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GAZETTEER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WITH

MAPS, CHARTS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

ALSO

THE LAW OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS PASSED BY
CONGRESS AND APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT JULY 1, 1902,

WITH A COMPLETE INDEX.

PREPARED IN THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WAR DEPARTMENT.

1902.

(September 30, 1902.)

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INTRODUCTION.

The great number of inquiries addressed to the War Department from all parts of the United States calling for information regarding the Philippine Islands, has indicated that a printed compendium of such information would be practically useful to the American people. The present work is designed to furnish such information.

The standard literature relating to the Philippines at the time of American occupation was generally confined to books in Spanish, German, French, and Dutch, and largely of ancient date. The English books were usually translations, Admiralty surveys, trade statistics, and consular reports. The hydrographic data contained in Spanish and English charts and instructions and United States compilations from the same, were limited to the requirements of navigators only.

In the compilations of this work not only the existing literature but all available reports from military, naval, and civil officers, giving the observations and results of campaigns, expeditions, reconnaissances, etc., have been consulted. When this data was collected by provinces it was submitted to officers returning from the Philippine Islands to make corrections and additions from their personal knowledge and experience. Their replies were universally commendatory of the character and scope of the work and of its value for ready reference. In many instances their replies were accompanied by new material which was incorporated in the text.

A feature is the spelling and pronunciation of local geographic names. This subject has been given careful consideration. The value of letters affected by symbols of sounds is phonetically explained, as is also the etymology of words whose origin, whether foreign, Spanish, Tagalog, or native, is indicated. The origin of the names of places, in the various dialects of all the islands, is shown by the following abbreviations:

Sp. = Spanish.

Nat. = Native word common to more than one dialect.

Tag. = Tagalog.

Ver. = Vernacular, other than Tagalog.

Hisp. = Native, transformed into Spanish.

For. = Foreign.

The work thus completed contains the most recent and authoritative information, from official and other sources, respecting the Philippine (Archipelago) Islands, their geography, physical features, areas, communications, population, towns, resources, wealth, products, industries, commerce, finances, social economy, natural history, military occupation, and civil government, followed by an alphabetically arranged descriptive list of islands, provinces, districts, townships (pueblos), cities, towns, hamlets, ranges, mountains, peaks, volcanoes, rivers, seas, straits, gulfs, sounds, bays, lakes, promontories, capes, points, light-houses, and other mapped objects and places, numbering upward of 10,300, with maps, charts, and illustrations.

The encyclopedic features have reference only to information of a practical nature associated with the places described.

EXPLANATION OF THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF NAMES.

If we except some foreign names, especially the English names or places situated on the island of Palawan and surrounding seas, the orthography of the geographical names of the Philippine Archipelago is in the main Spanish. It is so in spelling and also in accentuation.

The Spanish colonists not only gave names in their own language to different places in the islands, but in writing the native words in Roman characters used, as was to be expected, the Spanish spelling and accent. Alcántara, Nueva Écija, La Laguna, La Unión, and many other names are genuine Spanish. On the other hand, Luzón, Pampanga, and Bulacán, illustrations of originally indigenous words with Spanish spelling and sound, are native words written as they sounded to the Spanish ear, therefore but the development into a Spanish form of the native words, as Lusong (Luzón), which means a rice mortar; Kapangpañgan, a place where river banks abound; Bulakan (with the accent on the second syllable), a country where cotton is raised and grown.

A great number of native names, however, have been kept, although in several cases some differences may be observed between the native sound and the Spanish spelling, on account either of the location of accent or of subordinating the word to Spanish grammatical rules.

There is pending a controversy among Spanish writers and Filipino scholars, with whom a good many foreign authorities agree, in reference to the orthography of native names.

The contention of the latter is chiefly that **c** after any vowel, and before **a**, **o**, and **u**, must be superseded by **k**; **c** before **e** and **i** by **s**; **j** by **h**; **o** and **u** in diphthongs by **w**; **qu** by **k**.

Thus Antique must be Antike; Abúcaj must be Abúkay; Balábac must be Balábak; Loaj must be Lway; Lalauan must be Lalawan; Cebú must be Sebú; Jalajala must be Halahala. As it is not the purpose to indulge in this linguistic discussion, it may be said in passing that the general sentiment of Americans in the islands favors the reform intended by the native writers, since such movement is harmonious with the value of letters in the English language and with the modern writing of Malayan words. English books and maps have already adopted it.

In this Gazetteer, however, the old Spanish orthography is generally retained, pending official action taken to implant the change referred to, not only because the Government publications follow that system, but also with the view of avoiding further confusion on the subject.

ACCENTUATION.

Some of the most general rules relating to Spanish accentuation are here set forth in a condensed way, so as to give an idea as to the proper place for accent marks, as follows:

I. All words ending in a vowel, or in **n** or **s**, which are accented on the last syllable must bear the accent mark on that syllable (Alcalá, Bacón, Alós), the rule being that the greater part of words ending in a vowel, or in **n** or **s**, are accented on the penultimate (Alfonso, Balbagan, Calamianes).

II. All words ending in a consonant other than **n** or **s** and which are accented on the penultimate must bear the accent mark (Abúyog, Apálit, Balábac), the rule being that the greater part of words ending in other consonants than **n** or **s** are accented on the last syllable (Ambil, Bagac, Dumanjug).

III. All words accented on a syllable previous to the penultimate must bear the accent mark (Alcántara, Príncipe).

We omit here many other rules, because the above-mentioned suffice to enable the reader to familiarize himself with the accentuation of the names contained in the Gazetteer.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

Irrespective of having attached to each name its pronunciation by means of orthoepical representations, familiar to English-speaking people, there are given in the accompanying table the sounds of the letters of the Spanish alphabet, and of certain signs peculiar to native writing:

Letters.	Pronunciation and remarks.	Examples.	
a	English a in father	Abra, Balábac.	
e	English e in dress, benefit.....	Escalante, Itaves.	
i	English i in ravine; the sound of ee in bee	Balanguingui.	
o	English o in mote, gone; aw in dawn.		
u	English u in flute; the sound of oo in root	Ubong, Ugamut.	
y	When a vowel is equivalent to i.....	Lacy.	
â	} Must be pronounced with a deep guttural sound.		
ê			
î			
ô			
û			
ai	English i in ice, tie when forming a diphthong	Agútay.	
ay	} As ey in they; or ei in eight when forming a diphthong	Sibuguey.	
ei			
ey	} As ow in how when forming a diphthong.....	Lanao, Mauban.	
ao			
au	} As o in one, when forming a diphthong.....	Canahauan, Laoag.	
oa			
ua	} English b	Bontoc.	
b			
c	} Sounds like k before a, o, and u.....	Casolgan, Colasi, Culili.	
		} Before e and i is soft like English s in native names, but sounds like th in Spanish names.	Cervera (Sp.), Cinapuran (nat.).
ch	Is always soft as in church.....		Chocolate, Chongos.
d	} As in English.		
f			
g	} Is hard before a, o, and u.....	Gapán, Golo, Gusá.	
		} Sounds like English h before e and i.....	Gerona, Gimanooc.
			ue and ui after g sound like e and i, respectively .....	Guernica, Guíngintó.
h	} Is not pronounced in Spanish names	Horadada.	
		} Is like English h in native names.....	Hagonoy.
j	Like English h.....		Januay, Jaro.
k	} As in English.		
l			
ll	Sounds like the letters li in the English million.....	Llana-Hermosa.	
m	} As in English.		
n			
ñ	} Has the sound of the letters ni in the English pinion.....	San o Niño.	
ng		Sounds like ng in the English word singer; without the tilde sounds like ng in the word finger.	Mangaldán, Pantabañán.
p	As in English.		
q	Sounds like k. Ue and ui after q sound like e and i respectively.	Quensitog, Quinabugan.	
r	} Rolled more than in English, especially at the beginning of words and after l, n, and s.....	Rosario.	
		} Like English r between vowels.....	Aringay.
rr	Both letters are to be distinctly sounded.		
s	} As in sin.		
t			
v	} As in English.		
w			
x			
y			
z	Like th in thin.....	Zaragoza.	

Reference may be made to the little care the Spaniards took in correctly pronouncing the nasal consonant ñg or simply ġ, and the deep vowels. For instance, **Balañga** is pronounced by Spaniards **bah-lahn'-gah** (the last a with a flat sound), and by the native is pronounced **bah-lang'-ach** (the last vowel with a deep and somewhat guttural sound).

SIGNS RELATING TO ORTHOEPY.

The method of giving the pronunciation of the names in this Gazetteer by means of English signs and representations is explained in the following remarks:

1. Each name is separated into syllables, which represent the Spanish or native sound, as the case may be.

2. An acute accent is placed after the syllable which should be pronounced more forcibly than the others.

3. Whenever possible, the Spanish or native sound is represented by monosyllable words very common in English.

4. Otherwise the representation is made as follows:

a is represented by **ah**.

e by **ay**.

i by **ee**.

o by **oh**, **au**, or **aw**.

u by **oo**.

ai }
ay } by **ī**.

oa }
ua } by **wah**.

j by **h**.

g before **e** and **i** by **h**.

ll by **ly**.

ñ by **ny**.

5. In the English representations **g** is always hard, as in **give**; **th** must be pronounced as in **thin**, and **ch** as in **chill**.

6. When two or more names with the same spelling occur in succession, and the pronunciation of the first only is given, it is intended as a general rule that all shall be pronounced alike.

7. English names should be pronounced as in English.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ETYMOLOGIES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

- a. = acres.
A. = Archipelago; *but only* in half-measure matter.
A. G. O. = Adjutant-General's Office.
C. = Cape; *but only after* a name, as Bojeador C.
cn. = census.
cm. = centimeters.
cub. ft. = cubic feet.
cub. m. = cubic meters.
D. I. A. = Division of Insular Affairs.
D. P. = Division of the Philippines. (*See* N. P. and S. P.)
E. = east or eastern.
°F.; °C.
fms. = fathoms.
F. O. = Field Orders (military).
for. = foreign.
ft. = feet.
ft. B. M. = feet board measure.
geog. m. = geographical miles.
G. O. = General Orders (military).
grp. = group, after a name, as Batanes grp., and in the half-measure only.
g. w. = gross weight.
Hdqrs. = Headquarters, except in descriptive title of a province.
hectog. = hectogram.
hectol. = hectoliter.
Hisp. = native transformed into Spanish.
I. = Island; *but only after* a name, as Alabat I.
in. = inches.
kilo. = kilogram.
kilos. = kilograms.
l. = left.
lat. = latitude.
lbs. = pounds.
L. H. = light-house.
lon. = longitude.
m. = miles
mm. = millimeters.
M. O. = money-order office.
Mt. = Mountain; *but only after* a name, as Apo Mt.
N. = north or northern.
nat. = native word common to more than one dialect.
naut. m. = nautical miles.
N. M. = Notice to Mariners.
N. P. = Department of North Philippines.
n. w. = net weight.
O. = official.
ozs. = ounces.
P. A. = Philippine Archipelago.
P. C. = Philippine Commission.
P. G. A. = The Provincial Government Act.
P. I. = Philippine Islands.
P. O. = post-office.
pop. = Population, as, pop., 55,300; *but* has a large Moro population, etc.
Pt. = Point; *but only after* a name, as Escarda'a Pt.
q. v. = quod vide, which see.
r. = right.
Riv. = River; *but only after* a name, as Agno Grande Riv.
R. R. = railroad.
s. = south or southern.
s.; SW.; N.; NE.; W.; etc.
S. O. = Special Orders (military).
S. P. = Department of South Philippines.
Sp. = Spanish.
q. kms. = square kilometers.
q. m. = square miles.
t. m. = statute miles.
Tag. = Tagalog.
Ter. = Vernacular other than Tagalog.
W. = west or western.
ds. = yards.

TABLE OF TEMPERATURE.

[Fahrenheit compared with centigrade and Réaumur. In this table the centigrade and Réaumur readings are given to the nearest decimal.]

F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.
125	51.7	41.3	101	38.3	30.7	77	25.0	20.0	53	11.7	9.3
124	51.1	40.9	100	37.8	30.2	76	24.4	19.6	52	11.1	8.9
123	50.6	40.4	99	37.2	29.8	75	23.9	19.1	51	10.6	8.4
122	50.0	40.0	98	36.7	29.3	74	23.3	18.7	50	10.0	8.0
121	49.4	39.6	97	36.1	28.9	73	22.8	18.2	49	9.4	7.6
120	48.9	39.1	96	35.6	28.4	72	22.2	17.8	48	8.9	7.1
119	48.3	38.7	95	35.0	28.0	71	21.7	17.3	47	8.3	6.7
118	47.8	38.2	94	34.4	27.6	70	21.1	16.9	46	7.8	6.2
117	47.2	37.8	93	33.9	27.1	69	20.6	16.4	45	7.2	5.8
116	46.7	37.3	92	33.3	26.7	68	20.0	16.0	44	6.7	5.3
115	46.1	36.9	91	32.8	26.2	67	19.4	15.6	43	6.1	4.9
114	45.6	36.4	90	32.2	25.8	66	18.9	15.1	42	5.6	4.4
113	45.0	36.0	89	31.7	25.3	65	18.3	14.7	41	5.0	4.0
112	44.4	35.6	88	31.1	24.9	64	17.8	14.2	40	4.4	3.6
111	43.9	35.1	87	30.6	24.4	63	17.2	13.8	39	3.9	3.1
110	43.3	34.7	86	30.0	24.0	62	16.7	13.3	38	3.3	2.7
109	42.8	34.2	85	29.4	23.6	61	16.1	12.9	37	2.8	2.2
108	42.2	33.8	84	28.9	23.1	60	15.6	12.4	36	2.2	1.8
107	41.7	33.3	83	28.3	22.7	59	15.0	12.0	35	1.7	1.3
106	41.1	32.9	82	27.8	22.2	58	14.4	11.6	34	1.1	0.9
105	40.6	32.4	81	27.2	21.8	57	13.9	11.1	33	0.6	0.4
104	40.0	32.0	80	26.7	21.3	56	13.3	10.7	32	0.0	0.0
103	39.4	31.6	79	26.1	20.9	55	12.8	10.2			
102	38.9	31.1	78	25.6	20.4	54	12.2	9.8			

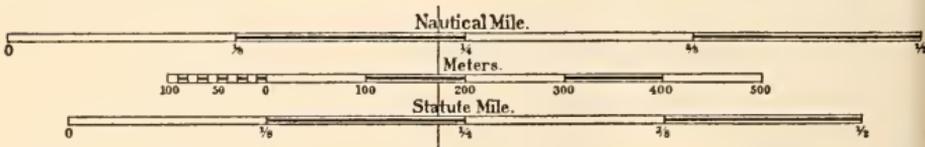
TABLE OF MEASURES OF LENGTH.

[For other terms and equivalents *see* Coinage, Weights and Measures, pp. 126, 127, 128.]

[1 kilometer=0.621 United States statute mile.]

kilos. st. m.	kilos. st. m.	kilos. st. m.
1 = 0.621	8 = 4.968	60 = 37.260
2 = 1.242	9 = 5.589	70 = 43.470
3 = 1.863	10 = 6.210	80 = 49.680
4 = 2.484	20 = 12.420	90 = 55.890
5 = 3.105	30 = 18.630	100 = 62.100
6 = 3.726	40 = 24.840	
7 = 4.347	50 = 31.050	

COMPARATIVE SCALE OF MILES AND METERS.



Cable's length, fms, 100=600 ft., $\frac{1}{10}$ naut. m.; chain cable, 8 lengths of 15 fms. each with shackles 120 fms.=720 ft.

M A P S .

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page—

HYDROGRAPHIC, showing the lines of international boundary of the United States possessions in eastern Asia defined by the treaty of Paris December 10, 1898, the geographical position of the Philippine Archipelago, with reference to the mainland of Asia, the surrounding archipelagoes, and adjacent seas	Title.
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GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

- ABACÁ** (ah-bah-kah'), nat.; the native Philippine name for the manila-hemp fiber of the *Musa textilis*. (Also abaká.)
- ABACAY** (ah-bah-ky'), nat.; native name for a variety of white parrot. (Also calangay.)
- AGOS** (ah'-gohs), Tag.; water course.
- ALA-ALA** (ah'-lah ah'-lah), Tag.; memory.
- ALAC** (ah-lahk'), Tag.; a general term for wine.
- ALAT** (ah-laht'), Tag.; salted.
- ALCALDE** (ahl-kahl'-day), Sp.; a governor of a province; a name given by the natives to a judge of first instance.
- ALIGUA** (ah-lee'-gwah), nat.; a style of native ax.
- ALILÁ** (ah-lee-lah'), Tag.; a servant.
- ALIPIN** (ah-lee'-peen), Tag.; a slave.
- ALON** (ah'-lohn), Tag.; waves.
- AMÁ** (ah-mah'), Tag.; the father.
- AMOY** (ah-moy'), Tag.; the smell.
- ANAC** (ah-nahk'), Tag.; a son or daughter.
- ANAY** (ah'-nigh), Tag.; white ants living on timber, which they destroy very rapidly, with the exception of the molaue, narra, tindalo, ipil, camagón, and other hard species of woods.
- ANITO** (ah-nee'-toh), nat.; an idol or spirit worshiped by the primitive heathen natives, represented to them in various horrible and fearful forms, which they kept in caverns and special houses, where they offered perfumes and sweet smells.
- APOY** (ah-poy'), Tag.; fire.
- ARAL** (ah-rah'l'), Tag.; to teach or to learn.
- ARIGUE**, or **HALIGUI** (ah-ree'-gay, hah-lee'-gee), nat.; wood post or pile used as foundation support of a native house.
- ARROYO** (ah-rroh'-yoh), Sp.; a ravine or gully; a rivulet flowing through the same.
- ASAL** (ah-sahl'), Tag.; the nature or habits of a person.
- ASAUA** (ah-sah'-wah), Tag.; the husband or wife.
- ASIM** (ah-seem'), Tag.; sour or the character of being sour.
- ASO** (ah'-soh), Tag.; the dog.
- AZADÓN** (ah-thah-dohn'), Sp.; a hatchet.
- BABAE** (bah-bah'-ay), Tag.; a woman.
- BABAG** (bah-bahg'), Tag.; a quarrel or fuss; a fight.
- BABUY** (bah-bwee'), Tag.; the pig. The Babuyanes Is. derive their name from the large numbers of this animal found there.
- BACHI** (back'-hee), nat.; an intoxicating liquor distilled and used by the natives of the Bata-nes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón. The great sea channel along the N. boundary line of the United States Philippine possessions bears the same name.
- BACOCO** (bah-coh'-cob), nat.; the sea bream, a variety of fish. The fresh-water species in the United States resembles the sunfish and the American shiner. It is common to the Nile and the Mediterranean. (Also abramis.)
- BACOLÍ** (bah-coh-lee'), Tag.; the name given to the dalag fish when small.
- BAGA** (bah'-gah), Tag.; red-hot coal or wood.
- BAGONG** (bah-gohng'), Tag.; brined or pickled small fishes or lobsters.
- BAGONGTAO** (bah-gohng-tah'-oh), Tag.; a bachelor.
- BAGUIÓ** (bah-gee'-oh), Tag.; a cyclone or hurricane. These winds, common to many parts of the islands, especially about the time of the change of the monsoons, are very destructive.
- BAHÁ** (bah-hah'), Tag.; a flood.
- BAHAG** (bah-hahg'), Tag.; a waist cloth; a wrapper, usually colored, folded at the waist and between the legs, covering the loins and extending halfway down the thigh; a loin cloth.
- BAHANDIN**, or **BAHAY** (bah-hahn'-deen, bah-high'), nat.; a house.
- BAÍNG**, or **PETATE** (bah-eeng', pay-tah'-tay), nat.; a fine mat.
- BAJO** (bah'-hoh), Sp.; a shoal.
- BALANG** (bah-lahng'), Tag.; the locust.
- BALANGAY**, or **BARANGAY** (bah-lahn-guy', bah-rahng-guy'), nat.; a swift and light vessel, low in the water; a quarter; a district.
- BALARAO** (bah-lah-rah'-oh), nat. (a Visayan word); a dagger 4 in. wide, the blade ending in a point, and 1 ft. in length, the hilt of gold or ivory, the pommel open with 2 cross-bars or projections. It is 2-edged, in sheath of wood or buffalo horn, elegantly worked.
- BALAT** (bah-laht'), Tag.; the skin, leather, bark, or shell.
- BALATONG** (bah-lah-tohng'), Tag.; a kind of bean.
- BALINGBING** (bah-leeng-beeng'), Tag.; a popular juicy, sour green fruit of elliptical shape and with 4 edges in its longitudinal direction.
- BALITÁ** (bah-lee-tah'), Tag.; news, information, rumor, or fame.
- BALOGÁ**, or **BALUGÁ** (bah-loh-gah', bah-loo-gah'), nat.; the native Negrito.
- BALSA** (bahl'-sah), Sp.; a raft-like boat used on the Cagayán Riv. for transportation of the products of the country to tidewater, returning with merchandise, foreign or domestic.
- BANAC** (bah-nahk'), Tag.; a quite large white fish, similar to the trouch.

- BANCA** (bahn'-cah), Sp.; a small boat made out of a hollow tree and with a top or roof of bamboo.
- BANGÁ** (bahn-gah'), Tag.; a spherical-shaped water jar from 1 to 2 ft. in diameter, made of baked clay and used by natives to contain and preserve fresh water. It is very useful in tropical countries.
- BANGCÁ** (bahng-cah'), Tag.; the small native craft.
- BANGÓS** (bahng-ohs'), Tag.; a fish with many bones, similar to the mackerel or shad.
- BANTAY**, or **BANTAYAN** (bahn-tie', bahn-tah'-yahn), nat.; a signal and police station on the seacoast or in the rural districts for the protection of the inhabitants.
- BAO** (bah'-oh), Tag.; one of the halves of the cocoanut shell without the meat.
- BARANGAY** (bah-rahng-guy'), nat.; a group of from 40 to 50 families into which a village is divided for taxation under the government of a cabeza de barangay.
- BARIL** (bah-reel'), Tag.; name given by natives to any kind of gun.
- BARÓ** (bah-roh'), Tag.; the shirt of either a man or a woman.
- BAROTO** (bah-roh'-toh), nat.; a native craft of Cebú and neighboring islands.
- BARRA** (bah'-rrah), Sp.; a bar, usually off the mouths of rivers, although any shoal place thrown up by the action of currents or waves takes this name.
- BARRIO** (bah'-rrioh), Sp.; a political division of a pueblo, which is composed of a head town and several barrios (wards) or hamlets. The barrios or wards are either town or country, urban or suburban.
- BASÍ** (bah-see'), nat.; a native wine common to the N. provinces of Luzón.
- BATÁ** (bah-tah'), Tag.; a youngster or a girl; name given to servant also.
- BATALA**, or **BATHALA** (bah-tah'-lah, bah-thah'-lah), nat.; a god; a deity in the form of a yellow bird found in the Philippine mountain forests.
- BATALÁN** (bah-tah-lahn'), nat., a corridor or gallery in the native houses.
- BATAÑGAN** (bah-tahng'-ahn), Tag.; the mast of a boat, commonly used among the Tagálogs. — a large piece of cane or bamboo used by the natives as a kind of outrigger on the sides of their bancas.
- BATOBATO** (bah-toh-bah-toh'), Tag., the wild pigeon.
- BAUO** (bah'-woh), Tag., name given to a widower or a widow.
- BAYABAN** (ban-yah'-bahs), Tag.; the guava tree or fruit.
- BAYAN** (bah'-yahn), Tag.; the township; also a country.
- BENNE**, or **BENE** (bayn'-nay, bay'-nay), Malay; *Sesamum indicum*, a plant producing a seed extensively used for food in the islands. The seed yields half its weight in oil known as benne, ginglii, teel, or sesame oil, which does not quickly turn rancid. Large quantities are exported to France, England, and the United States for making soap or as an adulterant or substitute for olive oil.
- BIBINGCÁ** (bee-beeng-kah'), Tag.; a kind of baked pastry or pie made of flour, cocoanut, or rice.
- BIGÁS** (bee-gahs'), Tag.; name given to rice when it is not cooked.
- BIGAYCAYA** (bee-guy-cah'-yah), nat.; the true dowry to the bridal couple for their support.
- BIGAYSUSU** (bee-guy-soo'-soo), nat.; a kind of dowry given to the mother, on the marriage of a daughter, on account of the former having nursed the latter.
- BIGQUÍNS** (beeg-kiss'), Tag.; a sort of cloth belt tied around the waist.
- BILANGÓ** (bee-lahn'-goh), nat.; a constable.
- BILANGOAN** (bee-lahn-goh'-ahn), nat.; a prison.
- BOBONG** (boh-bohng'), Tag.; the roof of a house. (*Also boborigán.*)
- BOCO** (boh'-coh), Tag.; the young cocoanut fruit, with tender meat inside; also a bloom.
- BOHOC** (boh-hohk'), Tag.; the hair.
- BOHOL** (boh-hohl'), Tag.; a knot.
- BOÍS** (boh-ees'), Tag.; the personal tax.
- BOLO** (boh'-loh), Sp.; a wood knife. — the head surveyor of a forest.
- BOLOS** (boh'-lohs), Tag.; a highway.
- BOLOTONG** (boh-loh-tohng'), Tag.; smallpox.
- BONDOC** (bohn-dohk'), Tag.; a mountain.
- BONGBONG** (bohng-bohng'), Tag.; a piece of cane cut from knot to knot and used as a water jar.
- BONNGGA**, or **BUNGA** (bohng'-ah, boong'-ah), nat.; areca nut. The fruit is like an acorn, the inside being white.
- BONGSÓ** (bohng-soh'), Tag.; the last-born child in the family.
- BONOTE**, or **BUNOT** (boh-noh'-tay, boo-noh'), nat.; the rind of the cocoanut, out of which is made tow for cordage and ropes, and for calking ships.
- BOSQUE** (bohsh'-kay), Sp.; Wild, uncultivated land.
- BRAZA** (brah'-thah) nat.; a term of length used in Cebú, "little less than 2 yds."
- BUAYA** (bwah'-yah), Tag., the alligator or crocodile.
- BUCAS** (boo'-kahs), Tag.; to-morrow.
- BUHAYA**, or **BUAYA** (boo-hah'-yah, bwah'-yah), nat.; a cayman or crocodile.
- BUIS** (bwees), nat.; a personal tax, tribute.
- BÚLAC** (boo'-lahk), Tag.; cotton.
- BULACÁN** (boo-lah-cahn'), Tag.; a kind of rice which takes 7 months to ripen; also the land where it is grown.
- BULALAC** (boo-lahk-lahk'), Tag.; name given to any flower.
- BUTAN** (boo'-tahs), Tag., a hole.
- BUYO** (Boo'-yoh), Sp.; a piece of areca nut inclosed in a leaf of the betel pepper rolled up and smeared with burnt lime.
- BUZEYES** (boo-thay-yays), nat.; paddles.
- BYÁ** (byah), Tag.; a white fresh-water fish.

- CABÁN** (cah-bahn'), Tag.; a trunk; also a grain measure.
- CABECERA** (cah-bay-thay'-rah), Sp.; the capital of a province.
- CABEZA** (cah-bay'-thah), Sp.; a petty chief; the head of a barangay. (See *Barangay*).
- CAÇÁ** (cah-cah'). Tag.; the uncle or the aunt, also a name given to the eldest brother or sister.
- CACHIL** (cahk-heel'), nat.; a chief.
- CAHAPON** (cah-hah'-pohn), Tag.; yesterday.
- CAHATI** (cah-hah'-tee), Tag.; 25 cents.
- CAHUY** (cah-wee'), Tag.; a general term for timber, also means wood for the kitchen or furnace.
- CALAHATI** (cah-lah-hah-tee), Tag.; one-half.
- CALAMAY** (cah-lah-my'), Tag.; a kind of dessert peculiar to the islands, made of cocoanut flour or rice and resembling a pie.
- CALÁN** (cah-lahn'), Tag., the kitchen or the galley.
- CALANGAY** (cah-lahn-guy'), nat.; a species of white parrot of the Philippines, also known as abacay.
- CALANTA**, or **CALANTÁS** (can-lahn'-tah, cah-lahn-tahs'), nat.; a cedar tree.
- CÁLAO** (cah'-lah-oh), Tag.; a bird of Luzón.
- CALICÁ** (cah-lee-wah'), Tag.; the left hand or side.
- CALÓ** (cah-low'), Tag.; a tackle block; also a hat.
- CALOLOUA** (cah-loh-loh'-wah), Tag.; the soul.
- CALOMBIGA** (cah-lohm-bee'-gah), nat.; a bracelet of gold, of different patterns.
- CALZADA** (cah-thah'-dah), Sp.; a highway.
- CAMALIG** (cah-mah-leeg'), Tag.; a storehouse; also a hut.
- CAMANDAG** (cah-mahn-dahg'), Tag.; the poison of certain animals or snakes.
- CAMAY** (cah-my'). Tag.; the hand.
- CAMINO**, or **CARRETERO** (cah-mee'noh, cah-rray-tay'-roh), Sp.; a cart road.
- CAMINO DE HERRADURA** (cah-mee'-noh day ayr-rah-doo'-rah), Sp.; a horse trail.
- CAMOTE** (cah-moh'-tay), Sp.; *Convolvulus batatas*, a sweet potato which furnishes an inexhaustible store of food.
- CAMPILÁN** (cahn-pee-lahn'), Tag.; a sword similar to the saber.
- CAMPIT** (cahm-pee't'), Tag.; a knife.
- CANAN** (cah'-nahn), Tag.; the right hand or side.
- CALANISÍ** (cah-lah-see-see'), Tag.; a small parrot.
- CANDOLÍ** (cahn-doh-lee'), Tag.; a fish of rather small size and ashy skin.
- CAPAL** (er -pah'l'), Tag.; the thickness of a thing.
- CARACOA** (cah-rah-coh'-ah), nat.; a large canoe.
- CARANG** (cah-rahng'), nat.; awning of mat woven with palm leaves, thick and tough, to cover and shelter the crew of a boat or vessel.
- CARASA**, or **CALASAG** (cah-rah'-sah, cah-lah-sahg'), nat.; a shield of light wood, with fixed handles on the inside; also the handles.
- CARRETERA** (cah-rray-tay'-rah), Sp.; a road.
- CARROMATA** (cah-rroh-mah'-tah), Sp.; a brightly painted, shallow, 2-wheeled box-like vehicle provided with an awning and drawn by a couple of horses.
- CASA HACIENDA** (cah'-sah ah-thyayn'-dah), Sp.; a farmhouse.
- CASA REAL** (cah'-sah ray-ahl'), Sp.; the residence of the provincial governor or mayor (alcalde); the tribunal, or municipal town hall; also house of rest.
- CASCO** (cahs'-koh), nat.; a large boat with 1 or 2 masts and matting or hemp sails slightly narrower at the top than at the bottom, for carrying freight. It is almost square, somewhat resembling a scow; flat and very serviceable, especially on the Pásig Riv. between Manila and Laguna de Bay, and also to and from ships to the wharf.
- CASTILA** (cahs-tee'-lah), nat.; any foreigner is known by this term, but it is especially applied to the Spaniards.
- CATALONA** (cah-tah-loh'-nah), nat.; a sorcerer or witch.
- CATAN** (cah'-tahn), nat.; a Japanese sword.
- CAÇAYAN**, or **CAOYAN** (cah-wah'-yahn, cah-oh-ah'-yahn), Tag.; a general name for cane or bamboo.
- CAVAN** (cah'-vahn), nat.; a measure of rice.
- CHININAS** (chee-nee'-nahs), nat.; a man's coat without a collar, sewed together in front, with short sleeves, coming a little below the waist; some blue, others black, and a few of colors for the chief men.
- CHUPA** (choo'-pah), Sp.; or **GATANG** (gah-tahng'), Tag.; a measure of capacity used in Sumatra and Penang, in the strait of Malacca, equal in the former island to 63 cubic in.: in the latter to 68. It is equal to a Winchester quart.
- CIARRÓN** (see-mah-rrohn'), nat.; a native living in a state of wild freedom; a name given to wild beasts.
- COGON** (coh'-gohn), nat.; a variety of palm, whose leaves are used as those of the nipa to thatch native houses, especially in Mindoro.
- COGONAL** (coh-goh-nahl'), Hisp.; a field or plantation of cogon.
- COINS**, names and value of. (See p. 126.)
- COLOG** (coh-lohg'), Tag.; thunder.
- CONCEJALES** (cohn-thay-hah'-lays), Sp.; impressed men; men sent to service of a municipal council.
- CONVENTO** (cohn-vayn'-toh), Sp.; residence of the parochial priest, attached to the parochial church; not a convent.
- COTA**, or **COTTA** (coh'-tah), Tag.; a fort or its walls.
- CREESE** or **KRISS** (creess kreess), nat.; a double wavy-edged sword about 2 or 3 ft. long, used by Sulus and Moros in war.
- CUADRILLERO** (cwah-dree-lyay'-roh), Sp.; a town policeman; a soldier connected with the revenue.
- CULITANGAN** (coo-lee-tahng'-ahn), nat.; a musical instrument about 6 to 10 ft. in length, having a hollow frame with strings and played with sticks; it is peculiar to the Moros.
- DAAN** (dah'-ahn), Tag.; a road.
- DAGÁ** (dah-gah'), Tag.; the mouse.
- DAHON** (dah'-hohn), Tag.; the leaf of a tree.
- DALAG** (dah-lahg'), Tag.; a fresh-water fish.

- DALAGA** (dah-lah'-gah), Tag., a young maiden; a girl.
- DALAUÁ** (dah-lah-wah'), Tag.; 2 in number.
- DALIRÍ** (dah-lee-ree'), Tag.; a finger.
- DAMIT** (dah-meet'), Tag.; the dress or clothing.
- DAMÓ** (dah-mow'), Tag.; the grass for forage.
- DATO** (dah'-toh), Tag.; the headman of a ward or a town; also the thumb.
- a Moro chief. In the Sulu A. or Mindanao, among the Moros, he is subject to the rule of a sultan.
- DESTACAMENTO MILITAR** (days-tah-cah-mayn'-toh mee-lee-tahr'), Sp.; a military post.
- DIPÁ** (dee-pah'), Tag.; a fathom.
- DÓLANG** (doh'-lahng), Tag.; a table rising not more than 1 ft. from the floor.
- DOLO** (daw'-law), Tag.; a point or edge.
- DUGÓ** (doo-gaw'), Tag.; the blood.
- DUYAN** (doo'-yahn), Tag.; berth or hammock.
- ESTACIÓN CENTRAL** (ays-tah-thyohn' thayn-trahl'), Sp.; central station.
- ESTACIONES METEOROLÓGICAS** (ays-tah-thyoh'nays may-tay-oh-roh-loh'-hee-cahs), Sp.; meteorological stations.
- ESTACIONES SEISMICAS** (ays-tah-thyoh'nays says'-mee-cahs), Sp.; earthquake stations.
- ESTANCO** (ays-tahn'-coh), Sp.; a store in which merchandise of government monopolies is sold.
- FALÚA** (fah-loo'-ah), Sp.; a long, narrow craft, sometimes with mast, sometimes without, somewhat resembling the felucca in the Mediterranean, excepting the 2 lateen sails, these having a square sail, generally of matting. It is not decked, but has an awning or other shelter for the crew in the stern. They are fast sailers.
- FARDO** (fah'-doh), Sp.; a local measure used for tobacco and hemp, = 33 Sp. pounds; a bale.
- FARO** (fah'-roh), Sp.; a light-house.
- FERROCARRIL** (fay-rroh-cah-reel'), Sp.; a railroad.
- FRECUENTES** (fray-kwayn'-tays), Sp.; frequent.
- GABI** (gah'-bee), Sp.; caladium with edible tubers.
- GAB-Y** (gahb-ee'), Tag.; night.
- GAMOT** (gah-mawt'), Tag.; a medicine or drug.
- GAOUES**, or **GAYONG** (gah-oo'-ays, gah-yohng'), nat.; an oar of a boat.
- GATÁ** (gah-tah'), Tag.; the juice of the meat of the cocoanut fruit, resembling the milk.
- GÁTANG** (gah'-tahng), Tag.; a measure for grain or dry gauge.
- GATAS** (gah'-taps), Tag.; the milk of a cow.
- GOBERNADORCILLO** (goh-bayr-nah-dohr-thee'-lyoh) (petit governor), Sp.; the head man of a pueblo. Under the Maura law the gobernadorcillo was named capitán municipal.
- GOGO** (goh'-goh), nat.; the name of a variety of cane, 7-8 ft. high.
- the mashed root of a certain tree used for shampooing by the natives.
- GÓHIT**, or **GÚHIT** (gaw'-heet, goo'-heet), Tag.; a painting or embroidery; also a line in drawing.
- GOPIT** (gaw-peat'), Tag.; to cut with the scissors.
- GÚBAT** (goo'-baht), Tag.; a forest or wood.
- GUINARA** (gee-nah'-rah), nat.; a fabric woven from abacá.
- GUINICAN** (gee-nee'-cahn), Tag.; the straw of grain.
- GUINTÓ** (geen-taw'), Tag.; gold.
- GÚLOC** (goo-lohk'), nat.; a machete or bolo.
- GUMI** (goo'-mee), Tag.; the beard.
- HABÁ** (hah-bah'), Tag.; length.
- HABI** (hah'-bee), Tag.; to weave, or the fabric itself.
- HACIENDA** (ah-thyayn'-dah), Sp.; an estate; a large farm; the fiscal administration, or the treasury.
- HALAGÁ** (hah-lah-gah'), Tag.; the worth, price, or value.
- HALAMAN** (hah-lah'-mahn), Tag.; a general term for trees and plants.
- HALAMANAN** (hah-lah-mah'-nahn), Tag.; an orchard or garden.
- HÁLANG** (hah'-lahng), Tag.; a bar or anything which obstructs the way.
- HANGÁ** (hahng-ah'), Tag.; the boundary or limit.
- HAPON** (hah'-paw'n), Tag.; the afternoon; also to dine.
- HATÍ** (hah-tee'), Tag.; the half or to divide into 2 parts.
- HÚTOL** (hah'-tall), Tag.; advice; in medicine the prescription of the physician.
- HIGÁ** (hee-gah'), Tag.; to lie down; to go to bed.
- HILO** (hee'-law), Tag.; seasickness; to get dizzy or dizzy.
- HÍPAK** (hee'-pahk), Tag.; brother-in-law or sister-in-law.
- HIPON** (hee'-paw'n), Tag.; small lobsters.
- HIRAM** (hee-rahm'), Tag.; to borrow or to loan.
- HIUÁ** (hee-wah'), Tag.; to cut with a knife.
- HOBAT**, or **HUBAT** (haw-bah't, hoo-bah't'), Tag.; naked.
- HUSI** (hoo'-see), Tag.; a cloth made of hemp and silk. (*Also just.*)
- ÍLAO** (ee'-lah-aw), Tag.; a light.
- ÍLAYA** (ee-lah'-yah), Tag.; uptown.
- ÍLOG** (ee'-lawg), Tag.; a river.
- ÍLANG** (ee-lohng'), Tag.; the nose.
- INÁ** (ee-nah'), Tag.; mother.
- INDIOS**, or **INDIAS** (een'-dyohs, een-dyas'), Sp.; the natives are generally known by this name, but particularly those subject to the Spanish Government in contradistinction to the Cimarrones.
- ÍNGAY** (eeng-i), Tag.; a noise.
- ÍNIT** (ee'-neet), Tag.; heat.
- ÍPIL** (ee'-peel), Tag.; a very hard timber of dark reddish color, very much used for building purposes.
- ISÁ** (ee-sah'), Tag.; 1 in number.
- ISDÁ** (ees-dah'), Tag.; a general term for fish.
- ITA** (ee'-tah), Tag.; a general term for the black inhabitants of the mountains.
- ITAC** (ee-tahk), Tag.; a large knife.
- JISI** (hoo'-see), nat.; cloth made of abacá and silk.
- KAGKAG** (kahg-kahg'), nat.; a rake of bamboo.
- KRISS**, or **CREESE** (krees), nat.; a weapon in common use among the Moros.
- LABI** (lah-bee'), Tag.; the lips.

LABUYO (lah-boo'-yoh), Tag.: the wild cock or hen.

LACÁS (lah-cahs'), Tag.: strength.

LÁCAT (lah'-caht), Tag.: to walk or to step.

LAGARI (lah-gah-rec'), Tag.: a saw.

LAGNAT (lahg-naht'), Tag.: a fever.

LAJA (lah'-hah), Sp.: a shoal.

LALAQUE, or **LALAQUI** (lah-lah'-kay, lah-lah'-key), Tag.: man, term applied to the male sex.

LAMÁN (lah-mahn'), Tag.: meat, and in general any substance contained in a thing.

LAMBAT (lahm-baht'), Tag.: a net for fishing.

LAMIG (lah-meeg'), Tag.: coldness or coolness.

LAMOC (lah-mohk'), Tag.: the mosquito.

LANCHA (lahn'-chah), Sp.: a native craft with a foreign name, used in the transportation of native products and merchandise on the rivers and bays of Dapitan, Mindanao.

LANDÁS (lahn-dahs'), Tag.: a road or way.

LÁNGAO (lahng'-ow), Tag.: the fly.

LÁNGIT (lahng'-it), Tag.: the sky or the heaven.

LÁNGÍS (lahng-iss'), Tag.: oil.

LARÓ (lah-raw'), Tag.: a game or play; to play.

LASON (lah'-sawn), Tag.: poison.

LANTACA (lahn-tah'-kah), nat.: a piece of native artillery.

LAPIS (lah'-pees), nat.: a large boat to carry merchandise; very capacious and drawing little water.

LAU-LAU (lahoo'-lahoo), nat.: a small fish.

LEGA (lay'-gwah), Sp.: a league, 1 hour's walk; less than 3 miles.

LICOT (lee-caught'), Tag.: the back of the body, and generally the back of anything.

LIGÓ (lee-gaw'), Tag.: to wash over, to bathe.

LIMÁ (lee-mah'), Tag.: 5 in number.

LÍMITE DE PROVINCIAS (lee'-mee-tay day proh-ven'-thyahs), Sp.: boundary of provinces.

LINDOL (lean-dawl'), Tag.: earthquake.

LÍNEA TELEGRÁFICA (lee'-nay-ah tay-lay-grah'-fee-cah), Sp.: telegraph line.

LINIS (lee'-niss), Tag.: clean.

LINTIC (lean-tick'), Tag.: a thunderbolt.

LOCTÓN (lawck-tawn'), Tag.: the locust when it is young.

LOHÁ (law-hah'), Tag.: tears.

LOLÁ (law-lah'), Tag.: to get sensick.

LÚBIT (loo'-bit), Tag.: a rope.

LUCBÁN (look-bahn'), Tag.: the orange.

LUCES (loo'-thays), Sp.: lights.

LUPÁ (loo-pah'), Tag.: the earth, land or ground.

MACALAUÁ (mah-cah-lah-wah'), Tag.: the day after to-morrow.

MACANO (mah-cah'-naw), Tag.: how much.

MACHETE (mah-chay'-tay), Sp.: resembling the bolo of the Philippines, an indispensable sword-like knife, adapted to many uses in industry and war.

MAHAL (mah-bahl'), Tag.: dear as to the price of anything; dear, worthy, noble, precious.

MANÍ (mah-nee'), Tag.: peanuts.

MANOC (mah-nock'), Tag.: the cock or hen.

MATÁ (mah-tah'), Tag.: the eye.

MATS (mah-ts), nat.: a native name for peanuts.

MEASURES, list of names and United States equivalents. (See p. 127.)

MERINÁQUE (may-ree-nyah'-kay), nat.: stuff made of plantain fiber: in Spanish, a eroline.

MILE (German)= $4\frac{2}{3}$ United States miles.

MINSAN (mean'-sahn), Tag.: once.

MOCHÁ (mawk-hah'), Tag.: the face.

MONTÍ (mawn-tee'), Tag.: small.

MORA (maw'-rah), Tag.: cheap.

MUY FRECUENTES (mwec-fray-kwayn'-tays), Sp.: very frequent (pl.).

MUY RAROS (mwec rah'-rohs), Sp.: very rare.

NOMAMAHAY (nah-mah-mah-high'), nat.: slaves who have their own houses occupied by themselves and families away from house of their lord, whom they assist at seed time and harvest, as rowing crews when they embark, in building their houses, and to serve when there are distinguished guests or ceremony. They are under the obligation, whenever the lord calls to come to his house and serve him in these employments without pay.

NONÓ (naw-naw') Tag.: the grandfather or grandmother.

NOO (naw'-oh), Tag.: the front.

ÑGIPIN, or **IPIN** (ngee'-peen, ee'-peen), Tag.: the tooth.

OBÓ, or **UBÓ** (oh-baw', oo-baw'), Tag.: a cough.

ÓLING, or **ÍLING** (oh'-ling, oo'-ling), Tag.: coal or charcoal.

OLÁN, or **ULÁN** (oh-lahn', oo-lahn'), Tag.: rain.

OLO, or **ULO** (oh'-law, oo'-law), Tag.: the head.

OMAGA, or **UMAGA** (oh-mah'-gah, oo-mah'-gah), Tag.: morning.

ONA, or **UMA** (oh'-nah, oo'-nah), Tag.: the first or the beginning.

ONAN, or **UNAN** (oh'-nahn, oo'-nahn), Tag.: a pillow.

OO (oh'-oh), Tag.: yes.

OOPÓ (oh-oh-poh'), Tag.: yes, sir.

OPA, or **UPA** (oh'-pah, oo'-pah), Tag.: pay or salary.

OPÓ, or **UPÓ** (oh-paw', oo-paw'), Tag.: to sit down; to take a chair.

ÓTAC, or **ÚTAC** (oh'-tahk, oo'-tahk), Tag.: the brains.

ÓTANG, or **ÚTANG** (oh'-tahng, oo'-tahng), Tag.: a debt.

PAÁ (pah-ah'), Tag.: the legs; also the feet.

PACÓ (pah-caw'), Tag.: a nail.

PAGOT (pah-gaw't'), Tag.: to get tired.

PAHO, or **PAO** (pah'-haw, pah'-aw), nat.: a green fruit like walnut, used for pickles. It is a small species of manga.

PALAY (pah-lie'), Tag.: rice in the husk.

PANÁ (pah-nah'), Tag.: an arrow.

PANĜÁ (pahng-ah'), Tag.: the jaw.

PANĜANAY (pahng-ah'-nigh), Tag.: the first-born child of either sex.

PANĜINOON (pahng-ee-naw'-ohn), Tag.: the householder, proprietor, or master.

PANDITO (pahn-dee'-toh), nat.: a term for priests in Zamboanga and among the Moros generally.

PANGLEMA (pahn-glai'-mah), nat.: a chief on Sañgá Sañgá Is., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.

- PANJIRAN** (pah-nhee'-rahm), nat.: a self-styled local ruler of the Dusuns or hill people of Malayan origin inhabiting the region bordering Eran Bay, SW. Palawan.
- PANLIMANES** (pah-nlee-mah'-nays), nat.: datus or war chiefs among the Moros of the Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PANILAT** (pah-nee'-lah), Tag.: a pen.
- PARAO** (pah-rah'-oh) (from the Malay prahu): a boat similar to the casco, but of larger capacity.
- PARÍAN** (pah-ree'-ahn), nat.: a market; bazaar.
- PATAY** (pah-tie'), Tag.; to kill, to die, or dead.
- PILÉ**, or **PILI** (pee-lay', pee-lee'), nat.; a large pine nut, with a strong shell and pleasant taste.
- PIÑA** (pee'-nyah), Sp. (piñá', Hisp.); a fine variety of cloth made of pineapple fiber, a specialty of the looms of the Philippines. The town of Parañaque is celebrated for the manufacture of this fabric.
- PINÁC**, or **PINAG** (pee-nahk', pee-nahg'), Sp.: name given in the Philippines to lakes which form during the rainy seasons and which can be cultivated when dry. The most notable ones are those called Candaba and Hagonoy, in the province of Bulacán, and Mangabol, in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- PINSAN** (pin'-sahn), Tag.; cousin.
- PINTÓ** (pin-taw'), Tag.; a door.
- PITÓ** (pee-taw'), Tag.; 7 in number.
- POGO** (poh'-goh), nat.: a quail.
- POLÁ** (paw-lah'), Tag.; red.
- POLISTA** (poh-lee'-tah), Sp.: a compulsory laborer.
- POLO** (poh'-loh), nat.: personal service which the natives were obliged to render to the Spaniards.
- POLOS** (poh'-lohs), Sp.; doing service in socage.
- POLOT** (paw-lawt'), Tag.; any kind of sirup.
- PONÓ** (paw-naw'), Tag.; the chief, the head or beginning; also a tree.
- POTONG** (poh-tohng'), nat.: a narrow cloth wrapped around the head; among the primitive inhabitants a cloth used to bind the forehead and temples.
- PRINCIPALÍA** (preen-thee-pah-lee'-ah), Sp.: principal man of a town or pueblo; the native nobility.
- PUEBLO** (pway'-bloh), Sp.; a town or district, corresponding rather to a township or county than to town, often embracing a large area and many hamlets. The pueblo is the name community, or town, the surrounding barrios or districts within defined or accepted limits being appurtenant thereto for local administration or other purposes.
- PULO** (poo'-loh), Tag.; an island.
- QUITLAT** (kit-lah'), Tag.; a flash of lightning.
- RANCHERÍA** (rah-nchay-ree'-ah), Sp.: a political division of the pagan or non-Christian tribes; a settlement.
- DE MOROS**; a settlement of Moros.
- RAROS** (rah'-rohs), Sp.: rare.
- RAZA** (rah'-thah), Sp.; race. **Indonesiana** (cendoh-nay-syah'-nah), Indonesian; **Malaya** (may-lah'-yah), Malay; **Negrita** (nay-gree'-tah), Negrito.
- REAL CÉDULA** (R. C.) (ray-ahl' thay'-doo-lah), Sp.; royal letters patented.
- REAL DECRETO** (R. D.) (ray-ahl' day-cray'-toh), Sp.; royal decree signed by the sovereign hand.
- REAL ORDEEN** (R. O.) (ray-ahl' ohr-dayn), Sp.; royal decree signed by a cabinet minister in the name of the sovereign.
- SAGOT** (sah-gaw't'), Tag.; answer.
- SAGUGULIR** (sah-gee-gee-leer'), nat.; household slaves among the natives.
- SALAMÍN** (sah-lah-mean'), Tag.; a mirror; eyeglasses.
- SALANGANE** (sah-lahn-gah'-nay), nat.; the variety of swift or swallow-like birds which construct edible nests (*Collocalia esculenta*), so highly prized among the Chinese. These nests are an important article of export from the Calamianes and Cuyos grps.
- SALAPI** (sah-lah-pee') Tag.; money or coin in general.
- SALIPO DATO** (sah-lee'-poh dah'-toh), nat.; a Moro religious high priest.
- SAMPO** (sahm-paw'), Tag.; 10 in number.
- SANDANG** (sahn-dahng'), nat.; a maritime mile, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a United States mile; a forest surveyor.
- SANGAJY** (sahn-gah-hee'), Malay; a chief.
- SANGLEY** (sahn'-glay), nat., (from *hiang* and *ley*, traveling merchant); a Chinese trader in the Philippines.
- SANLÁ** (sahn-lah'), Tag.; a pledge or pawn; also to pawn or to pledge.
- SAULÁ** (sah-wah'), Tag.; a boa.
- SAWAS** (sah'-wahs), nat.; a term used in Laguna and other provinces in Luzón designating terraces on the hillsides, used in growing rice, similar to the terraces or paddy fields on the inland sea of Japan.
- SAYA** (sah'-yah), Tag.; a woman's dress-skirt wrapped around the body, extending from the waist to the ankles.
- SAYAO** (sah-yah'-oh), Tag.; a dance.
- SCHUCKS** (shooks); a local term in Sulu among the Moros meaning interpreters.
- SENDA** (sayn'-dah), Sp.; a footpath.
- SESAME** (say-sah'-may), Sp.; a seed-producing plant out of which oil is made. (*See Benne*).
- SIAM** (See-ahm'), Tag.; 9 in number.
- SIBUCAO** (see-boo-cow'), nat.; a medicinal plant and article of commerce.
- SICO** (see'-caw), Tag.; the elbow.
- SIGUEY** (see-gay'), nat.; a small white snail. (*Also sigay.*)
- SILANĠA** (see-lahng'-ah), Tag.; meaning "The Orient," a nautical term of local derivation. There is apparently no essential difference between a channel, a strait, a bay, a passage, and a "silanġa." The use of the term, however, by seamen acquainted with these islands has caused its adoption on hydrographic maps.

SILANGA: a bay or indentation on the seashore, in the dialect of the S. islands, the Visayas, Mindanao, and Joló A. Also used to convey the meaning of small, low islands.

SINAMAY (see-nah-may'), nat.; a coarse cloth made of abacá (hemp) fiber.

SÓROD (soh'-rode), nat.; a harrow.

SUCÁ (soo-cal'), Tag.; vinegar.

SÚGAT (soo-gaht'), Tag.; a wound.

SUNDANG (soon-dahng'), nat.; the native name for holo.

SUSÍ (soo-see'), Tag.; a key.

TABAU (tah-bah'-wah), nat.; a native guitar resembling a similar instrument used by the Mintras of the Malay Pen.; made of bamboo, about 1 ft. long, with strings of split chair cane.

TAMÍS (tah-miss'), Tag.; sweet; also a preserve.

TANONG (Tah-nawng'), Tag.; a question.

TAPAQUE (tah-pah'-kay), nat.; a large native boat.

TAPIS (tah'-pees), nat.; an overskirt; a cloth twisted around the upper part of the saya.

TATLÓ (taht-law'), Tag.; 3 in number.

TAO, or **TAO** (tah'-oh, tah'-woh), Tag.; a man; also a term applied to the people in general.

TERRENO DE CULTIVO (tay-r-ray'-noh day cool-tee'-voh), Sp.; cultivated land.

TERRITORIO (tay-rree-toh'-ryoh), Sp.; territory.

TIENDA (tyayn'-dah), Sp.; any kind of shop or store where native or foreign merchandise is exposed for sale.

TENIENTE (tay-nyayn'-tay), Sp.; **TININTI** (tee-neen'-tee), Hisp.; a lieutenant; a municipal officer.

TINIC (tea-niek'), Tag.; the bone of a fish.

TIANGUE, or **TIANGUI** (tyahn'-gay, tyahn'-gee), nat.; market; a general name given to market days in all the islands.

TRANVÍA (trahn-vee'-ah), Sp.; a tramway, or street railway.

TREPANG (tray-pahng'), Malay; an edible holothurian, sea slug, sea cucumber, sea pudding, beche de mer; a worm-like sea product from 6 to 24 in. in length, used for food and greatly esteemed in China, to which country it is exported from the Mindoro and Sulu Sea islands of the archipelago in large quantities. Much

TREPANG—Continued.

skill is required in its curing, which includes gutting, boiling, and drying, the sun-dried being in special favor among Asiatic epicures.

TRIBUNAL (tree-boo-nahl'), a town hall; the session house.

TRIBUTO (tree-boo'-tah), Sp.; a capitation or poll tax.

TIBOR (tee-bohr'); a China jar of very ancient earthenware, dark color, with marks and seals.

TIMAGUA, **TIMAWA**, or **TIMAU** (tee-mah'-gwah, tee-mah'-wah), nat.; a plebeian.

TRILLO (tree'-lyoh), Sp.; a trail.

TUBA, or **TUBÁ** (too'-bah, Tag.; too-bah', nat.); a wine or liquor made from the juice taken from the tops of cocoanut palms and nipal trees.

TÚBIG (too'-big), Tag.; a general term for water.

TUBÓ (too-baw'), Tag.; the sugar cane.

UALÁ (wah-lah'), Tag.; there is not; a general term used to express the nonexistence of anything.

UALÍS (wah-lease'), Tag.; a sweep.

UALÓ (wah-law'), Tag.; 8 in number.

UGALI (oo-gah'-lee), nat.; the nature of a person; custom; customary law.

UICÁ (we-cah'), Tag.; a word.

VEREDA (vay-ray'-dah), Sp.; a foot or bridle path.

VIGADICAYA (vee-gah-dee-eah'-yah), nat.; a husband.

VINTA (veen'-tah), Sp.; a small boat, like the banca, used by the Moros.

VISITA (vee-see'-tah), Sp.; a small hamlet or village with no priest of its own, and dependent upon its largest neighbor for its religious ministrations.

VOLCANES ACTIVOS (vohl-cah'-nays ahk-tee'-vohs), Sp.; active volcanoes.

VOLCANES NO ACTIVOS (vohl-cah'-nays noh ahk-tee'-vohs), Sp.; inactive volcanoes.

WEIGHTS. (See p. 127.)

YESO (yay'-soh), Sp.; gypsum, sulphate of lime. **Yeso mate**, plaster of paris. **Yeso blanco**, whitening.

YASAU (you-ah-sah'-wah), nat.; a wife.

ADDENDA.

Post-Offices in the Philippine Archipelago.

[Corrected to August 27, 1902.]

Town.	Province.	Island.	Town.	Province.	Island.
Abúcaý.....	Bataán.....	Luzón.	Lipa.....	Batangas.....	Luzón.
Alealá.....	Pangasinán..	Do.	López.....	Tayabas.....	Do.
Angeles.....	Pampanga.....	Do.	Lubao.....	Pampanga.....	Do.
Arayat.....	do.....	Do.	Lucena ^a	Tayabas.....	Do.
Aparri ^a	Cagayán.....	Do.	Maasin.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Atimonán.....	Tayabas.....	Do.	Mabatang.....	Bataán.....	Luzón.
Bacólod ^a	Negros Occid.	Negros.	Malabang.....	Cotabato.....	Mindanao.
Bacolor.....	Pampanga.....	Luzón.	Malolos.....	Bulacán.....	Luzón.
Bacoór.....	Cavite.....	Do.	Manila ^a	Manila.....	Do.
Baguío ^a	Benguet.....	Do.	Masbate.....	Masbate.....	Masbate.
Bagnotan.....	Unión.....	Do.	México.....	Pampanga.....	Mindanao.
Bais.....	Negros Ori.....	Negros.	Misamis ^a	Misamis.....	Mindanao.
Balanga.....	Bataán.....	Luzón.	Nagerlang.....	Laguna.....	Luzón.
Balayan.....	Batangas.....	Do.	Naic.....	Cavite.....	Do.
Baler.....	Príncipe.....	Do.	Namagpacán.....	Unión.....	Do.
Baliuag.....	Bulacán.....	Do.	Narvacán.....	Ilocos Sur.....	Do.
Bangued.....	Abra.....	Do.	Nasugbu.....	Batangas.....	Do.
Batangas ^a	Batangas.....	Do.	Nueva Cáceres ^a	Camarines Sur.....	Do.
Bautista ^a	Pangasinán..	Do.	Olongapó ^a	do.....	Do.
Bayombong.....	Nueva Vizcaya	Do.	Orani.....	Bataán.....	Do.
Binanigonan.....	Rizal.....	Do.	Orión.....	do.....	Do.
Boac ^a	Marinduque..	Marinduque.	Oroquieta.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.
Bocane.....	Bulacán.....	Luzón.	Pacte.....	Laguna.....	Luzón.
Boronñan ^a	Sámar.....	Sámar.	Palo.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Bulacán.....	Bulacán.....	Luzón.	Parañaque.....	Rizal.....	Luzón.
Cabagán Nuevo.....	Isabela.....	Do.	Pásig.....	do.....	Do.
Cabuyao.....	Laguna.....	Luzón.	Pilar.....	Bataán.....	Do.
Cagayán ^a	Misamis.....	Mindanao.	Pömac.....	Pampanga.....	Do.
Calamba ^a	Laguna.....	Luzón.	Puerto Princesa.....	Palawan.....	Palawan.
Calapán.....	Marinduque..	Mindoro.	Ronblón ^a	Ronblón.....	Ronblón.
Calivo.....	Cápiz.....	Panay.	Rosario.....	Cavite.....	Luzón.
Cantilan.....	Surigao.....	Mindanao.	Sámal.....	Bataán.....	Do.
Cápiz ^a	Cápiz.....	Panay.	San Fernando.....	Masbate.....	Ticao.
Carigara.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.	San Fernando ^a	Pampanga.....	Luzón.
Catbalogan ^a	Sámar.....	Sámar.	San Fernando ^a	Unión.....	Do.
Caayan.....	Isabela.....	Luzón.	San Isidro ^a	Nueva Ecija.....	Do.
Cavite ^a	Cavite.....	Do.	San Jacinto.....	Masbate.....	Ticao.
Cebú ^a	Cebú.....	Cebú.	San Joaquín.....	Hoilo.....	Panay.
Cervantes.....	Lepanto.....	Luzón.	San José ^a	Antique.....	Do.
Colasi.....	Antique.....	Panay.	San Miguel.....	Bulacán.....	Luzón.
Corregidor ^a	Mauiñ Bay.....	Corregidor.	Santa Cruz ^a	Laguna.....	Do.
Cotabato ^a	Cotabato.....	Mindanao.	Santa María.....	Ilocos Sur.....	Do.
Cuyapó.....	Nueva Ecija..	Luzón.	Santa Rosa.....	Laguna.....	Do.
Cuyo.....	Paragua.....	Cuyo.	Sinaloa.....	do.....	Do.
Dagupan ^a	Pangasinán..	Luzón.	Sorsogón ^a	Sorsogón.....	Do.
Davao.....	Davao.....	Mindanao.	Surigao ^a	Surigao.....	Mindanao.
Dinalupijan.....	Bataán.....	Luzón.	Taal.....	Batangas.....	Luzón.
Dingras.....	Ilocos Norte..	Do.	Tacloban ^a	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Dumaguete ^a	Negros Ori.....	Negros.	Tagbilaran.....	Bohol.....	Bohol.
Echagüe.....	Isabela.....	Luzón.	Talisayan.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.
Hermosa.....	Bataán.....	Do.	Tanauan.....	Batangas.....	Luzón.
Iba ^a	Zambales.....	Do.	Tárlac.....	Tárlac.....	Do.
Ihagan ^a	Isabela.....	Do.	Fayug.....	Pangasinán..	Do.
Iligan ^a	Misamis.....	Mindanao.	Tuguegarao.....	Cagayán.....	Do.
Hoilo.....	Hoilo.....	Panay.	Tumauini.....	Isabela.....	Do.
Joló ^a	Joló.....	Joló (sulit).	Twin Peaks.....	Benguet.....	Do.
Laguán.....	Sámar.....	Sámar.	Vigan ^a	Ilocos Sur.....	Do.
Lal-ló.....	Cagayán.....	Luzón.	Vintar.....	Ilocos Norte..	Do.
Laog ^a	Ilocos Norte..	Do.	Virac.....	Albay.....	Ca tandua.
Lapo.....	Ilocos Sur.....	Do.	Zamboanga ^a	Zamboanga.....	Mindanao.
Legaspi ^a	Albay.....	Luzón.			
Lingayén ^a	Pangasinán..	Do.			

^a Denotes money-order offices authorized to issue and pay money orders.

THE PHILIPPINE (ARCHIPELAGO) ISLANDS.

LOCATION.

The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS occupy the most N. part of the E. end of the geographical grand division known as the Eastern Archipelago in eastern Asia. Through the capital and chief emporium, Manila, they are the key to the commerce of the islands that border the steam routes between Japan and China and the Philippines, the Sulu Archipelago, the islands of the South Pacific, the coasts of Borneo, Celebes Sea and Islands, Molucca and Gillolo passages, Banda and Arafura seas, the coasts of Papua, or New Guinea, and Australia to the SE. and S., and Indo-China, Siam, Malay Peninsula, Java, and India, and countries beyond to the SW. and W. They lie entirely within the N. torrid zone. They received their present name from Ruiz López de Villalobos, one of the early discoverers, in honor of the Prince of Asturias, afterwards King Philip of Spain.

TIME CIRCUIT.

The United States, extending from 65° to 125° W. lon., is divided into \pm sections of 15° of lon., equal to 1 hour. The first section, known as "eastern standard time," starting at the seventy-fifth meridian, includes all the territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit, Mich., to Charleston, S. C. The second section, "central standard time," is used in all the country between the last-described line and an irregular line drawn from Bismarck, N. Dak., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third section, "mountain standard time," covers the country between the last-named line and one marking the W. borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth section, "Pacific standard time," includes the remainder of the United States to and including the Pacific coast. Within each of these sections the time is uniform, and each differs from its nearest neighbor by 1 hour; that is to say, when it is 12 o'clock noon at Washington or at any other point in the territory of eastern time it is 11 a. m. in the central section, 10 a. m. in the mountain section, and 9 a. m. in the Pacific section, and so westward across the Pacific Ocean to the United States islands in the Pacific and onward, completing the circuit of the globe. The meridian of lon. 180° is the international date line, a day being dropped going westward or added going eastward; that is, Sunday becomes Monday, or vice versa, the moment the line is crossed.

When it is 12 noon, standard time, at Washington it is—

6.29 a. m. at.....	Honolulu.
2.40 a. m. next day at.....	Guam.
1.04 a. m. next day at.....	Manila.
2.18 a. m. next day at.....	Yokohama.
0.37 a. m. next day at.....	Hongkong.
11.55 p. m. at.....	Singapore.
10.19 p. m. at.....	Colombo.
8.01 p. m. at.....	Aden.
7.05 p. m. at.....	Cairo.
5.09 p. m. at.....	Paris.
7.01 p. m. at.....	Saint Petersburg.
5 p. m. at.....	London.

BOUNDARIES.

The archipelago is bounded on the N. by the China Sea, on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, on the S. by the Celebes Sea and Borneo, and on the W. by the China Sea. The nearest land on the N. is the island of Formosa, a dependency of Japan, 93 m. NW. of Y'Ami, the most N. of the Batanes group; on the E. the Pelew Islands (German), 510 m. off Mindanao; on the S. Ariaga (de la Silla Island), the most N. of the Carcaralong group (Dutch), 37 m. S. of the Saranganis, off Mindanao; on the SW. the extreme E. point of Borneo, 24 m. SW. of Sibutu; on the S. Balambangan, an island off the extreme N. coast of Borneo, 31 m. S. of Balubac; and on the W. Cochin China, 515 m. W. of Palawan. The nearest approach of the international dividing line between Asia and Oceania passes about 15° (900 naut. m.) E. of Batac Island, off the NE. coast of Samar, in about lat. $12^{\circ} 40'$ N.

TREATY LIMITS.

“Spain” ceded “to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:”

NORTH.—“A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude [lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$ N., approximately; lon. 118° E. of Greenwich, in the China Sea], and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich.” [Length of N. line $9^{\circ} = 540$ geog. m. = $625\frac{1}{2}$ st. m.]

EAST.—[NE. angle of boundary in the Pacific Ocean, lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$ N. approximately; lon. 127° E.] “Thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes ($4^{\circ} 45'$) north latitude.” [Length of E. line $16^{\circ} 40' = 1,000$ geog. m. = $1,158$ st. m.]

SOUTH.—[SE. angle of boundary in the Pacific Ocean, lat. $4^{\circ} 45'$ N., lon. 127° E.] “Thence along the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes ($4^{\circ} 45'$) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes ($119^{\circ} 35'$) east of Greenwich.” [Length of line $7^{\circ} 25' = 445$ geog. m. = $515\frac{1}{2}$ st. m.]

WEST.—[Lat. $4^{\circ} 45'$ N., lon. $119^{\circ} 35'$ E., the E. of the SW. angles in the boundary, in the Celebes Sea.] “Thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes ($119^{\circ} 35'$) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes ($7^{\circ} 40'$) north.” [Length of W. line $2^{\circ} 55' = 175$ geog. m. = 192 st. m.]

SOUTH.—[Lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. $119^{\circ} 35'$ E., the central SW. angle in the deflected line NE. of Borneo, in the Sulu Sea.] “Thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes ($7^{\circ} 40'$) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich.” [Length of S. line $3^{\circ} 35' = 215$ geog. m. = 249 st. m.]

WEST.—[Lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$ N., lon. 116° E., the extreme SW. angle, in the China Sea.] “Thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich.” [Length of W. line deflected NE. 205 st. m.]

WEST.—[Lat. 10° N., lon. 118° E.] “And thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.” [Lat. $21^{\circ} 25'$ N., lon. 118° E; length of W. line $11^{\circ} 25' = 685$ geog. m. = 788 st. m.] [Treaty of peace, December 10, 1898, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, at Paris.] “As a voluntary consideration, the United States paid to Spain the sum of twenty million (20,000,000) dollars.” [Art. III, Treaty.]

Spain also relinquished to the United States all title and claim to the islands of Cagayán Sulu and Sibutu and their dependencies and all others belonging to the Philippine Archipelago and lying outside the lines described in Article III of that Treaty, the United States paying the sum of \$100,000. [Treaty of cession of islands outside of the lines defined in Treaty of Peace December 10, 1898. Sole article, Washington, November 7, 1900.]

AREA.

The Philippine Islands within the Treaty lines of boundary have an aggregate area of 724,329 geog. m., or, in st. m.:

Total land and water	832, 968
Land	127, 853
Water	705, 115

The land area lies between parallels $21^{\circ} 10'$ N. (Y'Ami Island, the most N. of the Batanes group) to $4^{\circ} 40'$ N. (the extreme S. point of Balut Island of the Sarangani Islands, S. of Mindanao), and meridians $116^{\circ} 40'$ (W. coast of Balábac Island) and $126^{\circ} 34'$ (Sancó Point) lon. E. of Greenwich, or a total of 1,010 naut. or 1,152 st. m. from N. to S. and 59½ naut. or 682 st. m. from W. to E.

The land superficies within the limits defined is greater than the combined area of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware (104,970 sq. m.), nearly twice as large as the 5 States of New England (66,425 sq. m.), and larger than the New England States, New York, and New Jersey (123,860 sq. m.).

The Treaty line of boundary of the islands of the Philippines superimposed upon a map of the United States would appear about as follows: Beginning at the NE. angle, being the point of intersection of lat. 45° N. and lon. 75° E., near Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence River; thence following the meridian of 75° E., passing the Capes of the Delaware to the SE. point of intersection at lat. 28° N. and lon. 75° E., near Palatka, Fla.; thence following the parallel of 28° W. to the SW. angle near the point of intersection of lat. 28° N. and lon. 84° E., near Apalachicola, Fla.; thence along said lon. N., passing immediately W. of the W. boundary of Ohio to the NW. angle at the intersection of lat. 45° N. and lon. 84° E., immediately S. of Mackinaw, Mich., on the straits connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron; thence along lat. 45° N. to the place of beginning. Within this area lies all that part of New York W. of Utica, New Jersey W. of Trenton, all of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, northern Florida, eastern Tennessee, eastern Kentucky, all of Ohio, the E. half of the peninsula of Michigan, and nearly the whole of Ontario, Canada.

The area of the archipelago is 7,000 sq. m. larger than that of the British Isles (120,973 sq. m.), within 20,000 sq. m. of that of the islands of Japan (147,649 sq. m.), within 7,000 sq. m. of that of Prussia, and ten times that of the Netherlands, the possessor of the extensive domain among the islands and groups to the SE., S., and SW. of the Philippines.

Within this expansive area of the earth's surface, in general, in the N. part lie the Batanes and Babuyan groups, 8 of them important, separated by the Baehi Channel from the Japanese island of Formosa, at a distance of 93 m. to the NW.; to the S. lies the great island of Luzón, with the adjacent large islands of Polillo and Catanduanes on the Pacific side and Marinduque, Burias, Ticao, and Masbate off its Visayan seashores; to the SW. of Luzón extends the large island of Mindoro, forming, with the islands of Busuanga, the Calamianes, Palawan (Paragua), and Balábac, the great W. chain of the archipelago between Luzón and the continental island of Borneo; to the SE. of Luzón lies the island of Sámar, to the W. of which is Leyte and continuing toward the W. the other great islands of the Visayan group, Bohol, Cebú, Negros, and Panay, and the smaller islands of Sibuyán, Romblón, Tablas, Guimarás, the latter near Panay, and Siquijor, S. of Negros. Continuing S., along the E. side of the archipelago is Mindanao, in area one of the two most important islands of the entire group. To the SW. of Mindanao and very close to its shore is Basilan, the connecting link in the important chain between the mainland of the Philippine Archipelago and the E. coast of the great island of Borneo through the Sulu and Tawi Tawi and other groups of the American Sulu Archipelago. Between this E. and W. chain, scattered over the N. waters of the Sulu Sea, are the Cuyos and Cagayanes groups and the Palawan island of Dumarán.

List of islands and areas.

[Main islands, areas, mainland, dependent islands, number of islands in grand territorial divisions; also subdivided by provinces, areas, mainland, dependent islands and their number.]

Grand territorial divisions.	Area.	Mainland.	Dependent islands.	
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Number.
Luzón.....	44,235	43,075	1,160	311
Marinduque	681	667	14	13
Mindanao.....	46,721	45,559	1,162	258
Mindoro	4,108	4,050	58	26
Palawan (Paragua).....	5,037	4,579	458	135
Sulu Archipelago	1,029	520	509	188
Visayan Islands.....	25,302	23,411	1,891	507
Unassigned.....	740	.....	740	145
Total.....	127,853	121,861	5,992	1,583

List of islands and provinces, mainland and dependent islands, and areas.

Grand territorial divisions.	Area.	Mainland.	Dependent islands.	
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Number.
LUZON.				
<i>Provinces.</i>				
Total.....	44,235	43,075	1,160	311
1. Abra	1,484	1,484	.....	4
2. Albay	1,711	899	98	4
a. Catanduanes .....	.....	704	10	17
3. Ambos Camarines.....	3,161	3,092	69	83
4. Bataán.....	436	434	2	1

List of islands and provinces, mainland and dependent islands, and areas—Continued.

Grand territorial divisions.	Area.		Main-land.	Dependent islands.	
LUZON—continued.					
Provinces—Continued.					
	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	
5. Batangas.....	1,108	1,080	28		8
6. Benguet.....	990	990			
7. Bontoc.....	480	480			
8. Bulacán.....	841	841			
9. Cagayán.....	5,291	5,022	9		8
a. Babuyanés.....			179		24
b. Batanes.....			81		14
10. Cavite.....	610	510	100		7
11. Ilocos Norte.....	1,265	1,264	1		4
12. Ilocos Sur.....	491	490	1		2
13. Infanta.....	877	472	111		21
a. Polillo.....			294		1
14. Isabela.....	5,395	5,394	1		2
15. Laguna.....	752	750	2		4
16. Lepanto.....	1,232	1,232			
a. Quiañgán.....					
17. Manila (municipality).....	20	20			
a. Corregidor.....	4		4		5
18. Nueva Ecija.....	3,840	3,840			
19. Nueva Vizcaya.....	1,075	1,075			
a. Cuyapa.....					
20. Pampanga.....	2,209	2,209			
21. Pangasinán.....	1,316	1,316			
22. Príncipe.....	1,218	1,216	2		3
23. Rizal.....	1,048	1,026	22		3
24. Sorsogón.....	675	663	12		16
25. Tárlac.....	1,295	1,295			
26. Tayabas.....	2,334	2,250	84		8
27. Unión.....	867	867			
28. Zambales.....	2,210	2,160	50		76
MARINDUQUE.					
1. Province.....	681	667	14		13
MINDANAO.					
Total.....	46,721	45,559	1,162		258
1. Basilán.....	354	304	50		56
2. Cotabato.....	8,344	8,332	12		9
3. Dapítan.....	2,386	2,386			
4. Dávao.....	9,171	8,976	195		25
5. Lanao.....	3,900	3,900			
6. Misamis.....	5,879	5,764	115		5
7. Surigao.....	13,201	12,539	662		83
8. Zamboanga.....	3,486	3,358	128		80
MINDORO.					
1. Island.....	4,108	4,050	58		26
PALAWAN (PARAGUA).					
Total.....	5,037	4,579	458		135
1. Palawan (Paragua).....	4,726	4,368	358		98
2. Balabac.....	264	168	96		23
3. Cágayán de Sulu and St. Michaels Islands.....	47	43	4		14
SULU ARCHIPELAGO.					
Total.....	1,029	520	509		188
1. Balangningui (group).....	38		38		19
2. Pangutaran (group).....	72		72		14
3. Sulu (Jolo) (group).....	380	333	47		29
4. Tapul (group).....	77		77		38
5. Tawi Tawi.....	462	187	275		88
VISAYAN ISLANDS.					
Total.....	25,302	23,411	1,891		507
1. Bohol.....	1,614	1,400	214		59
2. Cebú.....	1,782	1,668	114		29
3. Leyte.....	4,214	3,872	342		40
4. Masbate:					
a. Burias.....	268	258	10		12
b. Masbate.....	1,315	1,230	85		46
c. Ticao.....	149	140	9		8

List of islands and provinces, mainland and dependent islands, and areas—Continued.

Grand territorial divisions.	Area.		Mainland.		Dependent islands.	
	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
VISAYAN ISLANDS—continued.						
5. Negros Occidental	3,112	3,105	7		14	
6. Negros Oriental	1,742	1,734	8		3	
7. Panay						
8. Antique.....	{	1,340	1,333	7	6	
9. Cápíz.....		1,661	1,643	18	30	
10. Hoilo.....		2,102	1,776	326	80	
11. Rombón.....		515	54	461	32	
12. Sámar.....	5,488	5,198	290		148	
UNASSIGNED.						
Total.....	740		740		145	
1. Calamianes (group).....	677		677		98	
2. Cuyos (group).....	63		63		47	

The areas of islands and provinces given in the above table have been carefully measured and computed from the best sources of information, Spanish, British, and American. In regard to the dependent islands, in other authorities the number ranges from 948 counted on small-scale to 1,725 on large-scale charts. The number given in the above table is taken not only as charted, but the islands are named and described. The larger dependent islands and a vast majority of the smaller ones have not only been measured but their area is given. In both cases the above list is the best and most reliable compiled from the material now at hand.

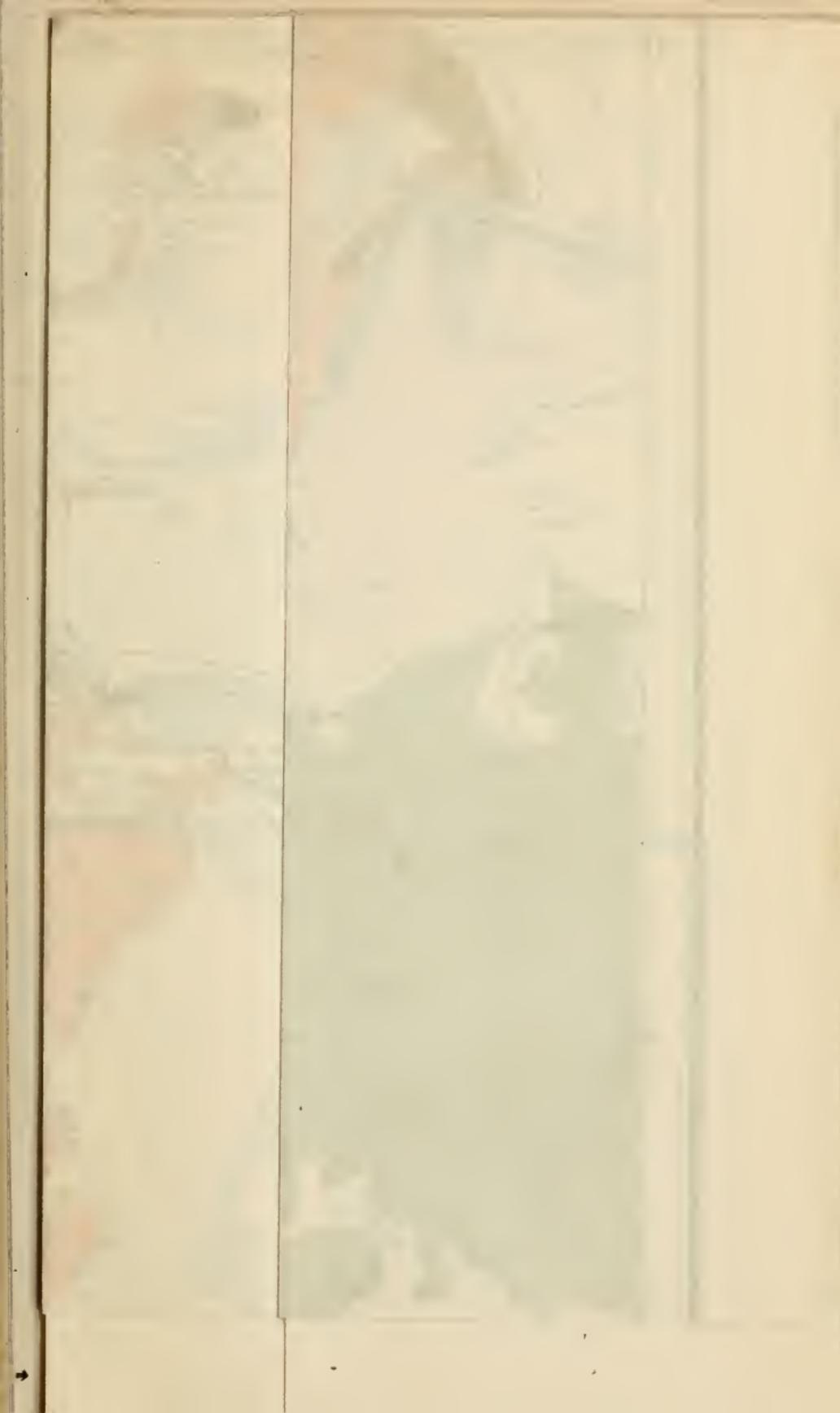
As evidence of the incongruity of areas given in accepted authorities it should be stated that the Atlas de Filipinas (Senate Doc. No. 171, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session) gives Luzón 122,346 sq. kms., or 47,238 sq. m. The Spanish census of 1887 gives Luzon 96,226 sq. kms., and the Batanes and Babuyan groups 620 sq. kms., making 96,842 sq. kms., equal to 37,210 sq. m., the Gazetteer figures, including 311 dependent islands, being 44,235 sq. m.

In the case of Mindanao this same atlas accredits that island with 93,854 sq. kms., or 36,237 sq. m. The Spanish census of 1887 gives this island 99,450 sq. kms., equal to 38,250 sq. m. The Gazetteer figures, as shown in the accompanying tables, give Mindanao, including the mainland and 258 dependent islands, 46,721 sq. m.

