivist, and genealogist.



Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista y Tecson

The Great Capitan Tiago, Gobernadorcillo of Candaba, Pampanga

by Anna Viray-Cruz, with Dr. José Limjoco Evangelista, Ambrosio Ranara Evangelista, Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus, Deborah (Debby) Evangelista Jacinto, Josephine Ma. Lourdes (Malou) Mansor Viray, Wilfredo (Wally) Viray, Alvin Clyde Co Evangelista, PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD, Marie Nicole Santos Almario
Special Guest: Historian Louis Aldrin Lacson Bartolo



The baptismal record of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. July 25, 1846.
Credit: Viray Family Archives

Few men leave such a mark that they are remembered more than a hundred years after their death. In the Evangelista Clan, Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, known in family lore as Capitan Tiago, is still highly revered today as he was before his death in 1895. He is the esteemed patriarch of the Evangelistas of Candaba. A man who achieved so much in his short life.

The son of Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista y de Santa Cruz of Candaba, and Doña Dorothea Tecson y Tongco of Malabon, Don Santiago was born on July 24, 1846, in Candaba, Pampanga, and was baptized one day later with Severo de Jesus as his godfather. He was named after his maternal great-grandfather Santiago Tecson of Malabon. Though he grew up as the son of a hacendero and a member of the local aristocracy, Don Santiago was not content to just sit around and enjoy his family's fortune. He did not squander what he inherited. Instead, he built on it and became a very wealthy man in his own right. In fact, he was the richest man in Candaba in the mid to late 19th century. He and his brothers, Don Ambrosio (the elder), Don Adriano, and Don Gregorio Canciller Evangelista y Tecson, who were all born and raised in Candaba, were not only known for their intelligence but also for their strong work ethic, traits inherent in many of their descendants today. At the peak of the family's wealth, they owned entire barrios and managed them well. They were practical men with an innate sense of leadership. As the Evangelistas had been landowners in Candaba for over 100 years, running haciendas was in their blood. Capitan Tiago was known to ride around Candaba on one of the Evangelistas' fine horses. The Evangelista estate was so vast that he needed one to inspect various sites, and to meet with his tenants. According to his great-grandson Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco, one could ride all day and still not reach the end of the Evangelista estate. The Evangelistas were the largest palay producers in Candaba for many years.

A painstaking reconstruction of Don Santiago's estate alone, based on family records which included a copy of his 1895 estate settlement, revealed that his hacienda shortly before his death stretched from Mapanique eastwards to Salapungan, then north to the ancient settlement of Magumbali, all the way to Mandili. Other Evangelistas - his siblings, uncles, cousins owned properties next to his. More than half his land were

rice fields. His plantations cultivated other crops including sugar, watermelons. He invested in the fishing industry with some of his fincas rusticas in Salapungan devoted to raising canduli (salmon catfish). He owned fincas urbanas - houses and buildings - within the town proper. He dominated Candaba's economic life at one point functioning as the town's rural bank providing credit to tenant farmers, people in the rural communities, fellow hacenderos and members of the Principalia. He was an astute businessman who understood the importance of diversification and innovation. He was a man ahead of his time.

Don Santiago's first marriage to Doña Eusebia Sangco y Santos on October 3, 1863 when he was 17 years old was brief. She died on January 18, 1865, without producing an heir. On February 8, 1867, the 20-year-old widower Don Santiago fathered a son named Emiliano with Antonia Alonzo (or Alonso) y de la Cruz (b. June 12, 1847). She was only 19 years old when she gave birth to Don Emiliano. She came from a very old and noble Candaba clan. After Emiliano, came in quick succession Doña Ygnacia (1868), Don Pedro (1870), Don Ambrocio (1871), Don Antonino (1874, died in infancy), Doña Luisa (1876). Don Santiago finally married Antonia Alonzo on October 6, 1877 when he was 31 and the bride was 30 years old. She is described in court documents as a spinster. They had four more children together: Don Quintin (1877), Don Juan (1879), Doña Graciana (1880), and Don Atilano (1882, died in infancy) Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo. As a member of the Principalia, the noble ruling class, and landowners in their own right, civil records showed that all of Don Santiago's children were styled as Don or Doña from the moment of their birth.

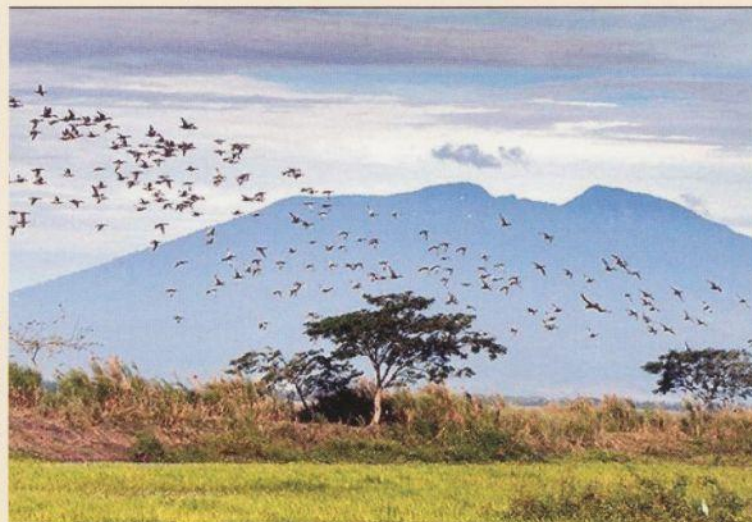
Based on notarized family civil records, Don Santiago, Doña Antonia, and their eight children lived in a stately home or bahay na bato on Calle de la Virgen in Candaba. Traditional Filipino houses for the elite in the 19th century were usually two-storeys high featuring capiz windows. Such houses were known not only for its form but for its function too. On the ground floor large wooden doors called entrada principal let carruajes (carriages) in as it was used partly as a horse stable, and as a parking space for the family's carroza and carruaje. There was a silong which was storage for farming supplies and produce. An escalera (grand staircase) led to the second floor entresuelo (mezzanine). Here in the entresuelo one could reach the oficina (home office) where the owner of the house conducted business transactions. In his oficina, Don Santiago met with staff and

Don Santiago's hacienda in Candaba encompassed several barrios.



(Above, left) A map of Candaba, Pampanga, showing the location of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's land holdings (encircled) from the central part stretching to the east, and all the way to the north. At the time of his death in 1895, Don Santiago owned approximately 50 declared properties in Candaba that were purchased during his second and third marriages. This represents only a portion of the entire Evangelista Clan estates in Candaba. Not far from the Evangelista estates is the Pinac de Candaba (Candaba Swamp), one of the most panoramic wetlands in the Philippines, where generations of Evangelistas and their guests would enjoy hunting wild ducks and other migratory birds during the Spanish Colonial Rule. The hunt was a leisure pursuit of the aristocracy since this required not only a lot of time but great expense as well. A hunting party involved guns, ammunition, horses, dogs, carriages, refreshments and equipment for picnics, servants. With hunting in their heritage, it is not surprising that in the Evangelista Clan, there are generations of sharpshooters and gun collectors. Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista, Don Santiago's son was an international prize-winning marksman. Another sharpshooter comes from the line of Don's Santiago's daughter Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista-Santos. Her son Cesar Evangelista Santos, was a crack shot and a high-ranking official at the National Bureau of Investigations. Cesar looked up to his Uncle Honorio. PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD, of the Philippine National Police (PNP), a great-great grandson of Don Santiago and grandson of Cesar Evangelista Santos, remembers being interested in guns from an early age. "It came naturally when I was 10," he stated. "My dad, Arturo Santos, had an old pump action BB gun, then he gifted me a BB/Pellet Daisy pistol and a Daisy single cocktail rifle. Although we didn't own guns when we were kids, the interest was there. I was also in the University of Santo Tomas' (UST) shooting team during my ROTC days. Somehow, handling firearms came naturally. Luckily, guns are required in my current profession." Alvin Clyde Co Evangelista, a great-great grandson of Don Santiago through his son Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista, also received a Daisy BB gun in his youth and remembered how much he enjoyed outdoor target practice which seemed so instinctive to him. Wally Mansor Viray, another great-great grandson of Don Santiago in Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista-Santos' line, is a member of the National Rifle Association of America (NRA). Though time has marched on from the days of Evangelista shooting parties in the Candaba Wetlands (now the Candaba Bird Sanctuary), the tradition of gun ownership and marksmanship continues. It's in the genes.

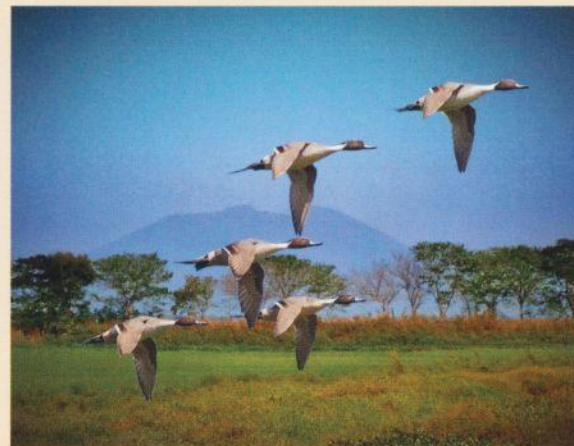
La Caza en el Pantano de Candaba



(Left) Migratory birds from all over the world gather at the Candaba Swamp's vast open fields and marshlands every year. This area was once the hunting ground of many Kapampangan Principalia families during the Spanish Colonial Era. Russian Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovich Romanov, the son of Tsar Alexander II and uncle of Nicholas II, the last Tsar of Russia, was one of several foreign dignitaries who spent time hunting and shooting wild ducks and other migratory birds at the Candaba Swamp in the 19th century. Photo Credit: Philippine Daily Inquirer

(Above and right) Two views of the Candaba Wetlands and Bird Sanctuary with Mount Arayat in the background. The Candaba Bird Sanctuary is part of the Candaba Swamp which serves as a staging and wintering area for thousands of migratory birds from October up to April of every year. Once a haven for bird hunters, today it's a popular tourist attraction and destination for bird watchers, wildlife photographers and conservationists. Bird hunting is strictly prohibited.

(Right) Northern Pintails, a duck species, in the Candaba Wetlands.



other Kapampangan business leaders. As the town's biggest money lender, it was a very busy office with a constant influx of people from all walks of life. There was a *caida* (receiving room), *sala mayor* (main living room), *comedor* (dining room), *oratorio* (prayer room), *cuartos* (bedrooms), *cocina* (kitchen), and *azotea*, an open-air balcony where one can see the *aljibe*, the water cistern, filled with rainwater or potable water. In the *caida*, the portraits of the lord and lady of the manor would have been displayed, along with the master's walking canes, the family's hats. In Don Santiago's home, the *oratorio* (the prayer room) where the family gathered together for night prayer was quite lavish. It showcased two large statues of the Blessed Virgin Mary with ivory faces, a large statue of the Most Holy Trinity enthroned in an *urna* (urn), a large Crucifix also enthroned in an *urna* embellished in silver. The statues of the Holy Mother of God had their own *carro* (or *carroza*) made of silver which cost a fortune. The *carro*, the two statues of Our Lady, including all her fine accessories were valued at P2,400 in 1895, a large sum considering a servant's salary was P2 a month. As was common in Evangelista households, Don Santiago would have hidden his cash in secret compartments beneath the family's altar table. After all, what better way to ward-off would-be robbers than to have the heavenly hosts literally watching over the family's money!

The *sala mayor*, where guests including the local priests were entertained, was the most important part of the house since it was used to show off the family's status in society. The interior decoration of the Evangelista house on Calle de la Virgen reflected a very refined taste. It contained a complete set of *silleras de Viena color negro* or black Vienna chairs. The *comidor* was decorated with a matching set of twelve black Vienna caned chairs. These Vienna chairs were made by bending beech wood after steaming, and became a phenomenon in Europe in the mid 19th century. Vienna bentwood furniture was *de rigueur* for a 19th century house belonging to the Philippine elite. It was one of the most enduring status symbols among the rich as with the family's piano. Several of Don Santiago's daughters were exceptional pianists who would have played during dances hosted by their parents at their *bahay na bato* on Calle de la Virgen. Male members of the Evangelista Clan learned the violin. What a lively, musical home it must have been!

Don Santiago sent his sons to the best private schools in Manila, including the exclusive Benedicto Luna Institute, a primary and secondary school for the wealthy located in Santa Cruz, Manila, Colegio de San Juan de Letran in Intramuros (founded in 1620) which has produced Philippine presidents, revolutionary heroes, government officials, the Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas in Sampaloc, Manila.

Not one to rest on his laurels as a businessman and one of Candaba's leaders in the agriculture industry, Don Santiago threw his hat into the political arena. In 1881, at just age 34, he ran for the position of *Gobernadorcillo*, a biennial office which only a member of the *Principalia* could ever hope to assume. The office of *Gobernadorcillo* is the highest position a native could possess. According to Filipino writer/historian Louis Aldrin Lacson Bartolo, who is a descendant of Don Cristobal Lacson, the *Gobernadorcillo* of Angeles, Pampanga from 1843-1845, and is also known for his vlog *Amlat Magaleño*, to qualify for the position the candidate must be a native or Chinese mestizo, at least 25 years old, previously served as *cabeza de barangay*, able to read and write in Castilian, and has substantial properties such as lands, livestock, and sugar or rice mills. Above all, Lacson Bartolo said, to win the race for *Gobernadorcillo* the candidate must get the support of the parish priest. The *Alcalde Mayor* and his secretary came to the *casa tribunal* (municipal hall) to conduct the elections once a year. The election happened during the first harvest. Then, the *alcalde* will choose electors from twelve *cabeza de barangay* and they will choose the future *Gobernadorcillo* through ballot. However, the parish priest had a say in the process. If the



Prior to his election as *Gobernadorcillo*, Don Santiago served as a *Cabeza de Barangay* and as a *Teniente del Barrio*. (Left) *Tipos Filipinos: Gobernadorcillo y Chino cargador de agua* (Chinese water carrier). 1872 wood engraving. Capuz & Ortego.

Art Credit: Viray Family Collection

parish priest gives his blessing to his chosen candidate, that candidate will emerge as the winner. After the elections, the secretary counts the votes and he will write it on a *terna*. After the counting was over, the secretary will announce the winner and a report will be forwarded to the electors and to the parish priest for attestation. Then, the *Alcalde* will forward the report to the Governor General. The newly elected *Gobernadorcillo* will make a courtesy call to the parish priest, and he will assume his duties as the highest chief of the town. Then, the *Gobernadorcillo* will assume the honorific title, *Capitan*. (Source: *Amlat Magaleño*)

From his election on April 11, 1881 where he garnered 10 votes, to April 1883, Don Santiago or *Capitan Tiago* was the *Gobernadorcillo* of Candaba. Among the local leaders in Spanish Colonial Philippines, the *Gobernadorcillo* received the greatest consideration from the Spanish Crown officials. On the day *Capitan Tiago* took on the duties of *Gobernadorcillo*, the town of Candaba held a grand celebration at the municipal hall where he took his seat, as was custom. While certifying *Capitan Tiago's* win Fr. Esteban Ybeas, the town's parish priest, described *Capitan Tiago* as a man of "unimpeachable character, highly appreciated by his neighbors, of sound character for the position entrusted to him, a good father to his family, one who leads and governs well, the richest man in town, of legal age, although he does not speak the Spanish language he can write (in Spanish)."

On holy days, *Capitan Tiago* would have joined the other town officials on a parade to the Candaba Church. The parade would comprise of the *Principalía* and *cuadrilleros*, the police patrol, who formed two lines in front of the *Gobernadorcillo*. They were preceded by a marching band as they processed towards the Candaba Church. In church, the *Gobernadorcillo* occupied a seat in precedence among those of the chiefs or *cabezas de barangay*, who had benches of honor. After the Mass, the entire entourage would go to the parish rectory to pay their respects to the parish priest. Then, they would return to the municipal hall in the same order, and still accompanied by the band playing a loud double quick march called a *paso doble*. As a *Gobernadorcillo* in the 1800s, *Capitan Tiago* would have worn the stereotypical outfit for the times which usually consisted of a short western-style jacket or frock coat, over a translucent *barong tagalog*, embroidered loose pants or western-style trousers, shoes or slippers, a stylish top hat, a tasseled cane (*baston*) decorated with precious metals, and a neckerchief completed the ensemble.

Capitan Tiago's livestock, such as the carabaos he owned were branded as proof of ownership and to safeguard against theft. The Evangelista branding consisted of an E intertwined with a C (for Candaba), but from another angle it looks like an A intertwined with a C. Then followed by an N, and an O.

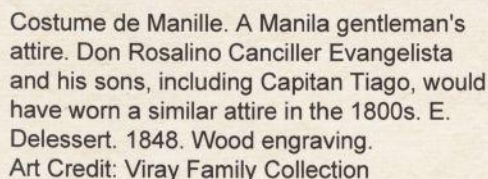
The marriage record of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, widower and member of the Principalia, and Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis of the Super Principalia as a descendant of Lakan Dula, officiated by Rev. Antonio Bravo, o.s.a. on November 8, 1886, after completing the customary marriage banns where the names of the contracting parties were announced publicly in the church during Mass by the parish priest of both parties on three consecutive Holy Days. Friar Antonio Bravo is the same Augustinian priest who baptized many of Capitan Tiago's children and grandchildren. Source: Viray Family Archives

As Gobernadorcillo, Capitan Tiago was always accompanied by an alguacil or policia (police protection officer) whenever he went about the streets of Candaba. Among his duties as Gobernadorcillo were: to give notice of ordinances for good government, build public infrastructures in Candaba and other public works, collect taxes and oversee the collection of royal revenue, hear and judge civil cases up to the value of two taels of gold or forty pesos, take action in criminal cases by collecting preliminary evidence which he would submit to the provincial chiefs, aid the parish priest in issues pertaining to worship and the observance of religious doctrine. Running a town like Candaba was no easy feat. And he did this while managing his haciendas, and all his other enterprises. Capitan Tiago was a workaholic, and seemed to be a man in a hurry. Numerous Candaba Church baptismal records show that Capitan Tiago (as well as his siblings) was also very busy standing as godfather to the children of friends and tenants. Among his godchildren were: Pedro Reyes y Luciano (1873), Romualdo Gatbonton y Lacanilao (1877), Santiago Alonzo (1877), Lazaro Canivel (1881).

At the death of their parents, Don Rosalino and Doña Dorothea, Don Santiago and his siblings partitioned their parents' estate. Among the properties Capitan Tiago inherited were two fincas urbanas on Calle de Urdaneta: a 3,750 square meters (40,365 square feet) palay storage building with a galvanized iron roof valued at P6,211, and a 250 square meter commercial lot valued at P50. During his tenure as Gobernadorcillo, Capitan Tiago continued to be very active in managing his vast estate. By this time his eldest son Don Emiliano who represented the next generation of hacenderos was a teenager and could begin to take a more active role in the family business. Don Emiliano's coming of age was timely as his father's property portfolio was expanding quite swiftly. Soon, Capitan Tiago's two older boys Don Pedro and Don Ambrocio would be old enough to begin their training as hacenderos. On March 26, 1883, shortly before the end of his term as Gobernadorcillo, Capitan Tiago suffered a heavy loss with the death of his second wife Doña Antonia Alonzo. They had been together some 17 years, and had been married less than 6 years. Doña Antonia was only 35 years old.

On November 8, 1886, the twice widowed Capitan Tiago married the very beautiful and very young Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis (1866-1931), a member of the Super Principalia as a direct descendant of Lakan Dula, the last King of Tondo. According to their granddaughter Leticia Santos y Evangelista, the Salungas were tenants of the Evangelista Family. Capitan Tiago had six more children with his third wife: Doña Maria Rosario known as Sariong (1887-1935), Doña Maria Natividad (1889-1934), Don Honorio (1891-1978), Don José (b.1893-c.1913), Doña Virginia (1895-1935), and another daughter, Doña Maria Adelaida Canciller Evangelista y Salunga, who was born on September 17, 1890, but tragically died eight months later on August 3, 1891.

One of the main preoccupations of the Principalia families in the 19th century was the sponsorship of the procession of the santos or holy statues of Our Lord Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the saints, and holy angels particularly on holy days such as Good Friday and Easter, and the annual town fiesta to mark the feast of its patron saint. In Candaba, the town fiesta is held every 17



La Elección de Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, Gobernadorcillo de Candaba

Candaba's richest man solidifies his power

On April 11, 1881, Don Antonio Graciano y Bazo, the Alcalde Mayor of Pampanga, and his secretary, came to Candaba's Casa Tribunal (Municipal Hall) for the town's Gobernadorcillo elections. Present were the twelve electors: six Cabezas Actual (barrio leaders) - Don Leon Manimbo (one of Don Santiago's sharecroppers), Don Juan Magat, Don Hugo Canciller Evangelista (Don Santiago's first cousin), Don Pedro Lacanilao, Don Deogracias Asuncion, and Don Juan Canivel (the husband of Doña Luisa Canciller Evangelista, first cousin of Don Santiago), and six representatives from the Principalia - Don Martino Laxamana, Don Rafael Lasatin, Don Agustin Alarcon, Don Anastacio Macapagal, Don Bibiano Turla, and Don Victor Gatbonton. Also present was the outgoing Gobernadorcillo Don Policarpo Castor, who voted for his successor, candidate Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. After the ballots were counted, Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, 34 years old, emerged as the winner. It was a landslide victory with 10 votes. Out of "delicadeza" (propriety), Don Hugo Canciller Evangelista cast his vote for Don Pedro Limjoco instead. Don Francisco Cardenas Reyes came in second place with 5 votes. For the Evangelista Clan, it was a historic milestone as Don Santiago would be the third Evangelista to hold the rank of Gobernadorcillo after the election of his uncles Don Tranquilino Canciller Evangelista in 1841, and Don Mauricio Canciller Evangelista in 1856. During his term as Gobernadorcillo, Don Santiago's brother Don Adriano

Canciller Evangelista and first cousin Don Hugo Canciller Evangelista supported him by serving as Teniente Mayor (Capitan Tiago's chief lieutenant) and Cabeza de Barangay, respectively. They were Evangelista strong!

Ten votes for the win! Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista secured the majority of the votes. These are the actual certified ballots of those who voted for Don Santiago.

The Principalia votes (From top left): Former Gobernadorcillo Don Martin Lacsamana, Don Rafael Lazatin, Don Anastacio Macapagal, Don Bibiano Turla (middle row, far left). The Cabeza Actual (barrio heads) votes (Middle row, center) Don Leon Manimbo, (middle row, right) Don Juan Canivel, (bottom row, from left) Don Juan Magat, Don Pedro Lacanilao, and Don Deogracias Asuncion. Don Policarpo Castor, the outgoing Gobernadorcillo, cast his vote for Don Santiago.

Source: Courtesy of the National Archives of the Philippines.

Acta de Gobernadorcillo y ministros de justicia para el bienio de 1881 a 1883. Certified copy held in the Viray Family Archives.

Don Martin Lacsamana Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Diego Castor
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Martino Lacsamana

Don Rafael Lazatin Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Hugo Canciller Evangelista
A D Mauricio Canciller Evangelista
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Rafael Lazatin

Don Anastacio Macapagal Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Ambrosio Evangelista
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Anastacio Macapagal

Don Bibiano Turla Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Francisco Cardenas Reyes
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Bibiano Turla

Don Leon Manimbo Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Francisco Cardenas Reyes
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Leon Manimbo

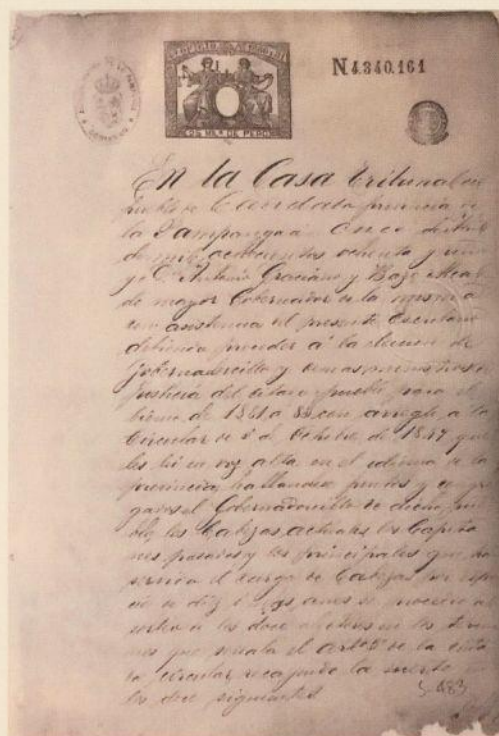
Don Juan Canivel Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Juan Magat
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Juan Canivel

Don Pedro Lacanilao Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Deogracias Asuncion
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Pedro Lacanilao

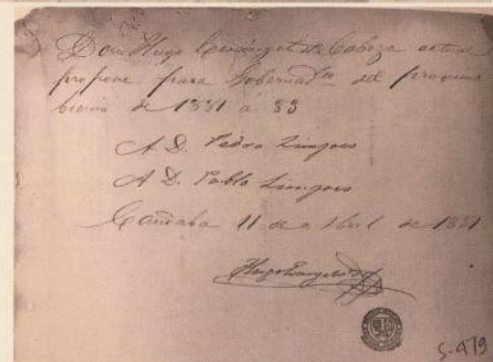
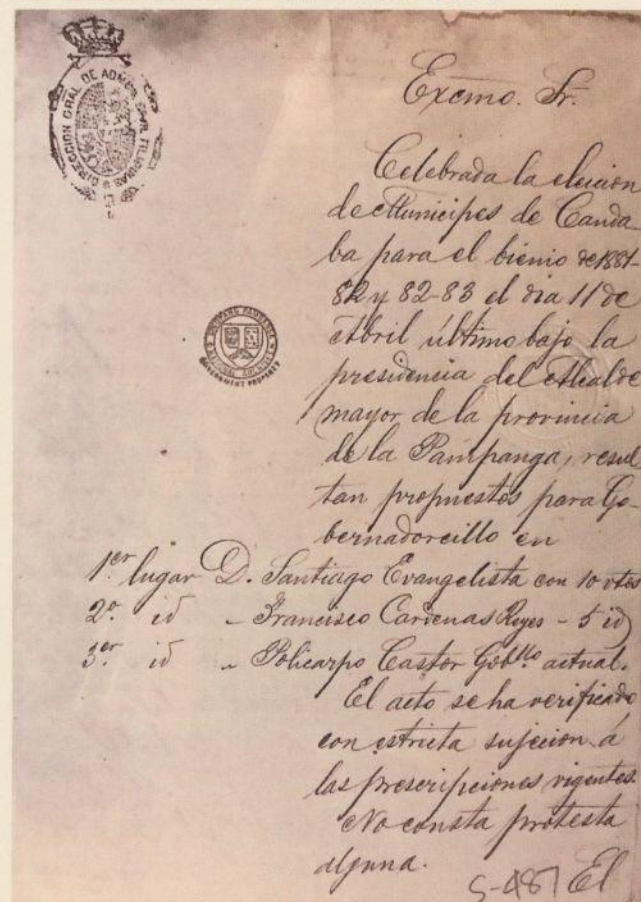
Don Deogracias Asuncion Cabeza actual
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Diego Castor
A D Santiago Evangelista
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Deogracias Asuncion

Don Diego Castor Gobernadorcillo saliente
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Diego Castor
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Diego Castor

Don Policarpo Castor Gobernadorcillo saliente
propone para Gobernadorcillo del presente
bienio de 1881 a 83
A D Santiago Evangelista
A D Mauricio Canciller Evangelista
Candaba 11 de abril de 1881
Policarpo Castor



(Left) The title page of the Acta de Gobernadorcillo y ministros de justicia para el bienio de 1881 a 1883.



(Top, left) The first page of the 46-page Acta de Gobernadorcillo y ministros de justicia para el bienio de 1881 a 1883.

(Bottom, left) The signed vote of Don Hugo Canciller Evangelista. Affectionately known as Cablesang Hugo by the Candabeños, he cast his vote for Don Pedro Limjoco (1st choice), and Don Pablo Limjoco (2nd choice), out of delicadeza. (Above, middle) The vote tally showing Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista in first place in the elections for Gobernadorcillo of Candaba.

Source: Courtesy of the National Archives of the Philippines.

Acta de Gobernadorcillo y ministros de justicia para el bienio de 1881 a 1883. Certified copy held in the Viray Family Archives.

Special thanks to the National Archives of the Philippines:

Victorino Mapa Manalo, Executive Director

Ma. Teresa A. Pagaragan, Chief Archivist

Marielou Dagondon, Archivist I

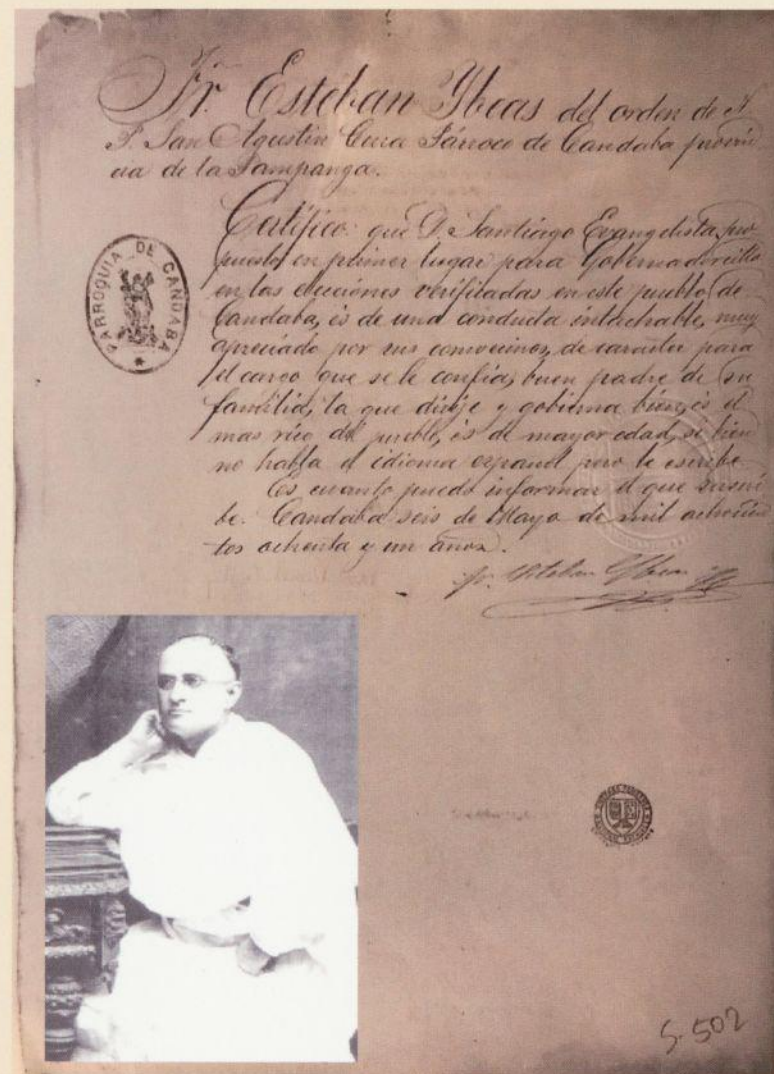


Photo Credit: Convento de San Agustin de Intramuros

(Above, far right) The attestation of election results for Gobernadorcillo by the Spaniard Fr. Esteban Ybeas (Inset), Candaba's parish priest, is the only known document that provides a first-hand description of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's personality from someone who personally knew him. Don Santiago was Fray Esteban Ybeas' personal choice, his "anointed" candidate, to win as Gobernadorcillo in 1881. The English translation is as follows:

Fr. Esteban Ybeas of the Order of our Holy Father Saint Augustine, Parish Priest of Candaba in the province of Pampanga.

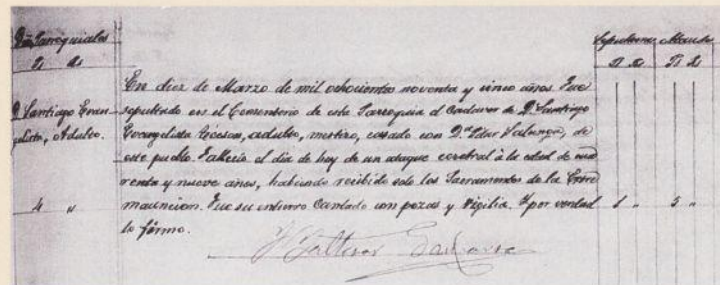
I certify that Don Santiago Evangelista first place for Gobernadorcillo in the verified elections in the town of Candaba is of unimpeachable conduct, highly appreciated by his neighbors, of sound character for the position entrusted to him, a good father to his family, one who leads and governs well, the richest man in town, of legal age, although he does not speak the Spanish language (Castilian) he can write (in Spanish). This is as much as I can inform the one I am submitting this to. Candaba, 6th of May 1881.

Don Santiago, the Last of the Great Hacenderos of Candaba

On March 10, 1895, the Hilario Sunico bells at Candaba Church's belfry tolled for Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista: The Agunias (the Agony) bells were rung soon after Don Santiago received the Last Rites of the Catholic Church. The church bells began with a low, powerful ring - indicating the death of a man - followed by the very slow, haunting ringing of the bells which expressed the grief of the Evangelista Clan. Since the Evangelistas were a wealthy family, after the Agunias, the bells pealed the Plegaria (Prayer) which was rung every hour.

November 30, the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle (San Andres or Apung Andres as he is lovingly called by Candabeños). Since they owned haciendas, the Principalia had the means and the manpower to sustain such labor and capital-intensive activities. Capitan Tiago's family were camareros or sponsors for the procession of Mater Dolorosa carried on the family's silver carroza through the streets of Candaba during Good Friday, and for the procession of Mater Alegria on Easter Sunday. Being a camarero also meant Capitan Tiago sponsored the food and refreshments provided to the townsfolk who all turned out during these festivities. His generosity endeared him to the local parish priest. All members of the Principalia attended these public gatherings dressed in their finest clothes. Chinese mestizos, like the Evangelistas, were known for their ostentation, particularly in their manner of dress. Today, this Principalia tradition is still being observed by the Evangelista Clan. The descendants of Don Roman Evangelista y de la Resma in Angeles City, Pampanga, proudly process 16 santos in one carroza during religious occasions in that city. In Candaba, the Evangelista-Gallardo Family, from the branch of Capitan Tiago's son Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista, process the ancient statue of Mater Dolorosa every Good Friday.

On Sunday morning, March 10, 1895, tragedy struck the Evangelista family when Capitan Tiago suddenly suffered an ataque cerebral (a stroke) which is the leading cause of death in the Evangelista Clan to this day. By the grace of God, he lived long enough to receive the Sacrament of Extreme Unction, the Last Rites of the Catholic Church at the hands of Fr. Baltasar Gamarra, osa, one of the Augustinian friars at Candaba Church. He was 48 years and 8 months old but his death record puts his age as 49 years old. The church bells tolled the slow and haunting Agunias at the Candaba Church announcing the death of Candaba's richest man and former Gobernadorcillo. His body was washed and dressed in his finest clothes, as was custom, and laid on his bed decorated in black. His death drew his family, relatives, friends, workers, important personages from around Candaba and nearby towns to the wake where they kept vigil with his young widow Doña Pilar and all of his 13 surviving children, all dressed in black, the color they wore until after the first death anniversary. Every hour, throughout this sad and terrible day, the Candaba Church bells rang the Plegaria which is the slow ringing of the bells. The Plegaria could not mask the lamentations of his widow and children who only had a few hours to say their final goodbyes. According to Fr. Gamarra, Capitan Tiago was buried on the same day which was not unusual as embalming a body was not yet common. By late



The death record of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista signed on March 10, 1895, on the day of his death by Fr. Baltasar Gamarra, osa.
Cedit: Viray Family Archives

afternoon, the Plegaria was rung for the dakit ciriales, a privilege for the rich where 3 church acolytes - the Cross-bearer and two carrying the processional candlesticks called the ciriales - left Candaba Church to accompany Don Santiago's casket in a solemn procession from his house on nearby Calle de la Virgen to the church for a sung solemn Funeral Mass befitting the great man. After the Mass, the Plegaria resumed to accompany the funeral procession to the cemetery with sung prayers said at regular intervals called "posas." According to Fr. Gamarra, Capitan Tiago was laid to rest in the parish cemetery, which could mean the small cemetery on one side of the Candaba Church where members of the Principalia were buried. It was all over in less than 12 hours for the town's richest man and the last of the great hacenderos of Candaba of the Spanish era. There was a total lunar eclipse the day he died, when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon and its shadow covers the Moon, which may be regarded as an omen of things to come. In three years, the Spanish-American War would change the course of Philippine history. It would mark the end of Spanish colonial rule in the country, and with it the end of the Principalia. The American regime would usher in the modern age. The world that Capitan Tiago knew and thrived in would be gone.

He died without leaving a will. At the time of his death, Capitan Tiago left from his third marriage to Doña Pilar, conjugal properties worth P46,234, which he purchased during their nine-year marriage. In addition to this were the properties he purchased during his second marriage worth P41,539. Capitan Tiago's declared estate was undervalued at P87,773.00, since this amount reflected the purchase price of the land instead of the prevailing higher 1895 market value, and did not include the assets that were already in the hands of his adult children and their families, and other ancestral lands held by his siblings, uncles, aunts, and cousins. These amounts are based on the public instrument of partition of the late Don Santiago's estate signed on July 8, 1895, and notarized on October 23, 1895, between Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista and his seven siblings, and their young stepmother Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis on behalf of herself and her minor children. As far as estate settlements go for the wealthy, this was one of the quickest and most amicable, and was not mired in fights or accusations, at least not yet.

Don Santiago's death was a big loss not only to his young wife, and older children, but more so to his last five minor children with Doña Pilar whose ages ranged from 7 years old (Doña Rosario) to 2 months old (Doña Virginia). It would have a profound impact on all their lives. All of them, except for Doña Rosario, moved away from Candaba when they reached adulthood.



**The town of Candaba,
Pampanga. Circa 1950.**

It was only in 1881 when the Spanish authorities decreed that all land owners in Candaba should obtain a "titulo real" (real land title) to avoid any disputes between the landowners. Thus, much of the land owned by the Evangelista Clan prior to 1881 did not have proper land titles. Shortly after the decree was passed, Don Santiago did take steps to begin the process of obtaining proper land titles for his properties. Indeed, at the time of his sudden death in 1895, some of the properties he purchased, during his second marriage from October 1877 to March 1883 and during his third marriage from November 1886 to March 1895, had proper land titles. The true size of the estate of Candaba's richest man will never be known since many of the properties he owned were not yet properly registered and could have easily been excluded in the partition agreement whether intentionally or not. Properties Don Santiago owned prior to his second marriage were not included in the settlement. The estate settlement only mentions 2 fincas urbanas or properties located in town that Don Santiago inherited from his father. The settlement is silent about the fincas rusticas or agricultural lands he would have inherited from his father Don Rosalino who was a hacendero himself, or any land he could have inherited from his grandfather Don Gaspar Evangelista or even his great-grandfather Don Marcos Evangelista who were hacenderos. There were properties in the hands of his older children that were either given as gifts or were managing on behalf of their father with an understanding that these properties would be theirs to inherit, but everything was done in a verbal manner back then so it would have been very difficult to tell which properties should have been included in the settlement. The estate settlement makes no mention either of any properties Don Santiago may have owned outside Candaba. On top of this, hundreds of hectares of agricultural land (fincas rusticas), and thousands of square meters of land within the town (fincas urbanas) that were declared by his heirs were only valued at the lower purchase price instead of the prevailing market value in the estate settlement. It is highly likely that only a portion of his entire estate was ultimately declared to the Spanish authorities in 1895. His young widow, Doña Maria Pilar Salunga, would come to this realization some years later which led her to file a lawsuit against her 8 stepchildren in 1907 but by then it was too late. It is worth noting, however, that Doña Pilar was in possession of a large chest full of Philippine Spanish Isabel 21 carat gold coins, as confirmed by her favorite grandchild Placer Evangelista Santos, which was not included in the estate settlement either. One P4 Isabel gold coin alone is about P40,000 today, and she had a large chest full.

The distribution of the declared properties of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista valued conservatively at P87,773.00 (over P430,000,000 today):

All heirs received a cash settlement from the estate.

To his widow Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis and his five youngest children:

All his jewelry, Spanish gold coins, the contents of his house on Calle de la Virgen, including the Vienna bentwood furniture, priceless religious statues made of ivory and silver, and the silver carro of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the 3,750 square meters palay warehouse on Calle de Urdaneta which was inherited from Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista; all the land in Barrio Mapanique and Barrio Ungut.

Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: his father's mansion on Calle de la Virgen (now known as Evangelista Street), several properties in Barrio Salapungan and Barrio Mandili, several heads of cattle, and receivables from individuals who owed his father a lot of money. Don Policarpo Castor had the largest debt at P3,000. Only the debts of the wealthy were included in the estate settlement. The monies owed by Don Santiago's farmer tenants, farm hands, workers, servants, the less fortunate, were not included and were likely forgiven by the Evangelista family.

Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: properties in Barrio Magumbali, several properties in Barrio Salapungan, a P1,000 debt owed to her father by Don Juan Ortega of Malabon.

Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: part of the hacienda located in Barrio Salapungan. He also inherited a fishpond set on nearly 12 hectares of land, as well as livestock, and part of the debt owed by Don Policarpo Castor.

Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: properties in Barrio Magumbali and Salapungan. He also inherited a fishpond used for raising canduli in Barrio Salapungan, and two promissory notes owed to Don Santiago from Georgio Mendoza and Don Ignacio Lapuz.

Doña Luisa Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: She inherited a building sitting on 2,000 square meters (21,528 square feet) on Calle Real purchased by Don Santiago in 1884, properties in Barrio Salapungan, and livestock.

Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: properties in Barrio Salapungan, one of the parcels of land at nearly 33 hectares (about 81 acres) was used for palay, as well as a fishpond used for raising canduli. He also received livestock, a share of the debts owed to his late father, and a share of his father's income from the first harvest.

Don Juan Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: He inherited the 600 square meter (6,458 square feet) building on Calle de Municipio which Don Santiago purchased in May 1890, and several properties in Barrio Salapungan.

Doña Graciana Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: She inherited the 250 square meter (2,691 square feet) commercial lot on Calle de Urdaneta that Don Santiago inherited from Don Rosalino, her grandfather. She also inherited properties in Barrio Salapungan, including one of her father's large fishponds used for raising canduli which covered nearly 20 hectares of land, a P300 debt owed to Don Santiago by Don Quinterio Cabigting, and livestock.

What was Don Santiago's greatest legacy? Beyond the fortune and titles, his greatest legacy are his descendants. He had about 80 grandchildren, and he has countless descendants scattered all over the world today. He is like Abraham in the Old Testament, God made him very fruitful. Just like Abraham whom God made the father of many nations, Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista is the father of many branches in the Evangelista Clan. May his memory be a blessing to all his descendants.

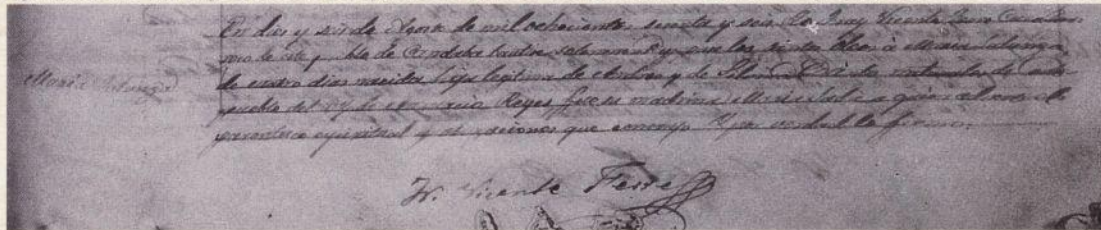


A view of Salapungan, Candaba, today.

Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis *La Mujer Más Bella de Candaba, Descendiente de Lakan Dula*

(August 12, 1866 - November 16, 1931)

by Anna Viray-Cruz, with Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus, Deborah (Debby) Evangelista Jacinto, Milagros Gerona-Santos, Cory Hizon-Resplendor, Veetah Hizon, Josephine Maria Lourdes (Malou) Mansor Viray, Wilfredo (Wally) Mansor Viray, Marie Nicole (Niki) Santos Almario. Special Guest: Todd Lucero Sales, The Filipino Genealogy Project



Pilar Salunga

The 1866 baptismal record and signature of Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis. Credit: Viray Family Archives

Women will love her that she is a woman. More worth than any man; men, that she is the rarest of all women. - William Shakespeare, The Winter's Tale

Some of us are born with a strong sense of self. Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis, who was considered "the most beautiful woman in all of Candaba" during her lifetime, possessed just such inner strength and character, and was a force of nature. Decades after her death in 1931, her descendants still feel their matriarch's presence and influence in their lives. They regard her with fear, fascination, and deep respect.

The daughter of Andrés Salunga y Magtalas (b. October 16, 1832) and Silvina (or Silbina) Dantis y Samonte (b. February 16, 1841), Maria Pilar was born on August 12, 1866, in Candaba, Pampanga. She was baptized at the Candaba Church on August 16, 1866 by the Augustinian friar Fr. Vicente Ferrer, OSA. Marie Sadie, who belonged to the landowning class of Candaba, stood as her godmother. She was one of eleven children. Her other siblings were: Felipe (b. 1857), Mariano (b. 1862), Felipa (b. 1870), Teodora (b. 1873), Luis (b. 1875), Juan (b. 1878), Aniceto (b. 1880), Genaro (b. 1882), Isidora, and Juana Salunga y Dantis. Though their parents were tenants of the Evangelista family, Doña Pilar was part of the Super Principalia as a descendant of Lakan Dula, the last King of Tondo (Manila), on the Salunga side of her family. Doña Pilar's paternal grandparents were Thomas (Tomas) Renovator Salunga (b. 1782) and Mamerta Magtalas. Her paternal great-grandparents were Raphael Salunga and Cathalina Candelaria Maladati. The Maladatis were an old established Candaba family. Her paternal great-great grandparents were Don Joseph Bondoc Lacandola of Pasig who was a descendant of Don Carlos Lacandola (the Christian name of Lakan Dula), and Doña Catalina Sari Buñi. Her maternal grandparents were Ciriaco Dantis and Maria Samonte who hailed from Candaba.

As tenants, the Salungas lived under the patronage of the Evangelistas. Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista would have been on friendly terms with Andres and Silbina Salunga, and would have seen their daughter Pilar grow up and blossom into a beautiful young lady. Pilar was so beautiful that the widow Don Santiago, or Capitan Tiago, who was twenty years her senior married her on November 8, 1886, in

Candaba, without her parents having to provide the customary wedding dowry. Records show that his bride, who was 20 years old, was around the same age as his eldest son, Don Emiliano. Capitan Tiago spoiled his young wife during the course of their marriage.

After their wedding, Pilar moved to Capitan Tiago's large house on Calle de la Virgen, and she assumed the title of Doña as the lady of the manor. Doña Pilar liked beautiful things. She wore the finest dresses, and Capitan Tiago indulged her love of jewelry, particularly diamonds. She had her own grand carruaje (horse-drawn carriage), a large household staff to attend to her every need. The couple had six children together: Doña Maria Rosario, Doña Maria Natividad, Doña Maria Adelaida, Don Honorio, Don José, and Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista y Salunga. But tragically, Doña Maria Adelaida who was born on September 17, 1890, died on August 3, 1891. Their marriage lasted nine years until Capitan Tiago's death on March 10, 1895. The partition settlement of his estate signed by Doña Pilar and her step children who were of legal age on October 23, 1895, showed that during the course of their marriage, the couple acquired properties and livestock valued conservatively at 46,234 pesos.

Just like their mother, Doña Pilar's five surviving children with Don Santiago were known for their mestizo good looks. They had black wavy hair, high cheekbones, and aquiline noses. Above all, they possessed the distinctive Evangelista eyes described as slanted or "chinito," and almost droopy or sad looking soulful brown eyes. Doña Pilar was a very strict and imperious mother particularly since her children were orphaned of their father at a very young age. She had a sharp mind and a sharp tongue to match it. Her children feared her. The children were looked after by a large retinue of servants, and would be often seen being driven around Candaba riding their mother's grand horse-drawn carriage.

Doña Pilar fostered arts and education in her home. Her two sons Don Honorio and Don José became doctors. Like most families from the Principalia class, the grand Evangelista house in Candaba had a piano. At least two of her daughters, Doña Rosario and Doña Natividad, were accomplished pianists. Her daughters could play the piano and sing beautifully to the delight of their mother and her guests. This was expected of young ladies who belonged to the upper class in the 19th century. The ability to play the piano and

sing was a feminine accomplishment and was considered part of good breeding and manners back then. Thanks to Doña Pilar, the piano became an important part in the lives of many of her descendants who still play the instrument today. Like many Kapampangan women, Doña Pilar must have been an excellent cook, even though she had servants who could do the cooking. Her daughters, granddaughters, and many generations of Evangelista women are known to be excellent cooks.

Despite Doña Pilar's iron fist, one by one her two older daughters married early. Fourteen-year-old Doña Rosario married an American officer named Martin Olson. In 1904, Doña Natividad, also aged 14, eloped with Dr. Gualberto Santos y Zúñiga of Polo, Bulacan. Fearing the stern and domineering Doña Pilar who had not sanctioned the match, the couple fled and hid in Bulan, Sorsogon. Doña Pilar spent a lot of money trying to locate her daughter. By the time she was able to establish their whereabouts, the couple was already married with two children: Placer (Lola Baba) born in 1906, and Josefina (Lola Pining) born in 1908. Having grandchildren must have softened Doña Pilar's heart because uncharacteristically she made peace with her daughter and welcomed her new son-in-law who later proved to be one of her great allies in family matters.

Salunga vs. Evangelista

On February 18, 1907, Doña Pilar filed a lawsuit, *Evangelista vs. Salunga*, G.R. No. 5314, where she tried to have the 1895 Evangelista estate partition declared null and void. The case reached all the way to the Supreme Court. A woman not to be trifled with, in court documents

Pilar Salunga, et al. vs. Emiliano C. Evangelista, et al.

Republic of the Philippines
SUPREME COURT
Manila
EN BANC

G.R. No. L-5314, October 2, 1911

PILAR SALUNGA, ET AL., plaintiffs-appellants,
vs.
EMILIANO C. EVANGELISTA, ET AL., defendants-appellees.

Mariano Lim, for appellants.
Arcadio Rosario, for appellees.

ARELLANO, C.J.:

The object sought by the complaint filed in this suit, on February, 18, 1907, is the annulment of the partition of an estate, agreed upon and signed on July 8, 1895, and recorded in a public instrument on October 23 of the same year.

The estate is shown to have been left by Santiago Canciller Evangelista, who, during his lifetime, contracted three marriages; one, on October, 6, 1877, with Antonia Alonso; and the third, on November 8, 1886, with Pilar Salunga.

The first marriage did not last long, for Eusebia Sangco died on January 18, 1865. There was no issue by this marriage, and no property.

The second marriage lasted six years. Between the 18th of January, 1865, when the first wife died, and the 6th of October, 1877, when Santiago C. Evangelista contracted his second marriage with Antonia Alonso, there elapsed more than twelve years and eight months, during which time Santiago C. Evangelista had by this same Antonia Alonso, he being a widower and she a spinster, five children, named Emiliano, Ygnacia, Pedro, Ambrosio and Luisa, all of them having the status of natural children, the first born on February 9, 1867, and the last, on June 21, 1876. During his marriage with this woman, he had three other children, Quintin, Juan and Graciana; making a total of eight children.

By the third marriage, with Pilar Salunga, he had five children: Rosario, Natividad, Honorio, Jose and Virginia, not including another daughter who died before her father. Santiago Canciller Evangelista died on March 10, 1895.

The following facts are undisputed: First, that at the dissolution of the second marriage there was conjugal property valued at P41,539; and, second, that at the death of Santiago Canciller Evangelista, he left from his third marriage conjugal property worth P46,234.

Of the children of the second marriage, the first five were all, at their father's death, of legal age, but the last three had not yet attained their majority and because of their being minors, remained subject to the guardianship of their elder brother Emiliano, under the surveillance of a protutor and the authority of a family council, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code, which was then in force. The five children of the last marriage were all minors; but at their father's death, they were not placed under guardianship, inasmuch as, in the absence of their father, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code, they remained subject to the parental authority of their mother, Pilar Salunga.

Emiliano Evangelista, as guardian, was the legal representative of his two brothers, Quintin and Juan, and his sister Graciana; and Pilar Salunga, by virtue of her parental authority, was the legal representative of all her five minor children.

Santiago C. Evangelista having died without leaving a will, judicial proceedings were begun for the purpose of having his above named children declared to be his intestate heirs. This action was initiated, jointly and in perfect accord, by the eight children of the second marriage and Pilar Salunga, as the legal representative of her five children, and all these children were declared by the court, by order of September 26, 1895, to be the intestate heirs of Santiago C. Evangelista. As aforesaid, the public instrument of partition was signed before a notary, on the 23d of the following month of October, by the children of the second marriage, who were of age, by Emiliano C. Evangelista, in his own right and as legal representative and protutor of his deceased two brothers and sister, and by Pilar Salunga, in her own right and in representation of her minor children. The instrument of partition is Exhibit A of the complaint.

The copy of the instrument, Exhibit A, was taken from a record kept in the existing registry, and in transcribing this copy the error was inadvertently made of setting down that the first wife of Santiago C. Evangelista died "on January eighteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-five." So that the children born, Emiliano, in 1867, Ignacia, in 1868, Pedro, in 1870, and Ambrosio, in 1871, could not have been conceived by their mother, Antonia Alonso, through intercourse with a man who was then married. But the death certificate was presented, which expresses the true date: "the eighteen of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five" (Exhibit 1), and the plaintiffs' attorney expressly stated that he had no objection whatever to its introduction in evidence.

In February, 1907, twelve years after the partition had been made, this complaint was filed attacking it as null and void and it is the widow who presented the complaint in her own behalf. She directed it against all the children of her deceased husband, including those whom she had by him; but afterwards Honorio, Jose and Virginia, children of Pilar Salunga, represented by their guardian ad litem, Emiliano Kerr, joined in the complaint and were also admitted as plaintiffs.

she questioned the 1895 appraised value of the estate since the properties were appraised using the purchase price instead of current market value, the paternity of Antonia Alonso's first five children who were born out of wedlock, the alleged failure to include in the inventory certain properties then in the possession of Don Emiliano and his seven siblings at the time of the estate partition. In the lawsuit, Doña Natividad and her husband Dr. Gualberto Santos, together with Doña Pilar's minor children Don Honorio, Don José, and Doña Virginia, represented by their guardian ad litem Emiliano Kerr, joined in the complaint and were admitted as plaintiffs. Doña Rosario and her husband Major Martin Olson, who were living in Candaba, declined to participate in the lawsuit. According to her granddaughter, Leticia (Lola Nene) Santos y Evangelista, Doña Pilar had a strong personality and was the kind of person who had a growth mindset. As she matured and throughout her marriages, she set about improving herself in her ways -- her mannerisms and way of conducting herself, her clothes, and her lifestyle. The fact that she filed a court case against her stepchildren, some of whom were close to her age, and at a time when women were mostly looked upon as homemakers, was no easy feat. It showed that she had gumption and was a very brave person. In a word, she was a fighter. The case, which she eventually lost, dragged on for four years.

By the time the case was settled, Doña Pilar's sons Don Honorio and Don José Canciller Evangelista were studying to become doctors. Don Honorio was a

[No. 5314. October 2, 1911.]

PILAR SALUNGA ET AL., plaintiffs and appellants, vs. EMILIANO C. EVANGELISTA ET AL., defendants and appellees.

