

TAYTAY

When the Spaniards came to Taytay in 1751, the territory now occupied by this municipality was ruled by a chieftain (regulo or lakan) called Lacang-tagkan (Lakan Tagkan) and his wife called Bouan. They lived in Namayan. Franciscan records show that he reigned over Mayatmon, Calatongdofgan, Dongos, Dibag, Pinacauasan, Yamatongon up to Maysapan. These were identified by the missionaries as territories of Pasay, Malate, Dilao (Paco), Pandacan, Quiapo, Sampalok, San Miguel, San Juan del Monte, Taytay, San Felipe Neri or Mandaluyong, and San Pedro Makati.

During this year; one of the six priests who arrived in Manila, Fray Alonzo de Alvarado (a member of the Villalobos expedition), immediately sailed up the Pasig River. They were peaceably received by the inhabitants of Taytay.

The Franciscan missionaries began the conversion of the people into Christianity. Taytay then was a visita of Sta. Ana (Manila).

The Encomienda of Taytay consisting of 500 natives was created under the jurisdiction of the Alcalde Mayor of the Province of Tondo. By 1582, the Encomienda of Taytay under the Franciscan Order had 600 tribute payers. In 1591, the ecclesiastical administration of Taytay and its visita of Cainta were ceded by the Franciscan Order to the Jesuits.

The learned Jesuit historian, Padre Chirino, wrote in 1597 that at this time the village of Taitai lay on the banks

of a stream formed by the waterfalls from the mountains of Antipolo and this emptied into the river near the mouth from which it flowed out of the lagoon". He also recorded that there were at that time 400 families divided into four barangays. These agrupations decided to leave the said townsite and to select a hill farther back, where they could build a new town (present site), because the old site was always inundated by the Lake of Bai.

The Jesuits were given permission to establish the doctrina or mission village of Taytay on February 12, 1598.

After the town was moved to the new site, its church, dedicated to San Juan Bautista, became the reason for changing the name of the town to San Juan del Monte (although this name did not become popular).

Father Chirine recorded that in 1602 "San Juan del Monte" (as Taytay was called when first transferred to its new site) had about 400 inhabitants under four headmen. Near it were the visitas of Dilag and Angono.

The village of Taytay and its church were burned in 1639 by the Chinese rebels who retreated from Manila toward Antipolo and the Sierra Madre Mountains.

On March 16, 1668, the visita of Cainta was taken from the ecclesiastical administration of the Jesuits of Taytay. It was placed under the jurisdiction of the Augustinians of Pasig, resulting in a litigation over jurisdiction between the two orders.

Cavada stated that Taytay was created as an independent town (pueblo) in 1675 (año de creacion). By the Royal Decree of the King of Spain in 1696, the visita of Cainta was restored to the Jesuits together with the Mission Village of Jesus de la Peña. (Mariquina).

A quarrel between the inhabitants of Taytay and Cainta broke out in 1806. The misunderstanding resulted into an open fight between the two groups. Many from both sides were killed as a result of the encounter.

The town of Taytay was separated from the Province of Tondo and was incorporated in the newly created Distrito de las Montes de San Mateo (later in 1857 denominated Districte Politicc-Militar de Morong).

The American troops under Major Rogers which captured Cainta on March 17, 1899 proceeded to Taytay where the Filipinos retreated. The Americans captured the town after a hard-fought battle. The town was almost wholly burned.

On June 11, 1901, Taytay was incorporated into the newly created Province of Rizal by Act No. 137 of the Philippine Commission. By enactment of Act. No. 947 of the same Commission in 1903, and in accordance with its policy of economy and centralization, the municipalities of Taytay, Cainta, and Angono were consolidated with the seat of government established in Taytay. By Act No. 948 of November 6 of this same year, Angono was separated from Taytay and annexed to the newly created municipality of Binangonan. By Executive Order No. 107 of December 8, 1913, Cainta was separated from Taytay to

become an independent municipality effective January 1, 1914. According to the Census Commission, the population of Taytay in 1939 was 10,891.

The Barrios of Taytay

Dolores: In the central part of Taytay, is a chapel called Saint Dolores. Behind the chapel was a river the width of which was just enough for the passage of a casco (flat boat). That river still exists as a small brook.