The great island of Sámar is credited by the atlas referred to with 13,054 sq. kms., or 5,040 sq. m. The official Spanish census gives Sámar 13,471 sq. kms., or 5,181 sq. m. The Gazetteer figures give the mainland 5,198 sq. m. and 148 dependent islands 290 sq. m., or a total of 5,488 sq. m.

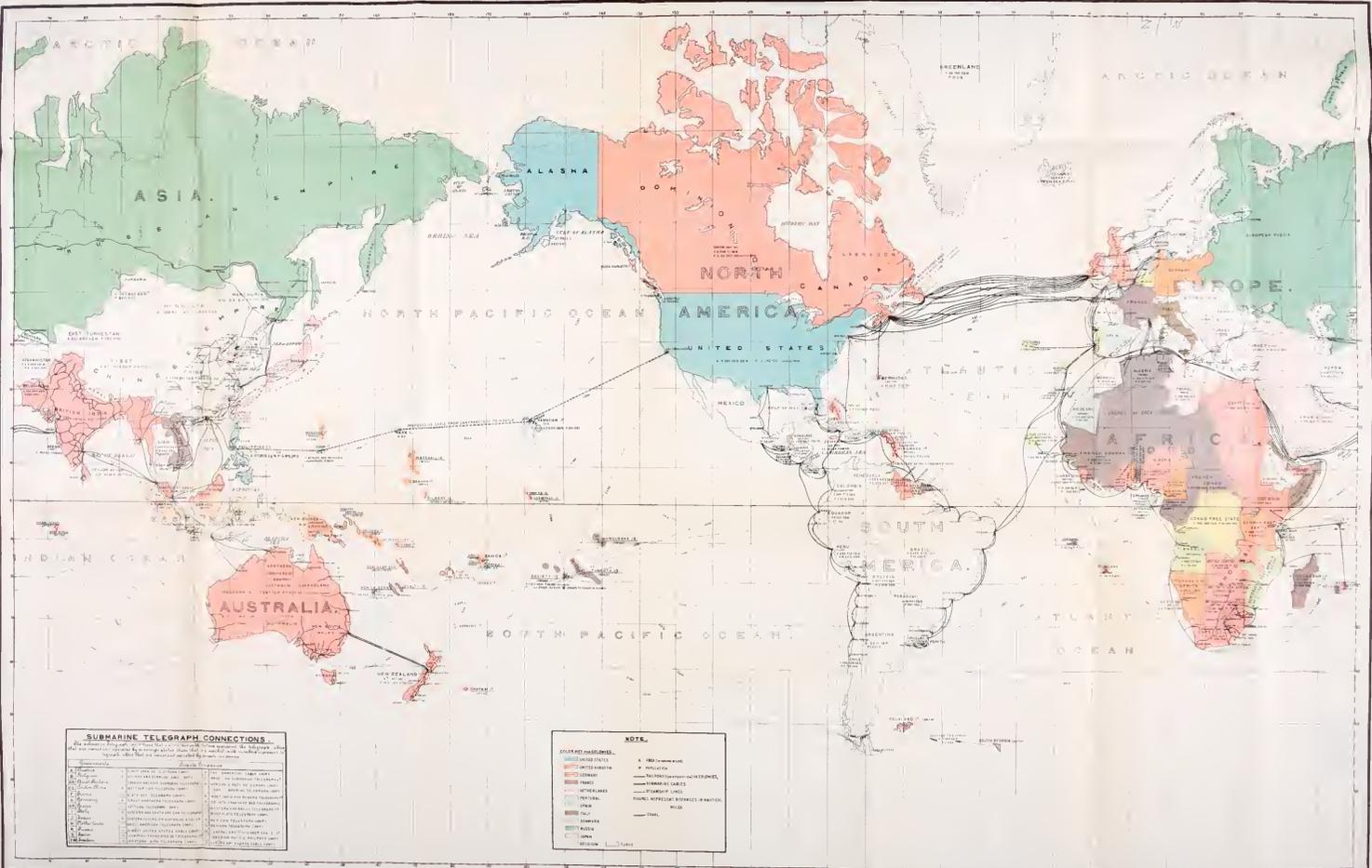
The atlas referred to puts the entire area of the archipelago at 309,615 sq. kms., or 119,542 sq. m. The Spanish census of 1887 gives the figures at 288,166 sq. kms., or 110,064 sq. m. The carefully figured aggregate and itemized areas tabulated in this Gazetteer show 127,853 sq. m.

Until scientific computations based upon actual surveys and not continued speculation are available, the Gazetteer figures may be regarded at least as an approximation of accuracy and the best presented.



COLONIAL SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD.

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SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CONNECTIONS

(Note: The text in this table is extremely small and difficult to read. It appears to be a list of telegraph lines with their respective routes and dates of completion.)

Line	Route	Completed
A. Pacific	San Francisco to Honolulu	1871
B. Indian	Aden to Bombay	1870
C. Atlantic	London to New York	1866
D. Pacific	San Francisco to Manila	1875
E. Indian	Aden to Singapore	1870
F. Atlantic	London to Rio de Janeiro	1873
G. Pacific	San Francisco to Yokohama	1871
H. Indian	Aden to Calcutta	1870
I. Atlantic	London to Cape Town	1872
J. Pacific	San Francisco to Sydney	1873
K. Indian	Aden to Perth	1874
L. Atlantic	London to Buenos Aires	1877
M. Pacific	San Francisco to Lima	1876
N. Indian	Aden to Colombo	1872
O. Atlantic	London to Lisbon	1870
P. Pacific	San Francisco to Santiago	1876
Q. Indian	Aden to Madras	1870
R. Atlantic	London to Cape Town	1872
S. Pacific	San Francisco to Melbourne	1873
T. Indian	Aden to Bombay	1870
U. Atlantic	London to Rio de Janeiro	1873
V. Pacific	San Francisco to Yokohama	1871
W. Indian	Aden to Singapore	1870
X. Atlantic	London to Cape Town	1872
Y. Pacific	San Francisco to Lima	1876
Z. Indian	Aden to Colombo	1872

NOTE.

- SOLID RED UNBROKEN LINES. — 1. DIRECT COMMUNICATION.
- DOTTED RED UNBROKEN LINES. — 2. REPEATING STATIONS.
- RED UNBROKEN LINES WITH DOTTED SPACES. — 3. REPEATING STATIONS.
- RED UNBROKEN LINES WITH DOTTED SPACES AND DOTTED LINES. — 4. REPEATING STATIONS.
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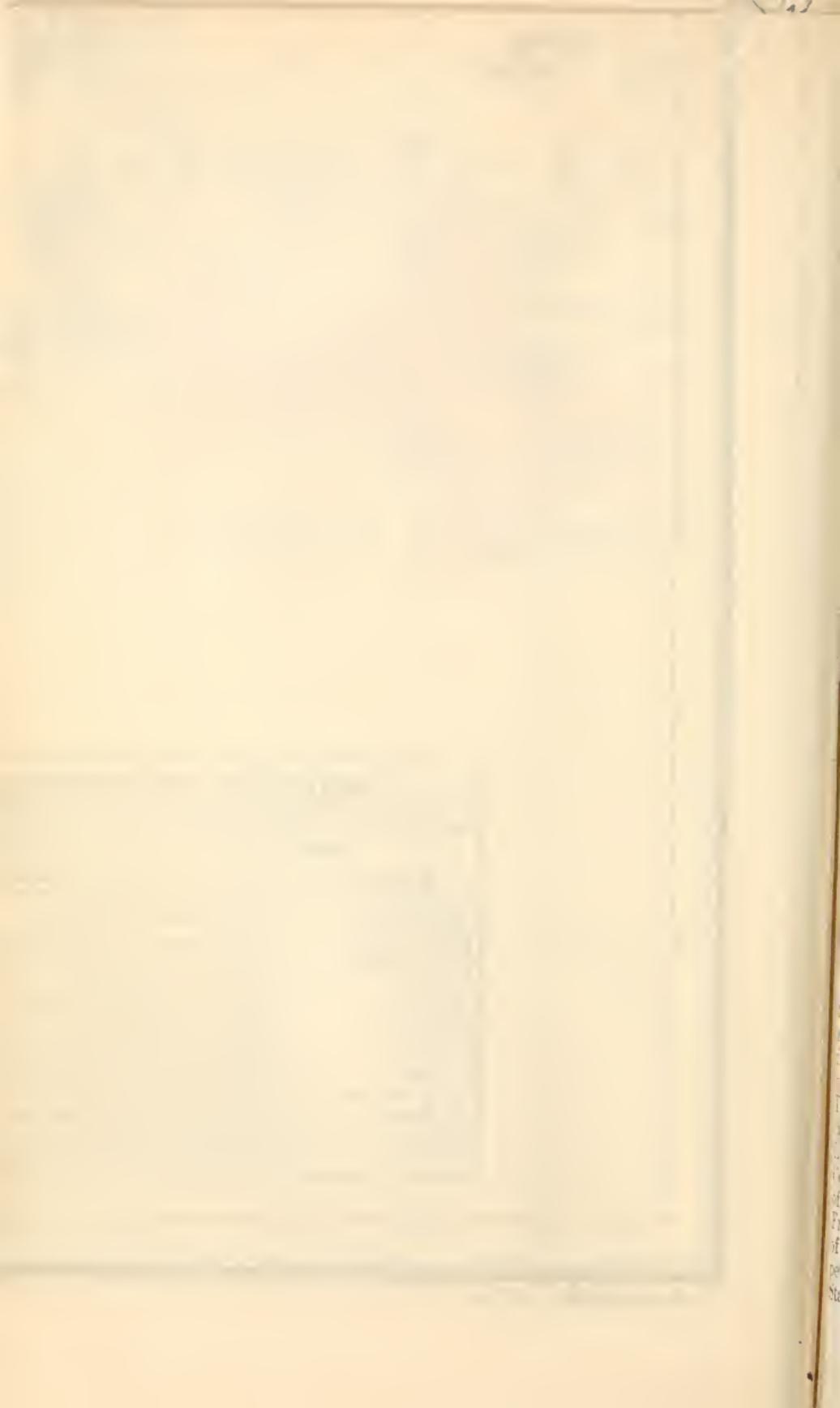
Nearby colonial possessions of other nations.

[Comparative view of territories and populations possessed by the Western nations in the regions of the globe surrounding the Philippine Islands.]

	Area.	Popula- tion.
UNITED STATES: Philippine Islands.....	<i>Sq. m.</i> 127,853	6,975,073
GREAT BRITAIN.....	112,002	6,082,310
Straits Settlements.....	1,472	512,342
Protected native states.....	26,500	418,527
Borneo.....	84,000	4,930,000
Hongkong, China ^a	30	221,441
FRANCE (Indo-China).....	243,240	16,600,000
Tonkin.....	50,190	7,500,000
Anam and Lou.....	125,480	5,400,000
Cochin China.....	67,570	3,700,000
PORTUGAL: Macao.....	30	78,000
GERMANY.....	10,318	148,200
Kiau Chon.....	180	(^b)
Marshall Islands.....	158	13,000
Caroline Islands.....	370	33,000
Pelew Islands.....	190	3,000
Marianas Islands.....	420	10,200
Solomon Islands.....	9,000	89,000
NETHERLANDS (East Indies).....	628,000	33,892,000
Java and Madura.....	50,500	25,700,000
Sumatra.....	184,000	3,450,000
Borneo.....	212,700	1,180,000
Celebes.....	71,400	1,998,000
Moluccas.....	43,800	400,000
Lesser Sunda Islands.....	65,600	1,164,000

^a Hongkong includes 210,955 Chinese.^b Seat of sphere of influence.**PHYSICAL FEATURES.****MOUNTAINS.**

In general the physical structure of the Philippine Archipelago as to mountains belongs to the succession of lofty ranges of volcanic origin which form the circuit and watersheds of the Pacific basin of the earth's surface. While the larger islands have defined systems of their own, by means of submarine ranges these are brought into harmony with the general mass of the archipelago. Mount Irada, 3,667 ft. in height, in Batán of the Batanes, and Camiguín, 2,793 ft., in Babuyan, are the outlying summits of the Cordillera del Norte on the N. The summits of Marinduque, Burias, Masbate, and Ticao are the outcropping of the hidden connecting ranges between the peninsula of Luzón and the systems of the Visayan group, continued in the lofty Cordilleras of Mindanao, to the SE., and with less elevation in the hills of Basilan and the larger islands of the Sulu Archipelago, to the SW. From Mindoro through the Calamianes and the long, narrow mainland of Palawan another series terminates in the Sierra Empinada, with its peak of Balábac in the extreme SW. of the possessions of the United States.



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The mountain system of Luzón consists of 3 large ranges, the nucleus of which is the Caraballo Sur, its highest peaks being Mount Pagsán, 7,330 ft., at the intersection of the boundaries of Cagayán, Abra, and Ilocos Norte, and Santo Tomás, 7,418 ft., in Unión. These ranges are the Caraballos Occidentales, which runs N. and S., dividing into the Cordillera Central and Cordillera Norte, and traversing the provinces of northern Luzón W. of the Cagayán Grande River. The Sierra Madre, or Pacific coast range, begins at the Caraballos de Baler, NE. of the Caraballos Sur, and continues in a NE. trend, forming a chain from the Caraballos de Baler to Cape Engaño, the extreme NE. point of Luzón, crossing Isabela, Príncipe, and Cagayán provinces. This is the longest continuous range in the archipelago. The Mamparan branch trends toward the N. into Nueva Vizcaya.

The ranges of the E. and SE. provinces, of less elevation, extend from Caraballos de Baler to the Strait of San Bernardino through the provinces of Laguna and Tayabas, thence forming the central ridge of the entire peninsula to the SE. through Ambos Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogón, culminating in the towering volcanoes of Mayón or Albay, 8,274 ft. high, and Bulusan, 5,100 ft. high, on the strait named. This range has a number of celebrated peaks fully described elsewhere.

The Zambales range, starting at Cape Bolinao, the extreme NW. point of Luzón, follows closely the China Sea coast to the end of the peninsula of Bataán, fronting Corregidor on Manila Bay. Pinalobo, one of its peaks, reaches a height of 6,137 ft.

The Tagaytay range traverses the Cavite and Batangas boundary, and forms, with the Maquiling, one of the systems in southern Luzón, Maquiling Summit being 4,783 ft. high. The volcano of Taal, in Bombón Lake, is part of the Tagaytay system.

The mountain system of Mindoro takes its origin in Mount Halcón in the N., 8,865 ft. high, and sends out 3 ranges, the NW. terminating in Calavite Summit, the landmark of navigators passing between Mindoro Strait and Manila Bay; the E. from Lake Natújan, paralleling the Pacific coast the entire distance S.; the W. following the Mindoro Strait or W. coast to Buruncan Point, in the extreme S.

The island of Negros is traversed by a high range from NW. to SE., dividing it into two parts so completely that each forms a province. The volcano of Canlaón, or Malaspina, 4,000 ft. high, is a conspicuous feature.

The island of Panay has a single range from N. to S. along its entire course, separating the province of Antique from Cápiz and Iloílo, and reaching an altitude of 7,267 ft. About midway it sends a spur to the E., which forms the boundary between Cápiz and Iloílo. There are many notable peaks.

The island of Leyte is without mountains of importance.

The system of Mindanao forms 4 distinct ranges, the E. in Surigao following the trend of the Pacific coast; the central-eastern from Butúan, on the N. coast, extending S. and forming the watershed of the great rivers Agusan on the E. and Pulangui on the W., and also the boundary between Surigao and Misamis and Lanao; the central-western range, leaving the latter at the great volcano Apo, 10,312 ft. high, follows the N. boundary of Cotabato from SE. to NW. until it intersects the W. range, which begins at Balato Point, the W. head of Iligan Bay, and takes a course SW., with Malindang, 8,697 ft., its

highest point, and thence the entire length of Zamboanga Peninsula, ending on the shore of Basilan Strait to rise again in the larger islands of Sulu.

VOLCANOES.

The distribution of the igneous rocks of the Philippine Islands indicates the prevalence of a number of volcanic belts. When compared with those zones of subterranean activity which constitute such a dominant feature of the Malaysian groups, it becomes almost conclusive that the volcanic structure of the Philippine Islands must bear an important relation to that of the entire region.

There are 50 volcanoes in the Philippine Islands, 20 of these being more or less active and 30 extinct or dormant, as follows:

Active and solfataric volcanoes.

Name.	Province.	Approximate—		Height in feet.	Rock. ^a	Date of eruption.
		Latitude.	Longitude E. of Greenwich.			
Babuyán Claro...	Batanes	19 30	121 56	.....	.....	1831, 1860.
Camiguín de Babuyanés.	do	18 55	121 52	.....	.....	Solfataric.
Didica	do	19 2	122 9	700	.....	1856 to 1860.
Cagua or Caua	Cagayán	18 13	122 4	3,920	.....	Solfataric in 1860.
Taal	Batangas	14 2	120 57	1,050	Andesite ^b	1709, 1715, 1716, 1731, 1749, 1754, 1808, 1873.
Banájao or Mayjayjay.	Laguna.....	14 2	121 27	7,382	Andesite ^c	1730.
Mayón or Albay..	Albay	13 16	123 39	8,970	Andesite ^b	1616, 1766, 1800, 1814, 1827, 1835, 1845, 1846, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1858, 1868, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1881, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1900.
Bulusan.....	Sorsogón	12 47	124 1	.....	.....	1852. Solfataric.
Guirón (Biliran Island).	Leyte.....	11 32	124 28	.....	Andesite ^d	Solfataric.
Kasiboi or Casulangojan.	do	10 55	124 53	.....	Andesite ^e	Do.
Dunán	do	10 54	124 53	.....	Andesite ^e	Do.
Alivancia	Palawan.....	10 30	119 48	.....	.....	Do.
Talasiquin	do	10 30	119 48	.....	.....	Do.
Canlaón	Negros Oriental ..	10 25	123 6	8,192	Andesite? ^f	1866, 1893.
Magasú	do	9 15	123 9	.....	Andesite? ^f	Solfataric.
Camiguín de Mindanao.	Misamis	9 12	124 42	1,950	Andesite ^g	1871, 1875.
Macaturin, or Polloc, or Sujut, or Illana.	Cotabato	7 36	124 26	.....	.....	1765, 1856, 1865, 1871.
Apo or Dávao	Dávao	7 3	125 17	10,311	Andesite ^b	Solfataric.
Sanguil or Sangir (Balut Island?).	do	5 25	125 19	3,117	.....	1641.
Sulu.....	Sulu.....	16 5	120 58	.....	Basalt? ^f	1641.

^a The queries indicate that the composition of the volcano is inferred from specimens collected near it, but not on it.
^b Oebbecke. ^d Abella. ^f Becker. ^h Velain.
^c v. Drasche. ^e Roth. ^g Renard. ⁱ Uncertain.

Extinct or dormant volcanoes.

Name.	Province.	Approximate—		Height in feet.	Rock.
		Latitude.	Longitude.		
Datá.....	Lepanto.....	16 57	120 55	7,364	Trachyte? ^a
Aráyat.....	Pampanga.....	15 13	120 42	2,880	Andesite. ^b
Pinatubo.....	do.....	15 9	120 19	6,050	
Butilao.....	Bataán.....	14 43	120 21	4,376	Andesite? ^c
Nagouliat or Mariveles.	do.....	14 31	120 26	4,678	Andesite? ^c
Corregidor.....	do.....	14 23	120 32	640	Andesite, dacite. ^c
Pico de Loro.....	Cavite.....	14 13	120 36	2,270	Andesite? ^c
Talim.....	Rizal.....	14 20	121 13	1,519	Basalt. ^c
Maquiling.....	Laguna.....	14 8	121 10	3,724	Basalt. ^d
Cristóbal.....	do.....	14 3	121 24	5,288	Basalt? ^d
Malaráyat and Soson- cambang.	Batangas.....	13 58	121 11	.....	Andesite? ^b
Tombol.....	do.....	13 49	121 10	.....	Andesite? ^b
Ambol.....	Mindoro.....	13 48	120 16	2,500	
Ambóo.....	Batangas.....	13 39	121 16	3,451	Andesite? ^b
Labo.....	Ambos Camarines (Norte).	14 1	122 46	5,092	Andesite. ^a
Colasi.....	do.....	13 58	122 59	.....	Andesite. ^d
Isarog.....	Ambos Camarines (Sur).	13 41	123 21	6,450	Andesite. ^d
Iriga.....	do.....	13 26	123 26	3,976	Basalt and andesite. ^a
Malinao.....	Albay.....	13 26	123 34	.....	Basalt. ^d
Masaraga.....	do.....	13 18	123 35	4,442	Basalt. ^d
Pocdol or Bacón.....	Sorsogón.....	13 5	123 54	.....
Mainit or Sapongan.....	Surigao.....	9 28	125 33	1,115	
Cotabato or Taviran.....	Cotabato.....	7 6	124 18	.....
Cagayán de Sulu.....	Balábac.....	6 59	118 30	.....
Magolo.....	Dávao.....	6 19	125 6	.....
Matutum.....	do.....	6 11	125 10	.....
Malibató.....	do.....	6 8	125 2	.....
Butulan or Sarangani.....	do.....	5 42	125 18	.....
Balut or Sarangani.....	do.....	5 24	125 20	3,117	

^a v. Drasche.^b Oebbeke.^c Becker.^d Roth.**MINERAL SPRINGS.**

The islands abound in minero-medicinal waters, of temperatures from cold to thermal of all degrees to boiling. Of these 50 have been analyzed in Abra, Albay, Ambos Camarines, Bataán, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacán, Ilocos Sur, Laguna, Lepanto, Nueva Écija, Pangasinán, Rizal, Tárlac, and Tayabas, in Luzón; Cebú in Visayas, and Cotabato in Mindanao. Besides these 117 are well known, but not analyzed, in all parts of Luzón, Mindoro, Marinduque, Sámar, Calamianes, Panay, Leyte, Cebú, Negros, Bohol, Panglao, Siquijor, and Mindanao. The medicinal properties and curative effects of these waters are well known and patronized among the natives, their properties being:

SULPHUR, at Aparri, Cagayán, Luzón, and many other localities, rivaling, according to analyses, the celebrated springs of Arkansas and Virginia in the United States, Eaux-Bonnes and Aix-la-Chapelle in Prussia, and Harrowgate in England.

SALINE, at Mariveles, in Bataán, opposite Manila, and other points, containing salts of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, iodine, and bromine, equaling Saratoga, United States; St. Catherine, Canada; Kissingen in Bavaria, and Wiesbaden in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.

ALKALINE, the celebrated springs at Tivi in Albay, Pásig in Rizal, near Manila, and in many of the islands, containing salts of soda, potash, lime, magnesia, lithia, and other properties equaling Vichy in France and Heilbrunn, Germany.

PURGATIVE, at Dáet, Ambos Camarines and Los Baños, Laguna, 35 miles by lake from Manila, the most famous of all and the resort of

13°

12°

11°

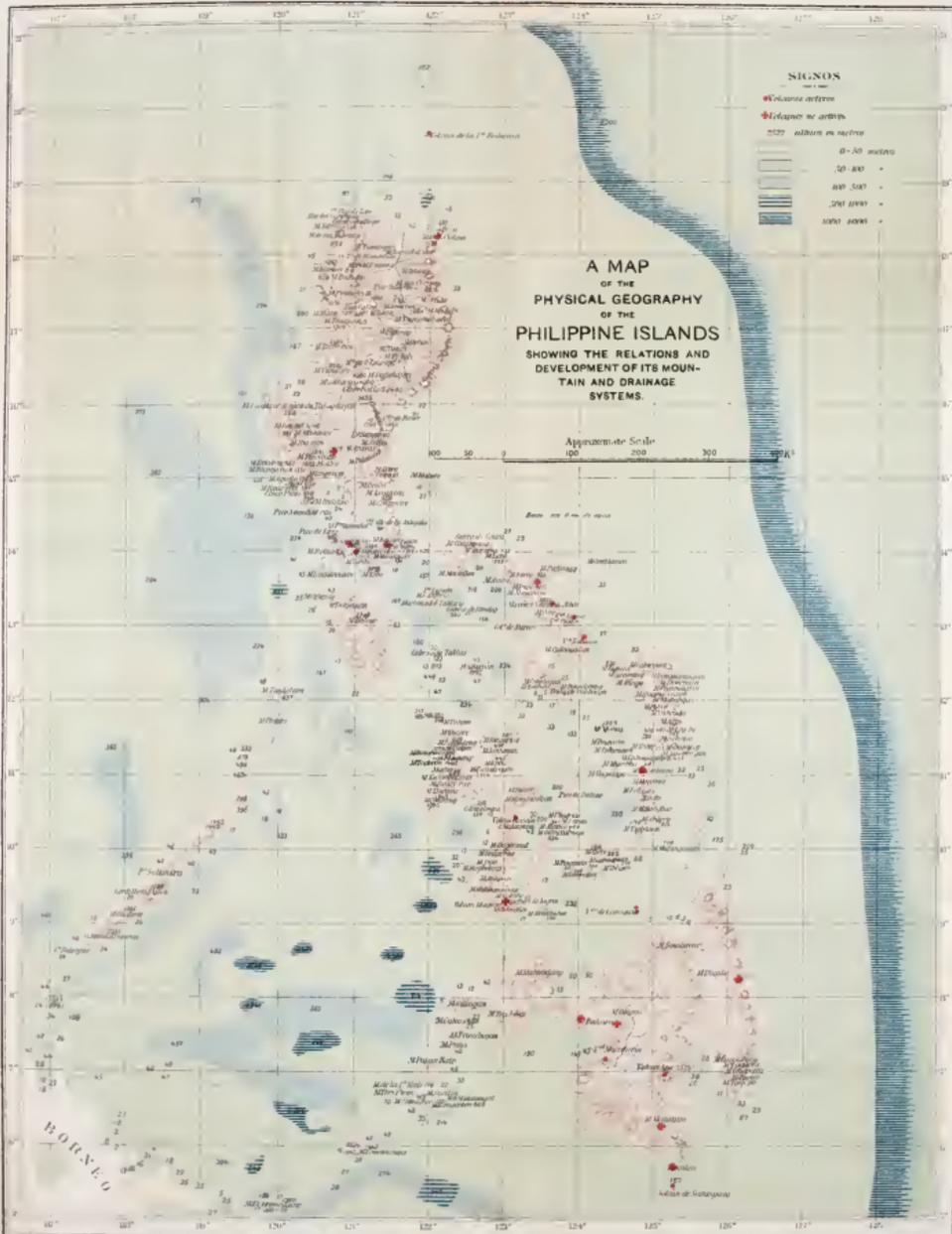
10°

9°

8°

7°

6°



- SIGNOS**
- — — — — *Volcanes activos*
 - — — — — *Volcanes no activos*
 - — — — — *2500 metros en adelante*
 - — — — — *1000 - 2500*
 - — — — — *500 - 1000*
 - — — — — *200 - 500*
 - — — — — *100 - 200*
 - — — — — *0 - 100*

**A MAP
OF THE
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SHOWING THE RELATIONS AND
DEVELOPMENT OF ITS MOUNTAIN
AND DRAINAGE
SYSTEMS.**

Approximate Scale
100 200 300 Miles

thousands; the waters being strongly impregnated with, sulphate of soda, magnesium, and sulphates, as at Seidlitz and Carlsbad, Bohemia.

CHALYBEATE, containing salts of iron and of arsenic, as the famous Spa of Belgium, and rivaled by the springs of Lemery, in Batangas, Luzón, and the waters of several of those of Los Baños in Laguna.

RIVERS.

The large islands of the archipelago have extensive fluvial systems, determined by the great mountain ranges. That of Luzón is represented by 4 streams and their drainage basins.

The GRANDE DE CAGAYÁN flows 165 m. N. in a direct line, its valley fronting 70 m. on the China Sea on the N. With its great tributaries the Magat, Bangag, and Siffu, and a network of smaller affluents reaching out E. and W. 97 m., it drains the enormous area of 16,000 sq. m. from the provinces of Príncipe and Nueva Vizcaya, lat. 16° to lat. 18° 30' N., or the entire NE. half of the great island.

The AGNO GRANDE drains the narrow intermountain areas of Benguet and the central valleys of Nueva Écija, Pangasinán, and Tárlac, falling into the Lingayén Gulf.

The ABRA, receiving its tributaries from the Cordilleras of Lepanto, Bontoc, and Abra, enters the China Sea across the narrow intervening strip of Ilocos Sur.

The GRANDE DE LA PAMPANGA, with the Chico de la Pampanga and a number of smaller tributaries, carries the abundant rainfall of the Caraballo Sur across the broad, fertile, and populous valleys of Nueva Écija, Pampanga, and Bulacán, and has its outlet in Manila Bay by means of an extensive network of delta channels and a score of mouths.

Among the minor drainage basins of Luzón may be mentioned the Cáuit, of Ilocos, Norte; the Pásig, of Rizal; the Bicol of Ambos Camarines; and the Imus, in Cavite.

The lakes—Laguna de Bay, draining 3 provinces, having its sea outlet through the Pásig, and Bombón or Taal, with its drainage through the Pansipit—form a distinct system between the Pacific Ocean and Manila Bay.

MINDORO has 60 rivers known and the important Lake Naújan, all rising in the central range and falling into the sea, but forming no distinctive systems.

SÁMAR has 26 principal rivers, all rising in the central summits and after receiving innumerable small tributaries entering the sea by the nearest fall of the land, the most important being the Lagúan in the N., Orás, Matinao, Gabasan, and Suribao on the E., and Calbiga and Bac-hao Bañgahón, the largest in length and volume, on the W.

PANAY, the river taking the name of that island, is one of the finest in the archipelago, comparing in volume with the Grande de Cagayán and Grande de Mindanao. It drains the basin in the N. through 5 large tributary currents. From Paintan 6 m. by land and twice that distance by river, from its mouth it is upward of 340 ft. wide. The Jalaur, another fine river, drains Iloílo. The Aclán, Ibajay, Sibalón, and numerous streams of less dimensions enter the sea through their own mouths.

NEGROS forms 2 distinct sheds, one to the E. and the other to the W., defined by the dividing range.

The DÁNAO, extending but 10 m. in direct line from the coast to its source, is 666 ft. (200 meters) wide and 15 ft. deep.

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The LANAO, which empties W. of Arguelles, on the N. coast, but 9 m. long, is 1,000 ft. (300 meters) wide and 20 ft. deep.

The most important stream on the island, the ILOG, is the only river which penetrates the dividing range. Rising in E. Negros, it receives the Tablas from the S. and the Nitemay and its tributary, the Hilabang, from the N., entering the sea on the W. coast.

The LAGASAN, another important stream, empties on the same coast. None of the many rivers of Negros Oriental has its source more than 13 m. from the coast.

CEBÚ has no streams of importance except for drainage.

LEYTE: The chief rivers, which are very numerous, lie on the N. and E. coasts, the Bao, emptying into Ormoc Bay, being the only one of size on that side. Lake Bito, on the E., forms a little system of its own.

MINDANAO has not only the loftiest mountain (Apo Volcano, 10,312 ft.) but the greatest river of the United States Asiatic possessions. The stream which drains the central basin of the great island begins its remarkable course as the Pulangui and after a distance of 125 m. in a direct line, having received the waters of 2 large lakes, continues to the Illana arm of the Celebes Sea, a farther distance of 45 m. as the Rio Grande de Mindanao. Owing to the great bends on its way in length it is a trifle larger than the Grande de Cagayán, of Luzón, and exceeds it in volume, its great flow of water finding its outlet through 5 mouths. From its source to its mouth it has a fall of 5,000 ft. (1,500 meters), that part above Lake Lagusan in places being a torrent. To the lake it is navigable for gunboats. Its great tributaries are the Sanaga, Malapali, Mararagao, Malita, Tigna, Culaman, and Cabacan.

AGUSAN, the second great river of Mindanao and third in the archipelago in length and volume, drains the basin of Surigao between its two parallel ranges and empties on the N., its main tributaries being the important rivers Simúlao, Gí bong, Ihanan, Humayan, Arganan, and Ujut.

Among the other rivers of Mindanao rising to the dignity of systems are the Tagoloan, falling into Macajalar Bay; Misamis, on the N.; and Cagayán, emptying at the town of that name on the same bay.

A number of rivers of less importance traverse every part of the island and irrigate its fertile soil.

Mindanao is also famous for its lakes, Lanao being the center of a large Moro (Mahomedan) population, Liguasan, Bulúan, Mañit, Linao, and Panguil, the most important.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Philippine Islands is temperate in the months of November, December, January, and February, the monthly mean oscillating between 25° C. and 26.5° C. It is excessively hot in the months of April, May, and June, when the monthly mean ranges between 27.5° and 28.5° C., and is intermediate in the months of March, July, August, September, and October, in which months the mean is not less than 26.5° C. nor greater than 27.5° C.^a

^aThe centigrade scale represents the space between 32°, the freezing, and 212°, the boiling point, of the Fahrenheit scale, divided into 100 equal parts or degrees; the freezing point, 32° F., is therefore 0° centigrade, and the boiling point, 212° F., is 100 centigrade. See Table of Temperature (Fahrenheit compared with centigrade), p. xiv.

According to these variations of temperature, the year is divided into three seasons: (1) Dry and temperate (November, December, January, and February); (2) hot (April, May, and June), and (3) intermediate (March, July, August, September, and October).

The following figures represent the mean monthly temperatures in Manila for a period from 1883 to 1898:

	°C.		°C.
January	25	July.....	27.1
February	25.4	August	27.1
March	26.9	September	26.9
April	28.3	October.....	26.9
May	28.5	November	26.1
June	27.8	December	25.2

The mean annual temperature for the same period:

	°C.		°C.
1883.....	26.6	1891.....	26.8
1884.....	26.2	1892.....	26.9
1885.....	26.7	1893.....	26.6
1886.....	26.6	1894.....	26.6
1887.....	26.6	1895.....	26.7
1888.....	26.9	1896.....	26.8
1889.....	27.4	1897.....	27.4
1890.....	26.6	1898.....	26.8

The annual variation of temperature is not uniform in all the archipelago, being less in places nearest the equator. Thus the amplitude of annual oscillation is 5.3° in Aparri, 3.5° in Manila, 2.9° in Albay, 2° in La Carlota (island of Negros), 1.3° in Zamboanga, and only 0.7° in Sulu (Joló). It can be stated, however, as a general law, that the lowest temperatures in all the archipelago belong to January or February, and the highest to May or June.

Atmospheric pressure.—The barometer reaches its greatest mean height in the month of February. It descends at almost the rate of 1 mm. a month from February to March, from March to April, and from April to May. It continues its descent from May to July, when the lowest average of the whole year is reached. A slight rise is noted in August, after which it again descends a little in September, although the mean height for this month is somewhat greater than that of July. Finally, the monthly average increases without interruption from October to February. The mean annual oscillation of the barometer, or the difference between the maximum monthly average of February and the minimum of July is 4.02 mm. The annual average is 759.31 mm.

Humidity.—The same humidity is usually noted in April. It increases during May and July, diminishes somewhat in August, again increases in September, when the maximum is reached, and then begins to diminish gradually and without interruption from October until April.

Rains.—The maximum of days of rain is during July, August, and September, and the minimum in February and March. From the maximum rainfall observed in the first-named 3 months until the minimum in the last-named 2 months, the number of rainy days gradually diminishes; and the number of rainy days increases gradually from the minimum in February to the maximum in July. On account of this distribution of rain, 2 seasons are recognized in the Philippines, namely: The dry season, which lasts from November to May, inclusive (7 months), and the humid or rainy season, the epoch of rain,

which continues during the other 5 months, from June to October, both inclusive. This division, however, can only be applied to the interior, and principally to the occidental coasts of the archipelago, but not to the oriental regions. In the E. coasts the season from November to May is distinguished by much precipitation, and the season from June to October is far from being as wet as on the W. coasts.

Winds.—The prevailing wind is from the SW. from May until October, from November to January from the N., and during the other 3 months, February, March, and April, from the E. The same frequency of the N. and NW. winds occurs in February and October, and that of the S. and SW. winds in the months of November, December, and January. May is the month of the veering of the winds from E. to those of SW., and October is the month wherein they change from SW. to those of the N. Cyclones are frequent in the months of July, August, September, and October. Continuous currents of wind and showers of rain from the third quadrant, known as "collas," occur in the months of June and July.

Clouds.—The number of clouds increase progressively from the month of April until August, the cloudiest month, when they begin to diminish until April, March being the clearest month of the whole year.

The weather bureau of the islands, established May 22, 1901, has installed at the following points observations, which are regularly forwarded to military authorities and inspectors of customs daily:

Station.	Class.	Longitude E. ^a		Latitude N. ^a		Altitude. ^b		Date of foundation.
		°	'	°	'	Feet.	Meters.	
Aparri	First.....	121	33	18	28	19.6	6	Sept., 1901.
San Fernando	Rain station.....	120	26	16	34	16.7	5.1	Aug., 1901.
Baguio	First.....	120	35	16	28	4,783	1,458	Aug., 1900.
Dagupan.....	do.....	120	20	16	4	15.4	4.7	June, 1901.
San Isidro	Second.....	120	53	15	22	91.8	28	Sept., 1901.
Capiz	do.....	122	46	11	35	.....	.....	Do.
Tacloban	do.....	125	0	11	14	.....	.....	Do.
Ormoc	First.....	124	33	11	2	14.7	4.5	Do.
Iloilo	do.....	122	35	10	40	13.2	4	Do.
Cebu	do.....	123	56	10	18	13.2	4	Aug., 1901.
Maasin	Second.....	124	50	10	8	24.5	7.5	Do.
Tagbilaran.....	do.....	123	48	9	38	.....	.....	Oct., 1901.
Surigao	Third.....	125	29	9	47	16.4	5	July, 1901.
Butuan	Second.....	125	35	8	45	.....	.....	Sept. (non-official).
Zamboanga.....	First.....	122	3	6	54	.....	.....	.....

^a Approximate.

^b Above mean sea level.

PHILIPPINE SEAS.

The coast line of the Philippine Islands is stated at 11,444 m. The interisland waters within this line are comparatively shallow, rarely exceeding 500 fms., and averaging about 75 fms. In the Bachi channel the N. boundary waters of the archipelago and the main thoroughfare of commerce between the Pacific Ocean and China Sea, the deepest soundings noted off Y'Ami (Batanes group), the E. landmark of entrance, is 100 fms. Balingtang, the parallel channel to the S. between the Batanes and Babuyan groups, is equally shallow, the greatest depth on general charts being 150 fms., indicating a submarine plateau connecting the Philippines with the archipelago of Japan, through Formosa and the Liu Kiu and Linschoten chains. The waters off the N. shore of Luzón range in depths from 41 to 100 fms. or less. From Dingala Bay, Pacific coast of Luzón, on the parallels of 15° to 15° 20'

NE., a line of soundings (meridian $121^{\circ} 20'$ E.) begins at 103 fms. 10 m. off the coast, deepening to 3,260 fms. (19,560 ft.) at lon. $127^{\circ} 30'$ E. On the S. the hydrographic conditions of the N. are substantially repeated in the Célebes and Sulus seas. The former, however, shows great depth, 1,853 to 2,760 fms. in the center, shallowing to 140 fms. toward the Célebes chain on the E., which connects that group with Mindanao (Dávao), and shallower toward the Sulu Archipelago on the W. These patches of land form a continuous chain between NE. Borneo and Zamboanga (SW. Mindanao). The Célebes and Sulu waters mingle through the straits of Basilan, Sibutu, Alice, and a score less spacious and rarely exceeding 60 falling to 6 fms. depth. The Sulu Sea between the Sulu Archipelago on the E. and Balábac, Palawan, Calamián, and Busuaña, the visible landmarks in the hidden range on the W., between NW. Borneo and Mindoro, is a shallow body of water averaging from 50 to 250 fms. The Mindoro (Apo) and Balábac straits, besides several small intermediate channels through which pass the interchanging waters of this and the China seas, rarely reach 50 fms., except in the Mindoro Strait, where 1,000 fms. depths occur in isolated patches. These submarine chains and numerous uplifting islands, separated by shallow waters, establish the geographical relations of the Philippine Islands with the great archipelago (Eastern) of Asia rather than with Oceania. The China Sea, which extends along the entire western coast of the archipelago for a distance of 50 m. offshore, seldom exceeds 50 to 300 fms., except at the entrances to Mindoro Straits, 2,210 to 2,865 fms., Verde Passage 1,339 to 1,370 fms., and Lingayén Gulf 1,123 to 1,707 fms. The Visayan Sea, taking in all the waters surrounding the many islands, large and small, under that group, ranges in depth from 20 to 360 fms., with numerous shoals and rocks submerged and awash. The Mindoro Sea, the N. waters of the Sulu, ranges from 100 to 500 fms. except among the Cuyos Islands, where it shallows below 48 fms.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

There are numerous gulfs, bays, coves, ports, and harbors affording commercial and coastwise advantages unsurpassed in the Far East. Among the larger gulfs and bays may be mentioned the following in their order of importance:

MANILA, the principal bay of the archipelago, and one of the finest in the E., occupies a strategic position, in peace or war, about the center of the Western or China Sea, coast of Luzón. It is beautiful, expansive, and clear of obstructions, with excellent anchorage. The capital of the United States possessions in the Far East is situated on its shore, as also Cavite, United States naval headquarters in the Philippines. It is surrounded by 5 provinces. (See Manila Bay, municipality of Manila.)

SÚBIC lies immediately N. of Manila Bay. It is 6 m. between heads and 8 m. inland, forming 2 safe harbors, with 7 to 10 fms., and sheltered from all winds.

LINGAYÉN, a gulf N. of Súbic Bay, on the same coast, with an entrance 20 m. wide, extending inland 31 m., and having a depth and shelter for the fleets of the world. It washes the shores of 3 provinces, and its chief landmark, Mount Sto. Tomás, to the E., is 7,418 ft. high.

LAMÓN, on the N. coast of Tayabas, S. Luzón, 45 m. wide at the mouth, and 35 m. inland, with a good depth of 10 to 75 fms. well

sheltered by Polillo and other islands of some size, capable of accommodating a large fleet.

TAYABAS, on the opposite shore, 50 m. between heads and 18 m. inland, reduces the peninsula of Luzón to a narrow neck of but 5 m. from bay to bay.

RAGAY, another large indentation of the S. coast, forms between the peninsula of Tayabas and Ambos Camarines, being 26 m. between heads and extending 52 m. inland.

BALAYÁN, and BATANGAS, separated from it by a narrow peninsula on the S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, also afford spacious facilities for vessels of all sizes. On the same coast,

SORSOGÓN, in the province of the same name, extends 19 m. inland to Sorsogón, the capital. On the opposite or Pacific shore is the expansive bay of,

LAGONOY, which is 26 m. between heads and lies along the coast of Ambos Camarines and Albay.

ALBAY is also an important bay in the province of the same name immediately S. of Lagonoy.

ASID forms a deep bight on the S. coast of Masbate, 20 m. between heads and 23 m. inland.

CARIGARA, on the N. coast of Leyte, is connected by means of the Janabatás channel on the strait of San Juanico, between Leyte and Samar, with the Pacific, Bay of San Pedro, and San Pablo.

SÓGOD is an important bay on the S. coast of Leyte, 11 m. between heads and 20 m. inland.

SINDANGAN, ILIGAN, MACAJALAR, and BUTÚAN on the N., and DÁVAO, SARANGANI, ILLANA, and SIBUGUEY on the S. coasts of Mindanao, are among the finest of the land-locked coast waters of the archipelago.

In addition to these bays are numerous well-sheltered straits affording secure anchorages against winds which frequently blow with violence across these islands. Among these may be particularly mentioned that of SAN BERNARDINO, between Luzón and Sámár; the VERDE PASSAGE, between Batangas and Mindoro; DARAM, between Sámár and Biliran and Leyte; ILOÍLO, passing that important city; TAÑÓN, between Cebú and Negros; BALÁBAC, between that island and Borneo; SURIGAO, between Leyte and Surigao, Mindanao, and BASILAN, between the island of that name and Zamboanga, Mindanao.

A number of fine bays and harbors of small dimensions form among the numerous islands adjacent to the mainland, and particularly in the Sulu Archipelago. These and a large number of smaller bays and harbors afford shelter and commercial facilities along the coasts of the Pacific, the Celebes, Sulu, China, Mindanao, Visayan, and Mindoro seas.

A number of surveys and reconnoissances have been made and are being continued of bays and harbors. Tidal observations are being recorded, geographic positions located, and magnetic variations determined, under the Manila suboffice of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The ways of communication between the provinces, towns, and villages on the different islands of the archipelago are by cart road, horse trail, or footpath. On the island of Luzón, Manila is the center of a system of intercourse by highways constructed with an idea to con-

tinuous lines of trade and transportation. While these lines are given in some detail in the descriptions of the provinces, among the great lines of intercourse by land may be mentioned the main highway which leaves Manila, and, passing through Bulacán and Bacolor, divides a short distance beyond the latter point, one line following the course of the Grand Pampanga River toward the NE. after entering Nueva Vizcaya, crossing to the headwaters of the Grand Cagayán River, the course of which stream it follows to the N. to Aparri on the N. coast of Luzón. At the point N. of Bacolor another main line extends in a NW. direction to Lingayén, from whence another main highway parallels the entire N. stretch of Chinese seacoast to Cape Bojeador, the extreme NW. corner of the island, thence by horse path following the N. coast to Aparri. From these trunk lines extend branch roads, horse trails, and footpaths to the towns in the interior or into the adjacent provinces.

Another main line leaving Manila to the S. parallels the coast of Laguna de Bay, making almost the entire circuit of that inland body of water.

At Biñang a highway leaves the main line and extends to the SW. of the Balayán Bay on the S. coast. At Calamba another road branches off and connects Laguna de Bay with Batangas, on the bay of that name, on the S. shore. At Santa Cruz another branch road extends into Tayabas, and continues as a highway, horse path, or trail the entire length of the peninsula of SE. Luzón, terminating at Sorsogón in the extreme SE. From this central line roads, paths, or trails branch in every direction to the towns on the different bays, ports, and harbors on the Pacific and Visayan seashores.

Manila is connected with Dagupan by railroad, the only one in the island. From this point an extension is projected, paralleling the China seacoast to Laoag, the capital of Ilocos Norte, the extreme NW. province of Luzón, and another from Dagupan to Baguio in Benguet. Another line is plotted from Manila along the Pásig River and Laguna de Bay to Santa Cruz in Laguna. At Calamba a branch is proposed to connect with Batangas on that bay on the S. side. A steam tramway extends from Manila to Malabon. In Cebu two private lines connect certain mines. All these franchises are held under Spanish grants.

An expert estimate gives 1,000 m. of railroads as sufficient to meet all requirements of the islands for some years, at a cost of \$35,000,000. This project includes a trunk line 600 m. through the Rio Grande de Cagayán Valley and the entire length of Luzón; an extension of the existing Manila and Dagupan Railroad to the N., along the China seacoast provinces of Unión, Ilocos Sur, and Norte, 200 m., to Laoag, the capital of the latter; a cross-island (E. and W.) line with Manila as its starting point about 100 m.; an extension of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad to Baguio Benguet, the proposed sanitarium, 55 m., and short feeders to the main line as the productive development of the country will warrant.

All the provinces of Luzón are well supplied with roads where production and trade has warranted their construction. The circuit of the entire seacoast of Negros is paralleled by a fine highway broken at short intervals by horse paths. The opposite coasts at several points are also connected by horse paths. The coast line of Cebú is also followed by highways and footpaths.

Bohol has several fine roads, and all of the towns are connected by horse paths. In the other islands roads are scarce.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The post-office service in the Philippines is conducted by the bureau of posts of the insular civil government, with the cooperation of the United States Post-Office Department. Appropriations for its maintenance and the revenues derived therefrom are paid out of and into the insular treasury. All appointments in this bureau are comprehended within the terms of the Philippine civil-service acts. It has been the policy to establish regular offices, with an experienced American in charge, wherever the amount of business justified the expenditure. At the smaller military posts an enlisted man is designated by the commanding officer to handle the sale of stamps and mail. He receives no additional compensation. The mails by water are carried under the Spanish law requiring all steamers not under contract and running on set schedules to carry the mails free of charge. The mails are also carried on the Manila and Dagupan Railway and by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

The postage rate of 1 cent gold per half ounce instead of 2 cents per ounce on letters to island points, adopted after American occupation, is continued. With this exception, United States postage rates and conditions are in force.

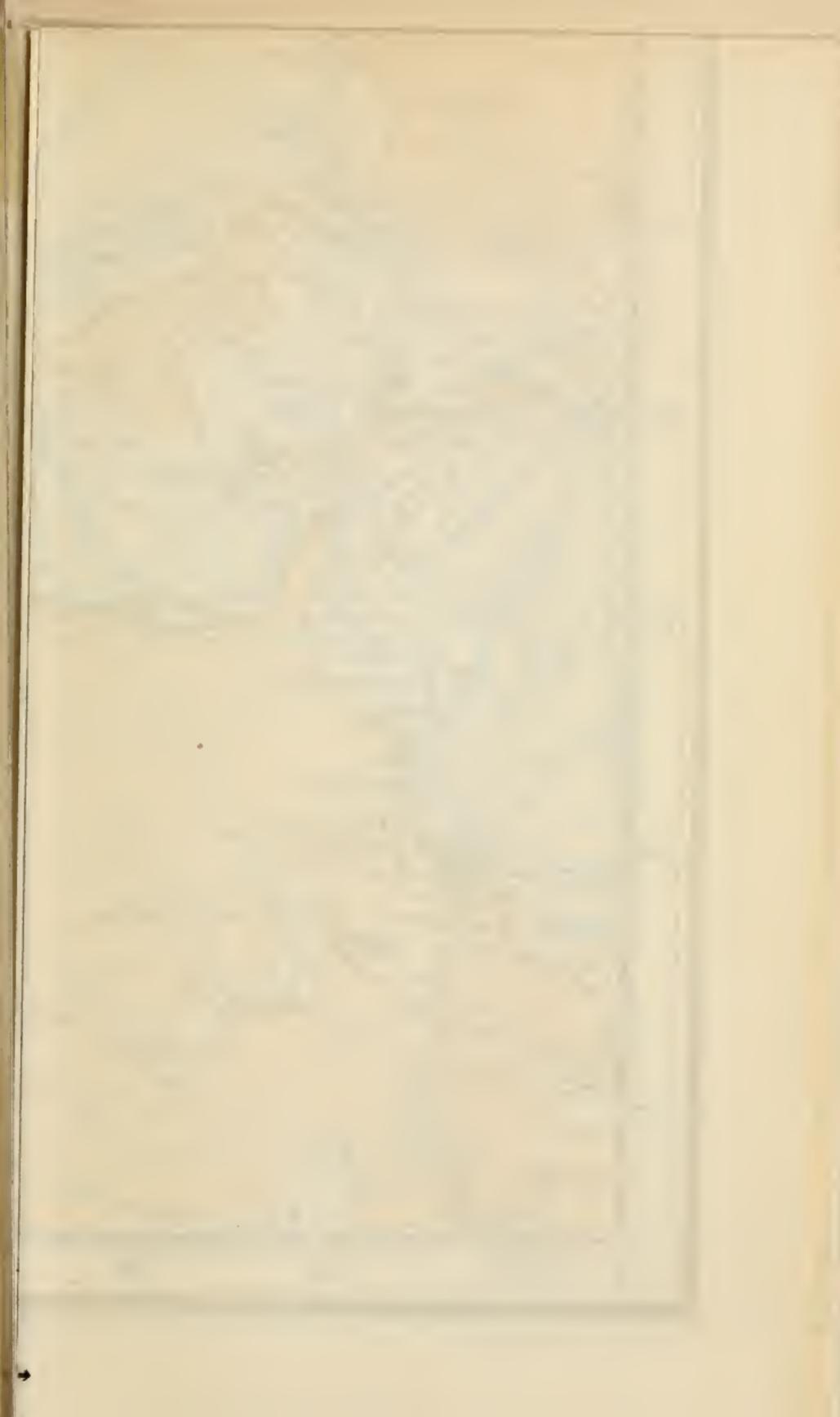
Total receipts from all sources, 1900-1901	\$122, 832. 63
Total expenditures, 1900-1901	159, 028. 51
Total deficit	36, 195. 88

List of post-offices.

A list of post-offices equipped for the sale of stamped paper, and to handle ordinary and registered mail, also offices with money-order facilities; corrected to May 2, 1902.

Town.	Province.	Island.	Town.	Province.	Island.
Abúcaý.....	Bataán.....	Luzón.	Legaspi.....	Albay.....	Luzón.
Angeles.....	Paupanga.....	Do.	Lingayén.....	Pangasinán.....	Do.
Aparri ^a	Cagayán.....	Do.	Lucena.....	Tayabas.....	Do.
Atimonan.....	Tayabas.....	Do.	Mabatang.....	Bataán.....	Do.
Bacólod ^a	Negros Occidental.	Negros.	Malolos.....	Bulacán.....	Do.
Baguio ^a	Benguet.....	Luzón.	Manila ^a	Manila.....	Do.
Balaña.....	Bataán.....	Do.	Masbate.....	Masbate.....	Masbate.
Baler.....	Príncipe.....	Do.	Misamis ^a	Misamis.....	Mindanao.
Bangued.....	Abra.....	Do.	Nueva Cáceres ^a	Ambos Camarines	Luzón.
Batangas ^a	Batangas.....	Do.	(Sur).		
Bautista.....	Pangasinán.....	Do.	Olongapó ^a	Zambales.....	Do.
Bayombong.....	Nueva Vizeya.....	Do.	Orani.....	Bataán.....	Do.
Boac ^a	Marinduque.....	Marinduque	Orión.....	do.....	Do.
Boronñan.....	Sámar.....	Sámar.	Oroquieta.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.
Cabaguan Nuevo	Isabela.....	Luzón.	Pásig.....	Rizal.....	Luzón.
Cagayán ^a	Misamis.....	Mindanao.	Pilar.....	Bataán.....	Do.
Calamba ^a	Laguna.....	Luzón.	Romblón.....	Romblón.....	Romblón.
Catbalogan ^a	Sámar.....	Sámar.	Rosario.....	Cavite.....	Luzón.
Cavite ^a	Cavite.....	Luzón.	Sámal.....	Bataán.....	Do.
Cebú ^a	Cebú.....	Cebú.	San Fernando ^a	Pampanga.....	Do.
Cervantes.....	Lepanto.....	Luzón.	San Fernando ^a	Unión.....	Do.
Corregidor ^a	Manila Bay.....	Corregidor.	San Isidro ^a	Nueva Ecija.....	Do.
Cotabato ^a	Cotabato.....	Mindanao.	Santa Cruz ^a	Laguna.....	Do.
Dagupan ^a	Pangasinán.....	Luzón.	Sorsogón ^a	Sorsogón.....	Do.
Dinalupjjan.....	Bataán.....	Do.	Sulu (see Joló).		
Dumaguete.....	Negros Oriental.....	Negros.	Taal.....	Batangas.....	Do.
Hermosa.....	Bataán.....	Luzón.	Tacloban ^a	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Ihagan.....	Isabela.....	Do.	Tagbilaran.....	Bohol.....	Bohol.
Iloilo ^a	Iloilo.....	Panay.	Tanauan.....	Batangas.....	Luzón.
Joló (Sulu) ^a	Sulu.....	Sulu.	Vigan ^a	Ilocos Sur.....	Do.
Laguao.....	Sámar.....	Sámar.	Virac.....	Albay.....	Catanduanes
Laoag.....	Ilocos Norte.....	Luzón.	Zamboanga ^a	Zamboanga.....	Mindanao.

^a Denotes money-order offices authorized to issue and pay money orders.





Mails.—In the movement of the mails the time in transit from New York to San Francisco is 93 hours, the average time from San Francisco to Hongkong is 29 days, and the average time from San Francisco to Manila direct is 30 days. All mail for the Philippine Islands from the United States is forwarded to Manila, that being the sole office of distribution. Mail from the United States for the Philippines is not sent via Europe unless it is specially addressed "via Europe."

The Philippine post-office service is being constantly extended as the conditions and demands of commerce, trade, and industry require increased facilities.

The fleet of vessels now being built for the coast-guard bureau of the insular government will carry mails and greatly better the inter-island service.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION.

The direct means of steam intercourse between the United States and the Philippine Islands is by United States Army transports plying via the Pacific (W.) route from San Francisco, touching at Hawaii, Guam to Manila, average voyage 30 days, returning touching at Nagasaki, Japan; or, via the Atlantic, Suez Canal (E.) route, from New York, touching at Malta, Suez, Aden, Colombo, and Singapore, average voyage 45 days.

ROUTES AND FARES TO UNITED STATES POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

The Trunk Line Association (passenger department), upon the acquisition of the Philippine Islands and the extension of the sphere of United States influence to eastern Asia, adopted a schedule of domestic trans-Pacific fares one way and also world-round trip, both from New York. This movement was supplemented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with a schedule of "round-the-world routes" at minimum through rates, with stop-over privileges for the convenience of the traveling public, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States going or returning, and commercial travelers in the exploitation of American trade. The following Trunk Line Association tariff, superseding all others, went into effect May 1, 1902. While subject to change it may be relied upon as a basis of reliable information.

Domestic trans-Pacific one-way through fares from New York.

Via all authorized all-rail routes to San Francisco, thence via Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.), or to Tacoma, thence via Northern Pacific Steamship Co.	First cabin, with first-class accommodation overland.	Servants, other than Asiatic, with first-class accommodation overland.	*Steerage, with second-class accommodation overland.
Yokohama, Japan.....	\$278.50	\$211.85	\$153.75
Kobe (Hiogo), Japan	285.70	216.65	157.35
Nagasaki, Japan	296.50	223.85	163.35
Shanghai, China	303.50	228.50	168.75
Hongkong, China (British)	303.50	228.50	168.75
Manila, Philippine Islands (United States), via Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Nagasaki:			
Direct	303.50	225.00	168.75
Via Hongkong	339.50	b 261.50	204.75

* Via Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.), only.

b First-cabin passage beyond Hongkong.



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* Via Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.), only.

† First-cabin passage beyond Hongkong.

Domestic trans-Pacific one-way through fares from New York—Continued.

	First cabin, with first- class ac- commoda- tion over- land.	Servants, with first- class ac- commoda- tion over- land.
To San Francisco, thence via Pacific Mail Steamship Co. or Oceanic Steamship Co., to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.....	\$153.50	\$128.50
To San Francisco, thence via Oceanic Steamship Co., to Pago Pago, Samoan Islands.....	228.75	178.75

BASIS FOR THROUGH FARES FROM NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH ROUND-TRIP FARES FROM PACIFIC COAST TO TRANS-PACIFIC DESTINATIONS.

Through fares to be made as follows:

(a) For one-way overland passage to the Pacific coast and round-trip steamship passage beyond: Add current one-way first-class fare applying via route selected to San Francisco or Tacoma to steamship fare quoted herein beyond.

(b) For round-trip overland passage to the Pacific coast and round-trip steamship passage beyond: Add current 9-months Pacific-coast tourist fare applying via route selected to San Francisco or Tacoma to steamship fare quoted herein beyond.

Tickets to be issued as follows:

(a) Regular one-way first-class ticket via route selected to San Francisco or Tacoma and exchange order on steamship line for round-trip ticket thence to trans-Pacific destination and return to port of embarkation.

(b) Regular 9-months Pacific-coast tourist ticket via route selected to San Francisco or Tacoma and exchange order on steamship line for round-trip ticket thence to trans-Pacific destination and return to port of embarkation.

The contract and coupons of ticket and the exchange order of Pacific-coast tourist ticket must be stamped or plainly faced in ink "Trans-Pacific."

Routes.—Tickets to San Francisco or Tacoma will be issued via routes over which one-way first-class tickets and Pacific-coast tourist tickets are regularly sold.

Limits.—Same time limit to apply to San Francisco or Tacoma as authorized for regular one-way first-class tickets and Pacific-coast tourist tickets to those points.

Passengers desiring orders for 12-months round-trip steamship tickets who will not return within 9 months (final limit on Pacific-coast tourist tickets) must purchase one-way tickets overland as no extension of the regular 9-months limit on Pacific-coast tourist tickets will be allowed.

Children, baggage, and letter of advice subject to conditions similar to one-way fares.

Round-trip basing fares and regulations from Pacific coast.

From San Francisco, via Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co.); from Tacoma, via Northern Pacific Steamship Co.	First cabin.		Servants other than Asiatic.	
	Four months.	Twelve months.	Four months.	Twelve months.
Yokohama, Japan.....	\$300.00	\$350.00	\$200.00	\$233.30
Kobe (Hogo), Japan.....	310.80	360.80	207.20	240.50
Nagasaki, Japan.....	327.00	377.00	218.00	251.30
Shanghai, China.....	337.50	393.75	225.00	262.50
Hongkong.....	337.50	393.75	225.00	262.50
Manila, Philippine Islands, via Hongkong (<i>see</i> steamship companies, Hongkong to Manila, one way).....	397.50	453.75	285.00	322.50
Via Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Nagasaki direct.....	337.50	393.75	225.00	262.50
From San Francisco, via Pacific Mail Steamship Co., or Oceanic Steamship Co., to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.....	135.00	.....	*90.00	.....
From San Francisco, via Oceanic Steamship Co., to Pago Pago, Samoan Islands.....	225.00	250.00	.....	.....

*Via Pacific Mail Steamship Co. or Oceanic Steamship Co. only.

Meals and berth on trans-Pacific steamers included in above fares.

Children 5 years of age and under 12, half-fare through to trans-Pacific destination; under 5 years of age, free to San Francisco or Tacoma. On trans-Pacific steamers, children 2 years of age and under 5 will be charged quarter-fare; under 2 years of age free. One child only under 2 years of age will be carried free with each family, and additional children under that age will be charged quarter-fare.

Servants' fares are applicable only to bona fide servants accompanying their employers.

Servants will be berthed and served with meals according to ship's regulations.

Asiatic fares are applicable only to Japanese, Chinese, and other regular Asiatics.

Differential deductions do not apply to above fares.

Tickets.—Regular one-way first or mixed class tickets to be issued to San Francisco or Tacoma, an exchange order on steamship line for ticket thence to trans-Pacific destination.

The contract and coupons of ticket must be stamped or plainly faced in ink "Trans-Pacific."

Routes.—Tickets to San Francisco or Tacoma will be issued via routes over which one-way tickets are regularly sold.

Limits.—Same time limit to apply to San Francisco or Tacoma as authorized for regular one-way tickets to those points.

Baggage.—350 pounds of baggage will be checked free to San Francisco or Tacoma on each whole ticket and 175 pounds on each half ticket. Excess baggage will be charged for at regular excess-baggage rates.

On trans-Pacific steamers 350 pounds of baggage will be checked free for each adult first-cabin passenger, 250 pounds for each servant, 175 pounds for each second-cabin, intermediate, or steerage passenger, and proportionately for children.

Baggage must be checked only on tickets and exchange orders of Trunk Line issue.

Baggage must not be checked beyond San Francisco or Tacoma, where passenger must arrange for its transfer to the steamship.

Stop-overs.—First-cabin passengers will be allowed stop-overs at intermediate ports en route.

First-cabin passengers for points beyond Honolulu via San Francisco and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, or Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) will be accorded a stop-over at Honolulu and other ports en route, and may proceed thence without extra charge, by a steamer of any of those lines. The stop-over at Honolulu via Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, or Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company,) is limited to 30 days.

Letter of advice attached to the exchange order for steamship ticket must be properly filled out and immediately forwarded as directed therein.

The following is the list of scheduled connecting lines beyond Manila.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, China and Manila Steamship Company, or Indo-China Navigation Company, regular service, Manila to Hongkong; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Hongkong to London (via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Plymouth); American Line (via Southampton or Cherbourg); Anchor Line (via Glasgow or Londonderry); Atlantic Transport Line (via London); Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (via Havre); Cunard Line (via Liverpool); Hamburg-American Line (via Plymouth, Hamburg, or Cherbourg); North German Lloyd Steamship Company (via Southampton); Red Star Line (via Antwerp), or White Star Line (via Liverpool), London to New York (direct), total rate \$642 (add \$36 Manila to Hongkong). Or by North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Hongkong to London via Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Genoa, and Southampton), or by Messageries Maritimes, Hongkong to Paris (via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, and Marseilles); Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Paris to New York (via Havre).

Under this system tickets are sold at all principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad for round-the-world tours, covering transportation via any authorized rail route from New York to San Francisco or Portland, except that San Francisco tickets can not be issued via Canadian Pacific or Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie (Soo Line) railways and Portland. From San Francisco choice of twelve routes is offered to Chinese, Philippine, Indian, and South Pacific points and thence back to New York. The overland portions of these tickets have all the privileges of unlimited first-class tickets.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

The Signal Corps of the United States Army has constructed and laid, approximately, 9,000 m. of telegraph, telephone, and submarine cable lines in the Philippines since the occupancy by the United States forces, August, 1898, to June, 1902. About one-third of this mileage covered extensive temporary field lines erected for the purpose of maintaining communication between flying military columns and their bases, the latter being always in communication by means of permanent lines with division headquarters, and lines destroyed through hostile operations of the insurgents. The temporary field lines were, in nearly all cases, entirely removed upon the withdrawal of the military forces from the territory occupied. The permanent system embraces 1,327 m. of military cables and 5,000 m. of military telegraph lines, the whole aggregating 6,327 m. These afford the means for prompt communication, and consequent executive control, from Aparri and Bangui, on the N. of Luzón, to the island of Siasi, in the extreme S., and connecting all the important islands of the archipelago except Palawan and Romblón. Over this system an average of upward of 10,000 official messages, civil and military, have been handled daily for many months. The operators of both cables and land lines are at present enlisted men of the Signal Corps. The linemen in some cases are natives, and schools have been opened for the instruction of Filipinos as operators. Commercial business, in addition to military, is now transacted at 203 of the offices on the Signal Corps lines, which thus serve as feeders to the commercial cables.

List of stations on military telegraph lines in the Philippine Islands doing commercial business.

[Corrected to May 9, 1902.]

Town.	Province.	Island.	Town.	Province.	Island.
Alaminos	Zambales	Luzón.	Loón	Bohol	Bohol.
Alealá	Agayán	Do.	López	Tayabas	Luzón.
Angeles	Pampanga	Do.	Los Baños	Laguna	Do.
Aparri	Agayán	Do.	Lucena	Tayabas	Do.
Arayat	Pampanga	Do.	Maasin	Leyte	Leyte.
Argao	Cebu	Cebu.	Malabang	Catabato	Mindanao.
Aringay	Unión	Luzón.	Malabón	Rizal	Luzón.
Atimonan	Tayabas	Do.	Malolos	Bulacán	Do.
Bacolod	Negros Occidt'l.	Negros.	Manapla	Negros Occidt'l.	Negros.
Bacoor	Cavite	Luzón.	Manila	City	Luzón.
Baguio	Benguet	Do.	Masbate	Masbate	Masbate.
Baler	Príncipe	Do.	Masinloc	Zambales	Luzón.
Bambán	Tárlac	Do.	Matalom	Leyte	Leyte.
Batangas	Batangas	Do.	Misamis	Misamis	Mindanao.
Bautista	Pangasinán	Do.	Muntinlupa	Rizal	Luzón.
Baybay	Leyte	Leyte.	Naga	Cebu	Cebu.
Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya	Luzón.	Náic	Cavite	Luzón.
Bifan	Laguna	Do.	Nueva Cáceres	Camarines Sur	Do.
Boac	Marinduque	Marinduq.	Olongapó	Zambales	Do.
Bongabong	Nueva Ecija	Luzón.	Ormoc	Leyte	Leyte.
Bugason	Antique	Panay.	Oslob	Cebu	Cebu.
Bulacán	Bulacán	Luzón.	Pagbilao	Tayabas	Luzón.
Cabanatúan	Nueva Ecija	Do.	Palanog	Masbate	Masbate
Cabuyao	Laguna	Do.	Pandán	Antique	Panay.
Agayán	Misamis	Mindanao.	Pantabañan	Nueva Ecija	Luzón.
Calamba	Laguna	Luzón.	Párang Párang	Catabato	Mindanao.
Calapán	Marinduque	Mindoro.	Passcao	Camarines Sur	Luzón.
Calbayog	Sámar	Sámar.	Pásig	Rizal	Do.
Calivo	Cápiz	Panay.	Pérez Dasmariñas	Cavite	Do.
Calumpit	Bulacán	Luzón.	Pili	Camarines Sur	Do.
Canayan	Isabela	Do.	Pototan	Iloilo	Panay.
Candelaria	Tayabas	Do.	Rosales	Nueva Ecija	Luzón.
Candón	Ilocos Sur	Do.	San Antonio	Zambales	Do.
Cápiz	Cápiz	Panay.	San Esteban	Ilocos Sur	Do.
Carig	Isabela	Luzón.	San Felipe	Rizal	Do.
Carigara	Leyte	Leyte.	San Fernando	Pampanga	Do.
Carranglan	Nueva Ecija	Luzón.	San Fernando	Unión	Do.
Castellana (La)	Negros Occidt'l.	Negros.	San Francisco de	Cavite	Do.
Catbalogan	Sámar	Sámar.	Malabón		
Cavite	Cavite	Luzón.	San Joaquín	Iloilo	Panay.
Cebu	Cebu	Cebu.	San José	Batangas	Luzón.
Colasi	Antique	Panay.	San José de Bue-	Antique	Panay.
Concepción		Luzón.	navista,		
Coroón	Isabela	Do.	San José	Nueva Ecija	Luzón.
Cotabato	Cotabato	Mindanao.	San Julián	Ilocos Sur	Do.
Dagupan	Pangasinán	Luzón.	San Pablo	Laguna	Do.
Dasmariñas (Pé-	Cavite	Do.	Santa Bárbara	Iloilo	Panay.
rez).			Santa Cruz	Laguna	Luzón.
Dimiao	Bohol	Bohol.	Santa Cruz	Zambales	Do.
Dinalupijan	Bataán	Luzón.	Santo Tomás	Batangas	Do.
Dumaguete	Negros Oriental	Negros.	Sariaya	Tayabas	Do.
Dumanjug	Cebu	Cebu.	Siasi		Siasi.
Dumarao	Cápiz	Panay.	Sibonga	Cebu	Cebu.
Echagü	Isabela	Luzón.	Silang	Cavite	Luzón.
Eguia	Zambales	Do.	Siniloan	Laguna	Do.
Fort Gadungan		Mindanao.	Sorsogón	Sorsogón	Do.
Guinayanán	Tayabas	Luzón.	Súbic	Zambales	Do.
Guinobatan	Albay	Do.	Surigao	Surigao	Mindanao.
Humangan	Nueva Ecija	Do.	Taal	Batangas	Luzón.
Iba	Zambales	Do.	Tacloban	Leyte	Leyte.
Ibajay	Cápiz	Panay.	Tagbilaran	Bohol	Bohol.
Iligan	Isabela	Luzón.	Tanauan	Leyte	Leyte.
Iligan	Misamis	Mindanao.	Tanauan	Batangas	Luzón.
Iloilo	Iloilo	Panay.	Tárlac	Tárlac	Do.
Indang	Cavite	Luzón.	Tayabas	Tayabas	Do.
Iriga	Camarines Sur	Do.	Tayug	Pangasinán	Do.
Isabela	Negros Occidt'l.	Negros.	Tiaon	Tayabas	Do.
Jaro	Leyte	Leyte.	Tigbauan	Iloilo	Panay.
Joló		Joló.	Tubigón	Bohol	Bohol.
La Castellana	Negros Occidt'l.	Negros.	Tucuran	Cotabato	Mindanao
Lal-ló	Agayán	Luzón.	Tuguegarao	Agayán	Luzón.
Legaspi	Albay	Do.	Valle Hermosa	Negros Oriental	Negros.
Lingayén	Pangasinán	Do.	Vigan	Ilocos Sur	Luzón.
Lipa	Batangas	Do.	Zamboanga		Mindanao.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

(1) Commercial messages originating at Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, or Bacólod will not be accepted for transmission between these points over military lines. Commercial messages arriving at any of the stations mentioned in this paragraph over military lines addressed to places where the Easter Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company has offices will be transferred to that company if the sender has complied with the requirements of paragraph 2 in regard to payment.

(2) Payment for all messages not sent on authorized public business over cable lines other than those of the military telegraph must be arranged for with the cable company by the persons sending such messages.

(3) The following tariff (American currency) will be collected on messages transmitted over military lines in the Philippines:

- A. On messages transmitted between points on the same island, 2 cents per word.
- B. On messages transmitted between points on different islands, 4 cents per word.
- C. Press specials will be charged for at a rate of 1 cent per word between points on the same island and 2 cents per word between points on different islands.
- D. Messages to be prepaid and address and signature to be counted.
- E. The minimum charge on any message will be the regular tariff for 10 words.
- F. Messages filed for transmission as official business over the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's cables must bear proper official approval.

(4) Messages relating to public business from the following persons will be sent without charge, viz: Officers of the United States Government connected with the Military, Naval, Postal, and Marine-Hospital Service.

The civil governor; the members of the United States Philippine Commission; the secretary of the commission; the auditor; the treasurer; the general superintendent of public instruction; the collector of internal revenue; the chief justice of the supreme court; the director-general of posts; the chief of the forestry bureau; the chief of the bureau of mines; the captain of the port of Manila; collectors of customs at various ports; the provincial treasurer of each province, and all messages countersigned by him relating to provincial business; division superintendents of schools in communicating with the general superintendent of public instruction and the teachers under their charge, these messages as a rule not to contain more than 25 words.

(5) The military telegraph of the Philippine Islands will, for public business, be used only for the transmission of important messages of urgency which if sent by mail would probably result in detriment to the public interest.

(6) Telegrams will be concise and so written that punctuation marks will not be required to insure understanding. All useless words will be omitted. The last name of the person addressed and of the sender of the message or the title of office will generally be sufficient.

Messages in all cases will bear the name of the province in which the originating point is located, also province of station to which addressed, except in cases of leading commercial cities, such as Manila, Cavite, Dagupan, Vigan, Aparri, Batangas, etc.

(7) Personal messages filed by persons in the military and naval service of the United States and persons officially connected with the civil government of the islands will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent per word between points on the same island and 2 cents per word between points on different islands.

(8) The proceeds received by the various military telegraph offices will be turned into the insular treasury by the officials responsible therefor and accounts rendered monthly.

List of United States military cables, May 9, 1902.

Name.	Provinces or islands.	Distance.
		<i>Miles.</i>
Calamba-Santa Cruz	Laguna, Luzón.....	19
Calbáyog-Catbalogan	Daram Channel, Sámar.....	36.3
Calbáyog-Palanyag	Sámar to Masbate, Sea of Sámar.....	76.3
Calapán-Batangas.....	Mindoro to Luzón, Visayan Sea.....	30.1
Calapán-Boac.....	Mindoro to Marinduque, Mindoro Sea.....	46.4
Cápiz-Milagros.....	Panay to Masbate, Visayan Sea.....	73
Catbalogan-Carigara.....	Sámar to Leyte, Carigara Bay.....	44
Cebú-Liloan.....	Cebú, Maetan Straits.....	13.6
Dumaguete-Misamis.....	Negros to Mindanao, Sea of Mindanao.....	115.4
Guinayangán-Pasacao.....	Tayabas to Ambos Camarines, Luzón, Gulf of Ragay.....	50
Iligan-Cayagán.....	Misamis to Mindanao, Iligan Bay.....	60.7
Joló (Sulu)-Siasi.....	Joló (Sulu) Archipelago, Sulu Sea.....	50.4
Legaspi-Bacón.....	Albay to Sorsogón, Luzón, Albay Gulf.....	29.9
Tacloban-Liloan-Sámar.....	Leyte to Sámar, San Pedro Bay.....	1.4
Liloan-Ormoc.....	Cebú to Leyte, Visayan Sea.....	79.4
Loón-Argao.....	Bohol to Cebú, Sea of Cebú.....	14.3
Maasin-Surigao.....	Leyte to Mindanao.....	55.1
Malabang-Párang-Párang.....	Illana Bay, Mindanao.....	25.3
Manila-Cavite.....	Manila to Cavite, Manila Bay.....	8.5
Misamis-Iligan.....	Mindanao, Iligan Bay.....	31.8
Misamis-Lintogo.....	Mindanao, Panguil Bay.....	22.8
Náic-Corregidor.....	Cavite to Corregidor, Manila Bay.....	14
Oslob-Dumaguete.....	Negros Oriental, to Cebú, Sea of Cebú.....	18.4
Palánog-Sorsogón.....	Masbate to Luzón, Visayan Sea and Sorsogón Bay.....	63.1
Santa Cruz-Siniloan.....	Laguna to Luzón, Laguna de Bay.....	12.5
Tucuran-Malabang.....	Illana Bay, Mindanao.....	50
Tucuran-Zamboanga.....	Célebes Sea, Mindanao.....	158.4
Zamboanga-Isabela.....	Basilan Strait, Mindanao to Basilan.....	18.4
Zamboanga-Joló (Sulu).....	Joló Sea, Mindanao to Joló.....	101.5
Total		1,326.7

All cable and telegraph lines in the Philippine Islands are under control of the United States Signal Corps, excepting 2 wires of the telegraph line along Manila and Dagupan Railroad Company's tracks which this company can use for its own purposes only, and the Eastern Extension Company's cables connecting Manila, Iloílo, Cebú, and Bacólod.

COMMERCIAL CABLES.

In addition to the Signal Corps telegraph and cable systems, the islands of Luzón, Panay, Negros, and Cebú are connected by the cables of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, approximating 610 m. in length, with stations at Manila, Iloílo, Bacólod, and Cebú.

Selected list of tariff to points over the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company cables.

[The rate in effect from Cebú or Iloílo to Bacólod is 20 cts. per word.]

FOREIGN.

From Manila to—	Rate per word, Mexican currency.
Amoy, China	\$0.90
Ceylon, India	2.43
Cochin China, Asia	1.20
Europe, nations of	3.15
Fuchau, China .....	.90
Hongkong, China .....	.60
India	2.40
Japan	2.10
Java, Dutch Indies	1.95
Other islands, Dutch Indies	2.15
New South Wales, Australia	2.82
New Zealand	2.91
Pekin, China	1.32
Queensland, Australia	2.88
Shanghai, China .....	.90
Siam (via Cape St. James)	1.88
Siam (via Moulmein)	2.85
Singapore, Straits Settlements	1.65
Taku, China	1.22
Tientsin, China	1.22
Victoria, Anstralias	2.79
Visayas (Eastern Extension Australasia and China station), Philippine Islands .....	.22
Western Australia, Australia	2.76

UNITED STATES.

California, San Francisco (other places)	\$3.72
Columbia, District of, Washington (other places)	3.59
Illinois, Chicago (other places)	3.62
Louisiana, New Orleans	3.62
Louisiana (other places)	3.69
Maryland, Baltimore (other places)	3.59
Massachusetts, Boston (other places)	3.53
Missouri, St. Louis	3.62
Missouri (other places)	3.69
New York	3.59
New York, New York City	3.53
New York, Brooklyn	3.53
Ohio, Cincinnati	3.62
Oregon, Portland	3.72
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	3.59
Washington, Seattle	3.72

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

From the best complete official (Spanish census, 1887) and other sources of information, the total population of the Philippine Islands, as compiled in the subjoined table, is 6,975,073, and the total number of towns 1,137. The figures possibly under rather than over state the actual number of inhabitants, civilized and wild. It is inferred, the officials being obliged to return a peseta poll tax to the island government for each adult enumerated, that the number accounted for did not exceed the actual enumeration. In an exhibit of total population of June 1, 1900, including, along with continental United States, certain outlying districts and recent insular accessions, the United States Census Office assigned to the Philippine Islands 6,961,339. The independent figures of the Division of Insular Affairs, based upon the population of 1887, official, and its own sources of information, with percentages of increase shown by the figures of 1876, 1877, 1879, produced the results referred to in the exhibits, from which it will be seen that the aggregate reached by the Census Office and the Division of Insular Affairs, embodied in the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, Appendix D, differ but 13,734.

The proportion of qualified electors to inhabitants in the towns organized (to October 15, 1901), according to returns received from 390 municipalities, showed a population of 2,695,801, with a total of 49,523 qualified electors, or 18.37 electors per 1,000 inhabitants. Any person able to read and write the English or Spanish language and owning property to the value of \$250 American currency, or who paid annually taxes to the amount of \$15, or who held municipal offices under the Spanish régime, was eligible to vote. In addition to the elective characteristics of the Filipino people, these figures afford some idea of their educational, realty, corporate, or social status.

The Twelfth Census of the United States showed the following results:

	Population.
Continental United States	75,994,575
Philippine Islands.....	6,961,339
Porto Rico	953,243
Hawaii.....	154,001
Alaska	63,592
Guam	9,000
American Samoa	6,100
Persons in military and naval service outside continental United States	91,219
United States	84,233,369

A census of the Philippine Islands was in progress in 1896 when the insurrection broke out, and returns for over two-fifths of the population were found stored in Manila. These were tabulated and the foregoing estimate was based upon the result.

The total population of the United States at the close of the nineteenth century was 84,233,069. At the beginning of the century it it was about five and a third million. The nation, therefore, has grown nearly sixteenfold in one hundred years.

POPULATIONS OF WORLD POWERS COMPARED.

There are but two countries which now have a greater homogeneous population than the United States, viz, China and the Russian Empire. In bulk, however, China and the British Empire have each probably between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000, together nearly one-half of the

total population of the earth. The Russian Empire, with about 131,000,000 people, has been increasing during the century just closed with greater rapidity than any other European power. Its growth, like that of the United States, has been through the natural increase of its population and great accessions of territory. It had about 38,800,000 people in 1800 and has increased more than three and a half times during the nineteenth century.

France, including its dependencies, is the fourth country of the world in order of population, with about 83,666,000—almost the same number as the United States. Of these over 25,000,000 are in African dependencies, nearly 17,000,000 in Asia, and 2,000,000 in Madagascar. These 5 most populous countries together include over two-thirds of the estimated population of the world, which is placed by the best authorities at between 1,500,000,000 and 1,600,000,000.

PHILIPPINE POPULATION REPORTS COMPARED.

Four reports of the entire population have been printed. The official count of 1887 appears to be confirmed by the civil count of the previous decade of 1877. These figures (1887) give an aggregate of 6,985,000, as compared with 6,975,073 (Gazetteer). An approximation based on the supposition that about one-sixth part of the whole population paid tribute, gives a total of 7,451,352 but how ascertained is not stated. In some enumerations only the subject and Catholic populations are given and the heathen, Mohammedans, and independent tribes omitted. This, in a measure, will account for the random figures indulged in by numerous writers, ranging from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 and even 10,000,000 inhabitants. Of the figures given, 6,462,875 may be regarded as correct as far as the Spanish census of population in the Philippines in 1887 can be so accepted. The estimated population not counted as official aggregates 512,298, taken from church and other responsible sources of information.

TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

There are six grand divisions possessing territorial contiguity and dominant racial and linguistic homogeneity, as follows:

LUZÓN, N., Ilocano-Pangasinán; central, Tagálog; S., Vícol (Biól), with numerous less progressive tribal offshoots of the same fusion of native and invading races.

MINDANAO, Malay-Moro.

MINDORO, Manguianes, chiefly, and of Malayan origin.

PALAWAN, Tagbanúas and Mohammedan Malays.

SULU, Moros, descendants of the Mohammedan invaders.

VISAYAS, Visayans.

UNASSIGNED, Calamianes or Tagbanúas, Agutainos, and other offshoots of Malay origin.

List of islands, provinces, and populations.

[Under the Spanish census, 1887, estimated population not counted, total population, and number of towns; also subdivided by provinces under the same classification.]

Islands or groups.	Area.	1887 population, Spanish census.	Estimated population not counted.	Total population.	Towns.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>				<i>No.</i>
Luzón	44,253	3,679,219	48,269	3,727,488	570
Marinduque.....	681	48,000	.....	48,000	6
Mindanao.....	46,721	138,924	356,735	495,659	130
Mindoro.....	4,108	67,656	38,544	106,200	19
Palawan (Paragua).....	5,037	2,100	50,250	52,350	14
Sulu Archipelago.....	1,029	22,630	.....	22,630	14
Visayan Islands.....	25,302	2,486,205	10,000	2,497,908	381
Unassigned.....	740	16,338	8,500	24,838	3
Total.....	127,853	6,462,875	512,298	6,975,073	1,137

Total population of the archipelago..... 6,975,073
 Total area..... sq. m. 127,853
 Number of inhabitants per sq. m..... 54.55+

Islands and provinces.	Area.	1887 population, Spanish census.	Estimated population not counted.	Total population.	Towns.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>				<i>No.</i>
Luzón	44,235	3,679,219	48,269	3,727,488	570
1. Abra.....	1,484	41,300	2,000	43,300	11
2. Albay.....	997	195,129	.....	195,129	23
a. Catanduanes.....	704	33,010	.....	33,010	29
3. Ambos Camarines.....	3,161	194,022	.....	194,022	44
4. Bataán.....	436	50,761	.....	50,761	12
5. Batangas.....	1,108	311,180	.....	311,180	22
6. Benguet.....	990	15,175	.....	15,175	8
7. Bontoc.....	480	13,985	(*)	13,985	5
8. Bulacín.....	841	239,221	.....	239,221	25
9. Cagayán.....	5,031	85,408	.....	85,408	22
a. Babuyanés.....	179	1,284	.....	1,284	5
b. Batanes.....	81	8,776	899	9,675	8
10. Cavite.....	610	134,569	.....	134,569	23
1. Ilocos Norte.....	1,265	163,349	.....	163,349	15
2. Ilocos Sur.....	491	215,792	.....	215,792	22
3. Infanta.....	877	9,095	.....	9,095	2
a. Polillo.....	294	1,700	.....	1,700	1
4. Isabela.....	5,395	48,302	(b)	48,302	22
5. Laguna.....	752	169,983	.....	169,983	33
6. Lepanto.....	1,232	16,152	.....	16,152	3
a. Quiafagán.....	.....	30,000	.....	30,000	6
7. Manila, municipal.....	20	° 250,000	.....	250,000	1
a. Corregidor.....	4	420	.....	420	1
8. Nueva Ecija.....	3,840	156,610	.....	156,610	28
9. Nueva Vizcaya.....	1,075	19,379	39,000	58,379	8
a. Cayapa.....	.....	2,249	.....	2,249	.....
0. Pampanga.....	2,209	223,922	.....	223,922	25
1. Pangasinán.....	1,316	302,178	.....	302,178	29
2. Príncipe.....	1,218	4,100	6,870	10,470	7
3. Rizal.....	1,048	216,940	(d)	216,940	34
4. Sorsogón.....	675	98,650	.....	98,650	16
5. Tárlac.....	1,295	89,339	.....	89,339	17
6. Tayabas.....	2,354	109,780	.....	109,780	23
7. Unión.....	867	110,164	.....	110,164	14
8. Zambales.....	2,210	87,295	.....	87,295	26
Marinduque.....	681	48,000	.....	48,000	6
Mindanao.....	46,721	138,924	356,735	495,659	130
Basilan.....	354	(e)	8,000	8,000	4
Cotabato.....	8,344	4,148	.....	4,148	6
Dapitan.....	2,386	17,273	3,000	20,273	5

* Total is estimated at 82,500, on account of the races scattered over the province.

° An estimate of 14,000 for former comandancia of Saltán would make 62,302 for province not counted.

(*) According to a late enumeration by the board of health of the city of Manila the population is over 280,000.

(b) Population of former territory of Manila 200,000, towns 20; of Mórong 46,940, towns 14.

(c) The Spanish census gives the enumeration 1,119; the church (1895) gives the enumeration 1,421. The town of Isabela has an enumeration 6,000. (Eastern Arch., Pt. I.) Other expert authority, 8,000.

List of islands, provinces, and populations—Continued.

Islands and provinces.	Area.	1887 population, Spanish census.	Estimated population not counted.	Total population.	Towns.
Mindanao—Continued.					
	<i>Sq. m.</i>				<i>No.</i>
4. Davao	9,171	.....	33,668	33,668	21
5. Lanao	3,900	.....	100,000	100,000	8
6. Misamis	5,879	(a)	126,942	126,942	44
7. Surigao	13,201	(b)	85,125	85,125	30
8. Zamboanga	3,486	117,503	(c)	117,503	12
Mindoro	4,108	67,656	38,544	106,200	19
Palawan	5,037	2,100	50,250	52,350	14
1. Palawan (Paragua)	4,726	(d)	50,000	50,000	10
2. Balabac	264	2,100	.....	2,100	3
3. Cagayan de Sulu	47	.....	250	250	1
4. St. Michaels Islands					
Sulu Archipelago	1,029	22,630	(e)	22,630	.....
1. Balanguingui (group)	38	.....	†335	.....	.....
2. Pangutaran (group)	72	.....	†1,815	.....	.....
3. Sulu (Joló) (group)	380	.....	†14,415	.....	.....
4. Tapul (group)	77	.....	†1,300	.....	.....
5. Tawi Tawi	462	.....	†4,765	.....	.....
Visayan Islands	25,302	2,486,205	10,000	2,497,908	381
1. Bohol	1,614	260,000	.....	260,000	37
2. Cebu	1,782	518,032	.....	518,032	52
3. Leyte	4,214	270,491	.....	270,491	50
4. Masbate:					
a. Burias	268	†1,703	.....	1,703	1
b. Masbate	1,315	21,366	.....	21,366	12
c. Ticao	149	(b)	.....	.....	4
5. Negros Occidental } Negros	3,112	231,512	.....	231,512	30
6. Negros Oriental ... }	1,742	140,498	.....	140,498	24
7. Antique	1,340	115,434	.....	115,434	51
8. Cápiz	1,661	224,000	.....	224,000	38
9. Iloilo	2,102	{ 433,462	.....	462,444	48
10. Romblón	515	{ 138,982			
11. Samar	5,488	185,386	10,000	195,386	32
Unassigned	740	26,338	8,500	24,838	.....
1. Calamianes	677	16,338	.....	16,338	1
2. Cuyos	63	.....	8,500	8,500	.....

*In 1897 the population of Misamis as then constituted was 169,256. It is estimated that about one fourth of that number occupy the region outside the new boundaries, leaving the above number a fair estimate of the population within the new boundaries.

^bThe census of 1887 gave 67,760 population; official figures (1898) gave 85,125, exclusive of the wild races of the mountains.

^cIn 1897 an enumeration gave 19,503 Christians in Zamboanga and surrounding towns; 8,000 Mohammedans, and 90,000 estimated in the unexplored regions of Sibuguey.

^dOfficial, 1887, certain towns, 5,985. Another authority (Arguelles, former governor), Christians in N., 10,000; Mohammedans in S., 6,000. Other experts, 28,000 to 30,000. Population of native races estimated, Tagbanuas, 6,000; Negritos, 1,500; Manguianes, 4,000; Tauluanos, 1,500. A round estimate of 60,000 may be regarded as conservative.

^eOfficial guide of the Philippines, 1897, population of Sulu Archipelago, 22,630.

^fFerreiro gives these figures of fighting men governed by datos or Panlimans in the groups named. An expert estimate of a population of 200,000 in the archipelago of Sulu is given as not excessive.

^gAnother authority gives the population at 11,000 in 1875.

^hSee Masbate.

ⁱThis represents the population in 1897 of Concepción district, now Iloilo.

The most conservative totals of population of the Philippine Islands foot up larger than any single State in the American Union, except New York (7,268,012).

During the Spanish domination there were two sources which at almost any time could be used to ascertain with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes the number of inhabitants in the towns recognizing Spanish sovereignty. These were the assessment lists for tribute and the parochial records. The returns from these two sources were fairly accurate. It has been found, however, that those from the first generally fell below the facts, while those from the second source

were in excess. Independently of these two regular sources of information, the Spanish Government took an official census in 1887, bearing the date of December 31. The published returns show evidence of having been compiled with some care, and as the enumeration districts were small there is no good reason to question the general accuracy of the results. Another official census was ordered for the year 1896, which was in progress when the last insurrection against Spain broke out. The work was in charge of the "centro de estadística." This census was never completed and never published, although the material compiled has been utilized in the tables given.

PROGRESS OF PHILIPPINE POPULATION.

The following table shows the progress of the Philippine population, including only the people who recognized Spanish rule, from 1735 to 1896:

Population of the Philippines at different periods.

[Includes only the people who recognized Spanish rule.]

Year.	Population.	Sources of information and remarks.
1735	837, 182	Reports by various religious organizations.
1799	1, 522, 224	Compilation made by the city government of Manila from the tax rolls for the tribute (25 provinces).
1805	1, 741, 234	Same source; quoted by Buzeta, II, p. 53.
1812	1, 933, 331	Do.
1815	2, 502, 994	Do.
1817	2, 062, 805	Do.
1818	2, 026, 230	Same source; quoted by Buzeta, II, p. 53. This total is 80,602 less than that quoted by Buzeta, but it is the correct footing for the provinces reported.
1827	2, 593, 287	Sources unknown; quoted by Buzeta, <i>ibid.</i> , who does not vouch for accuracy.
1833	3, 153, 290	Same as for 1827.
1840	3, 096, 031	Special reports to the Guía de Forasteros de Manila, made by the local officials. Apparently very reliable. Buzeta gives this total as 3,209,077, or 113,046 more, of which 46 are clearly errors in addition and 113,000 probably an estimate of the "infeles."
1845	3, 434, 007	Special reports to the Guía de Forasteros.
1850	3, 800, 163	Sum of the figures given by Buzeta as the population of each province, probably on the basis of reports by the parish priests. The total quoted by Buzeta from the Guide for the same year is 3,815,874, which does not agree with his figures for the various provinces.
1862	4, 734, 533	Ecclesiastical census, published in the Guide, 1863.
1870	4, 698, 477	Reports by the civil authorities, compiled and published by Cavada, <i>Historia Geográfica, Geológica y Estadística de Filipinas, Manila, 1876</i> . If we include 393,300, Cavada's estimate of the "infeles," the grand total is 5,091,777. An ecclesiastical census of the same year gives a total of 5,126,791, including the "infeles."
1876	5, 567, 685	Civil census quoted in the Guía Oficial for several years, see 1898. An ecclesiastical census of about the same time gives a total of 5,570,779, to which might be added 602,853, the estimated number of "infeles," making a grand total of 6,173,632.
1879	5, 817, 268	Ecclesiastical census published in the Guía de Filipinas for 1881; estimated number of "infeles" was 632,645; grand total, 6,449,813. This was the census of which a manuscript copy was sent to Professor Blumentritt. Death rate in the same year was 106.3 per 1,000, against a birth rate of 43.4 per 1,000.
1887	5, 984, 727	Civil census. This was the only census ever taken independently of the tax rolls or the church records. Errors in computation in the published reports amounting to 504 have been corrected. Severe epidemic of cholera in 1882 contributed, among other causes, to restrain the growth.
1891	6, 101, 682	From a table, dated Manila, Nov. 30, 1891, bearing the signatures of Manuel del Busto and José Gutiérrez de la Vega, president and vice-president, respectively, of the centro de estadística. This table shows internal evidence of having been very carefully prepared and is apparently more reliable than any other report of the same period. Epidemic of cholera in 1889.
1896	6, 261, 339	Estimated on the basis of the partial census of 1896, it being assumed that the rate of increase found in the 494 towns reported would hold good throughout the islands.

The deduction which can be drawn from the foregoing figures is the slow growth of the population.

The following is another table which gives, by provinces, the population in the years 1818, 1840, 1850, 1870, and 1887; also for 1901 (estimated):

Population, by provinces, according to five reliable reports.

Provinces.	1818.	1840.	1850.	1870.	1887.	Gazetteer 1901 estimate.
Abra			31,815	35,090	41,318	43,300
Albay	92,665	115,308	238,175	^a 220,328	^b 206,689	228,139
Amburayan (Ilocos Sur)						
Antique	50,597	48,333	84,570	108,855	115,434	115,434
Balábac				1,550	2,110	2,100
Bataán	23,393	39,002	39,008	36,086	50,781	50,761
Batanes		8,000	8,000	8,326	10,517	
Batangas	112,120	170,282	221,021	241,782	311,180	311,180
Basilan				523	1,119	8,000
Benguet				(c)	16,234	15,175
Bohol	(d)	(d)	(d)	^e 153,734	^e 216,522	260,000
Bontoc				10,134	13,985	13,985
Bulacán	125,021	165,078	213,498	214,507	239,221	239,221
Burias			602	791	1,708	1,703
Cagayán	^f 61,322	^f 57,022	^f 85,839	71,657	96,357	96,367
Cagayán de Sulu						250
Calamianes	13,157	16,052	15,027	^g 14,435	14,291	16,338
Camarines Norte		21,476	28,324	22,615	29,109	
Camarines Sur	113,892	153,245	^h 115,571	128,860	164,913	194,022
Cápiz	65,262	136,248	186,587	140,471	194,809	224,000
Caraga	15,957	29,977	31,968	(b)		
Cavite	51,665	90,696	126,627	116,276	134,569	134,569
Cebú	¹ 108,426	¹ 280,729	¹ 339,073	394,215	504,081	518,032
Concepción					36,935	
Corregidor				501	484	420
Cotabato				2,339	4,138	4,148
Cuyos						8,500
Dapitan						20,273
Dávao				13,721	3,966	33,668
Ilocos Norte	135,748	132,167	157,559	150,947	163,349	163,349
Ilocos Sur	147,095	179,315	192,272	ⁱ 179,305	178,258	215,792
Iloilo	^j 176,901	^j 265,847	^j 288,629	^j 348,371	386,477	462,444
Infanta	(k)	(k)	(k)	7,496	7,100	10,795
Isabela	(l)	(l)	(l)	36,219	48,302	48,302
Joló (group) (Sulu)					2,896	22,630
Laguna	^m 86,680	^m 119,607	^m 137,083	108,492	169,983	169,983
Lanao						100,000
Lepanto				ⁿ 30,473	16,152	46,152
Leyte	40,623	91,819	112,957	156,850	270,491	270,491
Manila	(o)	(o)	(o)	266,333	300,392	
Manila (city) taken from Manila province			12,000			250,000
Marinduque						48,000
Masbate y Ticao	(p)	(p)	(p)	13,194	21,366	23,069
Mindoro	18,796	26,727	35,136	^q 55,063	67,656	106,200
Misamis	26,226	36,429	47,388	78,104	116,024	126,942
Mórong (Rizal)				40,038	46,940	(r)
Negros Occidental	35,445	55,535	17,753	196,120	148,137	231,512
Negros Oriental			17,974		122,734	140,498
Nueva Ecija	^s 15,506	^s 19,745	^s 69,135	87,468	156,610	156,610
Nueva Vizcaya		20,411	22,236	32,209	19,379	60,623
Pampanga	^t 106,381	^t 152,232	^t 156,272	^t 203,137	223,922	223,922
Pagasinán	119,322	200,348	242,476	249,507	302,181	302,128
Palawan (Paragua Sur)					5,985	50,000
Príncipe				3,561	4,198	10,470
Rizal						^u 246,940
Romblón	(v)	(v)	(v)	11,124	34,828	55,339
Sámar	57,922	94,730	110,103	161,679	184,386	195,380
Sorsogón	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	87,090	98,650
Surigao				50,978	67,760	85,125
Tárlac	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	89,439	89,339
Tayabas	48,676	82,619	80,110	95,218	109,780	109,780
Tiagán					7,793	
Tondo	149,951	233,062	281,499	(z)	(z)	
Unión				103,630	110,064	110,164
Zambales	18,841	44,225	95,260	^a 79,568	^a 87,275	87,295
Zamboanga	8,640	9,765	8,618	11,597	17,199	117,503
Total	2,026,230	3,096,031	3,800,163	4,698,477	5,984,727	6,975,073

^a Decrease due to changes in boundaries.

^b Province of Sorsogón cut off from Albay.

^c Included in Unión.

^d Included in Cebú.

^e Includes Siquijor which is now attached to Negros Oriental.

^f Includes Isabela.

^g Includes Paragua Norte.

^h See Surigao.

ⁱ Includes Bohol.

^j Includes Concepción.

^k Included in Laguna.

^l Included in Cagayán.

^m Includes Infanta.

ⁿ Includes Tiagán.

^o See Tondo.

^p Included in Albay.

^q Includes Marinduque and Lúbang.

^r See Rizal.

^s Includes Príncipe.

^t Includes Tárlac.

^u Includes Manila province except Manila city and Mórong.

^v Included in Cápiz.

^w Included in Albay.

^x Included in Pampanga.

^y Included in Lepanto.

^z See Manila. Also see "Population January 1, 1902," under Manila city.

By the act of July 1, 1902, "to temporarily provide for the administration of the affairs of the civil government in the Philippine Islands" (sec. 6), a census of the islands is provided for, to be taken by the Philippine Commission, under heads of enumeration stated.

General totals of the population of the Philippine Archipelago under the Spanish census of 1887.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total population enumerated.....	3,035,318	2,960,843	5,996,161
Residents present:			
Spanish and native.....	2,960,725	2,940,429	5,901,154
Foreign.....	33,458	456	33,914
Transient:			
Spanish and native.....	40,203	19,937	60,140
Foreign.....	932	21	953
Residents absent:			
Spanish and native.....	47,177	17,574	64,751
Foreign.....	516	29	545
Total.....	3,041,876	2,958,488	6,000,364
Enumerated or estimated in report accompanying atlas of Philippine Islands, transmitted by the Philippine Commission to the President, Volume III, December, 1900....			974,709
Grand total enumerated (1887) and estimated (1900).....			6,975,073

A summary of population, according to sex, and total by provinces, under the partial census of 1896, shows for the 37 provinces given—

Males.....	1,380,256
Females.....	1,410,490
Total.....	2,790,746

No returns of population under the attempted census of 1896 were found for the islands or provinces of Basilan, Batangas, Batanes, Bon-toc, Burias, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, Cebú, Corregidor, Cotabato, Dávao, Laguna, Leyte, Negros Oriental, Pampanga, Sorsogón, Surigao, Tárlac, and Tiagán.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces.

[Complete alphabetical list of pueblos or name centers of population districts, arranged under islands or provinces, together with the population of each town (pueblo) and aggregate for the political division as a whole.]

[The figures for 1896 are results of an official census undertaken by Spain and interrupted by a new insurrection. The work was never completed nor published by Spain, but has been under the auspices of the bureau of statistics of the insular government. (Report United States Philippine Commission 1900-1901, part 2, pp. 583-593.) These figures are reproduced here solely for information and not comparison. The 1887 figures are often greater than those of 1896, which can only be accounted for in the constant shifting of population or other casualties incident to the hardships of a rude life and to tribal rule or unstable government in any form.]

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ABRA. ^a				
Alfonso XII ^b	887			
Bangued.....	10,579	8,292	8,121	16,413
Biday.....	2,288	2,538	2,594	5,132
Dolores.....		1,133	929	2,062
Faz, La.....	2,781	1,739	1,772	3,511
Piddigan.....		1,404	1,469	2,873
Pilar.....		770	794	1,564
San Gregorio.....	1,663	583	648	1,231

^a 3 towns not reported in the census of 1896.

^b It was not organized in 1887.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896 total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ABRA—continued.				
San José de Manabo	1,197	393	415	808
San Juan	1,146	328	386	714
San Quintín	1,273	463	495	960
Tayum	1,552	1,649	1,649	3,201
Villavieja	2,657	1,070	1,079	2,049
Total	24,471	20,267	20,351	40,618
Estimated, 1901 (not including Bontoc)				43,300
ALBAY. ^a				
Albay	11,920	5,749	5,923	11,672
Bacacay	10,824	5,056	5,184	10,240
Bacón ^b		7,068	7,029	14,097
Barcelona ^b		2,338	2,068	4,406
Bulan ^b		4,003	3,933	7,936
Bulusan ^b		2,411	2,255	4,666
Cagsawa	22,186	9,604	10,694	20,298
Calolbón		1,855	1,753	3,608
Camalig	15,092	7,091	7,396	14,487
Caramoran		478	416	894
Casiguran ^b		2,807	2,721	5,528
Castilla ^b		1,219	1,089	2,308
Catanduanes Bagamanoc		590	710	1,300
Catanduanes Bató		3,395	3,337	6,732
Donsol ^b		2,871	2,750	5,621
Gubat ^b		6,285	5,840	12,125
Guinobatan	20,964	9,685	10,157	19,842
Irosin ^b		2,184	2,014	4,198
Jovellar	5,170	1,870	1,693	3,563
Juban ^b		2,043	1,798	3,841
Legaspi	6,407	3,586	3,596	7,182
Libog	6,378	3,492	3,624	7,116
Libong	6,770	2,313	2,250	4,563
Ligao	17,886	8,394	8,586	16,980
Magallanes ^b		1,339	1,249	2,588
Malilipot	5,742	2,586	2,657	5,243
Malinao	13,071	5,828	6,000	11,828
Manitao	2,528	834	754	1,588
Matnog ^b		1,813	1,852	3,665
Oás	15,055	5,203	5,746	10,949
Pandán		955	929	1,884
Payo		890	847	1,737
Pilar ^b		2,342	2,208	4,550
Polangui	10,123	4,404	4,702	9,106
Sorsogón ^b		5,258	5,067	10,315
Tabaco	20,095	8,477	8,178	16,655
Tiui (Tivi)	8,816	5,048	5,115	10,163
Vega		1,488	1,439	2,927
Virac		2,663	2,764	5,427
Total	199,027	146,498	147,281	293,779
Estimated, 1901 (exclusive of Sorsogón detached)				228,139
ANTIQUE.				
Anfny	5,130	2,467	2,514	4,981
Antique	7,174	3,574	4,030	7,604
Barbaza	6,067	2,357	2,471	4,828
Bugasón	10,076	4,294	4,621	8,915
Cagayanillo ^c	2,339			
Caritan	2,775	1,631	1,824	3,455
Culasi	9,992	4,269	4,869	9,138
Dao	7,413	3,751	3,798	7,549
Egafia	4,943	1,103	1,263	2,366
Guinsjan	4,218	1,837	2,008	3,845
Nalupa	2,902	1,395	1,466	2,861
Pandán	8,660	5,038	5,616	10,654
Patnongon	6,120	2,934	3,305	6,239
San José de Buenavista	5,806	3,068	3,266	6,334
San Pedro	5,960	3,213	3,617	6,830
San Remigio	3,544	1,759	1,746	3,505
Sebaste or Ypago	3,681	2,020	2,371	4,391

^a 8 towns not reported in census of 1896.^b Now in the province of Sorsogón, organized after 1887.^c Not reported in the census of 1887.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ANTIQUÉ—continued.				
Sibalón	11,820	5,789	6,496	12,285
Tibiao	5,546	2,952	3,249	6,201
Valderrama.....	4,120	2,156	2,270	4,426
Total.....	118,284	55,607	60,800	116,407
Estimated, 1901				115,434
BALÁBAC.				
Balábac.....	208	1,048	786	1,834
Estimated, 1901.....				2,100
BATAÁN.				
Abúcaý	4,403	2,406	2,392	4,793
Bagac	1,418	1,022	975	1,997
Balanga	7,564	4,305	4,003	8,308
Dinalupijan	2,380	2,013	1,771	3,784
Llana Hermosa	2,376	1,873	1,718	3,591
Mabatang	1,935	942	915	1,857
Mariveles.....	1,445	885	805	1,690
Morón	2,797	1,377	1,276	2,653
Orani	5,296	3,015	2,934	5,949
Orión	8,645	3,781	3,648	7,429
Pilar	3,408	1,862	1,887	3,749
Sámal	4,946	2,469	2,469	4,938
Total.....	46,613	25,850	24,893	50,743
Estimated, 1901.....				50,761
BATANES.^a				
San Bartolomé de Calayán.....		669	686	1,355
San Carlos de Magosa.....		640	596	1,236
San Jose de Ibaña		1,102	1,135	2,237
Santa Maria de Itbayas.....		338	377	715
Santo Domingo de Basco.....		1,643	1,620	3,263
San Vicente de Saptán.....		868	853	1,721
Total.....		5,260	5,273	10,533
BATANGAS.				
Balayán		7,978	8,236	16,214
Batangas.....		17,617	17,814	35,431
Bauan		17,282	18,363	35,645
Calacá		6,219	6,044	12,263
Calatagán.....		996	1,007	2,003
Cuenca		2,674	2,970	5,644
Ibaán		4,353	4,664	9,017
Lemery		7,676	7,710	15,386
Lian		2,488	2,389	4,877
Lipa		22,494	20,583	43,077
Loboó		2,575	2,550	5,125
Nasugbu		4,062	3,776	7,838
Rosario		7,194	7,182	14,376
San José		4,845	5,028	9,874
San Juan		5,631	5,537	11,168
San Luis		2,831	3,068	5,899
Santo Tomás.....		5,505	5,534	11,039
Taal		10,657	11,382	22,039
Talisay		3,529	3,276	6,805
Tanauan.....		10,332	10,120	20,452
Taysán		3,516	3,688	7,204
Tuy		5,608	5,403	11,011
Total.....		156,062	156,062	312,124
Estimated, 1901				311,180
BENGUET.^b				
Abundao.....		133	138	271
Adaoay	490	318	313	631
Ambucloa ^c	202			
Ampusigan.....	625	287	249	536

^aIncluded territorially in Cagayan de Luzón.

^b10 towns not reported in census of 1896.

^cNot reported in 1887.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
BENGUET—continued.				
Atoc		726	692	1,418
Baguio		330	325	655
Balabac		362	320	682
Bocot		370	346	716
Buguias		521	592	1,113
Cabayan		581	655	1,236
Capaingan		533	561	1,094
Daclán		516	478	994
Galiano		451	419	870
Guibuñgan	710	402	283	685
Itogon	609	137	112	249
Loo		541	474	1,015
Palina		201	191	392
Sablán		320	223	543
Trinidad	1,409	770	819	1,589
Tublay	1,186	583	599	1,182
Total	7,054	8,082	7,785	15,871
Estimated, 1901				15,175
BOHOL.*				
Alburquerque	7,438	3,035	3,058	6,093
Anda	4,057	1,757	1,675	3,432
Antequera	5,842	2,673	3,104	5,777
Baclayón	7,619	3,791	4,110	7,901
Balilihan		2,716	2,356	5,072
Batuanan		645	643	1,288
Calape	10,283	3,992	4,163	8,155
Candijay	5,232	2,073	1,761	3,834
Canoan		4,441	4,387	8,828
Carmen		1,617	1,553	3,170
Catigbian	2,180	995	1,010	2,005
Corella	4,217	1,813	1,922	3,735
Dausi	8,545	3,487	3,761	7,248
Dimiao	8,336	3,896	4,005	7,901
Duero		2,760	2,967	5,727
García Hernández	5,065	2,758	3,010	5,768
Getafe	4,106			
Guindulman	8,571	3,337	3,400	6,737
Guinduhúan				
Inabanga	10,405	5,240	5,104	10,344
Ípil	1,160	579	604	1,183
Jagná		5,908	6,359	12,267
Lauis		3,525	3,663	7,188
Lila		2,012	2,243	4,255
Loay		3,080	3,273	6,353
Loboc		5,150	5,606	10,756
Loón		6,084	6,237	12,321
María		2,500	2,476	4,976
Maribojoc	11,254	5,096	5,190	10,286
Paminuitan or Cortés	6,018	2,403	2,796	5,199
Panglao		2,436	1,837	4,273
San Juan		2,667	2,761	5,428
Sevilla		2,723	2,614	5,337
Sierra-Bullones		743	717	1,460
Siquijor		4,551	4,660	9,211
Tagbilaran		3,770	3,858	7,628
Talibón		2,049	1,962	4,011
Tubigón		5,862	5,750	11,612
Úbay		2,039	1,600	3,639
Valencia		3,344	3,688	7,032
Vilar	5,916	3,093	3,150	6,243
Total	116,744	122,291	124,224	246,515
Estimated, 1901				260,000
BONTOC.				
Agua		111	140	251
Alap		384	298	682
Ambaycan		94	112	206
Anquilén		136	150	286
Antado		156	173	329
Baininao		68	76	144
Belifi		97	94	191

*18 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
BONTOC—continued.				
Balugan		258	329	582
Banaue		177	212	389
Betuagin		117	165	272
Bolinang		187	202	389
Bontoc		516	471	987
Can-co		99	116	215
Cristiano		74	82	156
Cunugun		176	163	339
Dalicam		235	208	443
Fidilizan		101	145	246
Guinaon		319	360	679
Inapuy		62	72	134
Mainic		186	193	329
Malecón		281	280	561
Piquigan		130	163	293
Poquitán		196	243	439
Quináquil		128	162	290
Sacasacan		54	41	95
Sandafiga		292	276	568
Sagada		504	586	1,090
Sanuqui		257	275	532
Taccón		165	176	341
Talubing		298	313	611
Tanulon		113	138	251
Tetapan		531	506	1,037
Tucucan		204	199	403
Total		6,666	7,109	13,775
Estimated, 1901 (not included in Abrá)				13,985
BULACÁN.				
Angat	9,755	4,108	4,044	8,152
Baliuag	17,250	8,563	8,660	17,223
Barasoain	9,336	4,691	4,809	9,500
Bigaa	7,561	3,911	3,904	7,815
Bocaue	10,085	4,280	4,320	8,600
Bulacán	11,860	5,945	5,946	11,891
Bustos	6,635	3,366	3,431	6,797
Calumpit	15,712	5,774	5,839	11,613
Guiguinto	14,548	2,596	2,538	5,134
Hagonoy	17,803	9,104	9,396	18,500
Malolos	13,467	7,826	7,880	15,706
Marilao	5,073	2,344	2,222	4,566
Meycauayan	9,098	4,610	4,646	9,256
Norzagaray	5,276	3,114	2,997	6,111
Obando	1,180	3,692	3,884	7,576
Paombong	9,285	4,025	4,152	8,177
Polo	10,645	4,963	5,199	10,162
Pulilan	11,233	4,836	5,033	9,869
Quiñgua	3,982	3,632	3,680	7,312
San Ildefonso	6,480	3,686	3,576	7,262
San José ^a		1,422	1,338	2,760
San Miguel de Mayumo	15,563	9,742	9,655	19,397
San Rafael	7,435	5,084	5,065	10,149
Santa Isabel	6,223	3,216	3,304	6,520
Santa María de Pandi	10,288	4,592	4,884	9,476
Total	114,962	119,122	120,342	239,464
Estimated, 1901				239,222
BURIAS.				
San Pascual		879	811	1,690
Estimated, 1901				1,703
CAGAYÁN DE LUZÓN.^b				
Abúlug	6,410	3,210	3,080	6,290
Alcalá		2,973	3,083	6,056
Amúlung		3,476	3,232	6,708
Aparri		3,689	3,931	7,620
Buguey	2,058	624	578	1,202
Camalaanigan	5,088	2,006	2,188	4,194
Clavería		1,928	1,726	3,654

^a Not reported in the census of 1896.

^b 10 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
CAGAYÁN DE LUZÓN—continued.				
Enrile.....	5,466	2,715	2,488	5,203
Gattaran.....		592	619	1,211
Iguig.....		2,319	2,190	4,509
Lal-ló.....	5,409	2,199	2,095	4,294
Maláng.....		1,474	1,473	2,947
Nagsiping.....	973	473	491	964
Pamplona.....	2,575	2,478	2,451	4,929
Piat.....	2,963	1,253	1,338	2,591
Santo Niño.....		1,689	1,614	3,303
Solana.....		3,177	2,910	6,087
Tuao.....		2,358	2,442	4,800
Tuguegarao.....		9,977	9,300	19,277
Sanchez Mira *.....	2,988			
Total.....	33,940	48,610	47,229	95,839
Estimated, 1901.....				96,367
CALAMIANES.				
Agutaya.....	1,796	947	1,251	2,198
Culió.....	3,252	2,351	1,920	4,277
Cuyo.....	8,192	4,112	4,791	8,903
Total.....	13,240	7,416	7,962	15,378
Estimated, 1901.....				16,338
CAMARINES NORTE.				
Basud.....		851	829	1,680
Capalonga.....		583	551	1,134
Dáct.....		4,020	3,973	7,993
Indán.....		3,248	2,946	6,194
Labo.....		2,146	1,974	4,120
Mambulao.....		461	478	939
Paracale.....		1,336	1,426	2,762
San Vicente.....		436	433	869
Talisay.....		1,766	1,653	3,419
Total.....		14,847	14,263	29,110
Estimated, 1901, see Camarines Sur "Ambos Camarines."				
CAMARINES SUR.				
Baao.....		3,491	3,553	7,044
Bágay.....		911	792	1,703
Bató.....		2,331	2,344	4,675
Bombón.....		1,227	1,141	2,368
Buhí.....		3,493	3,709	7,202
Bula.....		1,489	1,469	2,958
Calabañga.....		2,741	2,756	5,497
Camaligan.....		1,883	1,782	3,665
Canamán.....		2,759	2,663	5,422
Gainza.....		1,375	1,525	2,900
Goa.....		2,810	2,764	5,574
Iriga.....		7,630	7,599	15,229
Lagonoy.....		5,082	5,258	10,340
Libmanán.....		7,207	7,448	14,655
Lupi.....		397	393	790
Mabatobató.....		611	585	1,196
Magárao.....		2,821	2,842	5,663
Manguirín.....		348	349	697
Milaor.....		2,353	2,700	5,053
Minalábag.....		1,701	1,920	3,621
Nabua.....		8,618	8,626	17,244
Nueva Cáceres.....		4,905	4,346	9,251
Pamplona.....		1,648	1,605	3,253
Lasaco.....		760	653	1,413
Pili.....		1,539	1,548	3,087
Quipayo.....		945	970	1,915
San Fernando.....		1,531	1,537	3,068
San José.....		3,832	4,071	7,903
Sipócot.....		620	449	1,069
Siroma.....		324	259	583
Tigaón.....		1,555	1,524	3,079
Tinambac.....		1,339	1,276	2,615
Total.....		82,380	82,908	165,288
Estimated, 1901, Ambos Camarines Norte and Sur.....				194,024

* Organized after 1887.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
CÁPIZ.^a				
Balete.....		1,152	1,171	2,323
Bañga.....		3,364	4,006	7,370
Batán.....	12,864	4,486	5,533	10,019
Buruanga.....		1,982	2,302	4,284
Calivo.....	10,314	5,926	6,102	12,028
Cápiz.....	10,706	8,500	8,192	16,692
Cuartero.....	4,099	2,170	2,453	4,623
Dao.....	8,032	2,671	2,606	5,277
Dumálág.....	8,443	3,659	3,731	7,390
Dumárao.....	5,599	2,427	2,723	5,150
Ibájay.....	11,608	5,904	6,258	12,162
Ibisan.....	2,787	1,298	1,472	2,770
Jagnaya.....	2,169	1,002	1,093	2,095
Jamindán.....	1,194	416	465	881
Jimeno.....	3,135	1,495	1,445	2,940
Lezo.....		1,672	2,121	3,793
Libacao.....	2,409	1,843	1,940	3,783
Loctugan.....	2,398	1,383	1,537	2,920
Maayon.....	1,616	984	996	1,980
Macató.....	10,224	3,184	3,405	6,589
Madalag.....	2,590	1,842	1,869	3,811
Malinao.....	7,068	3,183	3,403	6,586
Mambúsao.....	10,929	4,222	4,303	8,525
Navas.....	5,561	2,035	2,179	4,214
Numancia.....		3,013	3,098	6,111
Panay.....	11,965	9,657	9,686	19,343
Panítan.....	6,687	3,336	3,119	6,455
Pilar.....	2,814	2,380	2,453	4,833
Pontevedra.....	10,090	3,264	3,227	6,491
Sapián.....	2,688	1,546	1,635	3,181
Sigma.....	3,448	2,579	2,381	4,960
Tangalan.....	2,652	1,659	1,578	3,137
Tapás.....	3,319	1,201	1,285	2,486
Total.....	167,318	95,335	99,867	195,202
Estimated 1901.....				224,000
CAVITE.				
Alfonso.....		3,672	3,354	7,026
Amadeo.....		1,578	1,705	3,283
Bacoór.....		6,465	5,230	11,685
Bailén.....		2,496	2,036	4,531
Caridad, La.....		3,053	2,918	5,971
Carmona.....		2,012	1,871	3,883
Cavite.....		1,376	1,016	2,392
Cavite Viejo.....		3,216	3,086	6,302
Imus.....		6,175	6,967	12,142
Indang.....		6,760	5,088	10,848
Magallanes.....		1,370	1,107	2,477
Maragondón.....		4,134	4,143	8,277
Méndez Núñez.....		1,835	1,816	3,651
Náic.....		3,485	4,593	8,078
Noveleta.....		1,105	1,109	2,214
Pérez Damaríñas.....		2,160	2,179	4,339
Rosario.....		3,088	2,988	6,076
San Francisco de Malabón.....		4,248	4,148	8,396
San Roque.....		2,875	2,792	5,667
Santa Cruz de Malabón.....		4,024	3,429	7,453
Silang.....		3,588	3,636	7,224
Ternate.....		1,246	1,125	2,371
Total.....		67,809	66,477	134,286
Estimated 1901.....				134,569
CEBÚ.				
Alcántara.....		1,636	1,625	3,261
Alcoy.....		1,387	1,271	2,658
Alegria.....		4,672	4,205	8,877
Aloguinsan.....		1,899	1,649	3,548
Argao.....		11,577	11,545	23,122
Asturias.....		3,680	3,351	6,931
Badián.....		3,554	3,819	7,373
Balambán.....		6,836	5,277	11,113
Bantayán.....		6,861	7,037	13,898
Barili.....		9,230	8,539	17,769
Bogó.....		7,822	7,370	15,192

^a5 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
CEBÚ—continued.				
Eoljoón		2,553	2,514	5,067
Borbón		1,750	1,680	3,430
Cárcar		13,581	12,458	26,039
Carmen		3,273	3,065	6,338
Catmon		2,744	2,685	5,429
Cebú		5,730	5,468	11,198
Compostela		2,243	2,188	4,431
Consolación		2,145	2,162	4,307
Córdoba		3,256	3,073	6,329
Daan Bantayán		4,974	4,647	9,621
Dalaguete		10,124	9,145	19,269
Danao		7,014	6,501	13,515
Dumanjug		5,106	4,622	9,728
Ginatilan		4,595	4,809	9,404
Liloan		3,990	4,051	8,041
Malabýoc		3,627	3,320	6,947
Mandaue		4,877	5,241	10,118
Medellín		2,599	2,362	4,961
Minglanilla		9,342	8,562	17,904
Moalboal		3,124	2,805	5,929
Naga		5,270	5,255	10,525
Nueva Cáceres		2,644	2,460	5,104
Opón		5,082	5,235	10,267
Oslób		2,811	2,853	5,664
Pardo		4,931	4,519	9,450
Pilar		2,103	2,128	4,231
Pinamunigahan		2,271	2,172	4,443
Poró		3,530	3,402	6,932
Ronda		2,240	2,099	4,339
Samboan		3,404	3,648	7,052
San Fernando		6,678	5,289	11,967
San Francisco		3,198	3,288	6,486
San Nicolás		11,234	10,352	21,586
San Remigio		3,456	3,225	6,681
San Sebastián		1,191	1,251	2,442
Santa Fe		1,471	1,465	2,936
Santander		1,868	1,952	3,820
Sibónga		11,739	11,240	22,979
Sógod		3,084	2,788	5,872
Tabogón		3,874	3,898	7,772
Talambán		3,618	3,600	7,218
Talisay		8,395	7,694	16,089
Toledo		4,374	4,146	8,520
Tuburan		4,119	4,145	8,264
Total		257,326	246,096	503,422
Estimated 1901				518,032
CORREGIDOR.				
San José		237	221	458
Estimated 1901				420
COTABATO.				
Cotabato		556	337	893
Polloc		217	173	390
Tamontaca		656	602	1,258
Total		1,429	1,112	2,541
Estimated 1901				4,148
DÁVAO.				
Astorga		97	76	173
Dávao		803	670	1,473
Sigaboy		322	291	613
Luzón		108	125	233
Matí		278	257	535
Santa Cruz		364	350	714
Total		1,972	1,769	3,741
Estimated 1901				33,668
ILOCOS NORTE.*				
Bacarra		7,062	6,887	13,949
Badoc	10,846	6,099	5,518	11,617
Bangui	6,129	4,020	3,744	7,794

*7 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ILOCOS NORTE—continued.				
Bátac		8,446	8,535	16,981
Banná	2,146	2,200	1,912	4,112
Dingrás		6,006	5,663	11,669
Laoag	28,322	15,324	15,546	30,840
Nagpartían		1,804	1,673	3,477
Paoy	10,341	6,138	6,009	12,147
Pasuquín	5,743	3,623	3,639	7,262
Piddig	6,398	4,049	3,779	7,828
San Miguel	8,541	5,676	5,575	11,251
San Nicolás		6,524	6,532	13,056
Solsóna		2,119	2,031	4,150
Vintar		4,626	4,552	9,178
Total	78,466	83,716	81,595	165,311
Estimated 1901				163,349
ILOCOS SUR.*				
Bantay		2,924	2,826	5,750
Cabugao		6,127	5,855	11,982
Candón		8,774	9,197	17,971
Caoyan		3,136	2,208	5,344
Lapog		3,515	3,311	6,826
Magsingal		4,717	41,817	9,534
Narvacán		8,550	9,843	18,393
Nueva Coveta	487	225	210	435
Salcedo	667	809	993	1,802
San Esteban	2,511	1,362	1,459	2,821
San Ildefonso	2,111	1,311	1,273	2,584
San Vicente		2,637	2,832	5,469
Santa	8,472	4,127	4,573	8,700
Santa Catalina	5,527	2,571	2,596	5,167
Santa Cruz	5,941	3,847	3,809	7,656
Santa Lucía	7,113	3,562	4,004	7,566
Santa María	12,167	6,281	6,341	12,622
Santiago	3,643	2,049	2,074	4,123
Santo Domingo	8,704	4,056	4,058	8,114
Sevilla	1,065	767	728	1,495
Sinait	7,482	3,719	3,784	7,503
Tagudín	7,959	6,718	7,079	13,797
Vigan		7,018	7,231	14,249
Total	73,849	88,802	91,101	179,903
Estimated 1901				215,792
ILOILO. ^b				
Ajuy		4,718	4,670	9,388
Alimodían		5,092	5,705	10,797
Anilao		1,839	1,620	3,459
Arévalo		1,596	1,690	3,286
Banate	6,250	3,216	3,036	6,252
Barótac Nuevo		6,578	6,357	12,935
Barótac Viejo		3,456	3,120	6,576
Buenavista		2,970	3,002	5,972
Cabatúan	19,939	9,942	10,342	20,284
Caltog	6,497	3,875	3,879	7,754
Carlés		5,441	4,993	10,234
Concepción		2,017	1,855	3,872
Córdoba	2,693	1,618	1,600	3,218
Dingle	11,140	6,297	6,503	12,800
Ducñas		3,423	2,916	6,339
Dumangas	14,925	8,282	8,454	16,736
Guimbal		5,818	5,744	11,562
Igarás		4,872	5,080	9,952
Iloilo	6,429	6,184	5,780	11,964
Janitay	19,417	12,712	13,031	25,743
Jaro	10,333	5,383	5,610	10,993
Lambunao	10,059	3,895	3,832	7,727
Leganés		2,265	2,285	4,553
Lemery		1,231	1,262	2,493
León	13,168	6,362	6,697	13,059
Lucena		2,597	2,806	5,403
Maasin	10,126	5,194	5,282	10,476
Mandurriao		2,599	2,640	5,259
Miagao	22,066	10,348	10,384	20,732
Mina		2,458	2,662	5,120

* 9 towns not reported in census of 1896.

^b 18 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
ILOILO—continued.				
Molo		3,636	3,645	7,281
Nagaba (Guimarás Island)	4,701	2,804	2,987	5,794
Otón	14,280	7,332	7,235	14,567
Passi		4,330	4,299	8,629
Pavia		3,959	3,965	7,924
Paz		1,908	1,964	3,872
Pototan	16,074	10,325	10,587	20,912
San Dionisio		2,195	2,180	4,375
San Enrique	3,725	1,526	1,558	3,084
San Joaquín		6,349	6,167	12,516
San Miguel (Angoy)	7,198	3,373	3,457	6,830
Santa Bárbara	15,528	7,536	7,631	15,167
Sara		3,246	3,204	6,451
Tigbauan	10,154	5,066	4,838	9,904
Tubuñgan	5,594	2,621	2,696	5,317
Zárraga		2,830	2,857	5,687
Total	230,196	210,957	210,911	421,868
Estimated, 1901				462,444
INFANTA.				
Binañonan de Lampón	9,097	3,043	2,982	6,025
Polillo	1,784	530	564	1,114
Total	10,881	3,593	3,546	7,139
Estimated, 1901				10,795
ISABELA DE BASILAN.				
Isabela		561	397	958
Estimated, 1901 (for the entire island of Basilan)				8,000
ISABELA DE LUZÓN.				
Angadanán	3,278	1,084	1,104	2,188
Cabagán Nuevo	7,436	2,953	2,890	5,843
Cabagán Viejo	3,796	1,771	1,725	3,496
Carig	1,599	700	637	1,337
Cauayan	2,257	1,148	1,011	2,159
Coloma de Santa Isabela ^a		823	779	1,602
Cordón	1,074	506	470	976
Echague	6,878	2,233	1,753	3,986
Gamú ^a		1,824	2,198	4,022
Ilagan	4,259	5,816	5,459	11,275
Naguilián ^b	2,172			
Palanan	1,054	483	497	980
Reina Mercedes	2,062	976	831	1,807
Santa María	1,569	1,463	1,379	2,842
Tumauini	5,238	2,289	2,082	4,371
Total	42,672	24,069	22,815	46,884
Estimated, 1901				48,302
LAGUNA (LA).				
Alaminos		2,374	2,292	4,666
Baños (Los)		1,349	1,404	2,753
Bay		1,179	1,175	2,354
Biñang		7,358	8,094	15,452
Cavinti		2,900	2,804	5,701
Cabúyao		4,428	4,601	9,029
Calamba		4,628	4,180	8,808
Calauang		1,607	2,153	3,760
Lilio		2,990	2,985	5,975
Loñigos		641	785	1,426
Luisiana		2,221	2,388	4,609
Lumbang		2,423	2,528	4,951
Mabitac		704	694	1,398
Magdalena		1,478	1,665	3,143
Majajay		3,554	3,632	7,176
Nagcarlán		6,342	7,244	13,586
Paete		1,438	1,491	2,929
Pagsanján		3,535	3,589	7,124
Pangil		1,432	1,362	2,794
Páquil		935	891	1,826
Pila		3,058	3,103	6,161

^a Not reported in census of 1896.^b Not reported in 1887.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
LAGUNA (LA)—continued.				
San Antonio		783	890	1,673
San Pablo		9,726	9,639	19,365
San Pedro Tunasán		2,227	2,177	4,404
Santa Cruz		6,417	6,523	12,940
Santa María		433	422	855
Santa Rosa		4,799	4,646	9,355
Siniloan		2,621	2,667	5,288
Total		83,480	86,024	169,504
Estimated, 1901				169,983
LEPANTO.				
Cervantes	920	8,146	7,880	16,026
Estimated, 1901				46,152
The census of 1896 states in detail the population of the towns organized after 1887, as it is contained in the following additional table:				
Angaqui	734			
Bagnén	1,180			
Balaca	263			
Banaso	385			
Banco	520			
Banguitan	450			
Besao	2,055			
Cadanaanan	468			
Cagubalan	149			
Cayán	671			
Cervantes	920			
Dain	336			
Data	841			
Gayán	203			
Guinsadán	749			
Ibanao	630			
Lenga	276			
Lesseb	431			
Luban	690			
Malaya	1,174			
Mancayan	1,469			
Masla	525			
Namatec	186			
Namitpit	568			
Otucan	483			
Pandayan	271			
Pilipil	164			
Pingad	738			
Quinali	171			
Sabañgan	739			
Sumedel	565			
Suyon	614			
Tacbac	442			
Tadián	735			
Ululín	185			
Vila	628			
Total	21,608			
LEYTE.				
Alang-Alang		3,145	2,958	6,103
Albuera		1,523	1,307	2,830
Almeria		1,240	1,160	2,400
Babatuñgon		668	654	1,322
Barugo		4,199	4,094	8,293
Bató		1,275	1,337	2,612
Baybay		5,848	5,596	11,444
Biliran		882	785	1,667
Burauen		7,242	6,692	13,934
Cabalian		2,174	1,947	4,121
Cajagnaán		566	568	1,134
Capoccan		654	691	1,345
Carigara		6,553	6,127	12,680
Caibiran		2,434	2,011	4,445
Dagami		11,819	11,929	23,748
Dúlag		4,639	4,454	9,093
Hilongos		7,848	5,827	13,675

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
LEYTE—continued.				
Hinunangan.....		3,382	3,370	6,752
Hindang.....		2,235	2,180	4,415
Hinundayan.....		1,788	1,774	3,562
Inopacan.....		1,477	1,315	2,792
Jaro.....		4,724	4,504	9,228
Leyte.....		1,598	1,673	3,271
Liloan.....		1,567	1,419	2,986
Maasin.....		7,353	7,120	14,473
Mac-Crohon.....		2,556	2,329	4,885
Malibago.....		425	390	815
Malitbog.....		3,887	3,579	7,466
Maripipi.....		807	722	1,529
Matalom.....		2,378	2,293	4,671
Mérída.....		863	849	1,712
Naval.....		1,475	1,360	2,835
Ormoc.....		6,776	6,539	13,315
Palo.....		8,229	7,826	16,055
Palompón.....		2,781	2,984	5,765
Quiot.....		959	1,066	2,025
San Isidro del Campo.....		1,684	1,461	3,145
San Miguel.....		1,315	13,333	2,048
San Ricardo.....		1,702	1,375	3,077
Sógod.....		2,150	2,334	4,484
Tacloban.....		2,505	2,394	4,899
Tanauan.....		7,264	7,360	14,624
Tolosa.....		2,490	2,395	4,885
Villaba.....		1,292	1,203	2,495
Total.....		138,471	131,284	269,755
Estimated, 1901.....				270,491
MANILA. ^a				
Caloocan.....	7,289	4,358	4,501	8,859
Malibay.....		951	882	1,833
Manila.....		105,296	63,896	169,192
Mariquina.....	10,156	4,870	4,621	9,491
Montalbán.....		1,689	1,663	3,352
Muntinlupa.....		2,138	2,074	4,212
Navotas, San José de.....	11,643	6,699	6,145	12,844
Novaliches.....		1,123	1,043	2,166
Pandacan.....	5,005	2,419	2,205	4,624
Parañaque.....		5,175	4,998	10,173
Pásig.....	20,983	9,293	9,256	18,549
Pateros.....	5,273	2,945	2,817	5,762
Pineda or Pásay.....	10,007	3,912	3,872	7,784
Piñas (Las).....	2,416	2,012	1,946	3,958
San Felipe Neri.....	6,240	3,766	3,751	7,517
San Juan del Monte.....	3,802	1,195	1,093	2,288
San Mateo.....	4,467	2,348	2,293	4,641
San Pedro Macati.....	3,351	1,849	1,776	3,625
Santa Ana.....		1,470	1,491	2,961
Taguig.....	11,048	4,995	4,983	9,978
Tambobong.....		11,160	10,602	21,762
Total.....	101,680	179,663	135,908	315,571
Manila, 1901, municipality ^b				250,000
MASBATE AND TICAO.				
Baleno.....	1,553	698	680	1,378
Catañgan.....	3,181	848	713	1,561
Magdalena.....	971	427	419	846
Masbate.....	3,039	1,203	1,081	2,284
Milagros.....	5,136	1,480	1,505	2,985
Mobo.....	2,019	884	899	1,783
Palanas.....	2,950	1,079	1,054	2,133
San Agustín.....	1,640	744	707	1,451
San Fernando.....	4,322	1,289	1,331	2,620
San Jacinto.....	3,671	1,215	1,254	2,469
Usón.....	2,862	1,037	929	1,966
Total.....	31,344	10,904	10,512	21,476
Estimated, 1901.....				23,069

^a 7 towns, including the capital, not reported in census of 1896.^b The districts outside of Manila are included in the new province of Rizal, organized June, 1901, except Pandacan and Santa Ana, which were annexed to the city of Manila.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
MINDORO.				
Abra de ñlog	1,024	617	544	1,161
Aling or Iling	513	252	234	486
Bacó	755	320	290	610
Boac	14,790	6,593	6,823	13,416
Boñgabon	679	306	262	568
Bulalacao	717	307	276	583
Calapán	4,333	2,089	2,014	4,103
Caluya	722	285	254	539
Gasán	6,928	2,735	2,701	5,436
Iron		98	93	191
Looc	1,808	664	645	1,309
Lúbang	4,171	1,866	1,850	3,716
Mambúrao	840	222	186	408
Mañguirín	365	190	167	357
Mansalay	432	173	180	353
Mogpog	6,619	2,513	2,660	5,173
Nauján	4,919	2,277	2,090	4,367
Palúan	1,817	873	804	1,677
Pinamalayan	1,407	309	250	559
Polá	1,614	477	462	939
Puerto Galera	999	424	368	792
Sabláyán	599	470	394	864
Santa Cruz		118	81	199
Santa Cruz de Napo	16,106	7,838	7,730	15,568
Semerara	310	148	123	271
Sibay		201	198	399
Subaang	557	212	191	403
Tielín	384	151	124	275
Torrijos	3,548	1,466	1,443	2,909
Total	76,956	34,194	33,437	67,631
Estimated, 1901				106,200
MISAMIS.^a				
Agusan	1,681	571	542	1,113
Aloran	5,306	1,617	1,442	3,059
Alubijid	2,888	1,280	1,269	2,549
Balingasag	4,498	2,515	2,433	4,948
Cagayán		3,221	3,405	6,626
Catarman	5,027	2,094	2,005	4,099
Dapítan		1,878	1,910	3,788
Dipólog		1,701	1,634	3,355
Guíngóog	4,807	1,321	1,239	2,560
Guínsilitán	1,561	835	864	1,699
Gusá		345	359	704
Ilaya		737	735	1,472
Iligan	2,398	1,550	1,487	3,037
Initao		610	582	1,252
Iponan	2,797	2,396	2,350	4,746
Jiménez	8,415	3,150	2,840	5,990
Lagonlong	1,827	829	789	1,618
Langaran		2,978	2,683	5,661
Loculan	5,340	2,265	2,108	4,373
Lubunúgan		1,309	1,256	2,565
Mahinog	2,575	2,141	2,032	4,173
Mambajao	9,512	4,480	4,257	8,737
María Cristina	1,061	73	65	138
Misamis	6,485	1,989	1,955	3,944
Molugan	1,239	594	576	1,170
Naaná	1,334	647	553	1,200
Oroquieta	11,670	3,773	3,601	7,374
Quínuguitan		751	664	1,415
Sagay		1,578	1,576	3,154
Salay		888	747	1,635
Salvador		1,688	1,605	3,293
Santa Ana		1,075	1,167	2,242
Tagoloan		2,914	2,877	5,791
Talisayan		1,262	1,130	2,392
Jasaán	4,263	1,820	1,791	3,611
Total		58,935	56,528	115,463
Estimated, 1901				126,942

^a15 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
MÓRONG.^a				
Angono.....	1,394	1,117	1,011	2,128
Antipolo.....	3,561	1,968	2,002	3,970
Barás.....	1,217	595	627	1,222
Binangonan.....	8,354	3,946	3,867	7,813
Bosoboso.....	386	340	327	667
Caintá.....	2,207	1,196	1,192	2,388
Cardona.....	2,407	1,318	1,326	2,644
Jalajala.....	1,687	867	861	1,728
Mórong.....	4,919	3,291	3,357	6,648
Piñilla.....	2,486	2,140	1,860	4,000
Tanay.....	4,078	2,166	2,183	4,349
Taytay.....	6,396	3,738	3,734	7,472
Teresa.....	1,845	960	933	1,893
Quisao ^b	776			
Total ^c	41,713	23,642	23,280	46,922
NEGROS.^d				
Amblán.....		2,088	2,091	4,179
Arguelles.....		1,259	1,132	2,391
Ayungon.....		353	340	693
Ayquitán.....		1,143	1,100	2,243
Bacólod.....	6,676	3,451	3,391	6,842
Bacón.....		3,196	3,354	7,050
Bago.....		4,252	4,175	8,427
Baís.....		2,622	2,349	4,971
Binalbagan.....	5,884	2,775	2,494	5,269
Cabancalan.....	8,799	2,868	2,912	5,780
Cádiz Nuevo.....	14,020	1,921	1,633	3,554
Calatrava.....		6,644	5,517	12,161
Cauayan.....	2,195	1,146	1,048	2,194
Carlota (La).....	10,588	3,370	3,016	6,386
Dancalán.....	1,984	1,501	1,483	2,984
Dauin.....		3,368	3,383	6,751
Dumaguete.....		6,498	6,749	13,244
Escalante.....	6,281	2,048	1,844	3,892
Ginigaran.....	16,011	4,504	4,465	8,969
Granada.....	2,229	764	696	1,460
Guihulugan.....		594	560	1,154
Guiljungan.....	859	1,214	1,161	2,375
Guimbalaon.....	5,571			
Ilog.....	5,599	2,241	2,316	4,557
Isabela.....	11,245	4,998	4,220	9,218
Isio.....	1,624	1,334	1,153	2,487
Jimamaylan.....	6,842	3,606	3,467	7,073
Jinalalud.....		1,521	1,536	3,057
Manapla.....	8,343	2,362	1,947	4,309
Manjúyod.....		2,242	2,305	4,547
Minulúan or Talisay.....	16,436	3,941	3,620	7,561
Murcia.....	2,346	1,432	1,336	2,768
Nueva Valencia.....		2,692	2,884	5,576
Pontevedra (Marayo).....	6,612	3,572	3,229	6,901
San Enrique.....	3,261	1,750	1,660	3,410
Sarabia.....	15,745	5,164	4,392	9,556
Siaton.....		4,209	4,002	8,210
Sibulan.....		2,931	2,920	5,857
Silay.....	14,349	4,309	3,345	7,654
Suay.....	2,471	847	751	1,598
Súmag.....	4,222	2,362	2,063	4,425
Tanjay.....		5,157	5,143	10,000
Tayasau.....		636	695	1,331
Tolón.....		1,563	1,326	2,889
Valladolid.....	14,491	5,142	5,065	10,207
Zamboanguita.....		2,466	2,403	4,869
Total.....	194,873	124,106	117,268	241,374
Estimated, 1901:				
Occidental.....				231,572
Oriental.....				140,498

^a Now a part of the newly made province of Rizal.

^b Not reported in 1887.

^c Estimated, 1901, under Rizal.

^d The returns of 1896 are for Negros Occidental, as separated politically from Negros Oriental, for which no returns were found.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
NUEVA ÉCIJA.^a				
Aliaga		10,641	9,707	20,348
Balungao ^b		1,785	1,724	3,509
Bonifabon	2,124	1,329	1,177	2,506
Cabanatuan		5,047	4,560	9,607
Cabiao	5,917	4,075	3,861	7,936
Carranglán		856	702	1,558
Cuyapó	11,722	4,510	4,192	8,702
Gapán		10,070	10,216	20,286
Jaén ^b		3,190	3,225	6,415
Licab ^c	5,222			
Nampicúan		1,063	983	2,046
Pantabangán		572	614	1,186
Peñaranda		3,435	3,491	6,926
Puncán		280	282	562
Rosales ^b		3,630	3,538	7,168
San Antonio		4,106	4,221	8,327
San Isidro		4,706	4,768	9,474
San Juan		3,044	2,927	5,971
San Quintín ^b		3,817	3,761	7,578
Santa Rosa		1,848	1,875	3,723
Santor		1,599	1,500	3,099
Talavera	1,782	3,216	3,223	6,439
Umiñgan ^b	7,205	2,554	2,460	5,014
Valle		279	229	508
Zaragoza		3,095	2,812	5,907
Total	33,972	78,747	76,048	154,795
Estimated, 1901				156,610
NUEVA VIZCAYA.				
Aritao	617	618	564	1,182
Bagábag	1,518	957	905	1,862
Bambang	2,469	1,422	1,477	2,899
Bayombong	3,654	1,878	1,769	3,647
Diadi	114	55	50	105
Dúpax	2,582	1,969	1,837	3,806
Ibung	980	273	241	514
Munguía ^d	383			
Solano	4,272	2,731	2,554	5,285
Total	16,589	9,903	9,397	19,800
Estimated, 1901				60,628
PALAWAN (PARAGUA).				
Bacuit	1,210			
Danlig		297	272	569
Dumarán		1,075	957	2,032
Puerto Princesa		759	586	1,345
Talindán		372	291	663
Taytay		495	439	934
Total	1,210	2,998	2,545	5,543
Estimated, 1901				50,000
PAMPANGA.				
Angeles		4,863	4,683	9,546
Apálit		5,300	5,298	10,598
Aráyat		6,896	7,144	14,040
Bacolor		6,321	6,599	12,920
Betis		2,066	2,141	4,207
Candaba		5,686	5,859	11,542
Florida Blanca		3,459	3,195	6,654
Guagua		4,983	5,091	10,074
Lubao		10,310	10,034	20,344
Mabalacát		4,580	4,521	9,101
Macabebe		6,307	6,538	12,845
Magálang		4,520	4,279	8,799
México		7,522	7,199	14,721
Minalin		3,138	3,101	6,239
Pórac		4,520	4,074	8,594

^a 18 towns not reported in census of 1896.^b Now conditionally incorporated in Pangasinán Province.^c In 1887 it was a part of Aliaga.^d Not reported in 1887.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
PAMPANGA—continued.				
San Fernando		8,075	7,956	16,031
San Luis		5,381	5,384	10,765
San Miguel		2,820	2,765	5,585
San Simón		3,442	3,566	7,008
Santa Ana		3,213	3,109	6,322
Santa Rita		4,697	3,692	8,389
Santo Tomás		1,879	1,902	3,781
Sexmoán		3,352	2,987	6,289
Total		113,330	111,064	224,394
Estimated, 1901				228,922
PANGASINÁN.^a				
Aguilar	4,052	2,404	1,819	4,223
Alava	4,956	2,142	2,011	4,153
Alcalá	8,827	4,733	4,288	9,016
Asiñan	9,439	5,907	5,747	11,654
Bayambang	13,808	5,798	5,591	11,389
Binalonan	11,925	4,506	4,620	9,126
Binmaley	14,778	7,559	7,744	15,303
Calasiao	14,058	7,734	7,635	15,369
Dagupan	16,448	9,138	7,662	16,800
Lingayen	15,212	8,233	7,522	15,755
Malasiqui	11,505	5,761	6,994	12,755
Manaoag	13,438	4,714	4,617	9,331
Mangaldán	15,581	6,006	6,784	12,790
Mangataren		5,443	5,301	10,744
Pozorrubio	10,177	4,837	4,767	9,604
Salasa	7,201	2,938	2,907	5,845
San Carlos	23,590	14,650	15,498	30,148
San Fabián	9,454	4,978	4,433	9,411
San Isidro	2,663	2,279	2,061	4,340
San Jacinto	5,006	2,443	2,419	4,862
San Manuel	6,867	5,223	4,941	10,164
San Nicolás		6,613	6,130	12,743
Santa Bárbara	7,989	4,836	4,831	9,667
Santa María	4,831	2,554	2,390	4,944
Sual		2,121	1,840	3,961
Tayug		4,968	4,836	9,804
Urbiztondo		2,981	3,161	6,142
Urdaneta		8,350	8,131	16,481
Villasis		4,099	3,289	7,388
Total	231,105	153,948	149,964	303,912
Estimated, 1901				302,178
PRÍNCIPE.				
Baler	2,208	1,190	1,117	2,307
Casiguran	1,804	906	942	1,848
San José de Casignán	215	97	84	181
Total	4,227	2,193	2,143	4,336
Estimated, 1901				10,470
ROMBLÓN.				
Azagra	4,039	1,715	1,719	3,434
Badajoz	3,476	1,472	1,406	2,878
Bantón	4,090	1,755	1,683	3,438
Cajidiocán	3,283	1,538	1,695	3,233
Corcuera	1,981	997	993	1,990
Despujol	2,362			
Looc	4,508	2,981	3,032	5,963
Magallanes	1,844	801	772	1,573
Odiñgan	5,649	3,369	3,009	6,378
Romblón	7,279	3,104	2,912	6,016
Santa Fe	1,751			
Total	40,262	17,682	17,221	34,903
Estimated, 1901				55,339
SÁMAR.^b				
Balangiga	4,163	1,973	2,039	4,012
Basey	12,846	6,050	6,066	12,116
Bobón		2,083	1,928	4,011

^a7 towns not reported in census of 1896.^b5 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
SÁMAR—continued.				
Borongan.....	12,221	4,620	5,149	9,769
Calbayog.....	13,216	11,120	9,364	20,484
Calbiga.....	4,091	1,742	1,406	3,148
Capul (or Abag).....	3,835	1,748	1,631	3,379
Catarman.....	9,052	3,650	3,107	6,757
Catbalogan.....	.....	3,386	3,224	6,610
Cattúbig.....	11,496	4,691	4,670	9,361
Gándara.....	13,563	4,713	4,315	9,028
Guiuán.....	12,051	5,627	4,956	10,583
Hernani.....	3,551	1,511	1,629	3,140
Hiabong.....	.....	1,158	917	2,075
La Granja (Minapa).....	3,346	1,729	1,518	3,247
Lanang.....	6,851	1,495	1,539	3,034
Laouang.....	7,710	3,894	3,421	7,315
Lavezares.....	3,316	1,807	1,540	3,347
Mercedes.....	1,552	803	649	1,452
Mondragón.....	1,556	627	595	1,222
Oquendo.....	5,704	1,697	1,401	3,098
Orás.....	6,671	2,533	2,538	5,071
Palápág.....	5,548	1,923	1,545	3,468
Pambuján.....	5,849	2,798	2,598	5,396
Paranas.....	7,643	3,153	2,726	5,879
Páric (Dolores).....	4,430	1,315	1,277	2,592
Pinabágdáo.....	.....	654	460	1,114
Quinapundán.....	1,714	901	802	1,703
Salcedo.....	5,399	1,781	1,686	3,467
San Julián.....	.....	1,484	1,471	2,955
San Sebastián.....	2,034	964	936	1,900
Santa Rita.....	2,975	1,315	1,022	2,337
Santo Niño.....	4,918	.....	.....	.....
Súlat.....	4,605	2,312	2,332	4,644
Tarangoán (Dapdap).....	5,097	2,261	2,065	4,326
Túbig.....	2,835	1,076	1,220	2,296
Villa Real (Umanas).....	5,500	2,659	2,637	5,293
Weyler.....	2,611	.....	.....	.....
Zumárraga.....	4,545	2,799	2,666	5,465
Total.....	202,494	96,049	89,045	185,094
Estimated, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	195,386
SORSOGÓN.				
See figures of Province of Albay, of which Sorsogón was a part when the census of 1887 was taken.				
SULU (JOLÓ).				
Bonãao.....	.....	43	32	75
Sulu.....	.....	556	276	832
Siasi.....	.....	106	40	146
Tataán (Tawi-tawi)*.....	2,598	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	705	348	1,053
Estimated, 1901.....	.....	.....	.....	22,630
SURIGAO.				
Anao-aon.....	.....	556	547	1,103
Bacuag.....	.....	437	414	851
Bagaña.....	.....	592	602	1,194
Bislig.....	.....	436	409	845
Bumanán.....	.....	288	297	585
Butúan.....	.....	2,065	2,063	4,128
Cabuntog.....	.....	989	979	1,968
Cantilán.....	.....	3,082	2,963	6,045
Caraga.....	.....	1,439	1,404	2,843
Carrascal.....	.....	1,014	915	1,929
Catel.....	.....	825	858	1,683
Dapá.....	.....	1,143	1,138	2,281
Dapúan.....	.....	145	130	275
Dinágat.....	.....	1,189	1,154	2,343
Gígáquit.....	.....	2,798	2,755	5,553
Gimatnán.....	.....	1,256	1,238	2,494
Jabonãa.....	.....	842	819	1,661
Lanuza.....	.....	1,100	1,107	2,207

*Other islands not reported. The Moro population does not appear, as it is included in the 166,000 of the inhabitants of Tawi Tawi.

Towns (pueblos) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
SURIGAO—continued.				
Lianga		1,210	1,177	2,387
Maynit		1,033	973	2,006
Nonoc		337	330	667
Numancia		1,370	1,308	2,678
Oteyza		771	770	1,541
Placer		458	435	893
Quinablanán		262	276	538
San Juan		173	168	341
Sapao		778	770	1,548
Surigao		2,493	2,459	4,952
Taganaán		1,021	1,005	2,026
Tago		1,202	1,214	2,416
Talacogon		789	779	1,568
Tándag		1,230	1,213	2,443
Túbay		1,070	1,055	2,125
Total		34,393	33,704	68,097
Estimated, 1901				85,725
TÁRLAC.				
Anao		1,433	1,284	2,717
Bambang		932	878	1,810
Camiling		9,054	8,061	17,115
Capas		958	930	1,888
Concepción		7,003	6,420	13,423
Gerona		4,001	3,799	7,800
Moncada		1,274	1,151	2,425
Moriones		549	531	1,080
Murcia		1,224	1,092	2,316
O'Donnel		902	791	1,693
Paniqui		2,850	2,703	5,553
Paz, La		2,067	2,051	4,118
Pura		2,282	2,019	4,301
San Clemente		1,034	920	1,954
Santa Ignacia		750	697	1,447
Tárlac		4,218	3,887	8,105
Victoria		5,259	4,975	10,234
Total		45,790	42,189	87,979
Estimated, 1901				89,339
TAYABAS.^a				
Alfonso XIII ^b	1,162			
Atimonan	10,747	4,847	4,659	9,506
Calaog	2,652	955	779	1,734
Candelaria	3,244	1,698	1,668	3,366
Catanauan		1,909	1,847	3,816
Dolores		1,060	1,043	2,103
Guinayanán	2,277	1,196	1,019	2,215
Gumacá	7,606	3,809	3,695	7,504
López		3,938	3,709	7,647
Lucbán	9,930	4,853	5,385	10,238
Lucena	6,399	2,771	2,726	5,497
Macaleclón		1,760	1,666	3,426
Maubán	13,140	4,357	4,605	8,962
Mulanay		776	719	1,495
Pagbilao	5,719	2,229	2,295	4,524
Pitogo	2,975	1,353	1,260	2,613
San Narciso	1,389	1,093	1,085	2,178
Sariaya	6,340	3,403	3,709	7,112
Tayabas	13,616	8,069	7,989	16,058
Tiaong	7,564	3,315	3,343	6,858
Unisan	1,779	952	859	1,811
Total	96,539	54,403	54,060	108,463
Estimated, 1901				109,780
TIAGÁN.				
Tiagán		3,862	3,921	7,783

^a 4 towns not reported in census of 1896.^b Not organized in 1887.

Towns (*pueblos*) in the Philippine Archipelago, by islands or provinces—Continued.

Island or province, by towns or districts.	Partial census, 1896, total.	Total population, combining residents present and residents absent, native and Spanish, 1897.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
UNIÓN.				
Agoó.....	10,830	4,441	4,653	9,094
Ariñgay.....	7,454	3,458	3,689	7,147
Bacnotan.....	7,977	3,395	3,443	6,838
Balaoang.....	9,939	5,827	6,277	12,104
Bangar.....	9,494	4,643	4,974	9,617
Bánang.....	8,619	3,983	3,903	7,886
Cabá.....	3,419	1,421	1,484	2,095
Naguilian.....	10,742	4,810	4,648	9,458
Namacpacán.....	9,123	4,430	4,419	8,849
Rosario.....	3,703	1,461	1,373	2,834
San Fernando.....	14,051	6,033	6,152	12,185
San Juan.....	10,510	4,705	5,211	9,716
Santo Tomás.....	5,421	2,374	2,489	4,863
Tubao.....	6,793	3,439	3,080	6,519
Total.....	118,075	54,420	55,595	110,015
Estimated, 1901.....				110,164
ZAMBALES.*				
Agno.....	5,578	2,322	2,239	4,561
Alaminos.....		3,213	3,312	6,525
Alós.....	1,762	563	551	1,114
Anda.....	3,897	1,516	1,398	2,914
Balincaguín.....	2,974	1,228	1,241	2,469
Bani.....		1,723	1,671	3,394
Bolínao.....	5,401	3,540	3,334	6,874
Botolan.....	4,729	1,861	1,869	3,730
Cabañgán.....	2,735	1,429	1,372	2,807
Candelaria.....	3,010	1,329	1,253	2,582
Castillejos.....	3,023	1,844	1,892	3,736
Dasol.....	2,285	1,225	1,200	2,425
Iba.....	3,063	1,688	1,726	3,414
Infanta.....	3,619	1,515	1,536	3,051
Masinloc.....	2,777	1,322	1,389	2,711
Palánig.....	2,611	1,232	1,289	2,521
San Antonio.....		2,339	2,514	4,853
San Felipe.....		2,112	2,106	4,218
San Fernando.....		240	213	453
San Isidro.....	3,118	1,359	1,264	2,623
San Marcelino.....	3,340	2,155	2,120	4,275
San Narciso.....	7,301	3,603	3,679	7,282
Santa Cruz.....		2,589	2,596	5,185
Súbic.....		1,329	1,462	2,791
Total.....	61,223	43,276	43,226	86,502
Estimated, 1901.....				87,295
ZAMBOANGA.				
Ayala.....	2,569	983	757	1,740
Mercedes.....	3,986	1,823	1,631	3,454
Santa María.....	3,030	1,391	1,290	2,681
Tetuán.....	3,580	1,985	1,935	3,920
Zamboanga.....	2,953	2,008	1,795	3,803
Total.....	16,118	8,190	7,408	15,598
Estimated, 1901.....				117,503

* 7 towns not reported in census of 1896.

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands.

[An alphabetical list of pueblos (towns and townships), with the population of each, under the census of 1887 and estimated population 1898-99 for educational purposes, together with the island or province in which situated. A pueblo corresponds rather to a township or a county than to a "town," in the ordinary acceptation of that term in the United States. It embraces an area often of many square miles, through which are scattered small villages, known as "barrios." The census population here given for 1887 and estimate for 1898-1900 therefore represents the number of inhabitants, not only of the (pueblo) name-community (town or village) but of the surrounding "barrios" or districts recognized as appurtenant thereto for local administration, educational, or other purposes.]

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Abra de Ílog	Mindoro	1,272	1,161
Abúcaý	Bataán	7,185	4,798
Abúilug	Cagayán de Luzón	5,880	6,290
Abundao	Benguet		271
Abúyog	Leyte	9,112	
Adaocay	Benguet		631
Agaña (Guam)*	Marianas		6,185
Agno	Zambales	5,002	4,561
Agoó	Unión	10,050	9,094
Agua	Bontoc		251
Aguilar	Pangasinán	4,412	4,223
Agusan	Misamis	934	1,113
Agutaya	Cuyos (Calamianes)	2,046	2,196
Ajuy	Iloilo	1,000	9,388
Alaminos	Laguna	4,600	4,666
Do	Zambales	8,008	6,528
Alang-Alang	Leyte	8,602	6,103
Alap	Bontoc		682
Alava	Pangasinán	6,100	4,153
Albay	Albay	34,000	11,672
Alberique	Dávao		
Albuera	Leyte	4,555	2,830
Alburquerque	Bohol	6,604	6,093
Alcalá	Cagayán de Luzón	5,471	5,056
Do	Pangasinán	8,624	9,016
Alcántara	Cebú	4,080	3,261
Alcoy	do	5,040	2,658
Alegria	do	11,460	8,877
Alfonso	Cavite	7,660	7,026
Alfonso XII	Abra		
Alfonso XIII	Tayabas		
Aliaga	Nueva Ecija	17,000	20,348
Alilem	Amburayan		
Alimodián	Iloilo	11,837	10,197
Aling	Mindoro		486
Almeria	Leyte	3,216	2,400
Aloguinsán	Cebú	3,993	3,548
Aloran	Misamis	2,700	3,059
Alós	Zambales	894	1,114
Alubjíd	Misamis	6,716	2,549
Amadeo	Cavite	3,873	3,283
Amamit	Amburayan		
Ambaycán	Bontoc		206
Amblán	Negros Oriental	5,500	4,179
Ambuelao	Benguet		
Ampusiñgan	do		536
Amúlung	Cagayán de Luzón		6,708
Ananao	Tagán		
Anao	Tarlac	7,000	2,717
Anao-aon	Surigao	602	1,103
Anda	Bohol	4,036	3,432
Do	Zambales	3,761	2,914
Angadanán	Isabela de Luzón	2,739	2,188
Angaqui	Lepanto		
Angat	Bulacán	8,050	8,152
Angeles	Pampanga	3,000	9,546
Angono	Rizal	1,955	2,128
Anilao	Iloilo	2,699	3,459
Aniniy	Antique	4,802	4,981
Anquítén	Bontoc		286
Antadao	do		329
Antequera	Bohol	5,842	5,777
Antipolo	Mórong (Rizal)	3,500	3,970
Antique	Antique (Panay)	1,236	7,604
Apálit	Pampanga	11,753	10,598
Aparri	Cagayán de Luzón	11,262	7,620
Arapiles	Dávao		
Aráyat	Pampanga	14,014	10,040
Arévalo	Iloilo	3,594	3,286

* During the Spanish domination, the Marianas, Carolinas, and Pelew archipelagos were dependent on the Philippine Archipelago politically.