1. *ESTATES; REVISION OR NULLIFICATION OF PARTITION.*—The nullity provided by article 1081 of the Civil Code of a partition made with a person who was erroneously supposed to be an heir, does not apply in a case where the division was made with persons who were not only believed to be heirs but who were so in fact by virtue of a judicial order which declared them to be such and which was consented to by other persons who might have and yet did not either impugn such declaration or at any time prove any defect therein.
102200—18

2. *Id.; In.*—Nullification of the partition is not provided by the code except for the case mentioned in article 1081; for all the other cases, in articles 1074 to 1078, inclusive, it provides only rescission. Although rescission and nullification often produce practically the same result, yet in fact and in a strictly legal sense they are different actions, for nullity presupposes that the division has never been made while rescission presupposes it to have been properly made even though later declared void. A petition to declare the partition void on account of damages is not admissible.

3. *Id.; In.*—A petition to rescind the division wholly and absolutely is also inadmissible for two reasons: because the first paragraph of article 1077 provides that the defendant heir may choose between indemnifying for the damage or consenting to a new division, and because the third paragraph provides that if a new division is made it shall not include either those who have not been prejudiced or those who did not receive more than was proper.

4. *Id.; In.*—Nor does action for rescission of the partition lie because part of the hereditary estate was omitted therefrom, for the omission of one or more objects or securities of the inheritance does not, under article 1079, give rise to the rescission of the partition by reason of *lesion*, but only to completion or increase of the estate with the objects or securities omitted.

5. *Id.; In.; NATURAL GUARDIAN OR LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF MINOR CHILDREN.*—In the absence of the father, the mother exercises parental authority over her minor children and is their legal representative in law and in fact.

6. *Id.; In.*—Article 1660 of the Civil Code, which dispenses with judicial approval when either parent represents the minor children in the division of an inheritance, means no more than what it says: it does not mean that the minors shall always be subjected to the parental authority, nor that they shall be represented solely by such parent by virtue of his parental authority.

7. *Id.; In.; In.; CONFLICT OF INTERESTS BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN.*—When the interest of either parent in the partition conflicts with that of the children under his parental authority, such parent can not represent them therein, but, according to article 165 of the Civil Code, a third party will be appointed to represent them in law and in fact.

8. *Id.; In.; In.; In.*—When there is no conflict of interest between the parent and the children under his parental authority, he may legally represent them in the partition.

9. *Id.; In.; In.; In.*—Article 165 of the Civil Code does not become applicable merely because the parent and the children under his parental authority are both interested in an inheritance.

(Far left and middle) The first 2 pages of the October 2, 1911, 33-page Supreme Court ruling on the *Evangelista vs. Salunga* case filed by Doña Pilar Salunga vda. de Evangelista on February 18, 1907, where she tried unsuccessfully to nullify the 1895 partition settlement of her late husband Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's estate in Candaba, Pampanga. (Left) Another page from the high court's ruling. Doña Pilar Salunga had filed her case 12 years too late.

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veterinary surgeon graduate of the College of Manila when he left for San Francisco, California, in 1913 to obtain his doctorate at the San Francisco Veterinary College. In 1917, he married an American named Pauline Kearns, and brought her back to Candaba to meet his mother Doña Pilar and the rest of his family. Don José studied Medicine at the University of Santo Tomas (UST) in Manila, the oldest university in Asia. Established in 1611, UST is older than Harvard University, the oldest institution for higher learning in the United States which was founded in 1636. Doña Pilar's daughter Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista married Jose David y Tiangco, another match which Doña Pilar did not sanction, and settled in San Fernando, Pampanga.

The Eldest Grandchild

Doña Pilar missed her daughter Doña Natividad Evangelista-Santos who had settled in Bulan, Sorsogon, which was quite a distance from Candaba. In 1917, when Placer (Lola Baba) Santos y Evangelista was 11 years old, Doña Natividad sent her eldest child to live with her grandmother Doña Pilar in Candaba. The grandchild closest to Doña Pilar, she described Doña Pilar as a very beautiful, aristocratic, and strong-willed lady who didn't mince words. She said at their first meeting, she nervously approached her grandmother Doña Pilar who, without saying a word, looked her up and down for what seemed to be an eternity! Apparently pleased with what she saw, Placer received a pair of diamond earrings from Doña Pilar which Placer treasured all her life. Placer's parents, Doña Natividad and Dr. Gualberto Santos remained in Bulan, and were unable to visit Candaba owing to Doña Natividad's poor health. This is why they were not able to build a bahay na bato in Candaba or in Manila similar to their mansion in Bulan.

When she was 14, Doña Pilar sent Placer off to attend convent school at the exclusive Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepcion de la Concordia in Paco, Manila, where Placer studied for 2 years as an interna (student boarder), until her father recalled her back to their family home in Bulan, Sorsogon to take care of her ailing mother, Doña Natividad. Leticia Santos said if it had not been for their mother's poor health, Doña Pilar would have sent her sister Placer to study at a prestigious all-girls Catholic school in Hong Kong.

While a student at La Concordia, Placer was fetched on weekends by a chauffeur driven Packard or Cadillac, and Doña Pilar took her shopping at the Aguinaldo Department Store. Aguinaldo, located on Juan Luna Street, was one of the most posh department stores in Manila. Aguinaldo started on July 4, 1921, and by 1925, it opened a New York buying office. Placer spent her Christmas vacations and summer breaks in the home of her grandmother Doña Pilar in Candaba, outside the town proper. It was here in this tranquil setting that Placer learned many life lessons under the tutelage of her grandmother. From Doña Pilar she learned how to properly run a household, how to entertain guests, good manners, and other skills that turned Placer from a girl to a proper lady. As a woman, Placer was both very simple and sophisticated. Placer described Doña Pilar's house as a sprawling bungalow with tiled roof nestled on reclaimed land overlooking some of her fishponds. In 1990, Malou Viray y Mansor, Doña Pilar's great-great granddaughter, together with her grandaunts Placer and Leticia Santos y Evangelista made a pilgrimage to Candaba. They visited Doña Pilar's house where Placer had happily spent part of her youth. Malou said the house was hidden behind a concrete fence with an iron steel gate. The house was standing by itself with no neighboring homes close by. She noticed that there were no trees on the property and no rice fields beside the house which was surrounded by a large



Blue and white Chinese export porcelain that once belonged to Doña Pilar Salunga which she purchased at the posh Aguinaldo Department Store on Juan Luna Street, Binondo, Manila. At the time she purchased this blue and white porcelain set they were already antiques. This set was inherited by her granddaughter Placer Santos y Evangelista in the 1930s. Placer Santos bequeathed the set to her niece Angela Myrna Mansor-Viray in the 1970s. Credit: The Mansor-Viray Family



Two of Doña Pilar's children: Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista at age 12, and Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista.

Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto and Mansor-Viray Families

fishpond. A caretaker told them that the owners who were Evangelistas were living in San Fernando. She allowed them to take a peek inside the house. A painting of Doña Pilar adorned a wall of the residence. To date, we have been unsuccessful in identifying the Evangelistas who now own this country house where Doña Pilar liked to entertain and was known for her savoir faire as a hostess. According to Leticia, departing guests could expect to receive a Queen Isabella II Philippine gold coin from her grandmother's large chest of Spanish-Philippine gold coins as a souvenir. Today, some of her descendants have these coins in their possession.

Doña Pilar also visited her beloved daughter Doña Natividad in Bulan. The first time she met her granddaughter Leticia Santos y Evangelista, who was born several months premature in 1926 and did not have the looks nor the aristocratic bearing of her mother and sisters, the very grand Doña Pilar bluntly exclaimed, "You can't possibly be a granddaughter of mine. You're too ugly!" The years clearly did nothing to soften her sharp tongue. This so traumatized Leticia that she shied away from the camera. Only a few photos of her exist. This first encounter did not cause Leticia to dislike her grandmother. On the contrary, Leticia looked up to Doña Pilar and loved her very deeply. And in their old age, Leticia and all her sisters, remembered Doña Pilar with great love, respect, gratitude, admiration, and of course, fear. They spoke of her all the time. They were so proud to call her grandmother.

In contrast, Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto, Doña Pilar's beautiful granddaughter through

Familia Salunga de Candaba: Descendientes de Lakan Dula

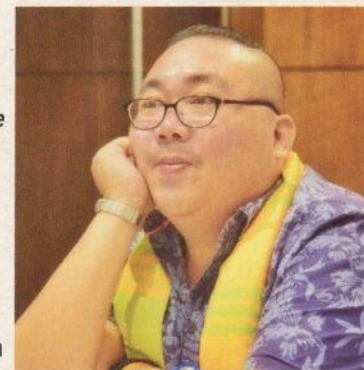
Salunga (or Salonga) is an ancient Kapampangan surname, and is one used by descendants of Lakan Dula (or Lakandula), the last King of the legendary Empire of Lusung, or the Kingdom of Tondo as it is more widely known today. According to Filipino genealogist Todd Lucero Sales of the Filipino Genealogy Project, Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis is a descendant of Lakan Dula. In the annals of the Evangelista Clan's history, the story of Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis as a descendant of Lakan Dula had been passed down from generation to generation, and was finally proven to be true by the genealogist in 2022.

According to Fray Gaspar de San Agustin in "Conquistas de las Islas Filipinas 1565-1615," in pre-Spanish colonial times, Lakan Dula reigned from an elevated site in Tondo near Manila Bay. Today, many say that the Santo Niño of Tondo Parish Church sits on the original site. Tondo was the capital of the kingdom which covered the Central Plains of Luzon - Pampanga, Bulacan, Bataan, Zambales, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, and Pangasinan. Lakan Dula ruled from around 1521 until 1571, when Spanish conquistador Miguel Lopez de Legazpi arrived at Manila Bay, and Lakan Dula came on board his ship to discuss terms. On May 18, 1571, Lakan Dula, together with two other local rulers and close relatives, Rajah Sulayman and Rajah Matanda, acknowledged the sovereignty of Spain over the islands and proclaimed themselves the vassals of Spain. The following day, Legazpi landed in Manila and took ceremonial possession of the land with the native rulers as witnesses. Lakan Dula died around 1575, but by then there were local uprisings against the new Spanish rulers. The descendants of Lakan Dula were persecuted by Spanish authorities and many fled into exile in Candaba. As the persecutions intensified, many of his descendants changed their last names to conceal their true identities. One of the native sounding surnames adopted by the native aristocracy as a disguise was Salunga (Salonga).

During my own research into the Salunga genealogy, there were several clues that lent credence to the family lore. The first clue of course was the Salunga last name. This surname appeared in the 1758 Gremio de Lacandolas which is a list of names of proven Lakan Dula descendants used by Spanish authorities to administer privileges received by the Lacandolas. Very few pueblos had a large number of Lacandolas, so most of the names are those found in San Simon, Arayat, Apalit, San Luis, and Candaba, Pampanga.

The second was the location: Candaba, Pampanga, a place known for harboring many of the descendants of the last native King. The third clue was confirming that the Salunga last name was not adopted in 1849 under the Claveria Decree. On November 21, 1849, the Governor General of the Philippines, Don Narciso Claveria y Zaldúa, issued a law (the Claveria Decree) requiring Filipinos to adopt Spanish or indigenous names from the Catálogo Alfabético de Apellidos (Alphabetical Catalogue of Surnames) for civil and legal purposes. A clan would be exempted from the law if they already have a surname that can be found in the catalog, or have used their surname for more than 4 generations. This landmark law ensured the uniform usage of surnames after 1849.

(Right) Todd Lucero Sales of The Filipino Genealogy Project is a professional genealogist and author based in Cebu. A gifted researcher, Todd has honed his skills studying various types of genealogical records for many years. His analytical and interpretative skills have helped many families solve some of their ancestral mysteries. Thanks to Todd, we now have definitive proof that Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis is a descendant of Lakandula. Some of his published books include, "The Catalogo, Narciso Claveria, and Thoughts on Filipino Surnames," and "Argao's Principalia: A Brief Political History."



(Below) The baptismal record of Raphael Bondoc, the son of Don Joseph Bondoc Lacandola of Pasig, Manila, and his wife, Doña Catalina Sari Buñi. Raphael Bondoc Salunga was the paternal great-grandfather of Doña Pilar Salunga.

*de Don Thom. Galbenton, y de Doña Josefa y una, que en un tiempo
gruffan. Nazali
Raphael L't. a Raphael Bondoc hijo de Don Joseph Bondoc Lacandola, y de Doña
Catalina Sari Buñi, que en Pasig es Don Joseph Sari. Papejo
Wioner L't. a Raimundo Bondoc, hijo de Juan Bondoc, y de Isabel Quinto su mujer. Caballero*

*Proquince a Agosto a mil setecientos ochenta, y dos años. Del 15 de
Narciso Bonifacio a Menemsa Casa Proprietario de este Pueblo de Car
na de Baptista solemnemente, y puse los santos Olor a Thomas
Renovato, niño a tres días nacido hijo legítimo a Raphael Salunga,
y a Julia una Maladati naturales al Narciso Casas, fueru Padrino
Manuel Renovato Galang, aguer de este la cognacion espiritual
y por verdel lo firmo*

The baptismal record of Doña Pilar's paternal grandfather Thomas (Tomas) Renovator Salunga, August 15, 1782, son of Raphael Salunga and Cathalina Maladati. In other records she is known as Cathalina Candelaria.

*Tomas Salu. En virtud y fe de Abril de mil ochocientos y
una con diez y ocho años de la infrascripta Casa Intero
Elamerta de este Pueblo de Candaba, Pampanga, por el
Magtalo las amonestaciones, que ordena el Sr. Cor.
dillo de frente y no haciendo resultado mas
Don 2.º.º.º. dando alguno, que a mi noticia haya Negoci
do, autorizo el Matrimonio, que infiere
Certe contrato Tomas Salunga, altero hijo
de Rafael Salungas, y de Cathalina Candelaria
ria con Mamerta Magtalo Soltera hija
de Mariano Magtalo y de Juana Isabel
ambos indios de este Pueblo quienes por pa
labras de presente declararon su mutuo con
sentimiento en mi presencia, en la de Juan P. de
Lapina y en la de Meolapa Salas, que fue
ren testigos, y de las condiciones matrimoniales
por verdel lo firmo. Enmuelas de la Casa*

The marriage record of Doña Pilar's grandparents Tomas Salunga and Mamerta Magtalo on April 23, 1818, at Candaba Church.

Credit: Todd Lucero Sales,
The Filipino Genealogy Project

En diez y siete de Octubre de mil ochocientos treinta y dos años. El Presbítero D. Pablo Luciano Cuasfutor de este Pueblo de Candaba, con mi licencia y consentimiento de los Padres Salunga y de su hijo legítimo de Thomas Salunga y de su esposa Pilar, naturales de este dicho Pueblo, que se casaron D. Thomas Salunga, quien adventó el primario a Espiritual. Y por veras lo firmé. *Andrés Salunga*

En diez y siete de Feb. de mil ochocientos y cuarenta y uno años. El Presbítero D. Francisco Cines Cuasfutor de este Pueblo de Candaba, con mi licencia y consentimiento de Silbina Dantis de un día nacida hija legítima de Ciriaco Dantis, y de su esposa Pampote natural de este dicho Pueblo, fueron madrina de una godfuntan, quien adventó el primario a Espiritual. Y por veras lo firmé. *Silbina*

(Left) The October 17, 1832, baptismal record of Doña Pilar's father Andres Salunga. (Right) The baptismal record of Doña Pilar's mother Silbina Dantis on February 17, 1841. They were both baptized at Candaba Church. Note: the name of Andres Salunga's mother was written incorrectly in the record. Credit: Viray Family Archives

I located the 1832 baptismal record of Andres Salunga y Magtalas, the father of Doña Pilar. I then found the 1782 baptismal record of Thomas (Tomas) Renovator Salunga, her grandfather. These two records proved the family carried the last name way before the 1849 decree. That was for me the last hurdle. All our clan needed was to find the definitive connection.

In 2021, I commissioned Todd Lucero Sales to investigate deeper into the Salunga genealogy on behalf of the Evangelista Clan. His mandate was to prove or disprove once and for all the family claim. His findings were astonishing.

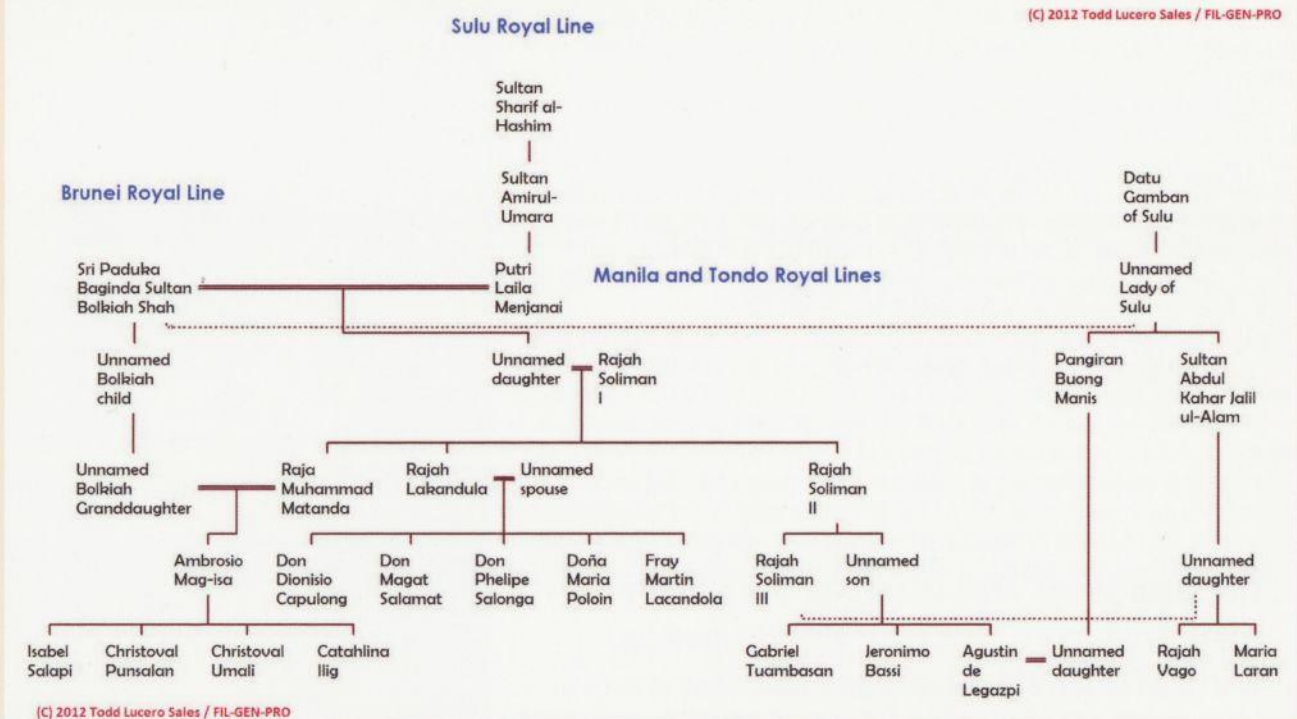
Going in, the genealogist expressed a 90% certainty that Doña Pilar is a descendant based on the clues I enumerated earlier. He said her last name was indeed used by many of Lakan Dula's descendants in honor of Lakan Dula's son, Don Felipe Salunga.

The genealogist delved into the baptismal and marriage records of the Candaba Church which go as far back as 1645. He was able to go back two generations further than I did: the marriage record of Tomas Salunga to Mamerta Magtalas on April 23, 1818, identified the parents of Tomas as Raphael Salunga and Cathalina Candelaria Maladati. The sponsors at their wedding were Don Gaspar Balagtas and Nicolasa Calao, both known noble family names in Central Luzon where Pampanga is located, another sign of the Salunga royal lineage. The genealogist then located the 1750 baptismal record of Raphael (or Rafael) Bondoc. He was the only Raphael born in Candaba within this period. Contained within that record were his parents names: Don Joseph Bondoc Lacandola of Pasig, Manila, and his wife, Doña Catalina Sari Buñi. His godfather was Don Francisco Thorres Lacandola.

Don Joseph Bondoc Lacandola coming from Pasig is also very significant. The capital of Lakan Dula's kingdom was in Tondo, along the banks of the Pasig River. Lakan Dula controlled the north side of the Pasig River Delta, while Matanda and Sulayman controlled the south side in what is now Fort Santiago. Based on his extensive research, the genealogist believes Matanda and Lakan Dula were very likely brothers or, if not, at the very least first cousins while Soliman was either the son of their brother or first cousin. After his conversion to Christianity, Lakan Dula took the name Don Carlos Lacandola.

Among Don Carlos Lacandola's sons, the genealogist suspects we are descendants of either Don Dionisio Capulong since he was the most prolific among the sons, or Don Felipe Salonga, the chieftain of Polo, Bulacan. To trace the line even further back from Don Joseph Bondoc Lacandola, someone in our clan would need to volunteer to check civil records at the Pasig municipal hall, and visit churches in Pasig to check if their records go back further than 1750.

Todd Lucero Sales is currently writing a book, "Proven Descendants of Lakandula," where he plans to include our Salunga lineage. - Anna Viray-Cruz



The Lakan Family Tree by Todd Lucero Sales, The Filipino Genealogy Project

Three Doñas (from left): Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista (the future Mrs. Gualberto Santos) with her mother Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis holding the infant Francisca Hannay y Salunga (the future Mrs. Jose Samson). 1901. Candaba, Pampanga.

The women are clad in turn-of the century Filipiniana attire. The long sleeves and full skirts with a train were signs that they were not of the working class.

Photo credit: from the collection of Wilfredo & Angela Myrna Viray

Restored and colorized by: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



Las Elegantes Damas Evangelista

by Anna Viray-Cruz, ocds

There are some images that stand the test of time.

How many times have I gazed at this photograph of my great-great grandmother Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis carrying in her arms her infant daughter Francisca Hannay y Salunga, my great-grandaunt whom I had the good fortune of knowing as Lola Paquita when I was a child (my siblings and I referred to her as Lola Kit, back then we thought her surname was spelled as Hanney), and my great-grandmother Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga posing with her hand playfully clasping her little sister's extravagant looking bonnet, drawing our attention to it. Little Paquita is pointing to the camera, or to someone behind the camera whom she seems to recognize. Lola Natividad with her signature long hair is smiling broadly at the camera. This is the only photo we have of my great-grandmother with a smile on her face.

Perhaps what strikes me most is the look of pride on Doña Pilar's face staring almost defiantly away from the camera. Her hair perfectly coiffed. A descendant of Lakan Dula, she has an aristocratic bearing that I've seen with Doña Pilar's granddaughters, my maternal grandmother Adelaida (Lola Dely) Santos-Mansor and her sisters Placer (Lola Baba) Santos y Evangelista and Josefina (Lola Pining) Santos-Fernandez, and even my mother Maria Angela Myrna Mansor y Santos viuda de Viray de Puyat. They are, respectively, the daughters and granddaughter of Doña Natividad. I've also heard it said that Doña Pilar's other daughters Doña Rosario Canciller Evangelista, Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista, Dominadora Santos-Hizon, and Consuelo Santos, as well as her son Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista, and his daughter Leonor Evangelista y Lacanilao (Mrs. Emmanuel Jacinto) all had that same aristocratic bearing. Doña Pilar also has that strong lower lip and the same shape of the face that my grandmother and mother both possessed. I must conclude that it must be in the genes. Doña Pilar's genes are as strong as her personality. She is someone whom her children and grandchildren spoke of with great fear.

The women are standing outside a concrete structure, a window with a grill on one side. This setting could very well be the exterior of a bahay na bato in Candaba that was constructed by Doña Pilar's first husband the great Don Santiago (Capitan Tiago) Canciller Evangelista who had passed away about 6 years earlier leaving her a very rich widow with five minor children. Gone too soon, Capitan Tiago's youngest children would come to know of his life and accomplishments - as a haciennero, Gobernadorcillo, and Candaba's richest man - through the stories told to them by their mother, family, and friends of their late father.

Lola Paquita, born on December 3, 1900, is wearing a beautiful fancy dress with bows to match her pretty bonnet. Her little shoes look a bit like ballet slippers. How extravagant for the times! This was, after all, 1901 and the country was then in the middle of the Philippine-American War that would last until 1902 when all native opposition to their new foreign masters was finally crushed by American forces. Could Lola Paquita's attire signify an important milestone in her young life like her first birthday? Did Doña Pilar purchase the attire in Manila riding her famously grand carruaje? Lola Paquita was very close to her Evangelista half-siblings who doted on her when she was growing up. She went on to marry highly respected and wealthy businessman José Samson.

In the 1960s, Lola Paquita Hannay-Samson hosted an Evangelista reunion at their sprawling house in Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, where many Evangelistas lived close by. My grandmother Lola Dely Santos-Mansor's house was just a short walk from her house. Lola Paquita's Evangelista kin happily remember the get-togethers she hosted at her vacation house in Tagaytay which had commanding views of Taal Volcano. Her neighbors were her niece Elaine E. Olson-Aragon (aka Elaine Pugh), the daughter of her half-sister Doña Rosario, and Elaine's second cousin famed violinist Joaquin Gatbonton Evangelista and his family. Joaquin was the grandson of Don Santiago's

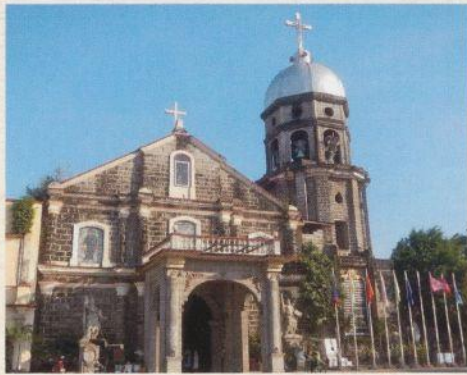
brother Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista. According to Robert Henderson Evangelista, son of Joaquin and Winifred Evangelista, his parents and Lola Paquita whom he and his siblings called Auntie Kit, had purchased their Tagaytay lots from Elaine. I recall spending time at Lola Paquita's house in Tagaytay in my youth, and running in the yard against a breathtaking backdrop of a beautiful lake and a volcano below. Most of all, I remember the first time I met Lola Paquita. It was in the early 1970s when I was about 4 or 5 years old. I accompanied my mother to visit her in Bel-Air, Makati, where she was residing at that time. When we arrived, I saw an elderly American woman wearing a duster tending to her plants outside. I quickly learned that was Lola Paquita. Tita Marita Aragon, Lola Paquita's grandniece and constant companion and the granddaughter of Doña Rosario Canciller Evangelista, was there. When my mother introduced me to Lola Paquita, she said that Lola Paquita was the sister of my great-grandmother. I stood next to my mother awestruck by this revelation and stared up looking intently at Lola Paquita. "The sister of my great-grandmother? Why she must be ancient!," I thought to myself in bewilderment. "She must a hundred years old! Maybe two hundred!" Just then Lola Paquita must have seen the look of disbelief on my young face. She bent down and put her face so close to mine that I could see the tiny white whiskers above her lips. She gave me the biggest smile. Before we parted, Lola Paquita gifted me my first miniature potted plant. She earned a special place in my heart that day which time has not altered. In some respects, meeting her was one of the seeds for my interest in family history and genealogy. She made me wonder about my great-grandmother Doña Natividad.

In this photograph, my great-grandmother Doña Natividad is 12 years old and is wearing a turn-of-the-century traje de mestiza (mestiza dress) just like her mother, befitting members of the Principalia or the noble ruling class. Each part of the embroidered camisa (blouse), with sleeves that were loose and wide, were actually sewn by hand and were quite tedious to maintain. The garment needed to be disassembled by hand prior to washing by the criadas or lavanderas (maids or laundry women). It was starched and pressed using a prensa de paa (foot press), a wooden roller and a flat board used by Filipinos to iron their clothes in the 1800s, which required a servant's full body weight. After pressing, the camisa was then stitched back together again. A high quality camisa in the early 1800s cost around four pesos while a servant earned only about half of that amount a month.

Their voluminous long silk skirts or sayas with a train are called saya de cola. The length of their skirts signaled to everyone that they were not working women and were from the upper class. The heaviness of the sayas were balanced with the intricately made and delicate camisas. Doña Pilar and Doña Natividad are not wearing any tapis, a traditional overskirt that hugs the hips because by this period the tapis had been shortened from the original full-length to above-the-knee which to many high society women made it look like an apron worn by a criada. Hence, they eschewed it.

Above all these observations, there is a sense of joy that permeates this photograph. The battles between American forces and the Filipino guerillas which claimed the lives of at least 250,000 Filipinos by the time it ended in July 1902 seem so far away. It's a very hopeful photograph taken at the onset of American colonial rule in the Philippines even though the end of the Spanish colonial rule signaled the end of the Principalia's domination in Candaba and other towns. A new beginning for the country, the town of Candaba, and the Evangelista Clan. This photograph reminds me to always have a positive attitude, to persevere and be mentally strong to weather changing times. As my mother, wise as she was, used to say to me as a young girl when things went wrong, "Get up, hija. You have to keep on going. Be a fighter. Never give up. Fight!"

A photograph can say so much.



(Left) The Candaba Church today. The adjacent cemetery on church grounds serves as the final resting place for Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis. (Right) Candaba's Register of Deaths for November 1931, showing the entry for Doña Maria Pilar Salunga's death, with a notation (very faint due to the age of the document) that her body was transferred from Manila to Candaba, Pampanga. The record stated that she was 64 years old (incorrect), a widow, a resident of what was then the affluent district of Santa Mesa, Manila, that she died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on November 16, 1931.

her son Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista, remembered Doña Pilar as a very strict but adoring grandmother. The daughter of Don Honorio with his second wife Carmen Lacanilao, the mestiza Leonor who was affectionately called Nonong didn't look like a typical Filipina. Born in 1924, she was the granddaughter who was fair-skinned and looked Caucasian. To top it off, the little girl spoke with a British accent since she was studying at a private British school in Shanghai, China, where she lived with her parents in the late 1920s through the 1930s. Little Leonor charmed everyone. She was the apple of her father's eyes and was thoroughly spoiled by him. She was doted on by Doña Pilar who left her a lifetime of happy childhood memories.

Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis breathed her last on November 16, 1931, in Santa Mesa, Manila, an exclusive district during that time. Santa Mesa, located in Manila's northeastern district, attracted many wealthy Filipino and Spanish families who built summer houses there because of its cooler climate and quaint streets lined with ylang-ylang trees. Here, the grand old lady died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. She was 65 years old. Her body was transferred back to Candaba where a funeral Mass was held at the Candaba Church. She was laid to rest on church grounds in the small cemetery on the side of the church where members of Candaba's Principalia were buried, including her first husband Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. The great beauty of Candaba had lived a full colorful life. It was a charmed life.

But her story doesn't end there. About 70 years later, the grave of Doña Pilar was opened in the presence of her kin, including her granddaughter Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto, in order to transfer her remains to a small niche also on church grounds. Doña Pilar's body was found intact! Her family took it as a sign and so she was put in a new coffin and reburied in the same spot. It seems even in death, the grand lady refused to be moved from her place of prominence. Providentially, when the grave of her daughter Doña Natividad, who passed away in 1934, was also opened decades later in Bulan, Sorsogon, her body too was found incorrupt.

Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis - the feisty Belle of Candaba - loved, respected, feared in her lifetime, known for her lavish lifestyle and gracious hospitality, a lover of all things beautiful - a truly remarkable and unforgettable woman. She was larger than life!



LEONOR E. JACINTO
as "Ensign Nellie Forbush"

Portraits of Two Ladies: Placer (Baba) Evangelista Santos and Leonor (Nonong) Evangelista-Jacinto. Two of Doña Pilar's beloved granddaughters who were born almost 20 years apart. (Above) Little Leonor Evangelista charmed her grandmother with her pretty face and British accent. Shanghai, China, c. 1930. The official photo (middle) and souvenir program photo (top, right) for Far Eastern University's (FEU) production of "South Pacific" with Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto in the lead role as Ensign Nellie Forbush. c. 1960s.

(Right) Placer Santos y Evangelista, the eldest grandchild of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista with his third wife Doña Maria Pilar Salunga, who lived with her grandmother from age 11 to 16, and inherited Doña Pilar's old world charm and aristocratic bearing. She revered Doña Pilar to the end. Photo taken in 2003, a few months before her death.

Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto and Mansor-Viray Families





*Evangelistas Honorarias: Hijas de Doña Pilar Salunga -
Francisca Samson, Dominadora Hizon y Consuelo Santos*



Dominadora Santos y Salunga

Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family



To the manor born. The beautiful and genteel Dominadora Santos-Hizon. "Just the thought of Lola brings joy to my heart. She was well-loved and was a very sincere person." - Veetah Hizon

Doña Pilar Salunga had three children (with real estate magnate Isidoro Santos): Onofre (b. 1903, died in infancy), Dominadora who was known as Doming, born October 3, 1905, and Consuelo (Elong) Santos y Salunga, born August 24, 1907 in Candaba. A very religious woman, Dominadora married Anacleto Hizon y Paras, scion of the prominent Hizon Clan of San Fernando, Pampanga. The couple had one son, Jesus (Pippo) Hizon y Santos (1924-1984). Jesus Hizon married Lourdes Mercado. Both Dominadora and Consuelo lived and died in San Fernando, Pampanga. Consuelo, who was renowned for her diamond jewelry collection, died on December 16, 1986, and Dominadora followed on April 25, 1990, bringing an end to a generation. Decades later, Dominadora's granddaughters Cory Hizon-Resplendor and Veetah Hizon paid homage to her, "Lola Doming prayed a lot and had lots of prayer books and novenas. Even at her old age, she remained beautiful with rosy cheeks. She always smelled fresh. She loved dogs and they always stayed in her bedroom with her. She taught us great values in life. We love her so much."

Anacleto Hizon y Paras (above) married Dominadora Santos y Salunga on March 26, 1924, in San Fernando, Pampanga. It was officiated by Msgr. Prudencio David. Anacleto Hizon was one of 11 children born to Don Ramon Hizon y Singian and Doña Maria Paras y Mendoza. His paternal grandparents were Don Anacleto Hizon and Doña Victoria Singian. His maternal grandparents were Don Pedro Paras and Doña Raymunda Mendoza. Both the Paras and Hizons were part of the landed gentry, just like the Evangelistas of Candaba.



Dominadora (Doming) Santos-Hizon in one of her beautiful ternos.
Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



Above: The mansion of Dominadora Santos-Hizon and her husband Anacleto Hizon built in the 1920's in San Fernando, Pampanga, still stands today.

(Right) Pippo Hizon at his First Holy Communion, San Fernando, Pampanga.

Photo Credit: Veetah Hizon, Cory Hizon-Resplendor, and Cornelio Hizon



Descendants of Lakan Dula. Dominadora Santos-Hizon with her only child Jesus (Pippo) Hizon. Dominadora is wearing a brown terno in honor of her favorite Saint Anthony of Padua.

"We remember Uncle Pippo looked exactly like that in his older years. He was always happy and laughing!" - Emylene E. Jacinto de Jesus and Deborah Evangelista Jacinto, daughters of Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto, the first cousin of Jesus Hizon.



Resplendent in a terno, Lourdes Mercado-Hizon, wife of Jesus Hizon y Santos, with their four children (from left): Anacleto, Vicenta, Corazon, and Cornelio Hizon (kneeling). 1969.



Always happy!
Jesus Hizon y Santos



Lorna Samson y Hannay, c. 1956

Doña Pilar Salunga had a half-American daughter (with Col. John Robert Rigby Hannay): Francisca (Paquita) Hannay y Salunga born on December 3, 1900 in Candaba, Pampanga. Paquita Hannay grew up in Candaba and in San Fernando, Pampanga. She married wealthy businessman Jose Samson. The couple owned movie theatres, ice plants, and other properties. They had five children: Mervyn (b.1921), Adriano (1923-2014), Jose (1926-2000), Rodolfo (b.1929), and Lorna (1941-2013) Samson y Hannay. Their eldest son Mervyn Samson was a movie actor. Their only daughter Lorna Samson was known for her beauty, and was a high fashion model in the late 1950s and in the 1960s. Paquita's constant companion for many years was her niece, Marita Aragon y Olson (1923-2007), granddaughter of her half-sister Doña Rosario Canciller Evangelista-Olson. Paquita Hannay-Samson, known for her simplicity, down-to-earth nature, and for her favorite attire, the "duster" dress, died around 1988.



September 8, 1974. From left: Luis Mansor, Marita O. Aragon, Malou and Vicky Viray y Mansor. Seated: Tess Mansor-Alegre, Araceli Pinto-Mansor (Ely Mansor's wife), Adelaida Santos-Mansor, and Adelaida's aunt Paquita Hannay-Samson y Salunga, younger half-sister of Adelaida's mother Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista-Santos y Salunga. Paquita Samson enjoyed playing card games, gambling, and mahjong with her Evangelista, Santos, and Hizon kin. They were all very close.

Top, right: Lorna Samson y Hannay and her niece Angela Myrna Mansor y Santos. c. mid-1950s, Quezon City. They are, respectively, the granddaughter and great-granddaughter of Doña Pilar Salunga.

Photo Credit: the collection of Wilfredo and Angela Myrna Viray



Hermanas para siempre. The three daughters of Doña Pilar Salunga: Dominadora Santos-Hizon (far left), Francisca Hannay-Samson (third from left), and Consuelo (Elong) Santos (far right), with Dominadora's sister-in-law Aurora (Yoyang) Hizon-Lagman (second from left), the wife of Judge Oscar G. Lagman.

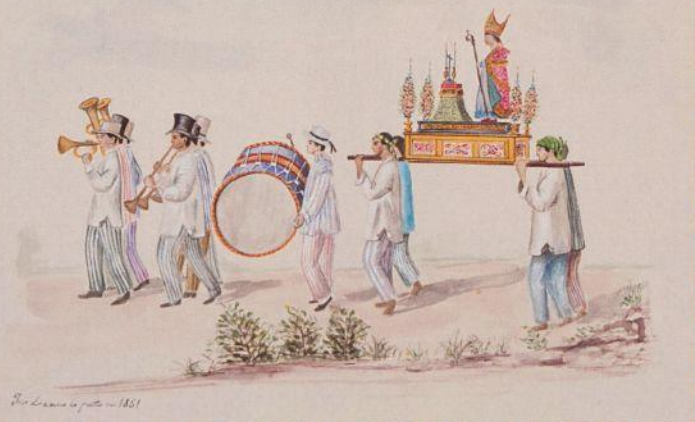
Photo Credit: Veetah Hizon and Cory Hizon-Resplendor

Right: Anacleto (Bi) Hizon y Mercado and his wife Ester. The eldest son of Jesus and Lourdes Hizon, Bi Hizon died of lung cancer.

Photo Credit: Veetah Hizon, Cory Hizon-Resplendor, and Cornelio Hizon



Above: Lakan Dula descendants. Marita Aragon y Olson, Lorna Samson and her mother Francisca (Paquita) Samson. San Francisco, California, 1956.



Don Santiago en pabello 1851

Hijos y Hijas de Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista



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Artwork: José Honorato Lozano, Albur de M L -- Entierro de un parbulo. Biblioteca Nacional España

Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo (Alonso), Haciendero, Politician, & Revolutionary Army Officer

(Above) The baptismal record of Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista. 1867, Candaba Church.
(Far left) The signature of Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista.



The emblem of the Philippine Revolutionary Army.

Born on February 8, 1867, Don Emiliano was the firstborn son of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Antonia Alonzo (Alonso) y de la Cruz. He was baptized on February 9, 1867, at the Candaba Church. He and his siblings grew up in the bahay na bato on Calle de la Virgen which he inherited in 1895 upon Don Santiago's death, being the eldest son. Based on court records, he was a very responsible son and a hard worker like his father. When their mother Doña Antonia died in 1883, 16-year-old Don Emiliano became a second parent to his siblings. After Don Santiago's death, Don Emiliano became the legal guardian of his youngest siblings Don Quintin, Don Juan, and Doña Graciana. In his late teens, he married Filomena Mendoza y Pelayo and had at least six children with her: Doña Cipriana, Don Gonzalo (b. 1887), Don José (b. 1888), Doña Brigida (b. 1889), Doña Gerencia (b. 1890), and Don Genaro (b. 1891).

Don Emiliano played a very active role in the civil life of Candaba. In his twenties he was already a cabeza de barangay (barangay captain), a position that was inherited from the pre-colonial datus who became cabezas de barangay after their conversion to Christianity. King Philip II of Spain issued a decree allowing the native nobility of the country to retain some of the honors and privileges they had before they became the subjects of Spain. Among his many duties as cabeza de barangay were collecting taxes and maintaining peace and order. He was also the Delegado de Hacienda (Assessor) of Candaba. At the onset of the American colonial rule, Don Emiliano was identified by the U.S. War Department as "an active insurgent" holding the rank of Major in the Philippines' resistance against their new American masters.

Don Emiliano's second wife was Paz Castor. They had a daughter named Loreta Evangelista y Castor. Loreta had a son named Renato Evangelista y Castor (1939- d. circa 2020).

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE

prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at such court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness: Hon. S. del Rosario, judge of said court, this 7th day of February in the year 1908.

Attest:
(9, 10.)

(SEAL.) A. K. JONES,
Clerk of said Court.

COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

(Registration of title. Case No. 3881.)

To the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands, and the Director of Lands, both in Manila, P. I., the municipal council of Candaba, Pampanga, P. I.; and Fausto de Guzman, Dolores Moraleda, Eugenio and Fernando Vergel, Juan Velasquez, Pedro de Lara, José and Vicenta Lajom, and Juan de los Santos, these nine in Baliuag, Bulacan, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to said court by Maxima Saucio, of Baliuag, Province of Bulacan, P. I., represented by her attorneys Messrs. Reyes & Todoros, of Malolos, both of Province of Bulacan, P. I., to register and confirm her title in the following-described lands:

Three parcels of land situated in the barrio of Bisal, municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga, P. I.; more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Parcel 1.—Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. 83° W., 987 m. from the door of the chapel of Santo Niño; thence S. 69° W., 20 m. to "2"; N. 42° W., 70 m. to "3"; S. 61° W., 170 m. to "4"; S. 49° W., 140 m. to "5"; N. 50° W., 23 m. to "6"; N. 48° E., 288 m. to "7"; N. 48° W., 37 m. to "8"; S. 47° W., 290 m. to "9"; N. 50° W., 53 m. to "10"; N. 10° E., 33 m. to "11"; N. 39° E., 27 m. to "12"; N. 78° E., 60 m. to "13"; N. 48° E., 35 m. to "14"; N. 25° E., 42 m. to "15"; N. 4° E., 25 m. to "16"; N. 47° E., 95 m. to "17"; N. 3° E., 70 m. to "18"; S. 32° E., 60 m. to "19"; S. 78° E., 43 m. to "20"; S. 10° W., 30 m. to "21"; S. 17° E., 30 m. to "22"; S. 62° E., 93 m. to "23"; S. 52° E., 24 m. to "24"; S. 34° E., 42 m. to "25"; S. 8° E., 22 m. to point of beginning; containing 3,512 ha. Lines from pt. "10" to "16" and "18" to "20" follow the SE. respectively SW. side of the River Maasin. Bounded on the NW. by the River Maasin and property of Dolores Moraleda; NE. by said river and property of Fausto de Guzman; SE. by property of Eugenio Vergel and SW. by property of Fausto de Guzman.

Parcel 2.—Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. 60° W., 1,002 m. from pt. of reference of parcel "1"; thence N. 69° W., 283 m. to "2"; N. 24° E., 72 m. to "3"; S. 70° E., 357 m. to "4"; S. 14° W., 15 m. to "5"; S. 85° W., 63 m. to "6"; S. 45° W., 42 m. to point of beginning; containing 1,4736 ha. Lines of pt. "5" to "1" follow the NW. side of the River Maasin. Bounded on the NW. by properties of José Lajom and Juan Velasquez; NE. by property of Juan Velasquez; SE. by the River Maasin and SW. by property of Pedro de Lara.

Parcel 3.—Beginning at a point "1" marked on plan, being

Pampanga, P. I., on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 2 p. m., to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at such court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness: Hon. S. del Rosario, judge of said court, this 7th day of February, in the year 1908.

Attest:
(9, 10.)

(SEAL.) A. K. JONES,
Clerk of said Court.

COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

(Registration of title. Case No. 3936.)

To the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands, in Manila, P. I.; and Policarpo Castor, Calle N. Castor, and Emiliano Evangelista, Calle de la Virgen, both in Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to said court by the municipality of Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., through its President Baltasar Luciano, of Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., to register and confirm its title in the following-described land:

A piece of land situated in the sitio of Caligin, barrio of Paralaya, municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga, P. I.; more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked "1" on plan, being N. 0° 45' W., 367.45 m. from the NE. intersection of Calles S. Andres and McKinley; thence N. 59° 05' W., 150 m. to pt. "2"; N. 62° 45' E., 40.50 m. to pt. "3"; N. 62° E., 41.35 m. to pt. "4"; N. 58° 45' E., 22.50 m. to pt. "5"; N. 42° 15' E., 15.20 m. to pt. "6"; N. 31° 30' E., 24.86 m. to pt. "7"; S. 59° 05' E., 150 m. to pt. "8"; S. 55° 13' W., 150 m. to point of beginning; containing 20,475 sq. m.

Bounded on the NW. by properties of Emiliano C. Evangelista and Policarpo Castor; NE. and SW. by property of Emiliano C. Evangelista, and SE. by the road of the barrio.

All points referred to marked on plan; bearings magnetic. Date of survey, April 4, 1907.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of Land Registration to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, P. I., on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at such court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness: Hon. S. del Rosario, judge of said court, this 7th day of February, in the year 1908.

Attest:
(9, 10.)

(SEAL.) A. K. JONES,
Clerk of said Court.

COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

(Registration of title. Case No. 3639.)

ALUMNOS MATRICULADOS EN LA FACULTAD DE MEDICINA EN EL CURSO DE 1908 Á 1909.

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NOMBRES.	PUEBLO.	PROVINCIA.
Gervasio Carranz y Montoyo.....	Silang.....	Cavite.... Filipinas.
Gilberto Conson y Rosales.....	Catbalogan ..	Samar >
Gil Dimaano y Castor	Baliuag	Bulacán.. >
Godofredo N. Reyes y Jimenez.....	Pasay	Rizal
Gonzalo Evangelista y Mendoza.....	Candaba	Pampanga >

Don Emiliano's son, Gonzalo Evangelista y Mendoza was enrolled at the prestigious University of Santo Tomas School of Medicine in 1908-1909.

(Left) Some of Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista's properties are mentioned in the Philippine Government's Official Gazette, January 29, 1908. During this period, his address is listed as Calle de la Virgen, Candaba, Pampanga, which is one of the properties he inherited from his father Capitan Tiago's estate in 1895.

Credit: Viray Family Archives



Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo

Ygnacia Evangelista

Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista's 1868 baptismal record (far left), and her signature (left).

Source: Viray Family Archives

Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Antonia Alonzo's eldest daughter Doña Ygnacia (Ignacia) was born on February 1, 1868, and baptized the same day at Candaba Church. Not much is known about her life except that she was a very devout Catholic. In the 1890s, she married Buenaventura Canivel y Oreta, the son of Don Zacarias Canivel and Doña Regina Oreta. The couple had seven children: Maria Natividad (Mrs. Jaime Sanchez) who was born in 1896, Asuncion (Mrs. Jacinto Canivel Germino), Maria Carmen (b. 1900), Rosa (Mrs. Jose Oreta y Crespo) who was born in 1901, Onofre (b. 1904) who married his second cousin Flor Evangelista Cordero, Santiago (born in 1908, he married Belen Arroyo y Castrillo), and Salud (Mrs. Dominador Torres) Canivel y Evangelista. Flor Cordero y Evangelista, the wife of Onofre Canivel y Evangelista, was the daughter of Pascual Gathbonton Cordero and Benita Gallardo Evangelista, the daughter of Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista y Tecson, the older brother of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. Belen Arroyo y Castrillo, the wife of Santiago Canivel y Evangelista, was the daughter of Maria Salud Castrillo and Jose Maria Arroyo y Sadie, the son of Don Tranquilino Arroyo and Doña Maria Sadie. Don Tranquilino Arroyo's other child, Doña Maria Carmen Arroyo y Sadie, was the second wife of Don Juan Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo, a son of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista.



The "Virgen Milagrosa" which was enthroned on the Main Altar of the church is already 91 years old. It was donated by Doña Ignacia Evangelista-Canivel on November 30, 1930, and it was placed at the Main Altar for the feast and commemoration of the 100th Year of the Apparition of the Blessed Virgin to St. Catherine Laboure on November 30, 1830.

Translated from the original Kapampangan text by historian Louis Aldrin Lacson Bartolo
Source: San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, Candaba. 2021.



Salud Canivel y Evangelista

Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's granddaughter Salud Canivel y Evangelista (back row, fifth from left), with fellow student boarders at Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepcion de la Concordia in Paco, Manila. Run by the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul, the private Catholic school had been educating daughters from prominent families from around the Philippines since its foundation in 1868. Many of Don Santiago's granddaughters received their education from this school. Among them were his daughter Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista's daughters Placer, Josefina, and Adelaida Santos y Evangelista.

Salud Canivel y Evangelista later married Dominador L. Torres and raised six children together: Antonio (b. 1949), Dominador Jr., Luisito, Milagros, Ramon, and Rosario Torres y Canivel.

Sr. Teresita Evangelista Canivel, MIC

Christ is my Spouse. He chose me first and His I will be. He made my soul beautiful with the jewels of grace and virtue. I belong to Him whom the angels serve. - St. Agnes

A great-granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, and granddaughter of Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista, Sr. Teresita Evangelista Canivel, MIC was born on September 30, 1929, in Candaba, Pampanga, to Asuncion Canivel-Germino y Evangelista. She had one brother named Mateo. She studied at St. Scholastica's Academy in Candaba when the school opened in 1938. She attended St. Theresa's College, Manila, for high school and college, graduating with a Bachelor of Science in Education, Major in Mathematics and Minor in Science, Social Science and English. For graduate studies, she enrolled at De la Salle University where she earned her Master of Arts in Educational Administration, Major in Educational Management. In 1960, she entered Religious Life as one of the Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception (MIC) in Manila. From 1974-1993, Sr. Teresita was the Directress at the Immaculate Conception Academy (ICA) in San Juan City, owned and operated by the MIC Sisters. As an educator, Sr. Teresita wore many hats. She taught Physics, was the school's Principal, and its Finance Administrator. She was loved and respected by her students who found in her a warm and open soul to whom they could confide in for their troubles with academics as well as personal problems. Sr. Teresita Evangelista Canivel went to sleep in the Lord on April 1, 2012, Palm Sunday, after serving her Spouse, Our Lord Jesus Christ, so faithfully. She was buried at La Loma Cemetery, Caloocan City, Metro Manila.

(Left) Sr. Teresita Evangelista Canivel, MIC, (1929-2012), granddaughter of Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista, and great-granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista

Photo Credit: Immaculate Conception Academy, Greenhills

Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co

The Pangelinan Family: One of Northern Marianas Islands' Political Families



Dulce Sanchez Gathbonton-Pangelinan (left), great-granddaughter of Doña Ygnacia Canciller Evangelista (Dulce's mother is Enriqueta C. Sanchez-Gathbonton, and her grandmother is Doña Ygnacia's daughter Natividad E. Canivel-Sanchez), with her husband Edward de Leon Guerrero Pangelinan, the first Resident Representative of the Northern Marianas Islands to the United States House of Representatives, and their son Col. James Gathbonton Pangelinan, the Marianas Islands first West Point graduate, and possibly its first graduate of the Army War College, and Col. Pangelinan's wife Susannah Blumer-Pangelinan. Col. Pangelinan, a great-great-grandson of Doña Ygnacia, and great-great-great-grandson of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, received a Commendation from the United States Congress. 2018.
Credit: Congressman Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Northern Marianas Islands



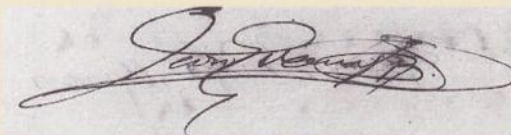
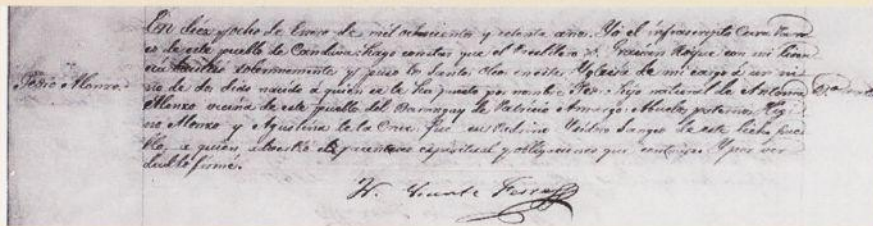
Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo

Katipunero y Municipal Presidente

Una Tradición de Excelencia

KKK

The flag of the Katipunan.



The signature and baptismal record of Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo.

Credit: Viray Family Archives

After Don Santiago (Capitan Tiago) Canciller Evangelista's death in 1895, some of his older children continued to play an active role in service to the Candabaños. Foremost among them was Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista who, with his sense of noblesse oblige, truly distinguished himself for his outstanding service to the town that gave the Evangelista Clan so much.

Born on January 16, 1870, Don Pedro was baptized two days later on January 18, 1870, at Candaba Church with Ysidoro Sangco as his godfather. He was 11 years old when his father Don Santiago was elected Gobernadorcillo of Candaba which must have made a profound impression on him. Just like Capitan Tiago, Don Pedro displayed strong leadership qualities early on. A staunch nationalist, he became a member of the Katipunan in 1895 at the age of 25 when Dr. Pio Valenzuela y Alejandrino, one of the heroes of the Philippine Revolution against Spain, initiated him into the secret society. Officially known as the Kataastaasang Kagalang-galang na Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan (Supreme Worshipful Association of the Sons of the People), the Katipunan was a Filipino nationalist movement founded in 1892 which opposed Spanish rule. It was a mark of bravery to be counted among the Katipuneros who were fighting for freedom. Many sons from wealthy families joined the organization. If Don Pedro had been caught attending one of the secret meetings, he would have been arrested and either exiled or killed, and his properties confiscated by the Spaniards. The failed establishment of the First Philippine Republic in 1897, the end of the Spanish rule in the Philippines in 1898, and the defeat of local forces against the United States in the Philippine-American War eventually brought the Katipunan to an end in the early 1900s.

When peace was finally restored in the Philippines under American rule, Don Pedro concentrated his efforts in Candaba, helping to shape its future while at the same time raising a family. Don Pedro married Doña Mercedes Castro (or de Castro) y Constantino of Polo, Bulacan. She was the sister of Marciana Castro, the wife of Dr. Pio Valenzuela. Don Pedro and Doña Mercedes had four children: Luz Sofronia (b. 1903), Aurora (1905-1968), Beatriz, and José Evangelista y Castro. Later, Don Pedro also had four children with Teofista Pamintuan: Estrelita, Estrella, Felicia, and Francisco.

On January 7, 1908, Don Pedro took up his father's political mantle when he was elected Municipal Presidente (formerly known as Gobernadorcillo) of Candaba under the Partido

Nacionalista (Nationalist Party). This was a position his late father Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista held from 1881-1883. Don Pedro accomplished much for Candaba during his tenure by investing in infrastructure projects. Under his leadership public schools were established in Salapungan, Bahay Pare, Lanang, Mandasig. He established a public cemetery, and municipal water supply for the health and well-being of all Candabeños. He was also the official Notary Public of Candaba, an important position appointed by the judges of the Court of First Instance in Pampanga.