Man, Chinese lived in this town before the Spaniards came. They used the river for commercial transportation. The river had a rocky bed and its boulders were along its edges. Many people washed their clothes in the river.

One day some women were busily washing and pounding their clothes against the flat rocks as a washing board. All of a sudden they heard a voice saying, "Don't whip me. I am already very tired. Look for a place where I may rest".

The women became frightened and they ran to call some men. The men found out that the voice came from a big boulder. They lifted the boulder and to their amazement they saw the beautiful figure of Saint Dolores with tears in her eyes. They got the boulder and made a permanent chapel for it. This is the chapel that now stands in this place called Dolores, in honor of the saint.

Dolores was the last barrio to be created in this town.

The first Tonienta del Barrio was Silvestre Reyes. The General Headquarters of the Katipunan was established in Barrio Dolores during the Spanish regime.

At present, Barrio Dolores is one of the most progressive barrios of Taytay. It is noted for cash factories where windows, doors, and jalousies are made.

San Juan: Barrio San Juan was named in honor of the people's beloved Patron Saint, San Juan.

The first known inhabitants of this barrio were the Ocampos whose members were Capitan Aducto, Lucia, Rosario, Benito, Victor, Felicidad, and Carmen. Two barrio officials were Capitan Intong and Aducto Ocampo.

In 1887, the Spanish guardia civiles encamped in this barrio to supervise peace and order not only of Taytay but also of the neighboring towns. The following year, a strong typhoon leveled all the houses to the ground. Many inhabitants were drowned and carried away by the big flood.

Sta. Ana: Like other barrios of Taytay, Sta. Ana got its name after its Patron Saint, Sta. Ana.

The original families in this barrio were the Valles, the Aquinos, and the Andreses. Their descendants are still greatly respected and their opinion still sought.

At the end of Maningning Street that borders the rice-fields, is a deep well. It is said that in the midst of the bamboo clumps that nestle near the well, lived a matanda sa punso, whose one eye was blind. It is believed that this "matanda" bewitched anyone who came near the well and with whom the "matanda" struck his

fancy. It was further alleged that two young women had their first picture taken near the place. When the picture was developed, the "matanda sa punso" was visible between the young ladies.

Muzon: Muzon is about four kilometers south of the poblacion of Taytay proper. It is the last barrio adjacent to the town of Angono. The population of this barrio is about nine hundred. While the early inhabitants of this village were those from Taytay and Angono, today many Ilocanos, Bicolanos, and Visayans live in Muzon.

A small watch tower was constructed by the Spaniards to mark the boundary line between Taytay and Angono. During the time of Kapitán Dukto, a Spanish visitor asked a man something about the place. The native could not understand the foreigner, but guessed he was referring to the boundary so he responded, "Ito ho ang muhon." The Spaniards repeated the word as muzon. From that time the place has been known as Muzon.

Folklore

"Kekalbo"

Kekalbo is a sitio located at the eastern end of the barrio of San Isidro. It is situated near the place where the present Rizal Avenue branches out as a street which leads to the town of Antipolo.

The name Kekalbo originated during the early part of the American occupation. At the time, religious devotees to our Lady of Good Voyage of Antipolo coming from the nearby provinces of Laguna, Batangas, Cavite, Tayabas, Bulacan, Manila, and other provinces passed Taytay. They were often confused at the forking of the ways as to which road to take to reach Antipolo, there being no signs to identify the roads.

It was a coincidence that at the time an old man named Aurelio Dolores had a tienda of fruits, rice cakes, and latik.

This tienda was situated at the spot where the main road branched out — one leading to Antipolo, and the other leading to Angono.

Old Aurelio was bald, so much so, that he was often referred to as Aurelión Kalbo, or simply Kalbo. So when the townspeople were occasionally approached by the religious devotees to ask the way to Antipolo, * they just simply directed the travelers to the place of Kalbo by saying, "Doon Kekalbo", meaning at Kalbo's place.

From that time on up to the present, people still call that place "Kekalbo", although the man referred to has long been dead. Coincidentally, even the creek which flows through the place has also been named "Kekalbo Creek".