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Argao	Cebú	34,050	23,122
Arguelles	Negros Oriental	2,390	2,391
Ariñgay	Unión	3,044	7,147
Aritao	Nueva Vizcaya	700	1,182
Asiñgan	Pangasinán	3,522	11,654
Astorga	Dávao		173
Asturias	Cebú	6,000	6,931
Atimonan	Tayabas	10,000	9,506
Atoc	Benguet		1,418
Ayala	Zamboanga	1,900	1,740
Ayuñgon	Negros Oriental	1,107	698
Ayuquitan	do	3,171	2,243
Azagra	Romblón	3,980	3,434
Baao	Ambos Camarines (Sur)	6,759	7,044
Babatun̄gon	Leyte	2,213	1,322
Bacáca	Albay	10,547	10,240
Bacarra	Ilocos Norte	13,735	13,949
Bagnotan	Unión	6,555	6,838
Bacó	Mindoro	440	610
Bacólod	Negros Occidental	6,268	6,842
Bacolor	Pampanga	10,642	12,920
Bacón	Sorsogón	13,013	14,097
Do	Negros Oriental	8,371	7,050
Bacoor	Cavite	13,113	11,685
Bacuag	Surigao	569	851
Bacuit	Palawan	1,210	
Bacun	Ilocos Sur	924	
Badajoz	Romblón	3,234	2,878
Baclayón	Bohol	8,048	7,901
Badián	Cebú	9,409	7,373
Badoc	Ilocos Norte	10,846	11,617
Bagábag	Nueva Vizcaya	1,915	1,862
Bagac	Bataán	1,655	1,997
Bagamanoc	Catanduanes	1,209	
Pañanga	Surigao	1,114	1,194
Bágay	Ambos Camarines (Sur)		1,703
Bagnén	Lepanto	1,180	
Bago	Negros Occidental	7,092	8,427
	Ilocos Sur	196	
Baguío	Benguet		655
Bailén	Cavite		4,531
Baininao	Bontoc		
Bais	Negros Oriental	9,304	4,971
Balábac	Balábac		1,834
Balaca	Lepanto	263	
Balagbag	Benguet		682
Balambán	Cebú	9,610	11,113
Balanga	Bataán	9,000	8,308
Balangiga	Sámar	5,000	4,012
Balaoan (Baláuang)	Unión	12,242	12,104
Balasan	Iloilo		
Balayán	Batangas	14,747	16,214
Baleno	Masbate and Ticao	923	1,378
Baler	Principe	1,911	2,307
Balete	Cápiz	5,065	2,323
Balili	Bontoc		186
Baliljan	Bohol	1,860	5,072
Balincáguing	Zambales	2,378	2,469
Balingasag	Misamis	11,491	4,948
Baliuag	Bulacán	14,122	17,223
Balugan	Bontoc		582
Balungao	Nueva Écija	3,848	3,509
Bambán	Tárlac	3,196	1,810
Bambang	Nueva Vizcaya	3,387	2,899
Banaao	Lepanto	385	
Banate	Iloilo	6,764	6,252
Banaue	Bontoc		389
Banco	Lepanto		
Bañá	do	520	
Bangar	Cápiz	9,127	7,370
Bangued	Unión	9,000	9,617
Banguí	Abra	13,417	16,413
Banguitan	Ilocos Norte	6,129	7,749
Bani	Lepanto	450	
Banná	Zambales	4,293	3,394
Bañolas	Ilocos Norte	2,146	4,112
Bantay	Dávao		
Bantayán	Ilocos Sur	6,449	5,750
Bantón	Cebú	10,016	13,898
Baraos	Romblón	3,449	3,438
Barás	Ilocos Sur (Amburayan)	105	
	Rizal (Mórong)	1,217	1,222

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Barasoain	Bulacán	9,675	9,500
Barbarit	Ilocos Sur (Amburayan)	196	.....
Barbaza	Antique	3,231	8,915
Barcelona	Sorsogón	1,567	4,406
Barili	Cebú	20,914	17,769
Barótac Nuevo	Iloilo	11,805	12,775
Barótac Viejo	do	5,590	6,576
Barugo	Leyte	12,322	8,293
Basey	Sámar	13,736	12,116
Basilan	Basilan	1,300	.....
Basud	Ambos Camarines (Norte)	1,874	1,608
Bátac	Ilocos Norte	.....	16,981
Batán	Cápiz	12,908	10,019
Batangas	Batangas	39,358	35,431
Batañgen	Ilocos Sur	433	.....
Batbató	do	119	.....
Bató	Ambos Camarines (Sur)	4,861	4,675
Batuandán	Leyte	2,612	.....
Banan	Bohol	1,270	1,288
Bauang	Batangas	39,659	35,645
Bay	Unión	7,701	7,886
Bayambang	Laguna La	1,796	2,354
Bayanan	Pangasinán	8,505	11,389
Baybay	Negros Oriental	.....	.....
Bayombong	Leyte	17,367	11,444
Besao	Nueva Vizcaya	3,691	3,647
Betis	Lepanto	2,055	.....
Betuagan	Pampanga	4,460	4,207
Bigaá	Bontoc	.....	272
Biliran	Bulacán	8,120	7,815
Binalbagan	Leyte	6,201	1,667
Binalonan	Negros Occidental	5,135	5,269
Binañgonan de Lampon	Pangasinán	10,295	9,126
Binañgonan	Infanta	7,557	6,025
Binmaley	Rizal (Mórong)	7,624	7,813
Bifíang	Pangasinán	13,787	15,303
Bislig	Laguna La	19,786	15,452
Boac	Surigao	7,583	8,845
Bobón	Mindoro	14,722	13,416
Bocaue	Sámar	4,380	4,011
Bocot	Bulacán	10,345	8,600
Bogó	Benguet	.....	716
Bolinang	Cebú	16,350	15,192
Bolinao	Bontoc	.....	389
Boljoón	Zambales	4,075	6,874
Bombón	Cebú	7,413	5,067
Bongabon	Ambos Camarines Sur	2,656	2,368
Bongao	Mindoro	271	568
Bontoc	Nueva Ecija	3,848	2,506
Borbón	Sulu (Joló)	.....	987
Boronñan	Bontoc	.....	987
Bosoboso	Cebú	2,805	3,430
Botolan	Sámar	9,448	9,769
Búcaý	Rizal (Mórong)	855	667
Buena Vista	Zambales	4,566	3,730
Bugasón	Abra	2,461	5,132
Buguey	Iloilo	3,497	5,972
Buguias	Antique	14,104	3,455
Buhí	Cagayán de Luzón	1,120	1,202
Bula	Benguet	.....	1,113
Bulacán	Ambos Camarines Sur	10,000	7,202
Bulalacao	do	2,800	2,958
Bulan	Bulacán	13,386	11,891
Bulusan	Mindoro	516	583
Bumanan	Sorsogón	11,000	7,936
Buraue	do	.....	4,660
Buruanña	Surigao	.....	585
Bustos	Leyte	21,290	13,984
Bután	Cápiz	3,967	4,284
Cabá	Bulacán	7,025	6,797
Cabagán Nuevo	Surigao	10,543	4,128
Cabagán Viejo	Bután	2,000	.....
Cabalian	Unión	4,164	2,905
Cabanatúan	Isabela de Luzón	6,240	5,843
Cabancalan	do	3,633	3,496
Cabañgán	Leyte	4,785	4,121
Cabatúan	Nueva Ecija	12,000	9,607
Cabayán	Negros Occidental	7,636	5,780
Cabiao	Zambales	2,798	2,807
Cabinti or Cavinti	Iloilo	18,177	20,284
	Benguet	844	1,236
	Nueva Ecija	7,924	7,936
	Laguna	8,515	8,704

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population census of 1887.
Cabugao.....	Ilocos Sur.....	8,259	11,982
Cabuntug.....	Surigao.....	4,175	1,968
Cabúyao.....	Laguna.....	8,888	9,029
Cádiz Nuevo.....	Negros Occidental.....	7,046	3,554
Ca gayán.....	Misamis.....	9,405	6,626
Ca gayancillo.....	Antique.....	3,000	.....
Cagsaúa.....	Albay.....	20,449	20,298
Caibirán.....	Leyte.....	4,153	.....
Caintá.....	Rizal (Mórong).....	2,275	2,388
Ca jaguaán.....	Leyte.....	260	1,134
Ca jidiocan.....	Romblón.....	3,636	3,233
Ca labaŋga.....	Ambos Camarines (Sur).....	5,704	5,497
Ca lacá.....	Batangas.....	8,288	12,263
Ca lamba.....	Laguna.....	11,476	8,808
Ca lapán.....	Mindoro.....	5,585	4,103
Ca lace.....	Bohol.....	10,025	8,155
Ca lasgasan.....	Ambos Camarines.....	813	.....
Ca lasiao.....	Pangasinán.....	13,753	15,369
Ca latagaán.....	Batangas.....	964	2,003
Ca latrava.....	Dávao.....	.....	.....
Ca latrava.....	Negros Occidental.....	12,720	12,161
Ca laoaŋ.....	Tayabas.....	2,813	1,734
Ca láuaŋ.....	Laguna.....	3,107	3,760
Ca báyog.....	Sámar.....	30,250	20,484
Ca biga.....	do.....	4,292	3,148
Ca lilo or Calivo.....	Cápiz.....	10,865	12,028
Ca linog.....	Iloílo.....	8,866	7,754
Ca loibong.....	Albay.....	4,382	3,608
Ca loocan.....	Rizal (Manila).....	9,843	8,859
Ca lumpit.....	Bulacáon.....	15,072	11,613
Ca luya.....	Mindoro.....	509	539
Ca malaniugan.....	Ca gayán de Luzón.....	4,198	4,194
Ca málig.....	Albay.....	14,868	14,437
Ca maligan.....	Ambos Camarines (Sur).....	5,049	3,465
Ca miling.....	Tárlac.....	23,410	17,115
Ca namán.....	Ambos Camarines (Sur).....	5,959	5,422
Ca ngcó.....	Bontoc.....	.....	215
Ca ndaba.....	Pampanga.....	14,585	11,542
Ca ndelaria.....	Tayabas.....	3,234	3,366
Ca ndelaria.....	Zambales.....	2,865	2,582
Ca ndijay.....	Bohol.....	7,872	3,834
Ca ndón.....	Ilocos Sur.....	15,797	17,971
Ca noán.....	Bohol.....	9,380	8,828
Ca ntílan.....	Surigao.....	10,026	6,045
Ca palonga.....	Ambos Camarines (Norte).....	1,692	1,134
Ca paŋgaán.....	Benguet.....	853	1,094
Ca pas.....	Tárlac.....	2,925	1,888
Ca píiz.....	Cápiz.....	13,676	16,692
Ca poocan.....	Leyte.....	.....	1,345
Ca pul.....	Sámar.....	2,295	3,379
Ca raŋa.....	Surigao.....	8,690	2,843
Ca ramoran.....	Ambos Camarines (Sur).....	6,697	.....
Ca ramoran.....	Albay.....	908	894
Ca rraŋglán.....	Nueva Ecija.....	937	1,558
Ca rcar.....	Cebú.....	30,300	26,039
Ca rdoná.....	Rizal (Mórong).....	2,641	2,644
Ca ridad.....	Cavite.....	.....	5,971
Ca rig.....	Isabela de Luzón.....	2,477	1,337
Ca rigara.....	Leyte.....	13,732	12,680
Ca ritan.....	Antique.....	1,240	9,158
Ca riés.....	Iloílo.....	10,300	10,234
Ca ríota (La).....	Negros Occidental.....	.....	6,386
Ca rmen.....	Bohol.....	3,300	3,170
Ca rmen.....	Cebú.....	6,673	6,638
Ca rmona.....	Cavite.....	3,959	3,883
Ca rmona.....	Dávao.....	.....	.....
Ca rrascal.....	Surigao.....	.....	1,929
Ca signán.....	Príncipe.....	.....	181
Ca siguran.....	Sorsogón.....	8,662	5,528
Ca siguran.....	Príncipe.....	1,527	1,848
Ca siguran.....	Sorsogón.....	2,353	2,308
Ca stilla.....	Zambales.....	3,357	3,736
Ca stillejos.....	Masbate and Ticao.....	.....	1,561
Ca taŋgan.....	Tayabas.....	4,000	3,816
Ca tananan.....	Albay.....	.....	1,300
Ca tanduanes Bagamanoc.....	do.....	.....	6,732
Ca tanduanes Bató.....	Misamis.....	4,874	4,099
Ca tarman.....	Sámar.....	10,482	6,757
Ca tarman.....	do.....	.....	6,459
Ca tbalogan.....	Surigao.....	3,500	1,663
Ca tel.....	Bohol.....	2,141	2,065
Ca tigbían.....	Cebú.....	6,098	5,429
Ca tmón.....	Sámar.....	9,565	9,361
Ca túbig.....	.....	.....	.....

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Caauayan	Ilocos Sur	6,050	5,344
Caauayan	Isabela de Luzón	2,115	2,159
Caauayan	Negros Occidental	4,644	2,194
Cavite	Cavite	1,497	2,392
Cavite Viejo	Cavite	9,484	6,302
Caibirán	Leyte	.....	4,445
Cebú	Cebú	35,243	11,198
Cervantes	Lepanto	.....	16,026
Cervera	Dávao	.....	.....
Clavería	Cagayán de Luzón	4,641	3,654
Coloma de Santa Isabela	Isabela de Luzón	.....	1,602
Compostela	Cebú	4,393	4,431
Concepción	Iloilo	5,736	3,872
	Tarlac	13,499	13,423
	Tiagán	353	.....
Consolación	Cebú	4,616	4,307
Corcuera	Romblón	1,995	1,990
Córdoba	Cebú	5,009	6,329
	Iloilo	2,744	3,218
Cordón	Isabela de Luzón	.....	976
Corella	Bohol	4,215	3,735
Cortés	.....do	6,018	.....
	Surigao	1,801	.....
Cotabato (Cottabato)	Cotabato	3,000	893
Cristiano	Bontoc	.....	156
Cristina	Dávao	.....	.....
Cuartero	Cápiz	5,175	4,623
Cuenca	Batangas	6,735	5,644
Culasi	Antique	10,553	7,549
Cullón	Calamianes	3,500	4,277
Cunugun	Bontoc	.....	339
Cuyapó	Nueva Ecija	9,350	8,702
Cuyo	Calamianes	8,258	3,903
Daan Bantayán	Cebú	8,530	9,621
Daclán	Benguet	967	994
Dáct	Ambos Camarines (Norte)	10,650	7,993
Dagami	Leyte	25,000	23,748
Dagupan	Pangasinán	16,900	16,800
Dalaguete	Cebú	21,323	19,209
Dalicán	Bontoc	.....	443
Danao	Cebú	15,483	13,575
Dancalan	Negros Occidental	.....	2,984
Dauin	Negros Oriental	.....	6,751
Daulig	Palawan (Paragua)	.....	569
Dao	Antique	.....	7,549
	Cápiz	7,948	5,277
	Surigao, Mindanao	8,787	5,277
Dapá	Surigao, Mindanao	1,900	2,281
Dapitan	Misamis	3,955	3,788
Dapnán	Surigao	500	275
Dasol	Zambales	.....	2,425
Dauis	Bohol	8,992	7,248
Dávao	Mindanao	3,308	1,473
Despujol	Romblón	.....	.....
Diadi	Nueva Vizcaya	.....	109
Dimao	Bohol	109	105
Dinágat	Bohol	8,014	7,901
Dinalupijan	Surigao, Mindanao	5,264	2,343
Dingle	Bataan	738	3,784
Dingrás	Iloilo	11,000	12,800
Dipólóg	Ilocos Norte	12,600	11,669
Dolores	Misamis	4,611	3,355
	Abra	2,970	2,062
	Tayabas	2,571	2,103
Donsol	Sorsogón	5,500	5,621
Dueñas	Iloilo	7,130	6,339
Duero	Bohol	7,143	5,727
Dúlag	Leyte	10,113	9,093
Dumaguete	Negros Oriental	13,613	13,244
Dumálag	Cápiz	8,000	7,390
Dumangas	Iloilo	14,114	16,736
Dumanjug	Cebú	13,171	9,728
Dumarán	Palawan (Paragua)	.....	2,032
Dumárao	Cápiz	5,085	5,150
Dúpax	Nueva Vizcaya	2,229	3,806
Echagüe	Isabela de Luzón	5,700	3,986
Egaña	Antique	1,995	2,366
El Pardo	Cebú	10,647	.....
El Salvador	Misamis	2,845	.....
Enrile	Cagayán, Luzón	7,000	5,203
Escalante	Negros Occidental	3,000	3,892
Estancia	Iloilo	.....	.....
Fidilizan	Bontoc	478	246
Floridablanca	Pampanga	7,654	6,654

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Gañza	Ambos Camarines	2,631	2,900
Gallano	Benguet	1,330	870
Gamú	Isabela de Luzón	6,101	4,022
Gándara	Sámar	15,563	9,028
Gapán	Nueva Ecija	20,216	20,286
García Hernández	Bohol	5,064	5,768
Garellano	Dávao		
Gasán	Marinduque	4,785	5,436
Gattaran	Agayán, Luzón	805	1,211
Gerona	Tárlac	9,261	7,800
Getafe	Bohol	3,397	
Gigáquit	Surigao	7,116	5,553
Ginatilan	Cebú	12,144	9,404
Ginatúan	Surigao	2,277	2,494
Gingóg	Misamis	1,433	2,560
Ginigaran	Negros Occidental	13,620	8,969
Goa	Ambos Camarines	7,748	5,574
Granada	Negros Occidental	2,864	1,460
Guagua	Pampanga	10,722	10,074
Gubat	Sorsogón	13,359	12,125
Guernica	Dávao		
Guibuñgan	Benguet	685	685
Guiguintó	Bulacán	5,115	5,134
Guihulugan or Guijulugan	Negros Oriental	7,006	4,154
Guiljugan	Negros Occidental		2,375
Guimbal	Iloilo		11,562
Guimbalaón	Negros Occidental		
Guinaon	Bontoc		679
Guinayanán	Tayabas	2,000	2,215
Guindulmán	Bohol	8,063	
Guinobatan	Albay	20,500	19,842
Guinsilitan	Misamis	1,875	1,699
Guisijan	Antique	6,247	3,845
Guiuan	Sámar	11,311	10,583
Gumacá	Tayabas	7,571	7,504
Gunduhán	Bohol		6,737
Gusá	Misamis	790	704
Hagonoy	Bulacán	20,120	18,500
Hermosa or Llana Hermosa	Bataán	2,649	3,591
Hernani	Sámar	2,555	3,140
Hilongos	Leyte	13,813	13,675
Hindang	do	5,314	4,415
Hinunangan (Hinananangan)	do	7,899	6,752
Hinundayan	do	3,896	3,562
Iba	Zambales	3,512	3,414
Ibaán	Batangas	8,900	9,017
Ibájay	Cápiz	11,351	12,162
Ibung	Nueva Vizcaya	980	614
Igarás	Iloilo	12,140	9,952
Iguig	Agayán	4,000	4,509
Ilagan	Isabela de Luzón	13,811	11,275
Ilaya	Lanao	1,099	
Iligan	Misamis	6,020	3,037
Iling	Mindoro	427	486
Ilog	Negros Occidental	6,070	4,557
Iloilo	Iloilo	6,429	11,364
Imus	Cavite	14,676	12,142
Inabañga	Bohol	9,957	10,344
Inapuy	Bontoc	417	134
Indán	Ambos Camarines	5,800	6,194
Indang	Cavite	1,500	10,848
Infanta	Zambales	3,445	3,051
Initao	Misamis		4,252
Inopacan	Leyte	4,239	2,792
Ipil	Bohol	1,745	1,183
Iponan	Misamis	5,586	4,746
Iriga	Ambos Camarines	17,094	15,229
Iriron	Mindoro	143	191
Irosin	Sorsogón	5,224	4,198
Isabela	Basilan	1,300	985
	Negros Occidental	11,104	9,218
	do	1,596	-2,487
Isio	Benguet	609	249
Itogon			
Ivisan	Cápiz	5,000	5,000
Jabonga	Surigao	1,644	1,661
Jaén	Nueva Ecija	4,651	6,415
Jagná	Bohol	11,162	12,267
Jagnaya	Cápiz	2,500	2,095
JalaJula	Rizal (Mórong)	1,735	1,728
Jamindán	Cápiz	5,000	881
Janiuay	Iloilo	28,738	25,743

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population census of 1887.
Jaro	Leyte	12,475	9,228
Jasaán	Iloilo	10,333	10,993
Jiabong	Misamis	9,444	3,611
Jimalalud	Samar	3,579	2,075
Jimamaylan	Negros Oriental	5,559	7,073
Jiménez	Negros Occidental	6,758	3,057
Jimeno	Misamis	8,707	5,990
Joló (Sulu)	Cápiz	3,278	2,940
Jovellar	Sulu	1,500	832
Juban	Albay	5,279	3,563
La Caridad	Sorsogón	6,000	3,841
La Carlota	Cavite	1,258	5,971
La Granja	Negros Occidental	12,384	6,836
La Paz	Samar	3,413	3,247
Do	Abra	2,869	3,511
Do	Iloilo	3,641	3,872
Do	Tárlac	2,805	4,118
La Trinidad	Benguet	2,000	1,589
Labo	Ambos Camarines	4,213	4,120
Lacy	Negros Oriental	6,448	
Lagabay	Dávao		613
Lagauli	Quiangán		
Lagonlong	Misamis	1,834	1,618
Lagonoy	Ambos Camarines	8,500	10,340
Lagundi	Rizal (Mórong)		
Lal-ló	Cagayán	6,475	4,294
Lambunao	Iloilo	7,989	7,727
Lanang	Samar	4,779	3,034
Laarúgan	Misamis	11,779	5,661
Lanuza	Surigao		2,207
Laoag	Ilocos Norte	37,094	30,840
Laoang	Samar	8,129	7,315
Lapog	Ilocos Sur	6,000	6,826
Las Mercedes	Dávao		
Las Piñas	Zamboanga	2,372	3,454
Lauis	Rizal (Manila)	4,000	3,958
Lavezares	Bohol		7,188
Leganés	Samar	3,480	3,317
Legaspi	Iloilo	2,875	4,553
Leimery	Albay	6,017	7,182
Do	Batangas	2,890	15,386
Do	Iloilo	3,677	2,493
Do	do	13,950	13,059
Leyte	Leyte	6,719	3,211
Lezo	Cápiz	5,500	3,793
Lían	Batangas	5,889	4,877
Lianga	Surigao	6,340	2,387
Libacao	Cápiz	3,914	3,783
Libanan	Ambos Camarines	14,512	14,655
Líbog	Albay	6,569	7,116
Lí bong	do	4,125	4,563
Licab	Nueva Écija	5,222	
Ligao	Albay	17,371	16,980
Lila	Bohol	4,470	4,255
Lillo	Laguna	5,000	6,975
Liloan	Cebú	8,380	8,041
Do	Leyte	3,982	2,986
Lingayén	Pangasinán	18,886	15,755
Linguig	Surigao	6,340	
Lipa	Batangas	40,733	43,077
Llana Hermosa	Bataán	2,649	3,591
Loay	Bohol	7,169	6,353
Loboc	do	10,174	10,756
Loboó	Batangas	6,472	5,125
Loctugan	Cápiz	3,475	2,920
Loculan	Misamis	2,110	4,373
Loños	Laguna	1,413	1,426
Loó	Benguet	916	1,015
Looc	Mindoro	1,204	1,309
Loón	Romblón	4,500	5,963
López	Bohol	15,365	12,321
Loreto	Tayabas	6,412	7,647
Los Baños	Surigao		
Lubang	Laguna	2,756	2,753
Lubao	Mindoro	6,541	3,716
Lubunúgan	Pampanga	21,175	20,344
Lucbán	Lanao	5,157	2,565
Lucena	Tayabas	12,755	10,238
	Iloilo	6,511	5,403
	Tayabas	7,000	5,497
Luisiana	Laguna	3,802	4,609

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Lumbang	Laguna	4,293	4,951
Lupao	Nueva Ecija	608	
Lupi	Ambos Camarines	765	790
Luzón	Dávao		233
Maasin	Leyte	18,499	14,473
Maayon	Iloilo	9,674	10,476
Mabalacat	Cápiz	1,616	1,980
Mabatang	Pampanga	10,600	9,101
Mabatobató	Bataán	1,766	1,857
Mabitac	Ambos Camarines	849	1,196
Macabebe	Laguna	1,431	1,398
Macalelón	Pampanga	10,400	12,845
Macató	Tayabas	3,000	3,426
Mac-Crohon	Cápiz	10,136	6,589
Madalag	Leyte	5,780	4,985
Madridejos	Cápiz	2,684	3,811
Magalang	Cebu		
Magallanes	Pampanga	8,262	8,799
	Romblón	1,055	1,573
	Sorsogón	2,377	2,588
	Cavite	1,200	2,477
Magárao	Ambos Camarines	5,744	5,663
Magdalena	do	2,352	
	Laguna		3,143
	Masbate, Ticao	971	846
Magsingal	Ilocos Sur	8,446	4,817
Magúlang	Quiañgán		
Mahinog (Maginog)	Misamis	4,687	4,173
Mañit	Bontoc	417	349
Majayjay	Laguna	6,528	7,176
Malabúyoc	Cebu	13,113	6,947
Malasiqui	Pangasinán	8,900	12,755
Maláueg	Agayán	3,819	2,947
Malecón	Bontoc		561
Malibago	Leyte	1,119	815
Malibay	Rizal	2,890	1,833
Mallipot	Albay	5,995	5,243
Malinao	do	10,296	11,828
	Cápiz	7,571	6,586
Malitbog	Leyte	7,906	7,466
Malolos	Bulacán	14,599	15,706
Mambajao	Misamis	18,000	8,737
Mambúlaro	Ambos Camarines	1,182	939
Mambúrao	Mindoro	499	408
Mambúsao	Cápiz	11,000	8,525
Manáoag	Pangasinán	17,500	9,331
Manapla	Negros Occidental		4,309
Mandaue	Cebu	15,307	10,118
Mandurriao	Iloilo	6,749	5,259
Mangaldán	Pangasinán	16,143	12,790
Mangarin	Mindoro	2,289	357
Mangatarén	Pangasinán	10,146	10,744
Manguirin	Ambos Camarines	1,300	697
Manila	Manila	350,000	169,192
Manitao	Albay	1,515	1,588
Manjáyod	Negros Oriental	7,486	4,547
Mansalay	Mindoro	379	353
Maragondón	Cavite	8,313	8,277
Maria	Negros Oriental	5,415	
Do	Bohol		4,976
Maria Cristina	Misamis	140	138
Maribojoc	Bohol	10,852	10,286
Marilao	Bulacán	5,075	4,566
Maripipi	Leyte	1,998	1,529
Mariquina	Rizal	10,313	9,491
Mariveles	Bataán	1,429	1,690
Masbate	Masbate	2,345	2,284
Masinloc	Zambales	2,945	2,711
Matalom	Leyte	6,146	4,671
Matina	Dávao		
Matnog	Sorsogón	3,745	3,665
Mati	Davao	600	585
Maubán	Tayabas	9,268	8,962
Maynit	Surigao	4,550	2,006
Medellín	Cebu	8,221	4,961
Méndez Núñez	Cavite	3,745	3,651
Mercedes	Samar	3,068	1,432
Mérída	Leyte	897	1,712
México	Pampanga	17,099	14,721
Meycauayan	Bulacán	8,119	9,256
Miagao	Iloilo	22,100	20,732

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population census of 1887.
Milagros	Masbate	1,789	2,985
Milaor	Ambos Camarines	5,120	5,053
Mina	Iloilo	4,357	5,720
Minalabac	Ambos Camarines	3,869	3,621
Minalin	Pampanga	6,386	6,239
Minglanilla	Cebú	6,310	17,904
Minulúan	Negros Occidental	11,338	7,561
Misamis	Misamis	6,075	3,944
Moalboal	Cebú	9,509	5,929
Mobo	Masbate	1,896	1,783
Mogpog	Marinduque	5,214	5,173
Molo	Iloilo	9,547	7,281
Molugan	Misamis	1,044	1,170
Moncada	Tárlac	7,601	2,425
Mondragón	Sámar	1,556	1,222
Montalbán	Rizal	3,055	3,352
Morella	Dávao		
Moriones	Tárlac	1,289	1,080
Morón	Bataán	2,622	2,653
Morong	Morong (Rizal)	9,430	6,648
Mulanay	Tayabas	325	1,495
Munguia	Bontoc		
Muntinlupa	Rizal	5,068	4,212
Murcia	Negros Occidental	8,000	2,768
Do	Tárlac		2,316
Naaná	Misamis	890	1,200
Nabua	Ambos Camarines	17,789	17,244
Naga or Nueva Cáceres	do	11,550	9,251
Naga	Cebú	10,926	10,525
Nagaba	Iloilo	8,000	5,794
Nagcarlán	Laguna	12,976	13,586
Nagpartian	Ilocos Norte	1,985	3,477
Nagullian	Isabela de Luzón	2,172	
Do	Unión	10,405	9,458
Náig	Cavite	9,215	8,078
Nalupa	Antique	2,972	2,861
Namacpacán	Unión	8,630	8,849
Nampicúan	Nueva Ecija	3,241	2,046
Narvacán	Ilocos Sur	16,500	18,393
Nagsiping	Agayán	1,023	964
Nasugbú	Batangas		7,838
Nauján	Mindoro	8,312	4,367
Naval	Leyte	3,183	2,835
Navas	Cápiz	5,257	4,214
Navotas	Rizal		12,844
Nonoc	Surigao	541	667
Norzagaray	Bulacán	5,305	6,111
Novaliches	Rizal	1,871	2,166
Noveleta	Cavite	2,804	2,214
Nueva Cáceres	Cebú	3,339	5,104
Nueva Coveta	Ilocos Sur	789	435
Nueva Valencia	Negros Oriental	6,316	5,576
Numancia	Cápiz	6,123	6,111
Do	Surigao	4,111	2,678
Oás	Albay	10,357	10,949
Obando	Bulacán	7,948	7,576
Odiongan	Romblón	5,924	6,378
O'Donnell	Tárlac		1,693
Olongapó	Zambales		
Opol	Misamis		
Opón	Cebú	11,506	10,267
Oquendo	Sámar	5,200	3,098
Orán	Dávao		
Orani	Bataán	6,400	5,949
Orás	Sámar	5,667	5,071
Orión	Bataán	10,373	7,429
Ormoc	Leyte	8,107	13,315
Oroquieta	Misamis	9,000	7,374
Oslob	Cebú	6,013	5,064
Oteiza (Oteyza)	Surigao		1,541
Otón	Iloilo	13,363	14,567
Oyanguren	Dávao		
Paete	Laguna	2,887	2,929
Pagbilao	Tayabas	5,756	4,524
Pagsanján	Laguna	6,327	7,124
Palanan	Isabela de Luzón	1,137	980
Palanas	Masbate	2,749	2,133
Palánog	do		
Palápog	Sámar	5,802	3,468
Palátig	Zambales	2,584	2,521
Palma	Beiguet	704	892

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Palo.....	Leyte.....	17,736	16,055
Palompón.....	do.....	7,858	5,765
Paltóc.....	Tiagán.....	770	.....
Palián.....	Mindoro.....	1,561	1,677
Pambujan.....	Sámar.....	7,423	5,396
Paminnitan.....	Bohol.....	.....	5,199
Pampiona.....	Ambos Camarines.....	3,647	3,253
	Cagayán.....	2,404	4,929
Panay.....	Cápiz.....	15,484	19,343
Pandacan.....	Manila City.....	2,446	4,624
Pandán.....	Antique.....	13,737	10,654
	Catanduanes (Albay).....	2,153	1,884
Pañgil.....	Laguna.....	2,459	2,794
Panglao.....	Bohol.....	6,795	4,272
Paniqui.....	Tárlac.....	8,712	5,553
Panitan.....	Cápiz.....	10,020	6,455
Pantabañgán.....	Nueva Ecija.....	1,513	1,186
Páoay.....	Ilocos Norte.....	11,848	12,147
Paombong.....	Bulacán.....	10,297	8,177
Páquil.....	Laguna.....	1,719	1,826
Paracale.....	Ambos Camarines.....	3,211	2,762
Parafiaque.....	Rizal.....	9,863	10,173
Paranas.....	Sámar.....	7,366	5,879
Páric or Dolores.....	do.....	3,469	2,592
Pasacao.....	Ambos Camarines.....	1,548	1,413
Pásig.....	Rizal.....	22,000	18,54
Passi.....	Iloilo.....	13,802	8,629
Pastrana.....	Leyte.....	.....	.....
Pastuquin.....	Ilocos Norte.....	5,616	7,262
Patnongon.....	Antique.....	5,911	6,239
Pateros.....	Rizal.....	2,842	5,762
Pavia.....	Iloilo.....	10,221	7,924
Payo.....	Catanduanes.....	2,800	1,737
Peñaranda.....	Nueva Ecija.....	7,700	6,926
Peña plata.....	Dávao.....	.....	.....
Pérez Dasmariñas.....	Cavite.....	4,696	4,339
Piat.....	Cagayán.....	2,716	2,591
Pidigan.....	Abra.....	2,142	2,873
Piddig.....	Ilocos Norte.....	10,841	7,828
Pila.....	Laguna.....	5,987	6,101
Pilar.....	Abra.....	4,107	1,564
Do.....	Bataán.....	3,471	3,749
Do.....	Cápiz.....	2,895	4,833
Do.....	Cebú.....	4,268	4,231
Do.....	Sorsogón, Albay.....	5,458	4,550
Pili.....	Ambos Camarines.....	3,635	3,087
Pihilla.....	Mórong (Rizal).....	2,000	4,000
Pinabáгдаo.....	Sámar.....	1,975	1,114
Pinamalayan.....	Mindoro.....	292	659
Pinamungajan.....	Cebú.....	5,378	4,443
Pineda now Pásay.....	Rizal (Manila).....	9,825	7,784
Piquigan.....	Bontoc.....	.....	293
Pitogo.....	Tayabas.....	3,011	2,613
Placer.....	Surigao.....	.....	893
Polá.....	Mindoro.....	572	939
Polangui.....	Albay.....	10,050	9,106
Polillo.....	Infanta.....	1,400	1,114
Polo.....	Bulacán.....	7,945	10,162
Polloc.....	Cotabato.....	400	390
Pontevedra.....	Cápiz.....	9,512	6,491
Do.....	Negros Occidental.....	12,000	6,901
Poquitan.....	Bontoc.....	.....	439
Pórac.....	Pampanga.....	8,512	8,594
Poró.....	Cebú.....	7,000	6,932
Pototan.....	Iloilo.....	14,512	20,912
Pozorrubio.....	Pangasinán.....	9,947	9,604
Puerto Galera.....	Mindoro.....	1,912	792
Puerto Princesa.....	Palawan (Paragua).....	1,589	1,345
Pulilan.....	Bulacán.....	10,058	9,869
Puncán.....	Nueva Ecija.....	501	562
Pura.....	Tárlac.....	5,255	4,301
Quinablañgán.....	Mati.....	299	.....
Quinapundan.....	Sámar.....	2,000	1,703
Quináquil or Quing-áquing.....	Bontoc.....	512	290
Quinuguitan.....	Misamis.....	1,320	1,415
Quingá.....	Bulacán.....	8,854	7,312
Quiot.....	Leyte.....	2,422	2,025
Quipayo.....	Ambos Camarines.....	1,793	1,915
Ragay.....	do.....	2,300	1,703
Reina Mercedes.....	Isabela de Luzón.....	3,286	1,807
Romblón.....	Romblón.....	6,764	6,016

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population census of 1887.
Roquetas	Dávao		
Rosales	Nueva Ecija	11,519	7,168
Rosario	Batangas	12,435	14,376
Do	Cavite	6,385	6,076
Do	Unión	2,246	2,834
Ronda	Cebú	4,394	4,339
Sablayán	Ilocos Sur	851	804
Sablán	Benguet		543
Sacasacan	Bontoc		25
Sadanga	do		568
Sagay	Misamis	5,066	3,154
Sagnay	Ambos Camarines	3,985	
Salasa	Pangasinán	7,067	5,845
Salay	Misamis	1,816	1,635
Salcedo	Ilocos Sur	914	1,802
	Samar	4,470	3,467
Sagada	Bontoc		1,090
Salvador	Misamis		3,293
Sámal	Bataán	5,233	4,988
Samboan	Cebú	10,422	7,052
Sanuqui	Bontoc	545	532
San Agustín	Masbate	1,129	1,451
San Antonio	Laguna	1,649	1,673
	Nueva Ecija	7,269	8,327
	Zambales	4,988	4,853
San Bartolomé	Batanes	1,722	1,355
San Carlos	Pangasinán	23,934	30,148
San Carlos de Marigatao	Batanes	1,229	1,236
San Clemente	Tarlac	1,875	1,954
San Dionisio	Iloilo	1,782	4,375
San Emilio	Tiagán	109	
San Enrique	Iloilo	3,015	3,084
	Negros Occidental	3,607	3,410
San Esteban	Ilocos Sur	2,132	2,821
San Fabián	Pangasinán	9,018	9,411
San Felipe	Zambales	4,265	4,218
San Felipe Nery	Rizal	5,465	7,517
San Fernando	Ambos Camarines	3,271	3,068
	Cebú	12,155	12,967
	Masbate	2,367	2,620
	Pampanga	13,266	16,031
	Unión	12,892	12,185
San Fernando (Rivera de)	Zambales		453
San Francisco	Cavite	9,055	8,396
	Cebú	6,567	6,486
San Gregorio	Abra	1,429	1,231
San Ildefonso	Bulacán	6,601	7,262
	Ilocos Sur	2,033	2,584
San Isidro del Campo	Leyte	3,352	3,145
San Isidro	Nueva Ecija	7,056	9,474
	Pangasinán	2,531	4,340
	Zambales	2,863	2,623
San Jacinto	Masbate	2,459	2,469
	Pangasinán	5,059	4,862
San Joaquín	Iloilo	13,918	12,516
San José	Ambos Camarines	9,000	7,903
	Batangas	10,000	9,874
	Bulacán	2,397	2,760
	Corregidor	514	458
	Dávao		
	Nueva Ecija	852	
San José de Buenavista	Antique	5,621	6,634
San José de Casiguan	Príncipe	267	
San José de Ibana	Batanes	1,951	2,237
San José de Manabo	Abra	1,285	818
San José de Navotas	Manila (Rizal)	9,154	
San Juan	Abra	1,146	714
	Batangas	14,017	11,168
	Bohol		5,428
San Juan (de Guimba)	Nueva Ecija	2,994	5,971
San Juan (de Macapilay)	Negros Oriental	5,979	
	Surigao		341
	Unión	10,211	9,716
San Juan del Monte	Manila (Rizal)	2,011	2,288
San Julián	Samar	3,616	2,955
San Leonardo	Nueva Ecija		
San Luís	Batangas	5,201	5,899
	Pampanga	10,298	10,765
San Manuel	Pangasinán	6,867	10,164
San Marcelino	Zambales	4,043	4,275
San Mateo	Rizal	6,700	4,641

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
San Miguel or Sarrat.....	Ilocos Norte.....	9,015	11,251
	Iloilo.....	7,300	6,830
	Leyte.....	4,126	2,648
	Pampanga.....	1,887	5,585
San Miguel de Mayumo.....	Bulacán.....	20,460	19,397
San Nicolás.....	Ilocos Norte.....	9,578	13,056
	Cebú.....	17,800	21,586
	Pangasinán.....	10,204	12,743
San Narciso.....	Tayabas.....	1,087	2,178
	Zambales.....	7,255	7,282
San Pablo.....	Laguna.....	19,537	19,365
San Pascual.....	Burias.....	1,601	1,690
San Pedro.....	Antique.....	7,366	6,830
San Pedro Macati.....	Rizal.....	3,921	3,625
San Pedro Tunasán.....	Laguna.....	3,700	4,404
San Quintín.....	Abra.....	725	968
	Nueva Ecija.....	6,852	7,578
San Rafael.....	Bulacán.....	8,469	10,149
San Ramón.....	Dávao.....		
San Remigio.....	Antique.....	2,503	3,505
	Cebú.....	6,192	6,681
San Ricardo.....	Leyte.....		3,077
San Roque.....	Cavite.....	3,182	5,667
San Sebastián.....	Cebú.....		2,442
	Samar.....	839	1,900
San Simón.....	Pampanga.....	7,817	7,088
Sanchez Mira.....	Cagayán.....	2,998	
Santa.....	Ilocos Sur.....	8,532	8,700
Santander.....	Cebú.....	4,686	3,820
Santa Ana.....	Manila City.....	2,194	2,961
Santiago.....	Ilocos Sur.....	4,087	4,123
Santa Ana.....	Misamis.....	881	2,242
	Pampanga.....	6,132	6,322
Santa Bárbara.....	Iloilo.....	13,000	15,167
	Pangasinán.....	7,595	9,667
Santa Catalina.....	Ilocos Sur.....	5,100	5,167
Santa Cruz.....	Dávao.....		714
	Laguna.....	13,141	12,940
	Ilocos Sur.....	5,876	7,656
	Zambales.....	4,594	5,185
Santa Cruz de Malabón.....	Cavite.....	8,546	7,453
Santa Cruz de Mindoro.....	Mindoro.....	300	139
Santa Cruz de Napo.....	do.....	15,797	15,568
Santa Fe.....	Cebú.....	3,102	2,936
	Romblón.....	1,751	
Santa Ignacia.....	Tárlac.....	1,374	1,447
Santa Isabel.....	Bulacán.....	8,125	6,520
Santa Lucía.....	Ilocos Sur.....	7,113	7,566
Santa María.....	Ilocos Sur.....	10,030	12,622
	Isabela de Luzón.....	2,607	2,842
	Pangasinán.....	3,939	4,944
	Zamboanga.....	2,200	2,681
Santa María de Cabaon.....	Laguna.....	840	855
Santa María de Mayán.....	Batanes.....	1,855	715
Santa María de Pandí.....	Bulacán.....	10,508	9,476
Santa Margarita.....	Samar.....		
Santa Rita.....	Pampanga.....	7,359	8,389
	Samar.....	4,394	2,337
Santa Rosa.....	Laguna.....	9,434	9,355
	Nueva Ecija.....	4,324	3,723
Santo Domingo.....	Ilocos Sur.....	8,931	8,114
	Nueva Ecija.....		
Santo Domingo de Basco.....	Batanes.....	2,981	3,269
Santo Niño.....	Cagayán.....	2,891	3,303
	Samar.....	4,918	
Santor.....	Nueva Ecija.....	2,921	3,099
Santo Tomás.....	Batangas.....	10,769	11,039
	Pampanga.....	4,321	3,781
	Unión.....	6,481	4,863
San Vicente.....	Ambos Camarines.....	1,325	869
	Ilocos Sur.....	5,237	5,469
San Vicente de Saptang.....	Batanes.....	1,753	1,791
Sapao.....	Quirangán.....		
	Surigao.....	1,300	1,548
Sapián.....	Cápiz.....	4,863	3,181
Sara.....	Concepción.....	10,950	6,451
Saravia.....	Negros Occidental.....	15,304	9,556
Sariaya.....	Tayabas.....	6,966	7,112
Sebaste.....	Antique.....	3,676	4,391
Semerara.....	Mindoro.....	189	271

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1887.
Sevilla	Bohol	5,920	5,337
Sexmoán	Ilocos Sur	1,133	1,495
Siasi	Pampanga	7,969	6,289
Siaton	Sulu		146
Sibay	Negros Oriental	8,142	8,210
Sibonga	Mindoro	252	339
Sibalón	Cebú	23,455	22,979
Sibsibu	Antique	11,675	12,285
Sibulan	Tiagán		
Sierra Bullones	Negros Oriental	6,346	5,857
Sigáboy	Bohol	2,119	1,460
Sigma	Malabang	900	
Silang	Antique	1,660	4,960
Silay	Cavite	7,411	7,224
Simait	Negros Occidental	14,537	
Similóan	Ilocos Sur	6,936	7,508
Sipócot	Laguna	5,659	5,288
Siquijor	Ambos Camarines	1,066	1,069
Siquijor	Bohol		9,211
Siruma	Negros Oriental	11,788	7,654
Sógod	Ambos Camarines	679	533
Sógod	Cebú	6,719	5,873
Solana	Leyte	4,722	4,484
Solano	Cagayán	5,578	6,087
Solsona	Nueva Vizcaya	4,190	5,285
Sorsogón	Ilocos Norte	3,991	4,150
Sual	Sorsogón	10,720	10,313
Suay	Pangasinán	2,686	3,961
Sabaang	Negros Occidental	2,972	1,598
Súbic	Mindoro	397	403
Súlat	Zambales	3,016	2,791
Súmag	Samar	4,615	4,644
Surigao	Negros Occidental	4,332	4,425
Taal	Surigao	6,285	4,952
Tabaco	Batangas	33,378	22,039
Tabogón	Albay	17,436	16,655
Tabontabón	Cebú	8,631	7,773
Taccón	Leyte		
Tacloban	Bontoc	645	341
Taganaán	Leyte	5,226	4,899
Tagbilaran	Surigao	1,562	2,026
Tago	Bohol	8,638	7,628
Tagoloan	Surigao	1,909	2,416
Tagudín	Misamis	3,378	5,791
Taguig	Ilocos Sur	4,055	3,797
Talacogon	Rizal	9,662	9,978
Talambán	Butúan		1,568
Talavera	Surigao	11,585	
Talindac	Cebú	6,226	7,218
Talibón (Talibong)	Nueva Ecija	2,720	6,439
Talisay	Palawan		663
Talisayan	Bohol	7,321	4,011
Talubing	Ambos Camarines	3,567	3,419
Tambóbong	Batangas	8,111	6,805
Tamoutaca	Cebú	19,000	16,089
Tanauan	Misamis	1,684	2,392
Tanay	Bontoc		611
Tandag	Rizal	25,000	21,762
Tangalan	Cotabato	1,900	1,258
Tanjay	Batangas	20,036	20,452
Tanolo	Leyte	18,509	14,624
Tapás	Rizal	4,529	4,349
Tarangúnan	Surigao	5,210	2,443
Tarifa	Cápiz	2,982	3,137
Tárlac	Negros Oriental	12,408	10,300
Tayabas	Bontoc	492	251
Tayasan	Cápiz	2,892	2,486
Taysán	Samar	3,950	4,326
Taytay	Dávao		
Tayug	Tárlac	9,668	8,105
Tayum (Tayún)	Tayabas	15,000	16,058
Teresa	Negros Oriental	1,569	1,381
Ternate	Batangas	6,971	7,204
Tetapan	Rizal	6,800	7,472
Tetuán	Palawan	2,331	934
	Pangasinán	19,612	9,804
	Abra	3,436	3,201
	Rizal	4,250	1,893
	Cavite	1,828	2,371
	Bontoc	1,340	1,037
	Zamboanga	5,643	3,920

Pueblos (towns) in the Philippine Islands—Continued.

Pueblos.	Island, province, or district.	Population estimated 1898-99.	Population, census of 1897.
Tiagán	Abra		7,783
Tiaong	Tayabas	6,950	6,858
Tibiao	Antique	5,402	6,201
Ticlin	Mindoro	384	275
Tigao	Surigao	1,909	
Tigaon	Ambos Camarines	4,100	3,079
Tigbauan	Iloilo	9,109	9,904
Tinamana	Surigao		
Tinambac	Ambos Camarines	2,497	2,615
Tiui, or Tivi	Albay	10,215	10,163
Toledo	Cebu	10,922	8,520
Toión	Negros Oriental	1,514	2,889
Tolosa	Leyte	5,587	4,885
	Surigao		
Torrijos	Marinduque	3,119	2,909
Trinidad	Benguet	1,409	1,589
Tuao	Cagayán	4,986	4,800
Tubao	Unión	6,793	6,519
Túbay	Surigao	505	2,155
Túbig	Sámar	3,378	2,296
Tubigón	Bohol	15,855	11,612
Tublay	Benguet	996	1,182
Tubunán	Iloilo	4,368	5,317
Tuburan	Cebu	10,760	8,264
Tudela	do		
Tuguegarao	Cagayán	16,826	19,277
Tumauini	Isabela de Luzón	4,814	4,571
Tucucan	Bontoc	407	403
Tuy	Batangas	10,150	11,011
Ubay	Bohol	3,552	3,639
Ubong	Nueva Vizcaya	977	
Umingán	Nueva Ecija	5,848	5,014
Unisan	Tayabas	3,155	1,811
Urbiztondo	Pangasinán	5,182	6,142
Urdaneta	do	16,588	16,481
Usón	Masbate	2,105	1,966
Valderrama	Antique	4,372	4,426
Valencia	Bohol	6,904	7,032
Valladolid	Negros Occidental	14,000	10,207
Valle	Nueva Ecija		508
Vega	Catanduanes	2,896	2,927
Vera	Dávao		
Veruela	Bután		
Victoria	Tárlac	10,362	10,234
Vigan	Ilocos Sur	19,000	14,249
Vilar	Bohol	6,665	6,243
Villaba	Leyte	3,257	2,495
Villa-Real	Sámar	6,091	5,293
Villasís	Pangasinán	11,968	7,383
Villavieja	Abra	859	2,149
Vintar	Ilocos Norte	11,803	9,178
Virac (Birac)	Catanduanes	5,832	5,427
Zamboanga	Mindanao	21,300	3,803
Zamboanguita	Negros Oriental	5,603	4,869
Zaragoza	Nueva Ecija	5,250	5,907
	Zambales		
Zárraga	Iloilo	5,208	5,687
Zumárraga	Sámar	4,561	5,465

THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE.

The native inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may be classified as follows: Negritos, Indonesians, Malayans, European Mestizos.

Negritos.—These are generally supposed to have been the first inhabitants of the islands, having come from New Guinea. As the name indicates, they are of small size and black color. They live in the mountain forests, where they were driven back by later invaders. There are Negritos of pure blood, like those which inhabit the mountains of Bataán, and the Mamanuas, the true aborigines of the island of Mindanao. There are other Negritos of mixed blood, and to this class belong the Negritos of Albay, Ilocos Norte and Sur, Tayabas,

Ambos Camarines, Nueva Écija, Iloílo, and Negros; the Manguianes of Mindoro, Tablas, Masbate, and Ticao; the Aetas of Pangasinán and Zambales; the Buquiles of Mindoro and Zambales; the Igorrotes and the Attás.

Indonesians.—The native inhabitants of the island of Mindanao who are not either Negritos or Malays belong to the Indonesian race. Their characteristics are considerable height, great muscular development, prominence of the occipital region, high forehead, aquiline nose slightly curved, wavy hair, abundant beard, and light color. The Indonesians of pure or nearly pure blood are divided into different tribes, called Bagobos, Guiangas, Atas, Tagacaolos, Manolos, Mandayas, and Cataganes. The Indonesians of mixed blood are also divided into several groups, as the Samales, Tagabanas, Bilanes, Manguangas, Dulanganes, Tagabalies, Montesés, Subanos, and Tirurayes.

Malayans.—The Malayan race is the most largely represented in the population. It is at present not found in any part of the archipelago in a pure state, but is always more or less mixed with other races, Negritos, Chinese, Japanese, Indonesians, and Europeans. The Philippine-Malays may be divided in three great groups: Christian Malays, Pagan Malays, and Mohammedan Malays or Moros. The Christian Malays are the Tagalogs, gathered about Manila and in some of the most highly civilized provinces of the Philippines to the number of about 1,500,000; the Bicolos, who inhabit Sorsogón, Albay, Ambos Camarines, and a part of Tayabas; the Visayans, who, to the number of 2,500,000, spread over the group of islands bearing the same name, and since very early times have been establishing themselves on the coast of Mindanao; the Pampangos, the Pangasináns, and the Ilocanos, who inhabit the provinces of Pampanga, Pangasinán, and Ilocos, respectively. The Pagan-Malays are the Cimarrones, who inhabit the peninsula of Camarines; the Tinguianes or Itanegs, who live in Lepanto and Abra; the Ifugaos, who inhabit the Cordillera of the eastern Caraballos; the Catalanganes, who live along the eastern branch of the river Ilagan in the province of Isabel de Luzón; finally the Manguianes, who inhabit the island of Mindoro. The Malay Mohammedans are divided into several tribes, as the Moros, who occupy Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, and Palawan (Paragua) to the number of 40,500, Sulu being the political, religious, and commercial center of all the Moros; the Moros of the Río Grande, Lanao Lake, and Illana Bay, about 200,000; the Moros living along the Gulf of Dávao, who have an admixture of Indonesian blood; the Sanguiles, who occupy a strip along the southern coast of Mindanao from Culut to the Gulf of Sarangani; the Lutangas, who inhabit the little island of Olutanga; the Calibuganes, who are found in small groups along the shore of the Gulf of Sibuguey; the Samales-Laut, who inhabit the coast region of Basilan; the Yacanes, who occupy the interior of that island.

European Mestizos.—These are the product of intermarriage between natives and Europeans, principally Spaniards, their number having become large since the beginning of Spanish domination. They are to be found in all regions which have been reached by the commerce of Europe, but they are particularly numerous at the capital and vicinity, as well as in the various provincial capitals and more important towns.

RACES.

The inhabitants, ethnologically arranged under the three distinct races named, are known by 84 tribal names or habitats, viz:

Negritos.—The earlier, if not the aboriginal, occupants of the entire archipelago are subdivided under 21 tribal names, having their habitat in the highest mountain and inaccessible parts of Luzón, Pangasinán, Cagayán, Zambales, Bataán, Albay, Ilocos (North and South), Tayabas, Ambos Camarines, Nueva Écija, Mindoro, Mindanao, Mainit Lake, Surigao, Tago Mountain, Tablas, Sibuyán, Masbate, Ticao, Panay (Iloílo), Negros. Estimated at 25,000.

Indonesian.—Confined to Mindanao under 16 tribal names. Estimated at 252,200.

Malayan.—Recognized under 47 race and tribal names, many dwelling in the most inaccessible mountain elevations and forests of Luzón, Zambales, Ilocos (North and South), Ambos Camarines, Nueva Écija, Tayabas, Albay, Lepanto, Cagayán, Isabela, Príncipe, Nueva Vizcaya, Abra, Pampanga, Benguet, Rizal, Pangasinán, Mindoro, Sibuyán, Visayan Islands, Mindanao, Basilan, Palawan, Calamianes group, Sulu Archipelago. Census and estimated at 5,699,400.

The dominant races, the VISAYAS 2,601,600, TAGALOGS 1,663,900, BICOLES 518,100, ILOCANOS 441,700, PANGASINANES 365,500, PAMPANOGS 337,900, CAGAYANES 166,300, and MOROS 100,000, exclusive of MINDANAO, are of this blood.

Chinese in the Philippines.—The following, in the absence of definite information on the subject, may be considered an approximate exhibit of the number of Chinese in the Philippine Islands.

[Under the census of 1887.]

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Residents present, foreign	33,458	456	33,914
Transients, foreign, presumably of European and American nationalities.	932	21	953

[Under the parochial enumeration of population of the Philippine archipelago (and the Marianas) at the close of 1885, compiled by the Archbishop of Manila.]

Foreigners enumerated, Chinese	37,585
From other nations	527
Total	38,112

In 1888, coincident with the movement in the United States, an effort was made by Spain to exclude the Chinese from the Philippines, but without success. In September, 1898, during the cessation of hostilities under the protocol, by order of the military governor, the Chinese exclusion acts of the United States were made operative in the Philippines. Since that time only former residents and the exempt classes have been admitted. Under these conditions from January 1, 1899, to and including May, 1901, 28,758 Chinese arrived at Manila. Of these, 27,697 were permitted to land. During the same period 23,658 Chinese took their departure, leaving an increase of 4,029 arrivals over departures for that period. The Schurman commission of investigation (Report, vol. 1, Jan. 31, 1900, Senate Doc. 138, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, p. 153) gives the figures at about 40,000 in the archipelago, of whom about 23,000 live in

Manila. During the Spanish régime between 10,000 and 12,000 entered Manila and 7,000 to 8,000 went back to China each year. Of the latter, many returned after 4 or 5 months' absence. This report adds: "There are about 2,000 Chinese women in Manila. Some of these are married, but most of them are concubines. About 100 or 200 Chinese children are annually born in Manila. About 300 Chinese die every year. Many Chinese men marry Filipino women. The second generation is called 'Mestizos,' who are said to be intelligent men, but are restless, scheming, and untrustworthy." From the above we have—

Parochial enumeration of population, 1885	37,585
Average annual net increase of arrivals over departures, 1885-1899, 14 years, 1,000 per annum..	14,000
Increase under United States jurisdiction, 1899, January 1, to May, 1901, 2 years and 5 months.	4,029

Total approximate number of Chinese in the Philippine Islands according to the above bases of estimate..... 55,614

A recent census of the city of Manila claims a population of upward of 50,000 residing within the city limits, mostly in Binondo, the mercantile and shipping quarter. As the number of Chinese outside of Manila is not great, the approximation, 55,614, from statistics available is not excessive for the entire archipelago, January 1, 1902. This exotic race established itself in the country originally as invaders and later as merchants and traders. Its number, as shown, is large as compared with the other peoples of foreign blood. Their influence in local trade and industry is potential, and in some cases a monopoly.

Civilized races.—Of the 84 races and tribes 8 may be regarded as civilized, in numbers approximately as follows, also showing comparison as to numbers with the nearest population of a State of the United States:

Race.	State of the United States.	Approximate number of individuals.	Population.	Territory occupied.
Visayans.....	Indiana.....	2,601,600	2,516,462	Sq. m. 28,100 36,350
Tagálogs.....	Mississippi.....	1,663,900	1,551,270	15,380 46,810
Bicol.....	Washington.....	518,100	518,103	16,900 69,180
Ilocanos.....	Rhode Island.....	441,700	428,556	6,170 1,750
Pangasináns.....	Vermont.....	365,500	343,641	1,950 9,565
Pampangos.....	North Dakota.....	337,900	319,146	1,950 70,795
Moros*.....	Utah.....	268,000	276,749	12,860 84,970
Cagayanés.....	Idaho.....	166,300	161,722	11,050 84,800

*Civilized but non-Christian.

Non-Christian tribes.—The population, number of tribes, and distribution of this important element among the peoples of the Philippines is largely speculative. That non-Christian tribes exist in the provinces of Cagayán, North Ilocos, South Ilocos, Unión, Pangasinán, Tárlac, Nueva Écija, Zambales, Bataán, Pampanga, Bulacán, Tayabas, Ambos Camarines, Romblón, Cápiz, Antique, Iloílo, Western Negros, Eastern Negros, Sámar, Surigao, and Misamis is known. The predominance of Christianized natives in each of these provinces, however, is great. In Isabela and Abra the non-Christian tribes are numerous and important, while in Bontoc, Lepanto, Nueva Vizcaya, Benguet,

Príncipe, Infanta, Mindoro, the Calamianes Islands, Palawan, Balábac, the Sulu Archipelago, and the districts of Zamboanga, Cotabato, and Dávao, in Mindanao, they constitute the bulk of the population. The total nonchristian population is roughly estimated at 2,000,000.

Physical and political characteristics of the nonchristian tribes.—The Negritos are physical and mental weaklings. The Igorotes of Bontoc display physical development and mental and moral qualities such as to lend weight to the opinion of the Filipino patriot, José Rizal, who said, "The future of the Philippine Islands is in the people of their mountains." The Moro tribes of S. Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago, Balábac, and S. Palawan (Paragua) alone could afford any serious menace to public order or to the peace of any important portion of the archipelago. The friendliest relations have thus far been maintained with the Moros. The Moros of the Lake Lanao region, Mindanao, have long been reputed the fiercest and most uncompromising members of their tribe. The Spanish Government spent several years in an unavailing attempt to subdue them. Under American rule markets have been established for them at Iligan, on the N., and at Tucuran, on the S. coasts. They are now coming down to the sea on market days in constantly increasing numbers, indicating greater confidence. With the exception of Misamis, there are no Moros in any province where civil government has been established. The Tinguianes in Abra are possessed of a very considerable degree of civilization. The Moros have a fairly well-organized governmental system, but no other one of the numerous nonchristian peoples has a tribal government, while in not a few cases the family is the only recognized social unit, and even the family tie is loose. Certain of the nonchristian tribes have highly objectionable customs, as among the Moros. The large majority of these people are slaves, having sold themselves for debt, or are the children of those who so sold themselves, the obligations of parents being inherited by their offspring. However, a slave may secure his liberty by paying to his owner an amount equal to the price paid for him. In the majority of cases slaves are treated kindly and frequently allowed time and opportunity to earn money, so that it is possible for them to redeem themselves if they desire to do so. Slavery in the Philippines is not confined to the Moros. It is common among the wild Indonesian tribes in the interior of Mindanao and among the wild Malayans of N. Luzón. A practical result of the intercourse between Moros and Americans has already been seen in the proclamation of Dato Mandji, abolishing slavery among his people in the district of Zamboanga.

Languages, spoken and written.—The languages spoken in the Philippine Archipelago are: English, Spanish, and the vernacular dialects. English is the speech of the Americans, English and a small number of natives educated in some English-speaking country. The knowledge and use of the English language is rapidly spreading on the archipelago since the American occupation. Spanish is the language common to all educated people, the mass speaking only the native dialect peculiar to their respective localities. More than 9 per cent of the people speak Spanish, according to the best estimates. The principal Philippine dialects are: The Ibanag and Ilocano, of N. Luzón; the Pangasinán, Pampanga, and Tagalog, of central Luzón; the Bicol (Vicol) in S. Luzón; the Bisaya (Visaya), which is in use throughout the islands of the same name; the numerous dialects of Mindanao, the

Moro, Mabobo, Montés, and Buguidnón; and finally the language of the Negritos. All the languages with the exception of the Negrito, which is conspicuously different from the rest, are not only similar, but also display an intimate relationship to the Malayan tongue from which they are supposed to be derived. In N. and E. Mindanao very similar dialects of Visayan are spoken. Not more than 3 or 4 per cent of this population in general speak Spanish. A much smaller per cent of children than of adults speak Spanish. In Zamboanga province nearly all understand Spanish and speak it after a fashion. In the other southern towns of Mindanao more or less Spanish, Tagálog, Visayan, and Moro is spoken. The various tribes around Dávao have their special dialects; likewise, the Monteses, Subanos, and hill tribes have theirs. The Cotabato and Lanao Moros have different dialects. In Paragua, Calamianes, and Cuyos islands there are various dialects, but the most common is Cuyono, which is a Visayan dialect, not much like the N. Mindanao speech. The Philippine peoples under this linguistic classification have attained various degrees of civilization, the Tagálog the highest, and with the exception of the Mohammedan-Moros, have been Christianized. The wild tribes as a rule are peaceful and harmless, although many fierce by nature have shown a decidedly warlike spirit. Head-hunting in N. Luzón and cannibalism is charged. Polygamy and slavery is also common. Human sacrifice exists in central Mindanao. The aggregate of the numbers in this abject condition is, however, small compared with the total of the dominant races.

Dialects.—The following is a list of the various dialects in which works have been published and in use in the archipelago, according to Retana in his valuable *Catálogo Abreviado de la Biblioteca Filipina*, Madrid, 1898, who mentions 27 idioms among the linguistic divisions of the inhabitants: Aeta (Negrito) Negros, in parts of Luzón and Panay; Batanes (Vitanes), Batanes group; Bicol (Vicol), SE. Luzón; Bilaan, Sarangani Island, Mindanao; Bisaya (Visaya), in the Visayan group; Bagobo, Mindanao and Apo Mountain; Calamian Calamianes; Cebuano, Cebú; Cuyono, Cuyos group; Egongot (Ilongote), E. central Luzón; Gadán, NE. Luzón; Harayo, Panay; Hiligayno, Panay; Ibánag, Luzón; Ilocano, NW. Luzón; Ilongote, E. Luzón; Isinay, central Luzón; Joloano, Joló (Sulu); Manobo, Mindanao; Moro-Maguindanao, Mindoro and Sulu; Negritos (Aeta) Negros, Luzón, Panay; Panayano, Panay; Pampango, Pampanga, W. central Luzón; Pangasinán, Pangasinán; Sámal, Basilan, Mindanao; Tagacaolo, Mindanao; Tagálog, central Luzón and Manila; Tagbanúa, Palawan; Tino (Zambales), Zambales; Tiruray, Mindanao, Luzón; Vicol (Bicol), SE. Luzón; Vitanes (Batanes), Batanes group; Visaya (Bisaya), Visayan group and N. Mindanao; Zambales (Tino), W. Luzón.

Alphabet.—The primitive Philippine alphabets were introduced by the Indians, the second set of colonists who came to the islands. These alphabets resemble somewhat the Arabic writing, and do not differ in the phonetic value of the signs, but only in their number and in the way in which they are formed. As to the direction in which the writing is formed, some authors are of opinion that the natives wrote from below upward in columns or vertical lines, beginning at the left and ending at the right. Other writers claim that the natives wrote horizontally from left to right, although it seems that this was the case after some years of Spanish domination. The old Philippine alphabets were promptly abandoned and the Spanish adopted instead.

As early as 1745 a writer stated "it is rare to find an Indian who knows how to read them (Indian alphabets), and extremely rare that any one knows how to read them. It may be said that they are not even remembered." The Moros in Mindanao and Sulu still retain their primitive alphabet in writing, which also shows not only distinct traces of Arabic origin introduced by the early Arabic teachers of the doctrines of Islam in the southern islands, but in the more finished styles is intelligible among the Arabs of Arabia.

RELIGION.

Except the Moros (Moslems) and wild tribes (pagans) the people of the islands are Roman Catholic. As shown by the church registry, in 1898 6,559,998 souls were distributed among 746 regular parishes, 105 mission parishes, 116 missions—total, 967. Of the regular parishes all but 150 were administered by Spanish monks of the Dominican, Augustinian, or Franciscan orders, natives not being admitted to those orders. The Recoletos or the unshod are an offshoot of the original order of St. Augustine. By the revolutions of 1896 and 1898 members of the orders were obliged to take refuge in Manila; of the number 40 were killed and 403 imprisoned until relieved by the American troops. Of 1,124 in the islands in 1896 but 472 remain. There were at that time missions and missionaries—42 Jesuits, 16 Capuchins, 6 Benedictines, and 150 native secular clergymen with small parishes. There were many native priests assisting friar curates.

The establishment of religious freedom is guaranteed under the Treaty of Peace, December 10, 1898, in terms, "the inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion." [Article X].

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The Philippine archipelago comprises 12 principal islands and 3 groups, adjacent to which are 1,583 dependent islands. The names and areas of these islands may be found with the description of the main island or province to which they are considered dependent.

List of main islands or groups in the order of area of mainland with the number and area of dependent islands.

Main island or group.	Dependent islands.	Area.
	Number	Sq. m.
Mindanao.....	258	1,162
Luzón.....	311	1,160
Sámar.....	148	290
Negros.....	17	15
Panay.....	116	351
Palawan.....	135	458
Mindoro.....	26	58
Leyte.....	40	342
Cebú.....	29	114
Bohol.....	59	214
Masbate.....	46	85
Marinduque.....	13	14
Sulu Archipelago.....	188	509
Calamianes (group).....	98	677
Cuyos (group).....	47	63
Total.....	1,531	5,512
Romblón.....	32	461
Add Burias and Ticao.....	20	19

Number and area of dependent islands.

100 to 1,000 sq. m.....	18
50 to 100 sq. m.....	11
25 to 50 sq. m.....	18
10 to 25 sq. m.....	33
5 to 10 sq. m.....	41
Less than 5 sq. m.....	1,462
Total.....	1,583

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staples of the archipelago in their order of importance are hemp (abaca), tobacco, sugar, copra, coffee, and rice. The other products are cocoanuts, chocolate, corn, wheat, indigo, benne seed (sesame), peanuts, and vegetables of many varieties. In some of the islands in the higher altitudes all the cereals and vegetables of the United States thrive. In Mindanao and Palawan to the general list may be added cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, and the other valuable products of the spice islands of the East. The betel and betel pepper so extensively used among Asiatic peoples grow abundantly in many parts. The tea plant also thrives.

The soils of the islands of the archipelago consist of the decomposition products of the prevailing rocks—porphyritic, syenitic, hornblende, and other varieties of granite, crystalline schists generally, siliceous and argillaceous limestones, trachytes, basalts, andesites, etc., and the alluviums of the river levels. They possess great fertility and, liberally watered, yield luxuriantly all the indigenous and any of the attempted exotic vegetable products of tropical and subtropical latitudes. The wonderful productiveness of the soil and diversity of climate make the Philippine Islands one of the richest agricultural regions of the world. Improved methods of cultivation and machinery will add to this branch of wealth.

Economic classification.—The following Philippine commercial and industrial products of agriculture are the staples of home consumption, manufacture, and export, arranged in groups:

Gramineous plants or grasses.—The most important are rice, corn, bamboo, zacate, cogon, and sorghum, or batad.

PALAY, or RICE (*Oryza sativa*, L.), is the chief food of all Eastern peoples, and in the Philippines is the principal crop upon which the sustenance of the indigenous population and of the numerous Chinese inhabitants depends. Rice boiled in water without salt, called by Spaniards "morisqueta" and by the Tagalos "canin," is looked upon by the natives the same as Americans and Europeans look upon bread, so that a scarcity of rice always causes great hardship to the people of the islands. More than 120 varieties of rice are known, distinguished by the size, color, and flavor of their grains, those of greatest importance being Mimis, greatly esteemed on account of its white, transparent grain and excellent flavor; Binuhangin, Dumali, Bontot-cabayo, and others. A variety called Malaguit has an unusual glutinous quality and is much used in the manufacture of cakes and pastry. The rice is cultivated either on lowlands (irrigated) or on uplands (dry). For the cultivation of lowland rice the ground is divided into small rectangular plots, having a slight inclination and surrounded with little dikes, called pilapil, which serve to retain the water. While these beds are sprouting the flooded lands are worked, the carabao (water buffalo) being used, into a soft mud. When the rice grows to a height of 20 cm. (1 cm. = 0.3937 U. S. in.) it is pulled from the beds, formed into bundles, and taken to the place where it is to be transplanted. Regular lines of holes are made in the softened earth, in each of which is placed a bunch of 6 or 7 stalks. When harvest time comes, in August or a little later, the plants are taken out one by one. The palay is now placed in heaps, called "mandalas" The grain is separated from the straw by thrashing, or by use of wind whenever possible, and is finally separated from the husk by pounding two or three times in a wooden mortar, called a "lusong,"

or by making use of a sort of handmill, called "guilingan." On the highlands it is necessary to go over the ground two or three times and break up all clods. The seed is sown by hand after the first heavy rains, and without other care the crop is finally collected. The ordinary price of rice in the husk, called palay, is 13 to 14 reales fuertes per cavan of 75 liters (about 60 to 65 cents per bushel), while that of shelled rice is from 20 to 22 reales fuertes per cavan (about 90 cents to \$1 per bushel). The rice has as its enemies the locust, which totally destroys the crops; an insect which attacks the young and tender grain, sucking the juice and leaving it completely empty; the maya, a small bird abundant in the lowlands, and the monkey in certain regions. Formerly the rice was a great article of export, but to-day a large supply comes from Cochin China, the annual production, about 17,000,000 cavans (36,000,000 bushels), being far below the actual food requirements of the population. The unhulled rice, or palay, is used as food for horses and poultry.

CORN, OR MAIZE (*Zea mays*, L.) is of American origin, whence it was carried by the Spaniards. Its cultivation has become quite general throughout the archipelago, especially in those regions where the soil is not altogether suitable for the cultivation of rice, as in Cagayán and Isabela. In some places it has taken the place of Morisqueta, being reduced to a coarse granular flour by means of the guilingan, and then boiled in water without salt. It is also used as food for cattle and fowls, as are the leaves and young stalks, which make excellent fodder. The quantity of maize annually produced may be set down at about 2,000,000 cavans (about 4,250,000 bushels). It is sold at from 4 to 5 reales fuertes per cavan (about 18 to 23 cents per bushel) of shelled grain.

BAMBOO of various species of the genus *Bambusa*, the most useful being the Cauayang Totoó, which at times reaches a diameter of more than 20 centimètres (0.3937 in.) and a height of more than 12 meters (1 meter = 39.37 U. S. in.). It is employed principally in the construction of native houses, which are often made wholly of bamboo, except for the rattan used to tie it together, and the cogon or nipa used as thatch. It is also used in the construction of boats, rafts, bridges, aqueducts, scaffolding, vessels of all kinds, hats, baskets, furniture, fishing apparatus, arms, rope, harnesses for buffaloes, etc. The young and tender shoots of the bamboo, called "labong," make a very acceptable article of food, eaten in the form of salads, sauces, and other dishes; and in years of long-continued drought they even take the place of rice to a considerable extent.

ZACATE (grass) includes several species used as forage for live stock, especially horses, the principal variety belonging to the genus *Léersia*. The cultivation is conducted with much care, as the returns near important towns are large. There are several crops a year.

COGON (*Saccharum koenigii*); a rapidly growing plant reaching 3 meters (about 10 ft.) in height, and forms a tangled mass only penetrable by fire or knife. The areas are burned over during the dry season, the young shoots being cut for cattle fodder when 18 in. high. Where nipa does not grow cogon is used for thatching.

SORGHUM, OR BATAD (*Holcus saccharatus*, Bl.); a fodder plant in the Philippines cultivated in the United States for sugar or alcohol.

A number of varieties of other grass and fodder plants form the pastures of the mountains.

Textile plants.—The principal textile plants which furnish fiber for the manufacture of cloth, cordage, etc., are abacá or hemp, cotton, pineapple, cabo negro, rattan or bejuco, ramie, agava, and pandán.

ABACÁ (*Musa textilis*, L.) is principally cultivated in the provinces of Ambos Camarines, Albay, Sorsogón, and Catanduanes, in the islands of Sámar and Leyte, and on a smaller scale in Cebú, Mindoro, Marinduque, southern part of Negros, and the north of Mindanao. For its cultivation a moist climate is needed. The soil should be open and moist but not swampy. New plants are grown from shoots or suckers, called by the natives saga, which grow about the base of the plant. Generally at the end of 3 years the plant reaches its full development, the most suitable time for cutting being when the fruit begins to show, as the fiber is then in best condition. The trunk, which looks like that of the banana, is cut down with a sharp knife. The lower part of the trunk and the leaves are then cut off, and the external layers of the plant or those containing the fiber are then removed and carried to the working house, where the fiber is extracted. The finest quality is called lupis or quilot, and is of pearly luster. Other grades are distinguished by their color and consistency. The plant has as enemies two insects, called "tamiloc" and "amarog," which pass through the metamorphosis in the trunk of the plant, ruining it. The abacá (hemp) constitutes one of the chief articles of exportation, perhaps the only

one which does not admit of any competition, the average yearly shipments amounting to nearly 100,000 long tons. It is exported principally to the United States and England, small quantities going to Spain, Australia, Singapore, and China. First grade between 1885-1894 ranged per kilogram (2.204 lbs.) between \$17.12 and \$6. The inferior grades run 25 to 40 per cent lower in the Manila market. The prices in the provinces are less. The production began to assume large proportions in 1855. At Manila are a few factories in which the abacá is made into cordage and rope. It is also used as a component of certain kinds of native cloth. Under existing conditions abacá plantations, with careful management, yield an annual return of 30 per cent on the investment.

COTTON (*Gossypium herbaceum*, L.) is cultivated in the provinces of North and South Ilocos, Unión, Pangasinán, and Abra. The soil should be open, strong, and easy to work, deeply plowed and carefully prepared, and planted when there is no danger of heavy rains, in furrows about 3 ft. apart, and an equal distance apart in the furrows. When the seed is ripe it is collected and the cotton passed through a series of manipulations, rendering it suitable for the manufacture of cloth. Other varieties grow wild, and are used for making pillows and mattresses. Cotton has recently lost much of its former importance because of the competition of British fabrics.

PINEAPPLE (*Bromelia ananas*, L.), of American origin, is cultivated for its fruit and the fiber, which is obtained from its leaves. In the Philippines, however, it is of more importance as a textile plant. It grows on almost any ground, but gives best results in open, strong soil. In order to obtain the fiber the fruit is first cut so that the leaves may become as long and broad as possible. When the leaves are well developed they are torn off and scraped with a sharp instrument to separate the fleshy part and leave the fiber, which is washed, dried in the sun, combed out, classed in four grades, according to its fineness, and finally employed in the manufacture of fabrics in the same way as Manila hemp. The finer filaments are woven by rude looms into a most delicate cloth, which is used for making handkerchiefs, waists, and other garments.

CABO, NEGRO (*Arenga saccharifera* Labill), called "cauong" by the natives, belongs to the family of palms. Along the edge of the stem of the leaf are long, black, and very strong fibers, which are useful for the manufacture of ropes and cordage, very durable and resisting moisture and even salt water. It is used also in making walls or partitions.

RATTAN OR BEJOCO, of the genus *Calamus*, of several species is called by the natives dilan, yantoc, talola-curag, and palasan. These spiny, climbing plants, which sometimes attain a length of 200 meters (666 ft.), furnish to the natives a material of most extended application. The yantoc takes the place of nails, all the framework of the houses built of bamboo and nipa, and many of those built of wood, being held together by strongly laced bands of rattan. These rattans are also employed in the rigging of all the smaller boats, and in the making of rafts, hats, sacks and bags, chairs, and other articles of furniture. From the stems of the palasan are made canes of world-wide reputation.

RAMIE (*Boehmeria nivea*), a nettle resembling that of Spain, but without needles. The fiber forms on the outer bark of the plant. It attains a height of from 3 to 7 feet. The celebrated Canton linen is made from it, the fiber rivaling the flax. The cultivation is limited, on account of the special machinery required to extract the fiber. It is found only in the Batanes group and N. Luzón. In the *urtica* arborescens, or Dalonot, the same fiber also exists.

AGAVE (*Agave Americana* L.), called "Magui" or "Maguey" in Tagalog, originally from America. Its fleshy, sharp leaves, bordered with a row of spines, furnish the fiber from which the delicate Nipis cloth is made. It is cultivated on a small scale in certain localities in the archipelago, and exported in bulk to England, China, Japan, and Egypt.

PANDÁN (*Pandanus spiralis* Bl.), the leaves of which are used for the manufacture of hats and sacks, an important industry in Lucbán town and Tayabas province. The large leaves of the buri palm (*Corypha umbraculifera* L.) and the split stems of the leaves of the nito (*Lygodium semihastatus* Del) are utilized for the same purposes.

Oil-producing plants.—The most important in their order are—

COCOANUT (*Cocos nucifera* L.), of the family of palms from India, and one of the most useful products of the Archipelago on account of its many industrial, domestic, and medicinal uses. The natives call it niog and the Spaniards coco. When the fruit is to be used for the manufacture of oil, a disk of the outer husk, called by the natives bonot, is first cut from either end. The rest of the husk is removed, the inner covering, or shell, divided into two parts, and the adherent meat separated from the shells. The meat is then deposited in a large wooden tub which has a hole in the

bottom for the escape of the oil, which flows from the mass simply by exposure to the sun. This primitive method being slow and imperfect, a better and more general one is by means of fire. The cocoanut is placed in suitable receptacles or in specially prepared ovens and boiled, or in a large kettle having a slow fire underneath. It is usual to express the oil from the meat, as a much larger quantity is obtained. The natives use this oil as a condiment, and while still fresh as a purgative. It is greatly used for lighting purposes and in the manufacture of soaps. Both in the Philippines and Europe it is used in the manufacture of perfumery. The copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, constitutes one of the chief articles of export. The macapuno, a variety of cocoanut, with its soft meat, is made into preserves and sweetmeats, and the buco, another variety, with its sweet meat and water, makes a delicious refreshing drink.

Among the many other uses of the cocoanut may be mentioned: By tapping the central bud that crowns the tree a kind of wine, called "tuba," is produced, which, when allowed to ferment, produces vinegar, and when distilled a kind of brandy. From the husk the natives make ropes and cords and a material for calking their boats. From the woody shell they carve spoons, cups, beads for rosaries, and many other articles. The leaves they use to cover the roofs of their houses. The veins and smaller ribs of the leaves are used to make brooms, the midribs serve as fuel, and the ashes are utilized in making soap. The trunk of the palm is made to serve as a pillar to support the houses. Oil barrels, tuba casks, and water pipes are fashioned from hollow sections of the trunk. The cocoanut fruit is also a very important item of export. Manila ships annually about 150,000 pesos worth of cocoanuts to China and British India, and about 30,000 pesos worth of cocoanut oil to China.

CASTOR OIL, RICINO, RICINUS (*Communis* L.), a native of India, there known as the Higuera infernal, or infernal fig, and to the Tagálogs as tangantangan. The seed of the Philippine variety produce about 40 per cent of oil for medicinal (purgative) or lighting purposes. A tree (*Jatropha curcas*), belonging to the same family, produces a reddish oil illuminant, known to the Tagálogs as tuba, in Iloilo as casla, and in Ilocos as "tavatava."

LUMBANG (*Alcurites tritoba* Bl.) is cultivated for the oil extracted from its seeds, which is of good quality—used for lighting, calking ships, and painting. The refuse after the extraction of the oil is generally employed as a fertilizer for the betel palms. Lumbang oil is exported to China.

BENNE SEED, SESAMA, or AJONJOLI (*Sesamum orientale* L.), one of the most anciently known and widely cultivated products of the Orient, and especially successful in growth in the Philippine Islands. The seeds often produce 53 per cent of fixed oil of sweet taste similar to the product of the olive, with which it is largely adulterated, and holds its purity longer. In Egypt, China, Japan, and other oriental countries it is used in place of lard or olive oil for cooking. It makes an excellent soap, cosmetic, and medicinal emulsion, for which purposes also it is an important article of export. The residuum after the extraction of the oil makes a fattening food for cattle and a fertilizer. After the sowing of the seed by hand the plants require no care except thinning and harvesting, to save loss of the seed.

PEANUT, MANI, or CACAHUAT (*Arachis hypogaea* L.), a native of lower Guinea, thence taken to Brazil, now a favorite product of the three Americas, Europe, Asia, and Oceanica. In the Philippines, where the climate and soil are admirably adapted to its growth, the product is at present chiefly used as forage for cattle. Its seed produces half its weight in fixed oil, which is peculiarly adapted to hot climates, as it is slow in turning rancid, even exceeding the benne seed in that respect. The oil is yellowish, without odor, sweet, and fluid, and valuable in native toilet, lubricating, and soap preparations. The residuum, mixed with an equal weight of flour, makes excellent bread, and mixed with cacao is used in the manufacture of chocolate.

Dye and starch plants.—In this economic subdivision of plant life the Philippine Islands are rich, in the order of their importance, as follows:

AÑIL or INDIGO (*Indigofera tinctoria* L.); the juice from the leaves and young stalks of the Philippine variety furnishes blue dyestuff freely, which is much used in the industries, and particularly in household economy. The principal provinces in which it is produced are Bataán, Batangas, Bulacán, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinán, Pampanga, Tayabas, Zambales, Ilocos Norte and Sur Cápiiz, and Bohol, where the most suitable conditions for its cultivation are found in the light, deep soil, as the roots ramify but little, the central root penetrating to considerable depth. The coloring matter is extracted principally from the leaves, which are collected as soon as they are completely formed and before the fruit has taken shape. The product is not only

extensively used in the islands for dyeing thread and cloth of cotton, silk, and wool, and for coloring wood, paper, etc., but is regularly exported to China, Japan, and Singapore. The Philippine indigo is second to none, possibly excepting that from Bengal, the most highly prized. The Coromandel or Madras product is not its equal.

SAFFLOWER OF ALAZOR (*Curthannus tinctorius* L.), a variety of saffron called biri in the Philippines, and used in the adulteration of that article. Its stamens produce 2 yellow colors soluble in water, and a third, red, soluble in alkalies and of greater value.

BALANTI (*Homalanthus populifolius* R. Greh.) and **CUMALON** (*Diospyros cunalon* A. D. C.), 2 trees, the bark of which, dried and reduced to powder, furnishes a black coloring matter used by the natives.

SALICISCAN (*Morinda umbellata* L. and others), a species of wild baneuro, furnish roots from which the natives extract a red coloring matter. The bagolibás wood yields a dye of a tawny color. The prepared bark of the dayagao makes a mordant which imparts a fine luster and stability to cloth dyed black, yellow, or red, and belolo, dugna, and hagu are used by fishermen for dyeing and preserving their nets; color, dark brown.

ANANAPLES (*Albizzaprocera* Benth.), used in dyeing hides to be manufactured into whips, sole leather, and saddles.

AGUISIP (*Malestoma polyanthum* Blum.) and **BANCURO** (*Morinda tinctoria* Roxb); the bark of the former and the root of the latter yield bright-red coloring matter used in a difficult and delicate process of dyeing hemp cloth called "pinayusas."

SIBUCAO BALTAR (*Casalpinia supan* L.), the trunk of which produces a red coloring matter similar to campeachy or logwood, employed in dyeing cotton or wood. It is very abundant in the forests, and some varieties are found which produce a color more highly valued than that of the Brazil woods. It grows naturally from the seeds which fall from the pod. Considerable amount of the dye is produced in the Philippines, and is an important article of export to China and England, being often used in place of cochineal. The Chinese employ it in dyeing silks, damasks, and other fabrics.

BACUAN (*Rhizophora tinctoria* L.), the chief tree of the impenetrable jungles of the mangrove swamps along the coast and near the mouths of rivers, the resort of mosquitoes, aquatic birds, and amphibious animals. From the bark a reddish coloring matter is extracted. The wood is much used as firewood.

ARROWROOT, a herbaceous plant, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, having lanceolate leaves about 15 cm. (1=3.937 in.) in length. A long, horizontal, fleshy, white tuber, contains a considerable quantity of fecula. It is cultivated with success in all loose, fairly damp soils, being planted from buds placed separately in holes about 60 cm. apart, as the plant is very leafy. The crop can be collected in 6 or 7 months without further care.