Don Pedro's eldest daughter, the beautiful Luz Sofronia Evangelista married her first cousin Dr. Dominador Evangelista, the son of Don Pedro's younger brother Don Quintin, on March 23, 1930. Daughter Aurora Evangelista married José Castor and bore seven children: Mercedes (Mrs. Felipe Gumabon), Rene (married fellow doctor Mercedes Domesag), Violeta (Mrs. Virgilio Sangalang), Lilia (Mrs. Ricardo Gulapa), Wilfrido (married Perla Limjoco), Romeo (married Flor Gulapa), and Placer (Mrs. Nardo Suarez) Castor y Evangelista. Another daughter, Beatriz Evangelista married Ambrocio Go and had three daughters: Rafaelita (Mrs. Mario Yap), Teresita (Mrs. Rene Mayor), and Eugenia (Mrs. Arturo Bunagan Gaiser) Go y Evangelista.

After his death, Don Pedro's son Don José Evangelista y Castro, followed in his father's footsteps as a man of service. He was well loved and respected. The townsfolk looked up to him as their doctor although he was unable to take the Medical Board exams because of World War II. He married Doña Aurora Limjoco and they had three children: Erlinda, Cenen, and José, Jr. According to his son, renowned cardiologist Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco (born on January 21, 1944, he is popularly known as Dr. Joe), his father never accepted payment for his services. José, Sr. was also the President of the Board of Trustees at St. Andrew's Academy, Candaba, where his son Dr. José Evangelista, Jr. graduated as Class Valedictorian in elementary and high school. Although he was not interested in politics, José, Sr.'s popularity thrust him into the political limelight. He was an undefeated Councilor, and won as Vice Mayor in a landslide victory at a time when all his party mates were defeated. When Candabeños clamored for him to run for Mayor, he politely refused to run for that office. When he passed away at the age of 55, he was deeply mourned by his constituents who saw in him a true champion for the less fortunate. In 1988, his widow Doña Aurora Limjoco-Evangelista founded the Unisite Learning Center, pre-Elementary school in San Fernando, Pampanga.



Doña Mercedes Castro y Constantino Marciana Castro y Constantino

The Castro (or de Castro) sisters of Polo, Bulacan, daughters of Santos Castro and Esperanza Ygnacio Constantino, both married wealthy, political men. Doña Mercedes Castro married Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista of Candaba, Pampanga. Marciana Castro married Dr. Pio Valenzuela of Polo, Bulacan on October 9, 1900. On March 28, 1903, Marciana Castro was the godmother at the baptism of her sister's eldest child Luz Sofronia Evangelista who was 10 days old. The baby's godfather was Don Pedro's brother Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista. Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista was initiated into the Katipunan by Dr. Pio Valenzuela, who was the first cousin of Dr. Gualberto Santos y Suniga who married Don Pedro's half-sister Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista in 1904. It's possible that Doña Natividad and Dr. Santos were introduced to each other during the November 30, 1903 Candaba Fiesta by either Don Pedro and his wife Doña Mercedes Castro, or by Dr. Pio Valenzuela and his wife Marciana Castro.



(Left) Dr. Pio Valenzuela y Alejandrino. His sister-in-law Doña Mercedes Castro y Constantino (far left) was the wife of Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista.

Photo Credit: Dr. Pio Valenzuela @TheMadlangAwa

Photo Credit: Marciana Castro-Valenzuela

Museo Valenzuela

Photo Restoration (Doña Mercedes Castro portrait): Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co

Dr. Pio Valenzuela: Misunderstood Patriot - Page 58

Isabelo T. Crisostomo · 2001 · Snippet view

FOUND INSIDE – PAGE 58

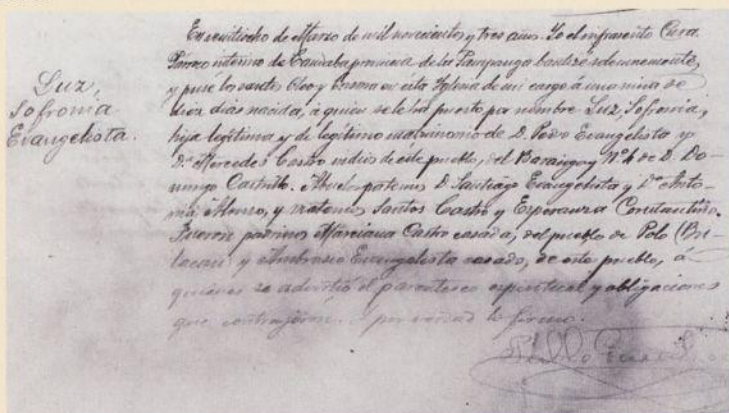
Sometime in 1895, he journeyed to Candaba, Pampanga, where he attended the admission of **Pedro Evangelista** to the Katipunan. Afterwards he proceeded to nearby Arayat in the same province where he met Mamerto Natividad, member of a ...

(Above) In 1895, Dr. Pio Valenzuela recruited Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista into the Katipunan.

Source: Dr. Pio Valenzuela: Misunderstood Patriot by Isabelo T. Crisostomo. J. Kriz Publishing, 2001.



Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista's name appeared in the El Heraldo de la Revolucion Filipina, December 1898. This was the official newspaper of the Philippine Revolutionary Government under President Emilio Aguinaldo. During this period, Don Pedro was a Delegado de Justicia, which is evidence that he was a highly educated man. Source: Viray Family Archives



The March 28, 1903 baptismal record of Luz Sofronia Evangelista y Castro. Candaba Church.

Source: Viray Family Archives

LETTER
FROM
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR
SUBMITTING AN ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF
OF PEDRO EVANGELISTA AND BROTHERS, OF PAMPANGA, P. I.

MAY 5, 1906.—Referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, May 4, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War, of the 3d instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation for the relief of Pedro Evangelista and brothers, Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., \$1,417.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 3, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for transmission to Congress, an estimate of an appropriation of \$1,417, required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, for the purpose of liquidating the claim of Pedro Evangelista and brothers, of Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., for money value of 1,417 sacks of palay (unhulled rice), taken from their farm, near Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., by an officer of the United States Army.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907,
by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

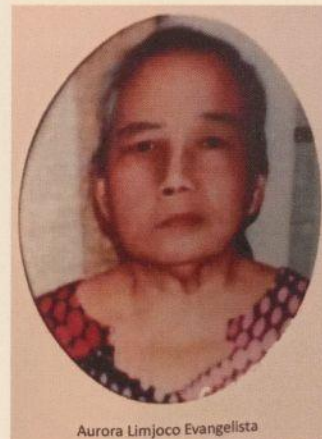
MISCELLANEOUS.

Relief of Pedro Evangelista and brothers, Candaba, Pampanga, P. I.—
For settlement of the claim of Pedro, Quintin, Juan, and Graciano Evangelista, and their sister, the wife of Ramon Gomez, for 1,417 sacks of palay (unhulled rice), taken from their farm near Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., by an officer of the United States (submitted)..... \$1,417

NOTE.—It appears that this palay was taken by an officer of the Army on the ground that the owner was an insurgent officer. The Judge-Advocate-General finds that the Evangelista family consists of five brothers and one sister; that Emiliano Evangelista, one of the brothers, was an active insurgent holding the rank of major. The remainder of the family are not shown to have been connected with the insurrection; that 1,800 sacks of palay were taken, 100 of which were returned; that deducting from the 1,700 sacks the share of the insurgent major, 1,417 remain, the value of which was 2 pesos per sack, 2,834 pesos, equal to \$1,417 gold.—(C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, May 2, 1906.)



Jose Castro Evangelista



Aurora Limjoco Evangelista

(Above) Vice-Mayor José Evangelista, Sr. and his wife Doña Aurora Limjoco-Evangelista

Photo Credit: From the collection of Dr. José Evangelista, Jr. and Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista



The Candaba Sporting Club outing at Sibul Spring, San Miguel, Bulacan: Angeles Ocampo Gatbonton, Paz Limjoco, Maria Reyes, Oceania Ocampo Gatbonton (the future Mrs. Feliciano Evangelista), José Castro Evangelista, Sr., Pedro Limjoco, Fortunato Reyes. April 15, 1929. The president of the Candaba Sporting Club during this period was Tomas Evangelista y Gumabon, the son of Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo. Tomas was a first cousin of José Castro Evangelista, Sr.

Dr. José Evangelista, Jr. whose medical practice and business empire is based in Michigan, continues the work of his Evangelista predecessors. His fame as an outstanding cardiologist has traveled far and wide, from Livonia, Michigan, to the various states in the U.S.A., the medical community and the social circles in Manila, to Candaba where it all began. He and his wife Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista are known for their international philanthropic work, particularly their medical missions. But Candaba, where they have donated generously, remains close to their hearts.

José Evangelista, Sr.'s daughter Erlinda Evangelista-Tongol (Mrs. Bienvenido Tongol), known for her culinary expertise, took over the reins of Unisite Learning Center from her mother Doña Aurora and under her stewardship the school witnessed its successful expansion. In 2003, the school's name was changed to Lyndale Academy, Inc., an acronym, which stands for the names of the founders. LYN was derived from the first name of Erlinda Evangelista-Tongol and DALE are the initials of Doña Aurora Limjoco-Evangelista. Lyndale Academy includes pre-elementary and elementary levels, and a high school as well. Under Erlinda Evangelista-Tongol, her mother's academic legacy to the people of San Fernando, Pampanga forges ahead.

José Evangelista, Sr.'s other son Cenén Evangelista married Emiciosa Manio. The couple had seven children: Ariel, Susan, Lyndon, Jayjay, Elaine, Pedro II, and Clarinda Evangelista y Manio.

Don Pedro's grandson Dr. Rene Castor y Evangelista, a son of Aurora Evangelista-Castor, also served as Mayor of Candaba from 1966 to 1968, after the assassination of Mayor Anastacio Gallardo who was married to Asuncion Evangelista y Lacanilao, the daughter of Don Pedro's younger half-brother Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista.

Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista, the great modernizer of Candaba, and his descendants have left their mark in politics and public service, medicine, education, philanthropy for the betterment of Candaba and beyond. May they continue to be a force for good under the banner of God, country, Candaba, and the Evangelista name.

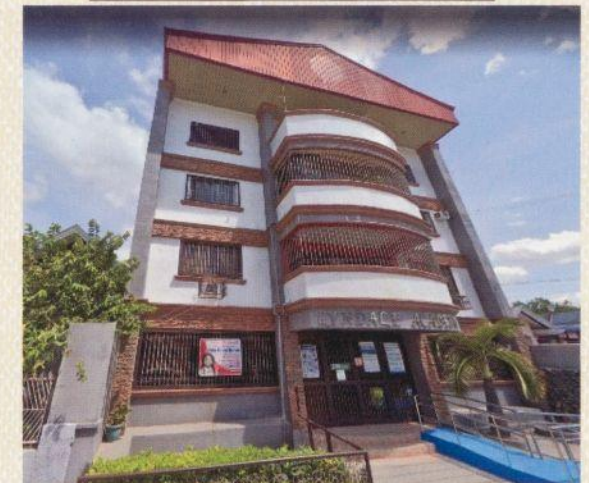
In 1906, Don Pedro and his siblings filed a claim worth US\$1,417 from the U.S. Government for palay confiscated by an American officer from one of the Evangelistas' properties in retaliation for Don Emiliano's anti-American activities.

Erlinda Evangelista-Tongol



Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's great-granddaughter: Mrs. Erlinda Evangelista-Tongol (b. August 30, 1940), wife, mother, grandmother, owns the Lyndale Academy in San Fernando, Pampanga, which teaches students from pre-school all the way to high school. She is also famous for her culinary expertise, with clientele boasting she makes the most delicious empanadas, empanaditas, and mazapan de casuy. She and her husband Bienvenido Tongol raised seven children together: Gerardo, Manuel, Bienvenido Jr., Reynante, Joel, Jocelyn, and Eugene Tongol y Evangelista.

Photo Credit: Manny Evangelista Tongol
Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



(Above) A view of the Lyndale Academy located on 11th Avenue, in San Fernando, Pampanga, owned by Erlinda Evangelista-Tongol (left). 2021.

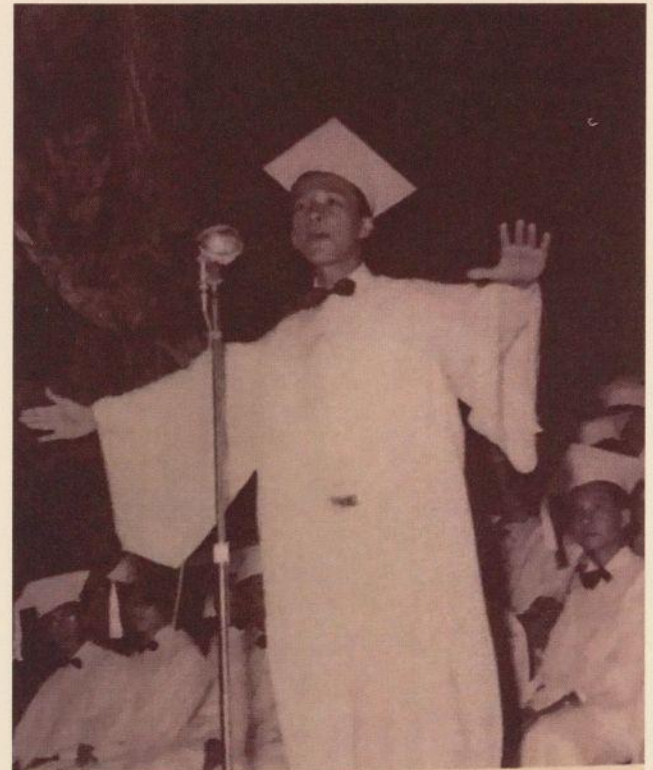


Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco

Great-grandson of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista:
 Top left: The makings of greatness. José Limjoco Evangelista, a brilliant boy growing up in Candaba, Pampanga.
 Bottom left: The Class Valedictorian and Class President. With his proud mother Aurora Limjoco-Evangelista at his high school graduation, St. Andrew's Academy, Candaba.
 Top right: The rising star giving the valedictory address, the first of many speeches he would deliver throughout his life.
 Bottom right: Dr. José Evangelista and Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista, Wedding Day, 1968.

Photo Credit: Dr. José Evangelista and Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista

Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco: Un Titán de la Casa de Evangelista

A Titan from the House of Evangelista by Anna Viray-Cruz

A natural born leader, an outstanding doctor and academic, successful businessman, philanthropist, visionary, Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco was always destined for greatness. His achievements echo that of his illustrious Evangelista ancestors who once ruled Candaba, Pampanga, as part of the Principalia during the Spanish Colonial Rule in the Philippines.

He was born in Candaba on January 21, 1944, to José Evangelista y Castro, the town doctor and one of the most beloved political and humanitarian figures in Candaba's history, and Aurora Limjoco-Evangelista, a wise homemaker who was "a student of life." The younger José is a grandson of Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista, Municipal Presidente (an office formerly known as Gobernadorcillo) and Katipunero who courageously fought for Philippine independence in the 1890s. His great-grandfather is Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, the famous Capitan Tiago, Gobernadorcillo and one of the greatest Candabeños who ever lived. The Evangelistas of Candaba boasts of several Gobernadorcillos among its ranks.

As a little boy growing up in Candaba, the young José stood out among his peers. In many respects he was a typical lad who enjoyed playing marble games. Early on, he was interested in games of strategy such as blackjack and mahjong, the latter he played with the Mayor, the parish priest, and local business and civic leaders. This exposure honed his analytical mind, his social skills, and taught him many valuable life lessons. But above everyone else, his greatest influences were his parents. From José, Sr., he learned the importance of perseverance, civic duty, and charity to the poor. Though José, Sr. completed his medical studies, he missed his opportunity to take the Philippine board examinations due to the Second World War. It was a lifelong regret which made a deep impression on his son. Nevertheless, the town's underprivileged trusted and respected José, Sr. and they came to him for their medical needs. Without charge, he served the community. Through his mother, Aurora Limjoco, a woman of unimpeachable character who believed that life offers so many possibilities for growth if you choose to learn from its school, he learned integrity. Buoyed by a strong foundation, the young José began to soar.

Academically, he shined and was always at the top of his class, graduating valedictorian in elementary and high school at St. Andrew's Academy, a parochial school in Candaba. He was the leader of his generation, being elected Class President throughout his time at St. Andrew's. His academic excellence continued in college at the University of Santo Tomas (UST), Manila, where he graduated Summa Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Science in Pre-Medicine and Zoology in 1963. Remembering the heartache of his father missing his chance to take the medical board exams spurred José, Jr. to take almost all the sub-specialty board exams, a feat accomplished by only a few. Thus he turned tragedy into a great triumph. In 1968, he earned his Doctor of Medicine degree, and was the Class President once again.

It was at UST where he met Stella Salgado, a highly intelligent woman who was also pursuing a degree in Medicine. The young José was smitten and knew in his heart that here at last was the woman he wanted to share the rest of his life with. After graduation, the young couple married and went to Chicago to pursue their post-graduate studies in July 1968. They had \$200 in their pocket!

As with any great success stories, the next few years were times of trials and testing for the young immigrant couple as they began to carve out a life in the United States where they decided to stay permanently after Martial Law was declared in the Philippines in 1972. Dr. Joe, as he became known to colleagues and patients, received basic training at the Columbus Hospital, Chicago in 1968. That same year, he had an internship at Columbus-Cuneo Medical Center. He trained in Internal Medicine at Mount Sinai Hospital, Chicago, from 1969 to 1971. In 1971, he had an Internal Medicine residency also at Mount Sinai Hospital and at the University of Illinois Hospital. In 1971, he pursued a Pulmonary Fellowship at the Wayne County General Hospital and University of Michigan. This was followed by a second fellowship in Cardiology at Sinai Hospital, Detroit, and St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Ann Arbor in 1973. It was a period marked by hard work, many sacrifices, and little sleep, wherein he quickly made a name for himself as a rising star in the medical field.

By the 1980s, Dr. José Limjoco Evangelista, was a well-known figure not only in the United States but in the Philippines as well. Relatives from Makati to Candaba heard and celebrated his successes, were thrilled for him, and proud of his achievements as a member of the House of Evangelista. He became a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Cardiovascular Disease, Sleep Medicine, and Nuclear Medicine. His fellowships are numerous: the American College of Cardiology, American College of Angiology, American College of International Physicians, American Society of Cardiac Invasive Professionals, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. In 1988, he was named the Most Outstanding Kapampangan of the Year in the field of Medicine and Humanitarian Services by the Government of Pampanga.

The 1990s saw Dr. Joe soar to even greater heights. He was appointed as a member of the Committee on Foreign Medical Education and Accreditation by U.S. President Bill Clinton. In 1990, Dr. Joe and Dr. Stella Evangelista became the first Filipino and first couple to be inducted into the International Heritage Institute Hall of Fame in Metro Detroit in recognition for their outstanding contributions to the community. In 1992, he was named Physician of the Year by The Association of Philippine Physicians. In 1993, Philippine President Fidel V. Ramos honored him with the Banaag Award at Malacañang Palace for his civic and philanthropic activities. From 1999 to 2000, the esteemed Dr. Joe was the Chief of Staff at St. Mary's Hospital in Livonia, Michigan.

Added to his awards (too many to count) and recognitions both in the United States and the Philippines, are the numerous organizations where he has served as its president including The Philippine Medical Association of Michigan, the University of Santo Tomas Medical Alumni Association of Michigan, the University of Santo Tomas Medical

Alumni Association of the Midwest, the UST Medical Alumni Association of America Foundation. Dr. Joe was appointed Philippine Honorary Consul General in 2008.

Gifted with a keen business acumen and foresight, Dr. Joe is also a real estate magnate. Together with his wife Dr. Stella, an accomplished physician in her own right, the couple began to diversify and move into property development and construction, and other ventures. A licensed builder, Dr. Joe is the CEO of the JS Evangelista Development Company, a construction and development corporation in West Bloomfield, Michigan, and the Royal Management Company, a property management firm. The couple also invested in specialized patient care. A licensed Health Care Administrator, Dr. Joe is the CEO of the Livonia Diagnostic Center and Livonia Heart Center located in Livonia, Michigan, and the Maple Manor Rehab and Neuro Center, which consists of 3 skilled nursing facilities and rehabilitation centers in West Bloomfield.

Behind every great man is a woman, and Dr. Joe is the first to proudly state that without his wife Stella he would not have been able to have the wonderful family and home life, and all the businesses that they founded together. For Dr. Joe marrying Stella is hands down the best decision he ever made in his life. Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista, a multi-awarded physician known for her intelligence and wit is also the heart of the Evangelista household. They raised six children, all of them accomplished in their own field: Cristy, their eldest child, is a real estate developer and COO of the JS Evangelista Development Company; Marcus, a lawyer and a certified public accountant is the CFO and Legal Counsel of the Evangelista group of companies; José III is a medical doctor, like his namesake, specializing in pulmonology, critical care, wounds and hyperbaric; Maristella is a doctor specializing in plastic surgery; Edmund, another doctor, is a specialist in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation; August Peter, the youngest of the brood, also became a doctor specializing in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Through their children, the Evangelista business empire will continue to flourish in the years ahead. They are the greatest achievements of Dr. José and Dr. Stella Evangelista.

Today, Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco, M.D.,FACC,FACP,FRCP(C),FACA,FACCP, FASCIP,CMD,NHA, sits at the pinnacle of his career, recognized as one of the greatest of his generation, but is one who never forgets his roots. He and his wife are known for their philanthropy and generous endowments to great causes both in the United States and in the Philippines. Dr. Joe has led many medical missions to the land of his birth, bringing teams of doctors to provide free medical care to the less fortunate particularly in Pampanga, his home province. He has given back to his hometown of Candaba, to his alma mater, the church, and its citizenry. He is a firm believer in the saying, "Ang taong hindi marunong lumigon sa pinanggalingan ay hindi makakarating sa paroroonan." (A person who does not know how to look back to where he came from, will never reach his destination.) With all the success and immense wealth he has managed to remain humble and is quite approachable which catches many people by surprise. Dr. Joe has always given back the glory to God for blessing him with all the success. His parents José and Aurora Evangelista of blessed memory would expect no less.

Indeed, the life Dr. Joe has built in Michigan harks back to a time when Evangelistas controlled a large swathe of Candaba, Pampanga, and were the leaders of the town. From Don Marcos Evangelista, the first known hacendero of the Evangelista Clan who lived in the 1700s, to Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista who lived in the 1800s, to Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista who led Candaba into the modern age in the 1900s, to Dr. Joe's father José Evangelista y Castro, to Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco and his children, the legacy of excellence continues well into the 21st century.

"We will pass through this world only once. We ought to be sure that in that passage, we can leave footprints in the sands of time that would serve as an eloquent reminder to those following us, that at one time in the past, there journeyed through this world men and women whose spirit was as generous as their character was noble." - Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco

DR. JOSE EVANGELISTA

One Magnificent Journey

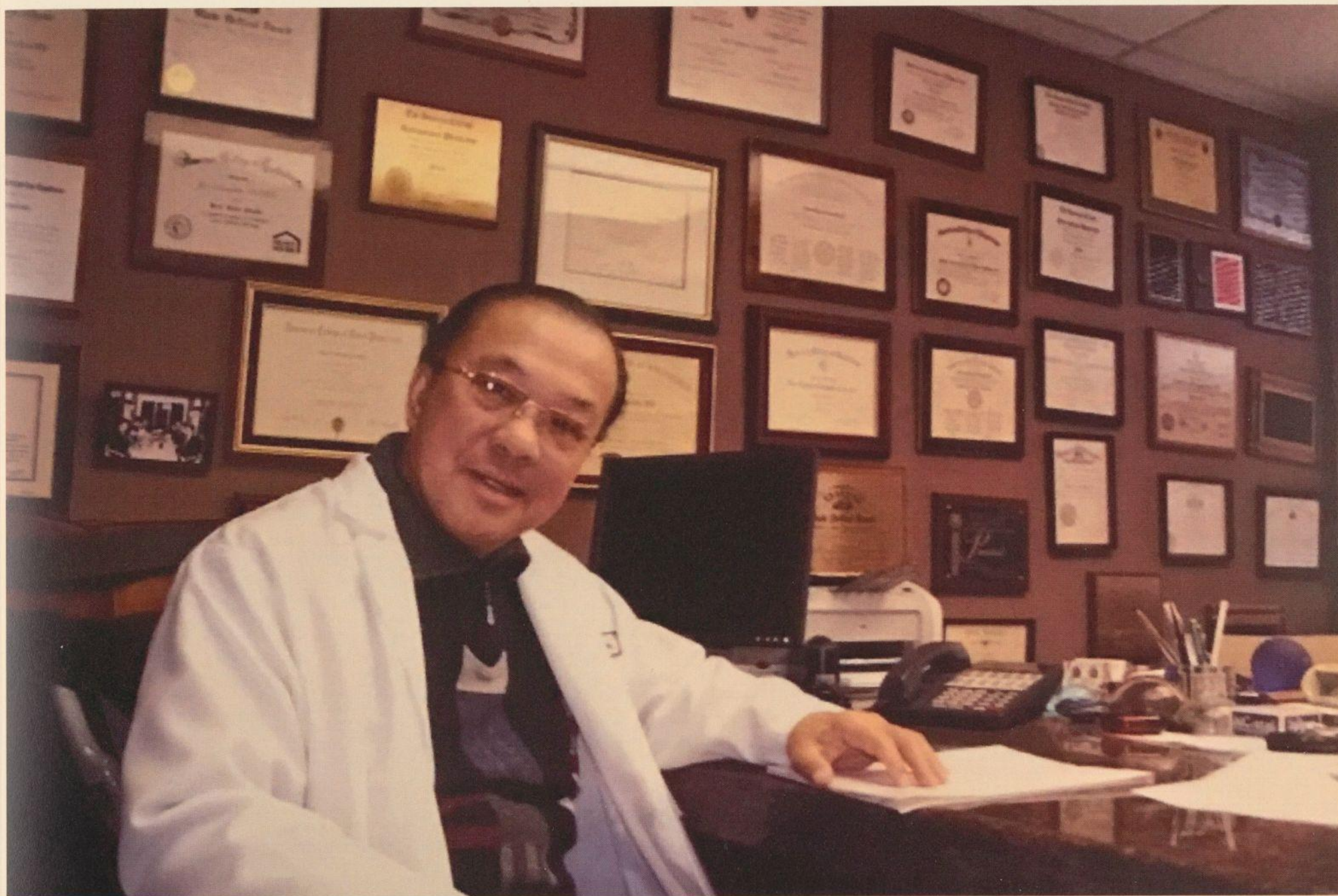


- Outstanding Physician ● Charismatic Leader ●
- Successful Entrepreneur ● Philanthropist ●
- Devoted Husband ● Loving Father ●

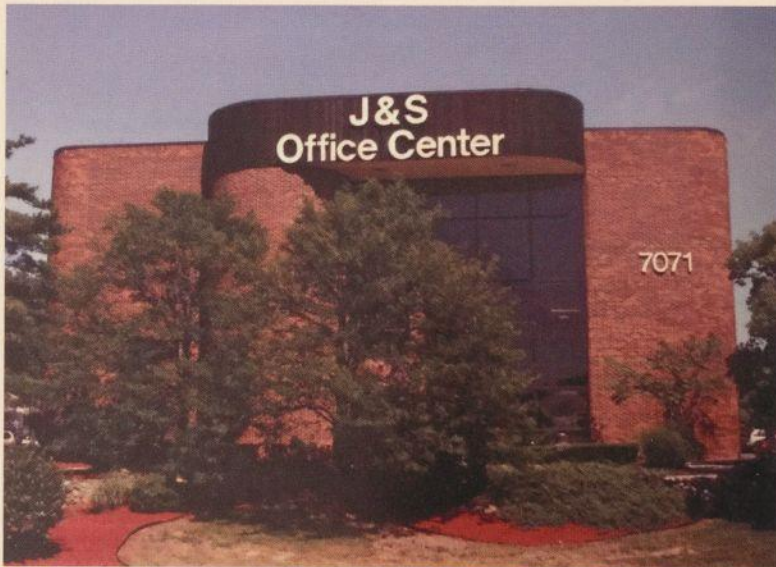
Edited by:
Yoly T. Tubalinal

Compiled by: Juna Kotori

Editor's Note: The book, "Dr. José Evangelista: One Magnificent Journey" provides an in-depth look at the life of Dr. Joe. It includes a comprehensive list of the awards and accolades he and Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista have received over the years, and gives an intimate glimpse of their beautiful family. It is published by Philippine Time Publication Corporation, Chicago.



The elder statesman of the Evangelista Clan. Dr. José Evangelista at his medical office in Livonia, Michigan. A partial view of all his awards and recognitions he has received throughout his life. He carries with him the same sense of noblesse oblige that personified his grandfather Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista, and his father, Vice-Mayor José Evangelista, Sr. Just like his late Granduncle Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista, he is the Evangelista everyone in the clan wants to meet and pay their respects. The torch of elder statesman of the Evangelista Clan has symbolically passed to him.

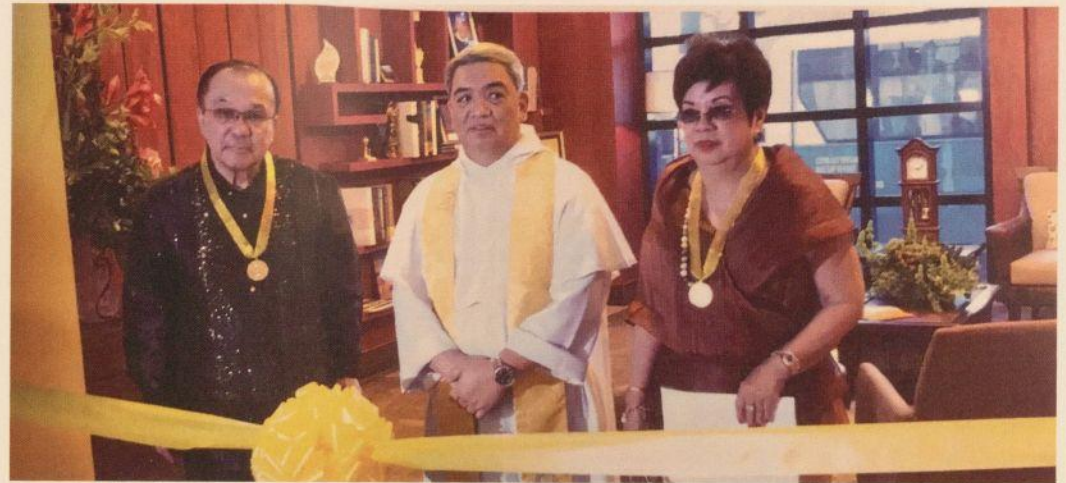


The Evangelista corporate office at their J&S Office Center, West Bloomfield, Michigan

Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco: Businessman - Academic - Civic Leader - Philanthropist



Drs. Stella and José Evangelista were each conferred the Honorary Doctorate Degree in Humane Letters and Honorary Degree in International Relations, respectively, Madonna University Commencement Exercises, May 2017. They were the Keynote Speakers at the event.



Blessing of the Drs. José and Stella Evangelista Lobby at the Thomasian Alumni Center (TAC) with Rev. Fr. Herminio Dagohoy, Rector Magnificus, UST.

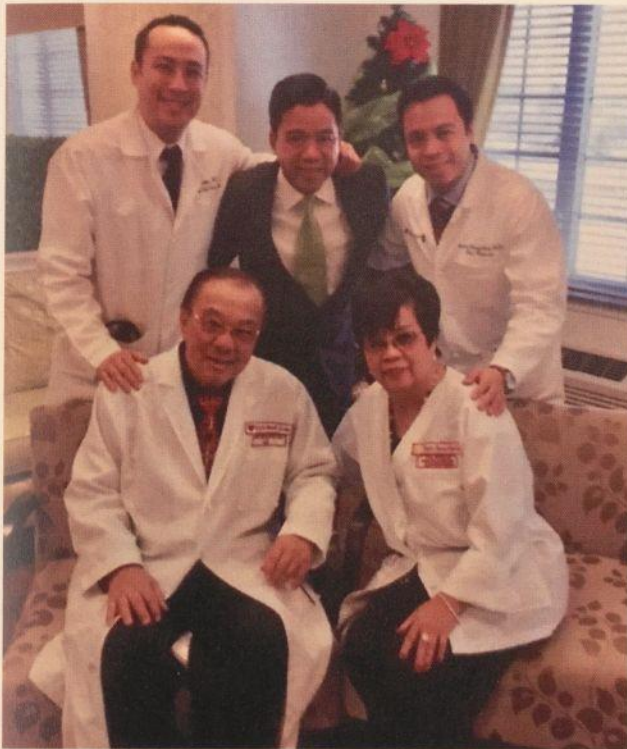


With Philippine President Fidel V. Ramos

(Right) Dr. José Evangelista, humanitarian, at the Save a Heart Village, Towerville, Bulacan. Together with 4 other Thomasian alumni, Dr. Joe built the Klinika Tomasio for the resettled residents.



Evangelista Strong!



Maple Manor Rehab Center's Governing Body: Drs. José and Stella Evangelista with sons (from left) Dr. José S. Evangelista III, Atty. Marcus S. Evangelista, and Dr. Augustus Peter S. Evangelista.



At Maple Manor Rehab Center. From left: Atty. Marcus S. Evangelista, Dr. José S. Evangelista III, Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista, Dr. José Limjoco Evangelista, Dr. Augustus Peter Evangelista, and Cristy Evangelista.



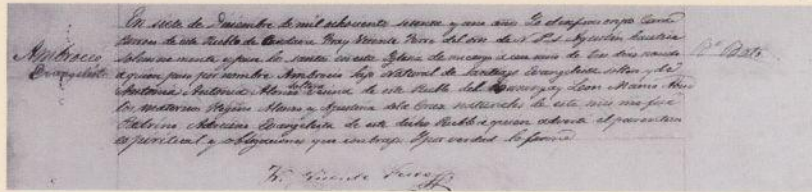
Drs. Stella and José Evangelista at the 100 year old English Tudor manor they call home in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. The magnificent house sits on 3 acres.



The Evangelistas of Bloomfield, Michigan: (seated from left) Dr. Maristella Evangelista, Dr. Stella Evangelista, Cristy Evangelista. (Standing, from left): Dr. José Evangelista III, Atty. Marcus Evangelista, Dr. José L. Evangelista, Dr. Edmund Evangelista, and Dr. Peter Evangelista.

Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo, Haciendero

by Anna Viray-Cruz with Ambrosio Ranara Evangelista, Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino, Dr. Virgilio Gavas Evangelista, Alvin Clyde Co Evangelista, and Arlene Co Evangelista



The signature and baptismal record of Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo.

Explore. Dream. Discover. (Mark Twain) It's so important to know our family's history. We explore by reading our history. We dream about how our ancestors lived. We discover all sorts of things we never knew about our history and our relatives' lives! - Arlene Carol Evangelista y Co, great-granddaughter of Don Ambrocio

Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo, was the fourth son of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista y Tecson and his second wife Doña Antonia Alonzo y de la Cruz. He was born on December 4, 1871, and baptized three days later with Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista y Tecson, his uncle, as his godfather. He was named after his father's older brother.

A fifth generation haciendero, he married Doña Juanaria Gumabon y Guevarra who came from nobility. She was the daughter of Don Antero Gumabon y Dalusuno and Doña Alipia Guevarra y Gatbonton. They had 12 children: Adela (b. 1891), Maria Florencia (b. 1893), Ester (1894-1970), Alfredo (b. 1895), Maria Soledad (1896-1943), Santiago (b.1898), Maria Asuncion (b. 1901), Tomas (1902-1944), Bernardita (d. July 1,1948), Bienvenido Restituto (1910-1981), Pacifica (1913-1989), and Margarita Evangelista y Gumabon. An astute businessman and landowner, Don Ambrocio built one of the largest houses in Candaba, a bahay na bato on Pescadores Street (now Evangelista Street).

In 1895, Don Ambrocio inherited large tracts of agricultural land in Salapungan, Candaba upon his father's death, which included a portion of Don Santiago's fisheries. At the 1904 World's Fair, Don Ambrocio won the Bronze Medal under the Fishing Equipment and Products category. Don Ambrocio passed away on August 14,1936, at the age of 64. Doña Juanaria followed him on November 29,1936.

His eldest daughter, Adela, married Dr. Esteban Arroyo on July 7, 1910, and had 12 children: Juan Eugenio (b. 1913), Elena (1915-2002), Benedicto (1917-2010), Caridad (1918-1945), Didimo (1921-1945), Africa (1930-1945), Aquiles (1928- 1945), Eduardo, Pomposa (1933-1945), Sacharias, William, and Zosimo Arroyo y Evangelista. Esteban and Adela Arroyo's son Benedicto Arroyo y Evangelista, was ordained to the Sacred Priesthood on March 20, 1943, at the height of World War II. Monsignor Benedicto E. Arroyo, as he was known later, was a beloved priest and the confessor of Cardinal Jaime L. Sin. Blessed with many children and great wealth, Esteban and Adela Arroyo were not immune to tragedy. During the brutal Battle of Manila (February 3,1945 - March 3,1945) in the waning months of World War II that saw the complete devastation of the city, the retreating Japanese Imperial Army committed mass murder against thousands of Filipino civilians, several members of the Evangelista-Arroyo family were among the casualties. Their daughters Africa, 15 years old, Pomposa, 12, Caridad, 26, son Aquiles, 17, and another son Didimo, 23, his wife Helen Nicdao-Arroyo, 23, and their

son Andrew Arroyo y Nicdao, 2 years old, were tragically killed, according to the city's Death Register, at 176 Vito Cruz Street, Malate, Manila, when Japanese troops set the place on fire in February 1945. Their deaths are among the saddest chapters in the Evangelista Clan's history.

Don Ambrocio's other daughters never married after he told them that they had no need for husbands to support them. Among his daughters, Ester was known as a great beauty. Her looks were so striking that whenever she stepped out of the house the townsfolk would stop and stare at her. She died on July 26,1970, after suffering a stroke. Another daughter, Pacifica, who was born on September 25,1913, was a teacher in Candaba. She generously donated land to build a school which regrettably was not named after her. Pacifica Evangelista died on October 19,1989, from ovarian cancer.

All of Don Ambrocio's sons were well-educated: Santiago Evangelista II and Tomas Evangelista both studied Pharmacy, Bienvenido Evangelista studied Dentistry at the Philippine Dental College, Manila. Born on April 28, 1898, highly intelligent Santiago Evangelista II became a Professor of Pharmacy. He married Maria Ocampo y Sazon (1902-1954) on January 6, 1922 in Manila. They had seven children: Gloria (1922-1987), Leticia (b. 1927), Santiago (1928-1985), Cesar Justino (b. 1929), Aurora (1931-1995), Romero, and Fe.

Tomas Evangelista, born on December 21,1902, was well-known in Candaba as the President of the Candaba Sporting Club, a social club exclusive to the children of the elite of the town. It was one of the Kapampangan social clubs that was formed in the 1920s by the upper class under the American regime in the Philippines. An adventurous and enterprising young man, Tomas moved to Camiguin Island, off the northern coast of Mindanao, where he established a pharmacy, the Laboratorio de Evangelista. He married Corazon Ranara and started a family in Camiguin. He died in April 1944 off Camiguin Island when the boat he was riding capsized during a storm.

The youngest son, Dr. Bienvenido Restituto Evangelista, born on May 10,1910, built a dental practice in Bohol. He married Rosario Gavas (1915-2004). They had eight children: Virgilio, born in 1945 he followed in his father's footsteps and became a dentist, Bienvenido, Chito, Fe, George, Rosa, Tomas, and Virginia Evangelista y Gavas. Dr. Bienvenido Evangelista y Gumabon died on April 19,1981.

Ago de 1891

En primero de Agosto de mil ochocientos noventa y un años. Yo el infrascripto cura Párrafo de Candaba provincia de la Pampanga, hago constar que el D. D. E. Fr. Primitivo con licencia de su superior, bautizó solemnemente y puso los santos óleo y crisma en esta Iglesia de mi cargo a una niña llamada Adela de dos días nacida a quien se le ha puesto por nombre Adela, hijo legítimo y de legítimo matrimonio de Ambrosio Evangelista y de Juana María Gumabon madres de este pueblo del P. D. D. de Candaba Evangelista, abuelos padrinos D. Mariano Evangelista y D. Esteban Arroyo y D. Anton Gumabon y D. Alipia Gumabon. Con un padrino. Esta solemnidad de este pueblo a quien advierto el parentesco espiritual y obligaciones que contraigo. Por verdad lo firmo.

Fr. Primitivo

Adela Evangelista
Contrajo matrimonio con Esteban Arroyo en julio 7, 1910.

En quince de Enero de mil novecientos y tres años. Yo el infrascripto cura Párrafo de Candaba provincia de la Pampanga, hago constar que, el Presbítero D. Pedro Caceres con licencia, bautizó solemnemente y puso los santos óleo y crisma en esta Iglesia de mi cargo a un niño de treinta y seis días nacido, a quien se le ha puesto por nombre Tomas, hijo legítimo y de legítimo matrimonio de D. Ambrosio Evangelista y D. Juana María Gumabon indios de este pueblo, del Barangay P. D. D. Domingo Ceballos. Abuelos padrinos D. Santiago Evangelista y D. Esteban Arroyo y D. Anton Gumabon y D. Alipia Gumabon. Fue su padrino D. Eugenio Arroyo sacor del mismo pueblo, a quien se advierte el parentesco espiritual y obligaciones que contraigo. Por verdad lo firmo.

Pedro Caceres

Tomas Evangelista

En catorce de junio de mil novecientos diez años. Yo el infrascripto cura Párrafo de Candaba provincia de la Pampanga, bautizó solemnemente y puso los santos óleo y crisma en esta Iglesia de mi cargo a un niño de quince días nacido a quien se le ha puesto por nombre Bienvenido Restituto, hijo legítimo y de legítimo matrimonio de Santiago Evangelista y de Antonia Alonzo y D. Anton Gumabon, abuelos padrinos del mismo pueblo fueron testigos de sus padrinos Fernando Bongales hijo sacor del pueblo de Apatit y Luisa Evangelista casada de este pueblo, a quienes advierto el parentesco espiritual. Por verdad lo firmo.

N. Restituto

Bienvenido Restituto Evangelista

The baptismal records of three of Don Ambrosio's children: (Top) Adela Evangelista y Gumabon born in 1891, (Middle) Tomas Evangelista y Gumabon, born in 1902, and (Bottom) Dr. Bienvenido Restituto Evangelista y Gumabon, born in 1910. Adela's marriage to Esteban Arroyo on July 7, 1910, was noted on the left margin of her baptismal record by the parish priest. Candaba Church, Pampanga.

All Records: Viray Family Archives

Philippine Exposition Board

TO THE

Louisiana Purchase Exposition

AND

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS

GRANTED BY THE

Philippine International Jury

At the Philippine Government Exposition

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

1904

GROUP 122 AND 123. FISHING EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS— PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES.

GRAND PRIZE.

Jose F. Quadras, Manila.
Philippine Exposition Board, Manila.

Bernardino Avelana, Negros Occidental.
Rosario A. Aviles, Binalonan, Tayabas.
Jose Baisar, Paete, Laguna.
Tomas Banzon, Balanga, Bataan.
Braulio Barbasa, Manila.
Fruto Barbon, Cadiz Viejo, Negros Occidental.

GOLD MEDAL.

Permanent Museum, Manila.

Francisco Bautista, Union.
Jose Bello, Santa, Ilocos Sur.
Adriano Bermudez, Abra.
Antonio Bernal, Santa Rita, Samar.
Patricio Braulio, Pilar, Capiz.
Felipe Bravo, Casanayan, Capiz.
Geromino N. Caino, Badajoz, Romblon.
Medeo Captacio, Pampanga.
Tomas Carsino, Tayum, Abra.
Lucas Catalan, Iloilo, Panay.
Eugenio Caulas, Santo Tomas, Pampanga.

SILVER MEDAL.

Eufemia de Abaya, Candon, Ilocos Sur.
C. B. Etaler, Gapan, Marinduque.
Mateo Fernandez, Gerona, Tarlac.
Pedro A. Paterno, Manila.

Filomena Cruz, Hinongos, Leyte.
Tomas de la Cruz, Casanayan, Capiz.
Lazaro Danao, San Enrique, Negros Occidental.

BRONZE MEDAL.

Rev. Fr. Jose Algue, Manila.
Bureau of Agriculture, Manila.
Narciso Discan, Orani, Bataan.
Gregorio Escario, Batayan, Cebu.
Ambrosio Evangelista, Candaba, Pampanga.

Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista took home the Bronze Medal for Fishing Equipment and Products at the 1904 World's Fair, St. Louis, Missouri. He had inherited hectares of fishponds from his father Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista in 1895.



CANDABA SPORTING CLUB'S 2nd ANNIVERSARY. SIBUL SPRINGS APRIL 15, 1929

MAE DALENA TEE SON PRES.	CORAZON GENUINO TRES.
TOMAS C. EVANGELISTA PRES.	JOSE MA. REYES VICE PRES.
CEZAR GENUINO SECRETARY	AMBROSIO CANIVEL ASS. TRES.

American Influences in Candaba

The Candaba Sporting Club

Numerous social clubs organized in Pampanga in the 1920s and 1930s demonstrated how the wealthy thrived under the American rule. In a way, these social clubs replaced the Principalia or noble ruling class that flourished during the Spanish Colonial rule. Many descendants of the Principalia became members of these glamorous social clubs which was a way for the upper classes to mingle within their own social set. The Candaba Sporting Club, presided over by Tomas Evangelista, was one such modern club. Within this circle, young eligible gentlemen and ladies who came from Candaba's prominent families could network while enjoying some outdoor fun and recreation.

(Left) April 15, 1929. An outing of the Candaba Sporting Club, a social club established for the children of the elite of Candaba, Pampanga, at Sibul Springs, San Miguel, Bulacan, led by its popular president, Tomas Evangelista y Gumabon (Second row, seated extreme left, next to the man standing. Behind Tomas wearing a white suit, a bow tie, and a fedora, is his first cousin José Castro Evangelista, Sr. The second woman from the left is Oceania Ocampo Gatbonton. She married Feliciano Evangelista, the grandson of Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista, the brother of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. Feliciano is the second cousin of Tomas Evangelista and Jose Castro Evangelista, Sr.

Photo Credit: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co, grandson of Tomas Evangelista

The Candaba Public Schools

The Spaniards brought Catholicism to the Philippines, the Americans brought their system of public education. In 1901, a group of 600 American teachers arrived in the Philippines on board the U.S. Army Transport Thomas and from then on were known as the Thomasites. Three Thomasites went to Candaba to train local teachers and put up schools. The Evangelista Clan played a pivotal role in the education of the children of Candaba. After Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista was elected Municipal Presidente in 1908, local schools were established in several barrios including Bahay Pare, Lanang, Salapungan and Mandasig during his term of office. His niece, Pacifica Evangelista y Gumabon, daughter of Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista, took up the honorable profession as a teacher at one of the town's schools. An intelligent and well-brought up lady, Pacifica and three of her sisters listened to their father's advice that they did not need a man to provide them financial security. His four daughters remained single. Instead of leading an idle life, Pacifica, strict and highly moral, resolved to help shape the minds and hearts of Candaba's future. Not only did she share her time and talent with young Candabehños, she supported the school system financially by donating land to build a school. Sadly, the school was not named after her. It should be. Hopefully, this omission will be rectified someday.

(Right) Pacifica Evangelista with her Second Grade students, Candaba Central School. 1948.



A woman of substance. The daughter of Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo, Pacifica Evangelista y Gumabon lived a life of service, teaching Candaba's youth. She also helped raise Ambrosio and Zenaida Evangelista y Ranara, the two children of her brother Tomas Evangelista, after his untimely death in April 1944. A school in Candaba should be renamed in her honor, not just for her generous donation of land she had inherited from her father, but for her many years of service to the Candabehños.

(Clockwise) Pacifica Evangelista (left) with Oceania Gathbonton y Ocampo, who married Pacifica's second cousin Feliciano Evangelista on January 29, 1945, in Candaba. Feliciano Evangelista, the son of Emerenciana Evangelista y Gallardo (Mrs. Teodoro Limjoco), is the grandson of Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista y Tecson, the brother of Pacifica's grandfather Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista.

Pacifica Evangelista (front, far right) with her fellow teachers at the Candaba Elementary School.

(Below) An elderly Pacifica Evangelista (gray haired lady) in the bahay na bato of her father, Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista, on Evangelista Street. She died in 1989, leaving behind a noble legacy. (Bottom, right) Pacifica Evangelista, center, with Elena Co-Evangelista (front, far left, in blue check blouse), the wife of her nephew Ambrosio Evangelista y Ranara.



Pacifica Evangelista y Gumabon Un Noble Legado



The Battle of Manila

Source: Viray Family Archives

MUNICIPAL FORM NO. 27--(Revised, 1944)															REGISTER OF DEATHS									
City or Municipality																								
Date of Registration	Register Number	NAME OF DECEASED	Residence of Deceased	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE		Sex	Nationality	Civil Status	AGE AT DEATH							Occupation	Birth Place	Name and Address of Surviving Spouse						
				Place of Death	Philippines				Years	Months	Days	Hours	Minutes	Seconds										
2/12 (4-45)		Berganio R. Aguelles Jr.	1052 Balata, Manila	Manila		male	Phil.	Single	2	5	22						Manila, Manila							
2/13		Aminta R. Aguelles	1052 Balata, Manila	Manila		female	"	"	1	4	26						Manila, Manila							
2/14		Ofelia Arago	176 Vito Cruz, Manila	Manila		female	"	"	15	6	8				Student	Manila, Pangasinan								
2/15		Andrew Arago	Cardigabal St., Manila	Manila		male	"	"	2						Student	Manila, Pangasinan								
2/16		Agencia Arago	Cardigabal St., Manila	Manila		male	"	"	17						Student	Manila, Pangasinan								
2/17		Benigno Arago	Cardigabal St., Manila	Manila		male	"	"	26						Student	Manila, Pangasinan								
2/18		Pomposo Arago	Cardigabal St., Manila	Manila		male	"	married	12						Student	Manila, Pangasinan								
2/18/45		Didimo Arago	Cardigabal St., Manila	Manila		male	"	married	20						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/18/45		Helen Nicdao Arago	Cardigabal St., Manila	Manila		female	"	"	23						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/18/45		Elmo Agabard	1051 Harrison, Manila	Manila		male	"	"	25						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/19		Arthur Arago	4 San Juan, Pangasinan	Manila		male	"	"	67						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/20		Donna Nemesia Arago	140 E. Balagtas, Manila	Manila		female	"	Single	8	9	16				Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/21		Alfredo Balata	222 Lupa, Pangasinan	Manila		male	"	Single	22						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/22		Guillermo Baga y Lora	1061 San Andres, Pangasinan	Manila		male	"	married	41		2				Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/22/45		Iman Belden	912 Florida, Manila	Manila		male	"	"	39						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/23		Harold Beldan	2619 Kibara, Manila	Manila		male	"	"	22						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/24		Jose Beldan	1056 St. Domingo, Manila	Manila		male	"	Single	20		1	2			Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/25																								
2/26		Tomasa Vda. de Beldan	1017 St. I. Herman, Manila	Manila		female	"	Single	24		2				Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/27		Yngeso F. Beldan	122 Bayanan, Manila	Manila		male	"	Single	25						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/28		Ricardo Beldan	2577 St. I. Herman, Manila	Manila		male	"	Single	2		3	23			Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/29		Albino Beldan	1175 Agos, Manila	Manila		male	"	married	22						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/30		Manila Beldan	1224 Bayanan, Manila	Manila		male	"	Single	41						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/31		Francis Beldan	1789 N. Beldan, Manila	Manila		male	"	married	23						Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							
2/32		Conrado Beldan y Beldan	6 Balagtas, Manila	Manila		male	Spanish	"	17		3	2			Student	Manila, Pangasinan	Abandoned							

This form should be filled and sent by the Local Civil Registrar to the Civil Registrar-General during the first ten days of each month.

Write plainly, with unfading ink. This is a permanent record.

* Stillborn babies that have reported as a birth and as a death

It's been nearly eight decades since the horrific Battle of Manila where Japanese forces facing defeat at the hands of the advancing American military might, massacred thousands of Filipinos, young and old, who were caught in between the two armies battling for control of Manila from February 3, 1945 to March 3, 1945. Angry and desperate, Japanese soldiers went on a rampage and committed mass murders, rapes, tortures, lootings against Filipinos, rich and poor alike, which was later called the Manila Massacre. In Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, two of Doña Natividad Cancellor Evangelista-Santos' children Cesar Santos y Evangelista and Adelaida Santos-Mansor and their families were trapped and in hiding. The Mansors hid under the stairs of their house at 9 Matimyas Street. Bombs rained down all around them, and Japanese troops roamed the streets shooting and bayoneting civilians. Adelaida Santos-Mansor's husband Luis Mansor was nearly killed when he was hit by a bomb while trying to arrange a transport to take his family out of Manila. Cesar Santos, a sharpshooter, shot dead a Japanese soldier whom he caught sheltering in his family's hiding place. Over in Malate, Manila another branch of the Evangelista Clan, Don Ambrocio Cancellor Evangelista's daughter Adela Evangelista-Arroyo and her family were asleep at 176 Vito Cruz Street, Malate, Manila not knowing that they were in imminent danger. Between the 9th and 12th of February 1945, Japanese troops torched Ermita and Malate. They burned down houses, hotels, hospitals, schools, buildings and killed anyone trying to flee the burning structures. The residence on Vito Cruz was set ablaze with the family still asleep in it. Adela Evangelista-Arroyo survived the carnage but seven family members perished in the fire or were shot trying to escape. The Register of Deaths above is a roll call of the deceased: Adela's daughter Africa, 15 years old, daughter Pomposa, 12, daughter Caridad, 26, son Aquiles, 17, son Didimo, 23, daughter-in-law Helen Nicdao-Arroyo, 23, and grandson Andrew Arroyo y Nicdao, 2 years old. Date of burial February 12, 1945. Manila. War makes mourners of us all.

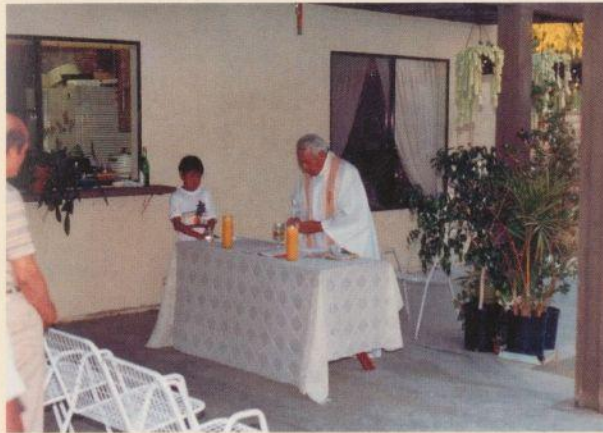
Special thanks to: Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino

Reverend Monsignor Benedicto Arroyo y Evangelista

August 16, 1917 - September 21, 2010

*You are a priest forever
according to the order of
Melchizedek.*

Hebrews 7:17



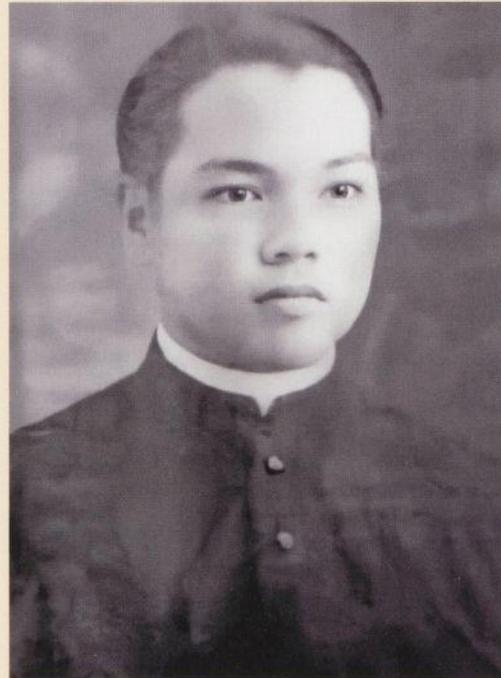
Msgr. Benedicto Evangelista Arroyo offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at the home of his first cousin Ambrosio Evangelista y Ranara in Southern California, where he would come and stay on his visits to the United States. Msgr. Arroyo's nephew Alvin Clyde Evangelista, the son of Ambrosio Evangelista, remembered fondly how the good Monsignor, who enjoyed playing mahjong with his cousin Ambrosio and other relatives, used to joke, "After Misa, mesa!"