Pinagsalaan

The inhabitants of Taytay during the Pre-Spanish era were often bothered by bandits. The bandits stayed in the mountains between Taytay and Antipolo. In their hideout could be found all sorts of jewelry, foodstuffs, and every little thing that only the well-to-do could afford.

Disappointed at their frequent visits to the town, the outlaws schemed to attack the people with a decision to do away with anything they could get. For unknown reason, the people learned of the plan so they started to act. They barred all doors and windows, locked up all drawers, and buried their gold under their houses. The most striking thing they did was to hold a novena (litany of prayers).

* Governor General Leonard Wood and his entourage were directed to pass LIBID ROAD which was the easiest way to Antipolo. In 1923, Libid Road was renamed L. Wood St. in memory of Gen. L. Wood. T.E.S. is located along the stretch of L. Wood St. and where General Wood

rested briefly on his way to visit the Blessed Virgin of Antipolo, Our Lady of Peace & Good Voyage.

One night when the bandits were at the foot of the mountain called Bato-Bato which was just a stone's throw from the first group of houses, a very beautiful woman appeared. Her beauty was dazzling, and not a single man dared look straight into her eyes. She had a basket full of cigarettes. She gave each man a cigarette, and as if under a spell, the bandits forgot their plan. They simply marched back to their hideouts and told their chief, "Nasala po kami sa paanan ng bundok Bato-Bato." Since then, the place has been called Pinagsalaan.

HISTORY OF TAYTAY

a. Origin -

1. Visited by Juan de Salcedo in 1571.
2. Founded in 1615.
3. Gained recognition as a town in 1760.

b. Early inhabitants -

1. Negritos from the Zambales mountains
2. Shri-Visayas from the Madjapahit Empire
3. Capitan Francisco Pasdan Amagsila - first known head of the town.

c. How it got its name -

1. From "hintay-hintay" meaning wait
2. From "Tatay" meaning father
3. From trees named "Tagutay"

d. Income & Population as of 1951

Income - P26,395.00

Pop. - 15,584 ha.

e. Barrios -

✓ 1. Dolores

✓ 2. San Isidro

✓ 3. Sta. Ana

✓ 4. San Juan

✓ 5. Muzon

[microfilm]

Historical Data for the Province of Rizal (1946)

-2-

1941 - 1944

1. Young men of the town fought in Bataan and Corrigidor.
2. Many lost their lives and property.
3. People evacuated to Bangiad, Ilog Pugad, Tabing-Ilog.
4. Tabing - Ilog was bombed, mistaken for Japanese camp.
5. Many became active in the underground movement.
6. The Japanese had sentries in the Taytay Elementary School and Bangiad Annex.
7. Some inhabitants suffered from Japanese atrocities.
8. Almost all houses were burned, save a part of barrio of Dolores.

III. Liberation

1. New houses of concrete, semi-concrete, and mixed materials were built.
2. The market was repaired. Two buildings were rebuilt.
3. Schools were built by the War Damage Commission.
4. Bridges were rebuilt.

IV. Occupations and Industries -

1. Carpentry
2. Dressmaking
3. Hammock making
4. Wooden shoe making
5. Window sash making

V. Customs and Tradition -

1. Town fiesta celebrated on February 22 or earlier.
2. Celebration of Christmas and New Year - same as in other towns.
3. Three Kings (January 6) day of gift-giving.

4. Holy Thursday and Good Friday

a. Temporary chapels are constructed and decorated.

b. Food served in said chapels - cakes, chocolate, sandwiches, chicken soup, biscuit.

5. The young show respect for elders by saying "po".

6. Voluntary aid to the family of the dead.

7. After baptism, godparents bring food. They also furnish the baptismal dress.

Superstitious Beliefs -

1. Stairs facing the rising sun bring good luck.

2. Opening stores on Fridays brings prosperity.

3. Bamboo shingles with eyes pointing down brings sickness or misfortune.

4. Marriage of two members of the same family in the same year brings bad luck.

5. Change of residence on full moons brings good luck.

VII. Peace and Order -

1. People are peaceful and law-abiding.
2. No lawless elements.
3. Peace and contentment present in the majority of houses.