BURI (*Corypha umbraculifera*, L.), celebrated in all the archipelago, giving name to the island of Burias, where it is found in abundance, growing spontaneously. It belongs to the palm family, reaches a considerable height, and is very beautiful, the trunk being adorned with a fan-like bunch of leaves. To obtain the starch, the tree is cut down at the root and all of the interior part of the trunk is taken out and deposited while moist in casks or troughs, while some of the bitter substances are drained from it; it is now pounded with sticks or mallets, when the starch separates in the form of very fine grains; it is then collected and dried and made into flour, which furnishes an excellent, tasteful, and good food called sago, taking the place of rice as a food stuff in Burias, Masbate, and Bohol. Also see Buri alcoholic plants.

CASSAVA, **GUCCU**, or **CAMÓTING CÁHOY** (*Jatropha manihot*, L.), a native plant of tropical countries of the family *Euphorbiaceæ* notable for its roots, which contain an abundance of starchy fecula called "tapioca," whose food qualities are so well known. In order to utilize the root as food it is necessary to grate, wash, and press it considerably so as to express the juice. The material remaining is the flour or tapioca, which is white or yellowish white in color, sweetish in taste, and somewhat insipid. It is much valued in medicine on account of its digestibility, and is much used as food for infants and sick people.

BAGSANG (*Metroxylon rumphii*, Mart.), a palm, very common in the Visayan Islands and very useful to the inhabitants, especially if there is lack of rice or other food stuffs. From the heart of the tree a sort of flour is obtained which is of great nutritive value. It is frequently made into cakes or fritters, and eaten with coconut milk.

LUMBIA, or **LUMBAY** (*Metroxylon silvestre*, Mart.), a palm very similar to the preceding, but taller and larger and having wider and stronger leaves. A species of flour is obtained from the heart of this palm, which serves as a food stuff to the poorer classes, especially during times of famine.

CÁCONG (*Caryota ornata*, Bl.), a palm from whose trunk a species of sago is obtained.

PAGAHAN, or **BAUGA** (*Caryota urens*, L.), a palm containing a poisonous substance but which furnishes a starch or kind of sago, of excellent quality and in good quantity.

Saccharine and alcoholic plants.—Of the saccharine plants, the sugar cane is the most valuable, and of the alcoholic plants, the nipa or sasá, in order of importance as follows:

SUGAR CANE (*Sacharum officinarum*, L.), one of the agricultural products of greatest importance. The sugar-producing provinces are Pampanga and Negros, and on a smaller scale Laguna, Bataán, Batangas, Hoílo, Cebú, Cavite, Pangasinán, Cápiz, Antique, and Mindanao. Not less than 20 varieties are known, the most excellent and cultivated being the Batavian, distinguished from the common variety by the violet color of its stalks and the larger number of joints and its greater size; the otaheite, taller and larger than the preceding, with a lemon-yellow stalk, and the creole, with a slender stalk and of yellowish white color. For a successful cultivation of this plant the soil should be deep and of medium consistency, and preferably clayey loam or silicious, prepared by plowing three or four times, and finally by hoeing, leaving it perfectly soft and smooth. In the Philippines the cultivation of sugar cane is generally carried on with little care and intelligence. What is produced, however, finds a good and extensive market, thus constituting one of the chief articles of export. The principal markets are the United States, the United Kingdom, China, Japan, and Spain. Of the total amount of sugar produced in the Philippines, only a small part is consumed in the islands. During the last few years the shipments to foreign markets have averaged over 3,500,000 piculs (about 500,000,000 lbs.) a year, exceeding in importance all other exports except Manila hemp.

NIPA, or **SASÁ** (*Nipa littoralis*, Bl.), one of the most useful palms found in the Philippines. As a thatch it covers a great majority of the houses and other buildings in the islands; it forms the walls and partitions of the native houses. The sap, called tuba, is manufactured into wine, consumed to great extent by the natives. The plant grows only in muddy regions, or those which are liable to be overflowed, or the mouths of rivers which communicate with the sea. In order to obtain the tuba an incision is made in the peduncle immediately below the point of insertion of the fruit. From the incision flows a liquid which is collected in bamboo tubes or joints called bombones, which are hung conveniently on the plant. The tuba is afterwards distilled and then concentrated in stills, and although the loss of liquid is great there remains a considerable amount. This tuba, when much fermented, may be used as vinegar.

SORGHUM (*Sorghum saccharatum*, Rers.), one of the family of grasses whose stalk yields as high as 17 per cent of prismatic sugar. At present in the Philippines it is used for forage. It is cultivated in sections where the cane does not flourish and has economic value for sugar and alcohol.

COCOANUT; the tuba from the tree is cut before the flower is formed. A bamboo joint or bambone is attached for the collection of the liquid. A little of the powdered bark of the tongog (*Rizophora longissima*, Bl.) is placed in each bamboo to give strength and reddish color to the wine, which is collected daily by men in large bamboo joints. For convenience of the collectors bamboo walks are extended from tree to tree.

BURI (*Corypha umbraculifera*, L.) produces the wine called "tuba." Also see Buri dye and starch plants.

CAMONA (*Caryota onusta*, Bl.) and **PUGAHAN** (*Caryota urens*, L.) furnish a sweet liquor or tuba very popular among the natives.

MAIZE, or **INDIAN CORN** (*Zea mays*, L.); the starch furnishes the pangasi of the Visayan Islands. Several families unite in its manufacture, usually resulting in considerable conviviality.

Aromatic plants.—The best known and most cultivated are tobacco, coffee, chocolate or cacao, nutmeg and mace, betel or itmo, cinnamon, and pepper.

TOBACCO (*Nicotiana tabacum*, L.), in the Philippines is of great importance, as it constitutes a most prominent article for export and home consumption. Tobacco coming from the provinces of Isabela and Cagayán is considered the best. That from the Visayan Islands is less fine, more unequal in color, but of greater strength. That from Nueva Ecija is fine, but somewhat bitter and yellow. That from Unión, Ilocos, and the Igorrotes is of heavy body, broken, and frequently has but little combustibility. Although tobacco grows in almost all climates the product is more abundant and better in hot climates, the heat determining the aroma. The lands most suitable for its cultivation are of medium consistency and depth, cooled during the summer time, or sandy or silicious subsoil covered with loam, along river banks periodically overflowed, lands called in Spanish "vegas." The preparation of the soil consists of three plowings at intervals of several days, and the completion of the process by grading and leveling and the removal of all injurious weeds. The gathering of the leaves

begins when they turn yellowish, wrinkle somewhat, droop, and show more or less of a sticky juice. They are then classified according to size and quality, being left on the ground until dried. The tobacco is then tied in bundles, suspended by cords in the tobacco storehouses, protected from the sun, but exposed to ventilation on all sides by windows and doors, opened or closed according to circumstances. Tobacco, either manufactured or in leaf, constitutes a most prominent article of export. Over 100,000,000 cigars are exported annually from Manila, and sent chiefly to China and Japan, the East Indies, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Australasia. The shipments of leaf tobacco average about 200,000 quintals (20,400,000 lbs.), their principal market being Spain.

COFFEE (*Coffea arabica*, L.), produced in Batangas, Laguna, Tayabas, and Cavite, in Luzón, and Cotabato and Misamis, in Mindanao. It grows stronger and more luxuriantly in localities having both heat and moisture. The soil most suitable for it is light and moist, but not marshy, or reddish, somewhat sandy, or black soils without too much clay. The gathering is accomplished either by shaking, if the plant is high, or by hand picking if low. After gathering, the pericarpium is removed, and the berries placed in the sun. When thoroughly dried the husk is removed. The other operations to prepare coffee for the market are winnowing, to separate the inner husk and all dirt from the berry, and sorting into first and second grades. The production of coffee in the Philippines has fallen off on account of the destruction of the plants by an insect of the genus *Xylotrechus* and by a fungus of the genus *Peroaspora*. The product compares with Mocha and Java or Martinique. The annual coffee crop of the Philippines formerly amounted to about 100,000 piculs (14,000,000 lbs.), valued at 2,000,000 pesos.

CHOCOLATE (*Theobroma cacao*, L.), a tree distinguished for its showy appearance and highly prized for its fruit. The seeds roasted give out a delightful aroma, and well ground and mixed with sugar and a little cinnamon form a nutritive, healthful, and agreeable food. They are brown, and somewhat larger than an almond. It is cultivated in various provinces of Luzon and Visayas, but flourishes best in S. Mindanao, especially in the district of Dávao, where it is produced in large quantities and of excellent quality. The plant demands a warm climate and a considerable amount of moisture. The soil should be deep and light, black and reddish, somewhat sandy, with an abundant top soil of muck. The total quantity of cacao produced amounts to 2,000 piculs (280,000 lbs.), which is consumed at home in the manufacture of chocolate.

NUTMEG and MACE (*Myristica fragrans* Houtt), an article of commerce indigenous to Cebú and Laguna, Luzón, and cultivated will grow in all parts of the island. The trunk is covered with a thin bark, blackish and slightly mottled from which, when incised, flows a reddish juice which coagulates on contact with the air. The fruit is about the size of a small pea, having a thick husk and a hard pit about as large as a small peach, inside of which is the nutmeg. This is surrounded by an aromatic rind or skin called mace. The beautiful flower is aromatic. From it is made a preserve noted for its fragrant odor. The tree attains a height of 33 to 44 in. and begins to produce in 5 or 6 years. The crop is light at first.

BETEL or ITMÓ (*Piper betel*, L.), a climbing plant cultivated very extensively in the Philippines. Near Manila, the town of Pásay, in Rizal, is famous for the excellence of its betel. The leaves are used in making the preparation known as "buyo." This preparation is composed of one of the leaves of this plant, a piece of lime the size of a pea, and a piece of bonga or betel nut.

CINNAMON (*Cinnamomum burmanni* Blume.), a tree found in many of the islands, especially in Mindanao. In Zamboanga, Caraga, and the mountains of Misamis the varieties of cinnamon have stronger taste and fragrance than of Ceylon. The cinnamon comes from the bark of the branches which have been stripped of their epidermis, and is an aromatic substance, having many uses.

PEPPER (*Piper nigrum*, L.), a climbing plant, clinging to adjacent trees when cultivated, and bearing a berry; when dried, making black or white pepper. In the northern part of the islands the long pepper of British India can be cultivated.

Medicinal plants.—The Philippine flora embraces a large variety of plants of medicinal value among them:

FOR DISEASES OF THE HEAD.

BALOCANAD (*Alewrites trisperma* Bl.); the oil of the seeds, when rubbed into the scalp, kills all vermin.

CASTOR OIL (*Ricinus communis* L.) or TANGAN TANGAN; very abundant; used, principally to alleviate headaches, being applied on leaves to the forehead, causing

sweating and relief; mixed with the oil of sesame, it is applied to the stomach with good effect, and to the feet for dropsy.

DACDAC; when the head is bathed with an infusion from the bark, headache disappears, as does the lethargy from which the patient suffers.

FOR THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.

BACAO; its bark, pulverized and mixed with water, furnishes a remedy for all kinds of intestinal parasites.

BAHAY (*Adamanthera paronina* L.); its bean-like fruits or its root placed in cavities of teeth greatly relieve pain.

CABCABAN (*Polypodium guercuuum* L.) and the BALSAMINA or APALIA (*Momordica balsamina* L.) produce purgatives.

MAISIPAISE (*Clausena* sp. Bun.); its leaves give an oil, useful for diseases of the stomach.

PAETAN (*Lunasia parvifolia* Muell.); an antidote for fish poison; cures stomach disease, and is a remedy for ulcerating sores.

SALITBUBUT or PANDACAQUI (*Taberna montana*); an infusion of the root of this tree given as a drink improves the bowels and stomach in cases of distension, cold, and indigestion; is an excellent blood medicine, and is used with great benefit by women after parturition.

SAMBONG (*Blumeo balsamifera* D. C.); a sage having medicinal properties, and as an infusion is much used in diseases of the stomach.

TAGUYPASIN or ALOM; the leaves are of value in any chronic stomach disease due to inflammation, overloading, or cold, and also in reducing inflammation of the limbs, if used as an unguent.

TANGULON (*Quisqualis indiana* L.); its seed, called "piñoncillo," is an excellent vermifuge; may be eaten raw.

FOR THE CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.

CUMALIBGUIB, or HIMANGCORAN, or OTOB-OTOB; its root grated into an infusion cleans and cures ulcers or wounds; the pounded leaves of a climbing plant in the Visayan Islands called "balañgon" applied to the wound has the same effect.

SIBUCAO or BRAZIL WOOD (*Casalpinia sappan* L.); an infusion of its juice causes the absorption of coagulated blood.

FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE SENSES.

HAULIG; a solution of its bark and leaves in water used as a wash is useful for treating and preserving the eyes.

TUCUCAY; used for a remedy for deafness.

FOR THE SKIN.

ALOCLOC; its leaves crushed and applied to cutaneous tumors quickly bring them to a head and cause the removal of their contents.

BAGO-BAGO; of the genus *Garcinia*, family *Guttifera*; powdered and placed over the fire, and applied hot to patient suffering from inflammation, quiets the nerves and relieves pain in the joints.

BUSALAS; of medicinal virtue in cases of abscesses.

CULASI (*Lumnitzera coccinea* Wight and Arn.); its resin cures scab and itch.

LAGNOTO (*Diospyros multiflora* Bl.); yields a resin which serves as a caustic.

LORANTACEÆ; its wood will cause the pustules of smallpox to appear when they are slow in presenting themselves.

MAMPOL, of the genus *Loranthus* of the family. *Lorantaceæ* has the same effect.

PANHAUTOLON (*Scerola koenigii* Vahl.); an infusion made from its leaves and bark used as a lotion cures specific trouble and relieves the pain in the bones which accompanies this disease.

PILA; a root of the trailing plant "mangadlao" is used in wounds.

SÁLAC; the root cures spots on the skin.

SARSAPARILLA, of the genus *Smilax aspera*, called by the natives "banag," common along the rivers and coasts, from an infusion of its root makes a good remedy for those who suffer from specific ulcers.

IN PARTURITION.

ALACTAYO or TICALA; its leaves applied to the abdomen of a pregnant woman will bring on parturition.

TARAJE (*Casuarina equisetifolia* Forst.); an infusion of its leaves cures chlorosis.

FOR ANTIDOTES.

BAGOSABAC; the bark of its root cures the bite of a poisonous animal or snake.
MANUNGAL (*Samadera indica* Gaert.); a solution by boiling of this plant is one of the best antidotes for poisonous substances eaten.
MARBAR (*Caputana*); the oil and infusion cures stomach disorders.
PALAGNIGON; an infusion of the bark is an antidote and febrifuge; also of the calasusi as a purgative or emetic.

FOR FEBRIFUGES.

DITA (*Alstonia scholaris* D. C.); when treated with acidulated water produces an alkaloid, ditain, which is employed in place of quinine for all kinds of fevers.
TAMBALAGUISA or **MANTALA** (*Sophora tomentosa* L.); its fruit is a febrifuge having a very bitter taste; its seeds are used for certain malarial fevers.

FOR DIURETICS.

NANGUIN and **LANGUINGUI**; its leaves applied under the arms as a plaster, after being heated before the fire, cure muscular and nervous spasms.

PALO-SANTO, or **GUICOS-GUICOS**, or **HANNADAO**, a leguminosa which is an excellent remedy for spasms and chills; an infusion of this plant expels injurious humors from the body, does away with obstructions, regulates the stomach, cures the specific trouble, and serves as a sudorific.

POLOTAN or **ULINGON**; an infusion of its leaves and the juice of its bark serve as an excellent diuretic.

FOR VARIOUS MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

IGASUD or **PEPITA DE SAN IGNACIO** (*Strychnos ignatii* Berg.), a trailer which is only found in Visayas, principally near Catbalogan; the seeds of its fruit have various medicinal or antidote uses—stomachic, emetic, styptic, for paralytics, for women during parturition, for malarial fever, for rheumatism and indigestion, for contractions of the nerves, and pains in the body; of all the trailing plants in the islands this is probably the most highly esteemed; the fruit is often as large as a pomegranate.

PILIPOG; a bitter medicine, useful as a stomachic, an antidote, and a febrifuge.

Resins.—In the Philippines thrives a large family of resin-bearing trees. Those best known are—

ANTONG or **BREA NEGRA** (*Canarium pimela* Kom.); for illumination.

ARALIACEE, the **LIMOLIMO** (*Heptapleurum caudatum* Vid.), furnishes a resin used in making varnishes.

BURSERACEE, **ABILO** (*Garuga floribunda* Decne.); used in medicine.

PILI or **BREA BLANCA** (*Canarium album* Bl.); for calking ships.

PAGSAINGIN (*Canarium cumingii* Engd.); for the same purposes.

CONIFERAL, **GALAGALA** or **PIAYO** (*Agathis orantifolia* Salisb.); for burning, lighting, and the manufacture of varnishes.

DIPTEROCARPACEE, **APITONG** (*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus* Bl.); for illumination.

BALAO or **MALAPAHU** (*Dipterocarpus retulinno* Bl.); for calking.

MAYAPAS (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus* Gaert.); similar to the preceding, for the same purposes.

DUAGLING (*Dipterocarpus* sp.); for illuminating purposes.

GULO (*Shorea guiso* Blumme); for the same purposes as the preceding, as does the Yaéal) *Hopea plajata* Vid.).

LAUA LAUOAN (*Anisopeters thurifera* Bl.); for burning and the manufacturing of varnishes and for calking.

PAUA (*Dipterocarpus vernicifluus* Bl.); for lighting.

ENGSPHORBLACEE, **ALIPATA** (*Excoecaria agallochu* L.); a remedy for the bites of poisonous animals.

BIRUNGA (*Mucaranga tanarius*, Mull-Arg.); medicinal resin.

TOGOCAM (*Claoxylon wallichianum*, Muell. Arg.); for illuminating and as a medicine.

GUTTIFERA, **BINUCAO** (*Garcinia* sp.); used in medicine.

LEGUMINOS.EE, **ADYANGAO** (*Albizia procera* Benth.); used as incense.

CATÚRAY (*Sesbania grandiflora* Pers.); having medicinal properties.

COPANG (*Parkia roxburghii* G. Don.); useful for illuminating purposes.

COGONTOCO (*Albizia saponaria* Blume.); for the same purpose as above mentioned.

MELASTOMACEE, **BOTA-BOTA** (*Melastonia oboolulum* Jack.); for illuminating purposes and calking ships.

RUTACEE, **CAJEL** (*Citrus aurantium* L.); for illuminating purposes.

SAPINDACEÆ, BALINGHASAY (*Buchanania florida* Schan.); illuminating and calking ships.

LIGÁS (*Semecarpus perrottetii* March.); yields an illuminating resin.

URTICACEÆ, BREADFRUIT OF ANTIPOLLO (*Artocarpus incisa* L.); a medicine and bird lime for catching birds.

AMBLING (*Artocarpus ovata* Bl.); for making varnish.

CAMANSÍ (*Artocarpus camansi* Bl.); a medicine and drier.

NANGCÁ (*Artocarpus integrifolia* Linn.); for illuminating purposes.

Gums or almácigas.—The names of almácigas resins, the most valuable being found in the Calamianes, in Mindanao, especially Dávao, and in Ilocos.

GUM RESINS.—The principal trees which produce gum resins are:

ANACARDIACEÆ, CASOY, OR BALÚBAD (*Anacardium occidentale* L.); used in the manufacture of varnish.

APOCYNEÆ, DITA (*Alstoria scholaris* R. Br.); a medicinal gum resin.

EUPHORBACEÆ, a medicinal resin from the BIGABING (*Macaranga mappa* Mull. Arg.) and from the BUTA (*excoecaria*).

GUTTIFERA, the PALOMARIA, OR BITAO (*Calophyllum* sp.), BITANHOL (*Calophyllum wallichiana* Planch.), GUTAGABY OR TANGLANANAC (*Garcinia Morella* Derr.), GATASANPULA (*Garcinia vernulosa* Choisy), AROMO (*Acacia farnesiana* Willd.), NARRA ENCARNADA (*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd.), DUGOAN (*Myristica* sp.), BONGA (*Areca catechu* L.), LUCBÁN OR NARANJO (*Citrus decumana* Murr.), BALETE (*Ficus indica* Bl.), and BAN-YÁN tree (*Ficus* sp.); produce gum resins used in medicines.

The NOTAC (*Pologium* sp.) produces a gum resin used as a glue and for other industrial purposes.

GUTTA-PERCHA; this valuable article of commerce and industry is found in considerable quantity in Mindanao, and produced from the trunk and branches of several trees of the genera *Ficus* and *Palagium*, called by the natives Solonot. A few years ago a considerable quantity of gutta-percha was exported to England, but on account of the many adulterations made by the Chinese merchants but little is now shipped. (See Forest products; gutta-percha and rubber.)

VEGETABLE WAX; many plants produce a certain amount of an oily material similar to beeswax; is found sometimes as a deposit on the surface of leaves, fruit, or on the bark of the palm *Ceroxylon andicola* and the *Myrica cerifera*; the wax is obtained from the trees by scraping the bark; is found chiefly in Luzón, the Visayas, Calamianes, and Palawan.

Essences or essential oils.—Among the numerous trees of economic value in the Philippines are many varieties from which essences or essential oils may be extracted. Those only used in the present state of the industry in order of prominence are the

YLANG-YLANG (flang-flang), a cultivated and wild tree, often attaining a height of 60 ft., botanically known as *Cananga odorata* (Hook) or *Unona odoratissima* (Bl.), belonging to the custard apple family, producing leaves 2½ by 6 in. and drooping greenish-yellow flowers 3 in. long and of extraordinary fragrance, from which the celebrated attar of ylang-ylang, Cananga oil, or *Oleum anona*, is distilled. The mountain trees produce the best results. The essence is exported to France, England, Singapore, and China, the United States demand being small.

SAMPAGUITA (*Jasminum sambac* L.), belonging to the family Oleaceæ, producing white flowers from which a highly prized perfume essence is extracted by distillation.

CHAMPACA (*Michelia champaca* L.), a garden plant belonging to the family Magnoliaceæ, attaining a conical-shaped height of 13 ft. The flowers, about 1 in. in length, are very fragrant, and produce by distillation a well-known essence.

Vegetables.—The soil, on account of the tropical climate, produces a rich variety of vegetables, with little care on the part of human labor. Under the name of vegetables are included the legumes which serve as food, those the tubers of which are edible, those roots which are edible, and the garden plants. A list of the most important is given in the following:

BIDADANG, cultivated chiefly in the Visayas, has the same uses as the gabe.

BUTINGUI (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), the true kidney bean, which is found in considerable variety in the garden. Other legumes which are highly prized by the natives are the ZABACHE (*Phaseolus lunatus* L.), the PATANI (*Phaseolus inamomus* L.), and the

FRIJOL (*Phaseolus caracalla* L.) and FRIJOL (*Phaseolus tonkinensis* Lour.), a vegetable of Abra highly prized by the natives.

CALABAZA (*Cucurbita sulcata*), a variety of squash which the natives term "Calabásang bilog" (bilog meaning round), of green color, and used for stew; extensively cultivated.

CAMOTE (*Ipomoea batatas* Lamk.), the well-known sweet potato. Its cultivation is greatly favored by mountain races. The plant grows in 5 or 6 months, extending its shoots in all directions, completely covering the ground with its abundant leaves, which are likewise edible. When the ground is given over to the exclusive cultivation of this plant it is allowed to take root in all directions, and as the roots extend and grow the tubers continually, they may be dug up for use at any time of the year. When its cultivation alternates with that of rice or corn, it is necessary to plant anew each year, the product usually being of greater value than in the previous years. The skin and the edible part take different colors—white, yellow, or violet. It is used as food, either boiled or roasted, and also made into preserves and sweetmeats.

CONDOL (*Cucurbita aspera*), a variety of squash which is oval in shape and very suitable for making sweets.

GABE (*Colocasia esculenta* Schott), introduced from Asia, is now extensively cultivated in almost all the islands, especially in the mountain regions. Its large roots and young leaves make an excellent food for the natives. The roots are also suitable for sweets. There are three principal varieties. The best known is the Variegata.

GARDEN PLANTS.—Although the natives do not care much for the cultivation of these plants, gardens are found near the large centers of population, generally cultivated by Chinese, the products being used by Europeans. Among the vegetables cultivated are the onion, garlic, asparagus, radish, cabbage, artichoke, lettuce, endive, pepper, tomato, carrot, celery, parsley, and the haras (*Anethum feniculum*), a native plant whose fruit contains seeds having a sweet flavor similar to anise.

MILONDAGÁ (*Cucumis luzonicus*), meaning a melon of the size of a mouse, with a flavor similar to the cucumber.

MONGO (*Phaseolus mungo* Bl.), smaller than the lentil, but of the same flavor, cultivated on a large scale, as it is the principal food of many towns.

NAMI-CONOT (*D. peataphylla* L.), same genus and uses as the ube.

PACUAN or SANDIA, a variety of watermelon.

PAQUIT (*D. divaricata* L.), same uses as the ube (*see*).

PATANI (*Phaseolus inamomus* L.), highly prized by the natives.

PATOLA (*Cucumis acutangulus*), a variety of cucumber, large and long in size, of a sweetish flavor and agreeable odor, eaten green or boiled.

PEPINO, a cucumber eaten boiled or pickled, and also served as salad.

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum* L.); in the Philippine archipelago this valuable tuber is cultivated with success in certain elevated localities, such as the mountains of Benguet, but the tubers produced are small. The annual production of potato amounts to 700,000 piculs (98,000,000 lbs.).

POTATO, sweet, *see* Camote.

SANDIA or PACUAN, a variety of watermelon much prized.

SITAO (*Phaseolus caracalla* L.), a leguminous plant producing a vegetable about 1 ft. long.

SQUASH, several varieties.

TABACOG (*Cucumis melo*), the true melon, although possessing a delightful aroma, never reaches the flavor of those of Europe.

TONGO (*D. papillaris* L.), same genus and uses as the ube.

TABAYAG (*Lagenarie vulgaris*), a variety of squash, the meat of which is soft and smooth to the touch.

TUQUE (*D. sativa* L.), same genus as ube, highly prized and extensively cultivated.

UBE (*Dioscorea alata*); the rhizome makes a healthy food of a sweet taste. It is somewhat sour when raw, but is rendered sweet and nutritious by boiling. Its cultivation is simple, similar to that of the potato. It is necessary to carefully prepare this tuber and its analogous varieties for eating; when not done, they are poisonous. The best variety is called the Cebú ube, although it comes from Bohol, which makes a most delicious jelly, highly and universally prized. Various species of the same genus grow spontaneously or are cultivated for their edible roots, which attain enormous size. Cultivated like the potato.

WATERMELON grows extensively in all parts of the archipelago, the best coming from Rizal.

ZABACHE (*Phaseolus lunatus* L.), greatly prized.

There are also some species of the genera *Dolichos* *Vigna* *Pachyrhizus* and *Prophocarpus*, which produce vegetables or edible seeds, but less esteemed than the genus *Phaseolus*.

FLORA.

The flora of the Philippine Islands in general is tropical. In Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago it is equatorial, the indigenous growth of the durian (*Durio zibethinus*) and the mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), both plants near the equator being common. From those islands the tropical forms of vegetation lessen until the parallel of Manila, where the two floras have their dividing line. To the N. is found the pine and the vegetation of the subtropical belt, and to the S. the tropical families of Myrtaceæ, Lauraceæ, Orchidaceæ, etc.

There are notable differences in the vegetation on the Pacific and China seacoasts. In the former the rains are more copious, while the latter, covered with compact mountain ranges, has a more limited agricultural zone. Here are forests containing an abundance of ferns, orchids, palms, aroids, and *Melastomaceæ*, and although the fir tree is not found, others, such as the almaciga (*Agathis loranthifolia*), various species of Podocarpus, and the agojos (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), grow luxuriantly. So, too, where the hand of man has not interfered with nature, two kinds of vegetation are seen; either the land is covered with extensive forests or with grass of various species, the greater part belonging to the genera *Saccharum*, *Anthistiria*, and *Imperata*.

A study of the distribution of species in relation to various latitudes and altitudes shows the Philippine flora analogous to that of Sumatra and different from that of Java, there being a less number of species here than in Sumatra. Also identical species are less abundant on the Pacific coast than on the coast of the China Sea. Accepting the classification forest flora and agricultural flora, the first is divided as follows:

Mangrove swamp, vegetation along the seashore.

Vegetation in the lowlands of less than 700 ft. altitude.

Vegetation of the zone between 700 and 3,300 ft. elevation.

Vegetation of the mountain zone between 3,300 and 6,000 ft.

Vegetation of the higher mountain zone between 6,000 and 10,000 ft.

The second class is made up of various cultivated plants of commercial or other uses.

Pasturage.—The pastoral pursuits are also extensive. The carabao, or water buffalo, is the most useful animal in the Philippines, and is numerously raised in all the provinces where the peculiar conditions of marsh land and rivers are found. The Philippine animal is larger than the ox, more powerful and less docile. Coming originally from India, it is now common to all the warm latitudes of the Eastern Hemisphere. In the Philippines it is used in draft, carriage, and tillage. The female gives more milk than a cow, from which "ghee," a kind of butter, is made. The hide is almost hairless and very tough, making a valuable leather. The flesh is not very palatable. Horses, cattle, hogs, fowls, and other large and small animals, including sheep, are raised.

MINERALS.

The mineral resources of the archipelago are sufficiently known to indicate their value as commercial products, but to what extent scientific exploration and exploitation will determine. It is claimed that black lignite, the coal of the archipelago, is, so far as now known, the

most valuable mineral asset of the Philippines, and is found in many of the islands from the Luzón peninsula S. through the Visayas to Mindanao.

From a mineralogical standpoint, the best authorities are the Spanish mining bureau, the researches of Ashburner, and technical publications of Semper, Santos, Roth, Drasche, and Abella and others; also the travels of Comyns, Jägor, Worcester, and others.

The use of gold in exchange and adornment and copper for utensils was common among the natives upon the first landing of the Spaniards. The mining of metals was never systematically encouraged by the new occupants of the islands. The native methods were, and still are, confined to placer gold washings, their methods of working quartz being primitive and unsatisfactory. Foreign enterprise has invariably been attended by failure, owing to revolutions, burdensome laws and regulations, scarcity of skilled labor, and impracticable expenditure of working capital.

Since American occupation miners and prospectors have often preceded the troops. The mining bureau at Manila, by direct report through the miner or prospector himself or officers of the army who have come upon these pioneers, has reports from almost every island. In a majority of cases samples and specimens have been furnished to indicate that the mining industry in the Philippines will meet every expectation. Through these sources the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the bureau that gold, copper, lead, iron, coal, sulphur, granite, marble, petroleum, and other metallic and nonmetallic minerals exist in paying quantities. The influence of the miner and prospector is making itself felt, repeating the experiences of the pioneer days of the mineral-producing American States of the West.

Mineral Products.—The following are the metallic and nonmetallic minerals of the archipelago:

ANTIMONY.—The sulphide (stibnite) is reported at Paracale, in Camarines, and Zambales, Luzón. It does not appear whether in either case the mineral is sufficiently abundant to be regarded as an ore deposit.

ASPHALT is reported in Luzón in Ambos-Camarines, between Lake Buhí and Bató, as well as in Mindanao at Hinatúan, in Surigao.

CLAYS of Los Baños (Laguna) and of Maunrigao (Surigao, Mindanao) are comparable with the best Chinese and Japanese kaolins. It would be easy to import expert potters from those countries. (See also Kaolin.)

COAL of the Philippine Islands is of Tertiary age, and a highly carbonized lignite, analogous to Japanese and Washington, but not to the Welsh or Pennsylvania coals. The native coal might supplant English or Australian coal for most purposes. Lignite is widely distributed in the archipelago; some of the seams of excellent width, and the quality of certain of them high for fuel of this class. Coal exists in various provinces of Luzón (Abra, Albay, Ambos-Camarines, Sorsogón). The finest beds thus far discovered are in the small island of Batán, E. of Albay, Luzón. The seams vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 14 ft. 8 in. in thickness. The mean of 7 analyses gives the following composition:

Analysis of coal from Batán, Albay Province, Luzón.

Constituent.	Per cent.
Water	13.52
Volatile matter.....	37.46
Fixed carbon.....	44.46
Ash.....	4.56
Total	100.00

One pound of this coal will convert 6.25 lbs. of water at 40° C. into steam at 100° C. The heating effect is about three-fourths that of Cardiff coal. The same beds exist in the adjacent islands—Cacraray and Rapu-Rapu. Concessions for coal mining have also been granted on the main island of Luzón, S. of Batán, at the town of Bacón. The coal field of southern Luzón is said to extend across the Strait of San Bernardino into the N. portion of Sámar. Here coal is reported at half a dozen localities. In Mindoro are large deposits in the extreme S. portion (Bulacao), and on the adjacent island of Semerara. This fuel is said to be similar to that of Batán. The islands of Masbate and Panay contain coal. The deposits thus far discovered are not reported of much importance. Specimens from the SW. portion of Leyte, analyzed in the laboratory of the Inspección de Minas, are of remarkably high quality, but nothing definite about the deposit is known.

The first discovery of coal in the archipelago was made in the island of Cebú in 1827. Since then lignite beds have been found on the island at many points. The most important croppings are on the E. slope, within some 15 or 20 m. of the capital, Cebú. A considerable amount of coal has been extracted, but the industry has not been profitable, in part due to crude methods of transportation. The seams are often badly faulted.

At Úling, about 10 m. W. of the capital, the seams reach a maximum thickness of 15½ ft. Ten analyses of Cebú coal indicate a fuel with about two-thirds the calorific effect of Cardiff coal, and with only about 4 per cent ash.

On the island of Negros, nearly parallel with Cebú, are known deposits of coal at Calatrava on the E. coast, it is believed of important extent. In Mindanao coal is known to occur at 8 different localities, but no detailed examinations have been made. Seven of these localities are on the E. coast and the adjacent small islands. They indicate the presence of lignite from one end of the coast to the other. The eighth locality is Zamboanga.

For details of the Coal Measures of the Philippines, see report to United States military governor in the Philippines, by Charles H. Burritt, first lieutenant, Eleventh Cavalry, U. S. V., officer in charge of mining bureau, Division of Insular Affairs, August, 1901.

COPPER is reported from a great number of localities: Luzón (Lepanto, Benguet, and Ambos Camarines), Mindoro, Capul, Masbate, Panay (province of Antique), and Mindanao (province of Surigao). Mindanao, practically unexplored, is full of possibilities. Northern Luzón contains a copper region which is unquestionably valuable. The best-known portion of this region lies about Mount Data, a peak given as 8,333 ft. (2,500 meters) in height. The range trends due N. to Cape Lacay Lacay. Data itself lies in Lepanto. In this range copper ore was smelted by the natives before Magellan discovered the Philippines. The process is complicated, based on the same principles as the method of smelting sulphosalts of this metal in Europe and America, consisting in alternate partial roasting and reduction to "matte" and eventually to black copper. The process must have been introduced from China or Japan and practiced only by the Igorrotes, who are remarkable in many ways. Vague reports and the routes by which copper smelted by natives comes to market indicate that there are copper mines in various portions of the Cordillera Central, but the only deposits which have been examined with any care are those at Mancayán (about 5 m. W. of Mount Data) and 2 or 3 other localities within a few miles of Mancayán. The deposits of Mancayán are described as veins of rich ore, reaching 7 meters (23 ft.) in width and arranged in groups. Mean assays are said to show over 16 per cent of copper, mainly as tetrahedrite and allied ores. The gangue is quartz. The country rock is described as a large quartzite lens embedded in a great mass of trachyte. An attempt has been made by white men to work these deposits, but with no considerable success. The failure does not seem to have been due to the quality or quantity of ore found.

GAS is said to exist in the Cebú coal fields. It is also reported from the island of Panay.

GOLD is found at a vast number of localities in the archipelago from N. Luzón to central Mindanao, in most cases detrital, and found either in existing water courses or in stream deposits now deserted by the current. These last are called "aluviones" by the Spaniards. In Mindanao some of the gravels are in an elevated position and adapted to hydraulic mining. The placers are washed by natives, largely with coconut shells for pans, though the batea is also in use. In Abra are placers. The gravel of the river Abra is also auriferous. In Lepanto are gold veins as well as gravels, close to the copper mines. In Benguet the gravels of the river Agno carry gold. There is also gold in the provinces of Bontoc and in Nueva Ecija. The most important of the auriferous provinces is Ambos Camarines (Norte). Here the townships of Mambulao, Paracale, and Labo are especially well known as gold-producing localities. Mr. Drasche, a German geologist, says that there were 700 natives at work on the rich quartz veins of this place at the time of his visit, about 25 years ago. At Paracale are parallel quartz veins in granite, one of which is 20 ft. in width and contains a chute in which the ore is said to assay 38 ozs. of gold to the ton.

Many other localities in this province have been worked by the natives. The islands of Mindoro, Catanduanes, Sibuyán, Sámar, Panay, Cebú, and Bohol are reported to contain gold, but no exact data are accessible. At the S. end of the small island of Panaón, S. of Leyte, are gold-quartz veins, one of which has been worked to some extent. It is 6 ft. in thickness and has yielded from \$6 to \$7 per ton. In Mindanao are 2 known gold-bearing districts. One of these is in Surigao, where Placer and other townships show gravels and veins; the other is in Misamis. Near the settlement of Iponan, on the Gulf of Macajalar, are reported many square kilometers of gravels carrying large quantities of gold, with which is associated platinum. The product of this district was estimated some years ago at 150 ozs. per month, all extracted by natives with bateas, or coccoanut-shell dishes.

GYPSUM; this mineral is plentiful in the E. part of the central range of Luzón.

IRON is abundant in Luzón, Cebú, Panay, and doubtless in other islands. In Luzón it is found in Laguna, Pampanga, and Ambos Camarines, but principally in Bulacán. The finest deposits are in the last-named province, near a small settlement named Camachín, which lies in lat. 15° 7' and lon. 121° 12' E. approx. A small industry exists here, wrought iron being produced in a sort of bloomery and manufactured into plowshares. The process has not been described in detail. It would appear that charcoal pig iron might be produced to some advantage in this region. The lignites of the archipelago are probably unsuitable for iron-blast furnaces.

KAOLIN; concessions exist for mining kaolin at Los Baños, in Leguna, Luzón. (*See also Clays.*)

LEAD AND SILVER; in a mine partially developed near the town of Cebú, on the island of the same name. The most important deposit of argentiferous galena is at Torrijos, on the island of Marinduque. A metric ton, or 1,000 ks., is reported to contain 96 grams of silver, 6 grams of gold, and 565.5 ks. of lead. In Ambos Camarines, Luzón, lead ores occur, but are worked only for the gold.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE is found at San Mateo, Rizal, Luzón. Should this turn out to be of good quality and in large blocks, the deposit would be a treasure.

MARBLE of fine quality occurs on the small island of Romblón, and is much employed in churches in Manila for baptismal fonts and other purposes. Marbles are also quarried at Montalbán and at Binañonan, in Rizal (Mórong), Luzón.

MERCURY is reported in Panay and Leyte. (*See Quicksilver.*)

NITER is found in the caves at several points in the Philippines, very probably originating in the dung of bats and other animals. It was collected by the insurgents for the manufacture of gunpowder. Among the localities where it is known are the small islands of Masaplít and the town of Placer, in Mindanao.

OCHERS; these nonmetallic substances, in many cases, are mistaken for impure cinabar. It will require scientific investigation to determine their character in the Philippines.

OIL; on Panay, oil is reported at Janfuay, in Iloilo. (*See also Petroleum.*)

OPAL; this nonmetallic mineral occurs in Binañonan, Rizal (Mórong), Luzon, and at Catbalogan, Sámar, and is very common in volcanic regions, but the valuable variety, fire opal, is rare. (*See Precious stones.*)

PLATINUM is reported in several parts of Mindanao. The finding of this valuable mineral, the supply of which to the commerce of the world is now practically confined to Russia, will prove a valuable acquisition to the mineral products of the possessions of the United States. (*See Gold, Mindanao.*)

PEARLS; pearl fisheries exist in the Sulu Archipelago and form an important source of wealth. The "round pearls" of Siasi and nearby waters are the finest in the world.

PETROLEUM; in the island of Cebú petroleum is found associated with coal at Toledo, on the W. coast. It is also reported from Asturias, to the N. of Toledo, on the same coast, and from Algeria to the S. Natural gas is said to exist in the Cebú coal fields. Oil is reported at Janfuay in Iloilo, Panay, and gas is reported from the same island. Petroleum highly charged with paraffin is also found on Leyte at a point about 4 m. from Villaba, a town on the W. coast.

PRECIOUS STONES have occupied but little attention. Their existence in several varieties is reported. The presence of the opal is established.

QUICKSILVER; the rumors of the occurrence of this metal in Panay and Leyte have failed of verification. Accidental losses of the metal by prospectors or surveyors sometimes lead to reports of the discovery of deposits.

SALT; deposits of rock salt occur in Mount Blanco and Bambán (Nueva Écija), in Calamba (Laguna), and in Placer (Surigao, Mindanao). As might be supposed, the natives extract much of their salt from the sea water.

SERPENTINE is found in Santa Cruz, Zambales, and the same mineral is widely distributed in the islands.

SILVER. (*See Lead.*)

SULPHUR deposits abound about the numerous active and extinct volcanoes in the Philippines. In Luzón, the principal sulphur deposits are at Daclán, in Benguet, and at Colasi, in Ambos Camarines. The finest deposits in the archipelago are said to be on the little island of Biliran, which lies to the NW. of Leyte.

ZINC, both as the sulphide and as a silicate, exists at Paracale, seemingly in connection with lead ores and gold. Information would point to the conclusion that the zinc ores are to be regarded rather as metallic gangue minerals, than as separate deposits.

Mineral-bearing islands and their resources.

Islands.	Latitude (north end).		Character of mineral resources.
	°	'	
Batán	13	19	Coal.
Biliran	11	43	Sulphur.
Bohol	10	10	Gold.
Catanduanes	14	8	Do.
Cacaráy	13	21	Coal.
Cebú	11	17	Coal, oil, gas, gold, lead, silver, iron.
Leyte	11	35	Coal, oil, mercury (?).
Luzón	18	40	Coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, sulphur, marble, kaolin.
Marinduque	13	34	Lead, silver.
Masbate	13	37	Coal, copper.
Mindanao	9	50	Coal, gold, copper, platinum.
Mindoro	13	32	Coal, gold, copper.
Negros	11		Coal.
Panaón	10	10	Gold.
Panay	11	56	Coal, oil, gas, gold, copper, iron, mercury (?).
Rapu-Rapu	13	15	Coal.
Romblón	12	37	Marble.
Sámar	12	36	Coal, gold.
Semerara	12	7	Coal.
Sibuyán	12	30	Gold.
Sulu Archipelago	6	30	Pearls.

FORESTS.

The forest wealth of the archipelago is enormous in variety, quality, and quantity. A classification, based on existing law and amendments prescribing the tariff on state timber and regulations for the utilization of forest products in the public forests of the Philippine Islands, shows 6 groups of woods: (1) Superior group, with 12 species, including the valuable ípil and molave, both woods of export; (2) first group, 17 species, including camphor, betis, malatapay, and palo maría; (3) second group, 48 species, including alalangat and banuyo; (4) third group, 75 species, including abilo, balodo, calumpit, dao, labató, manga, pipi; (5) fourth group, 200 species; (6) fifth group, 13 species and 20 varieties of palm, including the valuable areca, orania, bonga, caryota. This classified list shows 665 species of timber indigenous to the archipelago, and includes, approximately, the most valuable woods of economic or commercial value. The forest products, besides the woods useful for horse and ship building, cabinetwork, and other economic and artistic purposes, comprise a large variety of gum-producing trees and medicinal and dye plants, already mentioned. The hardwoods of the Philippines will come into considerable use in the United States. It is quoted in technical journals that Philippine mahogany can be delivered in the United States at about one-half the cost of the South American wood.

The forests, one of the leading sources of the natural wealth of the Philippine Islands, were taken in charge by a forestry bureau, originally created by G. O., No. 50, series 1900, and organized April 14, 1900, and reorganized under acts of June and July, 1901. The field force comprises a chief, assistant foresters, inspectors, special agent,

assistant inspectors, assistant foresters, first-class rangers, and second-class rangers. Forestry stations have been established in parts of the archipelago where the extent and value of the forests warrant. In the markets of Manila 160 varieties of native trees are received; in Mindanao 423 varieties of woods are known. The gutta-percha, rubber, and other gum trees exist in Mindanao and the Sulu group. Licenses to extract forest products from forest lands are issued by the bureau for 1 year, the licensee paying the prescribed valuation on each cubic foot of wood cut, or if other forest products, 10 per cent of the market price in Manila. During the fiscal year 1900-1901 licenses were granted in 25 provinces in Luzón and 28 in other islands. To that date the number issued was 699, viz: Timber, 424; firewood, 192; rubber and other gums, 38; dyewood, 12; gratuitous, 33. Owners of private woodlands must register their titles in the forestry bureau. Eighty-six tracts owned by Europeans and natives thus registered aggregated (1901) 207,159 acres, of which 130,000 acres were in Luzón. The products for the fiscal year 1900-1901 were 146,272 cub. ft. of timber, 24,899 cub. m. of firewood, and 6,140 cub. m. of charcoal.

The government tax paid into the internal-revenue office on forest products from public lands July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, amounted to \$199,372.61 on 2,469,930 cub. ft. of timber (29,639,160 B. M.), and 1,955,561 cub. ft. of firewood. About \$5,000 were received on rubber, gums (gums mastic), brea, etc., and \$1,440 on bark, dyewoods and charcoal. The cost of running the bureau was 21 per cent of the receipts. Under Spanish rule the figure was 75 per cent of receipts.

The price of timber in the log at the end of the first haul is from 30 to 70 cents per cub. ft. Wood prices in Manila are quoted: Superior and first group, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per cub. ft., or \$5 to \$6 Mexican per same for extra sizes of special grades. The government valuation on timber is about 5 per cent of the current market price. The demand for Philippine timber in the archipelago and China is much greater than the supply that is being taken out.

The finest varieties of fine hardwoods for cabinet and furniture work are expected to find an early market in the United States. The total number of known native tree species is 665, which it is expected will approximate 1,000. Upward of 100 varieties of native Philippine woods were selected, polished, and labeled for exhibition at the furniture makers' convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., and to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901. It is expected that these woods can be placed in successful competition with the best woods from Central and South America.

The imports of cabinet woods into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounted to—

Mahogany, free.....	fM. feet..	32,281
	dollars..	1,752,612
All other, free.....	do....	1,210,737

In July, 1901, a cable from the Secretary of War suspended the granting of forestry licenses; suspension since removed. Much of the best timber is inaccessible on account of the absence of roads. The majority of native timbers will not float, therefore bamboo rafts are used. Bamboo finds a ready sale in all the markets. In the 665 native trees known are 11 species of oak, true ebony, teak, camagón, an abundance of narra (Philippine mahogany), tindalo, calantás, cedar, and other woods suitable for veneering and the most expensive cabi-

network. There are 50 species of trees from which rubber, gutta-percha, and other gums are extracted. A scientific exploitation of the 50,000,000 acres of public forest land is in progress.

Prior to the passage of the Army appropriation bill, under a provision of which the military control of the Philippines was specifically defined for temporary purposes, the exploitation of the forests was carried on under G. O. of the military governor, No. 92, series (June 27) 1900, which divided the timber of the island into six classes. There was no charge for licenses, but a tax per cubic foot was imposed according to class of timber cut, and paid to the government, which was a continuation of the Spanish system with an increase of price.

Forestry officials were on duty October 15, 1901 in the provinces of Cagayán, Pampanga, Iloilo, Unión, Albay, Zambales, Tayabas, Bataán, Tárlac, Ilocos Norte and Sur, Ambos Camarines, Pangasinán, Bulacán, Leyte, Rizal, Batangas, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, Cápiz, Antique, Masbate, Romblón, Cavite, in the districts of Zamboanga and Cotabato in the island of Mindanao, and at Sulu.

In Zamboanga (Mindanao) a forestry official collected and returned in 3 months wood and leaves of 423 species. The forestry bureau from its own sources raised the known numbers of tree species in the Philippine Islands from 300 to 665.

Gutta-percha.—An investigation showed that gutta-percha, the most valuable of forest products, was exported in large quantities from Cotabato and Zamboanga (Mindanao) to Singapore via Sulu without the payment of charges, which led to the prohibition of clearance of vessels carrying forestry products which had not paid charges. (Act No. 165, 1901, P. C.) The imports at the port of Singapore of gutta-percha for 1900 from the Philippine Islands were 232½ piculs. Total for all countries 74,066½ piculs, \$5,090,001 value. The Philippine figures are not regarded as representative. United States Army officers report vessels carrying gutta-percha as clearing for Sandakan, British N. Borneo, which does not appear in Singapore figures. The price of the best quality in the market with 78 per cent gutta (the per cent of gutta in the best commercial being 85 to 90) was, 1901, \$260 per picul (133½ lbs.); 1891, \$85. The physical conditions in the S. islands of the Philippines are peculiarly adapted to this valuable culture. The tree attains a height of 50 to 60 ft. and diameter of 1½ to 2 ft. Age, 20 years; maturity, 30 years. In Java trees fruit at 8 years and at 15 have a diameter of 1½ ft.

The propagation and growth of the gutta-percha tree is now occupying a large share of time and expenditure by the colonial governments of Holland, Great Britain, France, and Germany. The first two own the entire present producing gutta-percha area in Asia, and have established experimental and propagating gardens.

Rubber.—The cost of planting rubber seeds on land cleared of coffee plants or left growing is \$2 per acre. The first good yield is 6 years. To plant twice the number of trees needed per acre and cutting one-half at the end of the third year gives returns for expenses to date. The planter's return is quoted at \$150 to \$200 per acre. The rubber crop at present prices, 1901, is quoted at 94 cts. per pound in London. This does not include rubber-vine culture.

The giant rubber vine and several other indigenous varieties have been found in large quantities in several of the Philippine islands. These islands are credited with exportation of 36 piculs of "Borneo"

rubber (from vines) during 1900, which establishes the existence of the plant. A Ceara rubber tree planted in Manila in 1 year reached a height of 21 ft.

There are also several varieties of trees producing the sap out of which gutta-percha is made.

Dammar and gum mastic are found in quantities in the southern islands. Teak, one of the most valuable of shipbuilding woods, is also abundant.

Philippine woods.—The following is a list of Philippine woods of economic value:

ACLANG-PARANG (*Albizzia* sp.); medium weight, dark ash color.

ACLE (*Mimosa acle* Bl.); gives logs up to 32 ft. long by 28 in. square; dark, dull red; strong, tenacious, durable, and takes a good polish; much used for house construction and shipbuilding; an excellent charcoal.

ALAGAO (*Prenna* sp.); heavy; ashy color.

ALAHAN (*Diospyros* sp.); heavy; ashy color.

ALMACIGA OR ANTANG (*Dipterocarpus* sp.); light, ashy color; gives a valuable gum.

ALINTATAO (*Diospyros philippinensis* F. Vill.); dark, hard, wood, like ebony.

ALUPAY OR LECHEAS; heavy, dark gray color.

AMUGUÍ (*Cyrtocarpa quinquestila* Bl.); hard; light red or flesh colored, and sometimes marked with lead-colored spots, with numerous pores of moderate size; is employed in house and ship building; subject to the attacks of white ants, called "Anay."

AMUYONG (*Melodorum fulgens*); light, straw-colored wood.

ANAGAP; 60 ft. high; logs 18 ft. long by 16 in. square; grayish yellow, of fine grain and somewhat brittle; used for furniture and house trimmings.

ANOSEP OR ANUSEP; brownish or ashy red color and fine grain, with small pores, but somewhat fibrous; used for building.

ANTIPOLO (*Artocarpus incisa* L.); large size, grayish yellow to canary yellow and even dark red, sometimes marked with numerous white spots; used for outside planking and keels of vessels, and somewhat for cabinet work.

ANUBING OR ANUBIONG, OR ANUBÍN (*Artocarpus ovata*); moderate size; brownish yellow to dark red; of fine texture, with small pores; used for rafters in the native dwellings.

APITÓN (*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus* Bl.); very large size; light or dark greenish gray, with lighter or even white spots; logs up to 70 ft. long by 24 in. square; serves for furniture and general joiner's purposes.

ARANGA (*Homalium* sp.); very large size; logs up to 75 ft. long by 24 in. square; reddish color, with violet stripes; valuable for sea piling and shipbuilding.

ASAC-TALÓN; heavy wood of dark red color.

BACAUAN (*Bruguiera caryophylloides* Blum.); heavy weight; dark red color.

BAGARILAO (*Nauclera* sp.); light wood, dark red color.

BÁHAY (*Lepidopetalum perrottetii* Blum.); medium weight; straw colored.

BALACAT (*Zizyphus* sp.); light straw colored; medium weight.

BÁLAO, MALAPAHÓ OR PANAÓ (*Dipterocarpus vernicifluus* B. L.); medium to large size; yellowish white or light greenish gray, sometimes with tints of light rose and yellowish red; used for ships, planking above water, and for furniture, being much stronger than the teak and advantageously replacing it.

BALAYOHOD; dark grayish; medium weight.

BALIBAGO (*Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.); light white wood.

BATITINAN (*Lagerstroemia batitinan*); first-class wood; large size; logs up to 40 ft. long by 18 in. square; ashy red to intense olive-brown color; strong, tough, and elastic; used for ships, planking above water, and for furniture, being much stronger than the teak and advantageously replacing it.

BANABÁ (*Lagerstroemia speciosa* Pers.); 30 to 50 ft. high; reddish white to dull red; used for ship and house construction, preferably the red variety; is strong and resists the elements well.

BANATANHISAN; heavy wood of light-brown color.

BANGCAL OR BANCAL (*Sarcocephalus cordatus* Mig., *Nauclera glaberrima* D. C.); large size, logs up to 24 ft. long by 16 in. square; golden-yellow color or greenish yellow; used in house building and in general joiner's work, but principally for the construction of small canoes.

BAÑI; light white wood.

- BANNIN; heavy white wood.
- BANSALAGUI (*Mimusops clengi*); first-class wood for its strength, elasticity, and durability; logs up to 40 ft. long by 18 in. square; reddish white with ashy spots or uniform bright red; used in shipbuilding, suited for making tool handles and adapted to turning.
- BANSIO; whitish wood; medium weight.
- BANTIQUI; heavy, fine-grained wood.
- BANYO (*Dipterocarpus* sp.); straw colored, medium weight.
- BARUSANG; heavy grayish yellow.
- BATICULING or BATICULÍN (*Milingtonia quadripinata* Bl.); yellowish white or greenish white; easy to work, takes a good polish, and employed for joiners' work.
- BATINO (*Dipterocarpus* sp.); straw colored, medium weight.
- BAYUCAN (*Dipterocarpus* sp.); heavy wood, similar in appearance to maple.
- BETIS (*Azola betis* Bl.); logs up to 65 ft. long by 20 in. square; brownish red or light red; used for building keels of vessels, also for fresh-water piling, piers, wharves, etc.
- BINAYOYO; heavy reddish wood.
- BINNANG (*Macaranga mappa* Mull. Arg.); very light wood; grayish white.
- BINUŪGA (*Macaranga Tanarius* Mull. Arg.); reddish wood, medium weight.
- BITAG (*Calophyllum* sp.); reddish-brown wood; medium weight.
- BITANG (*Calophyllum spectabile* Willd.); grayish wood; medium weight.
- BITANHOL or BITANJOL. (See Palo Maria.)
- BOLONGITA, BOLONGETA, or BOLONZETA (*Diospyros pilosanthera* Bl.); light-red color, or dark red, with streaks and spots of black; very useful for building and cabinet work.
- BAYUG (*Pterospermum acerifolium* Willd.); grayish-yellow wood; medium weight.
- BUCBUC (*Streblus*, sp.); heavy white wood.
- BULAC; white wood; very light and pithy.
- BUNA; heavy, grayish-yellow wood.
- CABA (*Fragree* sp.); light whitish wood.
- CABUY (*Citrus hirtia* V. C.); heavy white wood.
- CALAMANSANAY (*Stephegyne* sp.); rosy white to bright red; useful for building and construction.
- CALANTÁS or PHILIPPINE CEDAR (*Cedrela odorata* Bl.); logs up to 40 ft. long by 35 in. square; flesh color, brick red, or in some varieties, a pale ashy red; used chiefly for the manufacture of cigar boxes and makes handsome inside house fittings.
- CALIMANLAO (*Diospyros* sp.); light yellowish-white wood.
- CALOCUB (*Eugenia macrocarpa* Rob.); heavy wood, dark brown to black color.
- CALUMPANG (*Stereulia foetida*, L.); very great size; brownish-yellow color; easy to work, but not lasting; used for boards.
- CALUMPIT (*Permalia edulis* L.); moderate size; dull yellowish color, with ashy spots, or of a uniform ash color; ripe fruit is edible; used in some places for dyeing cotton a dirty straw color.
- CAMAGÓN (*Diospyros pilosanthera* var.); logs 9 or more ft. in length up to 12 in. in diameter; black with narrow brown or yellowish-red streaks and sometimes with black spots; takes a good polish, and does not curl; highly valued for cabinet work, and often confounded with ebony.
- CAMAYÚAN; red violet, and bright red or brownish red; employed for building purposes; both in the form of small pieces and in boards.
- CAMUNING (*Muraya exotica* L.); 12 to 15 ft. high; bright ochre yellow, uniform or with wavy streaks and spots of brown; used chiefly for cabinet work; the Moros use it in making handles for their weapons; takes a good polish.
- CAÑAFÍSTULA (*Cassia fistula* L.); medium weight wood, white or light reddish in color.
- CANI-OI; grayish color, medium weight.
- CARONSAN; heavy grayish white.
- CATMÓN (*Dillenia Philippinensis* Rolph); heavy wood, resembling rosewood in appearance.
- CAYANTOL; heavy grayish white.
- CAYATAO; heavy reddish.
- CAYTAN (*Zanthoxylum oxiphyllum* Edg.); heavy grayish yellow.
- CUBI; yellowish brown with greenish spots; used in building, chiefly for joiners' work.
- CULING-MANOC; rosy white to brick red, sometimes with streaks and spots of lighter color; good for building purposes, although not in common use; somewhat used for cabinet work.
- CULIS (*Memecylon edula* Roxb.); heavy grayish yellow.
- CUPANG (*Parkia Roxburghii* G. Don.); light, reddish-brown color.

- DAO (*Dracontamelum* sp.); light; dark grayish.
 DALE (*Terminilia*); reddish brown; medium weight.
 DANGAY or BANGAY (*Grewia* sp.); reddish gray medium weight.
 DANGÓN or DANGLIG (*Dipterocarpus* sp.); grayish yellow; medium weight.
 DINGLÁS *Buciba comintona* Bl.); logs up to 30 ft. long by 16 in. square; brownish or ashy red; very durable; employed in the construction of buildings and ships.
 DILANG-BUTIQUÍ (*Podocarpus* sp.); light gray; medium weight.
 DITA (*Alstoria scholaris*); grayish yellow; medium weight.
 DOLITAN-PUTÍ (*Garcinia* sp.); heavy grayish yellow.
 DÚBAT (*Engenia* sp.); heavy dark red.
 DÚÑGOL, DUNGON, or DONGON (*Sterculia cimbifromis* D. C.); logs 50 ft. long by 20 in. square; pale reddish, used for roof timber and for keels of vessels; strong but does not resist the attacks of sea worm.
 ÉBANO, EBONY, or LUYONG (*Diospyros nigra* L.); differs from camagón in its more intense and uniform black color, without brown or yellow streaks; very valuable for cabinet work, and also employed in making gunpowder.
 GATASAN-PULÁ (*Caningiana* sp.); heavy red wood.
 GUEYALAS; reddish brown; heavy wood.
 GUIJO, GUISEO, or GUISOC (*Dipterocarpus guiso* Bl.); logs up to 75 ft. long by 24 in. square; light red to dark red; very durable, strong, tough, and elastic; in Manila used for carriage shafts; in Hongkong, for wharf decks and flooring.
 GUIM; heavy grayish yellow.
 GUYO; heavy reddish yellow.
 HALUPAG; heavy red wood.
 HIMBABAO; grayish yellow, medium weight.
 ILANG-ILANG or ALANG-ILANG (*Unona odoratissima* L.); white wood, soft, does not last well, and subject to the attacks of insects.
 ÍPIL or YPIL (*Eperua decandra* Bl.); logs up to 50 ft. long by 26 in. square; usually dark red; sometimes ochre yellow; has the good qualities of molave, except resistance to sea worm; excellent for building purposes and joiners' work, and for railroad sleepers.
 JAGUD; very light whitish wood.
 LANAAN (*Anisoptera thurifera*); dark grayish; medium weight.
 LANETE, LANATE, or LANITE (*Anasser lauiti* Bl.); logs up to 25 ft. long by 18 in. square; bone or ashy white with white spots; used for cabinetwork, carved objects, musical instruments, inside decorations, and turning; also for making match boxes.
 LANÚTAH (*Hibiscus*); reddish white or light red color, with narrow yellowish streaks; easy to work; commonly employed in cabinetwork and for inside finishing of houses.
 LAUAN, LAUAAN, or SAUDANA (*Dipterocarpus thurifera* L.); logs up to 75 ft. long by 24 in. square; reddish white or ashy with brown spots; used principally for the construction of canoes.
 LIGA; heavy reddish gray wood.
 LIPO (*Eugenia* sp.); heavy white wood.
 LOCTOB (*Ficus laurifolia* Blanco); grayish yellow; light weight.
 MABOLO (*Diospyros isocolor* Willd.); very heavy white wood.
 MACÁSIM, MACASIN, or MACAÁSIM; 2 varieties, the red and the white; former is used for house and shipbuilding, latter for inside housework and flooring.
 MACUPA; very heavy red wood.
 MAGA-RAMBULO; grayish yellow; heavy weight.
 MALAANUNANG (*Shorea malaanunang* Bl.); light wood; grayish yellow.
 MALABAYABAS; very heavy wood; dark brown or black.
 MALABONGA (*Laurus hexandra* Pers.); moderate size; light red with orange streaks and sometimes with lead-colored spots; especially used for making common boxes.
 MALACADIÚS (*Litsea chinensis* Lam.); canary yellow, darkening with time, and taking on greenish brown tints; used for beams and ribs for shipbuilding, and also gives good boards.
 MALACAINOTE; very heavy wood of reddish-brown color.
 MALACATMÓN; several varieties, 2 of them deserving special mention; first, brick red, with spots and streaks of black; second, red with a few streaks and spots of lead color; both somewhat used for building purposes.
 MALACAMÓN (*Dillenia* sp.); heavy straw colored.
 MALADÚJAT, MALARÚJAT, or MALARÚHAT (*Myrtus subrubens* Bl.); large size; brownish-yellow color, with streaks of intense brown or ash; gives good boards, and somewhat used in making common furniture.

- MALAGAITMÚN; heavy straw-colored wood.
- MALAIABA (*Phyllanthus* sp.); light wood; whitish color.
- MALAITMÓ (*Celtis philippinensis* Bl.); heavy, light colored.
- MALÚBIG (*Syzygium* sp.); heavy wood of dark gray color.
- MALANANGCÁ; heavy white wood.
- MALAPAHÓ (*Dipterocarpus velutina* Bl.); heavy, dark, red wood.
- MALASANTOL (*Thespesia populnea* Corr.); heavy wood, whitish color.
- MALATALAN or MALATÁLANG; brittle wood of reddish color with spots and streaks of black; very little used for building.
- MALATAPAY (*Alangium octopetalum* Blanco); small tree and not abundant; yellowish wood spotted with brownish black; highly valued for the construction of fine furniture.
- MALATIAONG; heavy wood; grayish yellow.
- MALATO; light wood; reddish color.
- MALATOOB; dark-gray wood; medium weight.
- MALATUMBAGA (*Crudia spicata* D. C.); large size; flesh red to brick red; little employed for building purposes; gives very good boards for box making.
- MALÁHUD; straw colored; medium weight.
- MALAYA; dark gray; medium weight.
- MAMBOG (*Stephengyne diversifolia* Hook); light wood; grayish white.
- MANABANG; heavy wood; yellowish white.
- MANCALAMIÁN; reddish color with lighter streaks; little employed in building, being used only in Luzon.
- MANAYAO; grayish yellow; medium weight.
- MANCONÓ (*Xanthostemon verdugianus* Nav.); very hard and heavy; found in Mindanao; deep chocolate color.
- MANGACHAPUY or MANGACHAPOI (*Dipterocarpus mangachapoi* Bl.); logs up to 55 ft. long by 20 in. square; 2 varieties, red and white; very elastic, and when seasoned withstands the climate as well as teak; used for masts and decks of vessels, and for all work exposed to sun and rain.
- MANGASINORO (*Fagocra volubilis* Jack.); very large size; ashy yellow; soft and not very durable; little used in building.
- MANICNIC, MANIPNIP; ashy red or light ashy; used in house building not very extensively.
- MAPULAT (*Palagium* sp.); straw colored; medium weight.
- MARA, MARAN, or MARANG; reddish yellow, sometimes dirty greenish white.
- MAYAPI or MAYAPIS (*Dipterocarpus mayapis* Bl.); large size; reddish with colored streaks and spots; soft and does not last well; considerably used for box making.
- MIDBID (*Lagerstramia* sp.); heavy wood; reddish-brown color.
- MOLAVE (*Vitex geniculata* Bl.); logs up to 35 ft. by 24 in. square; yellow, yellowish green, or ashy; resists sea worms, white ants, and the action of the tropical climate. Extremely strong and durable, lasts well under ground; very highly valued for building purposes, called by the natives the "queen of woods."
- MULANG-U; heavy wood, dark gray color.
- NARRA, NAGA, or AGANA (*Pterocarpus santalinus* L.); logs up to 35 ft. by 26 in. square; known as the mahogany of the Philippines; scarlet to blood red; take a beautiful polish; much employed in the manufacture of furniture; from the bases of the trunks of the largest trees magnificent pieces are sometimes obtained of sufficient size to make tops for large dining tables.
- NARRA BLANCA or NARRA AMARILLA (*Pterocarpus pallidus* Bl.); ocher yellow with brown streaks; in time it takes a brownish yellowish color; employed in finishing furniture.
- NATO (*Sterculia balanghas* L.); reddish white with delicate spots of more intense color; sometimes rosy, occasionally brick red; used especially for joiners' work.
- OPAC; very light wood, yellowish white in color.
- PAGATPAT, PALOPAD, or PALATPAT (*Sonneratia pagatpat* Bl.); moderate size; somewhat resembles cork; reddish color of various tints; used somewhat for building, especially for work under water.
- PAHUHUTAN (*Mangifera longipes* Griff); light white wood.
- PAIT; very heavy red wood.
- PAITAN; light white wood.
- PALAYAN or ROBLE; several species of the genus *Quercus* are found in the Philippines.
- PALMS; for structural purposes the species known under the name of *Palma brava* are the most important; resisting moisture; trunks are converted into tubes for conducting water, used for rafters in house building, for piles, and for telegraph poles; from the hard outer wood handsome canes and bows are made.

- PALO MARIA, or BITANHOL, or BITANJOL (*Calophyllum inophyllum* D. C.); moderate size; light red; exceedingly tough and lighter than molave; much used for ship-building; acquires gigantic proportions in Mindanao.
- PALO NAPUY; violet with blackish spots; somewhat employed for building purposes; hardly known in the Manila market, but not to be despised.
- PALSAGUYUGUIN; grayish yellow, medium weight.
- PALUSAPIS; light wood, dark straw color.
- PANAO; light grayish yellow wood.
- PANGUISAN; ashy yellow color; somewhat used for building purposes.
- PANAYBANAY (*Pterospermum* sp.); very heavy wood, grayish brown.
- PANOSILO; yellowish white; not very beautiful; not very much used.
- PÁSAC (*Mimosops erythroxylo* Bos.); large, hard, tough, and durable, reddish and durable, reddish white or flesh red color; employed for building purposes; like yacal, but inferior to it.
- PASQUIT (*Memezyton paniculatum* Jack.); heavy wood of reddish color.
- PILI (*Canarium* sp.); straw colored; medium weight.
- PINO or PALO PINO (*Pinus insularis* Endl.); a very large tree, reaching an extraordinary size in the mountains of Ilocos, Lepanto, and Benguet.
- PUSO PUSO (*Litsea littoralis* Benth.); reddish yellow wood of medium weight.
- PÚTAT (*Barringtonia racemosa* Bl.); white; medium weight.
- POTOTAN or POTOTAN; reddish-brown wood of medium weight.
- SAMPALOC (*Tamarindus indica* L.); roots are used for carpenter work.
- SANTOL or SANTOR (*Santoricum indicum* Cav.); reddish and of strong texture; little employed for building purposes.
- SIBUCAO or PALO-SAPANG (*Cesalpinia sappana*); orange red; pegs made from it are used in the manufacture of small sailing craft in place of iron spikes and nails.
- SIRIQUE; grayish yellow; medium weight.
- SOLIPA or SULIPA (*Sulipa pseudopsidium* Bl.) canary yellow or greenish yellow; employed for coopers' work.
- SUPA (*Dipterocarpus* sp.); large size; yellowish or dirty ocher, becoming brownish yellow in time; very similar to ípil, but inferior to it; employed for house and ship building.
- TABIGUI-ITIM; heavy wood; deep-red color.
- TABOC (*Egle decandra* Naves); heavy white wood.
- TALÍSAY (*Terminalia catappa*); dark straw colored; medium weight.
- TAMAYAN-PUTÍ (*Gymnosporia* sp.); light white wood.
- TANĠILE or TANĠILIOR TANĠULI (*Dipterocarpus polyspermus* Bl.); large size; brownish red; much used for the construction of canoes and also for joiners' work.
- TANĠISAN (*Ficus* sp.); white wood; medium weight.
- TAPAL; very heavy wood, with black and white stripes.
- TECA (*Tectona grandis* L.); little known in the Philippines; exists in Mindanao and said to exist in Negros.
- TIBAYOS or TUBAYOS; heavy slate-colored wood.
- TIBIG (*Ficus glomerata* Bl.); white wood; medium weight.
- TINAAN PANTAY; light-gray wood of medium weight.
- TÍNDALO (*Eperua rhomboidea* Bl.); large size; light red, growing darker with age and in time becoming completely black; takes a good polish; used for house decoration and the manufacture of fine furniture; occasionally for building.
- TINĠAN-TINĠAN (*Pterospermum obliquum* Blanco); dark straw colored; medium weight.
- TOOB (*Bischofia javanica* Mull., Arg.); light gray; medium weight.
- TOOC or TOOG; heavy dark-red wood.
- TUCANGCALÓ (*Sterculia rubiginosa* Vent. Hook); heavy dark-red wood.
- YACAL or SAPLUNGAN (*Dipterocarpus plagatus* Bl.); one of the heaviest and most enduring of the Philippine woods. Reaches a height of 40 to 60 ft., with a diameter of 2 to 3 ft.; logs up to 50 ft. long by 22 in. square; earthy-yellow color; solid and fine texture; proof against white ants and has great strength and tenacity; much used in house building as well as in shipbuilding.

Economic uses.—The uses of the more important woods are:

CABINET WORK: Ebano, camagón, bolongita, tñdalo, narra, malapatay, alintatao, and camúning for fine furniture; lanete, narra blanca, lanutan, malarújat, batitinan, and antipolo for common furniture.

SHIPBUILDING: Yacal, betis, dúngon, and ípil for keels and sternposts; antipolo for keels and outside planking; molave for futtock timbers and stems crooks or framework; banabá for outside planking and beams; guijo for beams, masts, and yards; batitinan for keelsons and clamps; mangachapny for waterways and deck timbers; amuguis for upper works and partitions; palo-maria for futtock timbers, masts, and yards.

CANOES: Tanġile, luanan, malaanonang, balao, mayapis, and many others.

HOUSE BUILDING: Molave for beams, framework, doorcasings, window casings, floor boards, etc.; ípil, same as molave; supá and balao are substitutes for but inferior to ípil; dungon for rafters, door and window joints, clamps, etc.; banabá, employed for various purposes, and especially for all parts exposed to the action of moisture; yacal for framework; amuguís, baticulín, and malatumbaga used in form of boards for partitions, ceiling work, etc.

BOX MAKING: Calantás for cigar boxes and fine boxes in general; tañgile, mayapis, and malaanonang for common boxes.

FRUITS.

The wild and cultivated fruits of the Philippines are abundant in variety and superior in quality. The introduction of new species from the United States is also successful, particularly grapes, strawberries, blackberries, figs, and walnuts, which flourish in the highlands of Benguet.

The following is a description of the best known fruits, having chiefly in view their industrial and domestic uses:

ANONA (*Anona reticulata* L.); an exotic from Mexico, its meat being white and soft and containing, like the ates, small, black pits; is sweet and fragrant, and has an exterior appearance resembling the common custard apple or bullock's heart.

ATES (*Anona squamosa* L.); juicy, aromatic, very sweet, very soft, and somewhat peppery; a table delicacy.

BALIMBING (*Averrhoa carambola* L.); has the flavor of a quince, and is used by the natives as food with dry fish or meat.

BANANA; the commonest and cheapest fruit in the Philippines, there being a large number of species, varying greatly in form and taste. It is called platanó by the Spaniards, and saguing by the Tagálos. The trunk of the banana tree is not solid, but soft and full of minute little tubes or aqueducts, which serve to conduct the sap which sustains and matures the plant within the short space of one year. Shortly after fruit ripens the plant begins to decline and the leaves dry up and fall. The fruit grows in bunches of various shapes, according to the species. Important varieties: Lakatán, very similar to the ordinary American banana; latundán, less yellow and sourer than the preceding, being noted for its digestive qualities; the sabá, which makes a most delicious fritter; the hanipa, sweeter than the sabá, and cultivated principally in Súmar and Leyte; the tambonan, a very common and healthful species; the camada, very large; the tundoc, also large, the skin of which is of a violet color; the binalátong, larger, more delicate, and more fragrant; the torlangdato, called in Spanish "the lady finger;" the pilbitin, a small, sweet, and rich variety; the tarip, the buñgaran, the putfan, the dario, the mungó, the talood, the tinumbaga, the dariyas, the buñgulan, the gloria, and others. P. Delgado enumerates and describes 57 varieties.

CAMIÁS (*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.); when green has an agreeable sour taste, but when ripe is sweet and fragrant; is often pickled or candied, and its juice removes the stain of iron rust and other spots from linen.

CANTALoupES; of excellent varieties, especially in the provinces near Manila.

CHICO; 2 varieties; the chico sapote or sapote (*Achras sapote* L.) and the chico maney or chico (*Lucuma mamosa* Gaert). The sapote is an evergreen tree, with thick shining leaves and milky juice, a native of tropical America. Its fruit is about the size of an orange, green on the outside and black on the inside, sweet, and makes excellent preserves. The chico is smaller, the skin and pulp of deep brown, with brilliant black seeds embedded in it. It contains a pleasant flavored pulp resembling quince marmalade in appearance and taste.

CITRON; fruit very large; is found in abundance.

DUHAT (Lomboy) (*Eugenia jambolana* L.); a tree of hard and durable wood; produces a wild edible fruit, dark purple to black in color, about the size of an olive. Its astringent bark is used in dyeing, tanning, and in medicine.

GUANÁBANO (*Anona muricata* L.); pear shaped, being similar in exterior appearance to the pineapple, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp; used for preserves.

GUAYABA (*Psidium guayaba* L.); a Tagálo bayabas; when ripe is of yellowish color, and very aromatic, as are the leaves. The pulp is acid, and has different color according to the varieties, white, yellow, and pink. The interior is filled with little hard seeds or pits, which are embedded in the meat. It is a carminative and an excellent jelly and marmalade. Natives use this fruit as food.

- LANGCÁ or NANGCÁ (*Artocarpus integrifolia* Willd); is perhaps the largest found in the world, some as large as a good-sized water jar. The ripening fruit is recognized by its aromatic and penetrating odor. The fruit cut shows a large amount of yellowish or whitish meat, of which preserves and sweetmeats are made, resembling the date, with an odor like musk. The seeds when boiled or baked resemble the chestnut. The wood of the tree is yellow, solid, durable, and very serviceable for working.
- LANZÓN (*Lansium domesticum* Jack or Boboo); is beautiful in appearance and gives a cool shade. The leaves are of a beautiful clear green. The fruit is a yellow berry, the skin being bitter, thin, and fine. Within it are contained fine divisions, as in the lemon, but the flesh is crystalline white, almost transparent, sweetish sour, quite delicate, and very refreshing. This fruit is healthful for those who suffer from heat. The best kind of lanzones grows in Laguna, Luzón.
- LEMONS; 7 varieties of this fruit, some of superior quality.
- MABOLO (*Diospyros discolor* Willd); is about the size of a quince and contains a large seed. The skin is reddish and velvety. The flesh is white and sweet, but somewhat indigestible, and has a rather strong odor.
- MACUPA (*Eugenia malaccensis* L.); about the size of a sweet pepper and of somewhat the same shape, rather larger and quite red in color; more lustrous; bitter-sweet in taste, somewhat agreeable, but has no solid flesh which can be eaten.
- MAMPÓN or PAJO (*Mangifera altissima* Blanco); very similar to the manga, frequently preserved in brine in the form of pickles; also made into sweetmeats and preserves. There are other small varieties about the size of an olive, which are used in making pickles and preserves.
- MANGA. (*Mangifera indica* L.); one of the most exquisite fruits in the world, and the queen of the Philippines. The largest is from 6 to 7 in. in length; flattened. The skin is yellow and rather fine; the interior a fleshy, fibrous drupe, and with more or less of a turpentine flavor, but sweet and delicate. The pit in the center is almost as long as the fruit itself, but very narrow. The leaves are long, wide, and dark green, and an infusion of them somewhat similar to tea. The manga is used as a food, not only when ripe (April), but when green. It is used also for preserves, jelly, and marmalade. The natives make the boiled manga into a kind of relish of sweet-acid flavor, as palatable as the Indian chutney. The best mangas come from Imus, Cavite, Luzón.
- MANGOSTEEN or MANGOSTÁN (*Garcinia mangostana* L); an exotic fruit, grows only in Sulu and some points of Zamboanga and Cotabato, where it is called the "Kings' fruit," because it is so highly prized by the Moro sultans. It is dark red or purple and about the size of an orange. The edible and juicy parts form small, white divisions, very soft, found in the interior; covered with a double skin, reddish in color, and which must be removed before the fruit is eaten. The rind of the fruit, as well as the bark and wood of the tree, is very astringent and has been used in medicine.
- ORANGES of various indigenous species are found. The principal is the cajel. Another the naranjita. There are several wild species, one of which is called "amumintay." They are very large, being 12 or 13 in. in circumference, have a thick skin, are very juicy and bitter.
- PAPAYA (papaw) (*Carica papaya*, L.); 2 sexes. The male produces tubes filled with small white aromatic flowers; the female yields fruit. The tree resembles a palm, with large broad leaves. The fruit, a small squash in appearance, is ordinarily 10 in. long, commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, with a thick, fleshy rind, and sweet. When it ripens the skin changes from green to a reddish color, as does the flesh also. It is sometimes eaten raw or made into a sauce, or when green is boiled as a vegetable and pickled, in combination with red peppers, spices, radishes, and onions, forming a nice hors d'oeuvre, with a yellow sweet-acid sauce, called achora by natives and Spaniards alike. The seeds are an efficacious vermifuge.
- PINEAPPLES (*Bromelia ananas* L. or *Ananosa saliva* Lindley); have a fine flavor, aromatic and slightly tart on account of the presence of malic acid. It is of more importance however as a textile plant.
- RIMA (*Artocarpus incisa* L.), composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large fleshy mass about the size of a child's head, and is covered with hexagonal marks externally which are the limits of the individual flowers. The flesh is a substantial food, and on this account it is called the breadfruit plant. It is either boiled or roasted and then eaten with sugar or sirup. It is also made into preserves.

SANTOL (*Sandoricum indicum* Cav.); similar to the peach; but larger and the rind thicker. Inside there are several divisions, as in the mangostán, of a white color and bitter sweet taste, each division containing a hard pit, with carminitive qualities. It is used principally for preserves and pickles, although it is eaten raw when ripe. Bulacán, Luzon, produces the best santols.

SAPOTE (*Diospyros ebenaster* Retz) and Pagápat (Do Kaki L.), are natives of China.

Among the large number of wild species of fruits found in the Philippines in general, sour, sweet, and somewhat carminitive, may be mentioned the doctoyan, the the pananquián, the durion, the abuli, amahit, angiap, amaga, agononan, abubunanu, alanganisan, dae, amamampang, bonano, harobor or marobo, cabaan, carong, cagos, gayan, dalinson, etc., which are described by P. Delgado.

TAMPOY (*Eugenia jambos*, L.); about the size of a small apple, the flesh being soft, sweet, and having an odor like roses. In color and shape it resembles a guayaba.

MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

The Philippine Islands, notwithstanding the aptitude of the inhabitants and abundance of raw material for all kinds of fabrics, is not a manufacturing country. There exist, however, some very prosperous industries, generally carried on with primitive implements and methods. The introduction of modern machinery, considering the importance and wealth of the islands, not only as producers, but possessing the necessary resources, would speedily make them a factor as a manufacturing center in the Far East. The most important industries are:

Manufacture of cloth.—The fibers used in weaving are hemp, pineapple, cotton, and silk. The first two are products of the country. Silk comes from China and cotton is imported. Cloth made from hemp alone is called sinamay, which is used for shirts for men and waists and skirts for women. A finer variety of hemp cloth, often confused with pineapple cloth, is called tinampipi. Cloth made from pineapple fiber is called piña, a very delicate fabric used for making handkerchiefs, waists, and other elegant garments. From silk alone, or from a mixture of silk and cotton or pineapple fiber, are made the Philippine juisis, famous for their lightness, beauty, and delicate patterns. From cotton are manufactured heavy blankets, of which a specialty is made in both the Ilocos provinces. In the district of Tondo, Manila City, is a factory in which cotton is woven by means of modern machinery into textile fabrics. In the weaving of these articles not a machine moved by steam, with the exception mentioned, is used, only primitive looms worked by hand and by the most simple methods. Women work the looms, the majority being girls from 12 to 20 years of age. The work is good, considering the simple methods and the primitive machinery used. The provinces of Albay, Batangas, Calamianes, Ambos Camarines, Ilocos, Iloílo, Rizal, and Tayabas are pre-eminent in this line.

Manufacture of mats, hats, etc.—In the manufacture of mats, sleeping mats, hats, bags, cigar cases, etc., intelligence, skill, and patience are shown. This is the more wonderful, as the only instrument used is a sort of knife called gúloc. The materials are rattan, palm leaves, ferns, bamboo, buri, all of which are abundant. The provinces notable for these articles are Albay, Bulacán, Ambos Camarines, Iloílo, Laguna, Pampanga, Pangasinán, and Tayabas.