(Above) Msgr. Arroyo dutifully blessing the cars of his cousins Ambrosio R. Evangelista and his sister Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino.

(Right) First cousins (from left) Ambrosio Ranara Evangelista (son of Tomas Gumabon Evangelista), Msgr. Benedicto Evangelista Arroyo (son of Adela Gumabon Evangelista-Arroyo), and Dr. Virgilio Gavas Evangelista (son of Dr. Bienvenido Gumabon Evangelista). They are the grandsons of Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista.

Photo Credit: Alvin Clyde Evangelista, from the collection of his parents Ambrosio and Elena Evangelista



Msgr. Benedicto Arroyo y Evangelista



Golden Jubilee 1993: Msgr. Benedicto Arroyo (center) standing between his aunt Placer Santos y Evangelista (left), and second cousin Angela Myrna Mansor-Viray Puyat (right). Our Lady of Guadalupe Seminary, Makati City.

All people suffering are very special to God. He is walking beside you or carrying you. God gives us strength, courage, hope, love, laughter, dreams, and joy through life's journey. Most importantly of all, He gives us bravery to fight all our troubles. Believe in yourself, and ask for God's help.

- Arlene Carol Evangelista y Co

Born and bred in Candaba, Pampanga, to Dr. Esteban Arroyo and Adela Evangelista y Gumabon, Benedicto Arroyo y Evangelista studied at the Candaba Elementary School and later attended the San Carlos Seminary in Manila. He was ordained to the Sacred Priesthood on March 20, 1943, at the age of 25, after graduating from the San Jose Seminary. He began his ministry in the middle of World War II receiving his first assignment as an Assistant Parish Priest in Guiguinto, Bulacan. He went on to serve in various parishes from Manila to Tarlac. He ministered to people from all walks of life, from his relatives and friends, to the sick as Chaplain of the National Orthopedic Hospital, the mentally ill as Chaplain of the National Mental Hospital, to those in prison as Chaplain of the New Bilibid Prison in Muntinlupa. He did his utmost to bring the love of Our Lord Jesus Christ to all the souls he encountered and worked unceasingly to reconcile as many souls to God as he could. He went on to become the Chairman of the National Bilibid Prison's Classification Board. He was also a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole (BPP). The Papacy bestowed the honorary title of Monsignor to Fr. Arroyo for his exceptional service to the Church. He retired to Our Lady of Guadalupe Seminary in Makati, Metro Manila, where he marked his Golden and Diamond Jubilees as a priest of Christ. Msgr. Benedicto Arroyo y Evangelista finally saw God face to Face on September 21, 2010. He was 93 years old. He was buried at the Manila Memorial Park in Sucat, Parañaque.

To be near God is my happiness. (Psalm 73)

Recuerdos de Candaba: Una Niña Evangelista

by Anna Viray-Cruz with Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino

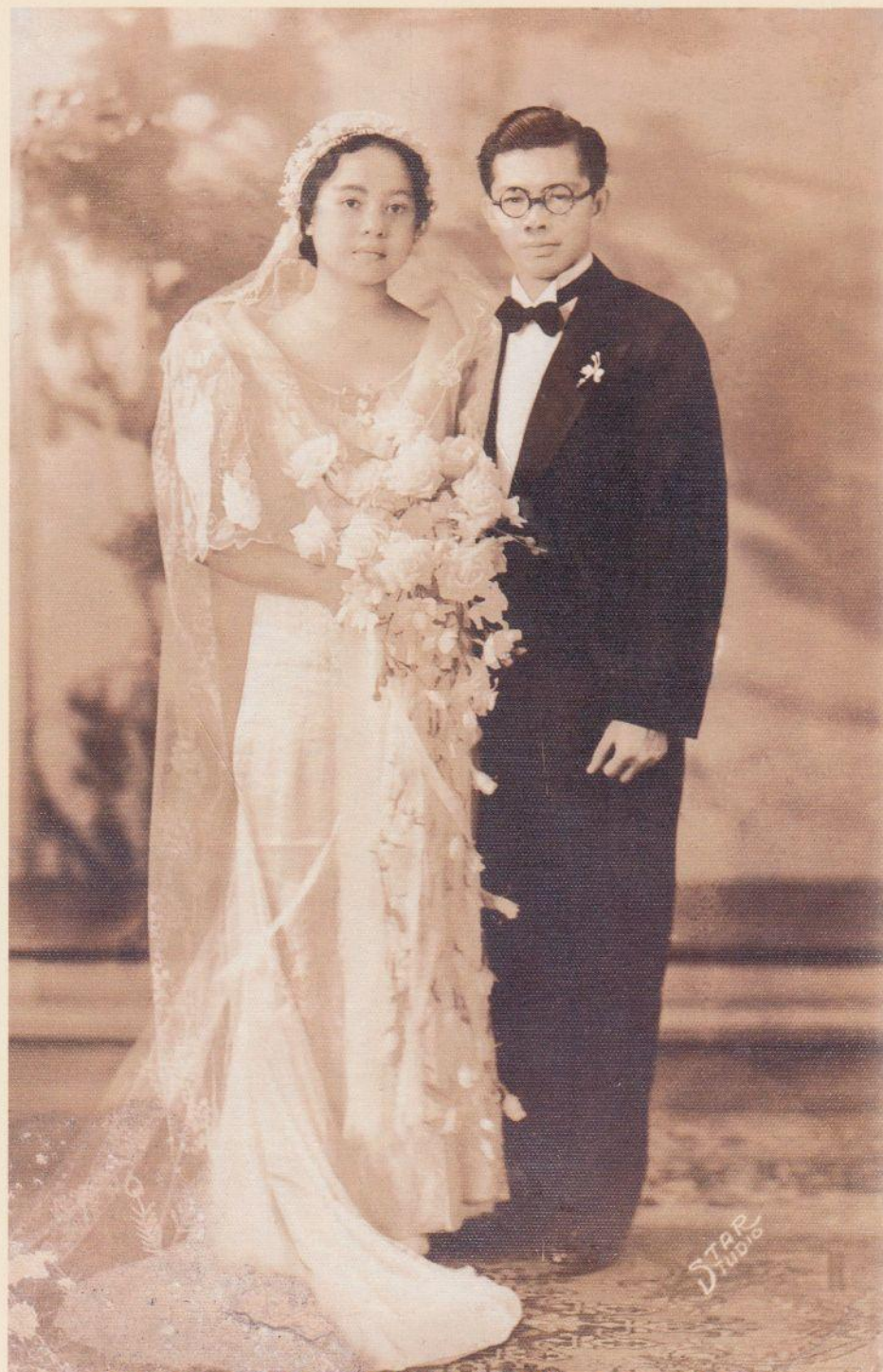
No one escapes the hands of tragedy. Whether she visits early or at the latter part, she makes her way into one's life. It was the tragic death of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's grandson Tomas Evangelista y Gumabon in the southern seas of the Philippines that brought his young widow, Corazon Ranara-Evangelista and their two children, Ambrosio and Zenaida Evangelista y Ranara, to Candaba and into the bosom of the Evangelista Clan.

Tomas Evangelista (b. December 21, 1902), a pharmacist by education and training, and an adventurer, had moved to beautiful Camiguin Island in the Bohol Sea, off the northern coast of Mindanao in the 1930s. In Camiguin, he founded the Laboratorio de Evangelista, a forerunner of modern day pharmaceutical companies. At the Laboratorio, Tomas developed, and produced various medications in tablet form, cures, tonics. The remedies he created proved so highly effective that within a short period the pharmacy's clientele grew to include customers from other islands stretching as far as Cebu, some 142 miles away.

A highly eligible bachelor, Tomas met and married Corazon Ranara y Baño (b. August 28, 1920) who came from a prominent local family. She was the daughter of Marcelino Ranara and Bernardina Baño. The Ranaras were one of the founders of the municipality of Mahinog in the province of Camiguin. On April 17, 1941, the couple were blessed with a son whom they named Ambrosio. That same year, Tomas purchased land in Midsayap, Cotabato. He was beginning to cement his place in the south just as his forefathers did north in Candaba, Pampanga. On June 24, 1943, a daughter, Zenaida, was born to the couple.

With a burgeoning enterprise and a growing family, Tomas had so much to look forward to. In April 1944, he took a trip to Balingoan, Misamis Oriental with his father-in-law and two brothers-in-law to deliver his pharmaceutical products. The party traveled by boat. On the way back to Camiguin Island, their boat got caught in the middle of a storm and capsized. Only one of Tomas' brothers-in-law survived when he miraculously was washed ashore. He was found by locals on another island and nursed back to health by nuns. According to the lone survivor's account, all four travelers initially survived the sinking of the vessel but with no rescue in sight three eventually drowned at sea. Tomas Evangelista's date of death is recorded as April 29, 1944. He was only 41 years old. In short order, Corazon Ranara-Evangelista became a widow at 23, with two small children to raise. Ambrosio was 2 years old and Zenaida, 10 months old. She had also lost her father and a brother.

It was Ambrosio who was first sent to Candaba to live with his Evangelista spinster aunts after the end of the Second World War. His little sister missed him so much that she called out his name looking for him everyday. Corazon finally relented. Mother and daughter traveled to Candaba and the family was finally reunited. Coming from a brood of 11 children born to Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista and Doña Juanaria Gumabon, Tomas had no shortage of siblings who could help raise his two children. He had four unmarried sisters,



Wedding Day. Tomas Evangelista and Corazon Ranara. Camiguin Island.
Photo Credit: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co, from the collection of his aunt
Zenaida Evangelista vda. de Sabino

Pequeños Frailes Evangelistas



two of whom - the beautiful Ester and strong-willed Pacifica - played a significant role in the upbringing of the children. Their nephew and niece most surely reminded them of their brother, and through his children their brother Tomas continued to live on.

Zenaida remembered growing up in the large house owned by her paternal grandparents Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista and Doña Juanaria Gumabon. It was a beautiful bahay na bato set on a large parcel of land easily covering three lots on Pescadores Street. According to Zenaida, Pescadores was renamed Evangelista Street because most of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's children built mansions on that street. It was a large two story house with both floors fully equipped with its own kitchen and living quarters. There were staircases located in the front and the back of the house which lead to the second floor. To a child, the stairs seemed so high and steep that Zenaida remembered often calling out for help to climb it. Their grandparents' house was tastefully decorated with antiques. Though the siblings never met their grandparents, Don Ambrocio and Doña Juanaria, there were two large portraits of them hanging in the Sala which their older cousins used to scare them. There was an orchard on one side of the property teeming with fruit trees they could pick from including chico, sinaguellas, macopa, santol, sampaloc, cacao, suha, caimito trees which delighted Tomas' children to no end. Some scenes from the 1961 movie *Noli Me Tangere*, which was filmed in Candaba, Pampanga, were filmed at Don Ambrocio's magnificent bahay na bato.

Zenaida recalled what fun it was to grow up with numerous cousins living nearby. There were weekly family get-togethers. At Christmastime, their aunts would take Zenaida



(Far left) Great-grandsons of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista dressed as Franciscan friars on the Feast of St. Anthony of Padua, June 13. Ambrosio Evangelista y Ranara (Back row, second from left), José Evangelista y Limjoco (Front row, 2nd from right), Cenen Evangelista y Limjoco (Front row, far right). Candaba, Pampanga. circa early 1950s.

(Left) Pacifica Evangelista y Gumabon (back row, second from left, wearing eyeglasses), the wise and strict steward of her brother's children with her charges Ambrosio Evangelista (back row, left) and Zenaida Evangelista y Ranara (second row, far right). Candaba, Pampanga. circa early 1950s.

Photo Credit: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co, from the collection of his parents Ambrosio and Elena Evangelista

and Ambrosio and walk over to the homes of relatives to greet the elders of the Evangelista Clan as a sign of respect. This happy season of Christmas and New Years were marked with reunions, dancing, and great merriment. During the rainy season, the Pinac de Candaba, now more famously known as the Candaba Swamp, would flood and the waters would get very deep. She and her cousins would take boat rides there where they snacked on hominy corn. Since they all possessed the Evangelista eyes or chinito eyes, locals who caught a glimpse of them while boating would point them out exclaiming, "There goes the Chinese!" Invariably, a member of the boating party would respond with an amusing parting shot.

The two aunts took prodigious care of their young charges. According to Zenaida, they were very strict and very proper ladies, well-mannered, and were quite overprotective. The children were not permitted to eat street food sold by vendors around Candaba. This decree proved challenging to Zenaida who often pined for the local delicacies particularly during the town fiestas. Her aunts would insist on eating home-cooked meals to ensure the quality of its ingredients and cleanliness. They tried to instill good values and proper conduct to their nephew and niece. Zenaida began piano lessons in her teenage years, in the tradition of many Evangelistas who came before her. Her favorite piece? Chopin's Polonaise in B-flat major. Her brother Ambrosio studied the violin. Zenaida was sent to study at the Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen in Barasoain, Malolos, Bulacan, a strict Roman Catholic private school run by the

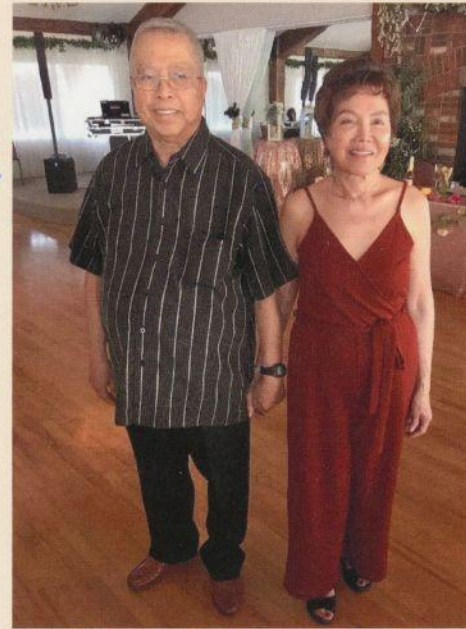
Augustinian Sisters of Our Lady of Consolation where many of her Evangelista cousins were also internas (student boarders). It was the first time Zenaida lived away from family since she arrived with her mother in Candaba when she was toddler. She was a student boarder at del Carmen for four years. To celebrate Zenaida's high school graduation in 1959, cousin Cenen Evangelista y Limjoco, a grandson of Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista (Don Ambrocio's brother), invited Zenaida to go out dancing along with their other cousins. Her aunts reluctantly gave permission, giving strict instructions that she could join her cousins "but don't dance."

In college, Zenaida decided to follow in the footsteps of the father she never knew and become a pharmacist. She enrolled at the College of Pharmacy at the University of Santo Tomas, Manila. She recalled that during her internship at a pharmacy in Manila, a pharmacist who realized she was an Evangelista from Candaba told her that he knew most of the palay harvested in Candaba was owned by the Evangelistas.

Zenaida's remembrances of growing up an Evangelista in Candaba are her recuerdos or souvenirs which she carries in heart. Though her grandparents home, and the town of Candaba itself were the scene of so many happy and important events in her young life, she knew from experiencing an early loss of a parent that those moments would not last. Her father's siblings, including her two Evangelista aunts who valiantly helped rear her and her brother Ambrosio, died one by one. Don Ambrocio's house was sold. Many in her generation - all professionals - moved away from Candaba and scattered all over the world.

Siblings Ambrosio and Zenaida Evangelista immigrated to the United States. Ambrosio, an electrical engineer, married Elena Co y Gallardo in Camiguin Island in 1973, before moving to California. They have two children: Alvin Clyde and Arlene Carol Evangelista y Co. Zenaida married Jesse Sabino y Ymson and bore two daughters: Evelyn Sabino-Azcueta and Emily Sabino-Mangoba y Evangelista. Zenaida studied Nursing and became a registered nurse. She was widowed in 1998. Their courageous mother Corazón Ranara-Evangelista joined her children in the United States. She died on February 23, 2011, in Los Angeles, California, in her 90th year. She had seen her children through the difficult times, and under her guidance they had weathered them all. She lived long enough to see Ambrosio and Zenaida reap the financial rewards of all their hard work. Brother and sister still own the Evangelista ancestral land in Candaba that they inherited from their father Tomas Evangelista's estate, one of the few remaining Evangelistas to do so.

From her residence in Henderson, Nevada, where she now lives, Zenaida reminisces on her loved ones who have gone on ahead of her from this life. She misses her dear husband and her mother. A few years ago, she was able to visit Camiguin Island where she was born, and Candaba where she grew up. Her father Tomas Evangelista's name comes up every now and then along with discussions on what could have been. Had Tomas survived that sea voyage almost 80 years ago, how large would the Evangelista pharmaceutical company be today? Her thoughts then turn to the present and the future, and what could be. It was this same sense of "what could be" that brought a forward-thinking pharmacist Tomas Evangelista to Camiguin Island all those years ago. She is, in the end, her father's daughter.



From Candaba to Southern California. Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's great-grandchildren, siblings Ambrosio Evangelista and Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino. 2022.



Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino with her beloved husband Jesse Sabino.
Photo Credit: Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino
Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



Clockwise: Ambrosio Evangelista, Alvin Clyde Evangelista, Marilen Francisco, Arlene Carol Evangelista, Elena Co-Evangelista. Southern California. 2021.



Kayla Mangoba with her grandmother Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino



Three generations of Evangelistas. From left: Emily Sabino-Mangoba, Kayla Mangoba, Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino, and Evelyn Sabino-Azcueta. Southern California. 2022.

Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo, Haciendero y Politico



The October 31, 1877 baptismal record of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista, Candaba Church.

Credit: Todd Lucero Sales, The Filipino Genealogy Project

Born on October 30, 1877, and baptized on October 31, 1877 with Don Antonio Reyes as his godfather, Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista was the seventh child of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista y Tecson and his second wife Doña Antonia Alonzo y de la Cruz. Like his father, Don Quintin was a hacendero who also participated in Candaba's political life serving as the town's Councillor, a seat he won in 1921. He served until around 1925-1926. He lived in a large bahay-na-bato on Taft Street, a short distance from Candaba Church, that featured a spiral staircase which led to an expansive basement that was filled with life size antique santos (statues of saints) which he had inherited from his father Capitan Tiago. The santos were so numerous that some were donated to the San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, and others were distributed among Don Quintin's brothers and sisters. He was married twice. First, to Maria de la Paz (Amalia) Alabado y Cunanan (1886-1971) with whom he had two children: Dominador (1905-1991) and Benjamin (1908-1972) Evangelista y Alabado. He later married Adelaida Sangalang y Alabado (1895-1950) on October 4, 1914, in Candaba, Pampanga. They produced 12 children: Julita (b. 1917, she married Atty. Leodegario Ignacio Magtibay), Virgilio (1920-1969), Adelaida Evangelista-Enriquez (1925-1981), Melania (1927-1990), Zoilo (1929-1977), Alfonso (1930-2013), Jesus (1933-2011), Lourdes (1935-2008), Oscar (1936-1980), Felicisimo, Rafael, and Perla Evangelista y Sangalang. Don Quintin and his wife Adelaida moved to Paco, Manila, in 1931. According to his death certificate, the family lived at 1035 F. Muñoz Street, Paco, an old district of Manila which was an affluent neighborhood during the American era. Philippine President Jose P. Laurel's residence was in Paco before World War II. There the Evangelistas operated a large concession stand at the Paco Public Market, located along the Estero de Paco which was a bustling center of commerce and culture during the American Colonial Period, where they sold produce from Don Quintin's farms in Salapungan, Candaba. Don Quintin passed away at home at 2:00 a.m. on January 7, 1947. He was 69 years old. No official cause of death was listed which could mean that he died of natural causes (old age) in his sleep. Adelaida Sangalang-Evangelista followed him on August 1, 1950.

According to Don Quintin's descendants, all his children - whether they were residing in Candaba or in Paco, Manila - were close to each other and visited one another. Vilda Evangelista-Javier, daughter of Don Quintin's son Virgilio Evangelista, remembered that when she was a child her father's half-brother Benjamin Evangelista was always a very thoughtful and generous uncle. Benjamin, who lived in Candaba, would bring a jeep filled with watermelons and honeydew during harvest time to their relatives in Manila. Vilda also recalled visiting her grandfather Don Quintin's bahay na bato in Candaba with her parents which she described as very grand. There Don Quintin's first wife Amalia, whom Virgilio addressed as "Ima," looked after him and his family. Ima Amalia was the perfect hostess, even ensuring that her stepson Virgilio always had his gatas ng kalabaw (carabao milk) whenever he was staying at the bahay na bato. As a little girl, Vilda remembered being fearful of the large antique santos in the basement of the mansion which seemed to be staring at her. One of the statues she saw depicted Our Lord Jesus Christ lying down in repose that was processed during Good Friday in Candaba. Amalia Alabado-Evangelista passed away on December 12, 1971, in Candaba.

Don Quintin's eldest son Dr. Dominador Evangelista y Alabado is Candaba's pride in the dental

Councillor of Candaba



Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista's signature

(Right) The 1921 Rosenstock's Manila City Directory. The Provincial Government section shows Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista as a Councillor for the Municipality of Candaba. Credit: Viray Family Archives

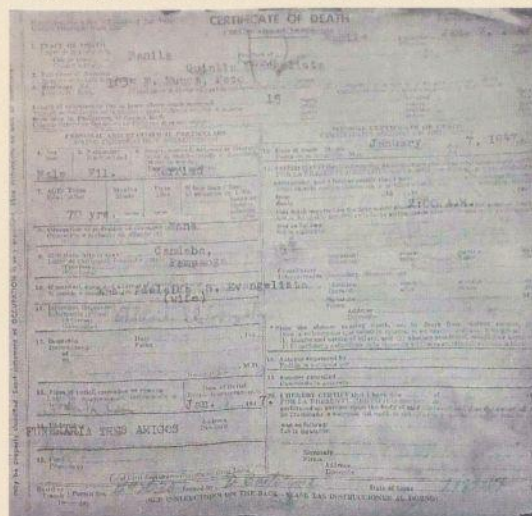
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

LIST OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, LIEUT. GOVERNORS, TREASURERS, THIRD MEMBERS, FISICALS AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MUNICIPALITY OF CANDABA		MUNICIPALITY OF MACANERE	
Enilio Reyes, President	Severo Biele, Treasurer	Francisco Ramos	Ricardo Miranda
Cesar Castro, Vice-President	Juan Ma. Arroyo, Secretary	Jose de Castro	Joaquin Sison
Pablo Reyes	Segundo Lapus	Liberto Banton, Vice-President	Fortunato Coto, Treasurer
Quintin Evangelista	Gustavo Castro		
Francis C. Reyes	Juan D. Osampo		
Gregorio Cabigting	Benito Pungco		
Ignacio Lapus	Marcelo Sangalang		

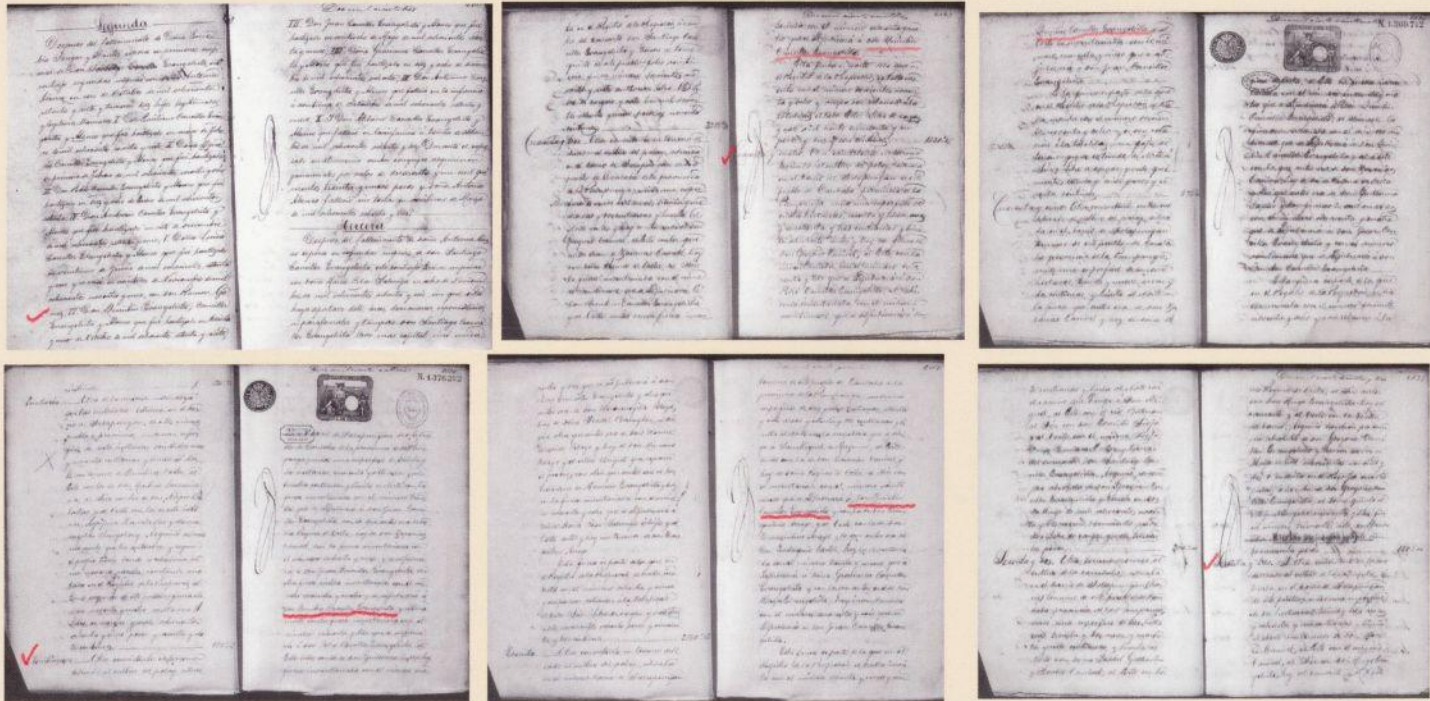
profession. He was one of the original members of the Pampanga Dental Association where he was elected as its first Sub-Secretary in 1931. A year earlier, he had married Luz Sofronia Evangelista y Castro, his first cousin, the beautiful daughter of Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista. They had five children: Ofelia, Efren, Antonio (Tony), Leticia, and Remedios. A businessman as well as a dentist, Dr. Dominador Evangelista died on October 29, 1991 in San Fernando, Pampanga. His younger brother Benjamin Evangelista y Alabado (b. February 3, 1908) served as Capitan del Barrio of Pescadores for nearly 20 years. He married Maria Salud Honsayco y Pelayo. They had five children: Ceferino (1930-2000), Diego (b. 1933), Conrado (1935-2007), Socrates (1937-2007), and Rickardo (b. 1939) Evangelista y Honsayco. Benjamin Evangelista passed away in 1972 in Candaba, Pampanga. Emerson Evangelista y Malang, son of Diego Evangelista, followed in his grandfather Benjamin Evangelista's political footsteps. Emerson won two Barangay Chairman elections in Pescadores, displaying the same leadership qualities of the great Capitan Tiago Evangelista, his great-great grandfather.

Julita Evangelista-Magtibay, Don Quintin's highly intelligent academic eldest daughter from his second marriage, was an English teacher at FEATI University in Santa Cruz, Manila. Her husband Atty. Leodegario Magtibay y Ignacio hailed from the Arce Ignacio Clan, one of the oldest political families in the province of Oriental Mindoro. They had two children: business and civic leader, and 1983 TOYM Awardee Engr. Arleo Quintin Magtibay y Evangelista, and Binibining Pilipinas 1967 Finalist Marie Mediatrix Magtibay y Evangelista. Engr. Arleo Magtibay married Sonia Rosales and their son Atty. Arleo Magtibay, Jr. is a Managing Partner at Magtibay Law, and is the Executive Director of the Philippine Dispute Resolution Center, Inc. (PDRCI). Over a century on from the time of his great-great grandfather Capitan Tiago, Atty. Arleo Magtibay, Jr. continues the Evangelista Clan's tradition of excellence beyond Candaba.



(Left) The death certificate of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista. His death certificate issued in the City of Manila states that the decedent, age 70 (Editor's note: actual age was 69), passed away on January 7, 1947, at 2:00 A.M., and was a resident of 1035 F. Muñoz Street, Paco, Manila, where he had resided for the last 15 years of his life. He was married to Adelaide Sangalang-Evangelista. He was buried on January 8, 1947, at Manila South Cemetery. Funeraria Tres Amigos were the undertakers. No cause of death was mentioned. It appears Don Quintin was not hospitalized prior to his death. Credit: Maria Fe E. Javier-Rivera, great-granddaughter of Don Quintin

Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista: Herencia de su padre Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista

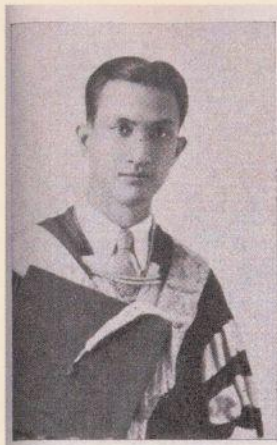


(Above) The final resting place of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista. Manila South Cemetery, Makati.
Photo Credit: Maria Fe E. Javier-Rivera, great-granddaughter of Don Quintin

Pages from the 1895 estate settlement of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista (Capitan Tiago), Gobernadorcillo and the richest man in Candaba. These are some of the properties his son Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista inherited from the estate. Top: (Left) The name of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista and the date of his baptism are mentioned together with all the names of his brothers and sisters as legal heirs to Don Santiago's fortune. Documents 2 and 3 (top center and top right): description of fincas rusticas asset no. 44 in Barrio Salapungan used for the cultivation of palay. Middle: (Left and center) Description of fincas rusticas asset no. 19 in Barrio Salapungan - over 32 hectares of land used for the cultivation of palay. (Right) Description of fincas rusticas asset no. 63 - fishponds in Barrio Salapungan used for raising canduli fish.

All Records: Viray Family Archives

HIJO MAYOR



DOMINADOR A. EVANGELISTA
Dental Surgeon

Mibait ya Candaba, Pampanga, Enero 8, 1905; peñgari, Quintin at Amalia Alabado; meki-asawa ya cang Luz Evangelista, 1930 nung nula mica aduang anac; cayanib ya qñg K. M., et qñg Sporting Club; megaral ya qñg Candaba Elementary School; Liceo de Manila at qñg Philippine Dental College nung nuya meyaring Dental Surgeon ket:ng 1929; causucan: Capiababatan at tetagan.

DOMINADOR A. EVANGELISTA

Dental Surgeon

Born in January 8, 1905 in Candaba, Pampanga to Quintin Evangelista and Amalia Alabado. He married Luz Evangelista in 1930 and they had two children. Member of Katipunan Mipanampun and the Sporting Club. He finished his elementary education at Candaba Elementary School; secondary education at Liceo de Manila and he obtained his dental degree at the Philippine Dental College in 1929.
Motto: Patience and Confidence.

Translated from the original Kapampangan text by historian Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo.

Source: Gutierrez, Faustino P.; Ninu't Ninu Qng Kapampangan, Mumunang Pangabulalag, 1934, Catimawan, Manila. Courtesy of: Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo



1931 Charter Members

(Above) The Pampanga Dental Association 1931 Charter members. Dr. Dominador Evangelista is seated second row, second from right.

Photo Credit: Pampanga Dental Association

Hijos y Hijas de Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista : Candabeños y Politicos



The Hon. Benjamin Evangelista,
Capitan del Barrio, Pescadores,
Candaba, 1946-1965

Photo Credit: Maria Evangelista y Dela Peña,
great-granddaughter

Proud Candabeños and sons of Capitan del
Barrio Benjamin Evangelista: (from left) eldest
son Ceferino, Diego, Conrado, Socrates, and
Rickardo Evangelista y Honsayco.

Photo Credit: Elercy Evangelista-Rances



(Far left) Capitan del Barrio Benjamin
Evangelista y Alabado (February 3, 1908 -
1972). Photo Credit: Silvino Evangelista,
grandson

(Left) Salud Honsayco-Evangelista
(February 7, 1907 - July 22, 1942), wife of
Capitan del Barrio Benjamin Evangelista



Catalina Pelayo-Evangelista (seated), widow of Ceferino
Evangelista y Honsayco with their children. From left:
Victoria, Heidi, Alma (Mrs. Robin Carreon of San
Fernando, Pampanga), Christy, Honorio, Alvin (married
to Dahlia Gallardo Reyes-Evangelista), Wilma (Mrs.
Bolet Canio of Paralaya, Candaba), and Wilfredo
Evangelista (married to Rosalina Canivel-Evangelista).

Rickardo Evangelista y Honsayco and his wife Avelina
(Belen) Espiritu-Evangelista (center) with their family.
From left: grandson Justin Evangelista, son Joseph
(Teptep) Evangelista, eldest son Joey Evangelista,
Armie Regala-Evangelista (wife of Joey), and Reine
Evangelista (daughter of Joey).

Photo Credit: Elercy Evangelista-Rances

Special thanks: Rodney Paulo Evangelista y Canivel,
son of Wilfredo Pelayo Evangelista, who represents the
9th generation of Evangelistas born and raised in
Candaba since the 1700s.

The children of Conrado H. Evangelista and Jessie
Rodriguez-Evangelista (inset). (From left) Jessica,
Silvino Vladimir, Raymond, Armand, Joseph, and
Maria Concepcion Evangelista.



The family of Socrates Evangelista y Honsayco. From left: Leslie Evangelista, Marites
Evangelista, Misty Evangelista, Yvette Evangelista (wife of Sonny) and daughter Belle
Evangelista (flower girl), Marilou Evangelista, Sahlee Evangelista, Leonila Quinto-
Evangelista (wife of Socrates H. Evangelista), bride Ma. Elizabeth Sena-Evangelista,
groom Abner Evangelista, Socrates Honsayco Evangelista, Sonny Evangelista, Arnold
Evangelista, Socrates Evangelista, Jr., and Aristotle Evangelista.

Photo Credit: Elercy Evangelista-Rances

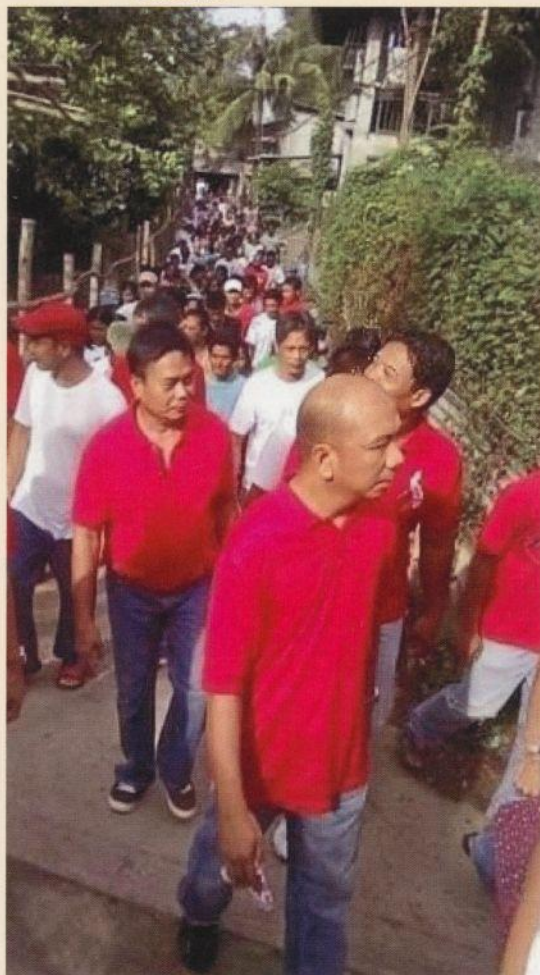


Seventh and Eighth generations of Evangelistas born and raised in Candaba since the time
of Don Marcos Evangelista in the 1700s: The family of Diego Evangelista y Honsayco,
son of Benjamin and Salud Evangelista. Standing from left: Eliezer Evangelista, Evaline
Evangelista (Mrs. Jeremias Esguerra), the Honorable Emerson Evangelista, Elinor
Evangelista (Mrs. Renato Guinto), and Erano Evangelista. Seated from left: Elercy
Evangelista (widow of Glen Rances, d. October 21, 2022), Evangelina Malang-Evangelista,
Diego Evangelista y Honsayco, Ernani Evangelista (Mrs. Enelito Junio), and Eireen
Evangelista (Mrs. Darius Hizon). Candaba, Pampanga. c. 2015.

Photo Credit: Elercy Evangelista-Rances, great-granddaughter of
Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista



The seal of Pescadores, Candaba.



Walking in the footsteps of his Evangelista ancestors. Emerson Evangelista on the campaign trail supported by his constituents, leading the way to victory. Pescadores, Candaba.

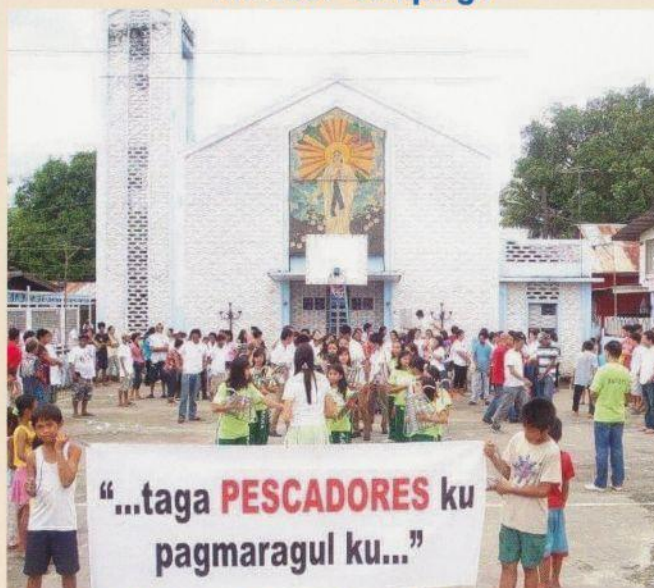
All Photos: Maria Evangelista y Dela Peña, daughter of Emerson Malang Evangelista

Hon. Emerson Evangelista y Malang: Proud Son of Candaba

Great-grandson of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista
Barangay Chairman, Pescadores
2007 - 2011 (Two Terms)

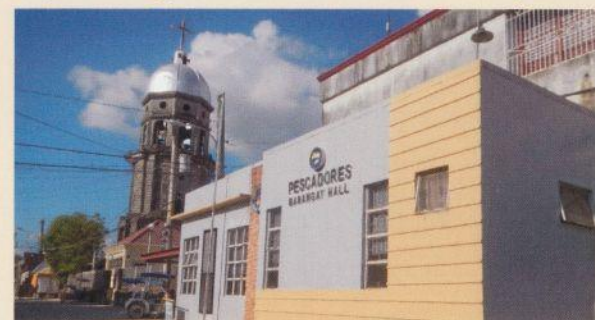


The 2007 Campaign



Candabeños holding up Emerson Evangelista's campaign banner. Pescadores, Candaba.

Born on February 15, 1967, to Diego Evangelista y Honsayco and Evangelina Malang-Evangelista, the Hon. Emerson Evangelista y Malang, represents the 8th generation of Evangelistas who have resided in Candaba since the 1700s, when the Evangelistas were part of the Principalia, or the noble ruling class. Emerson possesses an impressive political pedigree. He is the 6th generation Evangelista who has served in public office since the time of his great-great-grandfather Don Rosalino Canciller Evangelista whose two brothers Don Tranquilino Canciller Evangelista and Don Mauricio Canciller Evangelista were elected as Gobernadorcillo of Candaba in 1841 and 1856, respectively. His great-great-uncle Don Gregorio Canciller Evangelista served as Municipal Presidente in 1898, and his great-uncle Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista occupied the same seat in 1908. When Emerson Evangelista threw his hat into the political ring in 2007, he upheld the time-honored tradition of public service in the Evangelista Clan. Emerson ran for Barangay Chairman of Pescadores that year and won in the same district where his grandfather Benjamin Evangelista served as Capitan del Barrio for nearly 20 years. His granduncle José Castro Evangelista was elected Vice-Mayor of Candaba in the 1960s. His father's second cousin Dr. Rene Evangelista Castor was the Mayor of Candaba from 1966 to 1968. His great-grandfather Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista was elected Councillor of Candaba in the 1920s. Emerson Evangelista was elected twice as Barangay Chairman of Pescadores, ending his term as a beloved man of the people when he immigrated with his family to the United States. He made his mark in Pescadores, the bailiwick of the Evangelista Clan, just like his great-great grandfather Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, the great Capitan Tiago who was the Gobernadorcillo of Candaba, and the town's richest man in the 19th century. The Evangelista name and Candaba will always be intertwined.



A view of the Pescadores Barangay Hall on Encarnacion Street, Pescadores, Candaba, Pampanga. In the background is the San Andres Apostol Catholic Church (Candaba Church), the parish of the Evangelista Clan since the 1700s. Many of the Evangelistas' imposing ancestral houses or bahay-na-bato were built in this district surrounding the Candaba Church. Evangelista Street, named after the clan, runs perpendicular to Encarnacion Street. Its landmark is the belfry of the Candaba Church. On Evangelista Street once stood the bahay-na-bato of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, the great-great grandfather of Emerson Evangelista.



Wedding portrait of Jesus Evangelista y Sangalang (March 14, 1933 - April 22, 2011) and Peregrina Simondo-Evangelista (April 1, 1938 - December 4, 2001)

Credit: Brylle Adrian Joves y Evangelista (son of Rhodora), great-grandson of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista

(Top, right) Baptism of Remedios Evangelista y Simondo. 1968. Peregrina Simondo-Evangelista (back, second from right), Jesus Sangalang Evangelista (back, right), Alfonso Sangalang Evangelista (front, right), with the child's godparents.

Photo Credit: Ma. Fe E. Javier-Rivera

The family of Jesus Evangelista



(Below) The sons of Remedios Evangelista. (From left) Rigel Kent, Ralph Tyrone, Russell Allen, and Ralston John Espiritu y Evangelista.



(Above) Remedios Evangelista. Japan. 2019.

Hijos y Hijas de Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista: Manileños

(Left) One of a precious few photographs of Don Quintin's descendants who lived in Paco, Manila. A February 1985 fire engulfed six blocks of the Paco area which included the homes of some of Don Quintin's children, including his son Jesus Evangelista. The blaze was one of the worst in Manila's history. Jesus (far right) and Peregrina (far left) with their four daughters: eldest Rosalia Evangelista-Yamashita (November 25, 1960-October 7, 2007), Rosanna Evangelista-Nuevo (December 29, 1964-April 17, 2000), Remedios Evangelista-Espiritu (b. September 16, 1968), and their youngest daughter Rhodora Evangelista-Dimal (b. April 6, 1975). c. early 1970s. Photo Credit: Remedios Evangelista, granddaughter of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista. Restored by: Yukari E. Yamashita-Hashimoto



Don Quintin's half-Japanese great-grandchildren: (From left) Anthony Jake, Yukari (Mrs. Joe Hashimoto), and Naomi (Mrs. Kenji Yamashita) Yamashita y Evangelista. Children of Toshio Yamashita and Rosalia Evangelista-Yamashita.

Photo Credit: Yukari E. Yamashita-Hashimoto



First cousins Yukari (daughter of Rosalia Evangelista-Yamashita) and Harvey (son of Rhodora Evangelista-Dimal), great-grandchildren of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista.

Photo Credit: Remedios Evangelista, Yukari E. Yamashita-Hashimoto, and Brylle Adrian Evangelista Joves



Wedding portrait of Zoilo Evangelista y Sangalang (April 18, 1929 - May 4, 1977), and Rosario Duria y Alonzo (August 16, 1935 - March 25, 2019). Credit: Norma Evangelista

The family of Zoilo Evangelista



Clockwise: Nelson (b. 1969), Elena (b. 1967), Norma (b. 1965), Josephine (b. 1962), Zoilo, Jr., Maria Theresa (b. 1959), Rosalina (b. 1957), Rosario Duria-Evangelista, Estrelita, and Gloria Evangelista.

Photo Credit: Norma Evangelista



Alfonso Evangelista y Sangalang March 3, 1930 - August 17, 2013
A son of Don Quintin who grew up in Paco, Manila, he remained a bachelor. Photo Credit: Ma. Fe E. Javier-Rivera, great-granddaughter of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista



The youngest of Virgilio Sangalang Evangelista and Leonila Carreon-Evangelista's six children. Vilda Evangelista y Carreon (Mrs. Pedro de Guzman Javier) before a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 2019. Virgilio and Leonila Evangelista's other children are (from top) Virginia (1946-2020), Virgilio, Jr. (1948-2018), Victor (1951-1991), and Violeta Evangelista y Carreon. Not in photo is son Rodolfo (1943-1962). Photo Credit: Ma. Fe E. Javier-Rivera

Hijos y Hijas de Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista: Familia de Julita Evangelista-Magtibay

Hija Mayor

Julita Evangelista-Magtibay

Born in 1917 in Candaba, Pampanga, Julita Evangelista was the eldest child of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista and his second wife Adelaida Sangalang-Evangelista. An academic, she taught English at FEATI University in Santa Cruz, Manila. She married Atty. Leodegario Magtibay on February 16, 1946, in Manila. Atty. Magtibay came from another political clan, the Arce Ignacio family of Oriental Mindoro. The couple had two children: Engr. Arleo Quintin Magtibay y Evangelista (1946-1999), and Maria Mediatrix Magtibay y Evangelista. A wise and learned woman, Julita Evangelista-Magtibay valued strong family ties.

All Photos: Atty. Arleo R. Magtibay, Jr.



Julita Evangelista y Sangalang



Atty. Leodegario Magtibay y Ignacio



Unica hija. The elegant Maria Mediatrix Magtibay y Evangelista, granddaughter of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista, in Filipiniana attire. She is wearing a tamburin necklace, criolla earrings, and a payneta in her hair.



The wedding of Engr. Arleo Evangelista Magtibay and Sonia Rosales-Magtibay. From left Eulalia C. Rosales, Julita Evangelista-Magtibay, and bride and groom, Atty. Leodegario Ignacio Magtibay, and Jaime Roco, the bride's uncle. Ermita Church. April 8, 1972.



The two Lolos: Eulalia C. Rosales holding granddaughter Sarah Magtibay, and Julita Evangelista-Magtibay holding grandson Arleo Magtibay, Jr. Christmas 1979.



The baptism of Arleo Magtibay, Jr. with his parents and grandparents.

Engr. Arleo E. Magtibay's graduation from the Ateneo de Manila University where he received his Master in Business Administration (MBA). With him are (from left) his mother Julita Evangelista-Magtibay, son Arleo Rosales Magtibay, Jr., wife Sonia Rosales-Magtibay, and mother-in-law Eulalia C. Rosales. 1982.



Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) awardee Engr. Arleo Evangelista Magtibay with his wife Sonia Rosales-Magtibay, and two older children Sarah and Arleo Magtibay, Jr. As with many important passages in his life, his mother Julita Evangelista-Magtibay was present. Jaycees International Philippines Testimonial Dinner. 1983.



With the two women in his life, his wife Sonia Rosales-Magtibay (left photo), and their debutante daughter Sarah Magtibay y Rosales (right photo). Father-daughter dance. 1997.



The best of times. Engr. Arleo Evangelista Magtibay and Sonia Rosales-Magtibay celebrate the 18th birthday of their only daughter Sarah Magtibay y Rosales. Engr. Magtibay flanked by his two sons Paul (left) and Arleo, Jr. 1997.

Engr. Arleo Quintin Magtibay y Evangelista: A Man for All Seasons



(Left) Teenager Arleo Quintin Evangelista Magtibay. (Center) His De La Salle High School graduation photo. Batch 1962. He was active with the Chess Club and the Track & Field varsity team.

(Right) The student/leader/orator/debater of the University of the Philippines - UP Corps of Cadets

He was a product of two political clans - the Evangelistas, a Principalia Family from Candaba, Pampanga, and the Arce Ignacios from Calapan, Oriental Mindoro. His great-grandfather Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, the great Capitan Tiago, was the Gobernadorcillo and the richest man in Candaba. Lesser men would have buckled under the weight of such a legacy placed on his shoulders. Arleo Evangelista Magtibay - engineer, real estate developer, TOYM awardee, president of various civic and business associations - was the embodiment of his heritage. The only son of Atty. Leodegario Ignacio Magtibay and Julita Evangelista-Magtibay, Arleo was born to lead. In 1966, barely out of his teens he was the founder and Lord Guardian of the University of the Philippines' Gamma Sigma Pi Fraternity, the university where he earned his Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in 1969. A year earlier, he was elected President of the U.P. Association of Civil Engineers.

A man of varied interests who was well-liked and respected with a strong ability to adapt to the circumstances, Engr. Magtibay strove for excellence in whatever he did. He gained early success in his professional career, becoming one of the youngest construction industry captains when he became General Manager of Concrete Aggregates Corporation before the age of 30. He was the Vice-President/Director of the Metro Manila Builders Association (1982-1983), the Charter President of the Rotary Club of Pasig-East (1988-1989), President of the Philippine Chapter - American Concrete Institute (1989), Chapter Commander U.P. Vanguard, Inc. - Pasig Chapter (1989), Director/Secretary of the Philippine Contractors Association (1978-1979, 1989-1990), President - University of the Philippines Alumni Engineers, Inc. (1991), Director/Secretary U.P. National Engineering Center (1991), Chairman, National Convention, Philippine Contractors Association (1995). In 1987, his love for his father's province of Mindoro led Engr. Magtibay to found the Mindoro Alliance for Rural and Urban Development, Inc., serving as its President. A true patriot, he also held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Philippine Army (Res), AFP Corps of Engineers.

An avid golfer, Engr. Magtibay was the President of the Philippine Contractors Association (PCA) Golf Club (1992), and the Secretary-General of the Junior Golf Association of the Philippines (1995), encouraging his sons Arleo, Jr. and Paul to love the sport as he did. Even



Engr. Arleo Quintin Evangelista Magtibay
October 12, 1946 - July 26, 1999
Patriot, Captain of Industry,
1983 TOYM Awardee

Grandson of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista



though he was a very busy businessman as Chairman and President of several corporations including CAPE Incorporated, Hi-Con Builders and Development Corporation, Aggregates Construction and Realty Development Corporation, and Fastract Systems Inc. - Engr. Magtibay found time to be present and influence his children's education as President of their school's PTA.

Generational memories fade for most but not for men like Capitan Tiago and Engr. Magtibay for their high accomplishments and their endless possibilities. They were two men who seemed to be in a hurry. Just like his great-grandfather, Arleo Evangelista Magtibay possessed so many gifts except the gift of years. In 1998 he was diagnosed with multiple myeloma, and passed away from cardiac arrest on July 26, 1999. He was only 52 years old. To his family, friends, and admirers, Engr. Arleo Evangelista Magtibay was a man for all seasons. - Anna Viray-Cruz



On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the passing of Engr. Arleo Evangelista Magtibay in 2024, Hon. Rodolfo G. Valencia, former Congressman (1987-1992, 2004-2013) and Governor (1992-2001) of Oriental Mindoro, a real estate magnate popularly known as RGV, reflects on the life of his colleague and fellow TOYM awardee (1983) whom above everything else he was proud to call his friend.



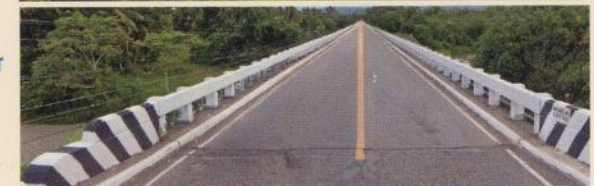
1983 TOYM awardees (left and inset) Hon. Rodolfo G. Valencia (for Human Settlements), Fulvio Magpayo, and Arleo Evangelista Magtibay (Engineering).

Arleo was one of the most competent in the field of Engineering. In fact, he was a TOYM - Ten Outstanding Young Men - awardee. He assisted Mindoro during the typhoon and earthquake disasters in 1993-1994. As Governor of Oriental Mindoro, I got him to build the biggest bridge in Victoria, Oriental Mindoro to replace the original bridge which was destroyed during the disaster. And he was able to finish it on time and up to today the bridge is being used by the whole province. He was very competent, and a man of integrity. In fact, I got him to be the Interim General Manager of ORMECO - Oriental Mindoro Electric Cooperative - and he was able to reorganize it. At that time, ORMECO was considered and known as very organized and clean, no corruption. But he ran for Congress (1998) and unfortunately he didn't win. He's a very good person and a good friend. - Hon. Rodolfo G. Valencia.

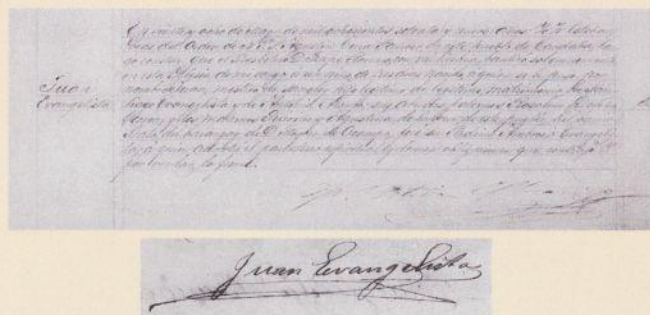
Published by Special Arrangement with: Joanna Marie P. Valencia



Hon. Rodolfo G. Valencia
with his daughter
Joanna Marie P. Valencia



A solid legacy. Two views of the San Isidro Bridge built by Engr. Arleo Evangelista Magtibay in 1996 still stands today. Victoria, Oriental Mindoro.



(Above) The May 28, 1879, baptismal record of Don Juan Canciller Evangelista. Credit: Todd Lucero Sales, The Filipino Genealogy Project. The signature of Don Juan Canciller Evangelista. Credit: Viray Family Archives

Don Juan Canciller Evangelista was born on May 25, 1879, and baptized on May 28, 1879. His godfather was his uncle Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista. Well-educated, Don Juan was sent to Manila for his studies. Among the prestigious schools he attended was the Benedicto Luna Institute, a primary and secondary private school founded by philosopher Benedicto Luna (1838-1899) in Santa Cruz, Manila. Don Juan grew up to become a hacendero, and an enterprising businessman who was a very popular godfather in Candaba. Among his godchildren were Amado Limjoco y Evagelista, the son of his first cousin Emerenciana Gallardo Evangelista-Limjoco, and violinist Joaquin Gathbonton Evangelista, the son of his first cousin Nicolas Evangelista. Don Juan was married to Milagros Reyes y Soriano with whom he had two sons who survived to adulthood: Ernesto (b. 1906) and Gregorio (1912-1950). They lived in a beautiful Bahay na Bato along Encarnacion Street, right by the Candaba Church. An entry in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Philippines' Bureau of Public Works stated that he owned an Overland motor car, Registry No. H-121, which he operated for hire. He was a member of the nationalist Katipunan Mipanampun (Self-Help Society) which encouraged support of local cottage industries and the wearing of native dress like the barong tagalog, peace and order, and pushed back against radical labor ideas. Don Juan later married Maria Carmen Arroyo y Sadie on October 21, 1921. They had no children. Don Juan died on February 7, 1952 in Candaba, Pampanga at the age of 72.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

[Case No. 291. G. L. R. O. Record No. 1024.]