VIII. Public Works and Communication -

1. Rostran, Raytranco, Antipolo, jeepneys, automobiles furnish means of transportation.
2. Bancas make travel convenient in "Ilog-Tapayan".
3. Inter-municipal telephone service facilitates official transactions.
4. The Meralco supplies electricity.
5. The Metropolitan Water District supplies the town with water.

K. School Activities -

1. Elementary Schools -

a. Teytay Elementary School includes San Isidro Barrio School.

b. Bangiad Elementary School includes Muzon Barrio School and Sta. Ana Barrio School.

2. High School -

a. Juan Sumulong Memorial High School -

- (1) Run by private citizens
- (2) Recognized by the government
- (3) Named after the Lte Juan Sumulong.

3. Enrolment -

a. Elementary - 14212

b. High School - 500

X. Health Sanitation & Food Production -

- 1. No indication of epidemic.
- 2. Puericulture Center for the indigent.
- 3. Tennis, volleyball, and basketball courts for recreation and physical health.
- 4. Yards planted with fruit trees.
- 5. Most homes have piggery, duck, and poultry raising.

Submitted by:

(Miss) ESTER N. VALLE
CL. Teacher

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF TAYTAY

1571 - - - - - 1945 (Liberation)

When the Spaniards came in 1571, the territory now occupied by this municipality was ruled by a chieftain (regulo or "lakan") called Lacoangtagcan (Lakan Tagkan) and his wife called Lusan, who were living in Namayan (now part of Sta. Ana, Manila). He was recorded in the Franciscan records as reigning over May-sapan, Salatongdogan, Dongos, Dibag, Pinacauasan, Yamatogon, until Maysapan and which territories were identified by the said missionaries as the territories of the following towns of the Spanish regime: Pasay, Malate, Dilao (Paco)-Pandaan, Quiapo, San Miguel, San Juan del Monte, Taytay, San Felipe Neri, Alayon and San Pedro Makati.

1571 During this year, one of the six priests who arrived in Manila, Fray Alonso de Alvarado (a member of the Villalobos expedition) immediately sailed up the Pasig River to the lake and was peaceably received by the inhabitants of Taytay wherein he preached the doctrines of Christianity.

1579 - The Franciscan missionaries began the conversion to Christianity of the inhabitants of Taytay, which remained a visita of Sta. Ana (Manila) until 1583.

1548-1588 The Encomienda of Taytay consisting of 500 natives was created under the jurisdiction of the Alcalde Mayor of the Province of Tondo.

1591 The Encomienda of Taytay under the Franciscan Order had 200 tribute payers.

The ecclesiastical administration of Taytay and its visita of Santa was ceded by the Franciscan Order to the Jesuits.

1597 Padre Chirino the learned Jesuit historian wrote that at this time "the village of Taitai lay along the water, on the side"

DIVISION OF RIZAL
DISTRICT OF TAYTAY
BANGIAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

MUNICIPAL, MUNICIPAL MAYORS AND THE DATES OF THEIR
TENURE, TOWN OF TAYTAY, RIZAL
1651 - 1952

1. Francisco Amagsila	1651	53. Juan del Valle	1708
2. Ignacio Mananghaya	1652	54. Juan Bautista	1709
3. Juan Bay	1653	55. Marcos del Morario	1705
4. Juan Mariano	1654	56. Nicolas Lacanbiniagan	1706
5. Juan Cortez	1655	57. Juan Ligalig	1707
6. Elmor Salamat	1656	58. Fernando Salangsang	1708
7. Pablo Halimao	1657	59. Juan Laur	1709
8. Ignacio Policarpio	1658	60. Pablo Cuta	1710
9. Juan Gatchalian	1659	61. Bartazan Carlos	1711
10. Felipe Madlangis	1660	62. Antonio Javier	1712
11. Severo Pahayag	1661	63. Miguel Alvarer	1713
12. Andres Calao	1662	64. Pablo Halimao	1714
13. Pedro Almarte	1663	65. Marcos Batongbacal	1715
14. Juan Bautista	1664	66. Juan Buled Marcial	1716
15. Teodoro Pili	1665	67. Nicolas del Valle	1717
16. Juan Lacambago	1666	68. Miguel del Con	1718
17. Luis Gonzaga	1667	69. Dr. Diego del Con	1719
18. Francisco Macababay	1668	70. Juan Bulad	1720
19. Luis Gonzaga	1669	71. Cristobal Paramdam	1721
20. Ignacio Policarpio	1670	72. Marcos del Morario	1722
21. Ignacio Jandol	1671	73. Juan Ramos	1723
22. Juan Dumarag	1672	74. Luis de la Cruz	1724
23. Ignacio de Loyola	1673	75. Luis Cuta	1725
24. Alonso Sarmiento	1674	76. Diego Delcon	1726
25. Ignacio Andres	1675	77. Diego Delcon	1727
26. Francisco Talabo	1676	78. Valerio Gomaler	1728
27. Francisco Palabis	1677	79. Lorenzo Vale	1729
28. Juan Gonzalez	1678	80. Francisco Pacalibagan	1730
29. Francisco Gatchalian	1679	81. Alonso Isidro	1731
30. Gregorio Pagcatibayan	1680	82. Pedro Tanguo	1732
31. Francisco Amagsila	1681	83. Nicolas Tolentino	1733
32. Ignacio Mangma	1682	84. Ignacio Lacanbiniagan	1734