Manufacture of cordage.—In a suburb of Manila City, called Santa Mesa, and San Juan del Monte, Rizal, are several factories of rope and cordage, in which primitive methods are employed, machinery being only used as a motor of the instruments used.

Tobacco.—In this important Philippine industry the Havana methods of gathering and curing the leaf and manufacturing the product are used. In some places the manufacture is carried on with modern machinery. In all more women than men are employed. The cigarette machines in many factories are worked by steam. The most prominent factories in the archipelago are located in Manila.

Sugar.—In Negros and Pampanga are many iron mills, worked by animal, water, or steam power, for the manufacture of sugar. In Manila there is a large sugar refinery, and another in Malabón, Rizal, S. of Manila City.

Hemp.—The extracting of the hemp fiber and its drying constitutes a large industry, apart from its manufacturing into rope or cloth. It is conducted by means of primitive and simple apparatus. The hemp fiber is found in the market in bunches or bundles, and is classified according to its quality.

Indigo.—The production of indigo is accomplished through several operations—maceration in water, addition of lime, shaking or stirring and decantation of the water, formation of the indigo into masses, and wrapping. It is then placed in wooden boxes and sent to the market.

Alcohol.—The materials used in the manufacture of alcohol are the juice from the nipa or the cocoanut palms and low-grade molasses. Nipa wine is manufactured in Dagupan, Pangasinán, Vigan, Ilocos, Sur Luzon, and Cápiz, Panay. In all the archipelago there are not less than 5,000 stills, the 4 largest in Manila.

Oil.—This product is extracted from cocoanuts, the methods employed being very rudimentary. Other oils extracted are lumbang, castor oil, and those from the peanut and other plants. Essential oils are extracted from the ílang-ílang, sampaguita, and champaca flowers.

Rice.—In tere clearing rice a primitive apparatus called the lusong is employed. The lusong is a large wooden mortar in which the rice is pounded until the husk is removed. One or two steam mills were installed in Calumpit, Bulacín, but were subsequently destroyed in the ravages of war.

Soap.—This article has been made in the islands for a long time, but the methods employed are most primitive. The manufacture of laundry soap is conducted only by Chinese. In Manila there are small establishments in which toilet soap is manufactured.

Starches.—This industry, while small, has abundance of raw material found in the country.

Cheese.—This dairy product is made in small quantities, that coming from Cebú and Laguna being of excellent quality.

Leather.—This industry is but rudimentary, although considering the large number of cattle found in the country it might be made of some importance.

Fisheries.—The marine and fresh-water fisheries are extensive and valuable. A provision in the municipal code authorizes the levying of a tax on the privilege of fishing by municipalities within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Shipbuilding.—This important industry is carried on in all the larger islands where transportation is by coastwise and river craft.

Building trades.—This branch of industry is conducted with skill in the better class of structures. In the construction of the light nipa houses and Cogon huts the mechanical ingenuity of the inhabitants is also shown to good advantage.

FOOD PRICES.

The following is a digest of information on the prices, in gold, or in silver, exactly double the figures here shown, of commodities in Manila, taken from Bulletin No. 32, June, 1901, Department of Labor:

Prices of certain articles in common use in Manila, April 1, 1900.

Articles.	In common use among—		
	Whites.	Natives.	Chinese.
Beans, French, dry..... per pound..	\$0.07½	.....	.....
Bread..... do.....	.04	.....	.....
Biscuit..... per 18-ounce tin..	.25	.....	.....
Butter..... per pound..	.56	.....	.....
Candy, caramel lozenge of sugar..... do.....	.06	\$0.06	.....
Cheese:			
European..... do.....	.37½	.....	.....
Fresh Philippine..... do.....	.20	.....	.....
Coffee, not roasted..... do.....	.20	.....	.....
Corn, dry..... do.....	.....	.02½	\$0.02½
Eggs:			
Fresh..... per dozen.....	.20	.20	.....
From the provinces..... per 100.....	1.25	.....	.....
Fish:			
Cod, salt..... per pound.....	.15	.....	.....
Dry..... do.....	.....	.10	.10
Fresh..... do.....	10, .15, .20	10, .15, .20	10, .15, .20
Oysters, canned..... per 13-ounce can..	.25	.....	.....
Salmon, canned..... per 23-ounce can..	.20	.....	.....
Fruit:			
Bananas..... per dozen.....	.04	.04	.04
Oranges..... do.....	.05	.05	.05
Raisins, Valencia..... per pound.....	.30	.....	.....
Canned, guava jelly..... per 14-ounce can..	.12½	.....	.....
Canned, mango jelly..... do.....	.20	.....	.....
Canned, peaches..... per 26-ounce can..	.30	.....	.....
Dried, apples, plums, peaches, etc..... per pound.....	.25	.....	.....
Lard..... do.....	.15	.15	.15
Pure leaf..... do.....	.18½	.18½	.18½
Salted..... do.....	.20	.....	.....
Lentils..... do.....	.07½	.....	.....
Macaroni..... do.....	.....	.05	.....
Meat:			
Beef, canned corned..... per 6-pound can..	.62½	.....	.....
Beef, dried..... per pound.....	.....	.20	.....
Beef, fresh..... do.....	.20	.....	.....
Caribou..... do.....	.....	.15	.....
Chickens..... each.....	.25	.....	.....
Ducks..... do.....	.25	.....	.25
Ham, New York..... per pound.....	.32½	.....	.....
Ham, Spanish..... do.....	.37½	.....	.....
Hens..... each.....	.50	.....	.....
Mutton, fresh..... per pound.....	.20	.....	.....
Pork, fresh..... do.....	.20	.20	.20
Turkeys..... each.....	3.00	.....	.....
Milk:			
Condensed..... per 18-ounce can..	.25	.....	.....
Fresh..... per ¼ liter (0.53 quart)	.10	.....	.....
Molasses..... per pound.....	.....	.05	.05
Oil:			
Cocoanut..... do.....	.06	.06	.06
Olive..... per ¼ liter (0.79 quart)	.30	.....	.....
Pease, chick..... per pound.....	.12½	.....	.....
Pickles..... per 30-ounce bottle.....	.25	.....	.....
Rice:			
European..... per pound.....	.06	.....	.....
Saigon or Philippine..... do.....	.....	.02½	.02½
Salt:			
Common..... do.....	.01½	.01½	.01½
Fine..... per 3 pounds.....	.15	.....	.....
Shells, salted..... per pound.....	.....	.....	.01
Spices:			
Allspice, whole..... do.....	.25	.25	.25
Mustard..... per 10-ounce packet.....	.20	.....	.....
Pepper, red, ground..... per pound.....	.25	.....	.....
Pepper, whole..... do.....	.10	.10	.10
Saffron, common..... do.....	.....	.....	.02½
Starch..... do.....	.12½	.....	.....
Sugar, brown:			
First-class..... do.....	.07½	.....	.....
Second-class..... do.....	.06	.....	.....
Third-class..... do.....	.05	.05	.05

Prices of certain articles in common use in Manila, April 1, 1900—Continued.

Articles.	In common use among—		
	Whites.	Natives.	Chinese.
Tea:			
First-class.....per pound.....	\$0.75		
Second-class.....do.....			\$0.25
Tobacco:			
First-class.....do.....	.25		
Second-class.....do.....	.15	\$0.15	
Third-class.....do.....	.10	.10	.10
Vegetables, canned:			
Artichokes.....per 20-ounce can.....	.20		
Pease.....do.....	.17½		
Peppers.....do.....	.15		
Tomatoes.....do.....	.17½		
Other.....do.....	.17½		
Vegetables, fresh:			
Cabbage, white.....per 2-pound head.....	.10		
Onions.....per pound.....	.06		
Potatoes.....do.....	.05		
Tomatoes.....do.....	.02½	.02½	
Pot herbs.....do.....	.05		
Salted, pot herbs.....do.....			.02
Vermicelli.....per 3 pounds.....	.50		
Vinegar:			
European.....per ¼ liter (0.79 quart).....	.12½		
From the islands.....per ¼ liter (0.53 quart).....	.02½	.02½	.02½
Wine, red:			
Ordinary.....per 16 liters (16.91 quarts).....	2.00		
Superior.....do.....	3.25		
Candles.....per pound.....	.12½		
Matches:			
European.....per (small) box.....	.01		
Japanese.....per 100 (small) boxes.....	.30	.30	.30
Oil, kerosene, Russian.....per pound.....	.05	.05	.05
Soap, laundry:			
First-class.....per 25 pounds.....	1.25		
Second-class.....do.....	1.00	1.00	1.00

Labor.—This question is a difficulty felt all over the islands. The lands are so rich and produce so much for so little work that the native, naturally indolent, finds he is able to support himself with very little labor. His wants are few, his love for idleness is great. Skilled labor is hard to get. A proposition is advanced to allow the Chinese to come in as laborers, but not as merchants, claiming “the unpopularity of the Chinese is due, not to their coming as laborers in the labor market, but as to skill as tradesmen.” In the great works which are performed here, it may be thought wise to allow companies to bring in Chinese skilled laborers under a bond to take them out when the work is accomplished. The hope is that the influx of the Americans, the high prices that the Americans give for their work, and the examples of the comforts that the Americans enjoy will teach these people, who are exceedingly imitative, that the things they now regard as mere luxuries are equally necessities, and that a desire for them will induce labor.

WAGE RATES.

The following, taken from Bulletin No. 32, June, 1901, Department of Labor, shows the rates of wages paid in April and May, 1900, in Manila, in 664 establishments, covering 69 distinct industries, of which only the most important are here given. The whole number of employees was 22,155, of which 187 were white, 17,317 native, and 4,651 Chinese. Under each occupation the highest daily rate is first given, followed by the lower daily rates in order, and by the highest

and then the lower monthly rates. Sunday work is more common than in the United States. The rates of wages given are in gold. In the actual transactions silver, of exactly half the value of gold, is used, and the amounts, therefore, in all cases are exactly double those here shown. In all ordinary business transactions in Manila silver is still the money in use. The gold that has come in under the new conditions does not appear to have had any noticeable effect upon the circulating medium, having practically disappeared. Native labor is difficult to secure, especially skilled labor. Throughout the archipelago wages have doubled or trebled since United States occupation. All employees are males, except where otherwise mentioned.

Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900.

Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.	Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
<i>Bookbinding (4 establishments).</i>				<i>Carriage factory (7 establishments).</i>			
Masters	Native...	8	\$1.00 day.	Masters	Native...	8	\$1.00 day.
Workmen	do	8	.50 day.	do	White	8	75.00 mo.
	do	8	.37½ day.	do	do	8	50.00 mo.
	do	8	.25 day.	do	Native...	8	50.00 mo.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	40.00 mo.
Workwomen	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	30.00 mo.
<i>Brewery (1 establishment).</i>				Apprentices.....	do	8	.25 day.
Master	White ...	8	150.00 mo.	do	do	8	12½ day.
Foreman.....	Native...	8	30.00 mo.	do	do	8	4.00 mo.
Workmen.....	do	8	22.50 mo.	do	do	8	3.00 mo.
	do	8	15.00 mo.	do	do	8	.75 day.
	do	8	10.00 mo.	do	do	8	.62½ day.
	do	8	8.00 mo.	do	do	8	30.00 mo.
	do	8	5.00 mo.	do	do	8	22.50 mo.
Workwomen.....	do	8	5.00 mo.	do	do	8	20.00 mo.
<i>Carpenter shop (14 establishments).</i>				do	Chinese ..	8	15.00 mo.
Masters	Chinese ..	10	.50 day.	do	Native...	8	9.00 mo.
Apprentices.....	do	10	.12½ day.	do	do	8	8.00 mo.
	do	10	.10 day.	do	do	8	5.00 mo.
	do	10	.05 day.	do	do	8	.37½ day.
Apprentices (children).	do	10	.07½ day.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
	do	10	2.00 mo.	do	do	8	.62½ day.
Workmen	do	10	.42½ day.	do	do	8	.50 day.
	do	10	.37½ day.	do	do	8	30.00 mo.
	do	10	.25 day.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
	do	10	.12½ day.	do	Chinese ..	8	15.00 mo.
	do	10	.10 day.	do	Native...	8	9.00 mo.
	do	10	.11.00 mo.	do	do	8	.62½ day.
	do	10	10.00 mo.	do	do	8	.50 day.
	do	10	9.00 mo.	do	do	8	22.50 mo.
	do	10	8.00 mo.	do	do	8	17.50 mo.
	do	10	6.00 mo.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
	do	10	5.00 mo.	do	do	8	12.50 mo.
	do	10	4.00 mo.	do	do	8	6.00 mo.
<i>Carpenters, house (8 establishments).</i>				do	do	8	.75 day.
Masters	Chinese ..	8	1.50 day.	do	do	8	.50 day.
Workmen	do	10	1.00 day.	do	do	8	22.50 mo.
	do	8	.50 day.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
	do	10	.50 day.	do	do	8	8.00 mo.
	do	8	.37½ day.	do	do	8	20.00 mo.
	do	10	.37½ day.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
	do	8	.25 day.	do	do	8	9.00 mo.
	do	10	.25 day.	do	do	8	8.00 mo.
	do	8	.15 day.	do	do	8	.75 day.
	do	10	.15 day.	do	do	8	.50 day.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	22.50 mo.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	8.00 mo.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	6.00 mo.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	5.00 mo.
	do	8	.12½ day.	do	do	8	7.50 mo.
<i>Carpenters, house (8 establishments).</i>				<i>Alcohol distillery (7 establishments).</i>			
Masters	Chinese ..	12	1.00 day.	Masters	Chinese ..	12	1.00 day.
Workmen	do	8	100.00 mo.	do	White ...	8	100.00 mo.

* Also 3 meals and room.

Rate of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.	Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
<i>Alcohol distillery (7 establishments)—Continued.</i>				<i>Chocolate factory (7 establishments).</i>			
Masters	White	8	\$75.00 mo.	Masters	Chinese	10	*\$1.00 day
	Native	8	30.00 mo.	Workmen	do	10	*.50 day.
Foremen	White	8	50.00 mo.		do	10	*.25 day.
Workmen	Native	8	.75 day.	<i>Cigar and cigarette factory (31 establishments).</i>			
	do	8	.50 day.	Masters	White	8	2.50 day.
	Chinese	12	.50 day.		Native	8	2.00 day.
	Native	8	.37½ day.		do	8	1.50 day.
	Chinese	12	*.37½ day.		do	8	1.00 day.
	Native	8	.25 day.		White	8	150.00 mo.
	Chinese	8	.25 day.		do	8	100.00 mo.
	do	12	*.25 day.		do	8	75.00 mo.
	White	8	40.00 mo.		do	8	50.00 mo.
	do	8	30.00 mo.		Native	8	50.00 mo.
	Native	8	30.00 mo.		do	8	40.00 mo.
	do	8	22.50 mo.		do	8	25.00 mo.
	do	12	22.50 mo.	Apprentices	do ^b	8	.12½ day
	do	8	20.00 mo.		do ^b	8	.10 day.
	do	8	15.00 mo.		do ^b	8	2.50 mo.
	do	12	15.00 mo.	Box fillers	do	8	.37½ day.
	do	12	10.00 mo.		do	8	.25 day.
	do	8	9.00 mo.		do	8	11.00 mo.
	do	8	7.50 mo.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	12	7.50 mo.	Box finishers	do	8	.37½ day.
	Chinese	8	6.00 mo.		do	8	.25 day.
	Native	8	4.00 mo.		do ^b	8	.25 day.
<i>Bakery (12 establishments).</i>					do	8	11.00 mo.
Masters	White	12	b40.00 mo.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	12	b35.00 mo.	Cigarette makers	do	8	.37½ day.
	do	12	b30.00 mo.		do ^b	8	.25 day.
	Native	12	b15.00 mo.		do ^b	8	7.50 mo.
Workmen	Chinese	12	b15.00 mo.	Cigarette packers	do ^b	8	.25 day.
	Native	12	b9.00 mo.		do ^b	8	7.50 mo.
	do	12	b8.00 mo.	Cigar rollers	do	8	.75 day.
	Chinese	12	a8.00 mo.		do	8	.62½ day.
	Native	12	b6.00 mo.		do	8	.50 day.
	do	12	b5.00 mo.		do ^b	8	.50 day.
	Chinese	12	a5.00 mo.		do	8	.37½ day.
	Native	12	b4.00 mo.		do ^b	8	.37½ day.
	Chinese	12	a4.00 mo.		do ^b	8	.25 day.
<i>Barber shop (43 establishments).</i>					do	8	15.00 mo.
Masters	White	10	1.00 day.		do	8	11.00 mo.
	Native	10	.50 day.		do ^b	8	9.00 mo.
	Chinese	10	*.50 day.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	White	10	30.00 mo.		do ^b	8	7.50 mo.
	Native	8	15.00 mo.	Engineers	do	8	1.50 day.
	do	10	15.00 mo.		do	8	30.00 mo.
Workmen	do	10	.25 day.	Foremen	do	8	1.50 day.
	Chinese	10	a.25 day.		White	8	75.00 mo.
	do	10	a.12½ day.		do	8	50.00 mo.
	White	10	15.00 mo.		do	8	40.00 mo.
	do	10	12.50 mo.	Sorters	Native	8	.37½ day
	Native	10	9.00 mo.		do	8	11.00 mo.
	do	8	8.00 mo.	Workmen	do	8	.50 day.
	do	10	7.50 mo.		do	8	.37½ day
<i>Bicycle repairing (4 establishments).</i>					do	8	.25 day.
Masters	White	8	2.00 day.		Chinese	8	.25 day.
	do	8	1.50 day.		do	8	.20 day.
	Native	8	1.00 day.		Native	8	.15 day.
Apprentice	do	8	.12½ day.		do	8	15.00 mo.
Workmen	do	8	.50 day.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	8	.25 day.	<i>Cigar-box factory (2 establishments).</i>			
<i>Blacksmith anc. veterinary (1 establishment).</i>				Masters	White	8	50.00 mo.
Master	White	8	40.00 mo.		do	8	45.00 mo.
Workmen	Native	8	15.00 mo.	Workmen	Native	8	.50 day.
	do	8	9.00 mo.		do	8	.37½ day.
					Chinese	8	.37½ day.
					Native	8	.25 day
					Chinese	8	.25 day.

*Also 3 meals and room.

^b Also 3 meals.

Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

Ocupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.	Ocupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
<i>Cocoanut-oil factory (1 establishment).</i>				<i>Essence distillery (1 establishment).</i>			
Master	Native	8	\$50.00 mo.	Master	White	8	\$40.00 mo.
Workmen	do	8	20.00 mo.	Workmen	Native	8	15.00 mo.
	do	8	15.00 mo.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	8	11.00 mo.	<i>Furniture factory (16 establishments).</i>			
	do	8	7.50 mo.	Masters	Chinese	10	a. 50 day.
	Chinese	8	6.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 25.00 mo.
<i>Comb making (1 establishment).</i>				do	do	10	a. 22.50 mo.
Master	Chinese	10	a. \$0.50 day.	do	do	10	a. 20.00 mo.
Workmen	do	10	a. .25 day.	do	do	10	a. 17.50 mo.
<i>Confectionery (19 establishments).</i>				do	do	8	a. 15.00 mo.
Masters	Chinese	8	a. .37½ day.	do	do	10	a. 15.00 mo.
	White	8	a. 50.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 2.00 mo.
	do	8	b. 50.00 mo.	do	do	8	a. 3.00 mo.
	do	8	c. 50.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 2.00 mo.
	do	8	c. 40.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 1.50 mo.
	do	8	c. 30.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. .37½ day.
	Native	8	17.50 mo.	do	do	10	a. .25 day.
	do	8	15.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 12½ day.
	do	8	c. 15.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 15.00 mo.
Apprentice (child) ..	Chinese	8	a. .10 day.	do	do	10	a. 12.50 mo.
Scullions	do	8	a. 4.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 11.00 mo.
	Native	8	c. 4.00 mo.	do	do	8	a. 10.00 mo.
	do	8	b. 3.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 10.00 mo.
	do	8	c. 3.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 9.00 mo.
Workmen	Chinese	8	a. .25 day.	do	do	10	a. 8.00 mo.
	do	8	a. .10 day.	do	do	8	a. 7.50 mo.
	do	8	a. 15.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 7.50 mo.
	Native	8	c. 15.00 mo.	do	do	10	b. 6.00 mo.
	Chinese	8	a. 10.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 5.00 mo.
	Native	8	9.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 4.50 mo.
	do	8	e. 9.00 mo.	do	do	10	a. 4.00 mo.
	do	8	8.00 mo.	<i>Guitar factory (2 establishments).</i>			
	do	8	c. 8.00 mo.	Masters	Native	8	1.00 day.
	do	8	7.50 mo.	Workmen	do	8	.50 day.
	do	8	b. 7.00 mo.		do	8	.37½ day.
	do	8	6.00 mo.		do	8	.25 day.
	Chinese	8	a. 6.00 mo.	<i>Handsaw mill (16 establishments).</i>			
	Native	8	b. 6.00 mo.	Masters	Chinese	10	a. 1.00 day.
	do	8	c. 6.00 mo.	Workmen	do	10	a. .50 day.
	do	8	d. 4.00 mo.		do	10	a. .25 day.
	do	8	e. 4.00 mo.		do	10	a. .15 day.
	do	8	f. 6.00 mo.	<i>Harness factory (11 establishments).</i>			
Workwomen	do	8	e. 6.00 mo.	Masters	Native	8	1.00 day.
<i>Copper foundry (3 establishments).</i>					White	8	50.00 mo.
Masters	Chinese	10	a. 50 day.		Native	8	30.00 mo.
Workmen	do	10	a. .25 day.		do	8	25.00 mo.
	do	10	a. 12½ day.		do	8	22.50 mo.
<i>Dentist (4 establishments).</i>					do	8	2.00 mo.
Masters	White	8	4.00 day.	Apprentice (child) ..	do	8	.75 day.
	Native	8	4.00 day.	Workmen	do	8	.50 day.
	do	8	3.00 day.		do	8	.37½ day.
	do	8	1.00 day.		do	8	.25 day.
	do	8	.75 day.		do	8	20.00 mo.
	do	8	.50 day.		do	8	17.50 mo.
<i>Electric-light plant (1 establishment).</i>					do	8	15.00 mo.
Electrician	White	12	150.00 mo.		do	8	12.50 mo.
Electrician, assistant.	do	12	50.00 mo.		do	8	11.00 mo.
Engineer	do	12	100.00 mo.		do	8	10.00 mo.
Engineer, assistant.	Native	12	40.00 mo.		do	8	9.00 mo.
Workmen	do	12	22.50 mo.		do	8	8.00 mo.
	do	12	15.00 mo.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	12	11.00 mo.		do	8	6.00 mo.
	do	12	8.00 mo.		do	8	5.00 mo.
	do	12	6.00 mo.		do	8	5.00 mo.
	do	12	5.00 mo.		do	8	5.00 mo.

* Also 3 meals and room.

b Also 3 meals.

c Also 2 meal .

d Also meals and room.

Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.	Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
<i>Hat and parasol factory (1 establishment).</i>				<i>Iron foundry (4 establishments)—Cont'd.</i>			
Master, hat department.	White	8	\$100.00 mo.	Polishers.	Native	8	\$15.00 mo.
Master, parasol department.	do	8	75.00 mo.	Workmen.	Chinese	10	*9.00 mo.
Apprentices.	Native ^b	8	4.00 mo.	do	do	8	.25 day.
Engineer.	White	8	50.00 mo.	do	Native	8	12.50 mo.
Workmen.	do	8	40.00 mo.	do	do	8	11.00 mo.
do	do	8	30.00 mo.	do	do	8	7.50 mo.
do	Native	8	22.50 mo.	do	Chinese	8	7.50 mo.
do	do	8	19.00 mo.	do	do	10	*7.50 mo.
do	do	8	15.00 mo.	do	do	8	6.00 mo.
Workwomen.	do	8	22.50 mo.	<i>Iron works (14 establishments).</i>			
do	do	8	15.00 mo.	Masters.	Chinese	10	*1.00 day.
do	do	8	10.00 mo.	Apprentices (children).	do	10	*.07½ day.
do	do	8	7.50 mo.	Blacksmiths.	do	10	*.50 day.
<i>Hat factory (7 establishments).</i>				Blacksmiths' helpers.	do	10	*.37½ day.
Masters.	White	8	40.00 mo.	Workmen.	do	10	*.25 day.
do	Native	8	30.00 mo.	<i>Machine shop (1 establishment).</i>			
do	do	8	25.00 mo.	Master.	Native	8	1.50 day.
Workmen.	do	8	.50 day.	Workmen.	do	8	.75 day.
do	do	8	.37½ day.	do	do	8	.50 day.
do	do	8	.25 day.	do	do	8	.37½ day.
do	do	8	15.00 mo.	do	do	8	.25 day.
do	do	8	10.00 mo.	<i>Marble works (2 establishments).</i>			
do	do	8	8.00 mo.	Masters.	White	8	1.50 day.
do	do	8	7.50 mo.	do	do	8	40.00 mo.
do	do	8	6.00 mo.	Workmen.	Native	8	.75 day.
do	do	8	5.00 mo.	do	do	8	.37½ day.
Workwoman.	do	8	4.00 mo.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
<i>Horseshoeing (5 establishments).</i>				do	do	8	10.00 mo.
Masters.	Native	8	1.00 day.	<i>Millinery (3 establishments). [All females.]</i>			
Workmen.	do	8	.50 day.	Mistresses.	White	10	4.00 day.
do	do	8	.37½ day.	do	Native	10	2.00 day.
do	do	8	.25 day.	Apprentices.	do	10	.10 day.
<i>Ice factory (2 establishments).</i>				Workwomen.	do	10	.50 day.
Masters.	White	8	100.00 mo.	do	do	10	.25 day.
Engineers.	do	8	62.50 mo.	<i>Perfume factory (1 establishment).</i>			
Engineers, assistant.	Native	8	30.00 mo.	Master.	White	8	50.00 mo.
Workmen.	Chinese	8	.25 day.	Workmen.	Native	8	.50 day.
do	Native	8	15.00 mo.	Workwomen.	do	8	.25 day.
do	do	8	11.00 mo.	<i>Printing (10 establishments).</i>			
do	do	8	9.00 mo.	Master.	White	8	30.00 mo.
do	do	8	7.50 mo.	Apprentices.	Native	8	12½ day.
<i>Iron foundry (4 establishments).</i>				do	do	8	.10 day.
Masters.	White	8	75.00 mo.	do	do	8	1.00 day.
do	Native	8	50.00 mo.	do	do	8	.75 day.
do	Chinese	10	*15.00 mo.	do	do	8	.62½ day.
Apprentices.	do	8	.10 day.	do	do	8	.50 day.
do	Native	8	3.00 mo.	do	do	8	.37½ day.
Blacksmiths.	Chinese	8	.37½ day.	do	do	8	.25 day.
do	Native	8	15.00 mo.	do	do	8	.12½ day.
do	Chinese	10	*15.00 mo.	do	do	8	17.50 mo.
Blacksmiths' helpers.	Native	8	10.00 mo.	do	do	8	15.00 mo.
do	Chinese	10	*9.00 mo.	do	do	8	12.50 mo.
do	Native	8	7.50 mo.	do	do	8	11.00 mo.
Engineers.	White	8	40.00 mo.	do	do	8	9.00 mo.
do	Native	8	30.00 mo.	do	do	8	6.00 mo.
Filers.	do	8	15.00 mo.	do	do	8	1.00 day.
do	Chinese	10	*7.50 mo.	do	do	8	.75 day.
Ladlers.	do	8	.37½ day.	do	do	8	62.50 mo.
do	do	8	11.00 mo.	do	do	8	50.00 mo.
do	do	10	*11.00 mo.	do	do	8	40.00 mo.
do	do	8	.25 day.	do	do	8	.37½ day.
Molders.	Native	8	12.50 mo.	<i>Engineers.</i>			
do	do	8	10.00 mo.	do	White	8	62.50 mo.
do	Chinese	8	10.00 mo.	do	do	8	50.00 mo.
do	do	10	*10.00 mo.	do	do	8	40.00 mo.
do	do	10	*10.00 mo.	do	do	8	.37½ day.
				do	do	8	.37½ day.

* Also 3 meals and room.

^b Females.

Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.	Occupations.	Nationality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
<i>Printing (10 establishments)—Cont'd.</i>				<i>Silversmiths (29 establishments)—Cont'd.</i>			
Workmen	Native	8	\$20.00 mo.	Masters	Native	8	\$1.00 day.
	do	8	18.00 mo.		White	8	50.00 mo.
	do	8	17.50 mo.		Native	8	30.00 mo.
	do	8	15.00 mo.	Apprentice	do	8	.25 day.
	do	8	7.50 mo.	Workmen	do	8	1.00 day.
Masters	White	8	150.00 mo.		do	8	.75 day.
Apprentices	Native	8	2.00 mo.		do	8	.50 day.
Compositors	do	8	22.50 mo.		do	8	.37½ day.
	do	8	15.00 mo.		do	8	.25 day.
	do	8	10.00 mo.		do	8	22.50 mo.
	do	8	7.50 mo.		do	8	15.00 mo.
Engineer	do	8	45.00 mo.	<i>Soap factory (22 establishments).</i>			
Foremen	do	8	45.00 mo.	Masters	Native	8	.75 day.
Workmen	do	8	30.00 mo.		Chinese	10	.50 day.
	do	8	25.00 mo.		White	8	62.50 mo.
	do	8	15.00 mo.	Apprentices (children).	Chinese	10	.10 day.
	do	8	7.50 mo.		do	10	.07½ day.
	do	8	6.00 mo.	Foreman	White	8	30.00 mo.
	do	8	4.00 mo.	Workmen	Native	8	.37½ day.
<i>Shirt factory (7 establishments).</i>					Chinese	10	.37½ day.
Masters	White	8	1.00 day.		Native	8	.25 day.
	Native	8	22.50 mo.		Chinese	10	.25 day.
	do	8	20.00 mo.		do	10	.15 day.
	do	8	17.50 mo.		do	10	.12½ day.
Workmen	do	8	.50 day.		Native	8	15.00 mo.
	do	8	15.00 mo.		do	8	10.00 mo.
	do	8	12.50 mo.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	8	10.00 mo.		do	8	6.00 mo.
	do	8	9.00 mo.	<i>Steam sawmill (1 establishment).</i>			
	do	8	6.00 mo.	Master	White	8	75.00 mo.
	do	8	.25 day.	Engineer	Native	8	30.00 mo.
	do	8	7.50 mo.	Workmen	White	8	30.00 mo.
	do	8	6.00 mo.		Native	8	15.00 mo.
	do	8	5.00 mo.		do	8	10.00 mo.
Workwomen	do	8	.10 day.		do	8	7.50 mo.
	do	8	.10 day.	<i>Steel engraving (2 establishments).</i>			
Workwomen (children).	do	8	.10 day.	Masters	Native	8	1.00 day.
<i>Shoe factory (31 establishments).</i>				Workmen	do	8	.50 day.
Masters	White	8	1.50 day.	<i>Sugar refinery (1 establishment).</i>			
	Native	8	1.00 day.	Master	White	8	75.00 mo.
	do	8	.75 day.	Engineer	do	8	62.50 mo.
	Chinese	10	.50 day.	Workmen	Native	8	30.00 mo.
	do	10	.1500 mo.		do	8	15.00 mo.
Apprentices	do	10	.10 day.		do	8	9.00 mo.
	do	10	.20 mo.		Chinese	8	7.50 mo.
Apprentices (children).	do	10	.10 day.	<i>Tailor shop (97 establishments).</i>			
	do	10	.07½ day.	Masters	Chinese	10	.50 day.
	do	10	.20 mo.		White	8	50.00 mo.
Workmen	Native	8	.50 day.		Native	8	50.00 mo.
	Chinese	10	.40 day.		White	8	40.00 mo.
	Native	8	.37½ day.		Native	8	30.00 mo.
	Chinese	10	.37½ day.		do	8	22.50 mo.
	do	10	.35 day.		do	8	20.00 mo.
	do	10	.30 day.		do	8	17.50 mo.
	Native	8	.25 day.		do	8	15.00 mo.
	Chinese	10	.25 day.	Apprentices	Chinese	10	.1500 mo.
	do	10	.20 day.		Native	8	3.00 mo.
	do	10	.18½ day.		do	8	3.00 mo.
	do	10	.12½ day.		do	8	2.00 mo.
	do	10	.10 mo.	Apprentices (children).	do	8	.12½ day.
	do	10	.90 mo.		do	8	3.00 mo.
	do	10	.80 mo.		do	8	2.00 mo.
	do	10	.75 mo.		do	8	2.00 mo.
	do	10	.60 mo.	Workmen	Chinese	10	.20 mo.
	do	10	.50 mo.		Native	8	.50 day.
	do	10	.45 mo.		do	8	.37½ day.
	do	10	.40 mo.		do	8	.25 day.
Workwomen	do	10	.30 mo.	<i>Silversmiths (29 establishments).</i>			
	do	10	.30 mo.	Masters	Native	8	2.00 day.
	do	10	.30 mo.		do	8	1.50 day.

^a Also 3 meals and room.

Rates of wages in Manila, April and May, 1900—Continued.

Occupations.	Nation- ality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.	Occupations.	Nation- ality.	Hours per day.	Rate of wages.
<i>Tailor shop (97 estab- lishments)—Cont'd.</i>				<i>Tin shop (24 establish- ments)—Cont'd.</i>			
Workmen.....	Chinese	10	*\$0.25 day.	Apprentices (child- ren).	Chinese	10	*\$2.00 mo.
	Native	8	.12½ day.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	*1.50 mo.
	White	8	22.50 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	.75 day.
	Native	8	22.50 mo.	Workmen.....	Native	8	20.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	20.00 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	15.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	17.50 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	12.50 mo.
	.....do.....	8	15.00 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	10.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	12.50 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	9.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	11.00 mo.	.....do.....	Chinese	10	*9.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	10.00 mo.	.....do.....	Native	8	8.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	9.00 mo.	.....do.....	Chinese	10	*7.50 mo.
	.....do.....	8	8.00 mo.	.....do.....	Native	8	6.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	7.50 mo.	.....do.....	Chinese	10	*6.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	7.00 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	*5.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	6.00 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	*4.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	5.00 mo.				
	.....do.....	8	4.00 mo.	<i>Undertakers (3 estab- lishments).</i>			
Wor women.....	.....do.....	8	.25 day.	Masters.....	Native	8	1.50 day.
	.....do.....	(b)	.25 day.	Coachmen.....	.....do.....	8	.75 day.
	.....do.....	8	.15 day.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	.50 day.
	Chinese	10	*.15 day.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	.37½ day.
	Native	8	.12½ day.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	.25 day.
	.....do.....	(b)	.12½ day.	Workmen.....	.....do.....	8	.25 day.
	Chinese	10	*.12½ day.				
	Native	8	.10 day.	<i>Watch making (6 estab- lishments).</i>			
	.....do.....	10	.10 day.	Masters.....	Native	8	1.00 day.
	.....do.....	8	.07½ day.	.....do.....	White	8	40.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	12.50 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	c 40.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	7.50 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	c 30.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	6.00 mo.	Apprentice.....	Native	8	.25 day.
	.....do.....	8	5.00 mo.	Workmen.....	.....do.....	8	.50 day.
	.....do.....	8	4.00 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	15.00 mo.
	.....do.....	8	3.00 mo.				
<i>Tin shop (24 establish- ments).</i>				<i>Wood, bone, and horn engraving (4 estab- lishments).</i>			
Masters.....	White	8	2.00 day.	Masters.....	Chinese	8	*.50 day.
	Native	8	30.00 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	*.50 day.
	Chinese	10	*15.00 mo.	Workmen.....	.....do.....	8	*.25 day.
	.....do.....	10	*12.50 mo.	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	*.25 day.
	.....do.....	10	*10.00 mo.				
Apprentices.....	Native	8	4.00 mo.				
	Chinese	10	*3.00 mo.				
	.....do.....	10	*2.00 mo.				

* Also 3 meals and room.

b Not reported.

c Also meal.

THE PRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine press is divided into daily, weekly, or monthly issues, classified as follows: The American insular press, represented by several daily newspapers, the MANILA TIMES, the MANILA FREEDOM, and the NEW AMERICAN, printed in the English language. The Spanish Philippine press, having in common the language in which they are printed, but differing in political views and affiliations, according to the interests and views advocated. The following are the most important publications:

LA DEMOCRACIA, the organ of the Federal party.

EL COMERCIO, Spanish independent, a mercantile and news bulletin. It is the oldest newspaper in the Manila press.

EL RENACIMIENTO, Filipino.

EL PROGRESO, Spanish.

EL NOTICIERO DE MANILA, Spanish.

EL DIARIO DE FILIPINAS, the organ of the conservative party.

LA FRATERNIDAD, Filipino.

EL GRITO DEL PUEBLO, Filipino, printed in Spanish and Tagalo.

LIBERTAS, the organ of the religious orders.

All the foregoing are printed in Manila. Outside of the capital, two papers are issued in Cebú, EL NUEVO DÍA and EL PUEBLO, and two or three others in Iloílo.

There are also weekly or monthly publications. Several educational institutions and associations publish their leaflets or bulletins periodically. The first newspaper in the Philippines was established in 1811.

In 1834 the publication of LA GUÍA DE FORASTEROS, with interesting notices, supplemented the efforts of the Government to promote enterprise in the exploitation of the valuable mineral, lumber and other industries of the islands.

In 1852 the Official Bulletin of the Philippine Islands was established under the auspices of the provincial government. It may be said that the introduction of the printing press, although not the newspaper branch of that important industry, took place in the archipelago some years prior to its establishment in the colonies of North America.

The voluminous literature of the Philippine Islands in many languages will be found fully described, with selected list of authorities, under the head "Philippine Bibliography."

CUSTOMS SERVICE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[Ports of entry and ports for coastwise trade only—classification of ports.]

ENTRY PORT; a port at which a custom-house is located, a collector of customs is in charge, and duties are collected.

OPEN PORT; same as a port of entry.

INTERIOR PORT; one at which an inspector of customs has been assigned to duty, but at which no duties are collected.

LOCAL PORT; same as interior port.

EQUIPPED PORT; either an entry or interior port, or any port at which a customs official has been assigned to duty.

UNEQUIPPED PORT; one at which no customs official has been assigned to duty, at which no duties are collected, and at which no vessels are permitted to enter except by order of the military governor or district commander.

In this list the only ports referred to are entry and interior ports.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

MANILA, Luzón, August 20, 1898.

ILOÍLO, Panay, February 22, 1899.

CEBÚ, Cebú, March 14, 1899.

JOLÓ (SULU),^a Sulu Archipelago, December 26, 1899.

SIASI,^a Sulu Archipelago, December 26, 1899. Discontinued April 30, 1902. Subport of Sulu.

ZAMBOANGA,^a Mindanao, December 26, 1899.

APARRI, Cagayán, Luzón, Manila collection district, April 30, 1902, acting collector.

The six above-mentioned ports represented all of the entry ports in the Philippine Islands April 30, 1902.

The island of Guam is not considered in the Philippine service, as said port has never made any report to the Secretary of War.

^a No transactions are reported previous to January 1, 1900.

Philippine ports for coasting trade only.^a

[On January 1, 1902, in addition to the 6 entry ports named 109 were interior ports, "for coastwise trade only."]

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	When opened.	Collection districts.
Aguo.....	Zambales.....	Luzón.....	Nov. 8, 1900	Manila.
Albay.....	Albay.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1900	
Argao.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	Nov. 4, 1900	Cebú.
Atimonan.....	Tayabas.....	do.....	June 10, 1900	Manila.
Aparri ^b	Cagayán.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Do
Argao.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	Nov. 4, 1900	Cebú.
Bacólod.....	Negros Occidental.....	Negros.....	Nov., 1900	Iloilo.
Balamban.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	Feb. 4, 1900	Cebú.
Balayán ^a	Batangas.....	Luzón.....	June 1, 1900	Manila.
Basilan I.....	Zamboanga.....	Mindanao.....	Dec. 26, 1899	Zamboanga.
Batangas ^a	Batangas.....	Luzón.....	Feb. 1, 1900	Manila.
Baybay.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Feb. 22, 1900	Cebú.
Birac.....	Catanduanes.....	Catanduanes.....	See Virac.....	
Beac.....	Marinduque.....	Marinduque.....	June 1, 1900	Manila.
Bogó.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	do.....	Cebú.
Bolíno.....	Zambales.....	Luzón.....	Apr. 7, 1900	Manila.
Boñgao.....	Tawi-Tawi.....	Sulu Archipelago.....	Mar. 13, 1900	Zamboanga.
Bulan.....	Sorsogón.....	Luzón.....	Jan. 30, 1901	Manila.
Butián.....	Surigao.....	Mindanao.....	Apr. 6, 1901	Zamboanga.
Cabatiñán.....	Zambales.....	Luzón.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Manila.
Babalían.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Aug. 20, 1901	Cebú.
Cagayán.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.....	Apr. 3, 1900	Zamboanga.
Calbayoc ^a	Samar.....	Samar.....	Jan. 30, 1900	Cebú.
Calivo.....	Cápiz.....	Panay.....	Mar. 1, 1900	Iloilo.
Candón.....	Ilocos Sur.....	Luzón.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Manila.
Cápiz.....	Cápiz.....	Panay.....	Jan. 11, 1900	Iloilo.
Cárcar.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	Feb. 1, 1900	Cebú.
Carigara-Barugo.....	(Two ports).....	Leyte.....	Mar. 5, 1900	Do.
Carigara.....	Leyte.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Catbalogan ^a	Samar.....	Samar.....	Jan. 30, 1900	Do.
Cavite.....	Cavite.....	Luzón.....	Mar. 16, 1899	
Cotabato.....	Cotabato.....	Mindanao.....	Jan. 12, 1900	Zamboanga.
Culió.....	Calamianes.....	Calamianes.....	June 9, 1901	Palawan.
Currimao.....	Luzón.....	Luzón.....	Oct. 17, 1900	Manila.
Cuyo.....	Cuyo.....	Cuyos group.....	June 9, 1901	Palawan.
Dáct.....	Ambos Camarines.....	Luzón.....	Apr. 10, 1900	Manila.
Dagupan.....	Pangasinán.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Do.
Dalaguete.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	May 15, 1901	Cebú.
Danao.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1900	Do.
Dapitan.....	Dapitan.....	Mindanao.....	Apr. 3, 1900	Zamboanga.
Dávao.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 12, 1900	Do.
Donsol.....	Sorsogón.....	Luzón.....	Jan. 30, 1901	Manila.
Dumaguete.....	Negros Oriental.....	Negros.....	June 15, 1900	Iloilo.
Dumanjug.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	Mar. 12, 1900	Cebú.
Estancia.....	Iloilo.....	Panay.....	Feb. 17, 1902	Iloilo.
Gasán.....	Marinduque.....	Marinduque.....	May 16, 1901	Manila.
Gúbat.....	Sorsogón.....	Luzón.....	Feb. 14, 1900	Do.
Guíuan ^a	Samar.....	Samar.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Cebú.
Guinayáñan.....	Tayabas.....	Luzón.....	Oct. 22, 1900	Manila.
Guindulmán ^a	Bohol.....	Bohol.....	June 22, 1900	Cebú.
Hinunáñan.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Aug. 20, 1901	Do.
Iba.....	Zambales.....	Luzón.....	Feb. 1, 1900	Manila.
Ibajay.....	Cápiz.....	Panay.....	June 19, 1900	Iloilo.
Iligán.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.....	Apr. 3, 1900	Zamboanga.
Inabañga ^a	Bohol.....	Bohol.....	June 22, 1900	Cebú.
Isabela.....	Basilan.....	Basilan.....	Apr. 1, 1900	Zamboanga.
Jagná ^a	Bohol.....	Bohol.....	Apr. 5, 1900	Cebú.
Jimamaylan.....	Negros Occidental.....	Negros.....	Feb. 17, 1902	Iloilo.
Jiménez.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.....	Jan. 3, 1901	Zamboanga.
Laog.....	Ilocos Norte.....	Luzón.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Manila.
Lagúan ^a	Samar.....	Samar.....	Feb. 20, 1900	Cebú.
Legaspi.....	Albay.....	Luzón.....	Jan. 30, 1900	Manila.
Lemery ^a	Batangas.....	do.....	Feb. 20, 1900	Do.
Loboó ^a	do.....	do.....	Nov. 16, 1900	Do.
Lucep.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1901	Do.
Lucena.....	Tayabas.....	do.....	May 22, 1900	Do.
Maasin.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	July 7, 1900	Cebú.
Malitbog.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 20, 1901 ^c	Leyte.
Masinloc.....	Zambales.....	Luzón.....	Apr. 7, 1900	Manila.
Mati.....	Dávao.....	Mindanao.....	Mar. 13, 1900	Zamboanga.
Matnog.....	Sorsogón.....	Luzón.....	Apr. 4, 1901	Manila.
Maubán.....	Tayabas.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1900	Do.

^a By act of the Philippine Commission July 17, 1901, the provinces of Batangas, Bohol, and Cebú were restored to military government. On January 1, 1902, Cebú, and on April 7, 1902, Bohol, ports were restored to coastwise trade. Under General Orders 372, Division of the Philippines, Manila, Series 1901 (December 3), ports in Batangas and Laguna were closed to trade on December 10 until further orders. May 1, 1902, ports of Batangas and Laguna, Luzon, and island of Mindoro opened for resumption of trade. The ports of Samar were also closed on account of military operations in that island. Reopened May, 1902.

^b Port of entry April 30, 1902.

^c Opened February 2, 1900. Closed June 10, 1900. Reopened as above.

Philippine ports for coasting trade only—Continued.

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	When opened.	Collection districts.
Misamis	Misamis	Mindanao	Apr. 3, 1900	Zamboanga.
Naga	Cebú	Cebú	Feb. 4, 1900	Cebú.
Nasugbú*	Batangas	Luzón	Dec. 17, 1900	Manila.
Nueva Cáceres	Ambos Camarines	do	Feb. 28, 1900	Do.
Olongapó	Zambales	do	Nov. 27, 1900	Do.
Orani	Bataán	do	Jan. 1, 1900	Do.
Oroquieta	Misamis	Mindanao	Aug. 17, 1900	Zamboanga.
Osmoc	Leyte	Leyte	Feb. 22, 1900	Cebú.
Palánog	Masbate	Masbate	June 1, 1900	Iloílo.
Palauig	Zambales	Luzón	Feb. 21, 1901	Manila.
Palompón	Leyte	Leyte	July 7, 1900	Cebú.
Pasacao	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	Feb. 28, 1900	Manila.
Polloc	Cotabato	Mindanao	Dec. 6, 1900	Zamboanga.
Puerto Princesa	Palawan	Palawan	June 9, 1901	Palawan.
Romblón	Romblón	Romblón	Jan. 10, 1900	Iloílo.
Salomague	Ilocos Norte	Luzón	Aug. 6, 1900	Manila.
San Antonio	Zambales	do	May 2, 1901	Do.
San Carlos	Negros Occidental	Negros	Feb. 17, 1902	Iloílo.
San Felipe	do	Luzón	June 1, 1900	Do.
San Fernando	Unión	do	Jan. 1, 1900	Do.
San Narciso	Zambales	do	May 2, 1901	Do.
Santa Cruz	do	do	Feb. 1, 1900	Do.
Santa Cruz de Napo.	Marinduque	Marinduque	Jan. 26, 1900	Do.
San José de Lagonoy	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	July 14, 1900	Do.
San José de Buena Vista	Antique	Panay	Feb. 1, 1900	Iloílo.
Sibonga	Cebú	Cebú	Feb. 4, 1900	Cebú.
Silay	Negros Occidental	Negros	June 1, 1900	Iloílo.
Sorsogón	Sorsogón	Luzón	Jan. 30, 1900	Manila.
Sual	Pangasinán	do	Apr. 7, 1900	Do.
Súbig	Zambales	do	Feb. 1, 1900	Do.
Surigao	Surigao	Mindanao	Apr. 3, 1900	Zamboanga.
Taal*	Batangas	Luzón	Feb. 1, 1900	Manila.
Tabaco	Albay	do	Feb. 14, 1900	Do.
Tacloban	Leyte	Leyte	Jan. 30, 1900	Cebú.
Tagbilaran*	Bohol	Bohol	Mar. 22, 1900	Do.
Torrillos	Marinduque	Marinduque	May 16, 1901	Manila.
Tubigón*	Bohol	Bohol	Apr. 5, 1900	Cebú.
Tubay*	do	do	June 22, 1900	Do.
Vigan	Ilocos Sur	Luzón	Jan. 1, 1900	Manila.
Virac (Biraç)	Catanduanes	Catanduanes	Jan. 30, 1900	Do.

List of ports of entry and ports open to coastwise trade only, by collection districts, in the Philippine Islands.

Ports of entry and collection: Cebú, embracing the islands of Cebú, Leyte, Sámar, and Bohol; Iloílo, embracing the islands of Negros, Panay, Masbate, and Romblón; Manila, embracing the islands of Luzón, Marinduque, Catanduanes; Palawan, embracing the islands of the Calamianes, Cuyos, and Palawan; Zamboanga, embracing the islands of Basilan, Mindanao, and Sulu Archipelago, except Sulu and Siasi ports of entry.]

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	When opened.
CEBÚ.			
Argao	Cebú	Cebú	Nov. 4, 1900
Balambán	do	do	Feb. 4, 1900
Saybay	Leyte	Leyte	Feb. 22, 1900
Bogó	Cebú	Cebú	June 1, 1900
Cabalian	Leyte	Leyte	Aug. 20, 1901
Calbáyog*	Sámar	Sámar	Jan. 30, 1900
Cárcar	Cebú	Cebú	Feb. 1, 1900
Carigara-Barugo	Two ports	Leyte	Mar. 5, 1900
Catbalogan*	Sámar	Sámar	Jan. 30, 1900
Dalaguete	Cebú	Cebú	May 15, 1901
Danao	do	do	Feb. 14, 1900
Dumanjug	do	do	Mar. 12, 1900
Gujuan*	Sámar	Sámar	Dec. 24, 1900
Hinundulman*	Bohol	Bohol	June 22, 1900
Hinunañan	Leyte	Leyte	Aug. 20, 1901
Inabañga	Bohol	Bohol	June 22, 1900
Lagná*	do	do	Apr. 5, 1900
Lagúan*	Sámar	Sámar	Feb. 20, 1900
Maasin	Leyte	Leyte	July 7, 1900
Malitbog ^b	do	do	Aug. 20, 1901
Naga	Cebú	Cebú	Feb. 4, 1900

* Closed until further orders. See footnote (a), p. 106. May 1, 1902, ports of Batangas and Laguna, Luzón, and island of Mindoro opened for resumption of trade. Ports of Sámar were reopened May, 1902.
^b This port opened February 12, 1900. Closed June 10, 1900. Reopened as above.

List of ports of entry and ports open to coastwise trade only, etc.—Continued.

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	When opened.
Ormoc.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Feb. 22, 1900
Palompón.....	do.....	do.....	July 7, 1900
Sibonga.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.....	Feb. 4, 1900
Tacloban.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	Jan. 30, 1900
Tagbilaran ^a	Bohol.....	Bohol.....	Mar. 22, 1900
Tubigón ^a	do.....	do.....	Apr. 5, 1900
Úbay ^a	do.....	do.....	June 22, 1900
ILOILO.			
Bacólod.....	Negros Occidental.....	Negros.....	Nov., 1900
Calivo.....	Cápiz.....	Panay.....	Mar. 1, 1900
Cápiz.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1900
Dumaguete.....	Negros Oriental.....	Negros.....	June 15, 1900
Estancia.....	Iloilo.....	Panay.....	Feb. 17, 1902
Ibajay.....	Cápiz.....	do.....	June 19, 1900
Jimamaylan.....	Negros Occidental.....	Negros.....	Feb. 17, 1902
Palánog.....	Masbate.....	Masbate.....	June 1, 1900
Romblón.....	Romblón.....	Romblón.....	Jan. 10, 1903
San Carlos.....	Negros Occidental.....	Negros.....	Feb. 17, 1902
San José de Buenavista.....	Antique.....	Panay.....	Feb. 1, 1900
Silay.....	Negros Occidental.....	Negros.....	June 1, 1900
MANILA.			
Agno.....	Zambales.....	Luzón.....	Nov. 8, 1900
Albay.....	Albay.....	do.....	Jan. 27, 1900
Atimonan.....	Tayabas.....	do.....	June 10, 1900
Aparri (port of entry April 30, 1902).....	Cagayán.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900
Balayán ^a	Batangas.....	do.....	June 1, 1900
Batangas ^a	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1900
Boac.....	Marinduque.....	Marinduque.....	June 1, 1900
Bolínao.....	Zambales.....	Luzón.....	Apr. 7, 1900
Bulan.....	Sorsogón.....	do.....	Jan. 30, 1900
Cabañgán.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1900
Candón.....	Ilocos Sur.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900
Cavite.....	Cavite.....	do.....	Mar. 16, 1899
Currimao.....	Ilocos Norte.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1900
Dáet.....	Ambos Camarines.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1902
Dagupan.....	Pangasinán.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900
Donsol.....	Sorsogón.....	do.....	Jan. 30, 1900
Gasán.....	Marinduque.....	Marinduque.....	May 16, 1901
Gúbat.....	Sorsogón.....	Luzón.....	Feb. 14, 1900
Guinayanngán.....	Tayabas.....	do.....	Oct. 22, 1900
Iba.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1900
Laoag.....	Ilocos Norte.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900
Legaspi.....	Albay.....	do.....	Jan. 30, 1900
Lemery ^a	Batangas.....	do.....	Feb. 20, 1900
Loboó ^a	do.....	do.....	Nov. 16, 1900
Lucap.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1901
Lucena.....	Tayabas.....	do.....	May 22, 1900
Masinloc.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1900
Matnog.....	Sorsogón.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1901
Maubán.....	Tayabas.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1900
Nasugbú ^a	Batangas.....	do.....	Dec. 17, 1900
Nueva Cáceres.....	Ambos Camarines.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1900
Olongapó.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Ncv. 27, 1900
Orani.....	Bataán.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900
Paláuig.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Feb. 21, 1900
Pasacao.....	Ambos Camarines.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1900
Salomague.....	Ilocos Norte.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1900
San Antonio.....	Zambales.....	do.....	May 2, 1901
San Felipe.....	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1900
San Fernando.....	Union.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1900
San Narciso.....	Zambales.....	do.....	May 2, 1901
Santa Cruz.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1900
Santa Cruz de Napo.....	Marinduque.....	Marinduque.....	Jan. 26, 1900
San José de Lagonoy.....	Ambos Camarines.....	Luzón.....	July 14, 1900
Sorsogón.....	Sorsogón.....	do.....	Jan. 30, 1900
Sual.....	Pangasinán.....	do.....	Apr. 7, 1900
Súbig.....	Zambales.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1900
Taal ^a	Batangas.....	do.....	Do.
Tabaco.....	Albay.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1900
Torrijos.....	Marinduque.....	Marinduque.....	May 16, 1901
Vigan.....	Ilocos Sur.....	Luzón.....	June 1, 1900
Virac (Birac).....	Albay.....	Catanduanes.....	Jan. 30, 1900
PALAWAN.			
Cullón.....	Calamianes.....	Calamianes.....	June 9 1901
Cuyo.....	Cuyo.....	Cuyos group.....	Do.
Puerto Princesa.....	Palawan.....	Palawan.....	Do.

^a See footnote, p. 106.

List of ports of entry and ports open to coastwise trade only, etc.—Continued.

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	When opened.
ZAMBOANGA.			
Bonifao	Tawi-Tawi	Sulu Archipelago.....	Mar. 13, 1900
Butúan	Surigao	Mindanao	Apr. 6, 1901
Caḡayán	Misamis	do	Apr. 3, 1900
Cotabato	Cotabato	do	Jan. 12, 1900
Dapitan	Dapitan	do	Apr. 3, 1900
Dávao	Dávao	do	Jan. 12, 1900
Iligan	Misamis	do	Apr. 3, 1900
Isabela de Basilan.....	Basilan	Basilan	Apr. 1, 1900
Jiménez	Misamis	Mindanao	Jan. 3, 1901
Mati	Dávao	do	Mar. 13, 1900
Misamis	Misamis	do	Apr. 3, 1900
Oroquieta	do	do	Aug. 17, 1900
Polloc	Cotabato	do	Dec. 6, 1900
Surigao	Surigao	do	Apr. 3, 1900

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Light-House service of the islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States naval officer performing duties for the insular government as captain of the port of Manila and chief of the bureau of coast guard and transportation. Appropriations for the maintenance and repair of these light-houses are made from the insular treasury. The number and class of lights is being extended to keep pace with the expansion of maritime and interisland intercourse.

LOCATION OF LIGHTS AND WATERS LIGHTED.

[For technical description see island or province of location.]

BALÁBAC ISLAND; on the point S. side of entrance to Calandorang Bay, for vessels entering or leaving the Sulu Sea by Balábac Strait. One fixed light.

Cape Melville, on the hill near and NW. of the cape S. end of Balábac Island, for vessels passing between the China and Sulu seas by Balábac Strait, between the island of that name and Borneo. Light, 1 flash every 20 seconds.

BURIAS ISLAND:

Busuanga Port, Piedras Point, NE. coast of Burias Island, lighting entrance to Ragay Gulf, S. coast of Luzón, between Ambos Camarines and Tayabas. Light, fixed blue.

Busín Islet, off the N. coast of Burias Island, at W. entrance to Port Busín, and lights the channel between Burias Island and S. point of Tayabas province, between Ragay Gulf and Mindoro Sea. Light, 1 fixed.

Colorado Point, NW. coast Burias Island, lighting channel between Burias and Tayabas, Luzón, and the channel between Ragay Gulf and Mindoro Sea. Light, 1 fixed.

Engaño Mouth, SE. coast of Burias Island, lighting approach to San Bernardino Strait to the E. and toward the Verde Passage to the W. Light, 1 fixed.

Malaquing-Ilog, S. end of Burias Island, lighting the approach to San Bernardino Strait on the E. Light, 1 fixed blue.

CABRA ISLAND, about 656 yds. from the sea, near the W. point of the island, off the NW. point of Lúbang Island. It is the outer light of approach to Manila Bay from the SW., and the light to the W. end of Verde Passage between Luzón and Mindoro and connecting the China and Mindoro seas. Light, 1 flash; every minute shows 2 flashes, each of 8 seconds' duration, separated by an interval of 7 seconds, the group being separated by an interval of 37 seconds.

CAPUL ISLAND, on the N. point of the island of that name, 165 yds. from its extremity. It lights the W. entrance to San Bernardino Strait between Sámar and Luzón, and the S. route from the Pacific Ocean across Mindoro Sea to Manila, via the Verde Passage. Light, 1 fixed.

CEBÚ ISLAND:

Bagácaí Point, E. side of Cebú Island, lighting the NE. entrance to the port of Cebú between Mactan Island and the mainland. Light, 1 fixed.

Cebú port, on Mactan Island. Light, 1 fixed red.

Cebú port, San Nicolás Church tower, 60 ft. high. Light, 1 fixed.

Cebú port, on Port Cebú, at the SE. salient of the fort (San Pedro). Light, 1 fixed red.

Lanis Point, approach to Cebú port, 36 ft. above the water. Light, 1 fixed green.

Lipata Bank, at the entrance to Port Cebú, 42 ft. above the sea. Light, 1 fixed red.

LEYTE ISLAND:

Canduai (Canamay) Islet, S. side of Janabatás Channel, W. entrance between Samar and Leyte, and connecting Carigara Bay, on the Visayan Sea, with San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, on the Pacific side. Light, 1 fixed red.

Tacloban, on Panirugan Point, E. coast, entering Juanico Strait from San Pedro Bay SE. Light, 1 fixed red.

LUZÓN ISLAND:

Aparri, NW. from and at the mouth of the Grande de Cagayán River, about 278 yds. from the sea, 1,684 yds. from the l. bank of the river, on the N. coast of Luzón, between Engaño Cape on the E. and Bojeador Cape on the W. Light, 1 flash every second.

Bojeador Cape, on the summit of a hill 1,750 yds. E. of the NW. extreme of the cape at the extreme NW. point of Luzón. It is the most W. of the lights on the N. coast of the island, and in the approach of vessels from the China coast on the NW. Light, 1 flash every minute.

Capones Grande, 328 yds. within the W. extremity of the island. Light, 1 flash every 30 seconds; eclipse total. Lights the approach to Súbig and Manila bays from the NW.

Dagupan, S. shore of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán Province, NE. side of Dagupan River, entrance on Point Guecet. Light, 1 fixed red. Lights the approach to Dagupan, the N. terminus of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad.

Engaño Cape, on the extreme N. point of Palauí Island, on the summit of a hill at the northeasternmost point which forms the cape. Light, 1 flash every 30 seconds; 2 flashes in succession. It lights the approach from the Pacific to the extreme NE. point of Luzón, and the channel between the Babuyan Islands and the mainland. It is the easternmost of the lights on the N. coast of Luzón.

Malabrigo Point, on the S. coast of Batangas, on the N. shore of the Verde Passage separating Luzón from Mindoro, on the steamer route between that passage and San Bernardino Strait, the S. route between the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea on the voyage from the United States to Manila. Light, 1 flash white and red; 1 red and 2 white flashes every 20 seconds; time between white flashes, 3 seconds; from white to red flash, 8 seconds; from red to white flash, 9 seconds.

MANILA BAY:

Caballo Island, lighting the S. channel of entrance to Manila Bay between Cavite and Corregidor. Light, 1 fixed.

Corregidor Island, on the highest part, and lighting the approach to the bay from the China Sea. Light, 1 flash white and red; alternate flashes every 10 seconds separated by total eclipses.

Corregidor Island, W. mole head. Light, 1 fixed.

Manila, on the battery S. side of quay, mouth of Pásig River. Light, 2 fixed electric, horizontal, and 3 ft. apart.

Manila, W. mole. Light, 1 fixed red.

Pásig River, mouth of, on the N. side of quay. Light, 1 fixed red.

San Nicolás Banks, in Manila Bay, on the NW. head of the NW. of the 2 shoals which form the bank. Light, 1 flash every minute; flash 20 seconds, eclipse 40 seconds; electric.

Sangley Point, light at the extremity of the W. head to Cavite Bay. Light, 1 fixed red.

Santiago, about 66 yds. N. of S. extreme of the cape on the W. head of Balayán Bay, S. shore of Batangas, and lights the Verde Passage between Luzón and Mindoro W. entrance. It is one of the principal lights of approach to Manila Bay from the San Bernardino or S. route across the islands. Light, 1 flash every 36 seconds, 3 flashes in succession; flash 4 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds; flash 4 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds; flash 4 seconds, eclipse 20 seconds.

San Fernando, S. point of entrance to that port, E. head to Lingayén Gulf, and one of the lights on the Western or China Sea, coast of N. Luzón, in Unión Province. Light, 1 fixed red. On January 1, 1902, changed to 1 fixed white (N. to W.); also range lights established

Sual port, Portuguese Point, in the SW. angle of Lingayén Gulf. Light, 1 fixed red.

MASBATE ISLAND, Bugui Point, on the highest part, about 190 yds. E. from its extremity. At the extreme N. point of Masbate Island, and lighting the channel between that island and Burias and Ticao islands on the N. side of the channel leading to San Bernardino Strait. Light, 1 flash white and red alternately every 30 seconds.

MINDANAO ISLAND:

Dapitan Bay, Tubud Point, the S. head of the channel between Mindanao and Negros, and connecting the Mindanao and Sulu seas. Light, 1 flash red.

Dávao Port, N. point of entrance to Dávao River, lighting the channel of Pasi-putan Strait between Sámal I. and the mainland on the W. shore of Dávao Bay. Light, 1 fixed red.

Glan (Glan Masilá) River, S. side of river entrance on Canalasan Cove, near the E. head to Sarangani Bay, S. coast. Light, 1 fixed.

Mati, on the pier at the head of Pujada Bay, Dávao, E. coast of Mindanao. Lights, 2 fixed red.

Oroquieta, in front of the municipal building on the W. shore of Iligan Bay. Light, 1 fixed red.

Párang Párang, Polloc or Palac Harbor, on the mole heads E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato Province. Lights, 1 fixed red, 1 fixed green.

Zamboanga, on the extremity of the mole, S. point, and lights Basilan Strait between Mindanao and Basilan Island and the connecting channel between Sulu and the Celebes seas. Light, 1 fixed red.

PALAWAN (PARAGUA).

Port Royalist (Puerto Princesa). Tide pole point. Lights the Sulu Sea passage along the E. coast of Palawan between Balábac and Mindoro straits. Light, 1 fixed.

Port Royalist (Puerto Princesa), Obando Mole. Light, 1 fixed.

PANAY ISLAND:

Calabazas, S. extremity of the E. islet. At the N. entrance to Iloílo Strait between Panay and Negros. Light, 1 flash every 15 seconds; 3 flashes in quick succession; eclipses total.

Guimarás Island, SW. extremity $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. $24^{\circ} 30'$ W., from Point Lasaran. The E. head to the S. entrance to Iloílo Strait between Guimarás and Panay Islands. Light, 1 flash white and red every 15 seconds; group of 3 white flashes followed by 1 red flash.

Iloílo (Siete Pecados), at the N. entrance of the narrow channel of Iloílo Strait between Guimarás and Panay Islands, and leading to Iloílo Harbor. Light, 1 fixed with red sector.

Iloílo, right point of entrance to Iloílo River. Light, 1 fixed red.

Manigowigo Islet, off the NE. extremity of Panay, lighting the channel in the Visayan Sea between that point and the extreme SW. point of Masbate. Light, 1 flash every 5 seconds.

North Gigante Island, on the most salient point of the N. extremity and lights the channel in the Visayan Sea between the NE. point of Panay and the S. coast of Masbate. Light, 1 flash white and red; every 15 seconds 3 white flashes, followed by 1 red flash.

ROMBLÓN ISLAND:

Off *Agbatán*, beacon near Sabang Point. Light, 1 fixed.

Off *Binagón Point*, beacon. Light, 1 fixed.

Sabang Point, N. entrance. Light, 1 fixed.

Off *Sabang Beacon*. Light, 1 fixed.

Off *Rosas Point*, beacon. Light, 1 fixed.

SÁMAR ISLAND:

Calbáyoc, W. coast at N. end of town near the outpost. Light, 1 fixed red. Lights the approach to Janabatás Channel.

Catbalogan, W. coast, on army headquarters building. Light, 1 fixed red. Approach to Janabatás Channel on the N.

SAN BERNARDINO, on the summit of an islet in the E. entrance to San Bernardino Strait, the first light of approach to the S. route to the island from the Pacific to Manila. Light, 1 flash white and red, alternating every 30 seconds; white flash 1 second, eclipse 14 seconds; red flash 1 second, eclipse 14 seconds.

SULU ARCHIPELAGO:

Siasi Island, shown at an elevation of 20 ft. from framework, near the end of the wharf of Siasi. Lights the Celebes seacoast of Sulu Archipelago and approach to Tapaan interisland passage to Sulu Sea. Light, harbor, red.

WEATHER SERVICE.

A weather bureau for the islands was established by act (P. C., No. 131) May 22, 1901, with stations at Aparri (Cagayán), Baguió (Benguet), Dagupan (Pangasinán), San Fernando (Unión), and San Isidro (Ñueva

Ecija), in Luzón; Cápiz (Cápiz), Cebú (Cebú), and Iloílo (Iloílo), in Panay; Maasin, Ormoc, and Tacloban, in Leyte; Tagbilaran, in Bohol, in the Vasayas and Butúan, and Surigao (Surigao), Mindanao, with central office at Manila. The Philippine Islands are known to navigators as the "breeding ground" of typhoons. The establishment of forecasts and warnings on the Chinese, Formosa, and Japanese coasts is, therefore, of value to commerce.

COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"The United States will for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States." [Article IV, Treaty of Paris.]

Customs.—The custom-house at Manila was opened for business by the United States military government August 20, 1898. The Spanish tariff and customs regulations found in force were continued. In anticipation of the occupation of Manila, a translation of the Spanish tariff, with some modifications, had been prepared in Washington prior to the arrival of the troops, and by order of the President, dated July 13, 1898, directions were given to proclaim and enforce the tariff in the islands as soon as the United States forces obtained possession. This tariff and the accompanying orders were received at Manila in September, after the custom-house had been in operation for some weeks. It was at once published, to take effect October 1, 1898. The proclamation of this new tariff, and the short notice given of the change, caused many protests, petitions, and requests from merchants and other persons doing business in Manila, for which reason it was decided by the military governor that to put it into effect at once would derange trade and prejudice American interests. Its enforcement was therefore postponed.

The following G. O., No. 10, Manila, P. I., October 26, 1898, was accordingly issued from the office of the military governor in the Philippine Islands:

"Referring to general orders of the 29th ultimo from this office, wherein is recited the necessity of a careful revision of the 'Customs Tariff and Regulations' prescribed by the United States Government for such portion of the Philippine Islands as may be under United States control, and in order to satisfy United States Government interests and prevailing business conditions, and proclaiming, for such reasons, the postponement of the practical application of those tariff regulations until November 10 next, it is hereby ordered that the same, amended and revised, and as now fully contained in the following printed schedule, be put in force from and after the date proclaimed, viz, November 10, 1898.

"Upon the occupation of any ports or places in the Philippine Islands by the forces of the United States, the foregoing order will be proclaimed and enforced."

Also "Regulations for the guidance of officers concerned in the collection of duties on imports and exports, taxes, and other charges and exactions to be levied and collected as a military contribution at ports and places in the possession of or under the control of the forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands," under the following subdivisions:

Entrance and clearance of vessels.

Light dues.

Entry of merchandise.

Wharf charges.

Harbor and commercial improvement charges.

Rates of duties on imports under classes and groups.

Export duties.

Articles free of duty.

Articles free of duty subject to the formalities determined for each case by the customs regulations.

Articles free of duty subject to conditions stated.

Goods not specially classed in the tariff.

Packages and recipients.

Tare allowance.

Reimportation of national products.

Articles prohibited.

Miscellaneous provisions.

Tariff.—A revision of the tariff and regulations was begun in June, 1900, by a board of officers appointed by the military governor under instructions from the War Department. By order of the Secretary of War this board reported to the United States Philippine Commission on August 25, 1900, who then formally took up the subject of tariff revision, their labors resulting in the enactment, on September 17, 1901, "by the authority of the President of the United States, and with the approval of the Secretary of War first had," of the following act (No. 230) to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago, providing—

SHORT TITLE.—SEC. 1. The provisions of General Order, No. 49, Office of the United States military governor in the Philippine Islands, dated October 23, 1899, relating to customs duties on imports and exports of the Philippine Islands, and tonnage duties and wharf charges therein, and the several orders supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, are hereby amended to read as follows:

IMPORT DUTIES.—SEC. 2. Duties shall be collected on all articles, goods, and merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands at the rates hereinafter provided, except when expressly exempted from duty by this act.

PROVISION FOR MERCHANDISE IN TRANSIT.—SEC. 3. Merchandise in transit at the time the present revision goes into effect may be entered under the provisions of law existing at the time of shipment; provided, however, that this privilege shall not be extended beyond the period of sixty days after the date of the enforcement of the present tariff of duties and taxes.

EXPORT DUTIES.—SEC. 4. Duties shall be collected at the rates hereinafter provided on such articles, goods, and merchandise exported from the Philippine Islands as are hereinafter specifically prescribed in this act.

GENERAL RULES.—SEC. 5. The following rules and regulations shall be observed in the construction and enforcement of the various provisions of this act: [The general rules are then given in detail in this act.]

PROHIBITED IMPORTATIONS.—SEC. 6. Explosives, arms, etc., except by authority; obscene literature and gambling devices.

ABBREVIATIONS.—SEC. 7. The following abbreviations shall be employed in the tariff:

G. W. = gross weight.	Kilo. = kilogram.
N. W. = net weight.	Kilos. = kilograms.
Hectog. = hectogram.	Hectol. = hectoliter.

HOW PAYABLE.—SEC. 8. Duties shall be paid in United States money except that—
The following coins now in circulation in the Philippine Islands shall be received for customs duties and taxes at the following rates in money of the United States: Peso, 50 cents; medio peso, 25 cents; peseta, 10 cents; media peseta, 5 cents; but such rates shall be changed in accordance with a quarterly promulgation of the civil governor.

METRICAL SYSTEM.—SEC. 9. The metrical system of weights and measures as authorized by sections 3569 and 3570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and at present in use in the Philippine Islands, shall be continued.

The meter is equal to 39.37 inches.
The liter is equal to 1.0567 quarts, wine measure.
The kilogram is equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

IMPORTATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—SEC. 10. Importations from the United States are dutiable under the provisions of this act, but no customs duties shall be imposed on articles, goods, or merchandise transported only from one place or port to another place or port in the Philippine Islands.

RATES.—SEC. 11.—The rates of duties to be collected on articles, goods, and merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands shall be as follows:

Thirteen classes following the usual classification in the United States schedules.

FREE.—SEC. 12. Free list.

EXPORT DUTIES.—SEC. 13. On the following products of the Philippine Islands, when exported therefrom, there shall be levied and collected, on the gross weight thereof, export duties as follows:

398. Abáca, raw or wrought hemp.....	100 kilos.....	\$0.75
399. Indigo.....	do.....	.25
400. Indigo employed for dyeing ("tintaron").....	do.....	.025
401. Rice.....	do.....	1.00
402. Sugar.....	do.....	.05
403. Coconuts, fresh and dried (copra).....	do.....	.10
404. Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds and whatever origin.....	do.....	1.50
405. Tobacco, raw, grown in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and New Biscay Luzon Islands.....	100 kilos.....	1.50
406. Tobacco, raw, grown in the Visayas and Mindanao Island.....	do.....	1.00
407. Tobacco, raw, grown in other provinces of the archipelago.....	do.....	.75

Certificates of origin of raw tobacco may be required by the customs authorities when proof of the place of production is necessary.

TONNAGE.—SEC. 14. Tonnage dues.

TONNAGE.—SEC. 15. Exemption from tonnage dues.

WHARF CHARGES.—SEC. 16. Wharf charges on exports.

EXEMPTIONS.—SEC. 17. Exemptions from wharf charges.

REIMPORTATIONS.—SECS. 18 and 19. Retrimportation of insular products.

REPEALING.—SEC. 20.—Repealing clause.

REPERTORY AND INDEX.—SEC. 21. Repertory and index.

TITLE.—SEC. 22. Title of act "Tariff Revision Law, of 1901."

IN EFFECT.—SEC. 23. Tariff law takes effect November 15, 1901.

This tariff enactment of the insular commission was accepted by statutory enactment of Congress

CONFIRMATION OF "THE TARIFF REVISION LAW OF 1901."

"An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1902, which confirmed the tariff legislation of the Philippine Commission and defined the application of rates of duty, collection of tonnage taxes, issuing of licenses to engage in exclusively harbor business to vessels, the use of the funds so collected, and other details, and of customs application and regulation, as follows:

PUBLIC ACT OF CONGRESS.

That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago," enacted by the United States Philippine Commission on the seventeenth day of September, nineteen hundred and one, shall be and remain in full force and effect, and there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the Philippine Archipelago from the United States the rates of duty which are required by the said act to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries into said archipelago.

SEC. 2. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided*, That upon all articles the growth and product of the Philippine Archipelago coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago there shall be levied, collected, and paid only seventy-five per centum of the rates of duty aforesaid: *And provided further*, That the rates of duty which are required hereby to be levied, collected, and paid upon products of the Philippine Archipelago coming into the United States shall be less any duty or taxes levied, collected, and paid thereon upon the shipment thereof from the Philippine Archipelago, as provided by the act of the United States Philippine Commission referred to in section one of this act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, but all articles, the growth and product of the Philippine Islands, admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under the provisions of this act, and coming directly from said islands to the United States for use and consumption therein, shall be hereafter exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 3. That on and after the passage of this act the same tonnage taxes shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all foreign vessels coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago which are required by law to be levied, collected, and paid upon vessels coming into the United States from foreign countries: *Provided, however*, That until July first, nineteen hundred and four, the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States, or between ports in the Philippine Archipelago; *And provided further*, That the Philippine Commission shall be authorized and empowered to issue licenses to engage in lighterage or other exclusively harbor business to vessels or other craft actually engaged in such business at the date of the passage of this act, and to vessels or other craft built in the Philippine Islands or in the United States and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 4. That the duties and taxes collected in the Philippine Archipelago in pursuance of this act, and all duties and taxes collected in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippine Archipelago and upon foreign vessels coming therefrom, shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands.

SEC. 5. That when duties prescribed by this act are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry.

SEC. 6. That all articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax, and intended for shipment from the United States to the Philippine Islands, shall, when so shipped, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be exempt from the internal-revenue tax, and shall not be charged with duty except the duty levied under this act upon imports into the Philippine Islands.

That all articles subject under the laws of the United States to internal-revenue tax, or on which the internal-revenue tax has been paid, and which may under existing laws and regulations be exported to a foreign country without the payment of such tax, or with benefit of drawback, as the case may be, may also be shipped to the Philippine Islands with like privilege, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds, bills of lading, and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe. And all taxes paid upon such articles shipped to the Philippine Islands since November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and one, under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury of that date, shall be refunded to the parties who have paid the same, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to make such payment is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That where materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the shipment of said articles to the Philippine Archipelago a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 7. That merchandise in bonded warehouse or otherwise in the custody and control of the officers of the customs, upon which duties have been paid, shall be entitled on shipment to the Philippine Islands within three years from the date of the original arrival, to a return of the duties paid less one per centum; and merchandise upon which duties have not been paid may be shipped without the payment of duties to the Philippine Islands within said period, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That the provisions of the act entitled an "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenues," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, as amended by an act entitled "An act to provide for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall apply to all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago.

Imports and exports of merchandise, 1900 and 1901.

[NOTE.—Beginning July 1, 1900, the statistical reports to the Division of Insular Affairs were based upon a new schedule, giving the classification of commodities imported and exported much more in detail than were required by the schedule in effect prior to that date. Owing to this change it is impossible to make comparison by articles and countries in some instances. In weights the ton is 2,240 lbs. and the hundredweights 112 lbs., unless otherwise indicated. The value of exports of domestic merchandise is their value at the time of exportation in the island whence they are exported.]

Imports and exports.	12 months ending June—	
	1900.	1901.
IMPORTS.		
Free of duty:		
Articles in a crude condition or partly so	\$6, 477	\$340
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	25, 849	23, 289
Miscellaneous.....	273, 259	.....
Total free of duty	305, 585	23, 629
Dutiable:		
Articles of food and animals.....	5, 483, 806	8, 158, 794
Manufactured articles	11, 169, 012	18, 329, 186
Articles in a crude condition or partly so	311, 642	900, 062
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	1, 779, 870	2, 720, 736
Miscellaneous.....	1, 551, 521	146, 999
Total dutiable	20, 295, 851	30, 255, 777
Free and dutiable:		
Articles of food and animals.....	5, 483, 806	8, 158, 794
Manufactured articles	11, 169, 012	18, 329, 186
Articles in a crude condition or partly so	318, 119	900, 402
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	1, 805, 719	2, 744, 025
Miscellaneous.....	1, 824, 780	146, 999
Total free and dutiable.....	20, 601, 436	30, 279, 406
Total import duty collected	4, 761, 396	8, 041, 541
EXPORTS.		
Products of—		
Agriculture	17, 272, 144	20, 635, 421
Manufactures.....	1, 521, 736	1, 617, 030
Forest.....	23, 923	173, 345
Mining.....	.....	978
Miscellaneous.....	933, 265	788, 174
Total exports	19, 751, 068	23, 214, 948
Total export duty collected.....	567, 656	758, 159

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold:		
Imports	\$149, 349	\$508, 223
Exports	1, 160, 597	305, 251
Silver:		
Imports	2, 293, 071	2, 030, 782
Exports	854, 775	2, 911, 063

TONNAGE.

[Net tons 100 cub. ft. carrying space after prescribed allowances for crew, engine, etc., space.]

Vessels.	12 months ending June—			
	1900.		1901.	
	Number.	Net tons.	Number.	Net tons.
Entered:				
Sailing.....	1, 266	100, 607	5, 388	190, 856
Steam.....	2, 267	989, 649	3, 200	1, 453, 512
Cleared:				
Sailing.....	1, 436	123, 927	6, 018	190, 320
Steam.....	2, 254	975, 701	3, 196	1, 437, 498

Imports and exports, by countries, including gold and silver.

Countries.	12 months ending June—			
	1900.		1901.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Europe:				
United Kingdom.....	\$3,946,459	\$6,240,509	\$6,956,145	\$10,704,741
Germany.....	1,210,067	98,398	2,135,252	81,526
France.....	485,684	1,392,439	1,684,233	1,934,256
Spain.....	2,091,207	1,320,458	2,166,866	1,656,400
Italy.....	91,681	5,784	145,556	5,008
Austria-Hungary.....	66,242	173,379	107,019	289,091
Belgium.....	120,001	.....	274,981	2,507
Denmark.....	9,806	.....	14,929	.....
Netherlands.....	200,271	1,300	179,306	20
Portugal.....	.....	.....	205	185
Russia.....	141,639	.....	314,788	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	506	.....	4,565	.....
Switzerland.....	215,990	75	892,936	18,423
Turkey.....	.....	.....	199	.....
Gibraltar.....	.....	5,241	105	8,584
Malta.....	.....	4,937	.....	982
Total Europe.....	8,579,553	9,242,520	14,877,085	14,701,723
North America:				
United States.....	1,657,701	3,635,160	3,034,655	2,572,021
Canada.....	.....	14,916	29,846	7,801
Total North America.....	1,657,701	3,650,076	3,064,501	2,579,822
Central America:				
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	349
South America:				
Argentina.....	.....	300	.....	1,363
Bolivia.....	.....	.....	.....	210
Brazil.....	.....	1,010	.....	910
Uruguay.....	.....	.....	.....	238
Total South America.....	.....	1,310	.....	2,721
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	100
British West Indies.....	.....	.....	2,727	.....
Total West Indies.....	.....	.....	2,727	100
Asia:				
China.....	6,474,441	2,685,361	4,565,326	363,801
Hongkong.....	3,524,277	3,226,440	3,529,322	5,067,547
Japan.....	260,101	1,032,462	805,771	1,443,880
Korea.....	.....	.....	89	920
Aden.....	.....	.....	107	92
Siam.....	442	41,704	467,907	860
Turkey.....	.....	.....	48	191
British East Indies.....	1,973,340	963,605	2,830,797	1,314,084
Dutch East Indies.....	26,556	16,504	237,817	11,311
French East Indies.....	.....	.....	1,914,238	1,483
Portuguese East Indies.....	.....	250	.....	447
Total Asia.....	12,259,157	7,966,326	14,351,422	8,204,616
Oceania:				
German.....	.....	603	.....	.....
Spanish.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Australasia.....	544,440	564,490	442,318	600,163
Hawaiian Islands.....	.....	3,569	.....	1,357
Ladrone Islands.....	77	.....	.....	.....
Guam.....	.....	.....	606	2,751
Total Oceania.....	544,517	568,662	442,924	604,372
Africa:				
British.....	.....	4,026	.....	17,450
French.....	.....	.....	533	.....
Egypt.....	2,928	333,520	79,219	320,109
Total Africa.....	2,928	337,546	79,752	337,559
Total all countries.....	23,043,856	21,766,440	32,818,411	26,431,262

Imports and exports, by countries, including gold and silver—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Countries—	12 months ending June—			
	Imports—		Exports—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Europe.....	\$8,579,553	\$14,877,085	\$9,242,520	\$14,701,723
North America.....	1,657,701	3,064,501	3,650,076	2,579,822
South America.....			1,310	2,721
Central America.....				349
West Indies.....		2,727		100
Asia.....	12,259,157	14,351,422	7,966,326	8,204,616
Oceania.....	544,517	442,924	568,662	604,372
Africa.....	2,928	79,752	337,546	337,559
Total.....	23,043,856	32,818,411	21,766,440	26,431,262

Imports and exports of gold and silver, by countries.