To the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands and the Director of Lands, both in Manila, P. I., the Municipal Council of Candaba, Milagros de los Reyes, Emiliano Evangelista, Graciana Evangelista, Jose Arroyo, Pablo Reyes, Quintin Evangelista, Tomas Canibeli, Valeriano Joaquin, Cornelia Genuino and Petra Carlos, these eleven in Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Juan Evangelista, of Candaba, Pampanga, P. I., represented by the attorney Teodoro Carpio, of San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I., to register and confirm his title in the following manner:

Four parcels of land, with such buildings and improvements as may exist thereon, situated in the Barrio of Salapangan, Municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga, P. I., more particularly described and described on the plan and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case.

The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows: Parcel 1 (lot No. 1, plan P-12118).—Point "1" of which is N. 60° 31' E., 1,176.68 m. from Bell Tower of Candaba Church. On the NE. by property of Tomas Canibeli; on the SE. by the Barrio Road and lot No. 2; on the SW. by properties of the Municipality of Candaba (escuela del barrio) and Emiliano Evangelista; and on the NW. by Sapang Salapangan, property of Cornelia Genuino and Petra Carlos. Area 42,511 square meters.

Parcel 2 (lot No. 2, plan P-12118).—Point "1" of which is N. 78° 29' E., 12,091.17 m. from Bell Tower of Candaba Church. On the NE. by property of Tomas Canibeli and Quintin Evangelista; on the SE. by properties of Quintin Evangelista and Pablo Reyes; on the SW. by properties of Pablo Reyes, Jose Arroyo, Graciana Evangelista and Cornelia Genuino; and on the NW. by Barrio Road and lot No. 1. Area 288,269 square meters.

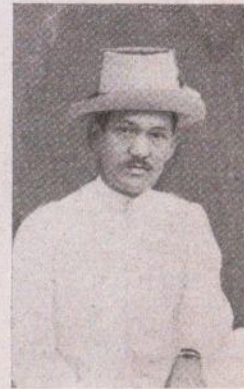
Parcel 3 (lot No. 3, plan P-12118).—Point "1" of which is N. 60° 31' E., 12,553.43 m. from Bell Tower of Candaba Church. On the NE. by property of Quintin Evangelista; on the SE. by Barrio Road; on the SW. by property of

Parcel 4 (lot No. 4, plan P-12118).—Point "1" of which is N. 60° 31' E., 12,553.43 m. from Bell Tower of Candaba Church. On the NE. by property of Quintin Evangelista; on the SE. by Barrio Road; on the SW. by property of

Don Juan Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo

JUAN EVANGELISTA Agricultor

Mibait ya Candaba, Pamp., 1879; pegari, Santiago at Antonia Alonzo; meki-asawa ya cang Milagros Reyes, Abril 4, 1904 nung nula mica aduang anac; cadua cang Carmen Arroyo, Oct. 2, 1921; megaral ya cang Don Feliciano qng edad nang 6 banua; cang Venedicto Luna qng edad nang 9 banua; cang Don Enrique qng edad nang 11 banua at qng San Juan de Letran qng edad nang 15 banua—1905; cayanib ya qng K. M.; megaral yang Medicina qng Universidad de Sto. Tomas, 1901-03; di-kilan na ing agricultura, 1905; causan: Ngening paaun a iti cailangan ing diki-lan da ing agricultura ding cayanacan.



(Above) Known in the field of Agriculture, Don Juan Canciller Evangelista was featured in the limited edition book, "Ninu't Ning Qng Capampangan, Bilungan Dang Bie ding Anac nang Carangalan Ning Lalawigan Capampangan" (Who's Who in Pampanga, A Compendium of the Lives of the Honorable Children of the Pampanga Province), by Faustino Gutierrez, Catimawan Press. 1934. Source: Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo

Born in Candaba, Pampanga in 1879; his parents are Santiago Evangelista and Antonia Alonzo. He married first to Milagros Reyes on April 4, 1904 and they had two children. He later married Carmen Arroyo on October 2, 1921. He studied under a certain teacher named Don Feliciano at the age of six; under Benedicto Luna at the age of nine; with Don Enrique at age 11 and lastly at San Juan de Letran at the age of 15. He became a member of the Katipunan Mipanampun in 1905; studied Medicine at University of Santo Tomas, 1901-1903; ventured into agriculture, 1905. Motto: In this period, the youth must explore and learn agriculture.

Translated from the original Kapampangan text by historian Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo.

Tomas Canibeli; and on the NW. by Sapang Salapangan and property of Valeriano Joaquin. Area 22,509 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the Municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, P. I., on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1919, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bartolome Revilla, judge of said court, this 21st day of May, in the year 1919.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAYAS,
(28, 29.) Chief of the General Land Registration Office.

(Left and above) The Philippine Government's Official Gazette, January 1, 1919. Don Juan Canciller Evangelista applied to register and confirm his title to four properties totalling 447,511 square meters (4,816,968 square feet or 111 acres). These represent some of the properties he inherited from his father Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista.

Familia Reyes de Paralaya, Arayat, Pampanga

August 20, 2006 at 2:30 am (Pampanga Traditions, Random memories, Reyes de Arayat, The Pampanguenos)

The Reyes family of Arayat was originally from nearby Candaba, Pampanga.

Lino Cardenas y Reyes was a peninsular Spaniard who married Raymunda Soriano, daughter of a wealthy Malabon family. The couple transferred to Arayat, Pampanga. They had 5 children: Bonifacia (Pacia), Milagros (Milagring), Jose (Pepe), Eriberto (Belto), and Ponciano (Ponceng).

Incung Lino (Lino Cardenas y Reyes) was a talented businessman. He engaged in agriculture and acquired tracts of land in the towns of Arayat, Candaba, Santa Ana, and Magalang. The entire barrios of San Nicolas and Candating in Arayat were among them.

The Reyes y Soriano children grew up in affluence. In true feudal fashion, they were unkind to the servants. Ponciano was known to strike with bamboo slats the hands of a servant whose fingers so much touched the surface of the plate he was serving.

The Reyes y Soriano house was appropriately furnished with elegant hardwood furniture: round tables, caned settees, a segmented dining table, sideboards and tall cabinets. It also had French crystal lamps and gasoliers.

Incung Lino died on _____, 1895.

Bonifacia first married _____ y _____. She was widowed. She then married Salvador Alcalá y _____. Milagros married Juan Evangelista y Alonso. Jose married Ursula Linares y Reyes. Eriberto (Incung Belto) married Maria Pangan y Dizon (Impung Bang). Ponciano married Julia del Rosario y _____.

As was popular with the gentry of those days, Impung Munda (Raymunda Soriano viuda de Lino Reyes) and her children, especially the sons, were also given to gambling. As time went by, their property titles found their way to the "monte" and "panguingue" tables. Thus began the road to penury.

(Above) Don Juan Canciller Evangelista married Milagros Reyes, who belonged to another prominent Candaba family. She was the daughter of Don Lino Cardenas y Reyes. Don Juan was mentioned in the writings of Augusto "Toto" Gonzalez III, Don Lino's great-great grandson. A Filipino social historian and writer, Toto Gonzalez provides an insight into the life of a Principalia family in the 19th century. Source: Remembrances of Things Awry



A niche at Candaba Church: The final resting place of Don Juan Canciller Evangelista and his two sons Ernesto and Gregorio Evangelista. Other Evangelistas are interred along this wall of niches including Pacifica Evangelista y Gumabon, Feliciano Evangelista and his wife Oceania Gathbonton-Evangelista. Photo Credit: San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, Candaba.



The 1876 and 1880 baptismal records of Doña Luisa and Doña Graciana, respectively.
Credit: Todd Lucero Sales, The Filipino Genealogy Project and The Viray Family Archives

Doña Luisa y Doña Graciana Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo

Luisa Evangelista

Graciana Evangelista

(Left) The signatures of Doña Luisa and Doña Graciana Canciller Evangelista, respectively.

Credit: Viray Family Archives

Doña Luisa Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo was the sixth child of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Antonia Alonzo. She was born on June 18, 1876, and baptized on June 21, 1876 at the Candaba Church, with Felipa Honsayco standing as her godmother. An older brother, Don Antonino Canciller Evangelista, who was born in September 1874 died at age five on September 21, 1879. Known as Isang, Doña Luisa was married to Ramon Gomez, and they had at least one child, Ernesto M. Gomez who was born on June 30, 1902, and died in Santa Clara, California on April 28, 1984.

Born on December 17, 1880, and baptized the following day at Candaba Church, Doña Graciana Canciller Evangelista was the youngest child of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Antonia Alonzo who survived to adulthood. She was only two years old when their mother Doña Antonia died at only age 35. Upon Don Santiago's death in 1895, her eldest brother Don Emiliano became her legal guardian. Doña Graciana married Bartolome Kabigting (b. 1883), and bore him eight children: Abelardo (1903-1945) who married Beatriz Castor Reyes in 1925, Fidel (1905-1974) who married his second cousin Hilaria Evangelista Limjoco in 1925, Blanca (1907-1965), Gertrudes (1907-1992) who married Mariano Gulapa Gatbonton in 1934, Andres (b. 1911, he married Coleta Pelayo Lopez in 1937), Ruben (1913-1993) who married Marina Reyes, Augusto who married Aurora Mallari, and Jesus Kabigting y Evangelista. Hilaria Evangelista Limjoco, the wife of Fidel Evangelista Kabigting, was the daughter of Teodoro Limjoco and Emerenciana Gallardo Evangelista, the daughter of Don Ambrosio Canciller Evangelista, the older brother of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista.

Doña Maria Rosario Canciller Evangelista y Salunga

(Right) The 1887 baptismal record of Doña Maria Rosario

(Far right) 1900 United States Census - Military and Naval Population, Lolomboy Convent, Bocaue, Bulacan. Corporal Martin Olson's name is second from the bottom.

Credit: Viray Family Archives



NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	RELIGION	EDUCATION	INDUSTRY	PROPERTY	OTHER
Martin Olson	17	M	White	Catholic	High School	Farmer	None	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Doña Maria Rosario (Sariong) Canciller Evangelista y Salunga was the child of Don Santiago and Doña Pilar Evangelista who never moved away from Candaba. Born on September 30, 1887, she was their eldest daughter. She was baptized at the Candaba Church on October 5, 1887 with Bonifacia Salarion as her godmother. Doña Rosario suffered a very traumatic experience early in life when her father died suddenly of a stroke. She was only 7 years old. Among her full siblings, she would have been the one to have the most memories of him and therefore would have been the one to have missed him the most. Doña Rosario had a very strict upbringing. She and her siblings were known for their impeccable manners and refined taste. She was very musical having received a music education: piano and voice lessons, which was expected of a girl from the upper class. She was widely known as an exceptional pianist with a beautiful singing voice. At the age of 14, Doña Rosario married an American officer named Martin Olson (September 17, 1877-December 17, 1952). Born in Norway, his family immigrated to the United States in 1883, settling in Wisconsin. In the 1900 U.S. Armed Forces census, Olson's rank was Corporal. He was listed as stationed at Lolomboy Convent, Bulacan, A Company 3rd Infantry. According to Herrinshaw's Blue Book of Biography: Prominent Americans of 1915, Olson served in the Spanish-American War in 1898. He served throughout the entire Philippine insurrection in the third regiment, United States infantry, participating in 34 engagements, and was twice wounded. In 1912, he was promoted to Major of the Philippine Constabulary and Senior Inspector Commanding Forces in the province of Rizal.

On January 17, 1904, Doña Rosario gave birth to their son named Santiago Olson y Evangelista in honor of her late father. He was baptized in San Fernando, Pampanga on February 11, 1904. Isidoro Santos, her mother Doña Pilar's new husband, and Julia Paras, the sister of Isidoro Santos' son-in-law Tomas Paras, stood as godparents. Little Santiago died in infancy. As Doña Rosario's husband, Olson was mentioned as Tomas Olson in the 1907 lawsuit filed by his mother-in-law Doña Pilar against her 8 stepchildren. On June 8, 1908, Doña Rosario gave birth to a daughter named Elaine (Liling) Olson y Evangelista before she separated from Martin Olson. Doña Rosario had two more sons: Ramon (1911-1925) and Alberto Ramon (1915-1976) Evangelista.

Daughter Elaine Evangelista Olson married Guillermo Aragon on April 6, 1923 in Manila. They had four children: Marita (1923-2007), Nicanor (1929-2014), Edgardo (b. 1928), and Erlinda (b. 1934) Aragon y Olson. Elaine later married Charles Pugh. She passed away on October 30, 2002, in Los Angeles, California, at the age of 93. Doña Rosario's son Ramon Evangelista died in 1925 from Tuberculosis. Doña Rosario also contracted Tuberculosis and died in 1935. She was buried at the Candaba Church cemetery. A year later, her son Alberto Ramon (Berting) Evangelista married his niece Elena (Nene) Arroyo y Evangelista, the daughter of his first cousin Adela Evangelista-Arroyo. An avid motorcyclist, restaurateur Berting Evangelista died in a motorcycle accident in 1976, age 61. His wife Elena died in 2002 at the age of 87. Their eldest son is General Amaury Evangelista y Arroyo, the esteemed Dean at the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) who is highly regarded with great affection in the Evangelista Clan. Doña Rosario's grandson Nicanor who was also known as Nicasio or Nick Olson Aragon was a radio and television production manager in Manila.



Doña Rosario's grandchild Marita Olson Aragon, c. 1960s. Marita never married.
Photo Credit: Evangelista-Jacinto Family

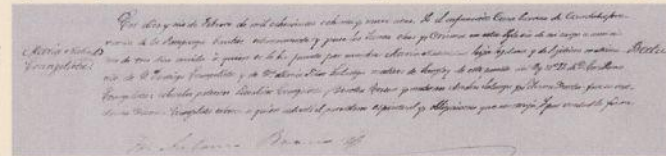


(From left) Doña Rosario's half-sister Francisca (Paquita) Hannay-Samson with her daughter Lorna Samson y Hannay, and her niece and companion Marita Aragon. c. 1956. Photo Credit: the collection of Wilfredo and Myrna Viray

Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga

by Anna Viray-Cruz, with Milagros G. Santos, Allen de Lara Barcelon, Aaron de Lara Barcelon, Josephine Ma. Lourdes (Malou) Viray, David Santos Liboon, Wilfredo (Wally) Mansor Viray, PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD, Dr. Maria Rosa (Sasie) Santos, José Niccolo (Nikko) Pinto Mansor, Marie Nicole (Niki) Santos Almario. Special Guest: Sherwin Deocareza Asaula

The baptismal record of Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga. Candaba Church, 1889.
Credit: Viray Family Archives



Like most women of her day, the life of Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga was defined by her marriage. Born on February 13, 1889, she was the second child of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Maria Pilar Salunga. Because of the high infant mortality rate during those times, she was baptized three days later by Augustinian Fr. Antonio Bravo, OSA, on February 16, 1889 at the San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, Candaba. It was Fr. Antonio who had the church's tower erected in 1881, with the four Hilario Sunico bells installed between 1881 and 1890.

Doña Natividad grew up in a very strict household and led a very sheltered life. By all accounts, the beautiful girl led a very privileged life in Candaba, where she would be seen riding in her mother's grand horse-drawn carriage. She was a classically trained pianist like her older sister Doña Rosario. She went to church on Sundays with her mother, and was always chaperoned wherever she went in Candaba. She wore very fine Filipiniana clothes called traje de mestiza. As she reached her teenage years, she donned the terno, which in Spanish refers to a matching set of clothes made of the same fabric. She was always formally attired wearing the terno up to the time of her death in 1934. No one could have ever guessed that an aristocrat like her would ever walk away from the security, social standing, and other privileges that the Evangelista Clan were enjoying in Candaba. But she did.

At the age of 14, Doña Natividad met Dr. Gualberto Santos y Zuñiga, during the annual town fiesta in Candaba on November 30, 1903. A young doctor who graduated from the University of Santo Tomas (UST) School of Medicine, he was twelve years older than her. He was a surgeon who later on also practiced Dentistry. A Chinese mestizo who was born on July 11, 1876, in Polo, Bulacan, he was the son of Don Teodulo Santos and Doña Francisca Zuñiga y Roqueza. Dr. Gualberto Santos was a first cousin of Dr. Pio Valenzuela (their mothers were half sisters), one of the heroes of the Philippine Revolution against Spain. In 1960, Polo was renamed Valenzuela in honor of Dr. Pio Valenzuela. Doña Natividad and Dr. Santos may have first met at the home of her half-brother Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista and his wife Doña Mercedes Castro during the fiesta. The two may have been introduced either by the hosts or by Dr. Pio Valenzuela himself since his wife, Marciana Castro y Constantino, was the sister-in-law of Don Pedro.

Doña Natividad and Dr. Gualberto Santos formed an attachment in a short time. Fearing Doña Natividad's overly protective mother, they eloped in early 1904, not long after they met, and together they fled south to Bulacan, Sorsogon where they settled and raised a family. According to their daughter Placer (Lola Baba) Santos y Evangelista, her father altered his name after her parents' elopement to try and thwart Doña Pilar's efforts of finding them. His middle name Zuñiga was changed to Suniga. By the time Doña Pilar caught up with them, they were married with two children: Placer (Lola Baba) born on September 25, 1906, and Josefina (Lola Pining), born on September 27, 1908. They had four other children who survived to adulthood: Amado (Lolo Amading, born 1909), Cesar (Lolo Sonny or Papaani) born on March 4, 1910, Adelaida Leticia (Lola Dely) born on February 11, 1911, and Leticia (Lola Nene), born on March 28, 1926. They had two daughters who died in infancy: Maria, the eldest who was born on September 27, 1905, and Paz who was born on February 20, 1913.

It was here in Bulacan that the couple built their bahay na bato. They lived in a mansion which was described by Dr. Santos' nephew, Filipino surveyor Don Timoteo Certeza in his autobiography, "Certeza: The Odyssey of a Filipino Surveyor," as "a big two story semi-concrete structure (Bahay na Bato) with a balcony and a ballroom that could hold a hundred people." There was a piano in the spacious living room ("sala") where Doña Natividad and her guests would play classical music and sing. Don Timoteo Certeza, the son of Dr. Santos' first cousin Valentina de los Santos-Certeza, established the oldest and premier surveying company in the Philippines. In 1924, Don Timoteo, whom his niece Angela Myrna Mansor viuda de Viray de Puyat called Tio Moteo (pronounced Cho Mocho) met and courted his future wife Concepcion in the Santos house. Don Timoteo never forgot that great favor. Even in his old age, Don Timoteo sent his cousins Placer, Josefina, Leticia, Adelaida, and Adelaida's daughter Angela Myrna Christmas cards every year.

Dr. Santos established his medical practice in Bulacan and became one of the leading physicians in Sorsogon. He was a surgeon, and was also on the Faculty of UST's prestigious School of Medicine around the time his brother-in-law, Don José Canciller Evangelista, was a student there. He also owned a pharmacy in Bulacan. The couple became one of the most prominent personages in Sorsogon. They were one of the first families to own a Cadillac in the Philippines. They had extensive land holdings. Some of these properties in Bulacan are still in Evangelista-Santos descendants' possession today. Dr. Santos also purchased former friar lands from the U.S. Government. United States Congress 1910 records mentioned him as one of the few Filipinos who purchased over 16 hectares of the former Malinta Friar Estate. He bought 2 parcels - 18 hectares of land for PHP2,327.16, a portion of the Malinta Estate in his hometown of Polo, Bulacan. According to Placer, her father also purchased large tracts of land in what is now modern day Caloocan some of which her father gave away as gifts. The couple counted among their friends future Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon. Their daughter Leticia loved to tell the story of the time then Senator Quezon, on an official trip to the United States, graciously hand carried back to the Philippines a pair of slippers for Doña Natividad that she had seen in an American fashion catalog. The Evangelista-Santos family often ordered their wardrobe and household goods from the United States, including from the Sears Roebuck & Co. catalog. Their children thrived in Bulacan, and attended the local elementary school.

At age 11, Placer, whose nickname "Baba" in Bicol means love, went to live with her maternal grandmother Doña Pilar Salunga in Candaba, Pampanga. According to Placer, Doña Pilar who had very discriminating taste, an eye for beauty, and a reputation as a snob looked her up and down the first time they met. This was her initiation with the very grand Doña Pilar. Apparently she passed muster as Doña Pilar gifted her a pair of diamond earrings! She lived with her grandmother until she was 16 years old. During this time, Doña Pilar enrolled her granddaughter at the exclusive all-girls Catholic school the Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepcion de la Concordia (La Concordia) in Paco, Manila, where she was an "interna" (student boarder) for two years. Placer spent her weekends and vacations with Doña Pilar in Candaba. She remembered being picked up in her grandmother's chauffeur-driven Cadillac or Packard on the weekends, and Doña Pilar would take her shopping at the posh Aguinaldo Department Store on Juan Luna Street, Manila.



The Evangelista-Santos Family photographed in the Grand Sala of their Bahay na Bato. From left: Adelaida, Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista-Santos, Josefina, Dr. Gualberto Santos, Cesar, Placer, and Amado. The family dog is asleep beneath Doña Natividad's piano, bottom right. Circa 1923. Bulan, Sorsogon.

Photo Credit: Marie Nicole Santos Almario, from the collection of her grandparents Arturo and Milagros Santos.
 Photo Restoration: Chloe Viray Photo Enhancement: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co

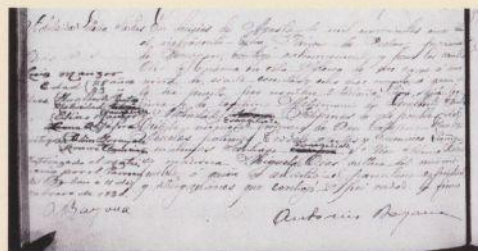
Actas de Bautismo de la Familia Evangelista-Santos



(Above) The November 5, 1905 baptismal record of Maria Santos y Evangelista, the firstborn child of Dr. Gualberto Santos and Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista, at San Martin de Tours Catholic Church, Bocaue, Bulacan. Born on September 27, 1905, her godmother was Mrs. Marcela Eusebio of Bocaue, Bulacan. The child was baptized forty days after she was born which was quite unusual. Baptisms most often occurred a few days after birth due to the high infant mortality rate back then. Maria died in infancy.



(Above) The baptismal record of Cesar Santos y Evangelista. Born on March 4, 1910, he was baptized on March 27, 1910 at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church which was just a few yards from his parents' house in Bulan, Sorsogon. His godfather was Don Julio Gillego.



(Above) The baptismal and marriage record of Adelaida Leticia Santos y Evangelista who was born on February 11, 1911, in Bulan, Sorsogon, and baptized on August 16, 1911. Her godmother was Miguela Dias. On the left margin, the parish priest, Fr. Antonio Bayona, recorded the marriage of Adelaida, age 23, to Luis Mansor, age 28, on February 11, 1934. The couple married on the bride's birthday. Fr. Bayona was the same priest who baptized Adelaida nearly 23 years earlier at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Bulan, Sorsogon.

(Right) The baptismal record of Paz Santos y Evangelista, born on February 20, 1913, and baptized on June 2, 1913, at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church nearly four months later. The child was in very poor health for she died shortly after. Remedios Ramires stood as godmother to Paz.



Photo Credit: Researched by Sherwin Deocareza Asaula
Source: M. Noche, CBCP

(Above) Circa 1930. The parish Sacristan with Fr. Antonio Bayona, who baptized and officiated the marriage Adelaida Evangelista Santos, standing outside the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. Also known as Bulan Church, this was the parish church of the Evangelista-Santos family where some of Dr. Gualberto Santos and Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista's children were baptized and married. Doña Natividad was laid to rest in a special place behind this church in 1934. Today, her remains are buried at Himlayang Pilipino, Tandang Sora, Quezon City, together with her husband, Dr. Gualberto Santos. Three of her children - Placer, Josefina, and Cesar Santos - were also laid to rest at the same cemetery.

Año 1913	Vu, el infrascripto sacerdote, bautizo a la niña...	Donadora...
Mes 12	que nació el día 20 de febrero...	Edad 10
Día 2	de los sacramentos...	Sexo F
	de la familia...	Paro F
	de la familia...	Total...
	del pueblo de...	Observaciones...
	provincia de...	
	ahorita presento...	
	marido...	
	fué...	
	a quien...	
	me asiste...	
	me asiste...	

Amado, the eldest son of Dr. Santos and Doña Natividad also left home to pursue a Dentistry degree at UST in Manila, while their other son Cesar completed high school in Bulan. Of the two boys, Amado was the more serious and studious while Cesar was the more sociable one. The young ladies in Bulan and nearby towns considered Amado a great catch and would try to meet him. Since he was quite shy and reserve, it was Cesar who went out and entertained the girls. Dr. Santos and Doña Natividad's other two daughters Josefina and Adelaida studied at La Concordia like their sister Placer. When she was 16, Placer was recalled back to Bulan after Doña Natividad contracted tuberculosis and became very frail and sickly. She suffered several miscarriages before her youngest child Leticia (Lola Nene) was born in 1926. A premature baby, Leticia survived because her father created a makeshift incubator for her at home. Dr. Santos provided his wife with the best medical care. Doña Natividad shared the same tuberculosis specialist with President Quezon, the Swiss doctor Andreas Trepp. Their daughter Placer served as her mother's primary nurse and ran the household on behalf of her parents. It fell on Placer to help raise her youngest sister Leticia.

In 1931, Dr. Santos became a medico-dentista (doctor and dentist). On September 6, 1933, Dr. Santos was involved in a landmark case (see G.R. No. 40100) in "People vs. Gualberto Santos" where the Supreme Court ruled that a holder of a license to practice medicine who has paid the privilege tax corresponding thereto is not entitled to practice dentistry without first having obtained a certificate of registration as a dentist and having paid the privilege tax therefor. Dr. Santos had to pay a court-ordered fine of 25 pesos.

Their daughter Josefina (Lola Pining) met Don José Fernandez of Santander, Spain, during one of the annual Bulan town fiestas in May. After a courtship, they married with her parents' blessing. A childless couple, Don José wanted to move back to Spain to be with his family but his wife refused to go with him. She did not want to be away from her family. When they separated amicably, he left her a number of properties. He went back to Spain and she never heard from him again. They were married for four years.

Cesar, their fun-loving son who was popular among the ladies married young to Catalina Lorenzo (b. 1908), who came from a prominent family from Parañaque, Manila. The couple had their first child, Antonio (Sonny Boy) Santos y Lorenzo on April 14, 1935, and another daughter named Catalina (Nina) Santos y Lorenzo on April 16, 1936, named after her mother who died shortly thereafter due to a heart condition. Cesar became a widower at a very young age. His son Sonny Boy looked like him (hence, his nickname) while his daughter Nina looked like his late wife.

Daughter Adelaida, the socialite and family rebel, graduated from UST in Manila with a degree in Education to the disappointment of her parents, even though this was during an age when young ladies from respectable families were not even expected to go to college. They had thought she was enrolled in medical school and was following in her father's footsteps. Upon her return to Bulan, she helped out in her father's pharmacy where she met Luis Mansor y Alfafara, an entrepreneur who was selling medical supplies. Luis was a mestizo, the son of a wealthy Lebanese businessman Elias Mansour (the original spelling of the last name) and his Filipina wife Leonila Alfafara. The Mansours were one of the biggest landowners in Polangui, Albay. Luis was originally interested in her older sister Placer who was closer to his age, but Placer refused to see him. It was Adelaida who entertained him. When Luis asked for their daughter Adelaida's hand in marriage, Dr. Santos and Doña Natividad refused to give their consent. They felt their daughter was still too young and not ready for marriage.

Dr. Gualberto Santos was known as a very industrious and generous man who assisted many relatives get their start in life using his own personal fortune, going as far as giving away properties as gifts. He provided free medical services to the less fortunate, and allowed patients who could not afford to pay him in cash to settle their bills in kind such as milk, eggs, live chickens. In the end, he proved to be a most worthy son-in-law in the eyes of the very discriminating Doña Pilar Salunga.

It was a summer morning when I received a letter postmarked Bulan, Sorsogon. It was from an uncle, Dr. Gualberto Santos, who had made good away from home. "A job offer in Bulan, Sorsogon." I told Mateo in answer to his curious glance as we were preparing to go to the fields. "That's about 350 kilometers by sea, he said.

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"Shall we take it? My uncle's." By land Sorsogon was a good twenty four-hour ride southeast from Manila. It was the farthest province in the abaca and coconut-rich Bicol region. To reach it from Manila would mean endless rough mountain roads on both sides of which were vast tracts of rolling hills planted to coconut and abaca, the country's premier export products. By sea, from Iloilo port, it was a good twelve hours. To do business in Sorsogon would mean leaving Sara. It would mean starting all over again in another region. But this time, it was going to be a different start. We were equipped with experience and my savings. While Sara had been good to us, life had become mechanical. We were young and full of life. Perhaps Sara filled up our life much too soon and left us no room to fill up further. I discovered that the pains of routine life had begun to grow into our system.

We took the offer and said sad goodbye to Sara.

My uncle's house was a big two storey semi-concrete structure with a balcony and ballroom that could hold a hundred people.

It was in the spacious sala-ballroom where I first met her upon our arrival. She was playing the piano. Her slender back was turned. She was about five feet two, with long tresses, soft fragile shoulders, delicately curved hips that showed despite her loose red cotton dress. She was playing a piece I was not aesthetically equipped to appreciate. Classical music, people call it.

In the midst of her soulful piano playing, I entered the room. As she lovingly caressed the keys, I stopped at the center of the sala, half-enchanted. My uncle, Mateo and Pedro took the cue and watched her too. My heart pounded. My mind floated on to dreamland: big happy family; six to eight cute, lovely children; beautiful house with fountains; roses and cypresses and springly bermuda.

"She's Conchita, my wife's friend's daughter. She is from Sorsogon, Sorsogon. She's vacationing with us," my uncle whispered.

"She's also the girl that I'll marry," I said absently, my eyes feasting on her.

"You've not even been introduced!" Pedro said.

The piece she played went slow then slower; then faster

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61ST CONGRESS, | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | DOCUMENT
3d Session, | | No. 1071.

SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

CERTIFIED COPIES OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SALE OF
FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

DECEMBER 5, 1919.—Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be
printed with illustration.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith certified copies of the
documents relating to the sale of friar lands in the Philippine Islands,
called for by House Resolution No. 689, of May 14, 1910.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

and faster; soft then softer; loud then louder and back to
slow, to soft, whatever. I didn't understand what it was she
was playing for I had never found time to appreciate music.
But I liked the sound, whatever it was.

I sensed she was through as she paused and took a long
heavy breath. I found myself applauding. She turned around.
For a brief moment our eyes met. Hers, shy but searching.
Mine, full of life and hoping. She stood up to reach for the
nearest door to one of the five rooms.

"Conching, I'd like you to meet Timoteo, my nephew. He
is a professional land surveyor from Bulacan. Moteo, meet
Conchita, a family friend."

As I held her soft trembling hand I suddenly felt like
pulling her to me and enfolding her in my arms. Could it be
love at first sight? Was there such a thing?

Before I went to bed that same day I learned everything I
wanted to know about her. She was the youngest of three
children. She was a high school graduate. She didn't pursue
higher education because all she wanted in life was to be a
plain, good housewife and mother. She had custody of three
orphaned children of an older brother who had remarried.
She was dreaming to have a large, happy family of her own.
And above all she didn't have a boyfriend. Something else I
found out, not from her but from my uncle, was her
belonging to a prominent family in Sorsogon.

I fell in love with her shy smile, the curt stolen looks in
her eyes, the curves in her slender body, her soft hair and
unblemished, caressable skin. I fell in love with her for what
she was and not for what I dreamt my girl to be. I fell in love
with her music even if I didn't understand it. I fell in love
with her graceful movement, her coy gestures, her stately
walk, her melodious conversation.

I didn't sleep that night thinking of her. At one point I
even jumped out of bed wanting to knock at her door. I
ended up looking fondly at her door unable to gather the
guts to knock. Back to bed I went, trying to forget her. But
the more I tried to erase her from my mind, the more I
longed to see her. How could she be the girl for me? She was
guardian to her brother's children. Would she take them
along if I married her? Would they live with us? Was I ready
and willing to marry a girl with three ready-made "children"?
But my feelings for her were different from the feelings I had

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SALE OF FRIAR LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. 107

Friar lands sales since July 1, 1902, of more than 16 hectares to one person.—Continued.

Purchaser	Estate	Number parcels	Total area.	Sale value.
Patricia Miranda.....	Malinta.....	4	11 14 00	P13,136.20
Romero Ramos.....		2	19 34 41	2,763.12
Narciso Delfin Santiago.....		7	49 11 12	9,276.42
Gualberto Santos.....		2	18 29 22	2,107.16
Pascasio Serrano.....		4	29 08 26	6,748.48
Victorio Serrano.....		10	22 37 30	3,607.76
Rafael D. Valenzuela.....		7	23 26 39	3,575.00
Gregorio Luyon.....		1	19 01 31	3,007.50
Vicente Rodriguez.....		1	22 34 12	3,280.32
Gregorio Manzano.....		1	12 02 21	2,233.72
Manuel Manzano.....		1	14 03 23	1,244.37
J. Harvey & Joseph Falkow.....	Manitla.....	19	42 40 18	2,623.40
Edouard Espartero.....		1	23 30 14	1,133.80
Rayman Plantation Service.....	San Jose.....	2	22 404 31 36	734,000.00
Welch.....	San Marcos.....	1	37 32 30	14,539.50
Leonora Alacran.....	Santa Rosa.....	1	23 47 01	3,608.76
Francisco Almada.....		17	12 46 42	13,669.00
Potencia Almada.....		6	15 47 07	2,653.52
Francisco Arguilla.....		29	39 11 37	7,323.32
Floriano Bualina.....		2	24 50 06	1,183.72
Angel Bualina.....		1	33 00 00	7,254.40
Suarez Bualina.....		1	24 14 32	4,352.44
Narciso Bualina.....		1	45 41 24	10,126.80
Doroteo Carpio.....		4	60 32 40	9,794.32
Gregorio Carpio.....		4	40 48 30	8,405.40
Perencia Carpio.....		2	17 39 47	4,242.88
Antonio Gualberto.....		6	18 46 24	4,425.80
Francisco Gualberto.....		14	47 13 36	11,265.40
Francisco Luyon.....		18	37 27 21	4,621.24
Morales Luyon.....		9	20 07 14	3,020.84
Leonora Luyon.....		9	22 54 42	3,262.64
Emilia Luyon.....		10	46 18 79	8,219.36
Isabela Luyon.....		14	24 11 11	6,434.39
Narciso Luyon.....		4	19 47 01	3,732.00
Mateo Mangro.....		1	12 12 46	2,248.36
Z. M. Miller.....		4	66 39 37	12,774.04
Timoteo Noyon.....		14	59 02 79	7,736.22
Pablo Perillo.....		9	46 31 36	10,440.32
Padre Perillo.....		121	20 31 31	29,542.42
Vicente de los Reyes.....		3	34 21 37	7,736.16
Pedro Valdez.....		2	32 30 30	8,140.30
Pedro Valdez.....		5	16 02 00	2,069.40
Andres Yacalla.....		220	00 00 00	2,259.76
Angel Zarilla.....		16	21 00 40	11,849.56

Eighty-two persons have purchased more than 16 hectares each
of friar lands since July 1, 1902—78 Filipinos and 4 Americans. No
corporation has purchased more than 1,024 hectares. No person is
known to have purchased any friar lands as agent or factor for any
other person. It is said that Mr. Edward L. Poole, who purchased the
San Jose estate, Mindoro, represents Mr. Welch, but purchase was
made in his own name. Forty-three of the above purchasers have
one single tract exceeding 16 hectares, 3 have two single tracts
exceeding 16 hectares each, and 1 has three single tracts exceeding
16 hectares each.

No person is known to have purchased any friar lands as agent or
factor for any corporation or association of persons.

All the above sales have been made at public and on terms as set

for other girls in the past. Could it be I was lonely and so
was in need of companionship that I didn't care whether or
not she had a ready-made family?

At the break of dawn I was sitting on the wide hardwood
window sill waiting for the sun to appear from behind the
mountains silhouetted in the far east. My heart and mind
rejoiced at the thought of seeing her and talking to her again.
The heavy load I felt in my chest all night got lighter with
every passing minute as the rays of the morning sun broke
through thin layers of cloud just above the mountains
beyond.

I had made up my mind. Conchita, my dearest Conchita,
was going to be my wife.

Her vacation in Bulan was to end in ten days. I therefore
worked out a plan to win her in that span of time. I was
positive I cared for her. It was now a matter of making her
fall for me. I was going to be myself. Natural. With nothing
to hide including my past girlfriends. I'd tell her I had never
been happier in my life as the day I met her; that everything I
saw in her was beautiful; that all my life I had been searching
for her, that I felt I was growing older; that we were losing
valuable time for the happy family life we both had been
dreaming of.

I had also made up my mind that if she rejected me I was
going back to Sara and marry any girl who would accept my
proposal just to forget her and build the family I was now
obsessed to have.

After breakfast, which she helped prepare with the maids
and my uncle's wife, I requested her to play. She did. With
shy gusto. Then I sat beside her, watching her fragile fingers
running through the keys. Soon, she was giving me piano
lessons. After many happy talks and stories, dreams, hopes
and plans we winded up swimming in the beach, playing
tennis or dancing. I never let her get out of my sight. We
became a two-some every minute of the day.

On the ninth day we became sweethearts. On the tenth
day we went to her hometown together.

On June 13, 1924, less than a month after our first
meeting, I married Conchita along with a pledge to take her
"three little children" as my own.

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Dr. Gualberto Santos purchased former friar
lands called the Malinta Estate in his
hometown of Polo, Bulacan. His name
appeared on the short list (left) of Filipino
buyers, 4th from the top in 1910.
Source: Viray Family Archives

CERTEZA

The
Odyssey
of a
Filipino
Surveyor

O.M. YUTUC



Above and left: Excerpts from Don Timoteo
Certeza's autobiography. Don Timoteo
Certeza y Santos, wrote about his
experiences living in Bulan with his uncle Dr.
Gualberto Santos and his family, in his
memoirs. Dr. Santos was the first cousin of
his mother Valentina de los Santos-Certeza.
Don Timoteo was a young man starting out
on what would become the premier
surveying company in the Philippines and
Southeast Asia. Certeza Infosys
Corporation, a full range surveying and land
development services conglomerate, is the
oldest in the Philippines. In his book, Don
Timoteo described the Evangelista-Santos
bahay na bato in Bulan, which burned down
in 1977. He met his wife, Conchita de Vera,
in this mansion. The mansion was located
on the corner of what is now C. Gotladera
Street and Z. Asuncion Street. After the fire,
Mr. Tan Ting Bio purchased the property,
and a commercial building now sits on the
site.
Source: Viray Family Archives

On February 11, 1934, on her 23rd birthday, Adelaida eloped with Luis Mansor and they married at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, the Evangelista-Santos family's parish in Bulan, Sorsogon. She became estranged from her family and was not present when her mother Doña Natividad died that same year. Dr. Trepp was the attending physician when Doña Natividad breathed her last after a long illness. She was never told that her son Amado, a diabetic whom she thought was studying in Manila, had already passed away. Doña Natividad was laid to rest in a special place behind the Bulan Catholic Church. Dr. Gualberto Santos, her bereaved husband followed her in death on December 25, 1934. It was only after their parents' passing that Placer, as the eldest child, reached out to their sister Adelaida and made peace. Dr. Santos and Doña Natividad never got to see their first grandchild, Maria Angela Myrna (Baby) Mansor y Santos, born on January 9, 1935, in Bulan, to their daughter Adelaida and her husband Luis. A son, Halim (Hal) Mansor y Santos, followed in April 1937. Another son, Elias (Ely Boy) was born on January 12, 1941, and Teresita, their youngest child was born on January 9, 1945. In 1944, Hal died tragically while playing with cousins when he was pushed down a flight of stairs by his cousin Shirley.

With the death of their parents and brother Amado, and the marriages of their siblings Cesar and Adelaida, only Placer, Josefina, and Leticia were living in the Bahay na Bato. Placer had many eligible bachelors court her but she decided not to marry. She dedicated her life in looking after her youngest sister Leticia. As commercial establishments began sprouting in their area, the sisters decided to rent out part of the mansion, with them occupying one wing. The three sisters lived in Bulan during World War II and the post-war years until the 1970s, making frequent trips to Manila to spend time with family and friends who, in turn, would visit them in Bulan. They owned a property at 5 Sicaba Street, Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, next door to their brother Cesar, and close to their sister Adelaida's house. Santa Mesa Heights, one of the most fashionable districts in Manila in the early 20th century, is where many Evangelistas purchased land and built homes. The sisters often traveled by train from Bulan to Manila since none of them ever learned how to drive a car.

When their mother Doña Natividad's body had to be exhumed from her tomb at the Bulan Church decades later, she was found intact, especially her long flowing hair. This startled the locals, and was the talk of the town. However, since her body was exposed to the air, her body turned to ashes shortly thereafter, and her remains were then taken from the church. She was secretly buried under the stairs of the Evangelista-Santos mansion in Bulan. It was kept as a secret by Placer and Josefina because their youngest sister Leticia was still living there. One day when the sisters finally moved their mother's bones to a plot at Himlayang Pilipino, Tandang Sora, Quezon City, Leticia found out about the secret and was so mad at her sisters because they knew she had a great fear of ghosts!

Besides the mansion, the sisters also owned and managed large tracts of prime agricultural land they inherited from their parents, this includes the vast farmlands behind what is now the Southern Luzon Institute in Bulan which is still owned by the Evangelista-Santos Clan. The sisters collected rent from their tenant farmers. In Bulan, the sisters had numerous friends and they lived in quiet contentment. The highlight of Bulan's social calendar even today is the annual town fiesta held between May 30 and May 31. During the course of these two days, the streets of Bulan are filled with music, parades, and merriment. The Evangelista-Santos sisters participated heartily during the yearly fiesta, the highlight of which was the Miss Bulan Coronation Night. As there were also private parties being held during these fiestas, Placer and Josefina would be seen in their elegant dresses, wearing pieces from their beautiful jewelry collection, some of which they inherited from their mother Doña Natividad and grandmother Doña Pilar Salunga.



The dapper and convivial Cesar Santos y Evangelista
Photo Credit: Marie Nicole Santos Almario, from the collection of her grandparents Arturo and Milagros Santos.
Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co

Death record of Dr. Gualberto Z. Santos.
Source: Todd Lucero Sales, The Filipino Genealogy Project

(Right) The gravestone of Dr. Gualberto Santos y Zuñiga. Himlayang Pilipino, Tandang Sora, Quezon City. His body was moved twice: from Polo Catholic Cemetery, Bulacan, to Bulan, Sorsogon, to his final resting place at Himlayang Pilipino.

Photo Credit: PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD, and Dr. Maria Rosa (Sasie) Santos, MD

The death certificate of Dr. Gualberto Santos. He died at age 58 at the Chinese General Hospital, Blumentritt Road, Santa Cruz, Manila, where he was admitted on December 18, 1934. Cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage. He passed away at midnight on December 25, 1934, which may explain the discrepancy on his tombstone which puts his date of death as December 26. According to his great-grandson PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD, and his wife Dr. Maria Rosa Santos, MD, Dr. Gualberto Santos suffered from bleeding in the brain, a contributing factor was arteriosclerosis - damaged blood vessel that may have been caused by high cholesterol, high blood pressure, or diabetes, or other factors. One major factor could have been the death of his beloved wife Doña Natividad who also passed away in 1934. Dr. Santos may have taken his wife's passing very hard. According to the death record, he was buried on December 26, 1934, at the Polo Catholic Cemetery, the burial place of his cousins Katipunero Dr. Pio Valenzuela, and movie producer Dr. Ciriaco Angeles Santiago. La Funeraria Paz were the undertakers. Dr. Santos' death on Christmas Day capped off an annus horribilis for his surviving children Placer, Josefina, Cesar, Adelaida, and Leticia who was left orphaned at 8 years old. Dr. Santos missed the birth of his first grandchild, Maria Angela Myrna Mansor y Santos, born on January 9, 1935, the daughter of Adelaida E. Santos-Mansor, and his first grandson Antonio Santos y Lorenzo, born on April 14, 1935, the son of Cesar Evangelista Santos. For Cesar, the 1930s was a specially difficult decade. The passing of his elder brother Amado around 1931, then his parents in 1934, then less than two years after the death of his parents, his wife Catalina Lorenzo-Santos passed away on May 26, 1936, about a month after the birth of their daughter also named Catalina. Thus, Cesar who was only 26 years old, was a widower with two small children.





Josefina Santos y Evangelista with her husband Don José Fernandez shortly before he returned to Spain.



(Above) Adelaida Santos-Mansor (right) with her sister-in-law Juanita Mansor-Evangelista who married Adelaida's cousin Dr. Gavino Evangelista y Diego. c. 1940s. Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



The very regal Placer Santos y Evangelista (in black veil).



(Right) Sisters Josefina Santos-Fernandez and Placer Evangelista Santos, c. 1960s.



(Above) At San Benon Hot Springs in Irosin, Sorsogon, February 14, 1931 to celebrate St. Valentine's Day and belatedly Adelaida Santos y Evangelista's birthday. Adelaida (center) with her brother Cesar in the striped bathing attire on her right.



Brothers Arturo (Doy) Santos and Honorio Gualberto (Tito) Santos, sons of Cesar Evangelista Santos. 1954.



(Left) January 9, 1957. The Evangelista Clan celebrating Angela Myrna (Baby) Santos Mansor's 22nd birthday at her parents' house in Santa Mesa Heights, the year before she married Wilfredo Viray y Diño. (Left) Tess Santos Mansor, unknown, Placer Evangelista Santos, Francisca (Paquita) Hannay-Samson, Dely Santos-Mansor, Gloria Tolosa-Santos (wife of Cesar Evangelista Santos), Josefina (Pining) Santos-Fernandez, Honorio Gualberto (Tito) Tolosa Santos (little boy wearing a barong tagalog), Arturo (Doy) Tolosa Santos, Luis Mansor.



(Left) December 13, 1953. Josefina Santos-Fernandez y Evangelista (front left) stood as one of the godparents of Honorio Gualberto (Tito) Santos y Tolosa, the youngest son of her brother Cesar Santos (front right) and his second wife Gloria Tolosa (back center), at the Archbishop's Palace, Manila. Other Sponsors were Senator Emmanuel Pelaez, Congressman Jose P. Laurel, and Dr. S.G. de Castro. Congressmen V. Peralta and Boy Laurel were proxies. Cesar's older son Arturo is standing next to his father. Cesar named his youngest son Gualberto in honor of his father, and Honorio in honor of his maternal uncle Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista who was his role model. Photo Credit: Marie Nicole Almario y Santos, from the collection of her grandparents Arturo and Milagros Santos

Photo Credit: From the collection of Wilfredo and Angela Myrna Viray

ENDINGS

Cesar Santos y Evangelista died of a heart attack on December 29, 1975, at only age 65. He was deeply mourned by his family.

On the night of May 31, 1977, after the end of the annual town fiesta, sisters Placer, Josefina, and Leticia were awakened by neighbors to find their house on fire. The fire had spread so swiftly that they rushed out with only a few belongings, including the painting of their mother, and a set of antique blue and white Chinese export porcelain that they inherited from their grandmother Doña Pilar. The blue and white porcelain, some of which were damaged during the fire were purchased by Doña Pilar at Aguinaldo's in Binondo. At the time Doña Pilar purchased them in the early 1920's, they were already antiques. In 1978, this blue and white set was bequeathed by Placer Evangelista Santos to her niece Angela Myrna Mansor-Viray and was displayed in the formal sala of her house in Dasmariñas Village, Makati, and is a prized family heirloom. Josefina recalled that on the morning of the fire, she had gone to the bank to get some precious jewelry out of their safety deposit box which she wore for the evening's closing festivities. After arriving home that night, she took off the jewels, left them on the entrance foyer table, and retired to her bedroom. That was the last time she saw them. The fire gutted the ancestral house in Bulan. An investigation later found that the fire started in a bakery ran by one of the tenants who was using an open flame gasul stove.

After the fire, the three sisters Placer, Josefina, and Leticia stayed first with the family of Placer's friend and contemporary, a Spaniard who grew up in Sorsogon named Atoy de Castro in Irosin. They were in Irosin for about a month before they decided to move to Manila to be closer to relatives. They lived first with their nephew Arturo and his wife Mila Santos who escorted them from Irosin to their house on Cresta Street, Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City. Eventually, the sisters bought a house in United Parañaque I. Adelaida Santos-Mansor suffered a stroke in this house and died on December 29, 1982, on the exact same day as her brother Cesar seven years earlier. She was 71 years old. Her husband Luis Mansor died peacefully on February 28, 1993.

Around 1993, the three remaining daughters of Dr. Gualberto Santos and Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista purchased a house on Washington Street, Merville Park, Parañaque that featured a glass domed roof. This was their last home in Manila before they passed away one by one. Josefina died on January 31, 1999. She had fallen and broken a hip. Since she was too old and frail to be operated on, she suffered many months bedridden in agony. In her 90s, Placer lived as long as she could for the sake of her youngest sister Leticia. After Placer's death on March 1, 2004 at age 97, Leticia sold the house and moved back to Bulan. She lived there on her farm until the summer of 2010. Mila Gerona-Santos was finally able to persuade Leticia to return to Manila where family members could properly care for her. Her nephew, Tito Santos, together with his son Jonathan Santos brought Leticia to Manila. This would be Leticia Santos' last trip between Bulan and Manila. She died peacefully on March 20, 2012, at Tito Santos' house, 5A Sicaba Street, Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, a property he inherited from his last surviving paternal aunt Leticia Santos y Evangelista.



(Above) From left: Annie de Lara-Santos (Barcelon), Jo-Ann Santos (Barcelon), Antonio Santos Lorenzo, Eddie Liboon, Nina Santos-Liboon, Placer and Leticia Santos (center). Arturo (Doy) Santos (fifth from right). Far right, Cesar Evangelista Santos with grandson Allen Santos (Barcelon). September 1961. Doy Santos' birthday celebration. (Right) The grandchildren of Cesar Santos y Evangelista. (From left) his eldest grandchild Jo-Ann, Allen, and Aaron Santos (Barcelon) y de Lara with their mother Annie Joyce de Lara y Saluper. c. mid 1960s. Photo Credit: The Barcelon Family



Cesar Evangelista Santos and his son Arturo Santos. July 1965.

Photo Credit: Marie Nicole Santos Almario, from the collection of her grandparents Arturo and Milagros Santos.



Dog lover Josefina Santos-Fernandez. c. mid 1970s.



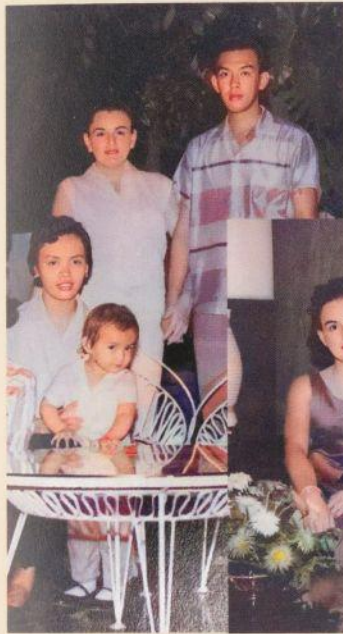
(Above) Placer Evangelista Santos at her niece Angela Myrna Mansor-Viray's residence in Dasmariñas Village, Makati. c. 1990. (Left) Milagros Gerona-Santos, Leticia Evangelista Santos, Armi Gerona Santos, and Arvin Gerona Santos. Quezon City. c. mid-1970s.



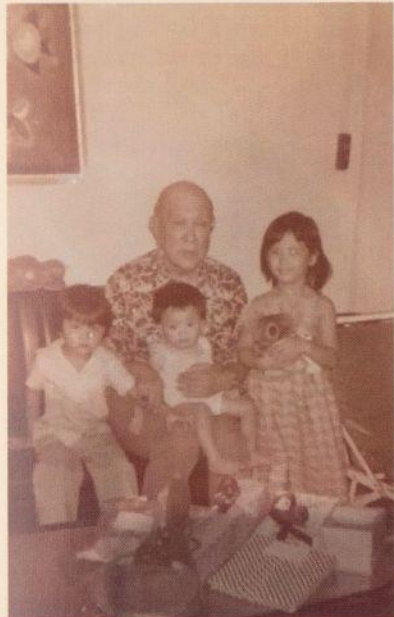
(Above) Before the fire. Bulan, Sorsogon, mid 1970s. From left: Milagros Gerona-Santos, her sister Sonia Gerona, Placer E. Santos, Adelaida E. Santos-Mansor, Josefina E. Santos-Fernandez, and a family friend. Foreground: Armi, Allan, and Arvin Santos y Gerona, children of Arturo and Milagros Santos.



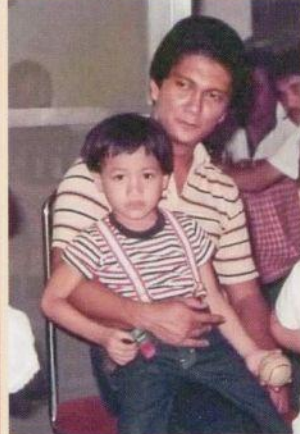
68 Washington Street, Merville Park, Parañaque



(Left and below) Bachelorette Party for Nina Santos, Quezon City, 1959. Nina with her niece Jo-Ann, brother Antonio Santos Lorenzo and sister-in-law Annie de Lara.
Photo Credit: David Liboon y Santos



(Above) Cesar Evangelista Santos with his grandchildren Allan, Arvin, and Armi Santos y Gerona. c. 1974.
Photo Credit: Marie Nicole Almario y Santos, from the collection of her grandparents Arturo and Milagros Santos



(Left) Tito Santos with his son Jonathan Santos. c. 1990s.



Aaron, Jo-Ann, and Allen (Santos) Barcelon. c. 1975
Photo Credit: The Barcelon Family



Nina Santos, great-granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, in her Assumption gala dress. Assumption Convent, Herran, Malate, Manila. High School Class of 1955.
Courtesy of: David Santos Liboon and Michele Santos Liboon



(Left) Tito Santos aka Master T



(Above) Eddie and Nina Liboon with their brood. From left: Raymond, David, Richard, Michele, and Eduardo. c. 1982

Catalina Santos y Lorenzo

harmony with the stars

"The best portion of a good man's life — his little unremembered acts of kindness and of love."