81. FRANCISCO Amagsiliu	1681	84. Ignacio Lacanienta	1735
82. Ignacio Mangma	1682	85. Dn. Agustin de la Cruz	1736
83. Tomas de Aquino	1683	86. Francisco Miguel	1737
84. Cristobal del Merario	1684	87. Andres Guadalupe	1738
85. Miguel Handog	1685	88. Santiago Mayor	1739
86. Ignacio Manghaya	1686	89. Alonso Pantaleon	1740
87. Andres Calao	1687	90. Salvador Pascual	1741
88. Pantaleon Balhag	1688	91. Gregorio Salamat	1742
89. Domingo Martin	1689	92. Andrea Javier	1743
90. Francisco Javier	1690	93. Francisco Ignacio	1744
91. Andres Guadalupe	1691	94. Ambrosio Macabuhay	1745
92. Juan Pasco	1692	95. Alonso Pantaleon	1746
93. Nicolas Tolentino	1693	96. Salvador Pascual	1747
94. Cristobal Sahat	1694	97. Isidro Policarpio	1748
95. Bartolome Eusebio	1695	98. Mateo de los Santos	1749
96. Francisco Panilagan	1696	99. Mariano de Loyola	1750
97. Francisco Javier	1697	100. Juan Pasco	1751
98. Bernardo Talavera	1698	101. Nicolas Tolentino	1752
99. Domingo Cipriano	1699	102. Agustin Calderon	1753
100. Mateo de la Cruz	1700	103. Miguel Zapanta	1754
101. Luis Gonzaga	1701	104. Vicente Victoria	1755
102. Pantaleon Balhag	1702		

105. Francisco Rivera	1755	165. Francisco del Valle	1815
106. Ignacio Bernardino	1756	166. Damian Lacamienta	1816
107. Miguel del Valdez	1757	167. Fernando Ignacio	1817
108. Juan del Morario	1758	168. Pedro Salazar	1818
109. Francisco Javier	1759	169. Manuel Pangilagan	1819
110. Andres Guadalupe	1760	170. Florentino Pulambarit	1820
111. Juan Pasco	1761	171. Josef del Valle	1821
112. Gabriel Santiago	1762	172. Nicolas Delakora	1822
113. Gabriel Santiago	1763	173. Hermanegildo Villanueva	1823
114. Francisco Cortodia	1764	174. Jorge del Valle	1824
115. Pedro Josef	1765	175. Ventura Masana	1825
116. Juan de la Cruz	1766	176. Hermanegildo Villanueva	1826
117. Pablo Sta. Ana	1767	177. Josef del Valle	1827
118. Juan del Morario	1768	178. Fernando Zapanta	1828
119. Bernabe Buenaventura	1769	179. Nicolas del Rosario	1829
120. Miguel Lacamienta	1770	180. Vicente Villanueva	1830
121. Josef Delcon	1771	181. Justo Esguerra	1831
122. Juan Antonio Salvador	1772	182. Serapio Javier	1832
123. Miguel Bulad	1773	183. Pedro Calderon	1833
124. Josef Delcon	1774	184. Alberto Delcon	1834
125. Francisco de la Paz	1775	185. Fernando Zapanta	1835
126. Agustin Delcon	1776	186. Felipe Delcon	1836
127. Mariano Lacamienta	1777	187. Pedro Delcon	1837
128. Nicolas Eustaquio	1778	188. ?	1838
129. Marcos de Marana	1779	189. Agapito Bernardino	1839
130. Miguel Santiago	1780	190. Quintino Cortez	
131. Agustin de los Santos	1781	del Valle	1840
132. Ignacio Constantino	1782	191. Fulgencio Ferrer	1841
133. Tomas Mariano	1783	192. Pedro Lacamienta	1842
134. Francisco Sanvictores	1784	193. Ciriaco Valle	1843
135. Ignacio Loyola	1785	194. Juan Francisco	1844
136. Pablo Sta. Ana	1786	195. Maximo de Loyola	1845
137. Miguel Ponce Delcon	1787	196. Agapito del Rosario	1846
138. Martin Zapanta	1788	197. Mariano Delcon	1847
139. Nicolas del Valls	1789	198. Simon de la Paz	1848

