



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Quezon
MUNICIPALITY OF POLILLO
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OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 81ST REGULAR SESSION OF
THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF POLILLO, QUEZON HELD AT THE
SESSION HALL OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING OF
POLILLO, QUEZON ON MARCH 12, 2018 AT 9:00 A.M.

PRESENT:

Honorable Loel F. Santoalla,	Municipal Vice Mayor, & Presiding Officer,
Honorable Rufino Rene Q. Marquita,	Municipal Councilor
Honorable Rudy S. Pumarada,	Municipal Councilor,
Honorable Albert R. Agunias,	Municipal Councilor,
Honorable Efren C. Atendido,	Municipal Councilor,
Honorable Joel V. Asis,	Municipal Councilor,
Honorable Hubert Bismarck A. Espiritu,	Municipal Councilor,
Honorable Bella A. Correces,	Municipal Councilor,
Honorable Edwin P. Susa,	President-PPLB/Ex-Officio.

ABSENT:

Honorable Walter P. Calleja,	Municipal Councilor,(O.B.).
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RESOLUTION NO. 061-2018

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ORDINANCE DECLARING 1635 AS THE
FOUNDATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF POLILLO**

WHEREAS, March 18, 1587 is professed to be the foundation of Polillo started since 1987 which celebrated 400 year anniversary then, with humble beginning as small “pueblo” or town way back in history (reflected on souvenir program);

WHEREAS, like many towns in the Philippines that were established under the rule of Spaniards, civilization started to flourish when religion propagates through Franciscan Religious Order who lead the spread of Catholicism mission in the cluster of islands called “Polo”, later became Polillo;

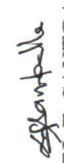
WHEREAS, the Parish of Polillo was then under the Diocese of Lipa;

WHEREAS, “Polo” was then a district part of “Binangonan de Lampon” (Municipality of Infanta) in the 16th century;

WHEREAS, the year in the previous foundation is based on an obtained wooden beam or “hamba” made from “molave”, a domestic type of wood not found in Polillo and endemically found in Atimonan on that period according to old verbal stories, with sculpted number 1587 from the remains of wrecked old church (base on the Book of Development Plan of Polillo by Karunungan and Partners in the time of then, Mayor Doris Almeda);

WHEREAS, from the aforementioned year until present times, perceived when the old church was built and the erection of church was considered as the start of local civilization;


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Municipal Mayor


LOEL F. SANTOALLA
Municipal Vice Mayor &
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MEDICINE C. ASIS
Secretary of the Sangguniang Bayan I



WHEREAS, old testaments and other manuscripts made by former leaders of local government and other significant personalities in Polillo were mislaid and other remaining documented facts were shattered due to devastating floods and strong typhoons in the past;

WHEREAS, March 19, part of feast celebration offered to Patron St. Joseph, Husband of St. Mary, long time traditional celebration of town's fiesta, believed to be the birth of Catholicism brought by religious missionaries (Franciscan and Augustinian) was the start of Pueblo in "Polo";

WHEREAS, after a series of committee hearings conducted by the Committee on Education, Culture and Arts of the Sangguniang Bayan of Polillo with due consultation to the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP);

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of Municipal Councilor Albert R. Agunias, as referred and duly reviewed in the Committee on Rules and Privileges/Ordinances & Legal Matters through its Chairman, be it:

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to enact an Ordinance declaring 1635 as the Foundation of the Municipality of Polillo;

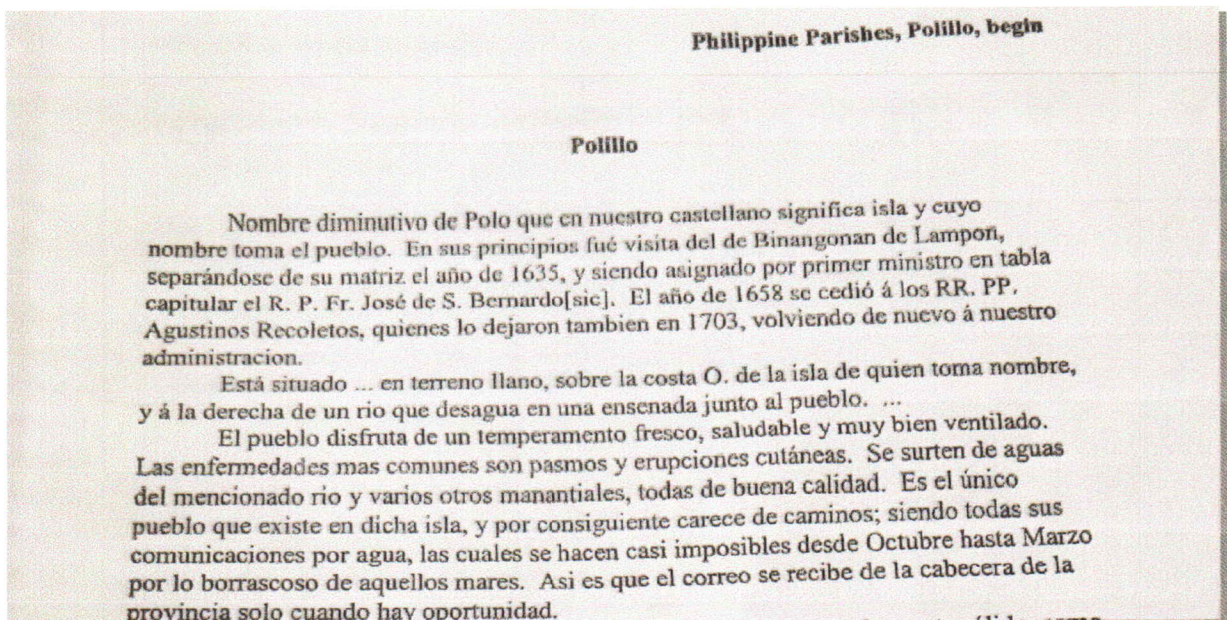
MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 129-2018