Wordsworth

"The best portion of a good man's life: his little, nameless unremembered acts of kindness and love."
William Wordsworth, Lyrical Ballads

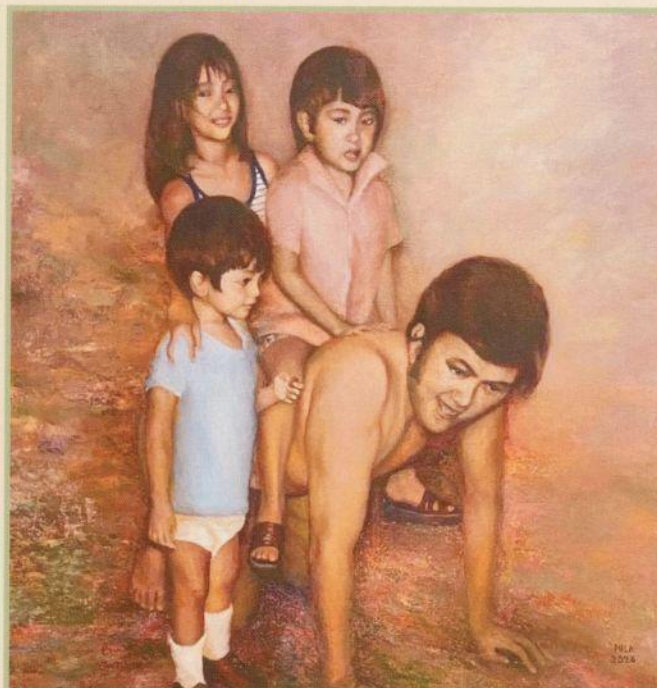
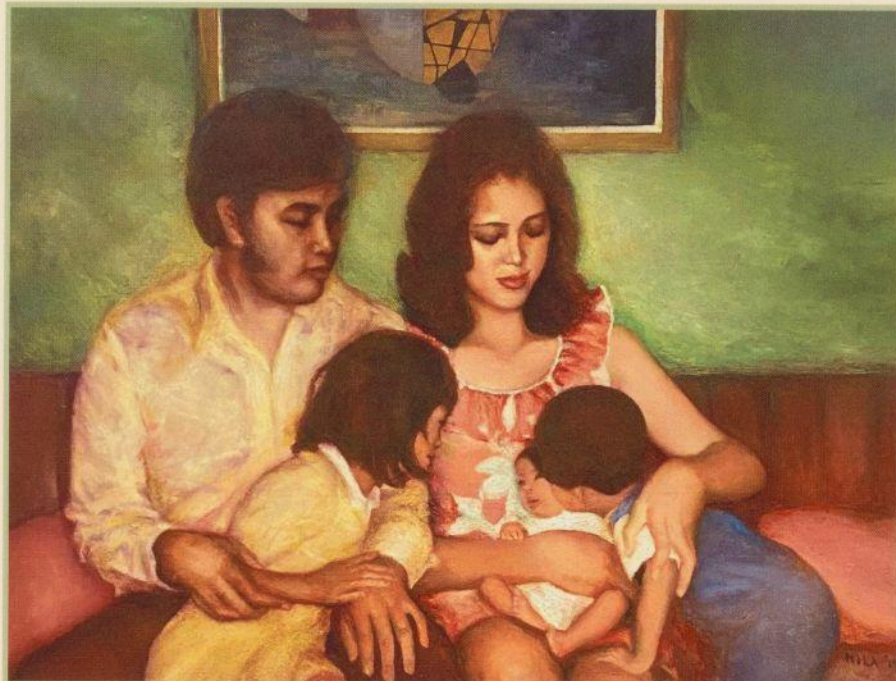
The Family of Cesar Evangelista Santos

After the death of his wife Catalina Lorenzo, Cesar Santos y Evangelista, became a part of the original Division of Investigation (D.I.), and later the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI). He was a sharp shooter like his hero, his maternal uncle Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista.

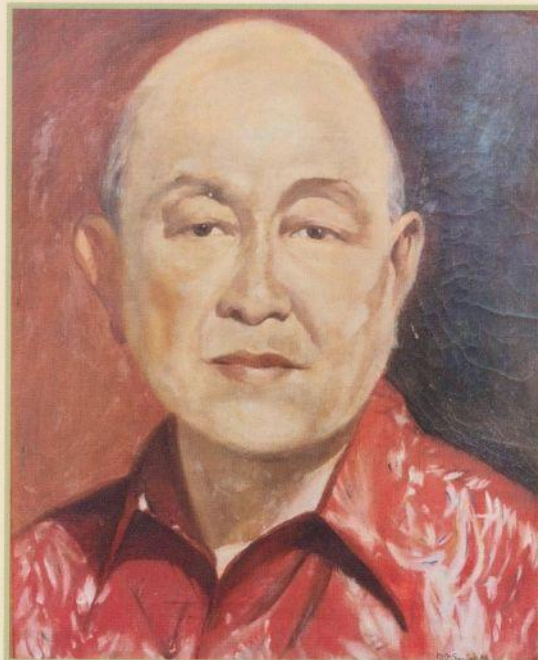
Besides Antonio (Sonny Boy) and Catalina (Nina), Cesar had two more children, Arturo who was nicknamed Doy (b. September 29, 1943) and Honorio Gualberto (Tito) born on April 16, 1953, from his marriage to Gloria Tolosa. They raised their children in a large house at 7 Sicaba Street, Santa Mesa Heights. Cesar's eldest son, Antonio married Annie Joyce de Lara y Saluper (1939-2022) of Gingoog City, Misamis Oriental, Mindanao, daughter of Fortunato Butao de Lara and Victoria Brown Saluper. Annie Joyce was the great-great granddaughter of Princess Mankalasi, and a descendant of Datu Mankalasi. Annie Joyce's sister Ruth de Lara-Guingona is the wife of former Philippine Vice-President Teofisto Guingona, Jr. Antonio and Annie Joyce had three children: Annie Joyce (Jo-Ann) who was born in 1957 (d. 1981), Allen (b.1958), and Aaron (b.1960) Santos y de Lara. After their parents' separation and their mother's subsequent re-marriage, Jo-Ann, Allen, and Aaron adopted their stepfather Joseph Barcelon's surname.

Cesar's only daughter Nina Santos married Desiderio (Eddie) Liboon y Punsalan (1935-1988). They had seven children: Desiderio Victor (b.1960, died in infancy), Raymond (b.1961), Josephine (died in infancy), Marie Michele (b.1965), Eduardo (1967-2017), David (b.1968), and Richard Vincent (1975-2019) Liboon y Santos. Nina Santos-Liboon died on September 28, 2013 at the age of 77. Cesar's son Arturo Santos y Tolosa married Milagros Gerona, a chemist, former model, and a painter who hails from the Gerona Clan of Bulan, Sorsogon. Arturo was an industrious entrepreneur who ran his own travel agency. They raised their three children Armi (Mrs. Jaime Roberto Almario) born in 1970, PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD of the Philippine National Police (b. 1971), and Atty. Arvin Cesar Santos (b. 1973), in Quezon City. Arturo passed away suddenly of a heart attack on July 5, 1995. He was only 51 years old. Cesar's youngest son Tito Santos became a very popular disc jockey in Manila from the 1970s to the 2000s. He was known as Master T on radio station WLS 97.1 FM. He suffered his first heart attack in 1999 which forced him to slow down and eventually retire in 2008. He lived long enough to spend more time with his wife Constance Jennifer, his children, and grandchildren. He died on January 28, 2021, age 67. Antonio Santos Lorenzo, the last surviving child of Cesar Evangelista Santos died of pneumonia on June 22, 2022, at age 87.

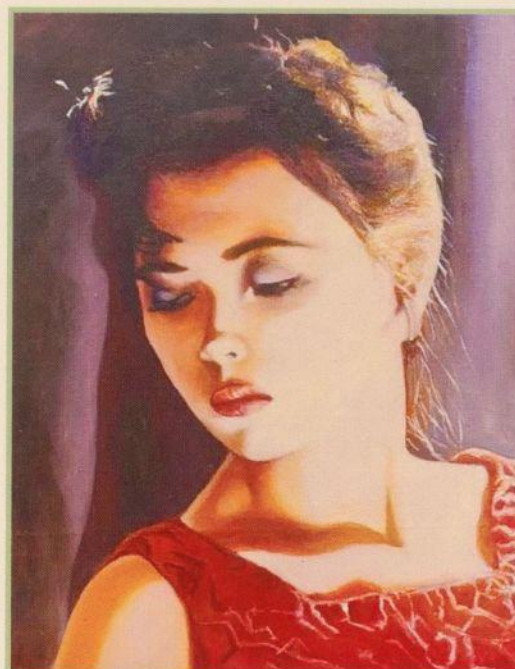
Evangelistas en Pinturas: Obras de la Señora Milagros Gerona-Santos



Arturo Santos y Tolosa, great-grandson of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, and a descendant of Lakan Dula, immortalized in paintings. Known as Doy, he was a man of few words, very precise, and was kind and charitable. "Our home became alive with him around," his widow Milagros Gerona-Santos reminisced. "He did not mind making fun of himself to make us laugh. He was a great husband and father." (Far left) A portrait of the artist with her late husband Arturo Santos and their three children: Armi, Allan Michael, and Arvin Cesar Santos y Gerona. (Left) Playtime: Arturo Tolosa Santos with their three children.



Cesar Evangelista Santos,
grandson of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista



Armi Santos-Almario y Gerona, great-great
granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista

About the artist:

Born on July 25, 1944, Milagros (Mila) Gerona-Santos hails from the Gerona Clan of Bulan, Sorsogon. A chemist and a former model, she was always an artist at heart. She married Arturo Santos y Tolosa in 1969. She studied oil painting under Rudy Herrera. Renowned Filipino painter Romulo Galicano saw her work and invited her to his studio and participate with his group's activities: on the spot paintings, sketches, exhibit. Her love for the arts took a backseat when it came time to raise their three children: Businesswoman Armi Santos-Almario (married Jaime Roberto Almario y Syquia, a descendant of the landowning Syquia Clan from Vigan, Ilocos Sur. Alicia Syquia, a great-aunt, was the wife of Philippine President Elpidio Quirino), PNP PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD (married to Dr. Maria Rosa Santos y Corpus, a granddaughter of Luisa Magsaysay-Corpus, the youngest sister of Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay), and Atty. Arvin Cesar Santos, Chief of Legal Division, Bureau of Immigration (married to Atty. Grace Lu-Santos). After her husband's untimely death in 1995, she forged on as the head of the family and dreamed one day to pick up the paintbrush again. Years later, with her children all married and established in their respective fields, God finally fulfilled her desire. Today, in her golden years, Mila paints almost daily. Her subject matter is varied and includes landscapes, flowers, portraits. She has a natural gift of mixing color schemes that adds depth, sophistication, and even joy to her artworks. She lives with her daughter Armi and her family in Quezon City. She never remarried.

Art Credit: Cesar Santos portrait from the collection of his grandson Atty. Arvin Cesar Santos y Gerona and Atty. Grace Lu-Santos.

Cesar Santos y Evangelista: A Tribute



(March 4, 1910 - December 29, 1975)

by Marie Nicole Almario y Santos, great-granddaughter

Cesar was the fourth child of Gualberto and Natividad Santos. He was given the nicknames of Papaani (to his relatives) and Sonny (to his friends). In his youth, he had a reputation of being a chick boy, attracting and dating many women. Eventually, he married young and to his high school teacher Catalina Lorenzo (1908 - May 29, 1936). They had two children, Antonio and Catalina aka Sonny Boy and Nina (Mrs. Desiderio Liboon y Punsalan). Unfortunately, his wife passed away shortly after Nina was born. She had a heart condition and the family expected her not to marry or have children because of that condition.

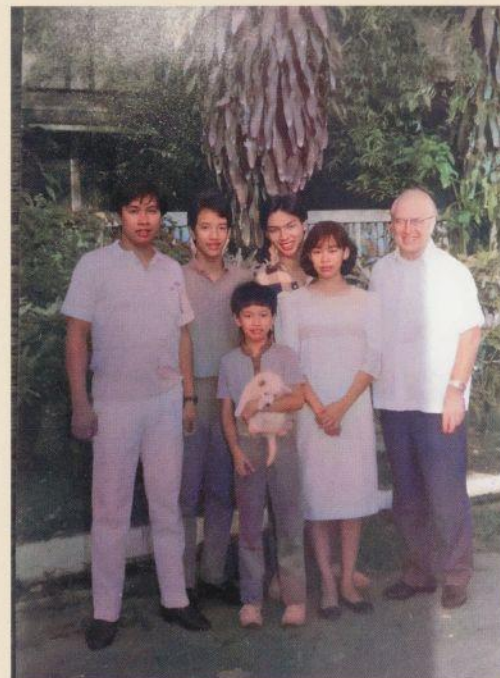
Wanting to improve himself, he went to Manila for further studies, leaving his children to the care of one of his sisters at their family home in Bulan, Sorsogon. Unfortunately, his sister Placer was tricked into sending the kids to Manila by train. One of the Lorenzos sent her a telegram under Cesar's name to bring the children there. When Cesar learned of this, he decided to just keep the children with the Lorenzos, knowing he wasn't financially prepared to support the two yet. Because of this Sonny Boy adopted his mother's maiden name, and was known as Antonio Lorenzo.

While in Manila, Cesar eventually worked in the original Division of Investigation (D.I.) and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI). A sharpshooter, he became an aide of Manuel L. Quezon during his presidency. Quezon was also a personal friend of Cesar's parents. Later, Cesar met Gloria Tolosa, and married her. They had two children, my grandfather Arturo (September 29, 1943 - July 5, 1995) and Honorio Gualberto (April 16, 1953 - January 28, 2021) aka Doy and Tito.

Cesar was a globe trotter in his later years. He travelled the world together with Arturo. He also befriended many actors and actresses since he was related to Ricardo Balatbat of Balatbat Productions. Cesar passed away on December 29, 1975 from a heart attack. He will always be remembered as a charismatic and enigmatic man of few words.



The Evangelista-Santos sisters together for the last time with their beloved brother Cesar Santos y Evangelista who died on December 29, 1975. From left: Arturo Tolosa Santos, Milagros Geron-Santos, Honorio Gualberto Tolosa Santos, Josefina E. Santos-Fernandez, Gloria Tolosa-Santos, unknown (kneeling), Josephine Ma. Lourdes Mansor Viray, Ma. Victoria Mansor Viray, Placer Evangelista Santos, Ma. Angela Myrna S. Mansor-Viray, Adelaida E. Santos-Mansor, Catalina L. Santos-Liboon, Desiderio Liboon. Funeraria Paz, Quezon City. Funeraria Paz were the same undertakers at his father Dr. Gualberto Santos' funeral in 1934.



(Above) Great-great grandchildren of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. From left: Raymond, David, Richard (RIP), Eduardo (RIP), and Michele Liboon y Santos with De La Salle Christian Brother Leander Fidelis Leddy, FSC. Outside the Liboon residence at 6 Cresta Street, Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City. c. 1985.

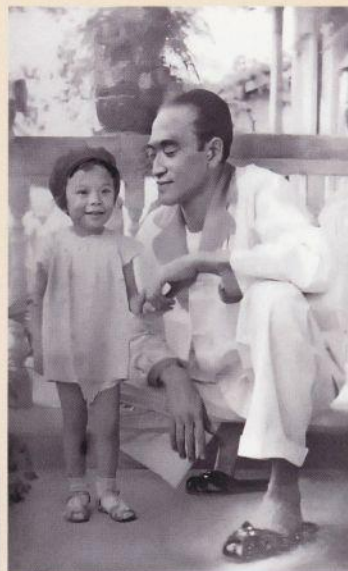


Requiescat in pace

Annie Joyce Barcelon y
de Lara
(Jo-Ann Santos)
1957-1981

Photo Credit: Allen Barcelon and Aaron Barcelon

One of the saddest chapters in the saga of the Evangelista Clan was the tragic death of Jo-Ann (Santos) Barcelon, great-great granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. Beloved eldest grandchild of Cesar Santos y Evangelista and Catalina Lorenzo, daughter of Antonio Lorenzo and Annie Joyce de Lara, Jo-Ann moved to California in 1966 with her mother, stepfather, and siblings Allen and Aaron. Beautiful inside and out, she made an effort to keep in touch with her Evangelista-Santos kin in Manila who missed her and her siblings very much. In 1981, after attending a Thanksgiving celebration, she was attacked and sexually assaulted, and killed in the basement parking garage of the Parkmerced Towers, the apartment building where she lived in San Francisco. She was 24 years old. Her case made the headlines in the San Francisco Bay Area. In 2012, her killer was sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Her story is told in the Evangelista clan book, "Historias de Mis Abuelas." Jo-Ann -- young and beautiful forever in our hearts!



(Top, left) Angela Myrna (Baby) Mansor, the eldest grandchild of Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista, on her 1st birthday, January 9, 1936, Bulan, Sorsogon. (Center) Baby Mansor's 2nd birthday with her father Luis Mansor. January 9, 1937, at the Evangelista-Santos mansion, Bulan, Sorsogon. (Top, right) Baby Mansor with her beloved younger brother Halim (Hal) Mansor, 1940. Hal died in 1944. (Left) Halim Mansor y Santos. June 1941. (Bottom, left) Elias, Angela Myrna, and Halim Mansor, 1944.

Photo Credit: From the collection of Wilfredo and Angela Myrna Viray

Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



The Santos-Mansor Family. (From left) Teresita, Adelaida Santos-Mansor, Angela Myrna, Luis Mansor, and Elias Mansor, c. 1950.

The Santos-Mansor Family

Adelaida became a successful entrepreneur in Manila which was unusual for women of her generation. Together with her husband Luis, they used their inheritance to build a portfolio of land holdings, an apartment building in Santa Mesa Heights, Quezon City, where they owned half a block on Matimyas Street, and other businesses. They were very generous to their three children - Angela Myrna (Baby), Elias (Ely Boy), and Teresita (Inday). Baby was an excellent pianist like her grandmother Doña Natividad, playing classical piano pieces since the age of five. She was a graduate of the UST Conservatory of Music where she gave a masterful performance of a Rachmaninoff piano concerto at her graduation recital. She was the only music student able to accomplish this at that time. She was an avid reader and a lifelong student of history who had a vast collection of history books, particularly books on the Russian Imperial Romanov family. Baby married Wilfredo (Willie) Diño Viray (1933-1982), a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, on June 26, 1958. Willie Viray, the son of Faustino de Castro Viray, Sr. and Beatriz Regidor Diño came from a political family in Sorsogon. Willie's maternal grandfather Florentino Diño, a prosperous landowner who owned rice fields and abaca plantations, helped found the town of Prieto Diaz, Sorsogon. His maternal uncle Atty. Teodosio R. Diño, was a 16-term Governor of Sorsogon. Willie and Baby Viray had four children: Maria Victoria (married Felipe Alisangco Mendoza, Jr., a son of renowned architect Felipe Mendoza who designed most of the Philippine architectural landmarks such as the Batasang Pambansa, the seat of the House of Representatives of the Philippines), Josephine Ma. Lourdes (Malou), Anna (married Franz Avellino Canave Cruz, the only son of ACCRALAW founder and bar toptotcher Atty. Avelino Velasquez Cruz and Helen Canave-Cruz, and great-great grandson of Don Cayetano Eleno Velasquez, Gobernadorcillo of Pasig from 1867-1868), and Wilfredo Luis (Wally) Viray y Mansor.

The Mansor-Viray family lived in exclusive Dasmariñas Village in Makati, the financial district of Manila. The family businesses included maritime shipping, yacht manufacturing (Fjord Philippines), real estate, and other ventures. Willie Viray served two terms as President of the historic Army & Navy Club, Manila. He was also the recipient of the Philippine Military Academy's prestigious Cavalier Award for Private Enterprise, for his outstanding achievements as a founder and CEO of several corporations, from President Ferdinand Marcos. Baby Mansor-Viray was widowed in 1982, and over a decade later she married Gonzalo (Lito) G. Puyat II (1933-2013), her childhood sweetheart. Her parents had not given their consent to marry 40 years earlier because they didn't like Lito Puyat. Adelaida Santos-Mansor knew Lito's father, Deogracias Puyat, who had a reputation as a womanizer which she found so unacceptable. Ma. Angela Myrna Mansor y Santos viuda de Viray de Puyat died on October 26, 2017, after surviving a stroke four years earlier.

Adelaida's only surviving son Ely Boy Mansor, who headed his own advertising agency, married Araceli Maria (Ely Girl) Pinto y de Regla (b. May 28, 1936), the former Executive Director of the Center for International Trade Expositions and Missions (CITEM), the Philippine government's export promotions agency. Their only child José Niccolo (Nikko) Mansor y Pinto was born in 1978. The Mansors, who were known for their refined taste, passion for arts and culture, love of good food and travel, and for their hospitality, lived in United Parañaque on properties given by Luis and Adelaida Mansor to their son. Araceli Pinto-Mansor died on July 7, 2005. Elias Mansor y Santos died on July 27, 2016 in Calamba, Laguna, after suffering a stroke. Tess (or Inday), the youngest child of Luis and Adelaida Mansor, married Redentor T. Alegre (d. 2019), a bank executive. They had two children: Raymond and Paolo Alegre y Mansor.

"The more you honor Me,
the more I will bless you."
-The Infant Jesus of Prague





The Debutante: Angela Myrna (Baby) Mansor y Santos, great-granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, 1953.

A Blessed Life



Elegant in a terno, 17-year-old Angela Myrna Mansor.



(Left) On June 26, 1958, Adelaida Santos y Evangelista and her husband Luis Mansor's eldest daughter, Ma. Angela Myrna Mansor y Santos married Wilfredo Viray y Diño at Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, Pasay City. Josefina Santos-Fernandez (far right) stood as Principal Sponsor.

(Right) C. 1976. The ceremonial ship launching of the M/V Victoria-1, one of Wilfredo Diño Viray's ships named after his eldest daughter Vicky Viray (left) holding the champagne bottle. The M/V Victoria-1 was a 500 ton dry cargo vessel. Next to her is second daughter Malou Viray, Jackie Garcia, Cdr. Wilfredo Diño Viray, wife Angela Myrna Mansor-Viray, and mother-in-law Adelaida Santos-Mansor y Evangelista. North Harbor, Manila.

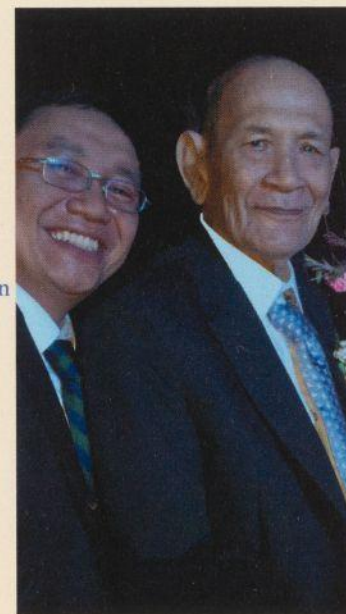


(Left) Seated from left: Adelaida Santos-Mansor with grandson Wally Viray, her daughter-in-law Araceli Pinto-Mansor with Anna Viray. Standing: Angela Myrna Mansor-Viray with daughter Malou Viray. June 1970. The Viray Family beach house, Mactan Island, Cebu.



Photo Restoration:
Alvin Clyde Evangelista

Businessman and bon vivant. Gourmet cook and world adventurer Elias Mansor y Santos, with his son Jose Niccolo (Nikko) Mansor y Pinto, shortly before his death in 2016.



(Left) Nikko Mansor c.1980s. Photo Credit: Nikko Mansor



Baby Mansor-Viray with her daughter Malou Viray in her Assumption high school graduation gala dress. Assumption Convent, Makati. 1978.



Above: The widow Angela Myrna Mansor-Viray, 1983. The living room of her Dasmariñas Village, Makati residence where she and her husband Willie Viray hosted numerous parties during their lifetime. She went to daily Mass and had many prayer books on her bedside table. Her favorite novena was to the Divine Infant Jesus of Prague whom she entrusted to watch over her family. She and her husband Willie helped others quietly. An elegant pianist like her grandmother Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista, she was an ever present mother to her children. She passed away on October 26, 2017, at the Makati Medical Center after receiving the Last Rites of the Catholic Church, surrounded by the prayers of her children. She was 82 years old.



Las Bodas de la Familia Evangelista-Santos



June 26, 1958. Wilfredo Diño Viray & Maria Angela Myrna Santos Mansor, daughter of Adelaida E. Santos-Mansor. Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, Pasay City, Manila. Ring bearer: Honorio Gualberto (Tito) Santos, the bride's first cousin.
Photo Credit: Viray Family



Cesar Evangelista Santos & Catalina Estrella Lorenzo. c. 1933. The groom is the grandson of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista.



June 20, 1959. Desiderio Punsalan Liboon & Maria Catalina Lorenzo Santos, daughter of Cesar Evangelista Santos. Ermita Church, Ermita, Manila. Ring bearer: Honorio Gualberto (Tito) Santos, the bride's half-brother. Flower girl: Jo-Ann Santos (Barcelon), the bride's niece.
Photo Credit: David Liboon y Santos



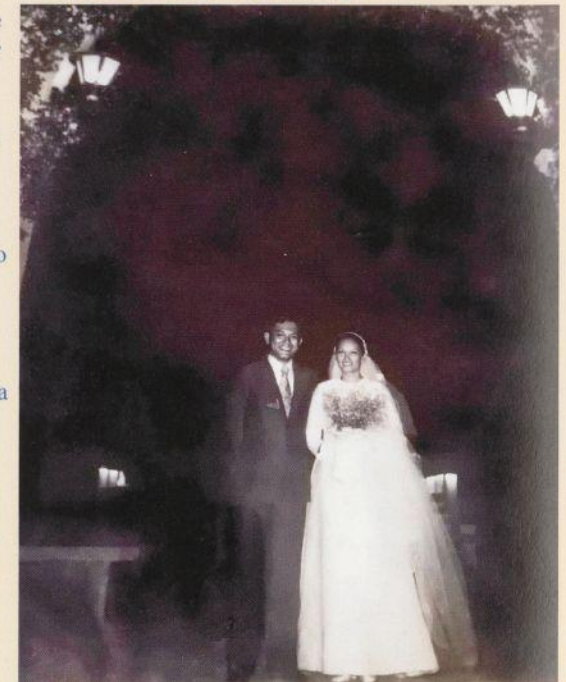
March 22, 1969. Arturo Tolosa Santos & Milagros Penos Gerona. The groom is the son of Cesar Santos y Evangelista. San Agustin Church, Intramuros, Manila. Maid of Honor: Sonia Gerona, the bride's sister. Best Man: Honorio Gualberto (Tito) Santos, the groom's brother.
Photo Credit: Marie Nicole Almario y Santos, from the collection of her grandparents Arturo and Milagros Santos



Photo Credit: Marie Nicole Almario y Santos, from the collection of her grandparents Arturo and Milagros Santos
Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



c. 1973. Elias Santos Mansor & Araceli Maria de Regla Pinto. The groom is the son of Adelaida E. Santos-Mansor. San Fernando de Dilao Church (Paco Catholic Church), Manila.
Photo Credit: Nikko P. Mansor





1958: Mansor-Viray Wedding



1959: Santos-Liboon Wedding



With Cesar Evangelista Santos, and Pedro and Veronica Liboon, the groom's parents



With Maid-of-Honor Marietta Primicias (Mrs. Raul Goco), daughter of Senator Cipriano Primicias, Sr.



With Josefina E. Santos-Fernandez (far left), Principal Sponsor and the bride's aunt



With the bride's father, Cesar Evangelista Santos

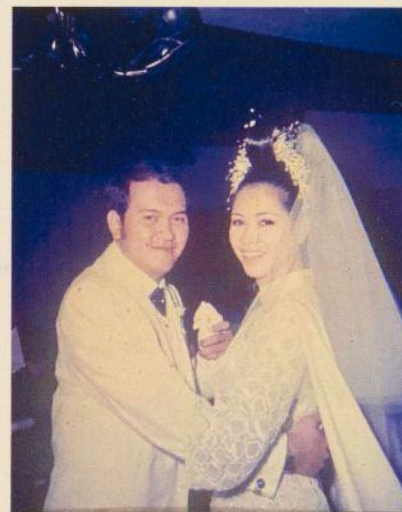


Paying their respects to the nuns of the Assumption Convent, the bride's alma mater.



With Sonia Gerona, Gloria Santos, Cecilia Gerona (the bride's mother), Cesar Evangelista Santos, Tito Santos

1969: Gerona-Santos Wedding





El Retrato de Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga Story and Photos by: Anna Viray-Cruz, ocds

This painting of Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga was completed around 1903-1904, when she was age 14, around the time of her elopement with Dr. Gualberto Santos. She is wearing a beautiful exquisitely made Filipiniana green floral top with butterfly sleeves, and a matching full skirt with a train called a terno. An Isabella II Spanish-Philippine 21 carat gold coin pendant adorns her neck, and a matching set of Isabella II gold coins fashioned into a bracelet is on her left arm (partly hidden).

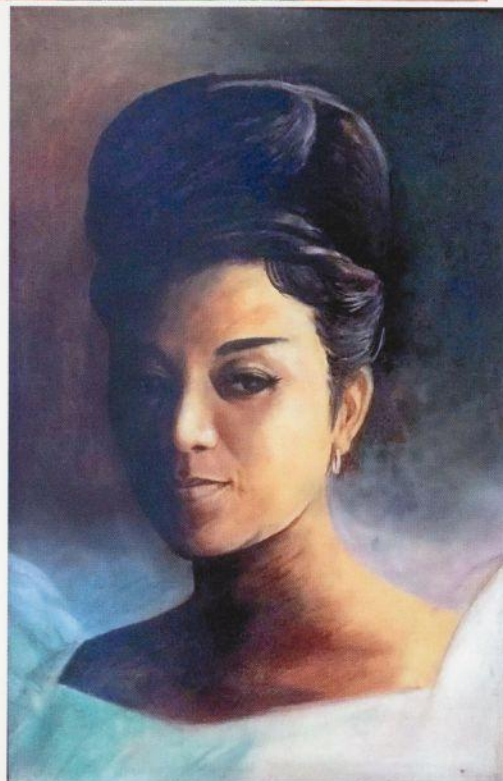
This was originally a studio photograph that was hand-colored by an American artist with tempera and gouache. The size is 24 inches by 20 3/8 inches. Her daughter Placer (Lola Baba) Santos mentioned the American painter's name to me back in the 1980s, but I can no longer recall his name. According to her daughters Placer, Josefina (Lola Pining) Santos-Fernandez, Adelaida (Lola Dely) Santos-Mansor, and Leticia (Lola Nene) Santos y Evangelista, two portraits were commissioned simultaneously by their grandmother Doña Maria Pilar Salunga vda. de Evangelista. One is Doña Pilar's portrait, and the other is this portrait. In the early 1990s, when my sister Malou Viray, together with Lola Baba and Lola Nene, visited Candaba they saw Doña Pilar's painting still hanging in the living room of her residence, our Evangelista ancestral house.



Colección de retratos. Five generations of Evangelista women: (Clockwise) Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga, her daughter Adelaida Leticia Santos-Mansor y Evangelista, her granddaughter Maria Angela Myrna Mansor y Santos viuda de Viray de Puyat, her great-granddaughter Josephine Ma. Lourdes Viray y Mansor (far left), and great-great granddaughters Sofia (center, b. 2013) and Chloe Viray. Chloe, Valedictorian of her grade school and the 2014 Cobra Puma Junior World Golf champion, is the next custodian of Doña Natividad's 1904 painting. They are all descendants of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Lakan Dula.

Painting of Adelaida Santos-Mansor by Milagros Gerona-Santos. Oil on canvas. 2021.

All Paintings: The Viray Family Collection
Photo Enhancement: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



Lola Baba, who was born in 1906, remembered that this painting was already hanging in the Main Sala of her parents' bahay na bato in Bulan when she was a toddler. After her parents' deaths in 1934, Lola Baba became the main custodian of this painting. Before her death in 2004, Lola Baba bequeathed it to her grandniece and my mother, Maria Angela Myrna (Baby) Mansor y Santos viuda de Viray de Puyat, Natividad's eldest grandchild. Upon our mother's passing in 2017, this painting was inherited by her eldest daughter, Vicky Viray-Mendoza, who passed it on to me, as the family's historian, archivist and genealogist. My brother Wally Viray's eldest daughter, Chloe Viray, born in 2007, is in line to be this beautiful painting's next custodian.

I had the painting restored in 2018 by Master Art Restorer James Pennuto at his studio in San Mateo, California, who noted that Doña Natividad's eyes had never been touched or hand-colored.

"This portrait belongs in a museum," Mr. Pennuto stated.

For more information on the restoration of this painting see the book: Restauracion de Natividad. There is also a video under the same title produced by our cousin Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co.



Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista y Salunga

by Anna Viray-Cruz with Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus, Deborah (Debby) Evangelista Jacinto, Dr. José Limjoco Evangelista, Milagros Gerona-Santos, Josephine Ma. Lourdes Mansor Viray, Marie Nicole Santos Almario

Shanghai, China. August 12, 1937. It is the eve of the Battle of Shanghai between the Chinese Army and the invading Japanese Imperial forces. The leader of the Philippine Company of the Shanghai Volunteers Corps, a multinational militia coming to the aid of their city in distress, is an Evangelista from Candaba, Pampanga. Captain Honorio Canciller Evangelista, a highly respected veterinarian, is preparing his troops for one of their many dangerous military operations in defense of Shanghai. In a few hours, Captain Evangelista and his men would figure in some of the bloodiest urban fighting that would last over three months. The Battle of Shanghai, later described as the Stalingrad on the Yangtze, officially started World War II in China. In putting his life on the line, Captain Evangelista is one of many foreigners defending their families and homes, their way of life in their once peaceful and prosperous adopted country. How did it come to this?

Born into wealth and privilege as the son of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and his wife Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis on November 21, 1891, in Candaba, Pampanga, Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista y Salunga seemed the most unlikely of heroes. His family was part of the Principalia, or the noble ruling class. A member of one of the most landed families in Pampanga, he was only 3 years old when his father, the former Gobernadorcillo of Candaba, died suddenly of a stroke on March 10, 1895. He had a very strict upbringing under the watchful eyes of his aristocratic mother who lavished on his education. He was sent to Manila for his studies like many patricians of his day.

As his family owned numerous livestock, Don Honorio graduated as a veterinary surgeon from the College of Manila. In 1913, a year before the Great War which would overtake Europe, he arrived in San Francisco, California on board the ship Chiyo Maru to study for his Doctorate at the San Francisco Veterinary College. In April 1917, just as Don Honorio was wrapping up his postgraduate studies, the United States declared war on Germany and entered World War I. As the first U.S. troops arrived on European soil that June, Don Honorio was drafted into the U.S. Army. His Draft Registration Card described him as single, medium built with brown eyes and black hair. He stood 5 ft. 7 inches tall.

On June 6, 1917, the day after he was drafted by the U.S. Army, Don Honorio married his American sweetheart Pauline Kearns (1898-1968) in Oakland, California. There are no records showing that Don Honorio was sent to fight in the European theater. Instead, Don Honorio brought his bride back to the Philippines and on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, their daughter Peace Kathryne (Katingca) Evangelista y Kearns was born in Manila. Don Honorio set up his veterinary practice in the Philippine capital, and the family shuttled between Manila and Candaba until 1925, when Pauline together with their daughter Katingca returned to the United States. On September 1, 1925, Pauline filed for an international divorce which was finalized in October 1926. About a year later, Pauline remarried to Rafael Alvarez Lalinde, a much older wealthy widower who was the pioneer of coffee industrialization in El Salvador. He adopted Peace. For the rest of her life, she was known as Peace Kathryne Alvarez.

By this time, Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista had moved to Shanghai, China, a bustling prosperous metropolis then dubbed as the Paris of the East, with his second wife Carmen Lacanilao (1903-1995) of Baliuag, Bulacan. Their union produced a daughter,

Leonor Evangelista y Lacanilao, who was born on July 1, 1924. Leonor was such a beautiful mestiza child her paternal grandmother Doña Pilar Salunga really doted on her. Carmen also had another daughter, Asuncion (b. September 27, 1919), from her first marriage to Dr. Federico A. Castro, whom Don Honorio adopted and raised as his own child. His reputation as an outstanding veterinarian had spread so swiftly that in a few short years, Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista had moved his prestigious veterinary practice to Shanghai in the 1920s, upon a special invitation of Shanghai's ruling class to care for their prized horses. This reflected the esteem to which Dr. Evangelista was held by the international social set.

In Shanghai, the Evangelista family lived in one of the most affluent areas, on Hart Road off Bubbling Well Road, in the International Settlement, where most of their neighbors were British and Americans. Their two daughters Asuncion (Sunny) and Leonor (Nonong) lived a life of privilege and made many friends among the children of the elite. They attended a private British school where they acquired British accents. Leonor took riding lessons and became an accomplished equestrienne. She was also encouraged in the arts, which became a lifelong passion, and became an excellent pianist and singer just like many other Evangelista women who came before her. For the young Leonor, it was truly an idyllic childhood.

Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista, the only veterinarian in Shanghai in the early 1930s, enjoyed a special place of honor among the elite of the city, from both locals and foreigners alike. A man of varied interests, Dr. Evangelista was an excellent marksman. He won the Municipal Challenge Cup in 1935. He was part of the Filipino Rifle Company, a three-man team which won the Shanghai Rifle Association's International Cup in 1934 and 1935. Highly respected, Dr. Evangelista also became the Captain of the all-Filipino Company of the Shanghai Volunteers Corps, a multi-ethnic volunteer force under the Shanghai Municipal Council which governed the International Settlement.

For over 10 years, Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista and his family lived a cosmopolitan lifestyle in the International Settlement. The family would frequently dine and shop at the Cathay Hotel (called the Fairmont Peace Hotel today) an art deco building on the corner of Bund and Nanjing Road which opened in 1929. It was the most luxurious and glamorous hotel east of the Suez. It was Shanghai at its

En veinte y cuatro de noviembre de mil ochocientos noventa y un años. Yo el sr.
 Don Honorio Evangelista de Candaba provincia de la Sampaiza, hago constar que el sr. Don
 Gregorio Evangelista con mi licencia bautizo solemnemente y puso los santos Ombros gloriosos en este
 Estado de mi cargo de un niño de tres años nacido a quien puse por nombre Honorio, hijo
 legítimo y de legítima matrimonio de D. Gregorio Evangelista y de D. María Clara Salunga
 una mojada de Sangay de este pueblo del ay N.º 22 de D. Candaba Evangelista, casados
 por D. Rosalino Evangelista y D. María Pison y mofrosos. Chinos Salunga y
 Victoria Quinteros. Me pedimos D. Gregorio Evangelista casado de este pueblo a quien ad
 verto el parentesco espiritual y obligaciones que coningo. Y por medio la firma.

Don Honorio Evangelista

The baptismal record of Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista. His uncle Don Gregorio Canciller Evangelista stood as his godfather. November 24, 1891. San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, Candaba.

on No. 222222
Honorio Canciller Evangelista
 (Complete and true signature of holder)

Index to Marriage Licenses and Certificates, No. 24, Alameda County

	MAN MARRIED	TO WHOM MARRIED	When Married			Recorded	
			Month	Day	Year	Book	Page
527	Edw. C. Merrill	Adeline, Eva Merrill					
	MARRIED BY James G. Quinn, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	Mar	17	1917	81	274
540	Eme Kearns	Adolph, Annie Miller					
	MARRIED BY James G. Quinn, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	19	"	"	227
625	Engelshimer, Fred J.	Ruth, N. Seardner					
	MARRIED BY James G. Quinn, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	Apr	25	"	"	371
780	Erving, David A.	Eva, Gertrude					
	MARRIED BY J. A. Cline, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	21	"	72	46
953	Erving, Reinhold	Matilda, Bachmann					
	MARRIED BY J. A. Cline, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	May	6	"	82	219
1093	Epbert, Warren	Leanne, B. Sanderson					
	MARRIED BY R. B. Brooks, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	18	"	"	344
1107	Estes, Corin D.	Lucia, D. Conish					
	MARRIED BY O. H. Palmer, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	12	"	"	378
1107	Ellis, Warren G.	Elizabeth, M. Miller					
	MARRIED BY James G. Quinn, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	22	"	"	378
1199	Ellis, Andrew	Kristina, Johnson					
	MARRIED BY James G. Quinn, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	May	31	1917	"	165
1210	Enderside, Stanley	Sarah M. McHenry					
	MARRIED BY James G. Quinn, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	31	"	"	196
1304	Evangelista, Honorio	Pauline M. Kearns					
	MARRIED BY James G. Quinn, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	June	6	"	83	70
1321	Ernst, Frank	May, Andrade					
	MARRIED BY M. A. de Emy, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	9	"	"	123
1332	Easton, Henry J.	Ann, O'Neill					
	MARRIED BY L. H. Bartholomew, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	16	"	"	178
1391	Ence, Louis F.	Virginia J. Frank					
	MARRIED BY John F. Egan, J. P., Oakland	WHERE MARRIED Oak	"	4	"	"	184



(Above) Pauline Kearns, Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista's first wife. c. 1930s. (Top, left) The signature of Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista. (Left) The marriage record of Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista and Pauline Kearns in Oakland, California.

Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family
 Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co
 Records Source: Viray Family Archives



Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista y Salunga

*A Charmed Life in Shanghai,
1920s-1930s*



A cosmopolitan girl growing up in Shanghai: Leonor Evangelista y Lacanilao, granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, and a descendant of Lakan Dula. (Clockwise) The little rich girl with a bowler hat. The future equestrienne and artist astride her father's car. The hula girl. With her mother, Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista.



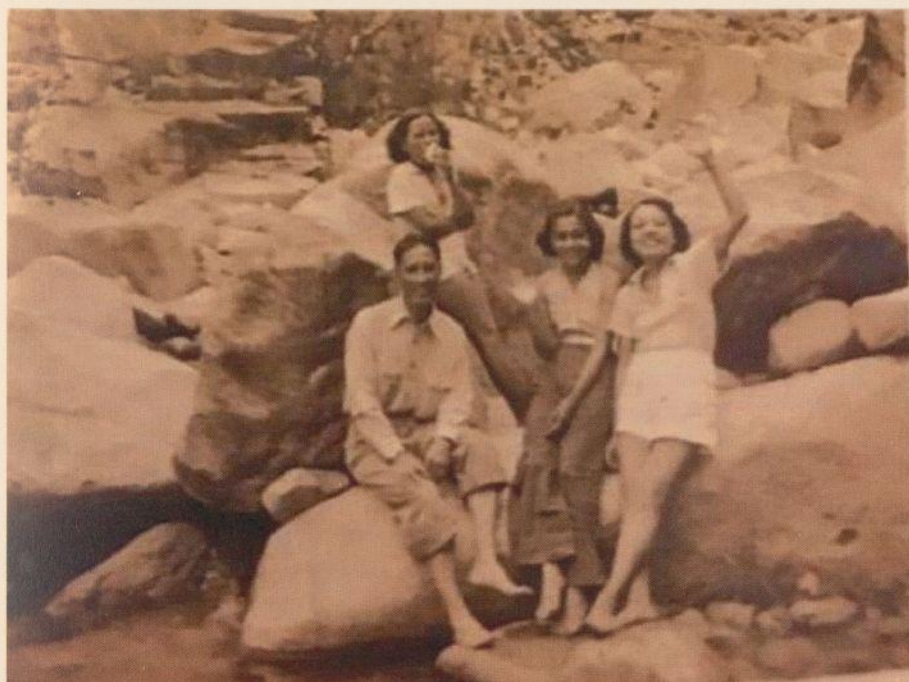
Photos Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family
Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



The Evangelista Family: Leonor Evangelista, Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista, Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista, Asuncion Evangelista. c. Early 1930s. The Evangelista household employed amahs (Chinese nannies) to look after the two girls.



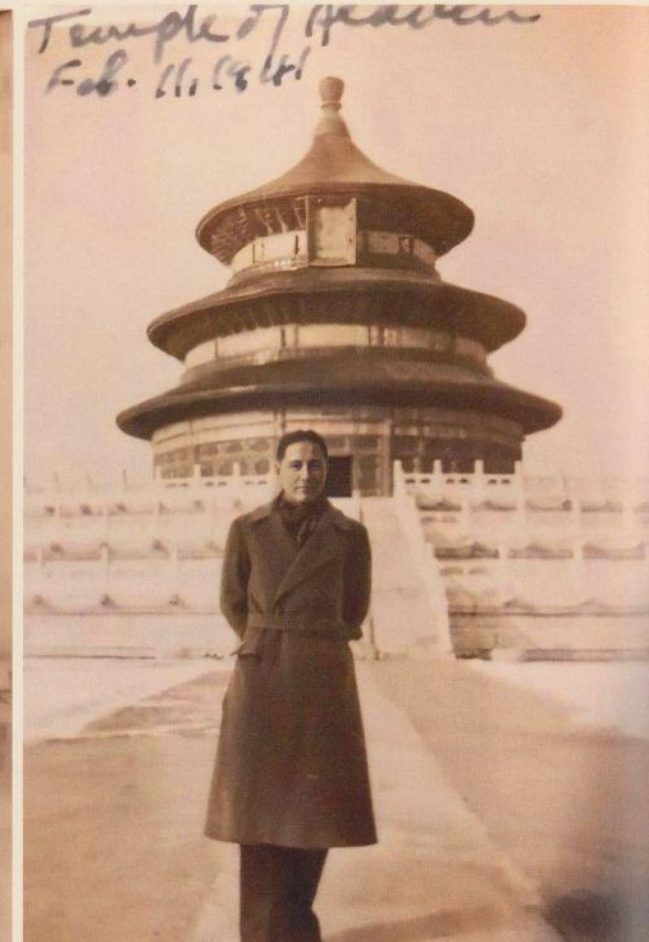
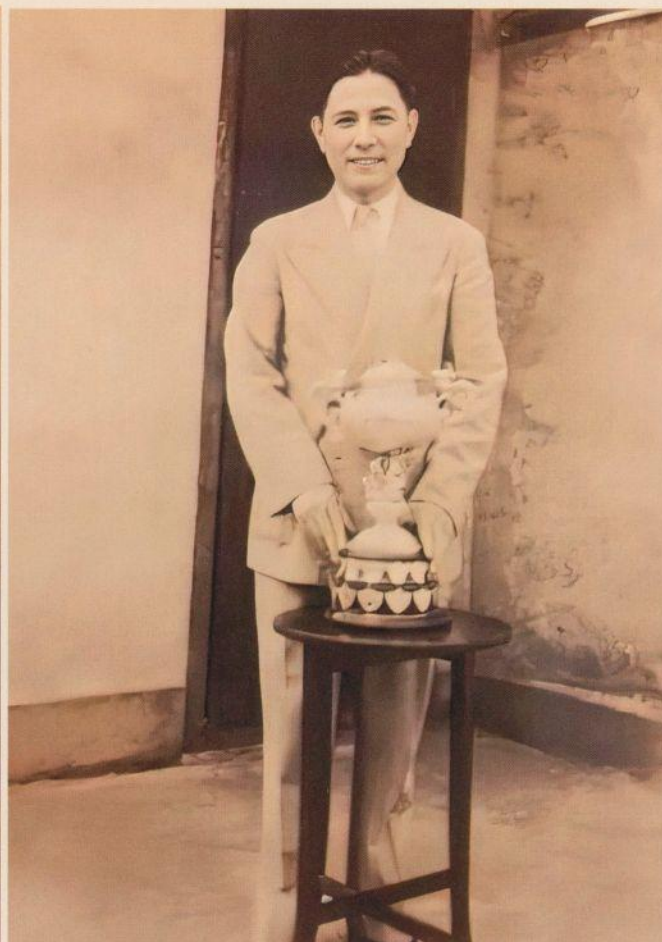
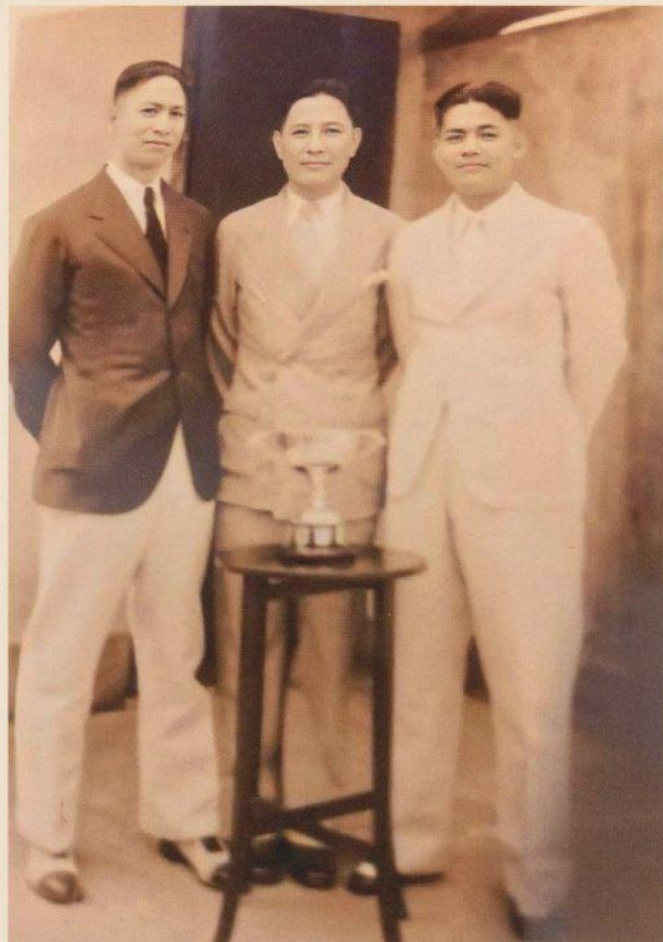
Class picture. Leonor Evangelista y Lacanilao (front row, third from right).



On a picnic: Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista and Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista with daughters Asuncion Evangelista, Leonor Evangelista.



Piano class picture. Leonor Evangelista (front row, 4th from left).



(Above) The Philippine Rifle Team led by Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista (center) with their prize, the International Cup. 1935. Shanghai.

(Center) Best of the best. The debonair Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista was the best at anything he did. He was a top sharp shooter. Receiving the Municipal Challenge Cup. 1935. (Right) Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista at the Temple of Heaven in Dongcheng, Beijing, 1941.

(Right, clockwise): Personal items belonging to Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista. A Cross medal front and back inscribed "H. Evangelista, Grand Aggregate 1st Prize, 14K gold, S.R.A. Annual Rifle Meeting, 1935. Two sets of S.R.A. cuff links. A star lapel pin. Provenance: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family

(Far right) A 2006 Manila Times article: Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista's achievements as top marksman.



"In Shanghai military circles, the Filipinos are rated excellent shots. The Truesmann Cup, a rifle-shooting trophy, was won by Sgt. Jose Cobarrubias in 1933, Lt. Agapito Celis in 1934, and Sgt. Jesus Iglesias in 1936. The Municipal Challenge Cup, another trophy for excellence in marksmanship, was won by Captain Honorio Evangelista in 1935. The Filipino Company rifle team, composed of Capt. Evangelista, Sgt. Apolonio Orden, and Sergeant Iglesias, copped the International Cup of the Shanghai Rifle Association in 1934 and 1935."

All Photos Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family

heyday as the bastion of western capitalism. But just as the First World War caught up with him when he lived in San Francisco 20 years earlier, by 1937, Dr. Evangelista found himself in a similar predicament in Shanghai. War was on the horizon. The Japanese Imperial Army had invaded Manchuria in northeast China in 1931. The following year, Shanghai was embroiled in a battle between Chinese and Japanese troops called the January 28 Incident. The fighting lasted until March 3, 1932 when a ceasefire was brokered by the League of Nations. From this point onwards until August 1937, hostilities continued to build up between China and Japan. As it reached its boiling point, Dr. Evangelista's wife and two daughters fled the chaos in China along with many other foreign nationals. They returned to the safety of the Philippines.

On August 12, 1937, the Shanghai Volunteers Corps was mobilized and its sophisticated team of volunteers (bankers, local investors, lawyers, doctors, engineers, businessmen), including Captain Honorio Canciller Evangelista and his Filipino Company took up their defensive positions along the perimeter of the International Settlement under the B Battalion. The Filipino, Portuguese, and American machine gun companies occupied the Polytechnic Public School on Pakhoi Road. As they waited for the fighting to begin, the International Settlement was inundated with nearly half a million Chinese refugees trying to flee into the safety of the area. Only a short time later, the fighting began and the International Settlement sustained several bombings. In the midst of this chaos, Captain Evangelista lost contact with his family. In taking up arms against the Japanese, Captain Evangelista followed a tradition of heroism in the Evangelista Clan: his eldest half-brother Filipino nationalist Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista was a Filipino Major in the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), his other half-brother Candaba Municipal Presidente Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista was a Katipunero, bravely fighting to end Spanish Colonial Rule in the Philippines. By the time the battle ended on November 26, 1937, the International Settlement found itself surrounded by Japanese troops. The Filipino Company distinguished itself in the Battle of Shanghai for exemplary display of valor while carrying out several dangerous missions. Captain Evangelista was wounded and a 22-year old Chinese nurse, and Shanghai native, named Nancy Ting looked after him.

For the next five years, the residents of the International Settlement lived a nervous existence until the settlement was finally dissolved on December 8, 1941, when Japanese troops entered and occupied the entire area, and in Hawaii, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. World War II had officially begun. The Shanghai Volunteers Corps was disbanded early in 1942 after the Japanese took over the International Settlement. The decision was formally made by the still existing Shanghai Municipal Council who held a reception to mark the placing of the Corps' colours "in a place of dignity and honour" in the Council chambers. With China under Japanese control, thousands of foreigners living in the International Settlement were shipped off to internment camps around China where many perished during the course of the war.

Throughout the Second World War, Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista, separated from his wife Carmen and their two daughters, stayed in Shanghai to help the resistance movement, and used his influence to undermine the efforts of puppet Filipino organizations. He also volunteered to care for American internees detained at the Swiss Consulate. He refused

any pay for his work, using his own personal fortune in the struggle against the mighty Japanese Imperial Army.

On February 28, 1944, Dr. Evangelista, along with five other Filipinos, were rounded up and arrested by the Japanese Gendarmerie in Shanghai on the grounds of spreading anti-Japanese propaganda and for opposition to the Philippine puppet government under President José P. Laurel. Dr. Evangelista was the main target of the Japanese because of his work in the American Section in the Swiss Consulate. The six men were taken to the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters at 94 Jessfield Road, Shanghai, where they were detained, beaten and tortured for 3 months. Dr. Evangelista was savagely beaten about the head and body by Japanese Imperial Army Warrant Officer Kunitada Mukoyama (or Kukoyama). The men were finally released in May 1944. Dr. Evangelista was re-arrested shortly thereafter by the Japanese and was sentenced to a 3-year prison term. He was released in June 1945. By this time, Chinese forces had retaken several Chinese cities back from the Japanese. After two atomic bombs were dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan officially surrendered on September 2, 1945.

After the war, Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista testified at the trial of several Japanese charged with war crimes. Kunitada Mukoyama, his torturer, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Refusing salary or reimbursement of expenses, Dr. Evangelista worked pro bono on behalf of United States' agencies in Shanghai. For his exceptionally meritorious service which had aided the United States in the prosecution of war against a common enemy during the period from January 1944 to September 2, 1945, Dr. Evangelista was decorated by the American Consul General in China with the Medal of Freedom from U.S. President Harry S. Truman. He was also awarded a Ribbon of Merit, and given a Letter of Commendation by a high American military authority in China. Throughout it all, Dr. Evangelista maintained his decorum. He was never the kind who was boastful or would draw attention to himself deliberately.

On January 17, 1948, Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista arrived back in San Francisco, California with his last wife Nancy Ting whom he married in Shanghai in 1943. He had had enough of war. Now in his late 50s, Dr. Evangelista still wanted to make good use of his time and talent. He joined the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Department, United States Department of Agriculture, as an inspector. A year later, H.R. Bill 1866 was introduced into the United States Congress granting him and his wife permanent residency in the United States, a just reward for his service to the country in its time of need during World War II. At that time, the San Francisco Immigration Office called the bill the most meritorious one that was ever referred to their office for review and investigation.