Countries.	12 months ending June—			
	1900.		1901.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Gold ore:				
United Kingdom.....		\$2,050		
Hongkong.....				\$6,000
Total.....		2,050		6,000
Gold bullion:				
Germany.....		1,050		
Hongkong.....		2,365		150
China.....		78,705		
Total.....		82,120		150
Gold coin:				
United States.....		63,000	\$178,970	
United Kingdom.....		13,250		
France.....			304	
Spain.....		12,524	5,514	
China.....	\$57,445	534,826	77,585	
Hongkong.....	36,232	452,827	208,815	298,085
British East Indies.....	55,672		37,035	1,016
Total.....	149,349	1,076,427	508,223	299,101
Silver bullion:				
China.....		6,039		1,250
British East Indies.....			5	
Total.....		6,039	5	1,250
Silver coin:				
United States.....		50,000		
Spain.....		81,459		1,145
Egypt.....			75,000	
China.....	718,552	607,062	147,800	288,850
Hongkong.....	848,425	85,080	979,922	2,066,033
British East Indies.....	726,094	25,135	610,865	553,785
Dutch East Indies.....			217,190	
Total.....	2,293,071	848,736	2,030,777	2,909,813
Grand total.....	2,442,420	2,015,372	2,539,005	3,216,314

Vessels doing the carrying trade—June, 1901.

Imports (foreign) from—	Total.	Imports (foreign) from—	Total.
United States.....	\$282,610	Canada.....	\$525
United Kingdom.....	487,859	China.....	221,323
Germany.....	176,042	Hongkong.....	296,948
France.....	115,560	Japan.....	94,412
Spain.....	158,449	Korea.....	25
Italy.....	7,325	Siam.....	86,228
Austria-Hungary.....	7,667	British East Indies.....	254,601
Belgium.....	17,290	Dutch East Indies.....	526
Gibraltar.....	105	French East Indies.....	248,425
Netherlands.....	12,894	Australasia.....	150,184
Portugal.....	145	Egypt.....	223
Russia.....	37,406	French Africa.....	100
Sweden and Norway.....	60		
Switzerland.....	32,226	Total.....	2,689,158

Vessels doing the carrying trade—June, 1901—Continued.

Exports (foreign) to—	Total.	Exports (foreign) to—	Total.
United States	\$92, 773	Canada	\$1, 323
United Kingdom	1, 107, 490	China	3, 797
Germany	5, 225	Hongkong	138, 942
France	46, 545	Japan	235, 114
Spain	166, 417	British East Indies	43, 457
Italy	865	Dutch East Indies	1, 312
Austria-Hungary	19, 525	Australasia	48, 014
Belgium	437		
Gibraltar	143	Total	1, 911, 399
Netherlands	20		

Imports and exports, by Philippine customs districts, including gold and silver.

Ports.	Imports 12 months ending June—		Exports 12 months ending June—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Manila	\$20, 839, 174	\$28, 586, 988	\$17, 180, 846	\$21, 522, 444
Iloilo	1, 235, 445	2, 336, 918	2, 075, 241	1, 512, 046
Cebu	850, 988	1, 430, 363	2, 377, 506	3, 093, 714
Joló (Sulu)	84, 429	326, 295	99, 995	230, 872
Siasi	19, 494	57, 250	28, 808	47, 096
Zamboanga	14, 326	80, 597	4, 041	25, 090
Total	23, 043, 856	32, 818, 411	21, 766, 440	26, 431, 262

Imports of the Philippine Islands, by countries, during the calendar years 1889 to 1893, inclusive, as compared with 1899 and 1900.

Countries from which imported.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1899.	1900.	Per cent in 1900.
United Kingdom	\$5, 583, 293	\$5, 767, 568	\$5, 122, 687	\$5, 196, 192	\$4, 247, 883	\$3, 239, 066	\$5, 576, 931	20
Spain	(^a)	(^a)	3, 376, 257	4, 397, 642	5, 104, 875	2, 703, 336	1, 989, 235	7
China (including Hongkong)	4, 315, 168	3, 903, 722	3, 534, 735	3, 029, 940	2, 231, 471	7, 989, 763	9, 536, 443	34
Singapore	1, 990, 739	2, 541, 158	1, 812, 692	987, 652	156, 135	.....	.....	.....
French Indo-China ^b	2, 058, 608	1, 558, 423	1, 711, 893	1, 003, 074	517, 933	1, 091, 922	(^c)	.....
Germany	1, 380, 664	185, 454	312, 092	527, 587	1, 246, 248	922, 875	1, 631, 816	6
United States	558, 254	540, 506	347, 338	208, 392	956, 706	1, 351, 854	2, 153, 198	8
France	678, 254	22, 166	171, 888	272, 866	477, 026	292, 038	978, 095	4
Belgium	401, 793	521, 699	294, 287	175, 509	78, 342	114, 475	203, 533	1
Switzerland	62, 866	936	8, 514	47, 046	206, 800	174, 469	709, 807	3
Japan	13, 782	31, 193	38, 857	37, 972	182, 678	183, 758	441, 319	2
Australasia	24, 687	17, 068	48, 294	119, 630	65, 399	616, 097	197, 774	1
Austria-Hungary	32, 642	.....	1, 968	18, 987	62, 970	72, 114	88, 634	.....
Netherlands	41, 323	5, 849	5, 823	13, 004	40, 599	178, 189	160, 173	.....
Egypt, Port Said .....	.....	39, 870	6, 675	12, 493	3, 185	3	4, 276	.....
Italy	15, 348	444	355	8, 790	32, 385	65, 752	137, 283	.....
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	248, 654	262, 956	121, 341	257, 198	1
British India .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 605	.....	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 456	.....	4, 730	.....
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 124	13, 093	.....
Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	373	.....	.....
British East Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41, 285, 063	2, 631, 294	9
Dutch East Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 450	234, 778	1
Other countries	*78, 835	*748, 004	3, 934	9, 471	5, 299	2, 012	815, 490	3
Total	17, 236, 256	15, 884, 060	16, 798, 289	16, 314, 901	15, 890, 500	20, 440, 074	27, 765, 100	100

^a No separate statistics available.^b Through Saigon.^c Included under China, 1900.^d Reports do not specify Singapore; probably included in British East Indies.

* Including imports from Spain.

Annual average values of merchandise exported, 1892-1896, as compared with those of 1899 and 1900.

Countries.	1892-1896.	1899.	Per cent in 1899.	1900.	Per cent in 1900.
United Kingdom	\$8,844,026	\$3,701,245	19	\$8,117,770	32
Spain	3,855,165	1,160,007	6	1,619,270	6
United States	* 6,053,232	4,040,255	21	2,968,851	11
France	986,012	574,929	3	2,533,607	10
Canada	1,174,068	4,721	.....	15,605	.....
Germany	201,158	25,410	.....	126,729	.....
Straits Settlements	^b 345,430	(*)	.....	(*)	.....
Japan	616,631	2,017,120	10	794,453	3
Australasia	106,602	320,103	2	621,892	2
China (including Hongkong)	31,710	6,970,831	37	7,215,941	27
Belgium	27,487	.....	.....	20	.....
Netherlands	106,451	1,300	.....	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	^c 99,174	22,244	.....	16,027	.....
Austria-Hungary	18,894	750	.....	406,865	1
British East Indies .....	.....	384,525	2	1,571,509	6
British India	7,835	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	^d 9,117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony	386	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland .....	.....	343	.....	18,438	.....
Italy .....	.....	1,720	.....	5,131	.....
Gibraltar .....	.....	.....	.....	12,802	.....
Egypt .....	.....	41,119	.....	612,340	2
Other countries .....	.....	6,766	.....	74,212	.....

* Annual average, 1893 to 1897.

^b Annual average, 1892 and 1893.

^c Statistics for 1896 only.

^d Annual average, 1893 to 1896.

* Included under British East Indies.

Quantities and values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands during the calendar year 1900.

Articles imported.	1899.		1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.				
Wines	gallons..	337,394		\$432,850
Rice	pounds..	242,818,913	321,514,113	\$279,818
Wheat flour	barrels..	65,741	113,484	4,365,066
Canned goods .....	.....	128,185	.....	475,236
Distilled spirituous liquors	gallons..	119,793	170,128	129,201
Pork, bacon, and lard	pounds..	1,008,660	2,193,898	297,511
Vegetables	do.	.....	.....	233,413
Olive oil	do.	.....	.....	275,959
Malt liquors and cider	gallons..	.....	.....	27,303
Cocoa	pounds..	540,555	842,437	1,113,684
Beeswax, stearin, etc.	do.	.....	.....	171,317
Fruits	do.	.....	.....	87,514
Butter	do.	261,597	430,800	85,637
Cheese	do.	177,040	299,011	48,791
NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.				
Cotton manufactures	pounds..	4,522,408	.....	8,729,777
Mineral oils	do.	160,720	.....	374,717
Iron and steel manufactures	do.	388,138	.....	1,425,233
Copper, and manufactures of	do.	99,051	.....	53,949
Paper, and manufactures of	do.	512,239	.....	379,225
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., manufactures of	do.	272,292	.....	245,365
Silk manufactures	do.	183,000	.....	385,984
Earthen, stone, and china ware	do.	184,067	.....	95,299
Woolens	do.	124,201	.....	168,211
Glass and glassware	do.	579,418	.....	395,620
Boots and shoes	pairs..	144,122	.....	160,309
Leather and manufactures	do.	78,614	.....	81,692
Fish	pounds..	135,407	.....	95,255
Books, etc.	do.	310,485	.....	83,880
Agricultural machinery	do.	4,498	.....	6,720
Pianos	number..	1,500	.....	8,310
Jewelry	do.	44,957	.....	191,968

Quantities and values of the principal articles exported from the Philippine Islands during the calendar year 1900.

Articles exported.	1899.		1900.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Manila hemp.....tons.....	69,048	\$7,993,574	89,438	\$13,290,400
Sugar.....pounds.....	189,226,650	3,459,710	143,719,971	2,397,144
Copra, including coconuts.....do.....		727,256		3,184,853
Cigars and cigarettes.....do.....		946,702		1,164,369
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	14,050,310	776,841	22,028,546	1,033,900
Coffee.....do.....	75,647	12,132	29,825	3,142
Rice.....do.....				
Cordage and rope.....do.....			17,289	2,305
Indigo.....do.....	256,549	32,694	12,225	1,325
Hides and skins.....do.....		50,047		311,183
Timber and lumber.....do.....		1,133		24,077
Wax, stearin.....pounds.....	70,708	2,243	250	33

Hemp exports, 1850-1899.

[From report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

Year.	United States.	Great Britain.	California.	Australia.	Other ports.	Total exports.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1850.....	59,097	8,740			2,578	70,415
1851.....	71,567	11,801			3,918	87,286
1852.....	110,257	11,876			3,499	125,632
1853.....	102,292	6,545			2,508	111,345
1854.....	114,009	46,369			948	161,326
1855.....	107,290	10,335			1,867	119,492
1856.....	156,193	18,604	1,449		1,401	177,647
1857.....	121,555	47,991	2,678		1,571	173,795
1858.....	144,476	52,817	5,070		3,889	206,252
1859.....	142,328	65,336	2,440		2,985	213,089
1860.....	140,738	51,019	4,720		2,019	198,496
1861.....	80,489	96,831	4,800	8	1,882	184,010
1862.....	114,697	113,743	5,300	670	1,645	236,055
1863.....	110,902	91,850	6,260	477	2,567	212,036
1864.....	124,553	113,129	4,713	2,597	1,684	246,676
1865.....	144,722	39,658	6,800	4,775	2,943	198,898
1866.....	139,444	48,216	7,560	6,122	2,010	203,352
1867.....	143,785	57,015	8,801	6,050	2,251	217,902
1868.....	147,364	65,030	7,100	10,572	2,474	232,540
1869.....	146,846	47,284	11,000	6,729	1,315	213,174
1870.....	163,859	65,590	7,950	5,717	1,164	244,280
1871.....	242,556	71,749	11,250	3,358	2,963	331,876
1872.....	200,172	88,535	17,124	4,064	2,725	312,620
1873.....	161,057	119,482	17,998	9,600	3,197	311,334
1874.....	158,965	114,897	24,638	4,995	4,512	308,007
1875.....	99,216	131,987	19,111	7,598	5,004	262,916
1876.....	120,527	153,095	21,750	14,262	5,780	315,364
1877.....	153,222	142,317	9,700	6,597	3,432	315,268
1878.....	124,592	172,174	17,650	15,856	3,417	333,689
1879.....	162,264	186,229	14,500	6,050	4,936	323,979
1880.....	189,657	178,143	14,910	12,190	5,563	400,463
1881.....	253,361	148,763	19,500	9,546	3,282	434,452
1882.....	176,521	142,519	14,300	16,752	3,580	353,672
1883.....	176,670	167,151	9,400	16,866	3,348	373,435
1884.....	168,074	213,577	7,431	13,070	5,657	407,809
1885.....	194,309	190,919	8,067	13,372	10,463	417,130
1886.....	173,061	164,148	13,150	9,737	11,586	371,682
1887.....	245,845	227,288	15,528	14,798	11,514	514,973
1888.....	246,437	347,854	34,950	17,723	14,465	661,429
1889.....	199,707	322,022	20,200	17,561	9,081	568,571
1890.....	109,719	341,993	21,500	18,413	14,530	506,155
1891.....	132,267	443,213	24,350	18,522	17,194	635,546
1892.....	383,076	358,366	19,756	13,783	15,527	790,508
1893.....	212,463	372,841	22,050	15,393	18,722	641,469
1894.....	401,755	335,372	18,600	10,779	29,475	795,981
1895.....	273,918	493,760	27,750	13,085	23,782	832,295
1896.....	290,327	407,522	18,450	16,888	32,706	765,893
1897.....	417,963	408,522	25,450	18,829	36,614	902,378
1898.....	338,124	392,127	18,325	15,893	28,137	752,606
1899.....	265,828	269,860	19,120	14,576	31,354	600,738

Philippine hemp statistics—Hemp receipts, 1850–1899.

[From report of Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

	<i>Piculs.</i>		<i>Piculs.</i>		<i>Piculs.</i>		<i>Piculs.</i>
1850.....	136,964	1863.....	470,754	1876.....	618,952	1889.....	1,131,768
1851.....	182,503	1864.....	478,065	1877.....	669,674	1890.....	1,085,824
1852.....	237,864	1865.....	379,191	1878.....	650,313	1891.....	1,358,846
1853.....	250,628	1866.....	371,256	1879.....	686,874	1892.....	1,520,253
1854.....	310,971	1867.....	402,388	1880.....	807,712	1893.....	1,540,462
1855.....	280,012	1868.....	492,884	1881.....	866,321	1894.....	1,584,541
1856.....	356,055	1869.....	427,070	1882.....	707,114	1895.....	1,603,507
1857.....	388,000	1870.....	502,822	1883.....	797,330	1896.....	1,618,864
1858.....	445,750	1871.....	517,856	1884.....	795,172	1897.....	1,750,866
1859.....	444,398	1872.....	616,603	1885.....	846,151	1898.....	1,484,408
1860.....	486,212	1873.....	672,238	1886.....	805,415	1899.....	985,522
1861.....	414,696	1874.....	629,150	1887.....	1,069,350		
1862.....	463,971	1875.....	534,450	1888.....	1,315,582		

Comparative statement of exports from Philippine ports, 1890–1899.

[From report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

SUGAR.

[Piculs.]

[1 picul = 137.9 (P. I.) United States pounds.]

Year.	From—			Total.	To—					Total.
	Manila.	Cebú.	Iloilo.		Great Britain.	Nova Scotia and Canada.	Continent of Europe.	China and Japan.	California.	
1890.....	874,088	55,280	1,431,054	2,360,422	640,656	997,851	62,905	576,690	82,320	2,360,422
1891.....	1,174,374	140,200	1,357,685	2,672,259	731,507	1,604,072	37,394	299,286	.....	2,672,259
1892.....	1,089,064	294,220	2,571,989	3,955,263	1,181,392	1,505,872	48,512	1,219,487	.....	3,955,263
1893.....	1,712,059	271,400	2,203,523	4,186,982	1,577,155	1,291,421	69,493	1,248,913	.....	4,186,982
1894.....	1,577,523	163,172	1,369,507	3,110,202	978,719	910,155	68,666	1,152,662	.....	3,110,202
1895.....	1,729,665	213,352	1,754,315	3,697,332	1,373,433	1,055,237	63,149	1,205,513	.....	3,697,332
1896.....	1,563,277	123,228	1,984,519	3,671,024	901,256	1,305,828	55,946	1,407,994	.....	3,671,024
1897.....	918,114	247,110	2,066,786	3,232,010	799,548	342,540	28,862	2,061,060	.....	3,232,010
1898.....	251,169	159,469	2,449,023	2,859,661	675,670	520,752	2,887	1,660,352	.....	2,859,661
1899.....	80,374	210,780	1,197,700	1,480,854	132,792	353,680	164,033	838,349	.....	1,488,854

COPRA.

[Piculs.]

Year.	From—			Total.	To—			Total.
	Manila.	Cebú.	Iloilo.		Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	China, etc.	
1890.....	74,447	.....	.....	74,447	2,894	3,200	68,353	74,447
1891.....	245,309	.....	.....	245,309	73,807	131,142	40,860	245,309
1892.....	259,539	.....	.....	259,539	41,991	198,737	18,811	259,539
1893.....	184,304	.....	.....	184,304	26,400	129,405	28,499	184,304
1894.....	512,729	19,504	.....	532,233	121,627	378,746	31,860	532,233
1895.....	549,319	44,352	.....	593,671	115,097	451,515	27,059	593,671
1896.....	558,329	49,200	.....	607,529	49,200	554,112	4,217	607,529
1897.....	765,023	46,414	.....	811,437	57,614	752,470	1,358	811,437
1898.....	252,840	10,562	.....	263,402	12,180	248,655	2,567	263,402
1899.....	215,819	66,282	9,221	291,322	44,704	246,366	252	291,322

Comparative statement of exports from Philippine ports, 1890-1899—Continued.

LEAF TOBACCO.

[Quintals.]

[1 quintal=101.44 United States pounds.]

Year.	To—				Total.
	Great Britain.	United States.	Continent of Europe.	China, etc.	
1890.....	2,706	.....	169,328	7,020	179,054
1891.....	7,664	.....	195,925	3,577	207,166
1892.....	5,334	4	247,160	1,352	253,850
1893.....	15,904	18	213,611	1,153	230,686
1894.....	10,500	10	178,599	1,795	190,904
1895.....	180	4	203,611	3,576	207,371
1896.....	6,387	44	189,973	23,325	219,729
1897.....	37,008	.....	253,341	26,363	316,712
1898.....	21,893	312	143,153	9,812	175,170
1899.....	20,845	.....	89,094	4,322	114,261

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Value of merchandise imported and exported by the United States in trade with the Philippine Islands by annual average, by decades, 1848-1897.

Years ended June 30.	Imports.			Exports.			Total imports and exports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Domestic merchandise.	Foreign merchandise.	Total.		
Annual average:								
1848-1857.....	\$38,060	\$2,080,786	\$2,118,846	\$86,462	\$5,706	\$92,168	\$2,211,014	\$2,026,678
1858-1867.....	89,888	2,565,783	2,655,071	77,675	330	78,005	2,733,076	2,577,066
1868-1877.....	232,972	5,788,555	6,021,527	95,859	3,590	99,449	6,120,976	5,922,078
1878-1887.....	132,747	8,621,660	8,754,407	106,304	667	106,971	8,861,378	8,647,436
1888-1897.....	1,888,242	6,897,746	8,785,988	130,662	.....	130,662	8,916,650	8,553,326
1893-1897.....	5,090,512	962,720	6,053,232	135,207	21	135,228	6,188,460	5,918,004
1888-1897.....	3,489,377	3,930,233	7,419,610	132,935	10	132,945	7,552,555	7,286,665

Value of imports and exports of the United States in trade with the Philippine Islands, 1891 to 1900.

Year ending June 30—	Imports.			Exports.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
1891.....	3,087,268	2,079,941	5,167,209	124,572	.....	124,572
1892.....	6,239,642	69,011	6,308,653	60,914	.....	60,914
1893.....	9,117,170	42,687	9,159,857	154,378	.....	154,378
1894.....	6,992,364	15,978	7,008,342	145,466	.....	145,466
1895.....	3,657,952	1,073,414	4,731,366	119,255	.....	119,255
1896.....	2,599,020	2,383,837	4,982,857	162,341	105	162,446
1897.....	3,086,057	1,297,683	4,383,740	94,597	.....	94,597
1898.....	3,387,168	443,247	3,830,415	127,787	17	127,804
1899 ^a	3,401,157	1,008,617	4,409,774	401,258	2,935	404,193
1900 ^a	5,031,989	939,219	5,971,208	2,635,624	4,825	2,640,449

^a Subject to revision.

IMPORTS.

Selected list of articles of import for the twelve months ending June, 1901, to show their relative market demand and the relations of the United States in value to the principal competing nations.

Agricultural implements:	Value.
Plows, cultivators, and parts.....	\$1,595
United States.....	per cent..61
All other implements.....	6,549
United Kingdom.....	per cent..82
Brass, and manufactures of (Germany, England, United States).....	94,641
Cars, carriages, and other vehicles, and parts of, steam.....	78,382
United States.....	per cent..95

Selected list of articles of import for the twelve months ending June, 1901, etc.—Continued.

	Value.
Cycles, and parts of	\$82,132
United States	per cent. 92
Cotton, and manufactures of: Cotton, raw	69,240
United States	\$32,660
United Kingdom	32,354
Manufactures of, cloth	4,580,101
United States	\$66,540
United Kingdom	2,670,174
Germany	184,066
Loosely woven muslins	2,453,742
United States	\$18,373
United Kingdom	1,479,223
Wearing apparel	773,424
United States	\$4,676
Germany	211,883
United Kingdom	110,983
Iron, bar	68,571
United States	\$2,283
United Kingdom	48,371
Sheets, and plates	218,223
Great Britain	\$211,446
Cutlery, all other	80,607
United States	\$3,561
Germany	56,196
Great Britain	5,650
France	5,531
Boilers and parts of engines	117,213
United States	\$27,119
United Kingdom	73,334
Sewing machines	127,737
United States	\$34,914
Germany	66,747
Typewriter (machines)	23,952
United States	\$22,886
Boots and shoes	217,665
United States	\$10,929
Spain	118,843
Beer in bottles	1,030,698
United States	\$854,474
United Kingdom	33,124
Germany	39,818
Oil, illuminating	451,349
United States	\$22,748
Russia	307,002

EXPORTS.

A selected list of articles of export from the Philippine Islands for the twelve months ending June, 1901, showing their quantity and value.

Articles and countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Books, maps, engravings, etc., exported to—		
United Kingdom	free	\$825
Spain	do	117,650
Hongkong	do	466
British East Indies	do	58
Total		118,199
Coffee, exported to—		
United States	free .. lbs. 974	105
United Kingdom	do .. 1,658	275
France	do .. 202	22
Spain	do .. 6,479	705
Switzerland	do .. 638	103
China	do .. 7,909	442
Hongkong	do .. 42,814	3,292
British East Indies	do .. 21,320	1,672
German Oceania	do ..	
Total	81,994	6,616
Copper, and manufactures of, exported to—		
United Kingdom	free .. lbs. 13,882	2,000
Spain	do ..	
China	do ..	
Hongkong	do .. 226,892	22,069
British East Indies	do .. 3,861	370
Total	244,635	24,439

A selected list of articles of export from the Philippine Islands for the twelve months ending June, 1901, showing their quantity and value—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Fibers, vegetable, textile grasses, and manufactures of:		
Hemp (manila) exported to—		
United States.....dut..tons..	17, 872	\$2, 402, 867
United Kingdom.....do.....	74, 635	9, 849, 527
France.....do.....	83	10, 500
Spain.....do.....	187	32, 332
China.....do.....		
Hongkong.....do.....	9, 169	1, 126, 713
Japan.....do.....	2, 090	300, 510
British East Indies.....do.....	1, 450	201, 109
Dutch East Indies.....do.....	1	149
Australasia.....do.....	2, 034	253, 353
Egypt.....do.....	1, 691	272, 600
Canada.....do.....	19	3, 450
Total.....	109, 231	14, 453, 110
Fish:		
Trepass, exported to British East Indies.....free..lbs..	47, 165	4, 035
All other, exported to—		
Hongkong.....do.....	127, 365	14, 725
Japan.....do.....	308	150
British East Indies.....do.....	97, 280	7, 803
Total.....	224, 953	22, 678
Fruits and nuts:		
Cocoanuts, exported to—		
France.....dut.....		14, 400
Hongkong.....do.....		515
British East Indies.....do.....		130
Total.....		15, 045
United States.....dut.....		4, 450
United Kingdom.....do.....		126, 580
Germany.....do.....		480
France.....do.....		1, 759, 577
Spain.....do.....		547, 529
Austria-Hungary.....do.....		77, 765
China.....do.....		184
Hongkong.....do.....		1, 074
Japan.....do.....		45, 000
British East Indies.....do.....		39, 970
Egypt.....do.....		45, 696
Total.....		2, 648, 305
Gums and resins:		
Copal, exported to—		
United Kingdom.....free.....		30, 621
Germany.....do.....		2, 793
France.....do.....		1, 690
Hongkong.....do.....		635
Japan.....do.....		150
British East Indies.....do.....		74, 047
Total.....		109, 936
Glue, exported to—		
Hongkong.....free.....		8, 140
British East Indies.....do.....		867
Total.....		9, 007
Pitch, exported to—		
France.....free.....		1, 250
Hongkong.....do.....		500
Total.....		1, 750
All other, exported to—		
United Kingdom.....free.....		2, 757
Germany.....do.....		575
France.....do.....		300
Hongkong.....do.....		295
British East Indies.....do.....		9, 767
Total.....		13, 964

A selected list of articles of export from the Philippine Islands for the twelve months ending June, 1901, showing their quantity and value—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Oils:		
Cocoanut oil, exported to—		
Hongkong	free..galls.. 9	\$10
British East Indies	do..... 37	105
Total	46	115
Ylang-ylang oil, exported to—		
United States	free.....	2,000
Germany	do.....	1,150
France	do.....	28,385
Hongkong	do.....	9,290
British East Indies	do.....	1,150
Total		41,975
All other, exported to—		
United Kingdom	free.....	225
France	do.....	12,027
Spain	do.....	1,213
Hongkong	do.....	700
Total		14,165
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc., exported to—		
United States	free.....	511
United Kingdom	do.....	
Germany	do.....	
France	do.....	8,580
Hongkong	do.....	1,725
British East Indies	do.....	1,200
Australasia	do.....	
Total		11,966
Shells:		
Mother-of-pearl, exported to—		
United Kingdom	free.....	4,737
Germany	do.....	850
Hongkong	do.....	6,603
British East Indies	do.....	120,302
Total		132,492
Tortoise shell, exported to—		
Hongkong	free.....	4,090
British East Indies	do.....	3,514
Total		7,604
All other, exported to—		
United States	free.....	2,765
United Kingdom	do.....	5,972
Germany	do.....	2,764
France	do.....	1,500
Austria-Hungary	do.....	1,320
Hongkong	do.....	8,250
British East Indies	do.....	11,321
Total		33,892
Sugar, raw or brown, exported to—		
United States .....	.....dwt..lbs.. 4,747,555	93,472
United Kingdom	do..... 15,431,980	185,593
Spain	do..... 149	12
China	do.....	
Hongkong	do..... 51,394,248	942,374
Japan	do..... 52,173,560	1,071,612
Egypt	do.....	
Total	123,747,492	2,293,063
Tobacco, and manufactures of:		
Suitable for wrappers, exported to—		
United Kingdom .....	.....dwt..lbs.. 840	400
Germany	do..... 23,676	2,625
Spain	do..... 7,039,763	428,949
Austria-Hungary	do..... 2,589,296	157,466
China	do..... 4,617	728
Hongkong	do..... 11,758	1,130
British East Indies	do..... 63,221	12,419

A selected list of articles of export from the Philippine Islands for the twelve months ending June, 1901, showing their quantity and value—Continued.

Articles and countries.	Quantities.	Values.
Tobacco, and manufactures of—Continued.		
Suitable for wrappers, exported to—Continued.		
Dutch East Indies.....dut. lbs..	4, 191	\$856
Australasia.....do.....	3, 176	1, 072
Argentina.....do.....	5, 262	200
Guam.....do.....	506	65
Total.....	9, 746, 306	605, 910
All other unmanufactured, exported to—		
United Kingdom.....dut. lbs..	1, 414	169
Germany.....do.....	12, 458	2, 198
France.....do.....	1, 394	169
Spain.....do.....	7, 333, 148	297, 469
Austria-Hungary.....do.....	788, 882	40, 175
Netherlands.....do.....	171	.....
China.....do.....	4, 246	.....
Hongkong.....do.....	3, 317	930
Japan.....do.....	75	15
British East Indies.....do.....	15, 896	2, 913
Dutch East Indies.....do.....	46	10
Argentina.....do.....	5, 288	150
Uruguay.....do.....	5, 262	156
Hawaiian Islands.....do.....	3, 381	636
Australasia.....do.....	7, 816	2, 200
Total.....	8, 182, 794	347, 610
Manufactures of cigars, exported to (selected list)—		
United States.....dut.....	.....	5, 027
United Kingdom.....do.....	.....	201, 591
Germany.....do.....	.....	43, 421
France.....do.....	.....	35, 303
Spain.....do.....	.....	13, 901
Italy.....do.....	.....	5, 008
Austria-Hungary.....do.....	.....	12, 115
China.....do.....	.....	63, 978
Hongkong.....do.....	.....	237, 111
Japan.....do.....	.....	10, 260
British East Indies.....do.....	.....	127, 039
Dutch East Indies.....do.....	.....	10, 237
Anstralasia.....do.....	.....	341, 899
British Africa.....do.....	.....	17, 450
Canada.....do.....	.....	4, 351
Total, including smaller amounts.....	.....	1, 250, 175

COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Coins.—The chief medium of exchange in the Philippine Islands is the Mexican silver dollar (peso) of 416 grains of silver of the fineness of $\frac{900}{1000}$. In 1897 the Spanish Government issued a distinctive Filipino peso, which has circulated side by side with the Mexican silver dollar. This Filipino peso, containing less pure silver than the Mexican dollar, is still in circulation, but constitutes only a small percentage of the amount of silver in use in the islands. The exchange value of the Mexican dollar fixed by the Philippine Commission was 50 cents.

The coins in current circulation in the Philippines are:

- Spanish Filipino silver peso.
- Mexican dollar.
- Filipino silver half dollar.
- Filipino silver half peseta, 10 cents.
- Filipino copper cuartos and centavos. A centavo = 1 cent and a cuarto $\frac{1}{16}$ of a dollar; 1 cuarto = $0.01\frac{1}{4}$ of a dollar; 20 cuartos = 1 real (or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents); 8 reals or 100 centavos or 160 cuartos = 1 peso, or duro.

The value of foreign coins in occasional use, not including rates of exchange, is:

1 haikwan (China) tael, January 1, 1892.....	= \$0.68 United States.
1 rupee (silver) India.....	= .324 United States.
1 yen, Japan.....	= .498 United States.

The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and Lauban. The sovereign is the standard coin in India, but the rupee is the money of account. The Netherlands florin used in the Dutch Indies (Java, etc.) fluctuated up to the year 1880, when it became fixed at 40.2 cents United States. The gold standard was adopted in Japan October 1, 1897.

A local silver coin in use in the Philippine Islands and still familiar to the people is the salapí (broadly meaning money), the Tagalog word for a \$0.50 Spanish coin. The local names in trade for subdivisions of the salapí are:

Tatlong bahague.....	= \$0.37 of Mexican dollar.
Cahati.....	= .25 of Mexican dollar.
Sicápat.....	= .12 of Mexican dollar.
Sicolo.....	= .06 of Mexican dollar.

The unit of the above is the cuarto (copper) or *cuarta* in Tagalog, struck in Spain for circulation in the Philippines, = Mexican 0.01 $\frac{1}{4}$, (80 cuartos = Mexican dollar). Grando C, the local name in Mindanao for a brass round coin, value 8 or 10 cents Mexican or 5 cents gold.

The gold coins of the United States and the United States silver dollar have generally passed current in the cities since the American occupation at the rate of 2 local dollars for 1 dollar of the United States.

The paper currency of the Philippines is now limited to the issues of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, and American paper money.

Weights and measures.—The metrical system of weights and measures as authorized by sections 3569 and 3570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and at present in use in the Philippine Islands, shall be continued. (Act (No. 230) September 17, 1901, section 9, Philippine tariff.)

Measure (metric) terms in most common use:

Hectoliter	{ = 2.838 United States bushels.
	{ = 26.417 United States gallons.
Kilogram	= 2.2046 United States pounds.
Kilometer	= 0.62137 United States mile.
Liter	= 1.0567 United States quarts.
Meter	= 39.37 United States inches.
Meter, square	= 10.764 United States feet.
Meter, cubic (stere) ..	{ = 1.307 United States cubic yards.
	{ = 35.3 United States cubic feet.

The natives measure and sell rice and paddy by the caván and its fractions. The caván dry measure is as follows, viz:

4 apatáns.....	= 1 chupa.
8 chupas	= 1 ganta.
25 gantas	= 1 caván.
1 ganta.....	= 3 liters or 3.1701 United States quarts.

The equivalents of which in United States measure are:

1 apatán.....	= 0.16875 of a pint.
1 chupa	= 0.675 of a pint.
1 ganta.....	= 2 quarts, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
1 caván	= 16 gallons, 3 quarts, 1 pint.

Rice of foreign importation is weighed and quoted by the picul, or 137.9 (Philippine) United States pounds, subdivided as follows:

16 taels	= 1 catty.
10 catties.....	= 1 chinanta.
10 chinantas.....	= 1 picul.

Grain and liquid measures.

1 caván	= 25 gantas = 75 liters.
1 ganta	= 8 chupas = 3 liters.
1 chupa.....	= $\frac{3}{8}$ liter.

Although the metrical system has been officially adopted in the Philippines, the following weights and measures of Spanish origin are more or less in use, viz:

Arroba (dry) = 25 libras = 25.36 pounds.

Arroba (liquid) = 4.263 gallons.

Bayon, a woven grass sack of indefinite capacity for the transportation of Filipino sugar.

Fardo, a local weight for tobacco, = 33 Spanish pounds, = 33.475 United States pounds.

League = linear measure 2.634 United States miles.

Libra = weight measure 1.0144 pounds.

Milla = linear measure, 1,760 yards, or 1,609.3 meters.

Pie = linear 0.9478 foot.

Quintal (dry) = 4 arrobas = 101.44 pounds.

Quintal (metric) = 220.46.

Ton (tonelada), space measure, = 40 cubic feet.

Ton, weight measure, = 20 metric quintals.

Vara, linear measure, = 0.914117 yard, or 33.384 inches, United States.

1 hectare, land measure, Spanish, = 2.471 United States acres.

1 quión, land measure, square, 100 loanes, = 2.79495 acres; hectares = 6.89 acres.

1 square meter = 10.764 United States feet.

1 cubic meter (stere) = 1.307 United States cubic yards, or 35.3 cubic feet.

The picul varies in different countries as follows:

Borneo and Celebes	135.64 United States pounds.
China, Japan, and Sumatra	133½ United States pounds.
Java	135.1 United States pounds.
Philippine Islands	137.9 United States pounds.
16 piculs	= 1 ton, United States.
2 piculs	= 1 bale (hemp).
Liter (dry)	= 0.908 quart.
Liter (liquid)	= 1.056 quarts.
Tael	= 509.75 grains troy.

Table of distances between Manila and other Philippine Islands points.

[Distance direct in statute miles, unless otherwise stated, between Manila and the capital of each province or chief town of group or island.]

Capital or chief town.	Province, group, or island.	Route.	Stat. m.
From Manila to—			
Agutaya	Cuyos Group, Sulu Sea		238
Albay	Albay, North Luzón	Via Mindoro Strait	262
	do	Via Straits of San Bernardino, Visayan Sea, and Verde passage.	414
Bacólod	Negros Occidental, Visayan Islands		606
	do	Via Guimará's Strait, Mindoro and China seas.	308
Bacolor	Pampanga, North Luzón		515
Baguio	Benguet, North Luzón		35
Balábac	Balábac Group, Sulu Sea		143
Balaña	Bataán, North Luzón		441
Baler	Príncipe, North Luzón		29
Bangued	Abra, North Luzón		90
Batangas	Batangas, South Luzón		213
	do	Via Verde passage	59
Bató Lanao	Mindanao	Via Misamis	111
	do	Via Cotabato	530
Bayombong	Nueva Vizcaya, North Luzón		591
Binauñgonan de Lampón.	Infanta, South Luzón		134
Birac	Catanduanes (Albay), Pacific Ocean, South Luzón.		77
Boac	Marinduque Island, Mindoro Sea.		232
Cagayán	Cagayán Sulu, Sulu Sea		97
Calapán	Mindanao		540
	do	Via Mindoro Sea	82
Cápiz	Cápiz Panay, Visayan Islands.		120
	do	Via Verde passage	242
Catbalogan	Samar, Visayan Islands		310
	do	Via Seas of Samar and Visaya and Verde Passage.	328
Cayán	Lepanto, N. Luzón		395
Cavite	Cavite, S. Luzón	By bay	170
	do	Via all road	9
	do	Via road from Bacoor, opposite	15
Cebu	Cebu, Visayan Islands		13
	do	Via Visayan Sea, Mindoro Sea, and Verde Passage.	357
Coron	Calamianes, China Sea		466
Cotabato	Cotabato, Mindanao		197
	do	Via Celebes Sea, Basilan Strait, Sulu and Mindoro seas, Mindoro Strait, and China Sea.	552
			748

Table of distances between Manila and Philippine Islands points—Continued.

Capital or chief town.	Province, group, or island.	Route.	Stat. m.
Cuyo	Cuyos Group, Sulu Sea .....	.....	257
Dapitan	Dapitan, Mindanao.....	.....	443
.....	do	Via Sulu and Mindoro seas, Mindoro Strait, and China Sea.	524
Dávao	Dávao, Mindanao .....	.....	610
.....	do	Via Dávao Gulf, Sarangani and Basilan straits, Sulu Sea, Mindoro Strait, and China Sea.	995
Dumaguete.....	Negros Oriental, Visayan Islands.....	.....	414
.....	do	Via Tañón Strait, Visayan and Mindoro seas, and Verde Passage.	518
Iba.....	Zambales, N. Luzón .....	.....	84
Iligan	Isabela, N. Luzón .....	.....	71
Iloilo	Iloilo, Panay, Visayan Islands.....	.....	297
.....	do	Via Iloilo and Mindoro straits	440
Isabela	Basilan Group, Mindanao, Sulu Sea.....	.....	570
Laog	Ilocos Norte, N. Luzón .....	.....	211
Lingayén.....	Pangasinán, N. Luzón .....	.....	112
Lucena	Tayabas, S. Luzón .....	.....	64
.....	do	Via Verde Passage	165
Malolos.....	Bulacán, N. Luzón.....	.....	29
Masbate	Masbate, Visayan Islands .....	.....	235
Misamis	Mindanao .....	.....	493
.....	do	Via Iligan Bay, Sulu Sea, Mindoro Strait, and China Sea.	569
Musa (Fuga Islands).....	Babuyanes Group, Cagayán, N. Luzón (Pacific Ocean).....	.....	306
Nueva Cáceres.....	Ambos Camarines, S. Luzón .....	.....	116
Pásig	Rizal, S. Luzón .....	.....	7
Puerto Princesa	Palawan (Paragua), Sulu Sea.....	.....	369
Romblón	Romblón, Visayan Islands.....	.....	167
.....	do	Via Verde Passage.....	219
Santo Domingo de Basco.....	Batanes, Cagayán, N. Luzón (Pacific Ocean).....	.....	410
San Fernando	Unión, N. Luzón .....	.....	150
San Isidro	Nueva, Ecija, N. Luzón .....	.....	52
San José	Corregidor, S. Luzón .....	.....	27
San José de Buena Vista.....	Antique, Panay .....	.....	276
.....	do	Via Mindoro Strait	316
Santa Cruz	Laguna, S. Luzón .....	.....	34
.....	do	Via Laguna de Bay and Pasig River	170
Sorsogón	Sorsogón, S. Luzón .....	.....	236
.....	do	Via Verde Passage	328
Sulu	Sulu Islands, Sulu Archipelago, Sulu Sea.....	.....	595
Surigao.....	Mindanao .....	.....	459
.....	do	Via Surigao, Visayan, and Mindoro seas and Verde Passage.	537
Tacloban	Leyte, Visayan Islands.....	.....	360
.....	do	Via San Juanico Strait, Daram Passage, San Bernardino Strait, Mindoro Sea, and Verde Passage.	414
Tagbilaran	Bohol, Visayan Islands .....	.....	388
Tárlac	Tárlac, N. Luzón .....	.....	69
Tatán	Tawi Tawi Islands, Sulu Archipelago, Sulu Sea.....	.....	685
Tuguegarao	Cagayán, N. Luzón .....	.....	211
Vigan	Ilocos Sur, N. Luzón .....	.....	210
Zamboanga	Mindanao .....	.....	561
.....	do	Via Sulu, Mindoro, and China seas	585

Table of distances between Manila and commercial centers on lines of steam and sail communication.

[International routes: The figures represent the shortest navigable distances in nautical miles on the tracks of full-powered steam vessels to commercial centers named.]

From Manila to—	Naut. miles.
Acapulco, Mexico: To Honolulu (United States), 4,950; to Acapulco, 3,310.....	8,260
Adelaide, S. Australia. (See Port Darwin).....	666
Amoy, China.....	666
Auckland, New Zealand:	
To Torres Strait, 2,032; to Sydney, 1,740; to Auckland, 1,284.....	5,056
(To Torres Strait, 2,032; to Auckland direct, 2,570)	4,602

Table of distances between Manila and commercial centers on lines of steam and sail communication—Continued.

From Manila to—	Naut. miles.
Bangkok, Siam.....	1,440
Batavia, Java, capital of the Dutch possessions in Asia:	
Via Singapore.....	1,386
Via Sulu and Celebes seas, Macassar Strait, Java Sea.....	1,560
Bonham Islands, Pacific Ocean (German) to Jaluit.....	1,520
[Thence to Honolulu, 2,098.]	
Brisbane, Queensland, Australia: To Torres Strait, 2,032; to Brisbane, 1,260.....	3,292
Brito, Nicaragua, Central America, the Pacific entrance to the proposed Nicaragua inter-oceanic ship canal: To Guam 1,506; to Brito, 7,260.....	8,766
Calcutta, Bengal, Hindustan, capital of the British India Empire: To Singapore, 1,386; to Calcutta, 1,630.....	3,016
Callao, Peru, South America: To Guam, United States, 1,506; to Pago Pago, Samoa, United States, 3,097; to Callao, 5,609.....	10,212
Canton, China: To Hongkong, China, 628; to Canton, 75.....	703
Caroline Islands (German), Pacific Ocean: To Guam, United States, 1,506; to Jamestown Harbor, 870.....	2,376
Chefu, China.....	1,530
Chemulph, Korea, seaport of Seoul, capital of Korea.....	1,560
To Hongkong, 628; to Shanghai, 859; to Chemulph, 530.....	2,017
Fiji Islands, Levuka (British), Pacific Ocean: To Pelew, 1,020; to Levuka, 2,700.....	3,720
Fuchau, China.....	720
Guam, Ladrone Islands, United States:	
Northern route.....	1,750
Southern route, via San Bernardino Strait.....	1,506
Hongkong, China (British).....	628
Honolulu, Pacific Ocean, United States:	
Northern route.....	4,950
Southern route, to Guam, 1,506; to Honolulu, 3,337.....	4,843
King Georges Sound, western Australia. (See Port Darwin.)	
Kiungchau, Hainan (French).....	720
Kwandang, Celebes Islands (Dutch).....	840
Macao, China (Portuguese).....	630
Marshall Islands, Pacific Ocean (German): To Guam, 1,506; to Marshall Islands, 1,620.....	3,126
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. (See Port Darwin.)	
Midway Islands, Pacific Ocean:	
To Guam, 1,506; to Midway Islands, 2,302.....	3,808
Nagasaki, Japan.....	1,365
New York:	
Via Cape of Good Hope and intermediate points: To Singapore, 1,386; to Batavia and Sunda Strait, 500; to Mauritius, 2,950; Mauritius to Cape of Good Hope, 2,290; Sunda Strait to Cape of Good Hope, 5,070; to St. Vincent, 3,896; to New York, 2,919—	
Via Mauritius.....	13,841
Via cape, direct.....	13,771
Via Cape Horn and intermediate points: To Guam, United States, 1,506; to Tutuila, 3,097; to Punta Arenas (Straits of Magellan, South America), 5,197; to Montevideo, 1,312; to Rio de Janeiro, 1,056 (to New York, 4,778); to Pernambuco, 745 (to New York, 3,696); to Barbados, 2,184 (to New York, 1,828); to St. Thomas, 446 (to New York, 1,428)—	
Via Rio de Janeiro, direct.....	16,946
Via Rio de Janeiro, St. Thomas, and intermediate points.....	16,971
Via proposed Nicaragua ship canal and intermediate points: To Guam, United States, 1,506; to Brito, Pacific outlet of proposed canal, 7,260; to Greytown, 160; to New York, 1,771.....	10,697
To New Orleans, United States.....	10,096
Via proposed Panama ship canal and intermediate points: To Guam, United States, 1,506; to Panama, 7,200; to Colon (Aspinwall), 44; to New York, 1,981.....	10,731
To New Orleans, United States.....	10,130
Via Suez Maritime Canal and intermediate points: To Singapore (Straits Settlements), 1,386; to Colombo, Ceylon, 1,560; to Aden, southern entrance to the Red Sea, 2,131; to Suez, 1,310; to Port Said, Mediterranean entrance to Suez Canal, 90; to Malta, 980; Suez Canal, to Brindisi, 940; to Marseilles, 1,537; to Gibraltar, 1,920; Gibraltar to New York, 3,204.....	11,601
Papua:	
New Guinea, Pacific Ocean (British), Port Moresby, on the S. coast, near lat. 95, lon. 147 E., to Torres Strait, 2,032; to Port Moresby, 540.....	2,572
New Guinea, Pacific Ocean (Dutch), to Sorong on W. coast, opposite Salawati.....	2,362
New Guinea, Pacific Ocean (German), to Friederich Wilhelmshaven, the NE. coast.....	1,560
Pelew Islands (Korror Harbor, German).....	1,020
Pointianack, W. coast of Borneo (Dutch).....	1,080
Port Arthur, Manchuria (China-Russia).....	1,620
Port Darwin, N. coast of Australia (N. territory of S. Australia).....	1,692
To King Georges Sound, W. Australia, 2,100.....	3,792
To Adelaide, S. Australia, via King Georges Sound.....	4,832
To Melbourne, Victoria, via King Georges Sound.....	5,142
Port Townsend, Puget Sound, Washington, United States, to Yokohama, 1,680; to Port Townsend, 4,240.....	5,920
Saigon, Indo-China (French).....	930
Sandakan, NE. coast Borneo (British).....	585
San Francisco, via San Bernardino Strait, to Guam, 1,506; to Honolulu, 3,337; to San Francisco, 2,100.....	6,943
San Francisco, via Yokohama, Japan, to Yokohama, 1,680; to San Francisco, 4,791.....	6,477
Sarabaya, Java (Dutch), via Sulu and Celebes seas, Macassar Strait.....	1,320
Shanghai, China.....	1,080
Singapore.....	1,386
(Hongkong to Singapore, 1,400).	

Table of distances between Manila and commercial centers on lines of steam and sail communication—Continued.

From Manila to—	Naut. miles.
Solomon Islands (Ugi Island, British) to Pelew Islands, Korrör Harbor, 1,020; to Ugi, 1,920... (Ugi to Sydney, Australia, 1,560.)	2, 940
Sydney, New South Wales, Australia (British):	
Via Torres Strait.....	3, 772
Via Sydney, to Wellington, New Zealand, 1,280.....	5, 052
Taiwan Fu, Formosa, Japan.....	540
Tahiti, Society Islands, Pacific Ocean (French), to Guam, 1,506; to Pago Pago, Samoa, United States, 3,097; to Tahiti, 1,308.....	5, 911
Tientsin, China:	
To Shanghai, 1,680; to Tientsin, 729.....	2, 409
To Peking, via Peiho River, 120.....	2, 529
To Peking, by road, 80.....	2, 489
Via Nagasaki, Japan, to Nagasaki, 1,365; to Tientsin, 940.....	2, 305
Torres Strait, Australia.....	2, 032
Tutuila, Samoa, United States, to Guam, 1,506; to Pago Pago, Tutuila, 3,097.....	4, 603
Valparaiso, Chile, South America, to Guam, United States, 1,506; to Pago Pago, Samoa, United States, 3,097; to Tahiti, 1,308; to Valparaiso, Chile, 4,310.....	10, 221
Vladivostoc, E. Siberia, Amur terminus (Pacific) of the Siberian Railway, to Nagasaki, 1,311; to Vladivostoc, 699.....	2, 010
Wake Island, United States:	
To Guam, United States, 1,506; to Wake Island, 1,140.....	2, 646
To San Francisco, via Wake Island, to Wake Island, 2,646; to Honolulu, 2,197; to San Francisco, 2,100.....	6, 943
Wellington:	
To Torres Strait, 2,032; to Sydney, Australia, 1,740; to Wellington, 1,280.....	5, 052
To Torres Strait, 2,032; to Wellington, 2,580.....	4, 612
Yokohama, Japan.....	1, 680

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The following is a summary of events connected with the United States military operations of conquest and occupation in the Philippine Islands:

The act of Congress April 21, 1898, declared a state of war with Spain, followed two days later by a proclamation of the President calling for 125,000 volunteers. The same day the United States consul at Manila departed for Hongkong. About a week later (May 1) the Asiatic Squadron, United States Navy, destroyed the Spanish ships in Manila Bay. On May 3 Cavite arsenal was occupied from the American ships.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

1898, MAY 16, MAJ. GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.

The insufficiency of force for a land attack necessitated the holding of Manila Bay and Cavite arsenal until troops could be transported from the United States.

On May 25 the First California and Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, 5 companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and a detachment of California Volunteer Artillery, Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. V., commanding, comprising 155 officers, 3,428 men, the advance expeditionary force, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, arriving June 30. This was followed by other expeditions as rapidly as fitted out.

On June 21 the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Charleston* received the formal surrender of Guam, an island of the Ladrone group, 1,506 naut. m. E. of San Bernardino Strait, the S. route around Luzon, and a convenient port of call and coal for American transports passing between the United States and Manila by the Pacific route.

On July 7 the American squadron took formal possession of Isla Grande in Súbic Bay, on the China Sea coast, N. of Manila Bay entrance. The commander of the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps arrived at Cavite, Manila Bay, July 25.

After an ineffectual demand (August 7) upon the Spanish commander, now surrounded within the city by sea and land, a combined attack (August 13) forced the surrender of Manila and the authorities of Spain, leaving the United States master of the Philippine Islands.

A proclamation (August 14) from the Commanding General to the people of the Philippine Islands declared (1) the existence of war and destruction of Spanish authority; (2) assured protection in civil and religious affairs; (3) announced a government of military occupation and that municipal laws affecting private rights would be respected; (4) creating a provost-martial district for police regulation; (5) the port of Manila and others occupied by the United States were declared open to the commerce of all neutral nations in merchandise not contraband of war, and payment of duties at the time of importation; (6) extended protection to places devoted to religious worship, arts, science, education, and museums; (7) gave assurance of good will on the part of the Commanding General in pursuance of his appointment as military governor.

On August 15 general orders were issued for the assumption of civil government by the United States military authorities in the city of Manila and district of Cavite and making assignments of officers for that duty.

On August 16 the commander of the United States land forces of Manila received a cablegram from the President announcing the signature of a protocol of agreement (August 12, 1898), embodying in six articles the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace, declaring a cessation of hostilities, and that the United States would occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippine Islands.

The insurgents permitted to enter with the American troops on September 8 were ordered to withdraw from the entire city of Manila, its suburbs, and defenses. These orders after fruitless correspondence were obeyed, an exception being made in the districts of Paco and Pandacan south of the Pasig River.

UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1898, AUGUST 28, MAJ. GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

1898, AUGUST 28, MAJ. GEN. E. S. OTIS, U. S. V.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC AND MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1898, AUGUST 29, MAJ. GEN. E. S. OTIS, U. S. V.

On October 7 the civil courts as they existed under Spain were permitted to resume subject to supervision of the interests of military occupation.

On October 10 the Commanding General for precautionary reasons ordered the insurgents from Paco, Pandacan, and other points established by survey to be within the city limits. This was reluctantly complied with on October 25 to points indicated by the Commanding General.

On October 14 the Eighth Army Corps was reorganized to conform to the requirements of the large force already concentrated at Manila, aggregating 641 officers and 15,058 men. This movement of men a distance of 6,943 m. by sea was accomplished without loss other than from natural causes and a smaller percentage than in private life.

The status maintained according to the terms of the protocol terminated in the complete establishment of United States authority under the treaty signed at Paris December 10, 1898.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States (Constitution of the United States, 1787, Article II, section 2), and administrator of the Constitution, laws, and treaties.

POWERS.—“All military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and at Washington on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion: *Provided*, That all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend, or repeal the same.

“Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to Congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof; and full reports of the acts and doings of said government, and as to the condition of the archipelago and of its people, shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the Congress in providing for a more permanent government: *Provided*, That no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon or the mining rights therein shall be made: *And provided further*, That no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which can not, without great public mischief, be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government.

“All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.” (An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, approved March 2, 1901.)

KINGS OF SPAIN SINCE THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FORMED PART OF THE MONARCHY, AFTER THEIR DISCOVERY BY HERNANDO DE MAGELLAN.

- 1521-1556.....Charles I, grandson of Ferdinand V, of Castile, conqueror of Grenada and Navarre and King of all Spain, Emperor of Germany as Charles V 1519. Resigned both crowns and retired to a monastery in 1556.
- 1556-1598.....Philip II.
- 1598-1621.....Philip III.
- 1621-1665.....Philip IV. At war with the Dutch and French and lost Portugal (1640).
- 1665-1700.....Charles II. The last of the Austrian line.
- 1700-1724.....Philip V. Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, of France. Resigned.
- 1724-1724.....Louis I. Died a few months after accession.
- 1724-1746.....Philip V. Restored.
- 1746-1759.....Ferdinand VI. The wise, liberal, and beneficent.
- 1759-1788.....Charles III.
- 1788-1808.....Charles IV. Abdicated in favor of his son. Forced to abdicate by Napoleon Bonaparte of France.
- 1808-1808.....Ferdinand VII. Also forced by Napoleon of France to abdicate.
- 1808-1813.....Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon of France. Forced to abdicate.
- 1813-1833.....Ferdinand VII. Restored.
- 1833-1868.....Isabella II. Deposed.
- 1868-1873.....Amadeo I. Savoy. Abdicated.
- 1873-1874.....The Republic. Founded February 11, 1873.
- 1874-1885.....Alphonso XII, son of Isabella II.
- 1885-1886.....Maria Mercedes Isabella replaced by her brother.
- 1886-1898.....December 10. Alphonso XIII. Proclaimed May 17.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- 1898-1901.....WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
- 1901.....THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY,

Representative of the President of the United States in the administration of military and civil affairs in the Philippine Islands.

Foreign countries having consuls in the Philippine Islands January 1, 1902.

Country.	Residence.	Jurisdiction.	Rank.
Austria-Hungary.....	Manila.....	Philippine Islands.....	Consul.
Belgium.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Chile.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
China.....	do.....	do.....	Consul-general.
Denmark.....	do.....	do.....	Consul.
France.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Germany.....	Cebu.....	Cebu.....	In charge.
	Manila.....	Philippine Islands.....	Consul.
Great Britain.....	Cebu.....	Cebu.....	Vice-consul.
	Manila.....	Philippine Islands.....	Consul.
Italy.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Japan.....	do.....	do.....	Vice-consul.
Liberia.....	do.....	do.....	Consul.
Mexico.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Netherlands.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Portugal.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Russia.....	do.....	do.....	Acting vice-consul.
Spain.....	Iloilo.....	Iloilo.....	Consul.
	Manila.....	Philippine Islands.....	Consul-general.
Sweden and Norway.....	do.....	do.....	Consul.
Switzerland.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Uruguay.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

In terms Spain ceded to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprising the islands within the following line. (See Boundaries Philippine Islands.)

The United States to pay to Spain the sum of twenty million (20,000,000) dollars within three months after the exchange of the ratification of the Treaty. (Art. III.)

Upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, Spain to evacuate the Philippines and the island of Guam. (Art. V.)

The Treaty also contained capitulations of accession, cession, and concession, part of or incidental to transfer of jurisdiction, defining the status of individuals and rights closing out the dispossessed power.

(Ratifications advised by the Senate February 6, 1899; ratified by the President February 6; ratified by the Queen Regent of Spain March 9; exchanged at Washington April 11; proclaimed at Washington April 11, 1899.)

To remove any ground of misunderstanding growing out of the interpretation of Article III of the Treaty of Peace, under a treaty between the same contracting powers signed at Washington November 7, 1900, sole article Spain "relinquished to the United States any and all islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago lying outside the lines described in that article, and particularly to the islands of Cagayan, de Sulu, and Sibutu, and their dependencies," and agreed "that they should be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included in within those lines." The amount paid by the United States was \$100,000.

The first event toward the restoration of commercial activity under United States jurisdiction, antedating even the first instructions of the President, was the receipt, December 13, by the military governor of

a petition signed by business men and firms at Iloilo (island of Panay), asking for American occupation and protection.

In response to this request fifteen days later (December 28), the first United States military expedition of occupation of the other islands sailed from Manila. Upon arrival off the Visayan city, in deference to a request representing the business interests, the city being in the hands of the insurgents and threatened with fire and pillage, a landing was postponed until February 11. The place, no longer tenable, was fired and evacuated. The United States troops took immediate possession. After several engagements in pursuit the country around Jaro and Molo was cleared of insurgents.

On December 28, 1898, the United States military governor proclaimed the instructions of the President of the United States of December 21, transmitted by cable by the Secretary of War, chiefly municipal law, to remain in force as far as applicable, and to be administered by ordinary tribunals presided over by the representatives of the people—the functions of civil and municipal government to be performed by persons chosen, as far as possible, “from the inhabitants of the island,” and the management of public property, revenues, and transportation to be conducted under the military authorities until replaced by civil administration. In other particulars these instructions reiterated essentially the proclamation of August 14 as to rights and commerce, insuring to the Filipino people “in every possible way the full measure of individual rights and liberty, which is the heritage of a free people.”

On January 20, 1899, in a communication to the Secretary of State, the President called attention to his communication of December 21, 1898, to the Secretary of War declaratory of “the necessity of extending the actual occupation and administration of the city, harbor, and bay of Manila to the whole of the territory acquired under the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898, and the consequent establishment of military government throughout the entire group.”

Although the Treaty had not been ratified, the belief that it would be by the time of the arrival of commissioners at Manila, and to facilitate the extension of authority and the protection of the inhabitants led the President to name in the month of January, 1899, Jacob Gould Schurman, president; Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. V.; Charles Denby, and Dean C. Worcester, a commission to that end. The civil members of this commission met at Washington on January 18 and received the President's instructions.

Pending the dissemination of these proclamatory assurances, on February 4, 1899, the insurgents ventured an attack on the American lines at Manila with, to the assailants, most disastrous results, followed by an immediate aggressive campaign, in which their towns were captured, their government demolished, and their forces scattered. This attack was pursued energetically, operations being forced beyond the foothills to the N.

The towns of the Philippine Islands were recognized as municipal corporations to be known as “municipios.” The commanding officers of military districts were constituted for the time being governors of provinces, with powers and duties defined.

The district military commanders entered into the work with accustomed intelligence and zeal.

The complete collapse of the insurgent movement as an organized force was followed on June 21, 1900, by a "Notice of amnesty" to all persons then or at any time since February 4, 1899, in insurrection against the United States, who within 90 days from that date formally renounced all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands.

Where free from intimidation the submissions were large and increasing. The establishment of local government on United States models was accompanied by the introduction of the advantages of the machinery of national administration in the institution of post and money-order offices and the establishment of mail routes.

In the interests of commerce 6 ports of entry were opened, viz, on Manila (Luzón), Cebú (Cebú), Iloílo (Panay), Sulu (Sulu), Siasi (Sulu), and Zamboanga (Mindanao), two more than Spain had during 379 years of power, and 73 ports were opened to coastwise trade.

A general northward advance on the insurgent position (February 10) terminated in the capture of Malolòs, their second (March 31), and San Isidro, their third capital, a few days later.

It was during this campaign that the first municipal election in the Philippines took place, in May, 1899, after the rout of the insurgents at Balíuag, Bulacín, by General Lawton giving verbal permission, in response to a public petition, for a meeting in the plaza to choose a "captain municipal," or mayor, to administer the civil affairs of the town and represent the interests of the forces occupying the places. The result was announced and obedience commanded in G. F. O., No. 8, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, near Balíuag, May 7, 1899, in English, Spanish, and Tagálog.

In July of the same year Parañaque, Las Piñas, Bacoor, and Imus elected mayors under military protection.

To meet the rapidly developing situation in the south, G. O., No. 8, Headquarters Department Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, Manila, P. I., March 1, 1899, created the Visayan Military District, headquarters Iloílo, Panay, to comprise the islands of Panay, Negros, and Cebú, and such other Visayan islands as might be thereafter designated, the troops to furnish all possible protection, maintaining peace and order while administering civil affairs throughout the islands on lines prescribed by the military government. Subdistricts were formed, with headquarters at Bacólod, Negros Occidental. This expedition left Manila March 2 and arrived at Bacólod a few days after, from which point operations were conducted in conjunction with operations from Iloílo.

The same month a military governor was assigned to the island of Negros with instructions to aid the people in their efforts to establish a civil government. A native police was organized. Delegates met (July) in constitutional convention, after the American method, and framed a constitution which was submitted to the military governor at Manila who transmitted it to the President. This "constitution or body of fundamental laws," upon which the people of Negros sought "to have established for themselves a republican form of government," was promulgated in G. O., No. 30, military governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila, July 22, 1899.

Pending action by the President and Congress "the constitution" was set in motion tentatively by the appointment of a military governor to command the troops and a civil governor for provincial and

municipal purposes; the election of an advisory council by the people, and appointment of secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, and public instruction, an attorney-general and auditor, by the military governor (general). The details of organization and powers of local administration were specified with Bacólo'd as the capital.

The commission appointed by the President under instructions of December 21, 1899, began their labors at Manila in March and issued a proclamation (April 4) declaring:

1. Supremacy of the United States and its enforcement if necessary.
2. Self-government compatible with sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.
3. Civil and religious rights and equality before the law.
4. Honor and justice forbade the exploitation of the people of the island.
5. Guarantee of effective civil service and natives to be employed as far as practicable.
6. Honest collection and application of taxes and other revenues to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine government and general improvements in the interests of the public.
7. An honest, prompt, and effective administration of justice.
8. Construction of ways of communication and transportation and other public works for the benefit of the people.
9. Trade and commerce, domestic and foreign, and other industries, to receive fostering care.
10. The establishment of public schools with facilities for higher education.
11. Reforms in all departments of the government, public service, and corporations closely touching the common life of the people.

This commission collected a mass of testimony from the class of natives whose interests demanded a strong authority in the affairs of the archipelago, and from business men of eight nationalities. It was recalled in the following September and submitted a preliminary report to the President on November 2.

The commanding officers of troops on the railway line in G. O., 43, Aug. 8, series 1899, received instructions to establish temporary civil government in the adjacent towns occupied by the United States.

This provided for each town a municipal council composed of a president and representatives or headman for each ward or barrio, charged with the maintenance of order and the regulation of municipal affairs, as specified under the supervisory approval of the commanding officer of the station.

On May 19, a United States garrison relieved the Spanish troops, 800 strong, at Sulu, in that archipelago. As a result of negotiations which followed an agreement was reached on August 20, 1899, at that point acknowledging, by the local sultan, the supreme sovereignty of the United States over the whole Sulu Archipelago.

This agreement and accompanying papers forwarded to the President was transmitted to Congress. (Senate Doc. No. 136, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.)

The army of occupation, reinforced by 30,000 men and favored by the dry season, by the close of the campaign of 1899 had cleared up central Luzón, captured the insurgent congress and government, excepting its so-called president, who had taken to flight, and was being pursued. On December 11, 1899, the President directed the opening of Philippine ports to commerce.

In furthering the substantial advance made in local municipal government, in G. O., January 29, 1900, the military governor created a board "to formulate and report a plan of municipal government to meet the requirements of the municipios of the islands prepared to adopt representative control over their own civil affairs."

This board was composed of native, civic, and military ability and experience. The result of their deliberations was the preparation of "A plan for municipal government in the Philippine Islands," promulgated in G. O., No. 40, March 29, 1900, in which the military governor congratulated the Filipino people upon being in position for the first time in the history of the islands to exercise the right of suffrage in the election of municipal officers.

This order covered the whole field, the city of Manila excepted, in detail, and constituted the essential foundation of municipal government as subsequently elaborated.

In order to more fully carry out the President's instructions of December 21, 1898, respecting the occupation of the territory within the boundaries defined by the treaty, the entire archipelago was constituted a military division with departmental and district subdivisions for military control, tactical movements, and civil administration, as follows:

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, P. I.

Created: 1900, March 29, General Orders, No. 36, Headquarters of the Army, under orders issued from the War Department, March 27, 1900.

Territory: To comprise all the islands ceded to the United States by Spain by the treaty of Paris, ratified April 11, 1899. Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding.

Departments: N. Luzón, S. Luzón, Visayas and Mindanao, and Joló (Sulu).

Limits: Of departmental and district commands as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZÓN.

HEADQUARTERS MANILA, LUZÓN.

[Embracing all that portion of the island of Luzón lying to the N. of the Pásig River and the provinces of Mórong and Infanta, together with all the Philippine islands lying N. of those lines, excepting the Calaguas group.]

FIRST DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Embracing provinces of Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Lepanto, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, and Unión, island of Luzón.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Aparri, Cagayán, Luzón. Embracing provinces of Cagayán, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, island of Luzón.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Dagupan, Pangasinán, Luzón. Embracing provinces of Zambales, Pangasinán, and Tárlac, island of Luzón.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Headquarters, San Isidro, Nueva Écija, Luzón. Embracing provinces of Nueva Écija and Príncipe, island of Luzón.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Angeles, Pampanga, Luzón. Embracing provinces of Bataán, Pampanga, and Bulacín, island of Luzón.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Depósito, San Jaun del Monte, Manila, Luzón. Embracing all that part of the province of Manila lying N. of the Pásig River, and the province of Mórong.

UNITED STATES ARMY GUNBOATS.—*Charleston, Napindan.*

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZÓN.

HEADQUARTERS MANILA, LUZÓN.

[Embracing that portion of Luzón lying S. of the Pásig River and of the S. boundaries of the provinces of Mórong and Infanta, and all the Philippine islands situated to the S. of those lines and N. of the lines passing S.E. through the W. Pass of Apo to the twelfth parallel of latitude; thence on said parallel to meridian 124° 19' E. of Greenwich; thence in a N. direction through the Straits of San Bernardino, along S. line of channel of those straits; also all of the islands of Masbate and Sámar.]

FIRST DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Santa Ana, province of Manila, Luzón. Embracing the province of Cavite, those portions of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas included within the limits described: From the junction of the boundary line of the province of Cavite, and the Laguna de Bay, along the S. shore of the Laguna de Bay to the mouth of the San Cristóbal River; and to the following boundary line from

that point: Up the San Cristóbal River to its source; thence SW. to the boundary line between Cavite and Batangas province; thence along this boundary line to a point due N. of Caloocan on N. shore of Lake Taal; thence S. to Batangas Bay—this last line diverting to the E. at its first intersection with Volcan Island (Lake Taal), and following the shore line of that island instead of crossing it. That portion of Manila lying S. of the Pásig River, the city of Manila excepted.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Calamba, Laguna, Luzón. Embracing provinces of Tayabas, Infanta, and those portions of the provinces of Laguna and Batangas not included in the first district; island of Luzón and the island of Polillo.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Nueva Cáceres, Camarines Sur, Luzón. Embracing provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, and Sorsogón, island of Luzón, and the island of Catanduanes, also the Calaguas Islands.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Catbalogan, island of Sámar. Embracing the islands of Mindoro, Tablas, Marinduque, Masbate, and all islands N. and W. of same to the Pass of Apo and the S. limit of Luzón and island of Sámar.

UNITED STATES ARMY GUNBOATS.—*Florida, Laguna de Bay, and Oeste.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

HEADQUARTERS AT ILOÍLO, ISLAND OF PANAY.

[Bounded on the N. by S. limits of Department of Southern Luzón, on the W. by lon. 121° 45' E. of Greenwich, on the S. by the ninth parallel of lat., and extending E. to include those islands of the Philippine group lying between the N. and S. lines herein described, but excluding all the island of Mindanao and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao.]

FIRST DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Tacloban, Leyte. Embracing the island of Leyte.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Headquarters, at Cebú, Cebú. Embracing the islands of Bohol and Cebú.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Bacólod, Negros. Embracing the island of Negros.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Jaro, Panay. Embracing the island of Panay.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO AND JOLÓ.

HEADQUARTERS AT ZAMBOANGA (TEMPORARILY AT CAGAYÁN DE MISAMIS), ISLAND OF MINDANAO.

[Embracing all islands of the Philippine group not included in the territorial boundaries of the departments above designated and described.]

FIRST DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Cagayán de Misamis, Mindanao. Embracing islands of Camiguín, Dinágat, and Siargao, and that portion of Mindanao N. of the eighth parallel of latitude.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, province of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Embracing the islands of Basilan and Sarangani and that portion of Mindanao S. of the eighth parallel of latitude.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Headquarters, Joló (Sulu), island of Joló (Sulu). Embracing the Joló (Sulu) Archipelago.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Embracing islands of Balábac, Paragua (Palawan), and Calamianes.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES AND UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1900, MAY 5. MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. A.,
COMMANDING.

In their council of war at Bayambang about November 12, 1899, the Filipino military leaders, admitting themselves incapable of further resistance, formally disbanded their field forces and occupied a series of strong defensive positions from which to present enough resistance to force the American army to a constant repetition of tactical deployments. The expediency of adopting guerrilla warfare was considered by the native leaders from the beginning. The formation of a field army conducting regular operations was for political effect by demonstrating a capacity for organization and self-government. Therefore

their action in the council of Bayambang was simply a transition from one form of action to another.

The superiority of the American forces having been demonstrated, on June 5, 1900, the military governor recommended a general and complete amnesty, the issue of which was ordered by the President and promulgated on the 21st of the same month. This, together with the memorandum of July 2, 1900, revealed to the natives the beneficent spirit of American institutions and the determination of the United States to establish essentially a republican form of government attended with the largest amount of liberty. This amnesty expired on September 21, without producing the desired effect.

The native leaders, acting on the principle that every native in the archipelago owed allegiance to the insurgent cause and any sympathy with the Americans was deserving of severest penalties, began a systematic course of persecutions.

By means of secret committees in and out of the towns contributions were collected and capital punishments administered, to which the people submitted as a legitimate part of insurgent authority.

An entirely new plan of campaign was therefore determined upon, preliminary to which a proclamation was issued December 20, 1900, by the military governor, calling attention to the frequent violations of the laws of war, reminding all concerned of their existence, that exemplary punishments attached to the infringement thereof, and that their strict observance "was" required not only by combatant forces but as well by noncombatants, native or alien, residing within occupied places.

The provisions of the laws of war most essential for consideration were set forth under four heads. Special instructions were issued to the provost-marshal-general as applied to Manila.

The proclamation was well received by the Filipino people. In order to emphasize the efficacy of the new order of things under G. O., No. 4, Manila, January 7, 1901, by authority of the War Department, December 27, 1900, certain general field and subordinate insurgent officers, besides civil, official, insurgent agents, sympathizers, and agitators were deported to the island of Guam to be held under surveillance or in actual custody until a public declaration of cessation of hostilities.

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

JULY 4, 1901. MAJ. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, LUZÓN, P. I.

By direction of the President, the Departments of Northern and Southern Luzón, of the Visayas, and the Mindanao and Joló (Sulu) were discontinued on November 30, 1901 (G. O., No. 148, Series 1901, War Department), and on and after that date the DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES was composed of the following departments and separate brigades.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, LUZÓN, P. I.

Including all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying N. of a line passing (southeastwardly) through the W. Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the twelfth parallel of N. lat., thence E. along said parallel to 124° 10' E. of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate, thence N. to San Bernardino Strait.

First separate brigade.—Headquarters, Dagupan, Pangasinán, Luzón; embracing provinces of Abra, Benguet, Bontoc, Cagayán, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, Lepanto, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinán, and Unión, Luzón.

Second separate brigade.—Headquarters, San Fernando, Pampanga, Luzón; embracing provinces of Bataán, Bulacán, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Rizal (N. of Pásig), Príncipe, Tárlac, Zambales, and Infanta (except Isla Polillo), Luzón.

Third separate brigade.—Headquarters, Batangas, Batangas, Luzón; embracing provinces of Rizal (S. of Pásig), Laguna, Tayabas (W. of a N. and S. line through Atimonan), Batangas, and Cavite, islands of Tablas, Romblón, and Sibuyán (Romblón group); Marinduque, Mindoro, and all adjacent islands.

Fourth separate brigade.—Headquarters, Nueva Cáceres, Camarines Sur, Luzón; embracing provinces of Tayabas (E. of a N. and S. line through Atimonan, and including that town), Camarines Norte, Albay, Camarines Sur, and Sorsogón, Luzón; islands of Masbate, Burias, Polillo, Ticao, Catanduanes, and all adjacent islands.

Post of Manila.—Manila, Luzón; embracing the city of Manila.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

HEADQUARTERS, CEBÚ, CEBÚ, P. I.

Embracing all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying S. of the dividing line described for the S. boundary of the Department of North Philippines.

Fifth separate brigade.—Headquarters, Iloilo, Panay; embracing Panay, Negros, Cebú, Bohol, and all adjacent islands.

Sixth separate brigade.—Headquarters, Tacloban, Leyte; embracing Leyte, Sámar, and all adjacent islands.

Seventh separate brigade.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao; embracing Mindanao, Joló (Sulu) group, Paragua (Palawan), Calamianes group, and all adjacent islands.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1902. MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, MANILA, LUZÓN, P. I.

Under instructions from the President on July 14, 1902 (G. O., 78, series 1902), "ordered by the Secretary of War," Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., was assigned to the command of the Division of the Philippines, to take effect September 30, 1902.

By direction of the President and orders of the War Department (G. O., 98, series 1902), the departments of North Philippines and South Philippines were discontinued on the 30th of September, 1902, and on and after that date the Division of the Philippines was composed of the following departments:

Department of Luzón.—To include all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying N. of a line passing SE. through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the 12th parallel of N. lat.; thence E. along said parallel to 124° 10' E. of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence N. to and through San Bernardino Strait.—Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Department of the Visayas.—To include all islands in the Philippine Archipelago lying S. of the S. line of the Department of Luzón, as above described, E. of long. 121° 45' E. of Greenwich and N. of the 9th parallel of N. lat., including all of Paragua and adjacent islands, and excepting the island of Mindanao and all islands E. of the Strait of Surigao.—Headquarters, Iloilo, Panay.

Department of Mindanao.—To include all the remaining islands of the Philippine Archipelago.—Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao. The division commander to make such distribution of troops as in his judgment would best meet the requirements of the service in the division.

As part of the reconstruction of the Division of the Philippines into 3 departments, the 7 separate brigades were reduced to 4, and a further concentration of stations of United States troops in the P. I. was made. [Details not received October 1, 1902.]

Stations of troops, Philippine Islands.

[Under the distribution of troops January 1, 1902, there were 492 military stations. Under the dispositions of February 15, 1902, there are 332 stations, a reduction of 160. N. P.=Department of North Philippines; S. P.=Department of South Philippines; towns in capital letters are the capitals of the provinces, islands, or districts.]

Station.	Province, civil or military.	Island.	Department.
Abra de Ilog	Mindoro	Mindoro	N. P.
Abúlug	Agayán	Luzón	N. P.
Ajui ^b	Concepción	Panay	S. P.
Alaminos	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Alaminos ^a	Zambales	do	N. P.
Alangalang	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
ALBAY ^b	Albay	Luzón	N. P.
Alcalá ^a	Agayán	do	N. P.
Aloran ^b	Misamis	Mindanao	S. P.
Ambulong	Batangas	Luzón	N. P.
Angadanan	Isabela	do	N. P.
Angat ^b	Bulacán	do	N. P.
Angeles ^{a c}	Pampanga	do	N. P.
Antipolo ^b	Rizal	do	N. P.
Aparri ^{a c}	Agayán	do	N. P.
Alfonso XIII	Paragua (Palawan)	Paragua (Palawan)	S. P.
Aráyat ^a	Pampanga	Luzón	N. P.
Argao	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
Antimonan (Atimonan) ^a	Tayabas	Luzón	N. P.
Bacón	Sorsogón	do	N. P.
BACOLOD ^a	Negros Occidental	Negros	S. P.
Balangiga	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Balamban ^b	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
Balayán ^b	Batangas	Luzón	N. P.
BALER	Príncipe	do	N. P.
Baliuag ^b	Bulacán	do	N. P.
Baluñgao	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
Banate ^b	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
Barauen ^b	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
Barayong	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Basey ^b	do	do	S. P.
BATANGAS ^{a c}	Batangas	Luzón	N. P.
Bautista ^{a c}	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
Bauan ^b	Batangas	do	N. P.
Bayambang ^{a c}	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
Baybay ^a	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
Bay ^b	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Binalonan	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
Binañonan	Rizal	do	N. P.
Biñan ^a	Laguna	do	N. P.
Blanca Aurora	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Boac ^a	Marinduque	Marinduque	N. P.
Bobón	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Bogo	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
Bolinao ^b	Zambales	Luzón	N. P.
Bonifao	Tawi Tawi	Joló (Sulu Archipelago)	S. P.
Bonifabong	Nueva Ecija	Luzón	N. P.
Boroiñgan	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Bugason ^a	Antique	Panay	S. P.
BULACÁN ^a	Bulacán	Luzón	N. P.
Cabanatúan ^a	Nueva Ecija	do	N. P.
Cabancalan ^a	Negros Occidental	Negros	S. P.
Cabúyao	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Cadmón (Catmón)	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
Calaboniga (Calabañga) ^b	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	N. P.
Calacá ^b	Batangas	do	N. P.
Calamba ^{a c}	Laguna	do	N. P.
CALAPAN ^a	Mindoro	Mindoro	N. P.
Calape ^a	Bohol	Bohol	S. P.
Calbayog ^a	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Calbiga	do	do	S. P.
Calingao ^b	Ilocos Sur	Luzón	N. P.
Calivo ^a	Cápiz	Panay	S. P.
Calumpit ^{a c}	Bulacán	Luzón	N. P.
Caloccan ^{a c}	Rizal	do	N. P.
Camilig (Camálig) ^a	Albay	do	N. P.
Camilig	Tarlac	do	N. P.

^aTelegraph stations.^bTelephone stations.^cPostal money-order office.

Stations of troops, Philippine Islands—Continued.