AN ORDINANCE DECLARING 1635 AS THE FOUNDATION YEAR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF POLILLO, QUEZON

Be it ordained by this Honorable Sangguniang Bayan in its regular session assembled that:

Section 1 –Short Title - Polillo Municipal Foundation Ordinance

Section 2. Brief History: (Spanish)



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La Iglesia, bajo la advocacion del Sr. S. José, es de piedra y bastante sólida, como tambien la casa parroquial. Hay una escuela de primera enseñanza dotada por las cajas de Comunidad; un tribunal, y como unas doscientas casas todas de caña y nipa. ...

El término comprende toda la isla, la cual es bastante montuosa, especialmente á la parte del E., descollando entre sus montes el llamado Malolo que se halla en el centro. Dichos montes producen abundantes pastos para ganado vacuno, buenas maderas de construccion y ebanistería, palmas, bejuocos, cañas, bonga, caza mayor y menor, cera y multitud de raices alimenticias. Sus costas, en las que hay varias ensenadas capaces de anclar buques de mediano porte, abundan de buen pescado, especialmente el atún, que es de la mejor calidad; bastante balate y mucha sardina. El terreno cultivado produce mucho arroz, maiz, caña de azúcar, algodón, algun cacao, café, frutas y legumbres. Sus naturales se dedican á la agricultura, á la caza y á la pesca, cuyos productos esportan en medianas embarcaciones para los pueblos de Mambulao y Paracale, en la provincia de Camarines, retornando oro en polvo que despues conducen á la Capital.

Huerta, pp. 291-292

Here is a description of the "Pueblo e isla de Polillo" from 1832 (f. 106):²¹

"... pueblo que está al Sur de dicha isla; este está situado en terreno llano, próximo a la playa, cercado de muralla de piedra con sus castillejos en los ángulos. Tiene ocho cabecerías de naturales y en el año anterior de 831 se aumento una de

²¹ Museo Naval, Madrid, Spain. Ms. 2316, Doc. 10, 1832-noviembre-15-Bongaban. Descripción de la provincia de Nueva Ecija, en las islas Filipinas, por Dionisio Gómez. Copia literal de la copia de la Colección Enrile que en muy mal estado se conserva en el Ms. Fols. 92-108.

Philippine Parishes, Polillo, cont.

negritos cristianos que tributan. Hay sementeras playeras de regadío suficientes a su consumo; siembran tambien cacao, maiz, hortalizas y frutas.

"Toda la isla es muy fértil de terreno; produce buenas maderas y bastante cera, tiene lugares a propósito para aumentar las sementeras de regadío. En el centro de la isla hay cinco socavones de donde sacan oro algunas mujeres. Sus habitantes se dedican con preferencia a la pesca de carey y balate que se cría en las playats; hay años que logran cien casas del primero y cien picos del segundo. También benefician vino de nipa de buena calidad; el que sobra de su consumo lo expenden en los pueblos playeros de esta provincia, en Paracale y Mambulao [sic], etc. de la de Camarines Norte y alguno[s] introducen de contrabando por Mauban.

"...las embarcaciones de los naturales que llaman balacianes pueden entrar en mares crecida en el río que desemboca próximo y al Oriente del pueblo.

28 August 1630:

?P. Fr. Juan de Alarcon?--listed in the Capítulo assignments for a "Polo de Binangonan" parish; Binangonan per se is already listed with its own priest. Gómez Platero has very little data on this priest: [Arrived 1616]; "Fr. Juan de Alarcon, Predicador, profesó en la Provincia de San Gabriel, vino á Filipinas y volvió á España y falleció en Puerto-Rico en 1638." (p. 180)

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Brief History:

(Translation in English through Google) :

A diminutive name of Polo that our Spanish means island and whose name town takes. In its beginning it was visited of the one Binangonan de Lampon, separating of its matrix the year of 1635, and being assigned by prime minister in chapter table in R. P. Fr. Jose de S. Bernardo (SIC). The year 1658 is assigned to RR.PP Augustinian Recollects, who left it also in 1703, returning again to our administration.