In his golden years, Don Honorio, called Tio Honor (pronounced Cho Onor) or Bapang Norio by his nephews and nieces, was the highly revered elder statesman of the Evangelista Clan. He was the Evangelista everyone in the clan wanted to be close to. Back in the Philippines, the children of his elder sister Doña Natividad Evangelista-Santos, Placer Evangelista Santos, Josefina Santos-Fernandez, Cesar Evangelista 87

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES CHINA

Office of the Staff Judge Advocate

APO 971
12 June 1946

JA 201 - Kunitada Mukoyama
Morihiro Hoshikawa
Masaji Nagai

SUBJECT: Review of the Record of Trial by a Military Commission of
Kunitada Mukoyama and Morihiro Hoshikawa and Masaji Nagai.

TO : Commanding General, United States Army Forces China, APO 971.

1. OFFENSES:

a. Charge: Violation of the Laws of War.

That each of the accused, being in the service of the Japanese Imperial Army, did willfully and unlawfully commit cruel, inhuman and brutal atrocities against certain citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, owing allegiance to the United States of America, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Having overrun and set up a puppet government in the Philippine Islands, the Japanese were anxious to secure the allegiance of the Filipino population of Shanghai and to suppress unfriendly elements. Six Filipino residents of Shanghai, Dr. Honorio Evangelista, Pacifico C. Espino, Alfredo Mateos, Primitivo Cruz, Mariano Javier and Gorgonio J. Villa, were arrested on 28 February 1944 by representatives of the Japanese Gendarmerie (R 16-7, 23-4, 29, 33, 37, 44) on the grounds of spreading anti-Japanese propaganda and for opposition to the Filipino puppet government (R 17, 24, 30, 38, 47, 63-4). The Japanese were particularly interested in the activities of Dr. Evangelista, who was employed in the American section of the Swiss Consulate (R 16, 18, 22, 69). He was the main object of the investigation (R 64). The Filipinos were taken to Gendarmerie Headquarters, 94 Jessfield Road, Shanghai, where they were detained for questioning until early in April 1944 (R 17-8, 23, 24, 33, 44). They were not released from custody until May 1945 (R 21, 63). They complained of mistreatment at the hands of the accused, of having been beaten, burned with lighted cigarettes, tortured by means of an electrical treatment and subjected to other forms of abuse (R 25, 27-8, 30, 33-5, 36, 38-41, 44). Each professed to be a citizen of the Commonwealth of Philippine Islands and to owe allegiance to the United States (R 16, 24, 29, 37, 64).

During the period from 28 February 1944 to about 8 April 1944, while the Filipinos were at the Gendarmerie Headquarters, each of the accused came in frequent contact with them in questioning them about their activities (R 17-8, 40, 47-8, 69). Warrant Officer Mukoyama was responsible for interrogations, while Sergeant Hoshikawa was the senior non-commissioned officer in charge of investigations (R 47). Their commanding officer was a certain Major Nagamitsu (R 47), but he did not personally take part in the questioning (R 50, 55). The third accused, the civilian interpreter, Nagai, was prevailed upon by Nagamitsu to participate in the case (R 57-9). None of the accused received orders or instructions from higher authority to inflict physical violence or any form of mistreatment upon the prisoners (R 49, 54, 55, 60-1, 63), except

Kunitada Kukoyama:

(1) Did willfully and unlawfully brutally beat and torture Alfredo Mateos by applying electrical current to his body, by burning his body with lighted cigarettes and by striking him about the head and body with a kendo stick.

(2) Did willfully and unlawfully brutally beat and torture Pacifico C. Espino by applying electrical current to his body, by burning his body with lighted cigarettes, by kicking him on his body and by striking him about the head with his fists.

(3) Did willfully and unlawfully brutally beat and torture Gorgonio J. Villa by burning his body with lighted cigarettes and by striking him about the body and head with a bamboo stick.

(4) Did willfully and unlawfully brutally beat and torture Honorio Evangelista by striking him about the head and body with his hands and fists.

Morihiro Hoshikawa:

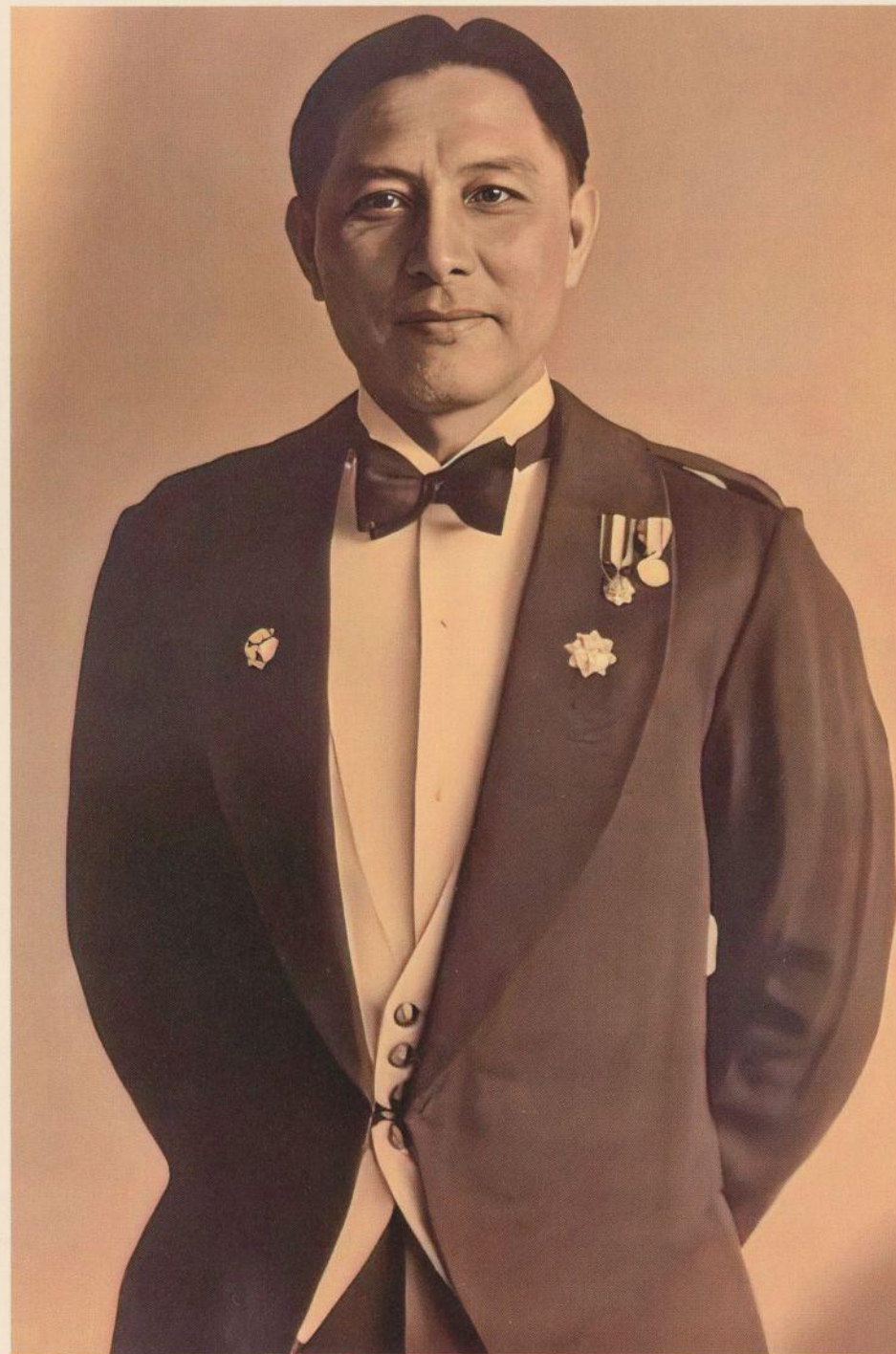
(1) Did willfully and unlawfully brutally beat and torture Alfredo Mateos by applying electrical current to his body, by beating him about the head and body with his hands, fists, a chair, and a kendo stick, by burning his body with lighted cigarettes, by kicking him in the back and by applying judo to him.

(2) Did willfully and unlawfully brutally beat and torture Pacifico C. Espino by applying electrical current to his body, by burning his body with lighted cigarettes, by kicking him in the back and by striking him across the head and body with a kendo stick.

(3) Did willfully and unlawfully brutally beat and torture Primitivo Cruz by applying electrical current to his body, by burning him on the body with lighted cigarettes and matches, by kicking him on the body and by applying judo to him.

Sections of the United States Armed Forces in China Office of the Staff Judge Advocate Report dated June 12, 1946, details the round-up and torture of Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista and five other Filipinos by the Japanese Imperial Army in 1944. Kunitada Mukoyama, the Warrant Officer, who tortured Don Honorio received a 15 year prison sentence for his war crimes.

Source: Viray Family Archives



Aristocrat, Doctor, War Hero. The dashing Captain Honorio Canciller Evangelista, leader of the Philippine Company of the Shanghai Volunteers Corps. Recipient of the Medal of Freedom from U.S. President Harry S. Truman.
 Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family Restored by: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co

naturalization laws, to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of January 17, 1948. It would also direct the Secretary of State to instruct the quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate immigration quota.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service disclose that Dr. Evangelista was born on November 21, 1891, in the Philippine Islands. He was in the United States from 1912 until 1917, attending San Francisco Veterinary College from which he was graduated in 1917, with the degree of doctor in veterinary medicine. He was a national of the United States until, in common with other noncitizen Filipinos, he lost nationality of the United States when the Philippine Islands were proclaimed independent on July 4, 1946. He last entered the United States, accompanied by his wife, Nancy Ting Evangelista, on January 17, 1948, when he was admitted under section 3 (2) of the Immigration Act of 1924, for a temporary stay to expire May 11, 1948. His application for an extension of stay was denied on November 29, 1948. Action to enforce Dr. Evangelista's departure from this country was ordered deferred pending the outcome of this bill.

Dr. Evangelista is reported to have made an extremely valuable contribution to the cause of the United States during and since hostilities ended in the Pacific. He lived in Shanghai, China, for more than 26 years prior to 1948, had much influence among Filipinos there, and stated that he consistently used his influence in behalf of the United States and against the Japanese, particularly with respect to the puppet Filipino organizations. He was twice imprisoned by the Japanese for his refusal to cooperate with them and for his pro-American efforts. He had served 18 months of a 3-year term when he was released in June 1945. When he was not in prison, he worked without pay at the Swiss consulate in the section caring for American internees. After the war, according to his accounts, he refused to accept either salary or expenses for long hours of work, daily, in behalf of the United States agencies. He testified at the trial of several Japanese charged with war crimes. He was decorated publicly by the American consul general in China with the Medal of Freedom, accompanied by the citation "for exceptionally meritorious service which has aided the United States in the prosecution of war against a common enemy during the period from January 1944 to September 2, 1945. His exemplary conduct reflects great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the Allied Nations." In addition, he was given a ribbon of merit, and a letter of commendation by a high American military authority in China.

The opinion has been expressed authoritatively that it would be in the interest of the United States from the standpoint of national security, if Dr. Evangelista were to be permitted to remain here for an indefinite period. His employer, the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, certified, in 1948, that the Bureau had not been, and probably would not be, able to recruit veterinarians to meet its needs. The Bureau requested, therefore, that Dr. Evangelista be permitted to continue in his assignment.

Under the immigration laws and the regulations made thereunder, the Immigration and Naturalization Service may not extend his stay indefinitely, and since the quota of the Philippine Islands, to which he is chargeable, is oversubscribed for several years and an immigration visa is not readily obtainable he is unable to adjust his immigration status to permanent residence.

Whether in this case the general provisions of the immigration laws should be waived presents a question of legislative policy concerning which this Department prefers not to make any recommendation. If the bill is to receive favorable consideration, however, it is suggested that it be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

"That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Honorio Cancellor Evangelista who was admitted to the United States as a temporary visitor, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of his entry to the United States at the port of San Francisco, California, on January 17, 1948, upon payment by him of the required head tax and visa fee. Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the Philippine quota for the first year such quota is available."

Yours sincerely,

PETER CAMPBELL BROWN,
Acting the Assistant to the Attorney General.

Congressman Havenner, the author of the bill, submitted to the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, the following letter with reference to the case:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1949.

HON. FRANK R. HAVENNER,
Member of Congress, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HAVENNER: I wish to communicate with you with respect to bill H. R. 1866, which you entered at the request of Honorio Cancellor Evangelista and myself on January 25, 1949, for the relief of Honorio Cancellor Evangelista, and which is now pending in Congress.

The matter has taken a very favorable turn. Following its reference to the Department of Justice, the matter was turned over to the San Francisco Immigration Office for investigation and report. Happily at the San Francisco investigation and hearing exceptionally fine testimony was presented on behalf of the beneficiary, Honorio Cancellor Evangelista, a Philippine doctor, consisting in the personal appearance before the San Francisco office of very distinguished witnesses, such as Mr. Owen L. Dawson, a member of the United States consulate at Shanghai, Mr. William Van Buskirk, former United States deputy marshal at Shanghai, and Mr. M. C. Cheek, well-known in the United States service and formerly of Shanghai. Additionally, considerable documentary proof, establishing conclusively the unusual meritorious services rendered by the beneficiary, Honorio Cancellor Evangelista, to our Government in the last war was also presented, all of which convinced the investigating inspector that the bill was exceptionally meritorious and caused him to make a strong report in its favor and urging its adoption.

Furthermore, the inspector felt that the bill should be broadened to include the wife of the mentioned beneficiary. She is Nancy Ting Evangelista, who cooperated with him in his services in China and who was born on January 16, 1915, at Shanghai, China, of which country she is a citizen. She entered the United States with her husband, said Honorio Cancellor Evangelista, at San Francisco, Calif., on January 17, 1948, under temporary stay, and following her admission has been a student in regular attendance at the City College of San Francisco.

The inspector, of his own initiative, in his report of the hearing and findings, took it upon himself to recommend that the bill be amended in due course to include the said Nancy Ting Evangelista, wife of the expressed beneficiary stated in the bill.

I might state that the inspector has fully covered the matter of the investigation of Mrs. Evangelista and has stated in the report which he has just sent to the Department of Justice at Washington in respect to his investigation of her husband, Honorio Cancellor Evangelista, that a reference back to him of the matter for the further investigation of Mrs. Evangelista in the event of her inclusion in the bill will be unnecessary. Incidentally, the inspector stated to me that the bill in question was the most meritorious one that had ever been referred to him for investigation.

In view of the foregoing, I will very much appreciate such procedure and action as may be taken by you to cause the inclusion of the said wife of Honorio Cancellor Evangelista to be included in the bill and to receive the same benefits which may be extended to him.

In appreciation of your favor and thanking you for your reply, believe me to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

FREDERICK W. CRAWFORD.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (H. R. 1866) should be enacted.

Pages 2 & 3 of United States Congress bill H.R. 1806, granting Dr. Honorio Cancellor Evangelista and his wife Nancy permanent residency in the United States in 1950. It was called "the most meritorious" bill ever referred for investigation by immigration officers at the time.

Santos, Adelaida Santos-Mansor, and Leticia Evangelista Santos often shared stories about him with the younger generation of Evangelistas, and so the fame of Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista continued to spread.

Relatives who visited or immigrated to the United States in the 1950s to the 1970s made it a point to see him at his well-appointed condominium unit on Ellis Street, San Francisco. His half-sister Francisca (Paquita) Hannay-Samson often spent time with him while her teenage daughter Lorna Samson y Hannay was enrolled at the Dominican Convent High School (Class of 1958) in San Raphael, California. His globetrotting nephew Cesar Evangelista Santos, who was also a sharpshooter, forged a strong bond with him during his visits to San Francisco. In 1962, his grandniece Angela Myrna (Baby) Mansor-Viray (granddaughter of his sister Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista-Santos) traveled to San Francisco with her husband Wilfredo (Willie) Diño Viray, from Chicago where Willie was studying for his Masters degree. In August 1968, grandnephew Dr. José Limjoco Evangelista (grandson of his half-brother Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista) and his wife Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista made it a point to pay their respects to him the day they landed in the United States for their postgraduate studies. Dr. José Evangelista visited him again in 1975 with two of his sons who recited poems to their great-granduncle Norio. The happy reunion culminated with a family luncheon.

On a more personal note, Don Honorio was also reunited with his daughter Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto in the early 60s, and her family, who all eventually immigrated to the United States in the late 1960s. Leonor, who blossomed into a great beauty with a charming persona just like her father, had married Emmanuel Jacinto y Tinawin, a lawyer, on March 25, 1944. Together they had 11 children: Honorio Jacinto (popularly known as Norrie Jacinto, The Neil Sedaka of the Philippines, and named after Don Honorio), Emmanuel Jacinto, Jr., Emylene Jacinto (Mrs. Rogelio "June" de Jesus), Deborah Jacinto, Leonor Jacinto (Mrs. Ed los Banos), Gervacio Jacinto, Beverly Jacinto-Mojica, Bernadette Jacinto-Camino, Carmela Jacinto (Mrs. Robert de Castro), Veronica Jacinto (Mrs. Guillermo Canas), and Regina Jacinto (Mrs. Amman Verzosa) y Evangelista. Leonor, who possessed the legendary Evangelista aristocratic bearing, passed on her artistic talents to her children. The Evangelista-Jacinto was a lively musical/singing family. Her children played a variety of instruments including the piano and guitar. Leonor also had a successful run on the Philippine stage where she starred as Ensign Nellie Forbush in the musical show of South Pacific. She was a devout Catholic, and her deep prayer life, love, and faith in God sustained her throughout the years.

Daughter Asunción married Mayor Anastacio Gallardo, who served several terms as Mayor of Candaba from 1946-1949, 1952-1956, 1961-1966, until he was assassinated by the Huks (communist rebels) in July 1966. Mayor Gallardo, along with five escorts, were ambushed and murdered as they rode toward Manila for a conference with President Ferdinand Marcos on lawlessness in central Luzon. Gallardo, who had fought the Huks for 20 years, was the 10th mayor to be murdered by them in central Luzon in the last two years. Mayor Anastacio Gallardo and Asunción Evangelista had 9 children: Corinna Gallardo-Canivel, Brenda Gallardo, Melanio Gallardo, Luisito Gallardo, Jeanette Gallardo-Magbitang, Irving Gallardo, Ramon Gallardo, Gizelle Gallardo, and Cheryl Gallardo-Flores y Evangelista.

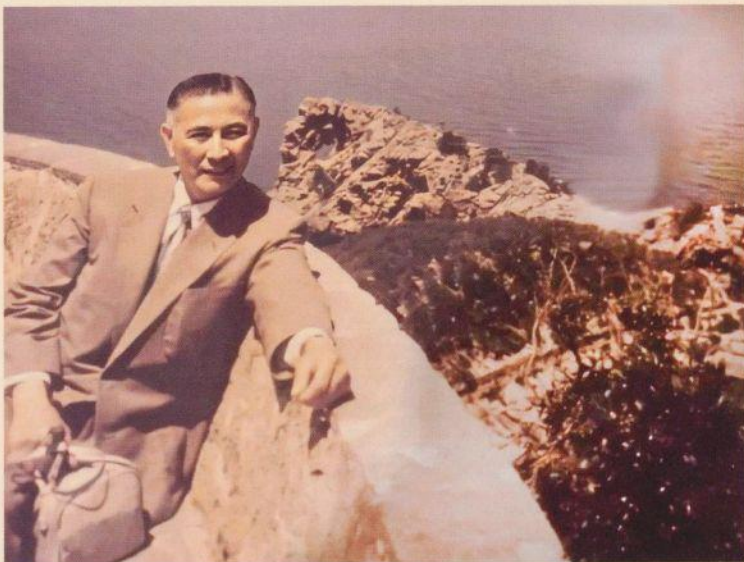
By the mid-1970s, when he was in his eighties, Don Honorio's health began to decline. In April 1978, three weeks before his death, Dr. José Limjoco Evangelista, one of the most prominent cardiologists today, visited his granduncle one last time at a nursing home in San Francisco. He was suffering from pneumonia. At the beginning of May, Arturo Santos (son of Cesar Evangelista Santos), and his wife Milagros Gerona-Santos, while vacationing in the United States from Manila, visited Lolo Norio at a hospital in San Francisco just a few days before his death. He was no longer conscious, and his wife Nancy was at his side.

The last surviving child of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis, Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista - the pride of Candaba and the Evangelista Clan - passed away peacefully at home on May 7, 1978. Arturo and Milagros Santos received a telegram from Nancy Ting-Evangelista notifying them of his death while they were in New York. Two of his daughters Peace Kathryne and Leonor, and his grandchildren, were present at his wake. His daughter Asuncion was still in the Philippines. He was laid to rest at Cypress Lawn Cemetery, in Colma, California. A simple tombstone marks the grave of one of the greatest Evangelistas who ever lived, who made a great selfless contribution to humanity.

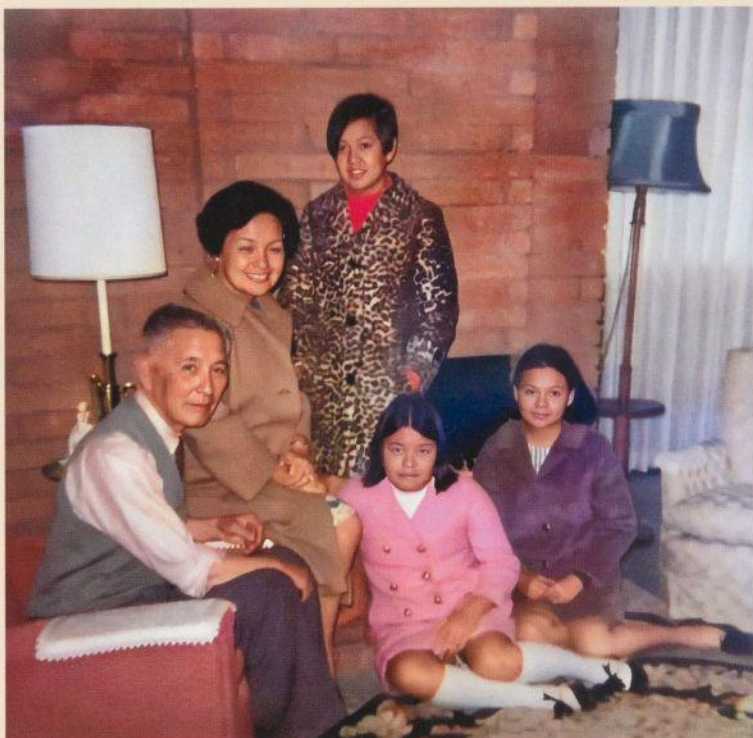
His daughter Peace Kathryne, who studied Nursing, never married, and passed away on November 24, 1995, in Ventura, California. Her mother Pauline Kearns, Don Honorio's first wife, died in San Francisco in 1968. His second wife, Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista, died in 1995 and was buried at Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Her grave is not far from Don Honorio's. Nancy Ting-Evangelista died in 1998 and is buried together with her husband.

Don Honorio's two other daughters Asunción and Leonor were blessed with long lives, and lived into their nineties. They were both widows. Asuncion passed away on May 27, 2016 aged 96. Almost a year later, Leonor, passed from this life at her home in Federal Way, Washington, on May 23, 2017, 40 days short of her 93rd birthday. The two sisters who had been close all their lives could not last long without the other. As Leonor was being wheeled out into the funeral car, her children played Glenn Miller's Moonlight Serenade, the theme song of their parents. Their children remembered them dancing to this music every time when they were growing up. It was a very solemn and dignified farewell to their beloved mother, and youngest child of the singular and distinguished Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista. "God is the architect. We are the draftsmen," Leonor had said. "We must trust in God. He takes care of everything. Once we understand what our role is, then and how we got here, everything falls into place."

In 2019, the Chinese government announced it would erect a monument in Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista's honor, a statue in his image in what was once called Manila Road in Shanghai. A fitting tribute to a great man. For his heroic and exemplary conduct during some of mankind's darkest days, Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista does not just belong to the Evangelista Clan, he belongs to the world.



Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista. c, 1950s.



Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista with (clockwise) daughter Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto, granddaughters Debby Jacinto (standing), Emylene Jacinto, and (in pink coat) Noney Jacinto y Evangelista. At Lolo Norio's apartment in San Francisco, July, 1968.

All Photos: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family



Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista was the elder statesman of the Evangelista Clan for many years. He was the bridge between the clan's storied past and its modern day history.

Op-Ed Columns • Opinions on Page One

Is this the country that wants to go to war with us?

By Ramon T. Tullio • June 13, 2019 • 310



A Filipino who fought side by side with Chinese soldiers in the defense of Shanghai from Japanese invaders 80 years ago will be honored with a statue of his image in a busy street of China's "Paris of the East."

The honoree is Dr. Honorio Evangelista, a veterinarian who led an all-Filipino company from the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in fighting the Japanese invaders in the 1930s.

This much I learned from the Philippine Consulate in Shanghai which sent a message to my office in Makati.

Veterinarian Evangelista, who carried the rank of captain in the Chinese army, led his men in dangerous assignments to defend Shanghai from the Japanese.

China, which has an elephant's memory in remembering past favors, has allocated a monument for Evangelista in what was once called Manila Road in Shanghai.

The Manila Road, now gone, was located in the former French Concession that stretched between Avenue Foch and Avenue Edward VIII.

Evangelista comprised the first wave of Filipino emigrants to China in the 1880s who settled in Shanghai, even then already a bustling cosmopolitan city.

Honoring Evangelista is meant to further enhance friendly ties between our country and China, according to the Philippine Consulate in Shanghai, quoting Chinese officials.

President Duterte or Foreign Secretary Teodoro "Teddyboy" Locsin Jr. is being invited to unveil the statue in Shanghai to be announced soon.

Relatives of Evangelista will be invited to the event.

Honorio Evangelista

Services will be here tomorrow for Honorio C. Evangelista, recipient of the Presidential Citation and Medal of Freedom for his activities with the Philippine Army during World War II.

A veterinarian, he worked as an inspector of meat and poultry for the U.S. government after coming here after the war.

He was 86 when he died Sunday at his home here.

He was a captain of the Philippine Army and a commanding officer of Philippine Company SVC.

He was a past master of Amity Lodge No. 1, Grand Lodge of China, and a member of King Solomon Seaport Lodge No. 260, San Francisco Scottish Rite, Islam Temple of the Shrine, and King Solomon Chapter 170, Order of the Eastern Star.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy.

Services will be at Halsted and Co. at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, with interment following at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.



The obituary of Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista (left) who passed away on May 7, 1978, in San Francisco, California. His wife Nancy followed him on June 28, 1999. In 2019, the Chinese government announced a statue in Don Honorio's likeness would be erected in what was once called Manila Road in Shanghai (see The Manila Times article, far left).

Above, Honorio and Nancy Evangelista's final resting place, Cypress Lawn Cemetery (Location: WS-Holly, Lot 145: Grave:1), Colma, California.

Photo Credit: Franz Avellino C. Cruz



The closest of sisters. (Far left) Asuncion (Sunny) and Leonor (Nonong) clowning around as children.

(Left) 2016. The sisters' last photograph together. Asuncion Evangelista-Gallardo (September 27, 1919 - May 27, 2016). Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto (July 1, 1924-May 23, 2017)

Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family

La Reina de la Casa de Evangelista

by Anna Viray-Cruz with Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus and Deborah (Debby) Evangelista Jacinto

If you ever find yourself in Candaba, Pampanga during Holy Week, don't miss the Good Friday town procession. For the last 250 years, the Evangelista Clan has played an important part in this procession. As one of the Principalia families during the Spanish Colonial Rule, the Evangelistas have always been one of the major sponsors of this event.

The Principalia owned the ornate carrozas, usually made of pure silver encrusted with jewels, which carried the families' prized "santos" (religious statues) with heads and hands made of ivory, dressed in intricately embroidered silks and velvets. The Evangelistas of Candaba owned several of these santos that were used during the processions, a statue of Mater Dolorosa among them. Mater Dolorosa, Latin for Mother of Sorrows, is one of the oldest titles of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In religious art, she is depicted with an anguished look on her face and with a large dagger, or sometimes with seven daggers symbolizing her Seven Sorrows, piercing her Immaculate Heart. Of all the Marian devotions, it is Our Lady of Sorrows who is the Queen of the Evangelistas of Candaba by virtue of an ancient statue that has been in the clan for over 100 years.

In the 1895 settlement of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista's estate, included in the inventory of the contents of the conjugal home on Calle Real were two statues of the Blessed Virgin Mary, her accessories, and her custom silver carroza used during town processions. Back then, the statues and carroza were already considered heirlooms. While his eldest son, Don Emiliano Canciller Evangelista inherited his father's mansion, Don Santiago's young widow Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis inherited its contents, including all of Don Santiago's santos. Doña Pilar then had at least two suitable houses built in Candaba, one on Buas Street which is within the town proper, and another on the outskirts of town, on agricultural land she inherited from her late husband, overlooking some of her fishponds. The bahay na bato on Buas Street is walking distance to the Candaba Church, and the mansions of Doña Pilar Evangelista's stepchildren on Encarnacion Street and Pescadores Street (now Evangelista Street).

It was in the bahay na bato on Buas Street where Mater Dolorosa took her place as the Queen of the house of the Evangelistas, literally and figuratively. Her sanctuary ever since is a two-story concrete (ground floor) and wood (second floor) house in the classic Filipiniana style. The Evangelistas' arquitectura mestiza, also known as the ancestral house, is resplendent with large concha or latticework panels that frame the capiz (oyster) shell sliding windows, the ventanillas beneath the windows, and the intricately-designed calado (wooden fretwork) above it, that wrap around the second floor. The architectural features of the bahay na bato are not only for aesthetics but they provide practical purposes as well. The capiz shell windows are very wide which allows for unobstructed views of the outside, quite beneficial during town processions. The ventanillas or little windows located between the window sills and the floor allowed Doña Pilar's children Doña Rosario, Doña Natividad, Don Honorio, Don Jose, and Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista y Salunga to see outside and were protected from falling out by the hand-carved wooden balusters called barandillas. During siesta or afternoon naps, the children slept comfortably by the ventanillas enjoying the cool breeze. The calado pierced wooden panels above the capiz shell windows not only greatly enhanced the character of the house but provided additional lighting and ventilation as well. Since heat rises, the calado allows the humidity to escape the house. The media aguas (roof shed), metal roof that protects the windows from rain or heat are supported by slender iron braces which seem to delicately branch out of the second story's wooden frame. To say that the house is beautiful is an understatement. It is a house befitting the statue of the Mother of God that is kept there.

The Evangelistas' ancestral Mater Dolorosa statue is unique in that it has two heads: one has a sorrowful ivory face used on Good Friday, and the other has a joyful face (Alegria) used during the Easter celebrations. She is life-size, standing approximately 5 feet tall. She has a wooden body with a base. Her ivory clasped hands as if in perpetual prayer, a gold sword pierced into Her heart. Mater Dolorosa's wardrobe consists of a luxurious long black velvet dress accented with ornate gold embroidery. The two ivory heads, ivory hands, and the sword are all removable.

The Principalia rule ended in 1898 with the defeat of the Spaniards in the Spanish-American War. Under the Americans, many old Spanish traditions were sadly lost. The town processions was one of the traditions that survived and continued by the descendants of the old Principalia families, the related clans of the Evangelistas of Candaba and Angeles City among them. Don Roman Evangelista, the very wealthy patriarch of the Angeles City, Pampanga branch commissioned their Santa Misericordia, a tableaux that depicts figures of the crucified Lord Jesus Christ flanked by Mater Dolorosa and San Juan (St. John the Beloved Apostle), which were completed in 1907. Thereafter it became a permanent fixture of that city's Good Friday processions along with other statues, 16 in total in one enormous carroza, commissioned by Don Roman and his wife Doña Francisca de la Resma. In Candaba, when Mater Dolorosa processed through the streets of Candaba at the turn of the 20th century, Doña Pilar and her children, as well as her Evangelista stepchildren would have likely followed behind her carroza.

When Doña Pilar's son Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista inherited the ancestral house on Buas Street after her death in November 1931, he also inherited Mater Dolorosa. His wife Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista had a deep devotion to Mater Dolorosa and made a panata (vow) to honor her as the Patroness of her family. She passed on this devotion to their two daughters Asuncion (Sunny) and Leonor (Nonong) Evangelista y Lacanilao and, being a hands-on grandmother, to their children. Asuncion, who was Carmen Lacanilao's child from a previous marriage and was legally adopted by her stepfather Don Honorio, lived in the ancestral house with her husband Anastacio Gallardo who served three terms as Mayor of Candaba from the 1940s to the 1960s. The Evangelista-Gallardo children were reared there. Asuncion's younger half-sister Leonor married Atty. Emmanuel Jacinto y Tinawin and they lived in Quezon City. Leonor, a gifted musician and singer, raised their children not only to love the arts but more importantly, to have a deep abiding Faith. Every summer the Evangelista-Jacinto children stayed at the ancestral house with their cousins. Mater Dolorosa was always a part of all of their lives. One might say, the grandchildren of Don Honorio and Carmen Evangelista grew up under the watchful eyes of Mater Dolorosa.



Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista with her beautiful and accomplished daughter Leonor. c. 1940s
Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family

Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus and her younger sister Deborah (Debby) Jacinto y Evangelista, two of Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto's children, have the fondest memories of their summers at the ancestral house which sits on an expansive lot where they used to play games, and lived in close quarters with Mater Dolorosa. As soon as the academic year ended at their school, the Assumption Convent on Herran Street, Malate, Manila, they hied off in a bus from their home in Quezon City to Candaba along with their Lola Mameng Evangelista (Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista). The bus would invariably stop in Malolos, Bulacan, where they would buy tiny pan de sal (local bread) and drink fresh buko juice straight from the coconut husks. The girls knew then they would soon be reunited with their aunt, uncle, cousins, and the larger Evangelista Clan.

At the ancestral house, the Evangelista-Jacinto sisters happily recalled picking the fruits off the caimito (star apple) tree in the front yard from the second story windows using a sungkit (a pole with a hook attached on one end). The star apple must have been one of the fruits favored by earlier Evangelistas such as their grandfather Don Honorio who may have employed the sungkit himself along with his siblings decades earlier. The sisters remembered the manual water pump on the property which was such a novelty for them since they were "Manila girls," and lots of kundol (wax or winter gourd) stored in the silong (lower level) of the house. The silong is where the carroza of Mater Dolorosa is kept. The house witnessed many milestones in their young lives, including a rite of passage when they had their ears pierced using black threads and mercurochrome antiseptic. In the 1950s, the sisters, along with their first cousin Jeanette Gallardo y Evangelista (now Mrs. Agripino Magbitang, Jr.) donned their first formal long gowns when they participated as "Sinyuras" in Candaba's Easter Salubong procession. The Salubong (Welcome) reenacts a traditional Filipino devotion: the encounter of the risen Christ with His Mother (Mater Alegria).

After the death of Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista (1903-1995), her daughters Asuncion Evangelista-Gallardo (1919-2016) and Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto (1924-2017) continued to maintain the ancestral house and the care of Mater Dolorosa with the help of their children. Over the decades, the ancestral house evolved with the times. An additional wing was added that altered it into an L-shaped house. Prior to Leonor's death in 2017, the ancestral house and Mater Dolorosa were formally transferred to Asuncion Evangelista-Gallardo's descendants. With many of Asuncion's family living overseas, her son Irving (Bing) Gallardo y Evangelista lives in the ancestral house and is the guardian of Mater Dolorosa with his siblings making their annual pilgrimage to Candaba for Holy Week no matter where they are in the world. It's thanks to their devotion and commitment to Mater Dolorosa that She continues to grace the town processions. They all have experienced the blessings She has brought to their lives. They do an excellent job taking care of Mater Dolorosa, ensuring Her carroza is beautiful for the event. They have maintained the ancestral house as well.

Today, when not in procession, Mater Dolorosa is disassembled and Her removable parts (Her head, hands, and heart) are kept in separate locations in the Philippines and abroad for security purposes. Her Alegria head, for one, has been in the safekeeping of a member of the clan in California for several years now. Her carroza is kept separately as well. If you visit the Candaba Church, you can see a replica Mater Dolorosa statue donated by the Evangelista-Gallardo family.

History and traditions are very important to know, and learn from. It helps us understand who our ancestors were, and appreciate all the good they did. We have so much to be grateful for, especially for Mater Dolorosa who continues to show each of us the sure way to Her Son. Long may Mater Dolorosa reign in Candaba and in the hearts of all Evangelistas!

Draw us after you, O Virgin Mary, we will follow in your footsteps.

- From the Discalced Carmelites' Antiphon for the Solemnity of Our Lady of Mount Carmel



Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto and her husband Atty. Emmanuel T. Jacinto (top, left) were active members of the Manila Jaycees in the 1950s and 1960s. The Christmas season would find the couple, along with many of Manila's high society and civic leaders, at Malacañang Palace distributing "bayongs" containing food and relief goods to the poor under the Manila Jaycees banner. Sometimes, the couple would enlist their children's help with the distribution, giving them a practical lesson in civic duty early on.



The Glee Club. Jayceerettes (from left) Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto, Medong Favis, Tessie Santos, Armida Siguion-Reyna, Aurora (Baby) Alisangco-Mendoza (the mother-in-law of Vicky Mansor Viray, granddaughter of Leonor's first cousin Adelaida E. Santos-Mansor), Tita Faustino, and Nena Lopez.

Tea at Malacañang Palace. December 22, 1962. Jayceerettes (from left) Nena Vergel de Dios, Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto, Nena Lopez, Lody Meer, Josie Swartley, Sony Lopez, Mary Ann Periquet, Remedios (Medong) Ledesma Favis, and Baby Araneta.



Evangelistas in the Manila Jaycees



Songs from The Sound of Music. Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto accompanying her brood on her piano. Quezon City. July 1966.

A Legacy. The women behind the continued participation of Mater Dolorosa in Candaba's Good Friday procession: Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis, mother of Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista y Salunga; Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista, wife of Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista; and their two daughters, Asunción and Leonor Evangelista y Lacanilao.

Las Damas de Honor Evangelista

Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis viuda de Evangelista



Señora Carmen Lacanilao-Evangelista

Señora Asunción Evangelista-Gallardo



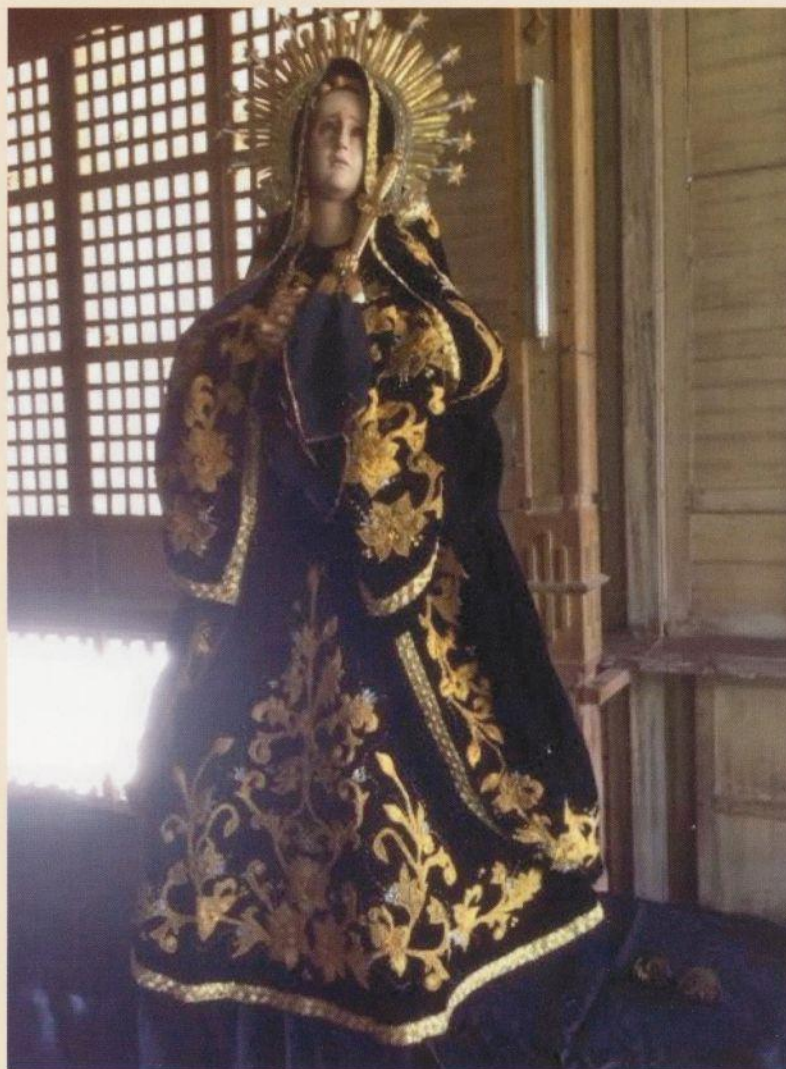
Señora Leonor Evangelista-Jacinto



Candaba, Pampanga



(Above) The replica Mater Dolorosa donated to the San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, Candaba, Pampanga by the Evangelista-Gallardo Family.



(Original) Mater Dolorosa. Ancestral House. Holy Week 2019.
Photo Credit: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family



A perspective of Mater Dolorosa.

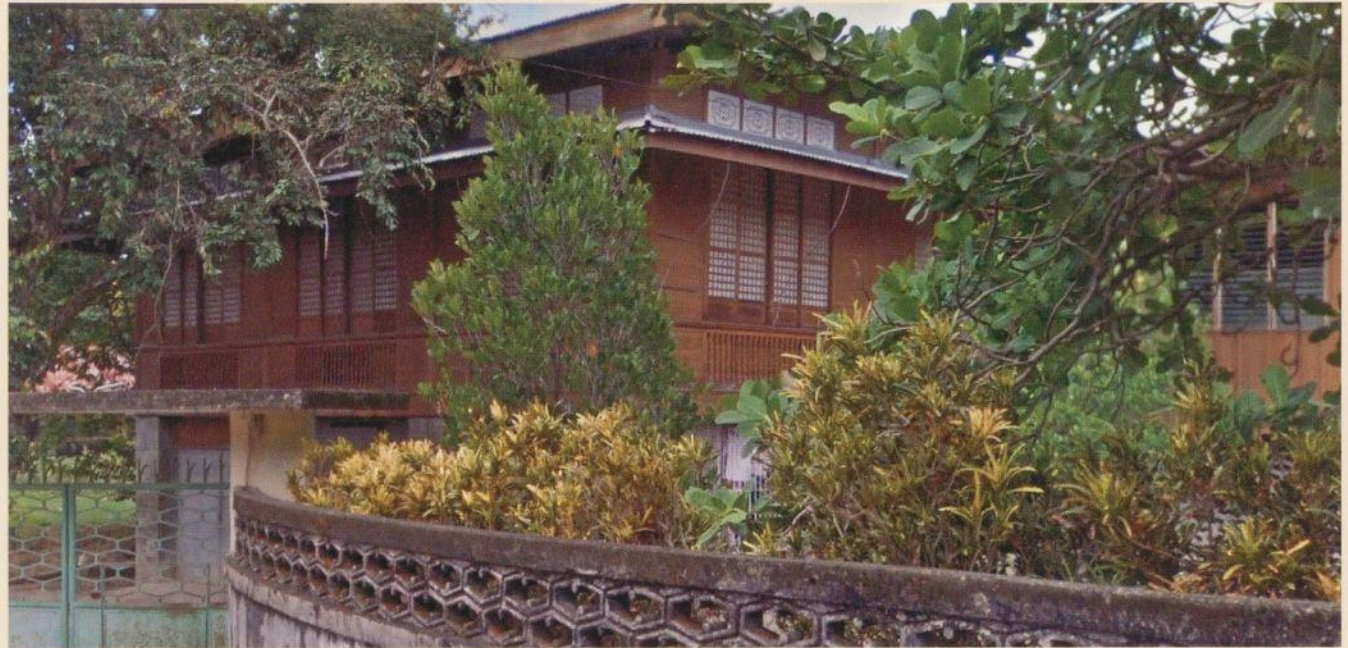
La Casa Hermosa en Candaba

This bahay na bato on Gallardo Street is one of the last remaining examples of an Evangelista ancestral house. Built in the classic Filipiniana style of the Spanish Colonial Era, it reflects the taste and sensibilities of earlier generations of Evangelistas.

Another historic significance of this heritage house is Mayor Anastacio Gallardo, his wife Asunción Evangelista-Gallardo, and their children lived here during his tenure. This house stood witness to many of Candaba's historical events.

Culturally, this bahay na bato is a testament to Filipino ingenuity and craftsmanship. The attention to detail - from the capiz shell windows, the hand-carved ventanillas below it, the intricately designed calado above - makes this one of a few surviving masterpieces in old Filipiniana architecture.

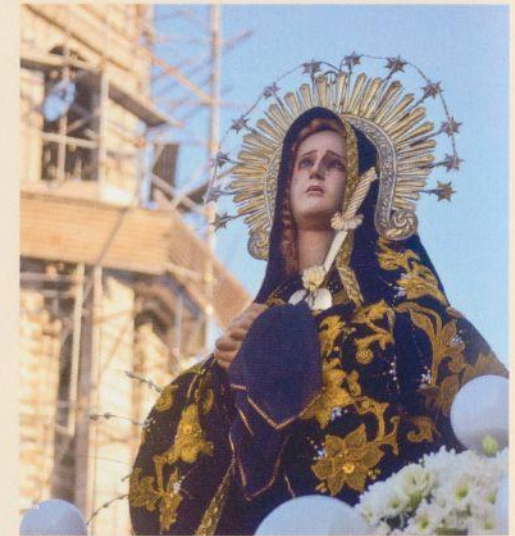
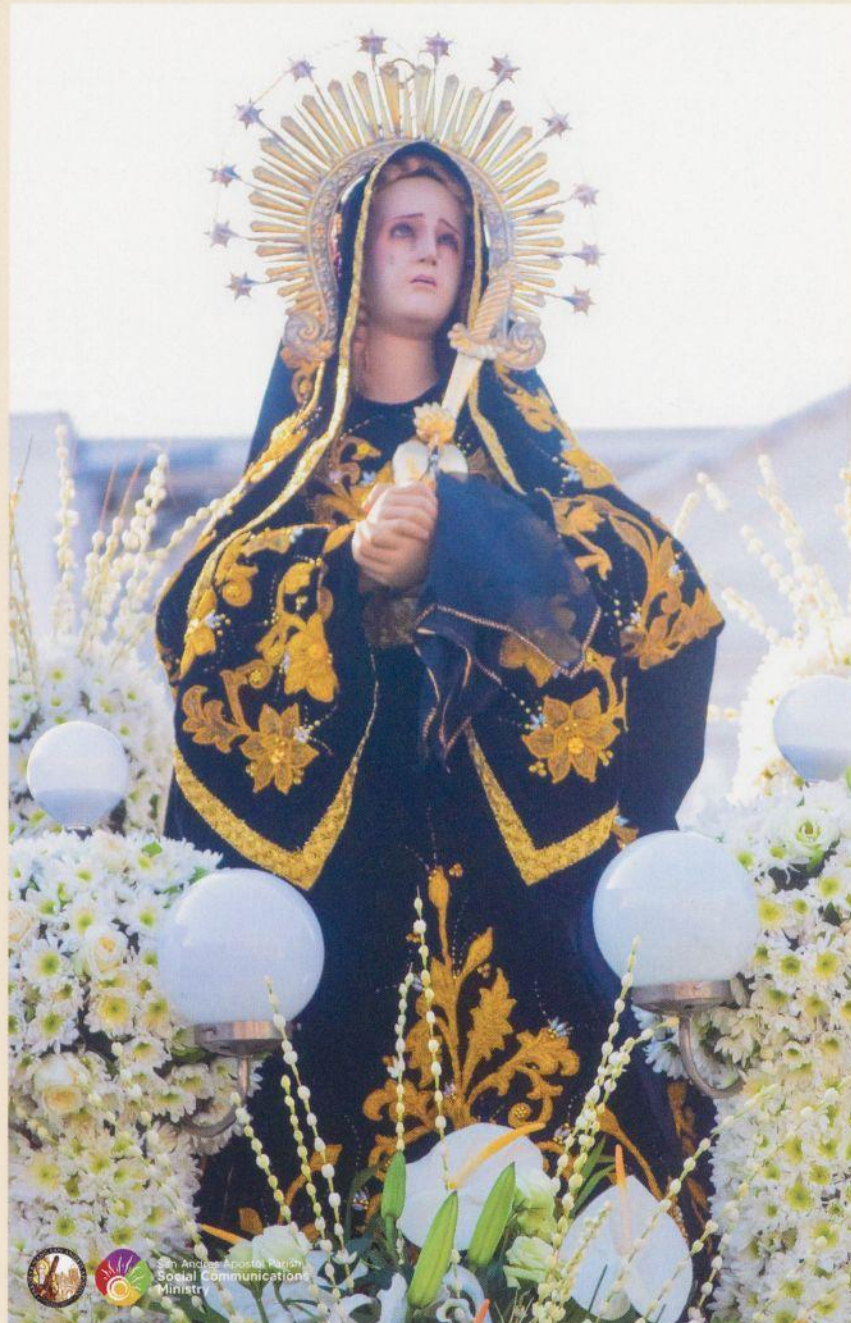
Its social, political, and cultural significance makes this ancestral house worthy of a National Historic Landmark status.



A street view of the bahay na bato. The serene ancestral house appears to be suspended in time. Lush vegetation surround the property making it an oasis of peace. An old caimito tree is partially seen on the left.



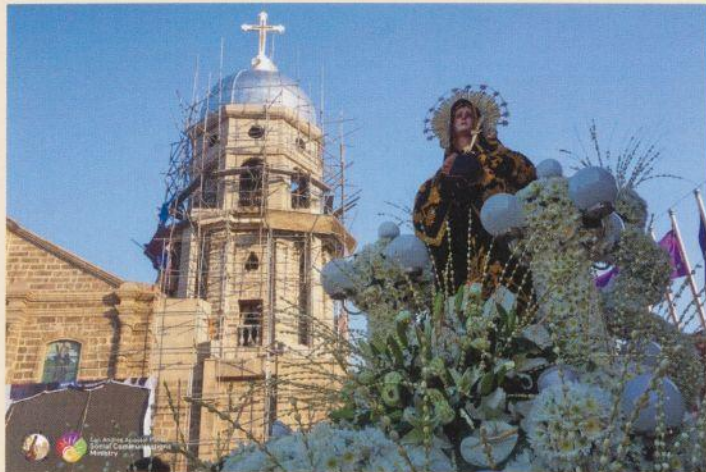
*Semana Santa 2022
Candaba, Pampanga*



**All Photos: San Andres Apostol
Catholic Church (Candaba Church),
April 21, 2022 A.D.**

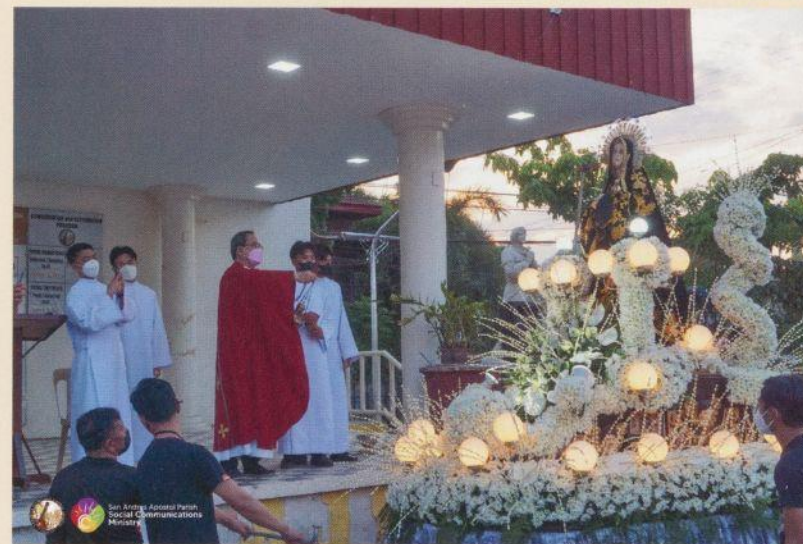
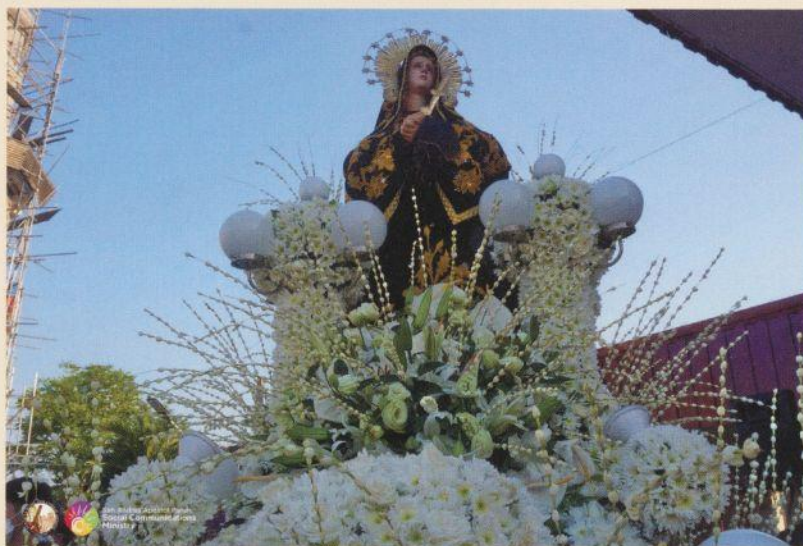
**On the four corners: A depiction of
Holy Week, Rural Philippines,
c. 1870. Artist Unknown.**





*Mater Dolorosa, Madre
del Clan Evangelista,
ruega por nosotros*

**Mater Dolorosa, Patroness of the
Evangelista Clan, passing in front
of the Candaba Church (left).**



**A parish priest blesses Mater Dolorosa as
she enters the Candaba Church plaza
(above, right).**

**Mater Dolorosa on the streets of Candaba.
A solemn crowd pays their respects as
Mater Dolorosa passes by (right).**



Las "Sinyuras" Evangelista de Maria Santisima

by Anna Viray-Cruz with Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus and Deborah (Debby) Evangelista Jacinto

Each of us should have a happy place from our childhood. Somewhere where we can go back to a time of innocence, if only for a while, within our hearts and minds. A bucolic town of wonder and adventure where a child could run and play untouched and undisturbed for hours until suppertime. Free to roam and explore its myriad of streets lined with the ancestral houses of its earliest and most prosperous inhabitants. Where watermelons and rice stalks rise up and fill its vast open fields, beckoning curious young minds. Thousands of hectares of swampland nearby create a haven for migratory birds and budding naturalists. And the silhouette of a mysterious enchanted mountain glistens in the distance. For sisters Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus (b. August 14, 1948), and Deborah (Debby) Evangelista Jacinto (b. October 6, 1949), this was the Candaba of their youth. The land of their illustrious Evangelista ancestors, and for them the pastoral setting of happiest memories. Their great-grandfather, Don Santiago (Capitan Tiago) Canciller Evangelista, was the Gobernadorcillo of Candaba during the Spanish Colonial Rule.

Granddaughters of Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista, scion of one of Candaba's oldest and most prominent families, as children Emylene and Debby Jacinto y Evangelista lived with their parents, Atty. Emmanuel Tinawin Jacinto and Leonor (Nonong) Evangelista-Jacinto, and 9 other siblings in Quezon City. The two girls along with their sisters attended the exclusive all-girls Catholic school Assumption Convent in Herran, Malate, Manila. Like all children, they looked forward to the summer months, April and May in the Philippines. As soon as school ended for the year, they knew they would be shipped off north to their beautiful Evangelista ancestral house on Buas Street (now Gallardo Street) in Candaba. The Evangelista-Jacinto children savored every minute of their summer vacations in Candaba.