140. Salvador de los Santos	1790	199. Tiburcio Delcon	1849
141. Andres Javier	1791	200. Satoriano Mateo	1850
142. Andres Javier	1792	201. Bonifacio Javier	1851
143. Pascual Halimao	1793	203. Engracio Salazar	1852
144. Narciso Zapanta	1794	204. Clemente Naval	1853
145. Manuel Delcon	1795	205. Felix Javier	1854
146. Potenciano Dominguez	1796	206. Mariano Villanueva	1855
147. Nicolas del Valle	1797	207. Florentino Villanueva	1856
148. Cristobal de la Paz	1798	208. Juan Sta. Ana	1857
149. Esteban Delcon	1799	209. Juan Ferrer Gonzaga	1859
150. Juan Mateo	1800	210. Mateo del Rosario	1860
151. Isidro Delcon	1801	211. Juan Salazar	1861
152. Francisco Zapanta	1802	212. Carlos Delcon	1862
153. Agustin Villanueva	1803	213. Clemente de los Santos	1863-1864
154. Francisco Javier	1804	214. Mariano Gonzaga	1865-1866
155. Miguel Tamayo	1805	215. Tomas Ignacio	1867-1868
156. Mateo Eustaquio	1806	216. Severino Mateo	1869-1870
157. Juan Sanvicferes	1807	217. Lorenzo Gonzaga	1871-1872
158. Luis Gonzaga	1808	218. Candide Javier	1873
159. Domingo Sta. Ana	1809	219. Inocencio Mateo	1874-1875
160. Miguel Raymundo	1810	220. Leoncio Naval	1876-1877
161. Andres Bernardino	1811	221. Guillermo Delcon	1878-1879
162. Mariano Gervacio	1812	223. Lorenzo Gonzaga	1880
163. Ignacio Agapito	1813	224. Bartolome Tobias	1881
164. Luis Bautista	1814	225. Luis Santiago	1882

230. Ambrosio Manuel	1889	237. Ciriaco Valle	1917-1921
231. Servacio Ignacio	1890	238. Aquilino Velasquez	1922-1924
232. Severo Reyes	1891-1892	239. Felix Sanvictores	1925-1931
233. Feliciano Cruz	1893-1894	240. Aquilino Velasquez	1932-1934
234. Aducto Cruz	1896-1898	241. Eladio Alcantara	1935-1938
235. Celedonio Fabros	1900	242. Enrique Reyes	1939-1941
236. Lorenzo Lacamienta	1901	243. Delfin del Rosario	1943-1944
237. Aducto Ocampo	1902-1903	244. Flaviano Felizardo	1945
238. Exequiel Ampil	1904-1906	245. Enrique Reyes	1945-1946
239. Honesto Gonzaga	1907-1910	246. Manuel I. Santos	1946-1947
240. Gonzalo Naval	1911-1915	247. Emiliano Cruz	1949-1951
		248. Manuel I. Santos	1952-

Submitted by:

Miss Primitiva Deluido
Classroom Teacher