It is located... on flat land, on the O. coast of the island from which it takes its name, and to the right of a river that drains and into an inlet next to the town...

The town enjoys a fresh, healthy and very well-ventilated temperament. The most common diseases are erupting skin diseases. They are supplied with water from the mentioned river and several other springs, all of good quality. It is the only town that exists on said island, and therefore lacks roads; being all its communications by water which are almost impossible from October to March because of the stormy weather of those seas. So the mail is received from the head of the province only when there is opportunity.

The Church, under the advocacy of Sr. S. Jose, is stone and quite solid, as is the parochial house. There is a primary school provided by a community funds; a court, and about two hundred houses all of Cana and Nipa.

The term includes the whole Island, which is quite coarse especially to the part of the E., towering among its mountains the so-called MALOLO that is the center the mountain produce abundant pastures for cattle, good wood construction and joinery, palms, vines, gray hair, bonga, big and small grain, wax and many roots of food. Its coasts, in which there are several inlets capable of anchoring, medium-sized, vessels abound with good fish, especially tuna, which is of the best quality, pretty balate and a lot of sardine. The cultivated land produces a lot of rice, corn, sugarcane, cotton, some cocoa, coffee, fruits and vegetables. Its natives are dedicated to agriculture, hunting and fishing, whose products are shipped in medium-sized vessels for the town of Mambulao and Paracale, in the province of Camarines, returned gold dust that the later lead to the Capital.

HUERTA. PP. 291-292

Here is a description of the "PUEBLO DE ISLA DE POLILLO" from 1832 (f.106). 21.

"... town that south of said island; This is located on flat land, next to the beach, surrounded by stone walls with its castles at the angles. It has eight heads of natural and in the previous year of 83 l was increased one of negritos christians who pay taxes. There are sementeras irrigation tills sufficient for consumption; They also plant, cacao, corn, fruit and vegetables.

The whole island is very fertile terrain; produces good woods and enough wax in the island there are five holes were some get gold. Its inhabitants are dedicated with preference to the fishing of hawksbill and balate that grows in the beaches, there are years that achieve a hundred houses of the first and a hundred peak of the second. They also benefit good quality nipa wine; the one that exceeds of its consumption they expel it in the beach towns of this province, in Paracale and Mambulao (SIC) etc. of the Camarines Norte and some(s) smuggled in by Mauban.

".....the boats of the natives that call balacians can enter tide grown in the river that ends next and to the East of the town.

"Museo Naval, Madrid, Spain. Ms. 2316, Doc 10, 1832 - November - 15 - Bongaban. Description of the province of Nueva Ecija, in the Philippine Islands, by Dionisio Gomez. Literal copy of the copy of collection Enrile that in very poor condition in kept in MS. FOLS. 92-108.

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Fr. Juan de Alarcon, preacher, professor in the province of San Gabriel, came to the Philippines and returned to Spain and Chief in Puerto Rico in 1638.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TOWNS, TRIBUTES AND SOULS THAT THE _____ OF THE serafin of asis administer in this district.

	<i>TRIBUTES</i>	<i>SOULS</i>
BINANGONAN POLILLO	439	1743

Section 3. Basis of Declaration - The National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) recommended year 1635 as the founding year of the Municipality of Polillo with the facts stated under the rule of Franciscan Missionary during Spanish Regime. It was written in the book of "ESTADO GEOGRAFICO, ESTADISTICO HISTORICO...a DE LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS (1865)" with facts from "TABLAS CAPITULARES, LITIGOS, DECRETOS", and other manuscript being kept by "Archivo Franciscano Ibero-Oriental" in Madrid, Spain.

Section 4. Integration to all Local Schools (Public and Private) in all levels - All schools in Polillo (from primary to tertiary educational institution) are hereby vested to disseminate the facts and incorporate the herein stated facts in their school curricula.

Section 5. Repealing Clause - All ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations, memoranda's, official seal/logo and other documents with attached file pertaining to the foundation of the Municipality of Polillo, Quezon is hereby repealed from its effectivity.

Section 6. Separability Clause - If any probation of this ordinance is found in conflict with other law the rest remain effective.

Section 7. Effectivity - This ordinance shall take effect immediately after its posting at conspicuous places in the Municipality for at least three (3) consecutive weeks.

APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY.
March 12, 2018

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Pursuant to Section 54 and 469 of the Local Government Code of 1991, I hereby certify that Resolution No. 061-2018 (Municipal Ordinance No. 129-2018) was adopted by the Sangguniang Bayan on the date mentioned above.

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MEDICINE C. ASIS
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

**ATTESTED AND CERTIFIED TO
HAVE BEEN DULY ADOPTED:**

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LOEL F. SANTOALLA
Municipal Vice Mayor & Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

[Signature]
ENGR. CRISTINA E. BOSQUE
Municipal Mayor

Excerpted on:
March 27, 2018