Just a little over a decade after the end of World War II, life was returning to normal for the ancient town that suffered through so many horrors and atrocities at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Army. Farming was in full swing, a testament to the industriousness and fighting spirit of the Candabeños. The provincial town of Candaba produced the sweetest watermelons, and the Jacinto sisters remembered carts and carts of the delicious fruit overflowing along the streets and alleyways. Since their uncle, Anastacio Gallardo, the husband of their aunt Asuncion (Sunny) Evangelista-Gallardo, was the Mayor of Candaba, he would often order a cart of watermelons be brought over to the ancestral house where the Evangelista-Jacinto children feasted on them together with their Evangelista-Gallardo cousins. Mayor Gallardo, who served three terms as the town mayor (1946-1949, 1952-1956, 1961-1966) would also order fresh cow's milk for his children, nieces and nephews. The Jacinto sisters remembered with great delight the sights and sounds of Candaba, the church bells tolling at the San Andres Apostol Catholic Church, the smells of Kapampangan cooking, the delicious desserts sold by the locals, particularly the halo-halo. This was Pampanga, after all, the Culinary Capital of the Philippines.

The Jacinto sisters' memories of Candaba hark back to simpler times when many relatives still lived close by, and everyone knew each other. Those were the days when it felt very safe for children to walk around town. They recalled walking to the homes of

various cousins to play, and when they participated in local stage shows where they sang "Paper Roses" on a makeshift stage built on plywood. The sisters, who came from a family of singers and musicians led by their mother Leonor, were popular among the locals who referred to them as the "Manileñas."

In rural settings like Candaba, religious events are the high point for its citizenry. On April 6, 1958, Easter Sunday, Emylene Jacinto y Evangelista, 9 years old, her sister Debby Jacinto y Evangelista, 8 years old, and their cousin Jenny Gallardo y Evangelista, 5 years old (b. January 11, 1953), clad in long gowns and pearls, Spanish fans in hand, processed through the streets of Candaba as "Sinyuras" (usherette or ladies of a high social position), proudly accompanying a large carroza carrying the ancient statue of Mater Dolorosa, an Evangelista family heirloom. In doing so, they walked in the footsteps of their Evangelista forebears who were part of the Principalia, the noble ruling class during the Spanish period in the Philippines which lasted for over 300 years. The Principalia families supported their local parishes, and sponsored the town's religious processions. They owned the ornate carrozas, usually made of pure silver encrusted with jewels, which carried the families prized santos (religious statues) with heads and hands made of ivory, dressed in intricately embroidered silks and velvets. The Principalia rule ended in 1898 with the defeat of the Spaniards in the Spanish-American War. Under the Americans, many old Spanish traditions were sadly lost. The town processions was one of the traditions that survived and continued by the descendants of the old Principalia families, the Evangelistas of Candaba among them.

And so it was on that Easter morning of Our Lord Jesus' Resurrection that sisters Emylene and Debby Evangelista Jacinto and their first cousin Jenny Evangelista Gallardo found themselves dressed to the nines like the Evangelista aristocratic ladies of old, walking the same streets that they most surely had traversed during the Easter Sundays of yesteryears. Emylene wore a yellow gown lovingly sewn by her Aunt Asuncion Evangelista-Gallardo, while Debby wore her Assumption Convent First Holy Communion gala gown. The long white dress with its signature rounded lace collar had originally belonged to her older sister Emylene who wore it on her First Holy Communion on October 11, 1956. The Assumption gala dress has been passed down the generations and has been worn by Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus' granddaughters Emma and Mia Jacinto-de Jesus Garcia. Several of Capitan Tiago's descendants who also attended the Assumption Convent school have donned the same gala attire. Traditions remind us that we are part of a history, it helps define our past and understand who we are, our identity. Upholding religious traditions creates a solid foundation upon which generations can stand on. The bedrock is God. Traditions are good for the soul.

It's been many years since those halcyon days in Candaba but Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus and Debby Evangelista Jacinto, their siblings, and cousins have not forgotten the happy summers of their childhood. There are parents, and even grandparents, among them today. Many of them live in the United States, including the two Jacinto sisters. But every now and then, in the quiet hours when their being and memories fade into one, Emylene and Debby find themselves transported across an ocean to that far country. For a moment, they are once again the little "Sinyuras of Candaba."



"Sinyura" Emylene Jacinto y Evangelista. April 6, 1958. Candaba, Pampanga



"Sweet Sue," a gift of Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista to his granddaughter Emylene in 1956. Sweet Sue is dressed like a Principalia noblewoman.

All Photos: The Evangelista-Jacinto Family
Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co

The handmaids of The Handmaid of the Lord



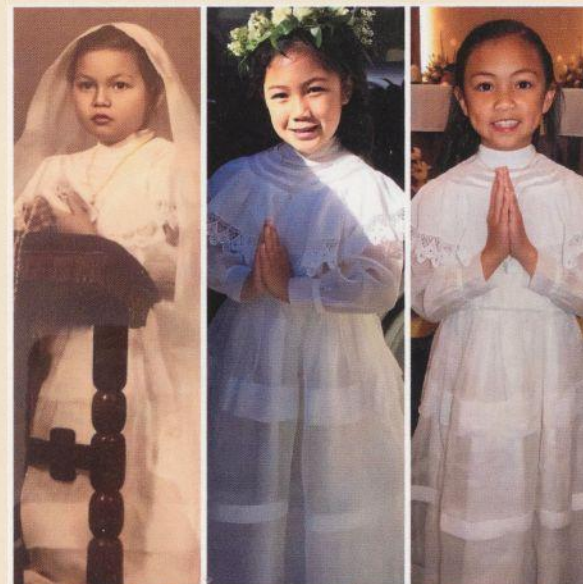
Mater Dolorosa santo (religious image) owned by a Principalia family in a rural parish in the Philippines, being honored during a Holy Week procession, c. 1870.



From left: "Sinyuras" Jenny Gallardo y Evangelista, Debby Jacinto y Evangelista, Emylene Jacinto y Evangelista upholding the Principalia traditions of their Evangelista forebears. Easter Sunday 1958. Candaba. The tradition of "Sinyuras" ended around the year 2000.



Emylene Jacinto y Evangelista, great-granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista. First Holy Communion. October 11, 1956, wearing the Assumption Convent gala dress that has been passed down the generations.



(From left) Wearing the same gala dress: Emylene Jacinto (Mrs. Rogelio de Jesus), and granddaughters Emma and Mia Jacinto-de Jesus Garcia, continuing a family tradition.

Dr. José Canciller Evangelista y Salunga

To date, little is known about the life of Don José Canciller Evangelista, the youngest son of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Pilar Salunga. He was born on February 3, 1893 in Candaba, and was baptized on February 8, 1893, with Don Policarpo Castor, the former Gobernadorcillo of Candaba, standing as his godfather. José was only 2 years old when his father passed away. He studied Medicine at the University of Santo Tomas from 1908-1912. He may have passed away shortly thereafter because by July 1915, he is no longer mentioned in a Registration of Land Titles application by his mother and full siblings in the Philippine Government's Official Gazette.



The 1893 baptismal record of Don José Canciller Evangelista

General Bulletin - Page 169

University of Santo Tomás - 1910 - Snippet view

FOUND INSIDE - PAGE 169

Delgado y Salcedo, José M. Malolos, Bulacán. Diano y Castillo, Simón. Pulilan ... Estrella y Chuapoco, Eldipio. Malate, Manila. Evangelista y Doronila, Daniel. Dumangas, Iloilo. Evangelista y Salunga, José. Candaba, Pampanga.

(Above) Dr. José Canciller Evangelista's name was mentioned in University of Santo Tomas' General Bulletin from 1908-1912.



El Tricentenario de la Universidad de Santo Tomas de Manila

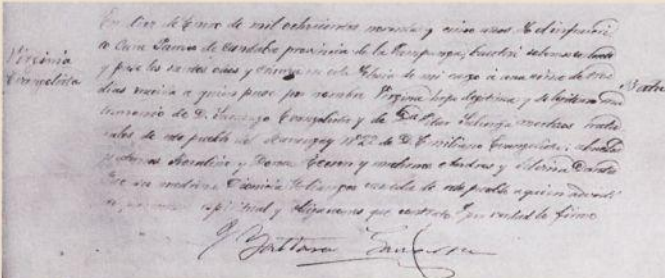
1912 - Snippet view

FOUND INSIDE - PAGE 491

Evangelista y Doronila, Daniel. Evangelista y Salunga, José. Alilucán, Tacloban, Vigan, Zamboanga, Mauban, Iba, Gapán, Paco, Murcia, Malate, Dumangas, Candaba, Dagupan, Magalang, Molo, S. Fernando, S. Fernando, Cagsaosa, ...

Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista y Salunga

by Anna Viray-Cruz, with George David Cuenco, Cathy Cuenco-Frazier, Vittorio David Albayalde, Adelina (Delle) Manalastas-David, Beatriz Albayalde Aquino. Special Guest: Historian Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo



The 1895 baptismal record of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista y Salunga. Credit: Viray Family Archives

A Candabeño by birth, Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista y Salunga spent most of her life in San Fernando, Pampanga. Born on January 7, 1895, Doña Virginia was the youngest child of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis. She was baptized at the Candaba Church on January 10, 1895. Her godmother was Dionicia Gotiangco. Through her mother Doña Pilar, Doña Virginia is a descendant of Lakan Dula. She was only two months old when her father Capitan Tiago suddenly died of a stroke on March 10, 1895. Since her mother, Doña Pilar remarried to Isidoro Santos, one of the wealthiest businessmen in San Fernando, Pampanga in the early 1900s, Doña Virginia grew up in that town.



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VOL. XIII MANILA, P. I., JULY 7, 1915 No. 27

REGISTRATION OF TITLES, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA. COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

[Case No. 24. G. L. R. O. Record No. 9751.]

To the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands, the Director of Public Works and Maximo Viola, this on Calle Azcarraga No. 1134, District of Binondo, the three

(Above and right) Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista together with her mother Doña Pilar Salunga and siblings filed an application in 1915 to register and confirm their title to two properties in Candaba consisting of agricultural lands measuring 786,550 square meters (195 acres or 79 hectares) in Barrio Mapanique, and another property measuring 3,285 square meters within the town proper with buildings and improvements thereon. These properties formed part of their inheritance from the estate of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista in 1895.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

2067

of Manila P. I.; the Municipal Council of Candaba, Mariano Macalino, Genaro Salunga, Rosario Evangelista, Juana de la Peña or her heirs, Valeriano Joaquin or Aquino, Tomas Cardenas Reyes, Gregorio Evangelista, Juliana Calala and Adriano Samson, three ten in Candaba, Pampanga, P. I.; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas an application has been presented to this court by Pilar Salunga and Virginia Evangelista, both in San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.; Maria Rosario Evangelista, in Candaba, Pampanga, P. I.; Maria Natividad Evangelista, in Bulacan, Pampanga, P. I.; and Honorio Evangelista, c/o Virginia Evangelista, San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I., all represented by the attorney, M. P. Leuterio, Avenida Elal No. 567, District of Santa Cruz, Manila, P. I., to register and confirm their title in the following property:

Two parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, more particularly determined and described in the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

Parcel 1 (lot No. 1, plan H-6632, sheet No. 1).—Situating in the municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga, P. I.; bounded on the NE. by property of Gregorio Evangelista; on the SE. by Calle Arroyo Tranquilo; on the SW. by Calle Lawton; and on the NW. by property of Adriano Samson. Area 3,285 square meters.

Parcel 2 (lot No. 2, plan H-6632, sheet No. 2).—Situating in the municipality of Candaba, Province of Pampanga, P. I.; bounded on the NE. by Calle Arroyo Tranquilo; on the SE. by Calle Lawton; on the SW. by Calle Lawton; and on the NW. by Calle Lawton. Area 786,550 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, P. I., on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1915, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Percy M. Moir, Judge of said court, this 4th day of October in the year 1915.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAR, (46, 47.) Chief of the General Land Registration Office.

P. I., to register and confirm her title in the following property:

Three parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, more particularly determined and described in the plans and technical descriptions attached to the records of the above-numbered case. The situations, boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

Parcel 1 (lot No. 6, plan P-2381, sheet No. 4).—Situating in the Barrio de San Rafael, Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga, P. I.; bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Anastacia Hino; on the SW. by a road; and on the NW. by a road, an irrigation ditch and properties of Proceso Agnas and Felix Ferrer et al. Area 106,708 square meters.

Parcel 2 (lot No. 7, plan P-2381, sheet No. 5).—Situating in the Barrio de San Rafael, Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga, P. I.; bounded on the NE. by Sapang Mangu; on the E. by property of Lucia Panillo; on the S. by San Rafael Road; and on the NW. by property of Teleforo Carrion. Area 35,160 square meters.

Parcel 3 (lot No. 8, plan P-2381, sheet No. 5).—Situating in the Barrio de Sabanilla, Municipality of Mexico, Province of Pampanga, P. I.; bounded on the NE. by a road; on the SE. by property of Roman Agnas; on the SW. by property of Ramona Agnas; and on the NW. by property of Sixto Mallari. Area 2,400 square meters.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, to be held in the Municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, P. I., on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1915, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Percy M. Moir, Judge of said court, this 4th day of October in the year 1915.

Attest: [SEAL] ENRIQUE ALTAVAR, (46, 47.) Chief of the General Land Registration Office.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA. COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

[Case No. 24. G. L. R. O. Record No. 1134.]

To the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands, the Director of Lands and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, represented by the attorneys Messrs. W. A. Kincaid & Thos. L. Hartigan, all of Manila, P. I.; the Municipal Council of Mexico, Florentino Sapan, Mateo Briones, Saturnino Hino, Roman Pineda, Marciano

Doña Virginia (Lola Viring) married her great love José David y Tiangco (Pepe), against the wishes of her formidable mother Doña Pilar. Born on January 20, 1892, José was the eldest of five children born to Cipriano David y Gómez of Lubao, Pampanga, and Emilia Tiangco y Eusebio of Malabon. José's other siblings were: Vicente, Sr. (b. 1897), Bernardo (b. 1899), Tomas (born in 1901, he was a doctor, and is the father of writer/professor Asuncion David-Maramba), and Maria Dolores (1904-1993). Cipriano David's parents were Lorenzo David (b. 1857) and Valentina Gómez (b. 1859) of Lubao, Pampanga. Emilia Tiangco's parents were Pablo Tiangco and Luisa Eusebio of Malabon. Together, Doña Virginia and her husband José built a beautiful Filipiniana house in San Fernando during the United States' Colonial Rule where they raised their eight children: Medin, Ramon, Luz (b. 1921), Estrella (1922-2019), Placer (b. 1926), Benjamin (b. 1929), Carmelita (b. 1932), and Consolacion (1935-2018). Doña Virginia died in March 1935 at just age 40. Her husband José outlived her by 34 years passing away on December 16, 1969, in San Fernando, Pampanga.

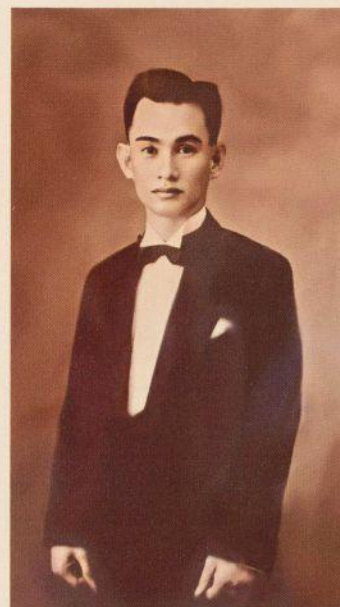
Their eldest daughter Luz David y Evangelista married Ernesto Dayrit y Lising (1916-1967) on May 3, 1947 in Magalang, Pampanga, the groom's hometown. According to historian and Magaleño Louie Aldrin Lacson Bartolo, Ernesto, the son of Victor Calaguas Dayrit and Clotilda Pineda Lising, was the grandson of Don Valentin Lansang Dayrit, Gobernadorcillo of Magalang from 1869-1871 and his wife, Doña Placida Calaguas of barrio San Francisco. Thus, the marriage of Luz Evangelista David, a granddaughter of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, Gobernadorcillo of Candaba from 1881-1883, united two former Principalia families.

Estrella David y Evangelista (born on May 21, 1922) studied at the Assumption Academy in San Fernando, now known as St. Scholastica's Academy. She married Atanacio Cuenco y Lising (1920-1964) of Concepcion, Tarlac. They had 8 children: Ana Virginia, Danilo, Servillano (b. 1947), Bernadette (b. 1948), Romeo (b. 1949), George (b. 1954), Carmelo (b. 1959), and Catherine Cuenco y David. Estrella David-Cuenco, a family history storyteller, passed away on July 10, 2019 in Los Angeles, California, age 97.

Placer David y Evangelista (born on September 28, 1926) also studied at the Assumption Academy. She married Conrado Muñoz (b. 1923) on August 24, 1946 in San Fernando, Pampanga. Benjamin David y Evangelista married Adoracion Ponio y Figueroa (b. 1933) on his late mother Doña Virginia's birthday, January 7

Another daughter, Carmelita David y Evangelista (born on January 1, 1932) married Enrique Calalang y Figueroa (b. 1934) on January 15, 1955 in Quezon City. Doña Virginia's youngest child, Consolacion (Conching) David y Evangelista (born on March 9, 1935) married Fidel Albayalde y Sabado (1927-1984) on December 17, 1953, in San Fernando. They had five children: Alexander, Teresa Albayalde-San Pedro (b. June 10, 1956), Vittorio (b. September 7, 1958), Herminia Albayalde-Aquino, and Oscar Albayalde. Consolacion David-Albayalde died on July 23, 2018, due to cardiac arrest. She lived long enough to see their son General Oscar Albayalde y David (b. November 8, 1963), a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy, appointed as the Chief of the Philippine National Police under Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte in April 2018. The President himself attended her wake in San Fernando, Pampanga.

Though Doña Virginia passed away at the prime of her life, she continues to live on in her descendants who are spread out across the globe. Like her father Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, and all the august Evangelistas of old, Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David belongs to the ages. May their memory be a blessing.



Judge Advocate Vicente Tiangco David, Sr., brother-in-law of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista. A younger brother of Jose Tiangco David, Vicente was a World War II veteran. He survived the Bataan Death March, and was a member of the United States Army Forces in the Far East (USAFEF). He was one of the pioneers of the San Fernando Electric Light And Power Company (SFELAPCO) as its Legal Counsel. San Fernando, Pampanga.

His grandson Vittorio Aldo David y Manalastas, son of Vicente Cristi David, Jr. and Adelina Manalastas-David, married Erika Hizon y Evangelista, daughter of Darius Olalia Hizon and Eireen Evangelista-Hizon who is a great-granddaughter of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista, an older brother of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David.

Photo Credit: Published with the kind permission of Mr. Vicente Cristi David, Jr. and Mrs. Adelina Manalastas-David
Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



Vicente Cristi David, Jr., son of Vicente Tiangco David, Sr., and nephew of José Tiangco David and Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David.



Vittorio Aldo David y Manalastas and his wife Erika Hizon-David y Evangelista, with their sons (left) Vito Alexis and Viggo Alonzo David y Hizon. Erika is the great-great granddaughter of Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista, Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David's older brother. Vittorio is the grandnephew of José Tiangco David and Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David
Photo Credit: Mr. Vicente Cristi David, Jr. and Mrs. Adelina Manalastas-David



Two views of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista and her husband José Tiangco David's beautiful traditional Filipiniana house in San Fernando, Pampanga, built during the American Colonial Rule.

"This house was sold and may not be there anymore and may have been torn down. If not, it should be a landmark too because it has a lot of stories to tell," George Cuenco y David, grandson of Doña Virginia, and great-grandson of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, Gobernadorcillo of Candaba, and Candaba's richest man in the late 1800s.



March 1958. Evangelista-David Family gathered for the birthday of Dolores (Seco) Tiangco David (seated third row, center), the youngest sister of José and Vicente Tiangco David: (Front row) Dacia David Dayrit, Hermie David Dayrit, Vicente Cristi David, Jr., Mario David Fernando, Noel David Dayrit, Susan David Silva, Araceli Cristi David, and Corazon Lourdes David Fernando. (Second row) Belta (housekeeper of Dolores Tiangco David), Virginia David Cuenco holding her brother George David Cuenco (striped shirt), Placer E. David-Muñoz, Consolacion (Conching) E. David-Albayalde, Mirofe David Guarin, Charito, and Baby. (Third row) Clotilda (Tendeng) Lising-Dayrit, Luz (Lucing) E. David-Dayrit, Vicente Tiangco David, Dolores (Seco) Tiangco David, José Tiangco David, Zenaida David-de Jesus, Estrella E. David-Cuenco, Carmelita (Mitang) E. David-Calalang. (Standing) Luis de Jesus, Mario Fernando, Ernesto (Estong) Lising Dayrit, Nanding David, Orlando (Orling) Silva, Lourdes (Luding) C. David-Fernando, Medin Evangelista David, Purita (Puring) Cristi-David, Adoracion (During) Ponio-David, Benjamin Evangelista David, Fidel Albayalde, Ramon Evangelista David (bachelor son of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista and Jose Tiangco David).



(From left) Consolacion E. David-Albayalde, Placer E. David-Muñoz, Carmelita E. David-Calalang, Estrella E. David-Cuenco, Luz E. David-Dayrit. (Back, from left) Ramon Evangelista David, Benjamin Evangelista David, and Medin Evangelista David. Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David



(From left) Dolores Tiangco David (sister of José Tiangco David), Estrella E. David-Cuenco, Adoracion Ponio-David, Benjamin Evangelista David, Luz E. David-Dayrit, Consolacion E. David-Albayalde, Placer E. David-Muñoz.

Foreground: Noel David Dayrit, Alan David Dayrit, George David Cuenco, Alexander David Albayalde Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David

Recuerdos de San Fernando, Pampanga

(Right) José Tiangco David, widower of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista (center), with their eight children. Clockwise: Ramon, Medin, Benjamin, Estrella (Mrs. Atanacio Lising Cuenco), Consolacion (Mrs. Fidel Sabado Albayalde), Carmelita (Mrs. Enrique Figueroa Calalang), Placer (Mrs. Conrado Muñoz), and Luz (Mrs. Ernesto Lising Dayrit). San Fernando, Pampanga. 1958. Photo Credit: Beatriz Albayalde Aquino, daughter of Herminia Albayalde-Aquino

Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David.

Special thanks: Adelina (Delle) Manalastas-David and Andrea David-Lugue, daughter-in-law and daughter of Vicente Tiangco David, Sr., respectively.



(Right) March 23, 1958: Estrella David y Evangelista (Mrs. Atanacio Cuenco), the beautiful daughter of Doña Virginia, with her eldest daughter, Virginia, who was named after her maternal grandmother. Photo Credit: George Cuenco y David, from the Cuenco Family Collection Photo Restoration: Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co



(Above) Adelina Manalastas-David, wife of Vicente Cristi David, Jr., and Teresa Albayalde-San Pedro, daughter of Fidel Albayalde and Consolacion E. David-Albayalde, with a 1st edition of *Recuerdos de Candaba*, the Evangelista Clan book. Clark Marriott Hotel, Pampanga. 2023.

(Above) Fidel Sabado Albayalde and his wife Consolacion E. David-Albayalde, Doña Virginia's youngest daughter. Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David

(Right) Herminia Albayalde-Aquino, daughter of Fidel Albayalde and Consolacion E. David-Albayalde. Photo Credit: Beatriz Albayalde Aquino



A gathering of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David's descendants and their families. First row (from left) Luz David-Albayalde (wife of Alexander Albayalde), Reechelle David Suba (daughter of Annie David-Suba), Kathrina David Tala (daughter of Baby David -Tala), Daphnie Dayrit-Bernardino (4th from right), Marivic Albayalde-Sy Hay King (daughter of Vittorio Albayalde), Lilet Cuenco (wife of Danilo Cuenco), and Michael Cuenco (son of Billy Cuenco).

Second row (from left) Teresa Albayalde-San Pedro, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin David Fernando, Herminia Albayalde-Aquino, Annie David-Suba, Baby David-Tala, Marilyn Aquino-Albayalde (wife of Vittorio Albayalde), Vittorio David Albayalde, PGEN Oscar David Albayalde, Danilo David Cuenco, Servillano (Billy) David Cuenco, Noel David Dayrit, Alexander David Albayalde, Roy Sicat David, Alan David Dayrit.

Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David



Estrella E. David-Cuenco with her seven children. Estrella was widowed early. Her husband Atanacio Lising Cuenco passed away on October 20, 1964, age 44. (From left) Carmelo (Melo), Catherine, George, Bernadette, Billy, Dan, Ginny. Not in photo is Romeo (RIP). They are descendants of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, and Lakan Dula through Doña Pilar Salunga.

Photo Credit: George Cuenco y David



Consolacion E. David-Albayalde, a descendant of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, and Lakan Dula, and her family. Standing (from left) Ramon San Pedro, Jonathan Sy Hay King, Frederick Triviño, Kevin Albayalde, Cherrylyn Aure-Albayalde, PGEN Oscar David Albayalde, Carlyn Nicole Albayalde, Vittorio David Albayalde, Beatriz Albayalde Aquino, Marlyn Aquino-Albayalde, Teresa Albayalde-San Pedro, Patrick Albayalde. Seated from left: Elle Summer Triviño, Tabitah Triviño, Scarlet Rae Sy Hay King, Marivic Albayalde-Sy Hay King, Consolacion E. David-Albayalde, Josh Sy Hay King, Gabriel Deadre Triviño.

Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David

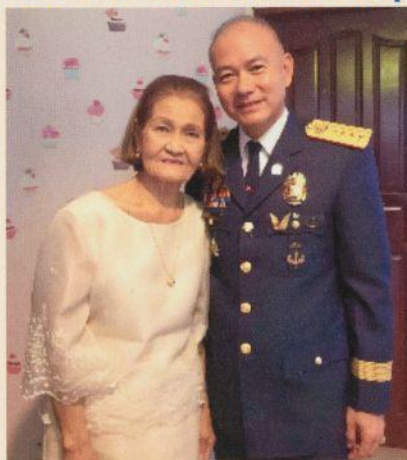
(Right) Future General Oscar "Oca" Albayalde with his parents Fidel Albayalde and Consolacion E. David-Albayalde. Vietnam. Mid-1970s.
Photo Credit: Courtesy of PGEN Oscar and Mrs. Cherrylyn Albayalde

Man of the people. PGEN Oscar Albayalde handing out relief goods to his cabalen.
Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David



The torch bearer of the Evangelista Clan PGEN Oscar David Albayalde

"To be able to serve better for the people."



(Above) Proud mother "Ima Conching" E. David-Albayalde with her son newly sworn in Philippine National Police (PNP) Chief PGEN Oscar Albayalde y David. April 19, 2018.
Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David



(Above) Consolacion E. David-Albayalde, Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista's youngest daughter, proudly slipped on her son Oscar Albayalde's finger the class ring or what is called the bull ring. Ring Hop ceremony during Graduation Week, the Philippine Military Academy, Baguio. Sinagtala Class of 1986. Doña Virginia's grandson graduated cum laude.
Photo Credit: PGEN Oscar and Mrs. Cherrylyn Albayalde



PGEN Oscar Albayalde (center) and his wife Mrs. Cherrylyn Albayalde (right) with their four children. Daughter Carlyn Nicole (left), and sons: Kevin flanked by twins Kenneth and Kendrick Albayalde.
Photo Credit: Vittorio Albayalde y David

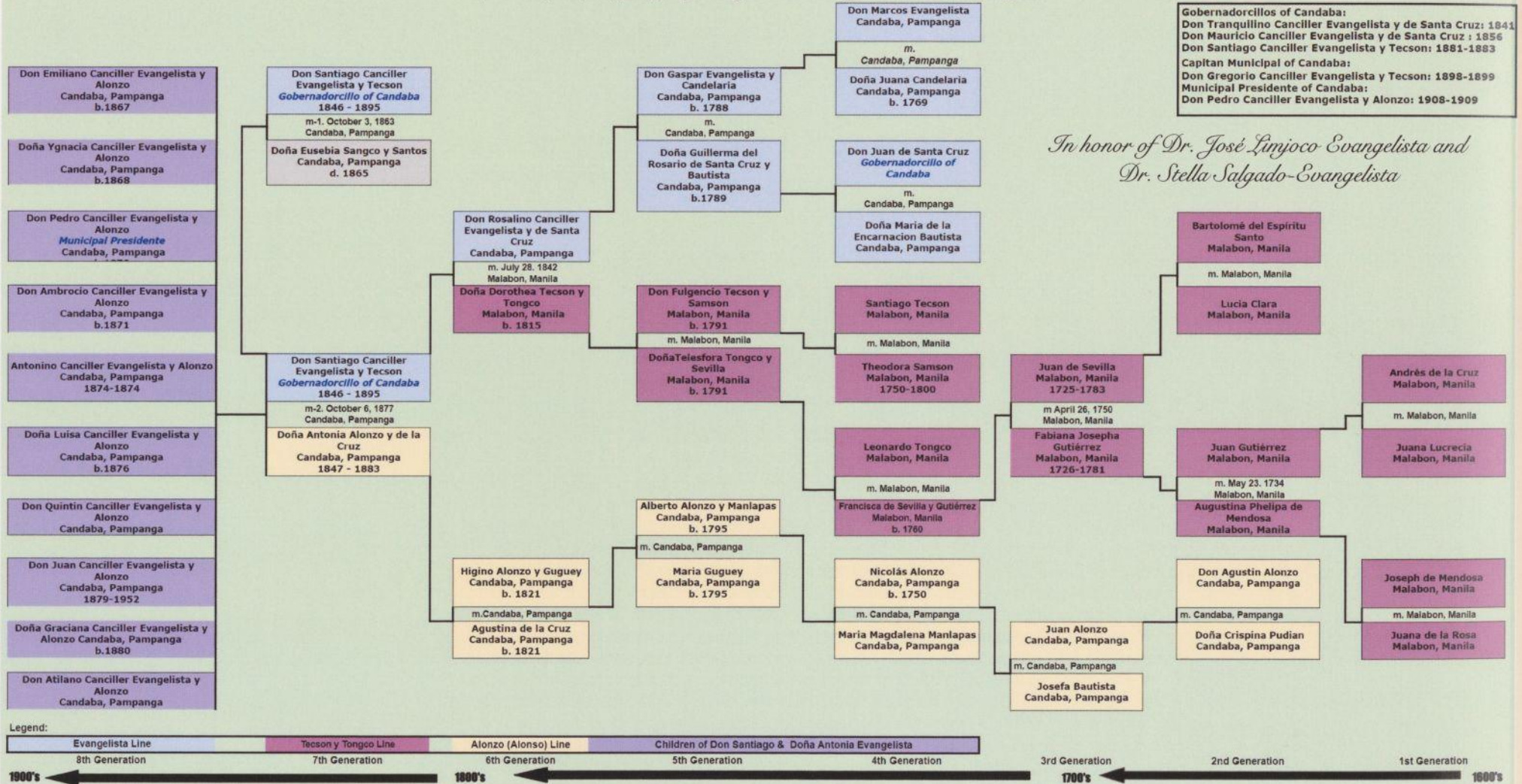
Born in San Fernando, Pampanga, on November 8, 1963, PGEN Oscar Albayalde y David, a grandson of Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista-David, is the embodiment of the leadership and good works that were the hallmark of his Evangelista ancestors' public life in Candaba. His path to public service began when he transferred from the University of the Assumption in San Fernando, where he was a student from 1980 to 1982, to the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) under the influence of his late father Philippine Air Force Master Sergeant Fidel Sabado Albayalde. According to his brother Vittorio (Vittoy) Albayalde, he had an inkling that Cadet Albayalde would likely graduate with honors after seeing his high grades. He was right. Oscar Albayalde graduated cum laude from the PMA, being in the Top 10 of the Class of 1986. After graduation, he became a member of the Special Action Force, an elite unit of the Philippine National Police (PNP). He also earned his Master's degree in Public Administration from the Manuel L. Quezon University in Quezon City. Known for his strong leadership, work ethic, and integrity, Oscar Albayalde rose in the ranks swiftly. He was the provincial police chief of Pampanga until 2014. In 2016, under the newly elected Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte, his former PMA classmate PGEN Ronald de la Rosa appointed Oscar Albayalde as the regional director of the National Capital Region Police Office (NCRPO). His brother's stellar performance as the NCRPO chief was a defining moment in Oscar Albayalde's career, and opened the path that finally led to his appointment as PNP Chief in April 2018 by President Duterte, Vittoy Albayalde said. PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD, whose father Arturo Tolosa Santos is PGEN Albayalde's second cousin, considered it an honor to serve under PGEN Oscar Albayalde. "I served under him as a medical officer of the National Capital Region-Regional Medical Dental Unit (NCR-RMDU) when he was the Regional Director of NCRPO until he eventually became the Chief, Philippine National Police. He was a strict and stern leader. Discipline and professionalism in the police force was key during his tenure as Chief of the PNP," Dr. Santos said. PGEN Oscar Albayalde served as Chief of the PNP until his retirement in October 2019. In 2018, reporters asked him what his birthday wish was. He simply stated, "To be able to serve better for the people." From the humble heart of a true public servant. PGEN Oscar Albayalde, the torch bearer of the Evangelista Clan, is one of the greatest legacies of his great-grandfather hacendero Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, the great Capitan Tiago, Gobernadorcillo of Candaba during the Spanish Colonial Rule.



Four-star General Oscar David Albayalde. The Philippine Military Academy honored him with the prestigious Cavalier Award for "his command and administration of as head of the National Capital Region Police Office (NCRPO) and for his drive to cleanse the ranks of the PNP as its head." He is a great-grandson of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista, and a descendant of Lakan Dula through Don Santiago's third wife Doña Pilar Salunga.

The Evangelista-Alonzo (Alonso) Family Tree (Second Marriage of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista)

by Anna Viray-Cruz,ocds, great-great granddaughter of Don Santiago and Doña Maria Pilar Evangelista



Gobernadorcillos of Candaba:
 Don Tranquillino Canciller Evangelista y de Santa Cruz: 1841
 Don Mauricio Canciller Evangelista y de Santa Cruz : 1856
 Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista y Tecson: 1881-1883
Capitan Municipal of Candaba:
 Don Gregorio Canciller Evangelista y Tecson: 1898-1899
Municipal Presidente of Candaba:
 Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo: 1908-1909

*In honor of Dr. José Lujoco Evangelista and
 Dr. Stella Salgado-Evangelista*

Like as a father pitieth his own children:
 even so is the LORD merciful unto them that fear Him.
 For He knoweth whereof we are made:
 He remembereth that we are but dust.
 The days of man are but as grass:
 for he flourisheth as a flower of the field.
 For as soon as the wind goeth over it, it is gone:
 and the place thereof shall know it no more.
 But the merciful goodness of the LORD endureth for ever and
 ever upon them that fear Him:
 and His righteousness upon children's children.
 Psalm 103:13-17



The Holy Face of Jesus by
 Sister Genevieve of the Holy Face, ocd
 (Celine Martin), sister of
 St. Thérèse of the Child Jesus of the Holy Face

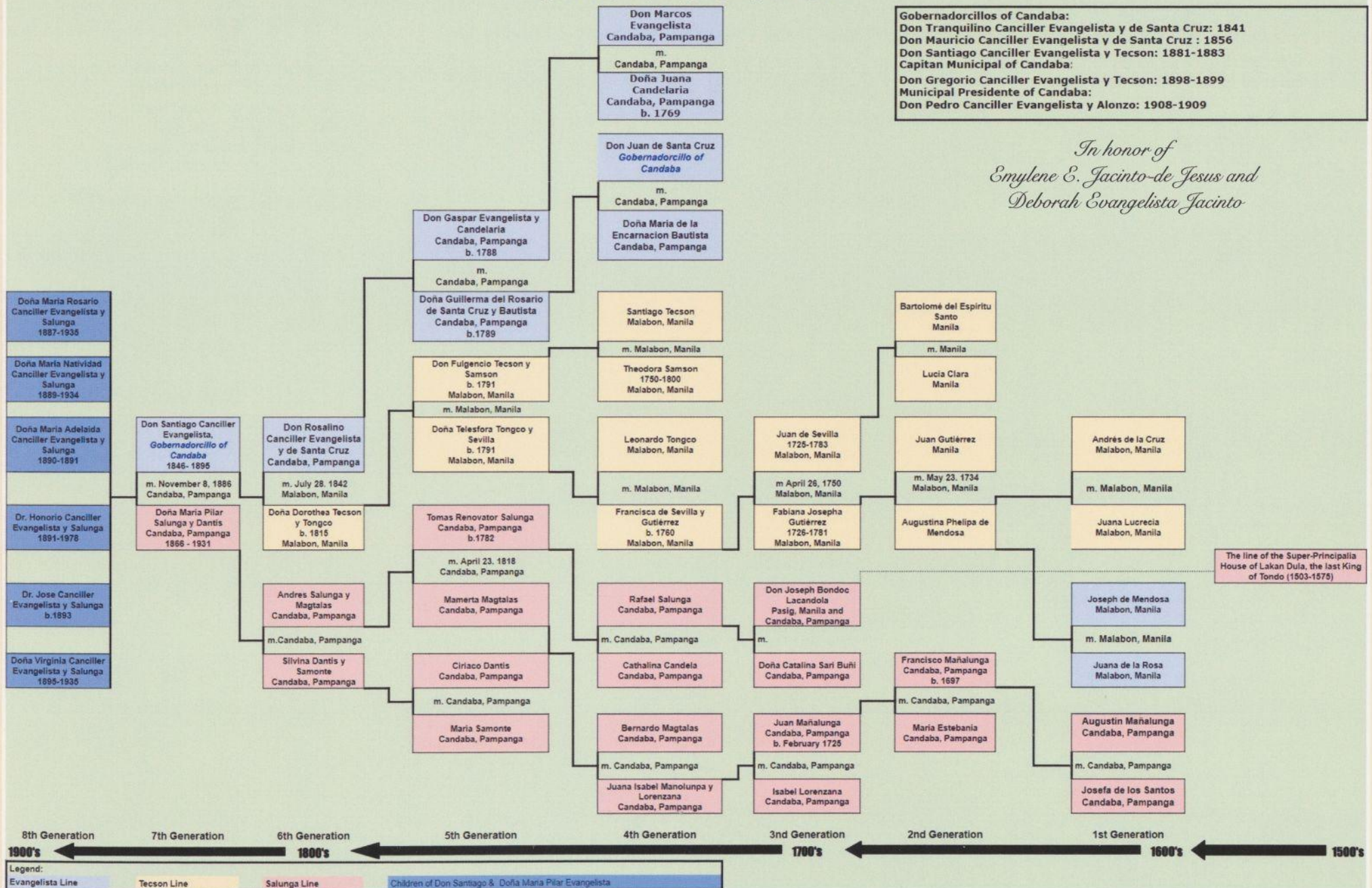


Our Lady of Mount Carmel, pray for us

I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes
 to the Father except through Me. (John 14:6)

The Family Tree of Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and Doña Maria Pilar Salunga

by Anna Viray-Cruz,ocds, great-great granddaughter



The complete Evangelista Clan of Candaba Family Tree poster is available. See the back cover for contact information.

Eternal rest grant unto our ancestors, O Lord. And may perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace. Amen.

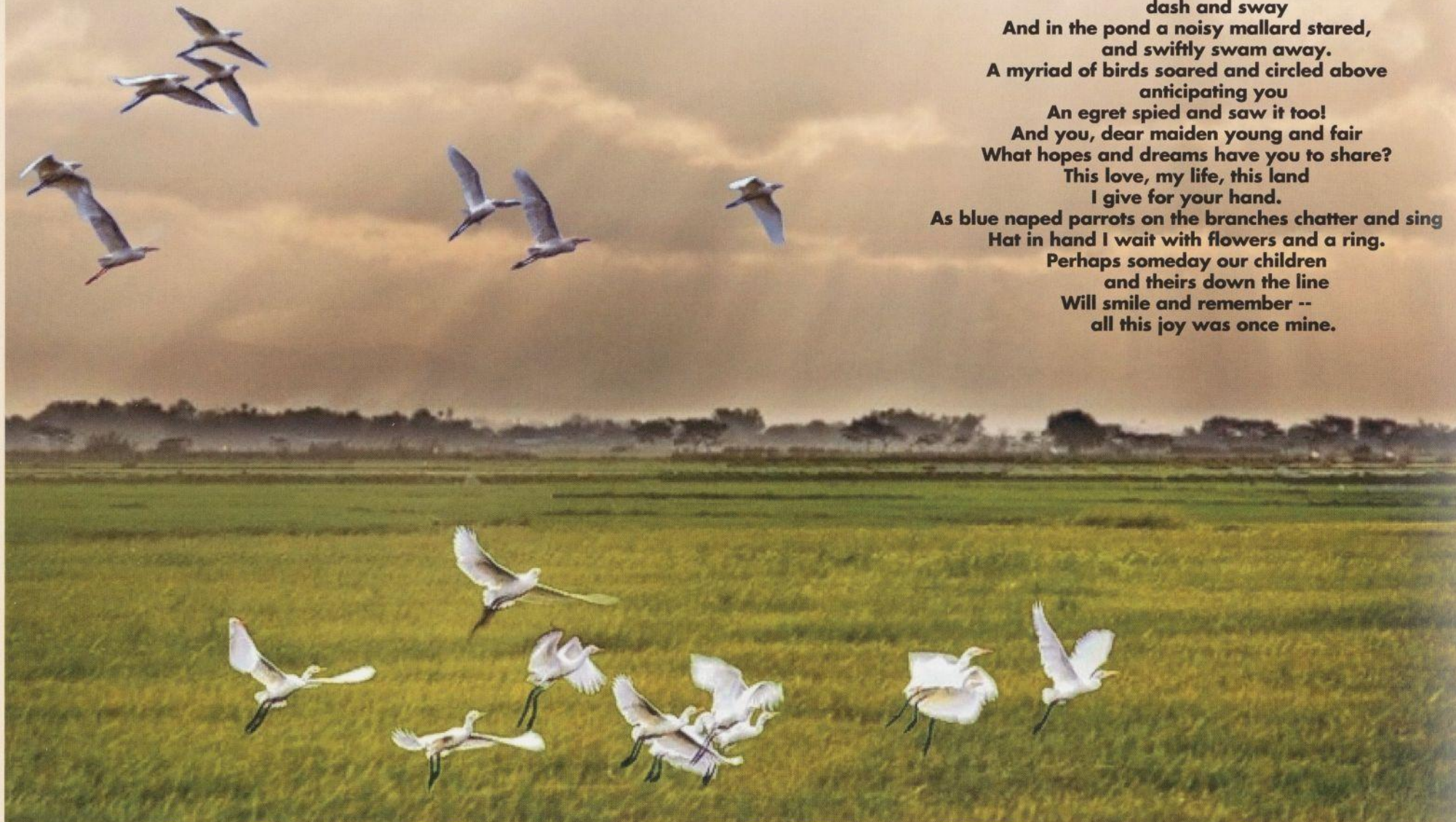
It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.
 2 Maccabees 12:46

A view of The Candaba Bird Sanctuary

by Anna Viray-Cruz, ocds
Commemorating the
135th Wedding Anniversary
of my great-great grandparents
Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista and
Doña Maria Pilar Salunga
1886-2021

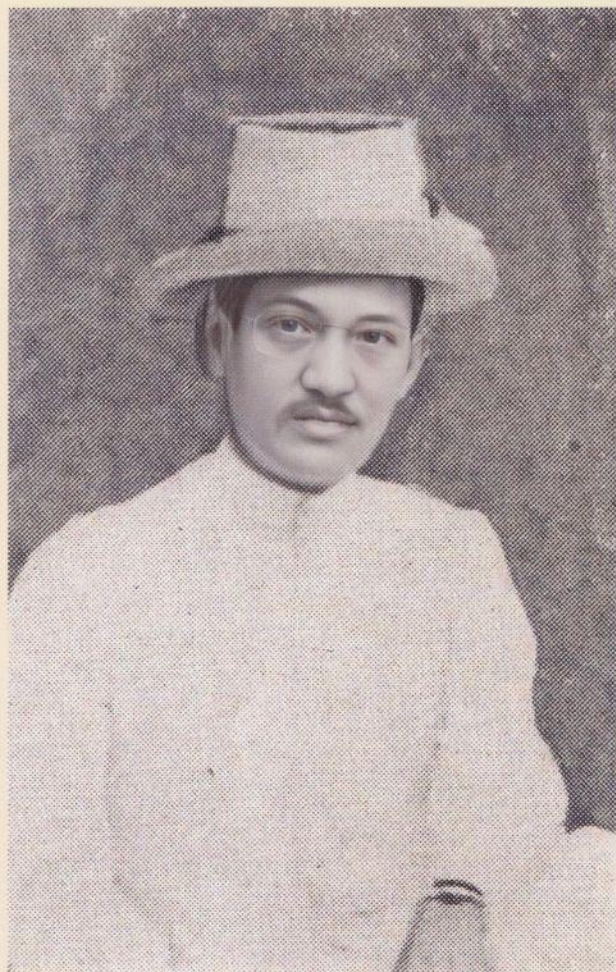
Waiting for Pilar

A tunnel of trees lined the path to you
How strange, the air seemed sweeter too
I surveyed my sun-drenched fields
(sitting beneath our tree)
And whistled while I waited,
for you to come to me.
Just then I saw a streaked reed warbler
dash and sway
And in the pond a noisy mallard stared,
and swiftly swam away.
A myriad of birds soared and circled above
anticipating you
An egret spied and saw it too!
And you, dear maiden young and fair
What hopes and dreams have you to share?
This love, my life, this land
I give for your hand.
As blue naped parrots on the branches chatter and sing
Hat in hand I wait with flowers and a ring.
Perhaps someday our children
and theirs down the line
Will smile and remember --
all this joy was once mine.

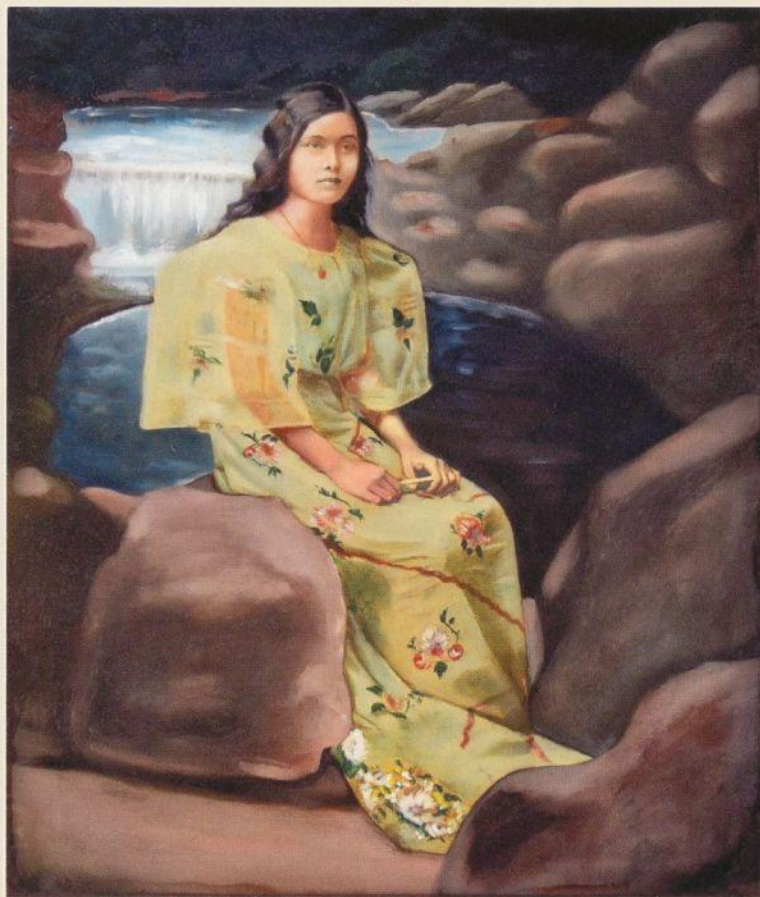


Doña Maria Pilar Salunga y Dantis inherited large tracts of land in Barrio Mapaniqui and Barrio Ungut in Candaba, from the estate of her late husband Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista in 1895, not far from the Candaba Bird Sanctuary.

Hijos y Hija de Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista



Don Juan Canciller Evangelista y Alonzo
1879 - 1952



Doña Maria Natividad Canciller Evangelista y Salunga
1889 - 1934

Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits and
Are melted into air, into thin air:
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Ye all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.
William Shakespeare, *The Tempest*



Don Honorio Canciller Evangelista y Salunga
1891 - 1978

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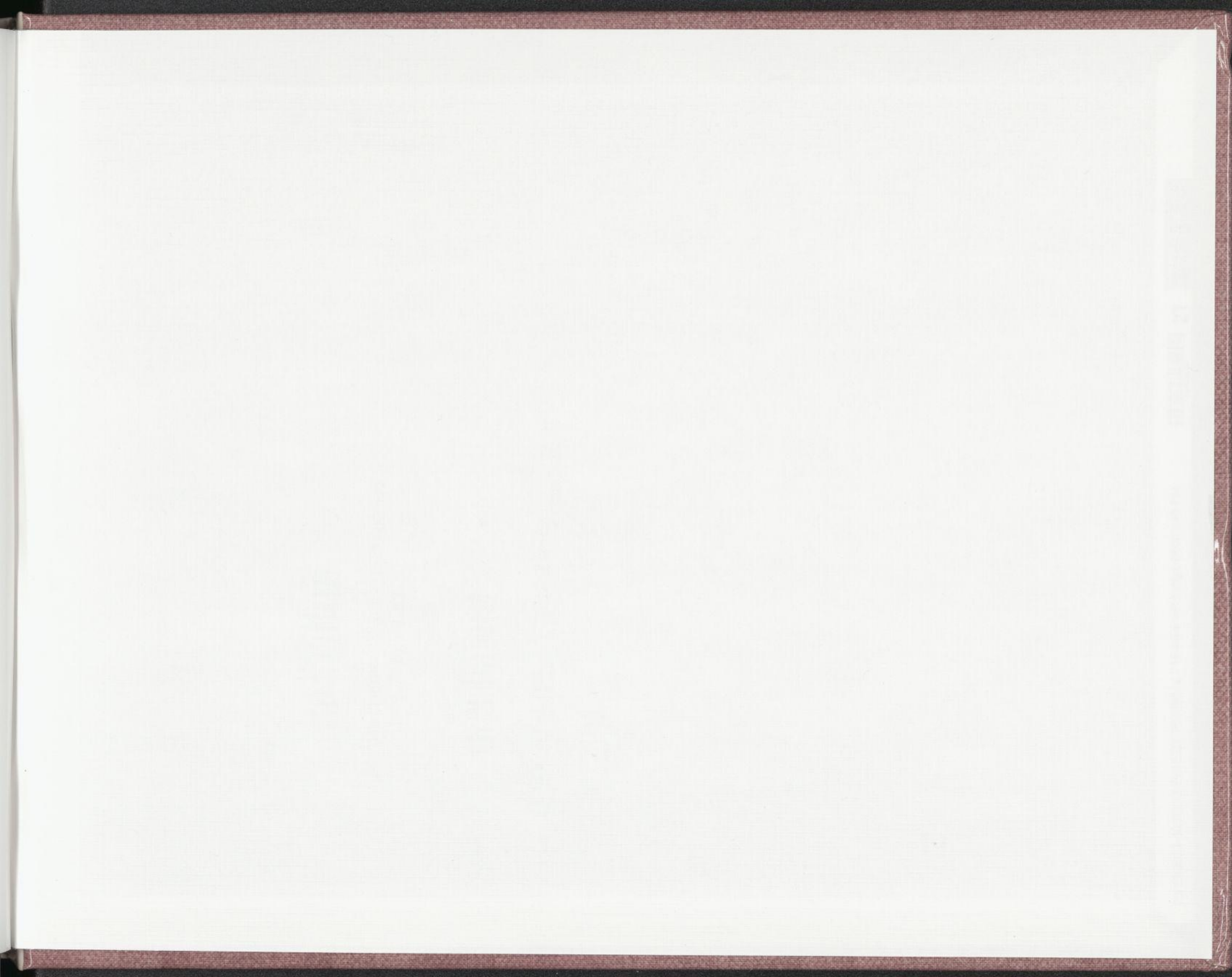
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Hijos y Hijas de Don Santiago Canciller Evangelista



George Cuenco y David
Grandson
Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista



Dr. José Evangelista y Limjoco
Grandson
Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista



Manny Evangelista Tongol
with his mother Erlinda
Evangelista-Tongol
Great-Grandson and Granddaughter
Don Pedro Canciller Evangelista



Alvin Clyde Evangelista y Co
Great-grandson
Don Ambrocio Canciller
Evangelista



Ambrosio Evangelista y Ranara
and his sister
Zenaida Evangelista-Sabino
Grandchildren
Don Ambrocio Canciller Evangelista



Arlene Carol Evangelista y Co
Great-granddaughter
Don Ambrocio Canciller
Evangelista



Aaron Barcelon y de Lara
Great-grandson
Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista



Jose Niccolo Mansor y Pinto with
daughter Ellie Marie Mansor
Great-grandson
Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista



Mater Dolorosa,
Reina de la Casa
de Evangelista,
ruego por nosotros



Deborah Jacinto y Evangelista
Granddaughter
Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista



Sisters Corazon Hizon-Resplendor
and Vicenta Hizon y Mercado
Granddaughters
Dominatora Salunga Santos



Allen Barcelon y de Lara
Great-grandson
Doña Natividad Canciller
Evangelista



Emylene E. Jacinto-de Jesus
Granddaughter
Dr. Honorio Canciller Evangelista



Cornelio Hizon y Mercado
(1954-2023)
with his wife Sonia Hizon
Grandson
Dominatora Salunga Santos



Chloe Viray
Great-great granddaughter
Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista



Josephine Ma. Lourdes Viray y Mansor
Great-granddaughter
Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista



Brylle Joves y Evangelista
Great-grandson
Don Quintin Canciller
Evangelista



Milagros Gerona-Santos
Granddaughter-in-law
Doña Natividad Canciller
Evangelista



PLTCOL Allan Michael G. Santos, MD
Philippine National Police
Great-grandson
Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista



Atty. Arleo Magtibay, Jr.
y Rosales
Great-grandson Don Quintin
Canciller Evangelista



Anna Viray-Cruz, Publisher
Great-granddaughter
Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista



Wilfredo Viray y Mansor, with his godfather
Philippine President Fidel V. Ramos
Great-grandson
Doña Natividad Canciller Evangelista



Marie Nicole Almario y Santos
Great-great granddaughter
Doña Natividad Canciller
Evangelista



Siblings Marie Michele
and David Liboon y
Santos
Great-grandchildren
Doña Natividad
Canciller Evangelista



Maria Evangelista y Dela Peña
Great-great granddaughter
Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista



Elercy Evangelista-Rances
Great-granddaughter
Don Quintin Canciller Evangelista



Ma. Fe E. Javier-Rivera
Great-granddaughter
Don Quintin Canciller
Evangelista



Robert Evangelista y Henderson
with wife Mary
Great-grandson
Don Adriano Canciller Evangelista
(brother of Don Santiago)



Beatriz Albayalde y Aquino
Great-granddaughter
Doña Virginia Canciller Evangelista



Rodney Paulo Evangelista
y Canivel
Great-great grandson
Don Quintin Canciller
Evangelista



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