Station.	Province, civil or military.	Island.	Department.
Capalonga	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	N. P.
Candelaria ^a	Tayabas	do	N. P.
Capas ^a	Tárlac	do	N. P.
CAPIZ ^b	Cápiz	Panay	S. P.
Capul	Capul	Sámar	S. P.
Caranian	Sámar	do	S. P.
Carig	Isabela	Luzón	N. P.
Castillejos ^a	Zambales	do	N. P.
Catanauan	Tayabas	do	N. P.
CATBALOGAN ^{a c}	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Catúbig	do	do	S. P.
Catarman	do	do	S. P.
Cauayan ^a	Isabela	Luzón	N. P.
Cavinti	Laguna	do	N. P.
CEBU ^{a c}	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
CERVANTES ^b	Lepanto	Luzón	N. P.
Cervantes	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Colasi ^a	Antique	Panay	S. P.
Concepción	Iloilo	do	S. P.
Cordón	Isabela	Luzón	N. P.
COTTABATO (Cotabato) ^a	Cotabato	Mindanao	S. P.
Cuenca	Batangas	Luzón	N. P.
Currimao ^b	Ilocos Norte	do	N. P.
Cayapó (Cuyapó) ^b	Nueva Ecija	do	N. P.
Dáct.	Ambos Camarines	do	N. P.
Dagupan ^{a c}	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
Danao	Negros	Negros	S. P.
Danao ^b	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
DAPITAN	Dapitan	Mindanao	S. P.
Daraga ^b	Albay	Luzón	N. P.
Dasmariñas ^a	Cavite	Luzón	N. P.
Dasol ^b	Zambales	do	N. P.
DAVAO	Dávao	Mindanao	S. P.
Dingrás ^b	Ilocos Norte	Luzón	N. P.
Donsol	Sorsogón	do	N. P.
Dúlog (Dúlag) ^a	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
DUMAGUETE ^a	Negros Oriental	Negros	S. P.
Dumanjug	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
Echagüe	Isabela	Luzón	N. P.
Erenas	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Gasán ^b	Marinduque	Marinduque	N. P.
Gerona ^{a c}	Tárlac	Luzón	N. P.
Guiuan	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Guinayanegan ^a	Tayabas	Luzón	N. P.
Guindulmán	Bohol	Bohol	S. P.
Guinobatan ^a	Albay	Luzón	N. P.
Hagonoy ^b	Bulacán	do	N. P.
Haquimit ^a	Negros	Negros	S. P.
Humingan ^a	Pangasinán	Luzón	N. P.
IBA ^a	Zambales	do	N. P.
Ibañ	Batangas	do	N. P.
Igbarrás (Igbarás) ^b	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
ILAGAN ^a	Isabela	Luzón	N. P.
Ilagan	Cagayán	do	N. P.
Iligan ^a	Misamis	Mindanao	S. P.
ILOILO ^{a c}	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
Imus ^b	Cavite	Luzón	N. P.
Indán ^a	do	do	N. P.
Indang	Ambos Camarines	do	N. P.
Isabela ^a	Negros Occidental	Negros Occidental	S. P.
ISABELA ^b	Basilan	Basilan	S. P.
Jaro ^b	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
Jaro ^a	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
Jiabong	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Jiménez ^b	Misamis	Mindanao	S. P.
Joló (Sulu) ^{a c}	Joló (Sulu)	Joló (Sulu) Archipelago	S. P.
La Carlota (Simancas) ^a	Negros Occidental	Negros	S. P.
La Castellana ^a	do	do	S. P.
La Granja	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Laguna	do	do	S. P.
Laguimanoc	Tayabas	Luzón	N. P.
Lambunao	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
LAOAG ^{b c}	Ilocos Norte	Luzón	N. P.
Laoag Beach	do	do	N. P.
Lanang	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Lavezares	do	do	S. P.
Legaspi ^{a c}	Albay	Luzón	N. P.
Legatic	Antique	Panay	S. P.
Libmanán ^b	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	N. P.
Light-House	Balábac	Balábac	S. P.
Liloan ^a	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.

^a Telegraph stations.^b Telephone stations.^c Postal money-order office.

Stations of troops, Philippine Islands—Continued.

Station.	Province, civil or military.	Island.	Depart- ment.
Lilio ^a	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Lingayén ^a	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
Lipa ^a	Batangas	do	N. P.
Loboec ^a	Bohol	Bohol	S. P.
Loobo	Batangas	Luzón	N. P.
Loon ^a	Bohol	Bohol	S. P.
López ^a	Tayabas	Luzón	N. P.
Los Baños ^a	Laguna	do	N. P.
Luebán ^b	Tayabas	do	N. P.
Lucena ^{a c}	do	do	N. P.
Luisiana ^b	Laguna	do	N. P.
Lupi	Ambos Camarines	do	N. P.
Mácar	Dávao	Mindanao	S. P.
Maasin ^b	Hoilo	Panay	S. P.
Maasin ^a	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
Maebato	Calamianes group	Busuanga	S. P.
Magááo	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	N. P.
Magdalena ^c	Laguna	do	N. P.
Majayjay ^b	do	do	N. P.
Malabang ^a	Cotabato	Mindanao	S. P.
Malabón ^{a c}	Rizal	Luzón	N. P.
Mambulao	Ambos Camarines	do	N. P.
Mangarín	Mindoro	Mindoro	N. P.
MANILA ^{a b c}	Rizal	Luzón	N. P.
Calle Gral. Solano, No. 348, ^{a b}			
Camp Wallace (Luneta). ^b			
Camp Santa Mesa. ^b			
Cuartel de España.			
Cuartel de Infantería. ^{a b}			
Cuartel Meisic.			
Estado Mayor. ^b			
Exposition barracks.			
Fort Santiago.			
Malate barracks.			
Pasay cavalry barracks. ^{a b}			
Paseo de Bagumbayan.			
Trozo barracks.			
Maragondón ^b	Cavite	do	N. P.
Mariquina ^b	Rizal	do	N. P.
Mariveles	Bataán	do	N. P.
MASBATE ^a	Masbate	Masbate	N. P.
Masinloc ^a	Zambales	Luzón	N. P.
Matnog	Sorsogón	do	N. P.
Maubán	Tayabas	do	N. P.
Mauo	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Minalabag ^b	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	N. P.
Misamis ^{a c}	Misamis	Mindanao	S. P.
Moncada ^b	Tárlac	Luzón	N. P.
Montalbán ^b	Rizal	do	N. P.
Mórong ^b	do	do	N. P.
Muntinlupa ^b	do	do	N. P.
Mutióng	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Naga ^a	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
Nagcarlang (Nacarlán) ^b	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Naic (Naig) ^a	Cavite	do	N. P.
Nasugbú ^b	Batangas	do	N. P.
Nauján	Mindoro	Mindoro	N. P.
Norzagaray ^b	Bulacán	Luzón	N. P.
NUEVA CÁ CERES ^{a c}	Ambos Camarines	do	N. P.
Orás	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Ormoc ^a	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
Osiob ^a	Cebú	Cebú	S. P.
Paete ^b	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Pagbilao ^a	Tayabas	do	N. P.
Pagsanján ^b	Laguna	do	N. P.
Palaniñ	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Palanqui	Albay	Luzón	N. P.
Palápog (Palápog)	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Palauán (Palúan)	Mindoro	Mindoro	N. P.
Pambujan Norte	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Pamplona	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	N. P.
Paniqui ^b	Tárlac	do	N. P.
Pansanjan	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Pantabangan ^a	Nueva Ecija	Luzón	N. P.
Páooy	Ilocos Norte	do	N. P.
Paracale	Ambos Camarines	do	N. P.
Parang Parang ^a	Cotabato	Mindanao	S. P.
Pascacao ^a	Ambos Camarines	Luzón	N. P.
Pascologa	do	do	N. P.
Paranus (Paranas)	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Pásig ^a	Rizal	Luzón	N. P.

^a Telegraph stations.^b Telephone stations.^c Postal money-order office.

Stations of troops, Philippine Islands—Continued.

Station.	Province, civil or military.	Island.	Department.
Payao	Negros Occidental.	Negros	S. P.
Peñaranda ^b	Nueva Ecija.	Luzón	N. P.
Pila ^b	Laguna.	do	N. P.
Pili ^a	Ambos Camarines.	do	N. P.
Pinamalayan.	Mindoro.	Mindoro.	N. P.
Pitogo	Tayabas	Luzón	N. P.
Polá	Mindoro.	Mindoro.	N. P.
Polloc ^b	Cotabato	Mindanao	S. P.
Pototan ^a	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
Pozorrubio ^b	Pangasinán	Luzón	N. P.
Puerto Galera	Mindoro.	Mindoro.	N. P.
PUERTO PRINCESA	Paragua (Palawan)	Paragua (Palawan)	S. P.
Puló, Maligi I	Laguna de Bay	Luzón	N. P.
Quinapindan	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Quingúa ^b	Bulacán	Luzón	N. P.
Quintigan I	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Ragay	Ambos Camarines.	Luzón	N. P.
ROMBLÓN.	Romblón	Romblón	N. P.
Rosales ^a	Pangasinán	Luzón	N. P.
Sabang	Ambos Camarines.	do	N. P.
Salcedo.	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Salomague ^b	Ilocos Sur	Luzón	N. P.
Samploc.	Tayabas	do	N. P.
San Antonio ^a	Zambales.	do	N. P.
San Bernardino, L. H.	Sorsogón	do	N. P.
San Emilio	Lepanto	do	N. P.
San Esteban	Ilocos Sur	do	N. P.
San Fabián ^b	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
San Felipe ^a	Zambales.	do	N. P.
San Felipe Neri (San Felipe Nery). ^a	Rizal	do	N. P.
San Fernando ^a	Pampanga.	do	N. P.
SAN FERNANDO ^a	Unión	do	N. P.
San Fernando ^b	Ambos Camarines.	do	N. P.
San Francisco de Malabón ^a .	Cavite	do	N. P.
SAN ISIDRO ^a	Nueva Ecija	do	N. P.
San Isidro ^a	Zambales.	do	N. P.
San José ^a	Batangas	do	N. P.
San José ^a	Nueva Ecija	do	N. P.
San José	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA ^a .	Antique	Panay	S. P.
San José de Lagonoy ^a .	Ambos Camarines.	Luzón	N. P.
San Juan de Bocboc ^b	Batangas	do	N. P.
San Juan de Guimba ^b	Nueva Ecija	do	N. P.
San Juanico Straits.	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
San Joaquín	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
San Marcelino ^a	Zambales.	Luzón	N. P.
San Mateo ^b	Rizal	do	N. P.
San Miguel ^b	Bulacán	do	N. P.
San Nicolás ^b	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
San Pablo ^a	Laguna	do	N. P.
Santa Bárbara ^a	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
Santa Cruz ^a	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Santa Maria	Bulacán	do	N. P.
Santa Maria ^a	Pangasinán	do	N. P.
Santa Maria ^a	Ilocos Sur	do	N. P.
Santa Rita	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Santa Rita I	do	do	S. P.
Santa Rosa ^a	Laguna	Luzón	N. P.
Santo Tomás ^a	Batangas	do	N. P.
Sara ^b	Iloilo	Panay	S. P.
Sariaya ^a	Tayabas	Luzón	N. P.
Siassi (Siási) ^a .	Siasi	Siasi	S. P.
Silang ^a	Cavite	Luzón	N. P.
Silay ^a	Negros Occidental.	Negros	S. P.
Solano	Isabela	Luzón	N. P.
Sorsogón ^a	Sorsogón	do	N. P.
Spanish Fort ^b	Batangas	do	N. P.
Station No. 2	Sámar	Sámar	S. P.
Station No. 3	do	do	S. P.
Súlat	do	do	S. P.
SURIGAO ^a	Surigao	Mindanao	S. P.
Taal ^a	Batangas	Luzón	N. P.
Tabaco ^a	Albay	do	N. P.
TACLOBAN ^a	Leyte	Leyte	S. P.
Tagbilaran ^a	Bohol	Bohol	S. P.
Taisan	Batangas	Luzón	N. P.
Talavera	Nueva Ecija	do	N. P.
Talisay	Batangas	do	N. P.
Tanauan ^a	do	do	N. P.

^a Telegraph stations.^b Telephone stations.^c Postal money-order office.

Stations of troops, Philippine Islands—Continued.

Station.	Province, civil or military.	Island.	Department.
Tanauan ^a	Leyte.....	Leyte.....	S. P.
Tanay ^b	Rizal.....	Luzón.....	N. P.
Tarañgán (Dapdap).....	Sámar.....	Sámar.....	S. P.
TARLAC ^c	Tárlac.....	Luzón.....	N. P.
Taviran.....	Sámar.....	Sámar.....	S. P.
TAYABAS ^a	Tayabas.....	Luzón.....	N. P.
Tayug ^a	Pangasinán.....	do.....	N. P.
Tiaon (Tiaong) ^a	Tayabas.....	do.....	N. P.
Tigbauan ^a	Iloilo.....	Panay.....	S. P.
Torres I.....	Sámar.....	Sámar.....	S. P.
Tubigón ^a	Bohol.....	Bohol.....	S. P.
Tubungan.....	Iloilo.....	Panay.....	S. P.
Tuburan.....	Cebu.....	Cebu.....	S. P.
Tucuran ^a	Cotabato.....	Mindanao.....	S. P.
Tuey.....	Batangas.....	Luzón.....	N. P.
Tuguegarao ^a	do.....	do.....	N. P.
Urdaneta ^a	Pangasinán.....	do.....	N. P.
VIGAN ^a	Ilocos Sur.....	do.....	N. P.
Valladolid ^a	Negros Occidental.....	Negros.....	S. P.
Valle Hermosa ^a	Negros Oriental.....	do.....	S. P.
Victoria ^b	Tárlac.....	Luzón.....	N. P.
Villareal.....	Sámar.....	Sámar.....	S. P.
Weyler ^b	do.....	do.....	S. P.
ZAMBOANGA.....	Zamboanga.....	Mindanao.....	S. P.

^a Telegraph stations.^b Telephone stations.^c Postal money-order office.

During the period between May 5, 1900, and June 30, 1901, 1,026 contacts took place between the American troops and insurgents, resulting in casualties, American killed 245, wounded 490, captured 118, missing 20; insurgents killed 3,854, wounded 1,193, captured 6,572, surrendered 23,095; material captured or surrendered to the Americans, rifles 15,693, rifle ammunition 296,365, revolvers 868, bolos 3,516, cannon 122, cannon ammunition 10,270.

The capture of the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo, in March, 1901, was one of the events of the military operations of the year. This was followed by the almost immediate surrender of many of the most implacable of the insurgent chiefs and their adherents.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

*September 30, 1902.*WILLIAM H. TAFT of Ohio, *President.*

DEAN C. WORCESTER, Michigan.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, Tennessee.

HENRY C. IDE, Vermont.

BERNARD MOSES, California.

CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, OF OHIO,

*Ex-officio President of the Philippine Commission.**July 4, 1901.*

MEMBERS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

To date from September 1, 1901.

DEAN C. WORCESTER, *Secretary of the Interior.*

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Secretary of Commerce and Police.*

HENRY C. IDE, *Secretary of Finance and Justice.*

BERNARD MOSES, *Secretary of Public Instruction.*

TRINIDAD H. PARDO DÉ TAVERA, *Member of the Philippine Commission.*

BENITO LEGARDA, *Member of the Philippine Commission.*

JOSÉ LUZURIAGA, *Member of the Philippine Commission.*

POWERS.—Under instructions of June 21, 1901, by the President to the Secretary of War, it was declared:

"On and after the fourth day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine Commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine Islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under, and in conformity to, the instructions to the Philippine commissioners, dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of War of the United States. The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been, or shall hereafter be, established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect of such duties, report to the said civil governor.

"The power to appoint civil officers, heretofore vested in the Philippine Commission, or in the military governor, will be exercised by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the commission.

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said 4th day of July, of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900."

Governor-generals of the Philippine Islands from their formal occupation by Spain down to their transfer to the sovereignty of the United States.

[The Adelantado Miguel López de Legaspi took possession of these islands in the name of His Majesty Philip II in April, 1564.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1574....Guido de Lavezares. | 1739....Fernando Valdés y Tamón. |
| 1575....Francisco de Sande. | 1739....Gasparde de la Torre. |
| 1580....Gonzalo Ronquillo. | 1745....Juan Arechederra, Bishop-elect of Nueva Segovia. |
| 1583....Diego Ronquillo. | 1750....José Francisco de Obando. |
| 1584....Santiago de Vera. | 1754....Pedro Manuel de Arandia. |
| 1590....Gómez Pérez Dasmariñas. | 1759....Miguel Ezepeleta, Bishop of Cebú. |
| 1593....Pedro de Rojas (pro tem.). | 1761....Manuel Rojo, Archbishop of Manila. |
| 1593....Luis Pérez Dasmariñas. | 1762....Simón de Anda y Salazar. |
| 1595....Antonio de Morga. | 1764....Francisco Javier de la Torre. |
| 1596....Francisco Tello de Guzmán. | 1765....José de Raon. |
| 1602....Pedro Bravo de Acuña. | 1770....Simón de Anda y Salazar. |
| 1606....Cristóbal Téllez de Lamezán.* | 1776....Pedro de Sario. |
| 1608....Rodrigo Vivero (pro tem.). | 1778....José de Basco y Vargas. |
| 1609....Juan de Silva. | 1787....Pedro de Sario. |
| 1616....Andrés Alcázar.* | 1788....Félix Berenguer y Marquina. |
| 1617....Gerónimo de Silva (interregnum). | 1793....Rafael María de Aguilar. |
| 1618....Alfonso Fajardo de Tuá. | 1806....Mariano Fernández de Folgueras. |
| 1624....Gerónimo de Silva.* | 1810....Manuel Gonzales de Aguilar. |
| 1625....Fernando de Silva (pro tem.). | 1813....José Gardoqui de Garaveitia. |
| 1626....Juan Niño de Tabora.* | 1816....Mariano Fernández de Folgueras. |
| 1632....Lorenzo de Olaaso.* | 1822....Juan Antonio Martínez. |
| 1633....Juan Cerezo de Salamanca (pro tem.). | 1824....Mariano Rieafort. |
| 1635....Sebastián Hurtado de Corcuera. | 1830....Pascual Enrile y Alcedo. |
| 1644....Diego Fajardo. | 1835....Gabriel de Torres. |
| 1653....Sabiniano Manrique de Lara. | 1835....Joaquín de Cramer. |
| 1663....Diego Salcedo. | 1835....Pedro Antonio de Salazar. |
| 1668....Juan Manuel de la Peña Bonifaz (pro tem.). | 1837....Andres G. Camba. |
| 1669....Manuel de León. | 1838....Luis Lardizabal. |
| 1677....Francisco Coloma and Francisco Sotomayor y Mancilla.* | 1841....Marcelino de Paula. |
| 1678....Juan de Vargas Hurtado. | 1843....Francisco de Oroá de Alcalá. |
| 1684....Gabriel Curuzelagui. | 1844....Narciso Claveria. |
| 1689....Alfonso Fuertes.* | 1849....Antonio M. Blanco. |
| 1690....Fausto Cruzat y Góngora. | 1850....Antonio de Urbiztondo. |
| 1701....Domingo Zababura. | 1853....Ramón Montero. |
| 1709....Martín Urzua. | 1854....Miguel Pavio y Lay. |
| 1715....José Torralba.* | 1854....Ramón Montero. |
| 1717....Fernando de Bustamante. | 1854....Manuel Crespo. |
| 1719....Francisco de la Cuesta, Archbishop of Manila (interim). | 1856....Ramón Montero. |
| 1728....Marqués de Torre-Campo. | 1857....Fernando de Norzagaray. |
| | 1860....Ramón Solano y Llanderal. |
| | 1860....Juan de Herrera Dávila. |

* Military. Civil affairs under the Royal Audiencia.

Governor-generals of the Philippine Islands from their formal occupation by Spain down to their transfer to the sovereignty of the United States—Continued.

1861.... José Lemery.	1880.... Fernando Primo de Rivera.
1862.... Salvador Valdés.	1883.... Emilio de Molins.
1862.... Rafael Echague.	1883.... Joaquín Jovellar y Soler.
1865.... Joaquín del Solar.	1885.... Emilio de Molins.
1865.... Juan de Lara é Irigoyen.	1885.... Emilio Terrero.
1866.... Juan Laureano de Sanz.	1888.... Antonio Molto.
1866.... Antonio Ossorio.	1888.... Federico Lobatón.
1866.... Joaquín del Solar.	1888.... Valeriano Weyler.
1866.... José de la Gándara.	1891.... Enlógio Despujol.
1866.... Manuel Maldonado.	1893.... Federico Ochando.
1869.... Carlos de la Torre.	1893.... Ramón Blanco y Erenas.
1871.... Rafael Izquierdo.	1896.... Camilio G. de Polavieja.
1873.... Manuel Mac-Crohon.	1897.... José de Lachambre y Domínguez.
1873.... Juan Alaminos y Vivar.	1897.... Fernando Primo de Rivera.
1874.... Manuel Blanco Valderrama.	1898.... Basilio Augustin (May 1).
1874.... José Malcampo y Monje.	1898.... Fermín Jáudenes.
1877.... Domingo Moriones y Murillo.	1898.... Francisco Rizzo.
1880.... Rafael Rodríguez Arias.	1898.... Diego de los Rios.

On March 14, 1900, the President named a commission for the institution, exploitation, and promotion of civil government, described in instructions dated April 7, 1900, to the Secretary of War, the intermediary of the President's directions. This commission was vested with authority to exercise duties of a legislative nature, to be transferred from the military governor to the commission to begin September 1, 1900, under such rules and regulations as they should prescribe until the establishment of the civil central government contemplated or until Congress should otherwise provide.

The exercise of this legislative authority was specifically limited to the making of laws and orders having the effect of law, for raising revenue by taxes, customs duties and imports, the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands, the establishment of an educational system, of a civil service, of courts, of municipal and departmental governments and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor was competent to provide by rules or orders of a civil character, and the power to appoint persons to execute these powers.

Until complete transfer of control the military governor was to remain the chief executive head of the islands, with authority to act except where expressly assigned to the commission.

Other details were given which have become obsolete by the establishment of civil authority in civil affairs.

All legislative rules and orders, establishments of government, and appointments were to take effect immediately. Report of their acts was required from time to time, military posts and garrisons were to continue for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage and for the maintenance of order.

This commission arrived in Manila on June 3, 1900, but performed no duties in the military government until September 1, the intervening time being occupied in investigating conditions under the following heads:

1. Civil service, the friars and public lands.
2. Municipal corporations, forestry, agriculture, mining, and public health.
3. Internal improvements, franchises, militia, and police and criminal code.
4. Code of civil procedure, courts, banks, and currency and registration laws.
5. Schools and taxation.
6. Civil code.
7. Central department and provincial governments.

Thus comprehensively the commission began its difficult and delicate labors.

On September 1, 1900, the commission began the exercise of the governmental powers set forth in these instructions. William H. Taft was designated president of the board.

The public laws passed by the commission under these legislative powers from September 12, 1900, to October 11, 1901, numbered 263, not including resolutions, and covered every requirement of organic legislation and administrative detail, either by original or amendatory enactments as the practical workings of the system suggested.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Executive orders and abstract of Titles of Public Laws, of constructive effect only, passed by the United States Philippine Commission, edition (1901) issued from the Division of Insular Affairs, War Department, 1900, September 12 (No. 1) to 1901, October 11 (No. 263); and Philippine Commission, Manila, edition 1901, October 14 (No. 264) to 1902, June 4 (No. 414). Amendatory acts, unless executive, legislative, judicial, personnel, public improvements, etc., will be found in Public Laws and Resolutions passed by the United States Philippine Commission.

[A pamphlet edition of 1,500 copies of the Public Laws and Resolutions of the Commission, in English and Spanish, is issued quarterly at Manila, P. I., by authority of the Philippine Commission. October 24, 1900.]

[The numbers in brackets refer to the number of the act. Where the page is not given the official pamphlet edition of acts not received.]

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Pursuant to its purpose to extend the provisions of the provincial government act to those provinces of the Philippine Islands considered sufficiently pacified for civil administration and in compliance with notice previously given to the different municipalities of the province so held in view, the commission met with representatives of the different provinces in a tour beginning at Bacolor, Pampanga, February 13, 1901.

The municipal code by force of its own terms became applicable on April 1, 1901, to every town organized under G. O., No. 40, series 1900.

This code did not change the general principles of organization, but was more elaborate and provided a different system of taxation. It required, however, no new election until the following year.

The functions, which it was the intention of the commission to apportion to the various governments, were then set forth, viz:

The municipalities to be entirely self-governing, electing all their officers.

The provincial government to be employed for two purposes:

First, the collection of taxes through a provincial treasurer.

Second, for internal improvements.

It also has a function in the supervision of the police of the province and of the conduct of municipalities.

The provincial treasurer to be the tax collector for the municipal, for the province, and for the central government.

Until then the internal tax to be applied: One-half to the pueblos where collected, one-fourth to the provincial government, and one-fourth to the central government after defraying the cost of collection.

The personnel of the provincial government to consist of five officers:

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.—The chief executive, and to exercise control of the police of the province, with authority to take the police of one town to use in another in an emergency. Required to visit all the municipalities in the province every six months and charged with the duty of hearing complaints as to the conduct of the municipalities. Also executive officer of the court of first instance.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY what the term implies.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER to collect all taxes and distribute them to the municipalities, to the provincial treasury, and to the central treasury.

The tax not to be taken out of the pueblos, but when collected to leave in the town the portion to which it is entitled. Required to give a bond equal to the largest amount he is likely to have on hand at any one time.

PROVINCIAL SUPERVISOR to have charge of the roads, bridges, and the internal improvements of the province, and must be a civil engineer and surveyor.

PROVINCIAL FISCAL, charged with the duty of prosecuting all crimes in the province and with giving legal advice to every municipality upon request. In case of conflict between the interests of the province and the municipality the latter must secure its own lawyer.

The governing body to be composed of the provincial governor, treasurer, and supervisor. The provincial secretary to be the secretary of this board. This board to levy all taxes, order improvements on the recommendation of the supervisor, and exercise generally the limited government of the province. The governor to be elected by the councilors of the province. The offices of provincial secretary, provincial treasurer, and provincial supervisor to be filled by appointment of the commission. After March 1, 1902, these positions to be filled under the civil-service law. The provincial fiscal to be appointed without reference to the civil-service act.

All salaries to be adjusted according to the size and resources of the province.

In special cases, as in the provinces of Pampanga and Tárlac, an engineer or engineers was to be appointed to act in conjunction with others, as in the instance of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, looking to preventing the disastrous floods resulting from overflow of the Río Grande de Pampanga and the rivers Tárlac and Bambang.

Until the land tax became applicable the central treasury to make up deficits in cases of insufficient revenue in a province.

The proceedings of these organic conventions were conducted with the utmost fairness to the members of the body and the constituencies represented by them. Amendments to the proposed bill, however, were only applicable to the province represented and to cover objectionable features of the provincial law.

In all these deliberations the representatives displayed an exceptional knowledge of the questions advanced and the requirements of their province. The discussions were intelligent, and often amendments as to details were adopted.

The whole proceedings were conducted in parliamentary form. The officers chosen were notified, in order to complete the organization, to appear before the commission at Manila at a time stated to take the oath of office and receive their commissions.

FIRST PROVINCE ORGANIZED.

The province of Pampanga was selected as the first to receive provincial government under the Provincial Government Act of February 6, 1901.

The province of Benguet was given a form of government adopted to its conditions on November 23, 1900, before the passage of that act.

In many instances the assembling of the organization conventions was attended by a public fête, including speeches of welcome by the native leaders, in which reference was specifically made to "bringing to the people those liberties which they had long sought and which

they so much desired." Where the representatives as a body were not familiar with Spanish the purposes of the commission were explained by a capable person familiar with the dominant native language of the province.

It was also set forth that the office of governor under the provincial law was one to which the humblest citizen of the province might aspire, that the President of the United States, in his instructions to the commission, had directed that preference should be given to the inhabitants of the islands whenever they showed fitness for the positions to be filled.

INAUGURATION OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

On July 4, 1901, the ceremony of inauguration of the civil governor, under authority of the President's instructions, marked the second step toward civil government in the Philippine Islands; the transfer of civil executive power in the pacified provinces to a civil governor preparatory to permanent civil government on a more or less popular basis. The President sent congratulations from Washington on the occasion.

On July 20, 1901, G. O., 179, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the provinces of Benguet, Pangasinán, Bataán, Tayabas, Romblón, Negros Oriental, Antique, Leyte, Ambos Camarines, Marinduque, Cavite, Surigao, Pampanga, Tárlac, Bulacín, Masbate, Negros Occidental, Iloílo, Cápiz, Albay, Sorsogón, Rizal, Nueva Écija, and Misamis were placed on a strictly civil basis by ordering United States troops to abstain from interference with the administration of civil affairs in those territories except as ordered.

The civil provinces of Batangas, Cebú, and Bohol had been restored to the control of the military governor by act of the United States Philippine Commission July 17, 1901, and parts of Batangas and Laguna were closed to trade under G. O., 372, Series 1901. The province of Cebú was returned to civil control January 1, 1902, and Bohol on April 7, 1902. On May 1, 1902, the ports of Batangas, Luzón, and Island of Mindoro were opened for the resumption of trade. The ports of Sámar, also closed on account of military operations, were reopened in May, 1902.

At this time, also, after many important surrenders and captures, including the leader in the general movement and chiefs in Laguna, Albay, and Cebú, the insurrection was confined to the Luzón provinces of Batangas, parts of Laguna and Tayabas, and the Visayan islands of Sámar and Bohol. In the organized provinces at that time and all the provinces and districts of Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago, Palawan, and Lepanto, Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, Príncipe, and Infanta, in Luzón, peace reigned in the archipelago.

DISTRIBUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

At the beginning of the second legislative year of the commission (September 1, 1901) there were added to that body by appointment of the President three representative Filipinos. At the same time the executive branch of the insular government was divided into four executive departments, each under a member of the commission.

1. *Interior*.—Charged with health, quarantine, forestry, mining, agriculture, fisheries, weather, non-Christian tribes, public lands, government laboratories, patents, and copyrights.

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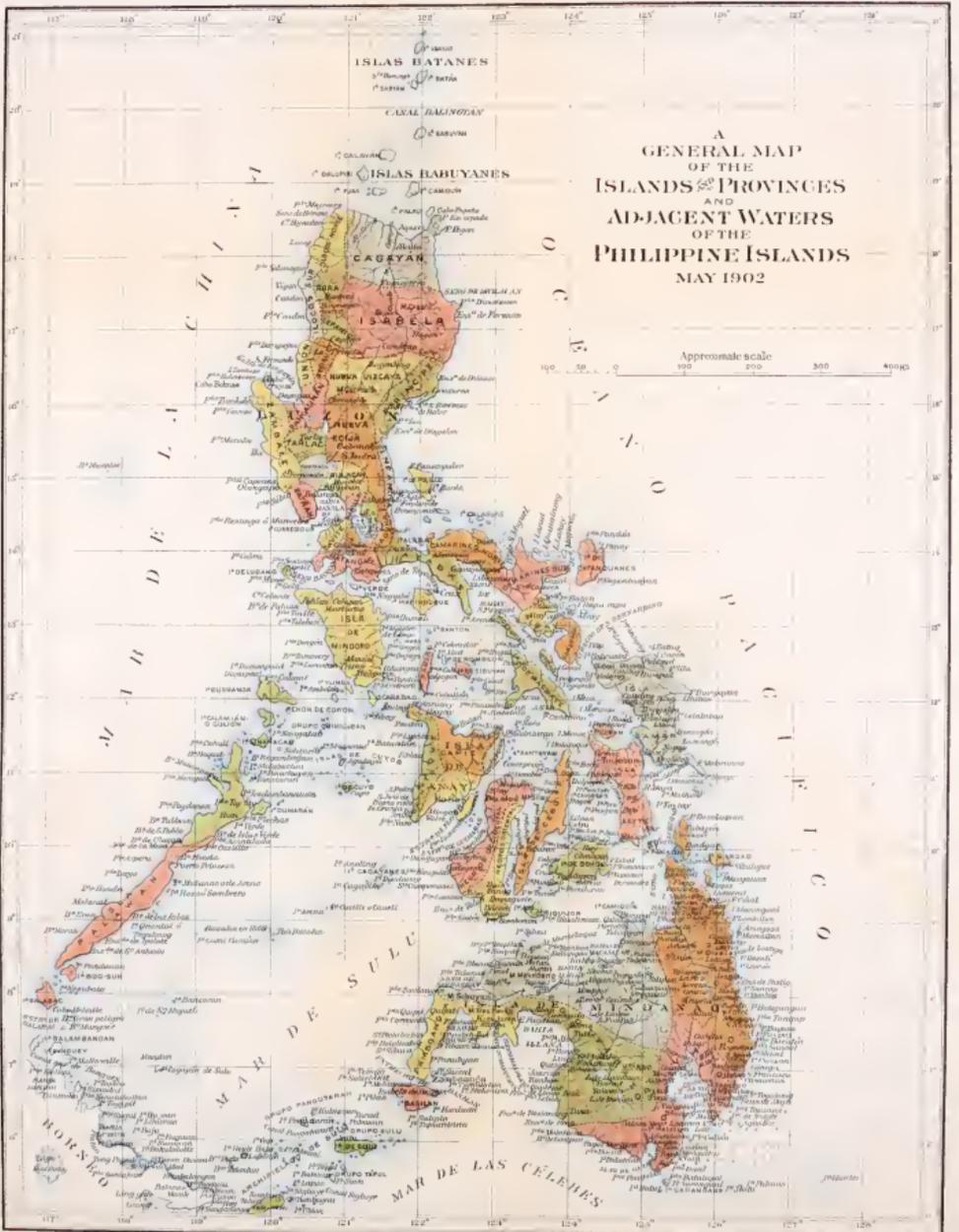
ISLAS BATANES

CANAL BALINGUAN

ISLAS BABUYANES

A
GENERAL MAP
OF THE
ISLANDS AND PROVINCES
AND
ADJACENT WATERS
OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MAY 1902

Approximate scale
100 200 300 40000



Longuet P. et J. Merriam de Greenwich

2. *Commerce and police.*—Island and interisland transportation, post-offices, telegraphs, coast and geodetic survey, public works, insular constabulary, prisons, light-houses, railroad corporations, all corporations except banking.

3. *Justice and finance.*—Insular treasury, auditor, customs, immigration, internal revenue, cold storage and ice plant, banks, banking, coinage, currency, and justice.

4. *Public instruction.*—Public instruction, charities, libraries, museums, statistics, records, printing, architecture, and public buildings.

These subjects are distributed for primary consideration among committees of the commission.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

A list of civil provincial governments in the Philippine Islands arranged under grand territorial divisions.

LUZÓN.

Provinces and important dependencies.	Area (approximate).	Number of dependent islands.	Approximate population.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>		
Abra.....	1,484		43,300
Albay, including Catanduanes I.....	1,711	21	228,139
Ambos Camarines.....	3,161	83	194,022
Amburayan, former comandancia, now subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc, limits undefined, formerly included in Ilocos Sur.....			
Bataan.....	436	1	50,761
Batangas.....	1,108	28	311,180
Benguet.....	990		15,175
Bontoc, subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc.....	480		13,985
Bulacán.....	841		239,221
Cagayán, including Babuyanes and Batanes groups.....	5,291	46	96,367
Cavite.....	510	1	134,569
Ilocos Norte.....	1,265	4	163,349
Ilocos Sur.....	491	2	215,792
Infanta, including Polillo group, subprovince of Tayabas.....	877	22	10,795
Isabela, subprovince of Tayabas.....	5,395	2	48,302
Laguna.....	752	4	169,983
Lepanto, subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc.....	1,232		46,152
Lepanto-Bontoc, comprising subprovinces of Amburayan, Bontoc, and Lepanto.....			
Manila.....	20		*250,000
Corregidor.....	4	5	420
Nueva Ecija.....	3,840		156,610
Nueva Vizcaya, including Cayapa.....	1,075		60,628
Pampanga.....	2,209		223,922
Pangasinán.....	1,316		302,178
Príncipe, subprovince of Tayabas.....	1,218	3	10,470
Rizal.....	1,048	3	246,940
Sorsogón.....	675	16	98,650
Tarlac.....	1,295		89,339
Tayabas.....	2,334	8	109,780
Unión.....	867		110,164
Zambales.....	2,210	76	87,295
Total.....	44,235	315	3,727,488

* Estimated. Board of Health, January, 1902, 297,154 natives, Chinese, Americans, foreigners, and United States Army.

MARINDUQUE.

Provinces and important dependencies.	Area.	Number of dependent islands.	Approximate population.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>		
Marinduque (island).....	681	13	48,000
Udang Islands.....	100	6	3,000
Mindoro.....	4,108	26	106,200
Total.....	4,889	45	157,200

MINDANAO.

Misamis.....	5,879	5	126,942
Surigao.....	13,201	83	85,125
➔ Total.....	19,080	88	212,067



2. *Commerce and police.*—Island and interisland transportation, post-offices, telegraphs, coast and geodetic survey, public works, insular constabulary, prisons, lighthouses, railroad corporations, all corporations except banking.

3. *Justice and finance.*—Insular treasury, auditor, customs, immigration, internal revenue, cold storage and ice plant, banks, banking, coinage, currency, and justice.

4. *Public instruction.*—Public instruction, charities, libraries, museums, statistics, records, printing, architecture, and public buildings.

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Nueva Vizcaya, including Cayapa.....	1,075	60,628
Pampanga.....	2,209	223,922
Pangasinán.....	1,316	302,178
Príncipe, subprovince of Tayabas.....	1,218	3	10,470
Rizal.....	1,048	3	246,940
Sorsogón.....	675	16	98,650
Tarlac.....	1,295	89,339
Tayabas.....	2,334	8	109,780
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MARINDUQUE.

Provinces and important dependencies.	Area.	Number of dependent islands.	Approximate population.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>		
Marinduque (island).....	681	13	48,000
Lúbang Islands.....	100	6	3,000
Mindoro.....	4,108	26	106,200
Total.....	4,889	45	157,200

MINDANAO.

Misamis.....	5,879	5	126,942
Surigao.....	13,201	83	85,125
→ Total.....	19,080	88	212,067

A list of civil provincial governments in the Philippine Islands arranged under grand territorial divisions—Continued.

PALAWAN.

[North of 10° parallel of N. lat.]

Provinces and important dependencies.	Area.	Number of dependent islands.	Approximate population.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>		
Paragua	1,635	63	*25,000
Calamianes (group)	677	98	16,338
Cuyos.....	63	47	8,500
Total	2,375	208	49,838

VISAYAS.

Bohol.....	1,614	59	260,000
Cebú.....	1,782	29	518,032
Leyte.....	4,214	40	270,491
Masbate:			
Burias.....	268	12	1,703
Masbate.....	1,315	46	23,069
Ticao.....	149	8	.....
Negros Occidental.....	3,112	14	231,512
Negros Oriental.....	1,742	3	140,498
Panay:			
Antique.....	1,340	6	115,434
Cápiz.....	1,661	30	224,000
Iloilo.....	2,102	80	462,444
Romblón.....	515	32	55,339
Sámar.....	5,488	148	195,386
Total	25,302	507	2,497,908

* Estimated.

MORO PROVINCES.

The following represents the Moro provinces to which provincial civil government has not been extended.

MINDANAO.

Provinces and important dependencies.	Area.	Number of dependent islands.	Approximate population.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>		
Basilan.....	354	56	8,000
Cotabato.....	8,344	9	4,148
Dapitan.....	2,386	.....	20,273
Dávao.....	9,171	25	33,668
Lanao.....	3,900	.....	100,000
Zamboanga.....	3,486	80	117,503
Total	27,641	170	283,592

PALAWAN.

[South of 10° parallel of N. lat.]

Palawan (South) Moro country	3,091	35	*25,000
Balábac.....	264	23	2,100
Cagayán de Sulu and St. Michaels islands	47	14	250
Total	3,402	72	27,350

SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

[Under military supervision and the terms of the agreement between the military representative of the President of the United States, Commander in Chief, and the Sultan of Sulu (Joló).]

Sulu (Joló) Archipelago.....	.....	.....	22,630
Balanguingui (group).....	38	19	.....
Pangutaran (group).....	72	14	.....
Sulu (Joló) (group).....	380	29	.....
Tapul (group).....	77	38	.....
Tawi Tawi (group).....	462	88	.....
Total	1,029	188	22,630

* Estimated.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PROVINCES, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CIVIL CHRISTIAN AND MORO MOHAMMEDAN.

[C=Christian; M=Mohammedan.]

Name of province.	Island.	Civil government, when established.	Religion.	Area.	Population.
				<i>Sq. m.</i>	
Abra	Luzón	Aug. 19, 1901	C	1,484	43,300
Albay, including Catanduanes I.	do	Apr. 26, 1901	C	1,711	228,139
Ambos Camarines	do	Apr. 27, 1901	C	3,161	194,022
Amburayán, subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc.	do	May 28, 1902	C	(*)	(*)
Antique	Panay	Apr. 13, 1901	C	1,340	115,434
Basilan	Mindanao	Naval	M	354	8,000
Bataán	Luzón	Mar. 2, 1901	C	436	50,761
Batangas	do	May 2, 1901	C	1,108	311,180
Benguet	do	Nov. 23, 1900	C	990	15,175
Bontoc, subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc.	do	May 28, 1902	C	480	13,985
Bohol	Visayan Islands	Apr. 20, 1901	C	1,614	260,000
Bulacán	Luzón	Feb. 27, 1901	C	841	339,221
Cagayán, including Babuyan and Batanes.	do	Aug. 22, 1901	C	5,291	96,367
Cápiz	Panay	Apr. 15, 1901	C	1,661	224,000
Cavite	do	June 11, 1901	C	510	134,569
Cebú	Visayan Islands	Apr. 18, 1901 July 17, 1901 ^b Jan. 1, 1902 ^c	C	1,782	518,032
Cotabato	Mindanao	No civil govt.	M	8,344	4,148
Dapitan	do	do	M	2,386	20,273
Dávao	do	do	M	9,171	33,668
Ilocos Norte	Luzón	Aug. 20, 1901	C	1,265	163,349
Ilocos Sur	do	Aug. 16, 1901	C	491	215,792
Iloilo	Panay	Apr. 11, 1901	C	2,102	462,444
Infanta, including Polillo group, subprovince of Tayabas.	Luzón	June 12, 1902	C	877	10,795
Isabela	do	Aug. 24, 1901	C	5,395	48,302
Laguna	do	July 1, 1902	C	752	169,983
Lanao	Mindanao	No civil govt.	M	3,900	100,000
Lepanto, subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc.	Luzón	May 28, 1902	C	1,232	46,152
Lepanto-Bontoc (see Amburayan; Bontoc; Lepanto.)	do	do	C .....	.....	.....
Leyte	Visayan Islands	Apr. 22, 1901	C	4,214	270,491
Manila:					
Municipality	Luzón	July 31, 1901	C	20	250,000
Corregidor	do	do	C	4	420
Marinduque	Off Luzón	May 1, 1901	C	681	48,000
Lubang Islands	do	June 23, 1902	C	100	3,000
Mindoro	Mindoro	do	C	4,108	106,200
Masbate	Visayan Islands	Mar. 18, 1901	C .....	.....	.....
Burias	do	do	C	268	1,703
Masbate	do	do	C	1,315	23,069
Ticao	do	do	C	149	(^a)
Misamis	Mindanao	May 15, 1901	C, M	5,879	126,942
Negros Occidental	Visayan Islands	Apr. 20, 1901	C	3,112	231,512
Negros Oriental	do	do	C	1,742	140,498
Nueva Ecija	Luzón	June 11, 1901	C	3,840	156,610
Nueva Vizcaya	do	Jan. 28, 1902	C	1,075	60,628
Palawan:					
S. of 10° lat. N.	Palawan	No civil govt.	M	3,091	25,000
Balábac	Balábac	do	M	264	2,100
Cagayán Sulu and St. Michael Islands.	Islands of	do	M	47	250
Pampanga	Luzón	Feb. 13, 1901	C	2,209	223,922
Pangasinán	do	Feb. 16, 1901	C	1,316	302,178
Paragua, N. of 10° lat. N.	Palawan	June 23, 1902	C	1,635	25,000
Calamianes group.	Calamianes.	do	C	677	16,338
Cuyos group.	Cuyos	do	C	63	8,500
Príncipe, subprovince of Tayabas.	Luzón	June 12, 1902	C	1,218	10,470
Rizal	do	June 11, 1901	C	1,048	246,940
Romblón	Visayan Islands	Mar. 16, 1901	C	515	55,339
Tablas	do	do	C .....	.....	.....
Sibuyán	Sibuyán	do	C .....	.....	.....
Sámar	Visayan Islands	June 17, 1902	C	5,488	195,386
Sorsogón	Luzón	Apr. 30, 1901	C	675	98,650

^a Limitations not designated formerly part of Ilocos Sur.^b Restored to military.^c Restored to civil.^d Included in Masbate.

Alphabetical list of provinces, Philippine Islands—Continued.

CIVIL CHRISTIAN AND MORO MOHAMMEDAN—Continued.

[C=Christian; M=Mohammedan.]

Name of province.	Island.	Civil govern- ment, when established.	Religion.	Area.	Popula- tion.
Sulu Archipelago	Sulu Archipelago.	Aug. 8, 1899*	M.....	<i>Sq. m.</i> 1,029	22,630
Balanguingui group.....	.....	.....	M.....	.....	.....
Pangutaran group.....	.....	.....	M.....	.....	.....
Sulu group.....	.....	.....	M.....	.....	.....
Tapul group.....	.....	.....	M.....	.....	.....
Tawi Tawi group.....	.....	.....	M.....	.....	.....
Surigao.....	Mindanao.....	May 15, 1901	C, M...	13,201	85,125
Tarlac.....	Luzón.....	Feb. 18, 1901	C.....	1,295	89,339
Tayabas (<i>see</i> Infanta; Principe)	do.....	Mar. 12, 1901	C.....	2,334	109,780
Unión.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1901	C.....	867	110,164
Zambales.....	do.....	Aug. 28, 1901	C.....	2,210	87,295
Zamboanga.....	Mindanao.....	No civil govt.	M.....	3,486	117,503

* Agreement with the Sultan.

Total population of the archipelago.....	6,975,073
Total area.....	127,853
Average number of inhabitants to the square mile.....	54.55

In November, 1900, the Federal party was organized to secure peace in the islands under the sovereignty of the United States. The movement spread rapidly, nearly every town in the archipelago having its Federal committee actively and effectively engaged in inducing insurgent leaders to surrender, and otherwise aiding in restoring and maintaining order in disturbed localities.

A VICE-GOVERNOR APPOINTED.

On October 29, by order of the President, Luke E. Wright was appointed vice-governor, with authority to act as civil governor whenever the civil governor is incapacitated by illness, or certifies that his temporary absence from the seat of government will make it necessary for the vice-governor to exercise such powers and duties. The reports of the United States Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War, Manila, November 30, 1900; also from December 1, 1900, to October 15, 1901, December, 1901, parts 1 and 2, and Public Laws and Resolutions passed by the said commission, cover the official literature on the labors of the Commission and a large amount of relevant information gathered in the regular order of business of subordinate bureaus.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The municipal code, enacted on January 21, 1901, was in operation in 616 towns to October 15, 1901. In practice, with a few amendments (act No. 132, 1900-1901) suggested by the people, it was working satisfactorily. The code for public information is distributed in English, Spanish, Tagálog, Visayan, Vícol, and Hocano.

As a rule, towns have been self-supporting. (See Population, electors.)

CIVIL SERVICE.

On September 19, 1900, the Commission passed "An act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," creating a civil service board of three persons, who shall be citizens of the United States or natives of the Philippine Islands, authorized to prepare rules for appointments and promotions according to merit, and by competitive examinations as far as practicable. Provision is made for transfers within the service, and from the classified civil service of the United States; for reinstatements; for examining American applicants in Spanish and native applicants in English in cases where the board deems a knowledge of both languages essential; for a physical examination of applicants in the United States; for an age limitation for entrance to the lower grades, and for temporary appointments under certain conditions.

The act applies to all appointments of civilians to positions in the executive branch of the civil government, with few exceptions, and to the appointment of subordinates in the legislative and judicial branches. Members of the civil commission, members of the judiciary, and a few other positions, principally of a legal or medical character, are not subject to the provisions of the act. The act also applies to the municipality of Manila, and to the provincial government service. It is proposed to extend the provisions of the act at an early date to the corps of teachers of English.

The board has power to administer oaths, summon witnesses, and require the production of official books and records, and to prevent payment of salaries to persons in the service contrary to the act and rules.

On November 30, 1900, the President of the United States issued an order directing the United States Civil Service Commission to render such assistance as might be practicable to the Philippine civil service board, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine Islands. Competitive examinations for appointment and promotion are now held at Manila, Iloilo, Cebú, and other points in the Philippine Islands, and also in the United States, under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission, for original appointment.

While of those already examined in the Philippine Islands a greater percentage of Filipinos than Americans have failed to pass the required examinations, still for the lower clerical and other positions ample registers of Filipinos have been established. On account of their lack of familiarity with the English language and with American methods of transacting business they have necessarily been appointed as a rule to minor positions, but it is stated that nearly all of those who have been appointed are proving satisfactory. The act provides that preference in appointment shall be given first to natives of the islands, and second, to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States. A majority of those who have so far been appointed as a result of competitive examinations are Filipinos. The examinations are conducted in both the English and the Spanish languages, and where a Filipino can be utilized he is selected in preference to an American.

Education.—During the military control of the island education followed the flag. After the accession of civil administration a systematic plan of educational promotion was put in operation by the establishment (P. C., act No. 74, 1901) of a department of public instruction. The employment of 1,000 trained teachers in the United States was authorized, who were conveyed to Manila by transport, together with school supplies in large quantities. These represented 45 States, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Philippines, and were appointed upon the recommendation of 53 institutions in the United States.

The following is an exhibit of public schools in the P. I., showing number of division, name of province, number of schools in each, number of teachers employed, whether native or American, July 1, 1902.

[16 division superintendents, 14 division clerks, and 36 deputy division superintendents.]

Number of division.	Province.	Schools.	Native teachers.	American teachers.	Number of division.	Province.	Schools.	Native teachers.	American teachers.
I	Manila, city of	42	145	49	XI	Nueva Vizcaya	17	34	6
II	Iloilo	70	117	37		Príncipe	1	1	1
	Cápiz	31	44	14	XII	Benguet	9	1	9
	Antique	42	68	10		Ilocos Sur	82	153	26
III	Negros Occidental	72	83	29		Lepanto	2	2	2
	Negros Oriental	51	109	22		Unión	62	101	17
IV	Cebú	123	168	40	XIII	Abra	15	26	7
V	Bohol	51	62	7		Bontoc	2	2	2
VI	Leyte	78	111	29		Ilocos Norte	28	70	19
	Sámar	7	18	10	XIV	Cagayán	80	59	19
VII	Cotabato	3	5	3		Isabela	45	36	8
	Calamianes	31	37	14	XV	Batangas	39	48	21
	Dapitan	14	14	5		Cavite	47	52	29
	Dávao	20	20	5		Tayabas	36	51	20
	Joló Arch.	6	5	4	XVI	Laguna	32	55	20
	Misamis	69	72	24		Rizal	49	78	32
	Surigao	30	33	8	XVII	Marinduque	6	4	6
	Zamboanga	21	23	10		Masbate	17	22	17
VIII	Albay	33	36	19		Romblón	19	23	16
	Camarines	37	38	25		Total	1,835	2,623	783
	Sorsogón	19	19	9		Nautical school, Manila	2	4	4
IX	Bataán	15	27	11		Normal school, Manila .....	.....	.....	13
	Bulacán	95	108	25		Trade school, Manila .....	.....	.....	5
	Pampanga	84	113	29		Agricultural school, Ne- gros .....	.....	.....	1
X	Pangasinán	115	181	29		Aggregate	1,835	2,625	806
	Tárlac	30	44	12					
	Zambales	21	44	16					
XI	Nueva Ecija	37	63	16					

The school year is from October 1 to May 31, about 8 months, which puts the vacation in the season of the rain and the rice harvest.

The general superintendent and 4 members appointed by the civil governor constitute a superior advisory board. In each municipality is a local school board, in addition to the presidente or alcalde. Each pueblo is a school district, and the municipal council is required to make provision by local taxation for the support of schools.

The conduct of religious exercises in public schoolhouses is prohibited, but teaching religion under certain restrictions is permitted one-half hour 3 times a week if requested in writing by the parents or guardians of the children of the school.

An estimate 1901 showed 150,000 Filipino pupils enrolled in the free primary schools established by the government and that 75,000 were in daily attendance. On July 1, 1902, the full quota of 1,000 teachers had been appointed and each assigned to his or her post in the archipelago.

Health.—A board of health for the archipelago was created July 1, 1901, by act of the P. C., and by the same authority was made the local board of health for the city of Manila with the largest powers, by special acts in the regulation of the practice of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine, the organization of provincial and municipal boards of health and public vaccinations, its duties also involving recommendations of legislation pertaining to the general health and sanitation of the archipelago, including diseases of domestic animals. Under this act a corps of san-

itary inspectors, a chief, and medicals was organized. The city was divided into districts with stations and municipal physicians.

The most effective methods of treatment or prevention of the plague have been instituted.

The leper hospitals of San Lazaro, Manila, Cebú, and Palestina (Ambos Camarines) are in operation. A similar institution is proposed at Bacólod, Negros Occidental. A permanent colony of lepers is in progress of location.

The number of lepers in the archipelago is estimated at less than 10,000; other figures, 30,000.

Under the Medical Department of the Army public vaccinations have been made in many of the pueblos of the archipelago. The figures given foot up over 1,000,000 natives so treated.

The following general facts about public health in the Philippine Islands may be mentioned. Two classes of diseases occur:

1. Diseases common to temperate and tropical countries.

2. Diseases especially characteristic of the latter regions.

To the first belong smallpox, cholera, bubonic plague, and leprosy. Smallpox is endemic in the islands.

Destructive epidemics of Asiatic cholera have occurred in the past at long intervals. The last was in 1889. The most fierce was in 1882. An outbreak of cholera in Manila and vicinity has recently occurred.

Tuberculosis is common among the natives.

Black plague appeared in Manila in December, 1899, but was almost entirely confined to Chinese and natives.

Beri-beri is confined as a rule to natives.

Leprosy is common.

Sunstroke is rare, but heat prostration is common.

There is another class of diseases which, while not confined to the tropics, are apt to occur in their severest and most dangerous form in hot countries, such as diarrhea, dysentery, malarial troubles, and beri-beri.

There is a different degree of healthfulness in the various islands. Mindoro and Balábac are the worst from a sanitary point of view. Sibuyán, Guimarás, Siquijor, and Cebú are considered specially healthful.

The rinderpest, which has prevailed for some years in many localities, having caused the almost entire destruction of the carabao, has been successfully controlled by instruction of the natives in the methods of treatment of the disease and the immunization of animals.

The locust pest is also receiving scientific attention.

Constabulary.—On July 18, 1901 (act No. 175), the Philippine constabulary was organized on its present status. The force has been extended to 32 provinces and comprises 2,500 enlisted men. The organic act and code regulations are printed as a handbook in English and Spanish, Visayan, Vícol, and Ilocano, and their usefulness has been sustained in actual service.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The central government for its support depends mainly on import and export duties. The internal taxes are chiefly devoted to the support of provincial and municipal governments. One-half the internal-revenue receipts, i. e. industrial, urbana, and stamp taxes since January,

1901, has been turned over to the provincial treasury and the remaining one-half to the municipalities of the province. A cedula, or poll tax, of \$1 Mexican is levied upon each male person between 18 and 55 years of age; one-half paid into the treasury of the town in which he lives and the other into the provincial treasury. The municipal council also has the power to license saloons and other business requiring police supervision.

During the year 1902 the collection of an ad valorem land tax for the benefit of the provincial and municipal governments is set to begin, viz: The provincial board levying one-eighth of 1 per cent on the assessable land of the province for roads and bridges and may levy two-eighths more for general purposes. The municipal council is required to levy one-fourth of 1 per cent for schools and may levy one-fourth per cent more for general purposes. Estimates indicate that the towns will be self-supporting, any deficiency, however, to be met by an increase of the land tax.

Revenues and expenditures in the Philippine Archipelago from date of American occupation, August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1901.

[Compiled from auditor's certificates covering the fiscal affairs in the Philippine Archipelago from date of American occupation to December 31, 1899. Subsequent to January 1, 1900, approximated from the treasurer's account, which has been audited for the entire period.]

	Fiscal year ended June 30—			Total.
	1899.	1900.	1901.	
REVENUES.				
Customs	\$3,097,864.15	\$5,535,952.49	\$9,032,600.70	\$17,666,417.34
Postal	42,954.87	104,282.54	121,559.26	268,796.67
Internal	240,378.27	522,509.01	932,484.91	1,695,372.19
Miscellaneous	130,131.03	361,195.58	591,017.52	1,082,344.13
Total	3,511,328.32	6,523,939.62	10,677,662.39	20,712,930.33
EXPENDITURES.				
Customs	29,177.16	134,685.83	280,815.23	444,678.22
Postal	30,410.75	89,149.51	147,031.25	266,591.51
Other expenditures	2,337,810.80	4,994,545.78	6,335,975.20	13,668,331.78
Total	2,397,398.71	5,218,381.12	6,763,821.68	14,379,601.51

Customs revenues in the Philippine Archipelago from date of American occupation, August 20, 1898, to June 30, 1901, as reported by the collectors of customs.

	Fiscal year ended June 30—			Total.
	1899.	1900.	1901.	
PORTS.				
Manila	\$2,768,068.08	\$1,705,016.65	\$7,635,159.42	\$15,108,244.15
Iloilo	198,271.16	480,427.21	777,054.06	1,455,752.43
Cebu	131,524.91	313,485.28	498,522.27	943,532.46
Joló (Sulu)		27,005.32	88,621.46	115,626.78
Siasi		6,010.34	14,569.06	20,579.40
Zamboanga		4,007.69	18,674.43	22,682.12
Total	3,097,864.15	5,535,952.49	9,032,600.70	17,666,417.34
ITEMS.				
Import duties	\$2,589,227.88	\$4,777,728.90	\$8,153,700.38	\$15,625,657.16
Export duties	478,901.00	572,788.34	671,484.07	1,723,173.41
Tonnage tax	12,781.51	48,305.63	93,535.92	154,623.06
Fines, seizures, etc	1,706.16	35,123.72	16,213.64	53,043.52
Other revenues	15,247.60	102,005.90	92,666.69	209,920.19
Total	3,097,864.15	5,535,952.49	9,032,600.70	17,666,417.34

As far as the accounts of the collectors of customs have been certified by the auditor, the harbor improvement tax has been included in the import duties. This tax is a levy of 8 per cent on the value of all dutiable merchandise imported into the islands, and 10 per cent additional on the amount of import duty, which would indicate that about 10 per cent of the amount shown herein as import duties is in fact harbor-improvement tax.

Condition of the insular treasury at periods stated.

September 1, 1900:	
Available for appropriation, gold values on the basis of \$2 insular currency for \$1 in United States money.....	\$3,023,834.29½
September 1, 1901:	
Available for appropriation, gold values as above.....	5,106,518.46
Receipts by the treasurer of the archipelago from customs, internal revenue, post-office, miscellaneous, Spanish funds seized from August, 1898, to June, 1899.....	3,908,675.28
Withdrawals for disbursements, same period.....	3,094,102.28
Balance July 1, 1899.....	814,573.00
Receipts, 1899 (July) to 1900 (June).....	6,803,482.43
Withdrawals, 1899 (July) to 1900 (June).....	5,149,523.12
Balance July 1, 1900.....	1,653,959.31
Balance July 1, 1899.....	814,573.00
Total July 1, 1900.....	2,468,532.31
Receipts, 1900 (July) to 1901 (June).....	11,263,317.07
Withdrawals, 1900 (July) 1901 (June).....	7,063,921.67
Balance net.....	4,199,395.40
Balance July 1, 1900.....	2,468,532.31
Balance in treasury June 30, 1901.....	6,667,927.71
Receipts, 1901 (July, August, September).....	3,846,319.95½
Total.....	10,514,247.66½
Withdrawals, 1901 (July, August, September).....	3,054,071.96½
Balance in treasury, including Spanish seized funds, September 30, 1901.....	7,460,175.70

Finances, money, and exchange.—Under act of Congress July 1, 1902 (secs. 76–83), relating to coinage in the Philippine Islands, authority was granted the government of the Philippine Islands to establish a mint at Manila, to coin pieces of 50, 20, and 10 centavos silver, of given weight, in pure metal and alloy (copper), to be legal tender to \$10; to recoin Spanish coins; to coin minor coins in denominations of ½ and 1 (tin and zinc) and 5 centavos (copper and nickel), to be legal tenders not exceeding \$1, proportion and weight to be determined, with other provisions for devices and inscriptions, purchase of metal and seignorage. A discrimination against money of the United States was remedied by an act (P. C., No. 53), passed November 28, 1900, requiring banks of deposit in the islands to accept deposits both in money of the United States and in Mexican or local currency and to repay such deposits by checks or otherwise in the kind of money in which they were made. A military order authorized the exchange of 2 pesos of local currency for \$1 of money of the United States. Notwithstanding a greater value of United States gold as compared with the value of Mexican dollars, the ratio of 2 to 1 is maintained instead of \$2.02 or \$2.04 insular currency to \$1 money of the United States.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago reports as follows of the condition December 31, 1901, of the Banco Español-Filipino and its branch at Iloilo; the Manila and Iloilo branches of the Hongkong

and Shanghai Banking Corporation; the Manila and Cebú branches of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

The returns are in pesos, 1 peso valued at 50 cents.

The capital stock of the Spanish-Filipino Bank is shown to be 1,500,000 pesos, and that of the Manila branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 1,000,000 pesos. No capital appears to be assigned to any of the other bank branches. The bank-note circulation of the archipelago is confined to the Spanish-Filipino Bank, and amounts to 2,407,560 pesos. The aggregate liabilities of these banks and branches is shown to be 53,415,809.66 pesos, the principal items enumerated being as follows: Deposits, 35,012,127.71; deposits of banks and agencies, 10,059,388.22; surplus and undivided profits, 2,972,717.

The loans and discounts, including overdrafts, aggregate 16,923,424; investment in stocks, securities, etc., 1,502,549; bills of exchange, 2,169,975; due from banks and bankers, 7,943,089; specie, bullion, and notes in bank, 23,139,105. The banks hold in United States gold 457,360; United States notes, 4,095,066; United States silver dollars and subsidiary coins, 559,979; gold and silver bullion, 20,795 and 5,020, respectively; Mexican and Spanish-Filipino pesos (silver), 13,579,784 and 2,490,975, respectively. The banks carried in their vaults 1,827,450 Spanish-Filipino bank notes and 102,674 Spanish-Filipino fractional currency.

Accompanying reports hereinbefore referred to was a statement of condition of the savings bank and pawn shop of Manila, which is capitalized at 221,460.90 pesos, and at date of report, January 11, 1902, had deposits to the amount of 755,829.70. The aggregate resources of this institution amounted to 1,096,597.11, the principal items being loans, 713,822; real estate and mortgages owned, 165,164.05.

Abstract of returns from the Manila and Cebú branches of The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Manila and Iloilo branches of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; The Banco Español at Manila and its Iloilo branch, December 31, 1901.

[Number of banks, 6.]

[NOTE.—Two pesos equal \$1.]

Resources.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts.....	13,263,379.76	Capital stock paid in.....	2,500,000.0
Overdrafts.....	3,660,044.40	Surplus fund.....	2,331,726.2
Stocks, securities, etc.....	1,502,549.05	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	640,990.7
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	113,890.12	Bank notes outstanding.....	2,407,560.0
Bills of exchange.....	2,169,975.27	Due to other banks, agencies, etc.	10,059,388.2
Due from banks and bankers, etc.	7,943,089.72	Dividends unpaid.....	209,790.3
Checks and other cash items.....	7,840.54	Individual deposits.....	15,013,469.8
United States gold coin.....	457,360.00	Insular deposits.....	14,983,897.3
United States notes.....	4,095,066.00	Deposits of insular disbursing officers.....	5,014,760.4
United States silver dollars and fractional currency.....	559,979.58	Bills payable.....	59,451.0
Gold bullion of other countries.....	20,795.80	Liabilities other than those above stated.....	194,775.2
Silver bullion of other countries.....	5,020.27		
Mexican pesos.....	13,579,784.00		
Spanish-Filipino pesos.....	2,490,975.00		
Spanish-Filipino fractional cur- rency.....	102,674.44		
Banco Español-Filipino notes.....	1,827,450.00		
Other resources.....	1,615,935.71		
Total.....	53,415,809.66	Total.....	53,415,809.6

Abstract of report made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros de Manila, in the Philippine Islands, at the close of business on January 11, 1902.

[Number of banks, 1.]

[NOTE.—Two pesos equal \$1.]

Resources.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts.....	713,822.00	Capital stock paid in.....	221,460.90
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.....	1,882.48	Individual deposits.....	755,829.70
Other real estate owned.....	165,164.05	Deposit insular disbursing officer.....	1,000.00
United States gold coin.....	10.00	Other liabilities.....	118,306.51
United States notes.....	280.00		
United States silver dollars.....	176.00		
Mexican pesos.....	7,044.30		
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency.....	.03		
Banco Español-Filipino notes.....	1,655.00		
Cheques and other cash items.....	3,850.00		
Other resources.....	202,713.25		
Total.....	1,096,597.11	Total.....	1,096,597.11

Internal revenue.—The organization of the bureau of internal revenue under G. O., No. 54, Military Governor's Office, April 15, 1900, sec. 9 of act February 6, 1901, provides that the provincial treasurer "shall act as collector of internal revenue for the province, and as such shall report to the collector of internal revenue for the islands and shall make such settlements and deposits as are now required by law." Regulations respecting these taxes and the disposition of the funds collected are provided in section 9 of act No. 133.

The collections throughout the islands show a material increase over the collections for the previous year, on account of the extension of the field covered and also the increase of business at the trade centers.

This is particularly true of the city of Manila, where the collections for the fiscal year 1900–1901 show a total increase of over 28 per cent.

The work of collecting internal revenue in the city of Manila was turned over to the city assessor and collector on August 7, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the Manila charter. Since that time the acting collector of internal revenue has furnished stamps to the various provincial treasurers and revenue officers, and has been receiving collections for forestry payments in the city of Manila and administering the revenue offices in the unorganized provinces. As these duties are in connection with the work of the city assessor and collector, no expense is entailed on the insular government.

Statement of collections and expenses of internal-revenue department from July 1, 1900, to October 1, 1901 (United States currency).

[This statement does not include sale of certificates by registration officers nor disbursements by disbursing quartermaster for civil bureaus for this department.]

Department.	Collections.	Expenses.	Per cent of expenses to collections.
Northern Luzón.....	\$185,011.20	\$10,954.51	5.92
Southern Luzón.....	105,727.38	9,221.08	8.722
Visayas.....	114,395.305	6,588.37	5.76
Mindanao and Joló (Sulu).....	14,009.75	1,587.95	11.32
Manila.....	617,665.33	31,735.265	5.1378
Total.....	1,036,808.965	60,087.175	5.8

PUBLIC LANDS.

The islands are estimated to contain about 29,694,500 hectares, or 73,345,415 acres of land, of which 2,000,000 hectares, about 4,940,000 acres, are held in private ownership, leaving 27,694,500 hectares, 68,405,415 acres, of public lands. The acreage, according to the computed details of areas in this Gazetteer, footing up 127,853 square miles, would give 81,825,920 acres. The greater portion of this land is fertile, well watered, and adapted to useful crops. Much is covered with mineral deposits of gold, copper, high-grade iron and coal, etc., and is being prospected and made ready to acquire rights. In 1894 the minister of colonies reported 200,000 squatters. United States expert estimates give double that figure. The above relation of private to public lands is not as large in Mindanao, Mindoro, and Palawan.

The development of the islands by the survey, sale, and settlement of the public lands awaits action. Provisions for limited homestead disposition and public auction of limited tracts on proper conditions at not less than fixed minimum prices, with provisions for preliminary survey at the expense of the applicant and subject to reconfirmation on the completion of the official survey, are recommended.

The acreage of the land, according to statements submitted, owned by friars in the provinces where the population is dense is: Cavite, 121,747 acres; Laguna, 62,172 acres; Manila (now part of Rizal), 50,145 acres; Bulacán, 39,441 acres; Cebú, 16,413 acres; Mórong (now Rizal), 4,940 acres; Bataún, 1,000 acres—upward of 300,000 acres. In addition to this, more than 100,000 acres lie, one-half in Isabela and one-half in Mindoro, in regions sparsely settled. According to a statement of the civil governor, the aggregate in round numbers is 420,000 acres.

CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF SPANISH OCCUPATION.

The racial divisions and animosities at the time of the Spanish discovery were favorable to occupation, jurisdiction, and government. The people as a mass were passive, without traditions, and abject, owing to long high-handed treatment by adventurers at home and predatory Chinese on the one hand and piratical Malays on the other from abroad. An evidence of the conditions is the acceptance of Christianity without the opposition raised by other oriental peoples. It was the largest movement of the inhabitants of a single part of the world practically at one time within the fold of Christendom. The Moros of Palawan and Mindanao, converted earlier to the doctrines of the Koran, and a few of the wild tribes were the only exceptions. At the time the people were heathen, and lived submissive to the ferocious rule of petty chiefs and engaged in wars and headhunting against their neighbors. The Spanish occupation of the island curbed the power of the chief, upheld slavery, abolished hereditary authority and rank, and substituted a system of titles of their own creation for services rendered in behalf of the Crown of Spain. They permitted established customs and laws to continue as long as they did not conflict with Spanish supremacy and interests. The system for a long period was in every respect paternal. The cruelties practiced in the Americas in the beginning did not exist.

SPANISH METHODS.

The islands were originally a conquest of commerce absorbed by a few Spaniards in trade with China and Japan, and a ship or more annually to Spain to maintain the appearance of authority. The only tax was the poll, or "tributo," which did service for 3 centuries at \$1 for every pair of adults. This was raised from time to time, with the progress of Western civilization, to \$2 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 40 days' labor to the State, the latter commuted at about \$3. No personal service was required from women.

Among the evils of the Spanish system with the increase of commercial intercourse were the Government monopolies, as tobacco, possibly abused by unscrupulous agents by seizing the fields of the private landowner, compulsory labor, defrauding the husbandman of his product, or arbitrarily fixing prices at rates amounting to confiscation.

In the concrete, Spain bettered the condition of the people, the best of whom when they arrived were living as a servile remnant of some earlier civilization. The progress of Western commercialism and encroachments of foreign trade so changed these earlier conditions that the more ambitious of the dominant races, particularly the Tagálogs, became restive under the tightening hand of Spanish rule.

THE "MAURA LAW" OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

On May 19, 1893, a royal decree, issued on the recommendation of the colonial secretary, Don Antonio Maura y Montaner, the author of the law, provided a form of municipal government for those towns in the Philippine Islands inhabited by the Christian Filipinos. Under this law Luzon and the Visayan islands were divided into provinces and districts, each province or district into pueblos (towns); each pueblo into districts (divisions); each distrito into barrios (wards), and each barrio into barangayes (groups of 50 to 100 families).

The governing bodies were:

The governor-general, assisted by the council of administration, the board of authorities, and the general directorate of civil administration formed the general government of the archipelago.

The governor of the province, assisted by the provincial council (junta), governed or rather supervised the affairs of the province.

The municipal tribunal, assisted by the principalia, administered the pueblo.

The cabeza de barangay (head of a hundred) represented the government as a sort of agent in the barangay.

The divisions called distritos and barrios were merely for the purpose of administration.

The governor-general was appointed by the Government in Spain.

Council of administration: Three delegates from Luzon and 3 from the Visayan islands were elected by provincial councils (juntas).

Others were appointed by Spanish Government.

Governor of province was appointed by the Government in Spain.

Provincial junta:

Governor of province and 5 other officials, members ex officio.

Four other members were elected by municipal captains.

The municipal tribunal (captain and 4 lieutenants) were elected by 12 delegates of the principalia (chief of citizens).

Twelve delegates of the principalia were chosen by the principalia.

The principalia was composed of all persons who had held certain offices, persons who had paid \$50 land tax.

The cabezas de barangayes were appointed by the governor of the province on recommendation of the 12 delegates or "principals" and municipal tribunal, but were practically elected by municipal tribunal.

A SYSTEM OF HOME RULE AND ITS LIMITS.

This law, which organized the municipal government of the Philippine Islands, applied to Luzón and the Visayan islands, different provision, mainly military, being made for the Sulu Archipelago and Mindanao. The natives of Luzón and the Visayan islands were in the main civilized and Christianized, and lived together in pueblos (cities or towns). A municipal tribunal (council) was established in every pueblo of Luzón and the Visayan Islands, with the exception of Manila, Iloílo, Cebú, and some other places not necessary to mention. This council was defined as the legal association of all the people living within the limits of the same pueblo, and was charged with the administration of its affairs and interests. This was the only home rule the Filipinos enjoyed. By a study of the system and its operations will be gained an accurate idea of their experience in the administration of public affairs and, inferentially, of their capacity at the present time for self-government. A comprehensive view of Philippine government under Spanish rule and a plan under United States authority, with other information bearing on those questions, will be found in Report of the Philippine Commission to the President, volume 1, January 31, 1900, transmitted to Congress February 2, 1900.

The Katipunan or League formed after the suppression of the outbreak of 1872 became a revolutionary organization and led up to the outbreak of 1896, in every respect more serious than any which had previously confronted Spain. Cavite Province was its center. Operations were conducted with frightful atrocities on both sides.

PACTO DE BIAC-NA-BATÓ.

In order to procure the surrender of the insurgents without further bloodshed negotiations were commenced at Biac-na-bató in August, 1897. As a result of these negotiations an agreement was signed by the Captain-General, Primo de Rivera, and P. A. Paterno, representing Aguinaldo, on December 14, 1897, at Manila. In accordance with this agreement a total amount of 800,000 pesos was to be paid Aguinaldo in three installments, the first of 400,000 when he arrived in Hong-kong, where he was sent as an exile by the Spanish authorities, 200,000 when a certain number of arms were turned over by his followers, and 200,000 when peace was officially proclaimed by the representatives of the Spanish Government in the Philippines, all armed resistance on the part of the insurgents having ceased. The first and second installments were paid, the third never, for the proviso under which it was to be paid was never carried out by the insurgents. The money was deposited by Aguinaldo to provide for future uprisings.

About twenty-four days after the capture of Manila by the United States squadron, Aguinaldo, the chief in these transactions, by permission of the American Admiral and in the guise of friendship, landed in Luzón, and less than three weeks later, in disrespect of the United States authority, proclaimed the end of Spanish sovereignty, declared the Philippine Islands an independent republic, formed a rump government, located its seat of operations at Malolos in the adjacent province of Bulacán, and with grandiose circumstance installed the functionaries of authority, simultaneously pompously announcing "that an American protectorate would not be opposed."

The aggressive military operations of the forces of the United States, challenged by the insurgent attack upon the American lines around Manila, promptly disposed of organized opposition. The guerrilla warfare which followed received effective treatment by departmental and district commanders, and may be found under the provinces or islands in which the events transpired.

A SPANISH SCHEME OF SOVEREIGNTY AND AUTONOMY.

A scheme of Spanish sovereignty and Philippine autonomy was proposed to Spain June 19, 1898, after the destruction of the Spanish fleet and occupation of Manila Bay by the United States squadron, the organization and duties of which devolved upon—

- I. General government—sovereignty of Spain.
- II. The assembly representation of the archipelago—legislative power.
- III. The council of government—responsibility of the ministers—executive powers. (Details of the scheme, see Exhibit VII, Report of the Philippine Commission, volume 1, facing page 228, Senate Doc. No. 138, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mammals.—The Philippines are poor in mammals, although well adapted to a large and diversified mammalian fauna. The most important are:

- BATS** occur in great numbers, especially in Guimará, Siquijor, and Cebú. Some species are peculiar to the archipelago. Their skins have been used for furs.
- BINTÓRANG**; a carnivorous animal found in the Palawan-Calamianes group.
- BOVINE CATTLE** are raised in Masbate, Calamianes, and some of the small islands north of Luzón. They are killed for their flesh, hides, and horns, and little attention is paid to milk-giving properties.
- CACHOLET**; found in the seas of the archipelago, spermaceti being obtained from it.
- CARABAO OR WATER BUFFALO**; 2 kinds, the domesticated and wild. The former is the beast of burden in the Philippines, tolerably strong, but sluggish in movements, fond of water and of taking a mud bath, a wonderful swimmer, not hesitating to cross 10 miles of open sea. They sometimes display a violent dislike for white men, occasionally stampeding at the mere scent. Their flesh is eaten by the natives, but is tough, stringy, and rather tasteless; the milk is extensively used instead of cow's milk, and the hides and horns are put to various uses. The natives believe that pieces of burned buffalo horn will cure snake bites. The wild buffaloes occur in Luzón, Mindoro, the Calamianes, Masbate, Negros, and Mindanao. It is said that Mindoro herds sometimes number as many as 200. Hunting them constitutes a most exciting and dangerous sport.
- CIVET CATS**; 2 species range through the Palawan-Calamianes. A true wildcat of small size has been found in Palawan, Panay, and Negros, and is said to exist in Cebú.
- DEER**; extremely abundant in many parts of the archipelago, their flesh forming an important article of food, while their skins and horns are put to various practical uses. In Sulu there is a beautiful axis deer. In Basilan, Mindanao, Leyte, Sámar, Luzón, Mindoro, and the Calamianes is a deer of red or brown colors, without spots when adult. In Masbate, Panay, Guimará, and Negros is a beautiful dark-colored deer, marked with buff spots.
- DOLPHIN**; found in the seas of the archipelago.
- DUGONG**, called woman fish. Beads are made from its tusks.
- GALEOPITHECUS** (*Galeopithecus philippinensis* Wath.); found from Basilan to Luzón, also in Bohol. It has membranes like a flying squirrel, which not only enter between the legs, but reach to the tip of the tail. Its soft fur is highly prized in Europe.
- GOATS**; from China and Mexico, and breed successfully in the islands.
- HOGS**, wild, of at least 2 species occur in the Philippines. In some of the islands, notably Tawi-tawi, they are extremely numerous, destroying the crops at night. They are much hunted, both on this account and for their flesh, which is excellent. Domesticated hogs of black color are to be found in numbers in every village. They cross more or less freely with the wild species.

HORSES; originally imported from Mexico, China, or Borneo, are of small size, but well formed and tough. Neither Australian or European horses have thus far done well in the Philippines on account of the intestinal trouble caused by the grass, which is harsh, and the foot disease caused by the great moisture during the rainy season. Good results have been obtained with the American cavalry horses by feeding them with rice leaves or imported hay.

LEMUR (*Nicticebus tardigradus* Fisch); occurs only in Tawi-tawi. It is known to the natives as kokam and to the Spaniards as el vergonzoso (meaning the bashful), on account of its curious habit of hiding its head when approached by man and unable to escape.

MONKEY; a single species has been discovered in the Philippines, the *Macacus philippinensis* Geoff, known to the natives as maching or matsin. It is of medium size and commonly tamed by the natives. It not infrequently inflicts considerable damage on growing rice and other crops. Its flesh is sometimes utilized by the natives as an article of food.

OTTER; a carnivorous animal, found in the Palawan-Calamianes group.

PANGALIN; an edentate, or toothless mammal, abundant in Palawan and Calamianes group. It has its whole dorsal region protected by thick scales, and when molested rolls itself into a ball.

Birds.—The species of birds in the Philippines number more than 590, of which at least 325 are peculiar to the archipelago and largely land. The most important species are:

BIRDS OF PREY; there are not less than 45 species, 22 peculiar to the Philippines. They vary from a falcon, the size of a sparrow, to the immense monkey-catching harpy eagle, which is so strong and active that it seizes monkeys as they leap from tree to tree.

COCKS and HENS; resembling red Leghorns, wild and extremely pugnacious; supposed to be descended from the jungle fowl; are snared and domesticated. The cocks are trained to fight.

DUCKS; 5 species known; 1, a mallard, is peculiar to the Philippines. This species and the *Dendrocynca arcuata* (Cuv.) afford fine shooting. The eggs of the latter are used for food.

GULLS and TERNS poorly represented.

HERONS and BITTERNS; 15 species of varied forms, size, and color.

KINGFISHERS; 21 species, all but 6 of which are confined to the Philippines. Many of these are beautifully colored.

MOUND BUILDER OF TABON (*Megapodius cumingi* Dillwyn); a bird burrowing 2 or 3 ft. and laying an egg out of all proportion to the size of the body. The eggs are rich in yolk and highly prized as an article of food. The young dig their way to the surface through a mound 4 or 5 ft. high scratched up by the parent bird.

PIGEONS and DOVES; no less than 35 species many of them beautifully colored, and the flesh of all edible. Several of the species are of very large size. The Nicobar pigeon (*Calamus nicobraica* Linn.) is especially worthy of mention on account of its beautiful changeable hues, which vary from deep green to fiery copper red. There are 15 species of rails, coots, and gallinules, their flesh, and sometimes their eggs as well, being eaten by the natives.

HORN BILLS; 12 species, not one of which occurs outside of the island. They wall up the female in the trunk of a tree during breeding, leaving a small opening in the clay through which to pass food.

SNIPES; plover, turnstones, and shore birds in general are very abundant along the coast during the cold season in Asia, but the majority of them migrate N. during the hot season. The Asiatic snipe makes good shooting in November, December, and January. The painted snipe is resident in the islands throughout the year.

STORK; but one species, and comparatively rare.

SUNBIRDS; 24 species, conspicuous for their beautiful colors. Feed from flowers, but have no remarkable powers of flight.

SWIFTS; the variety scientifically known as *Collocalia troglodites* Gray is of commercial importance as the builders of the edible nests so highly prized by the Chinese for food. These nests, composed of a gelatinous secretion from the salivary glands in the mouths of the birds, sell at high prices, almost their weight in gold, when fresh and clean. The best nests are obtained on the precipitous sides of the Peñon de Coron, between Culion and Busuanga, where the natives gather them at no little personal risk. Good nests are to be had in Guimarás, Siquijor, and at other points.

TAILOR BIRD; 9 species, and noted for its breeding habits and the difficulty of obtaining its nests. They form a sack of leaves sewn together with their bills and spider webs or cocoons, in which they deposit their eggs.

Among the other birds are the frogmouths, bee birds, night hawks, cuckoos (21), cockatoos, parrots and paroquets (19), woodpeckers (19), barbets, broadbills, starlings, orioles, weaver finches, larks, nuthatches, flower-peckers (23), titmice, shrikes and swallow shrikes, thrushes, fruit thrushes, bluebirds, firebirds, flycatchers (42), swallows, pittas or ant thrushes.

Reptiles and batrachians.—A large number of forms is known, the most important of which are:

ALUPONG (Tagalog) or **AGUASON** (Visayan); a deadly venomous snake found in the sea, as well as in the plains and houses, where it goes to seek rats and other small animals for food.

COBRAS; venomous serpents found in the eastern chain of islands and in the Calamianes group.

CROCODILES; abundant in many of the streams and fresh-water lakes, and sometimes in the sea along the coast. They attain a length of 18 ft. In certain parts of the archipelago they are man-eaters.

DAHUN-PÁLAY (rice-leaf snake); a deadly green snake, whose large poison glands give its head a characteristic arrow shape, while its neck is very slender, and body short, thick, and strong. Under this name is also included a number of green snakes, which are absolutely harmless.

FROGS occur in great variety. In the forests is a tree frog with enormously developed membranes between its toes.

GECKOS; 2 species are common in the houses, one small, and feeds on mosquitoes and house flies, the other on insects, and works noiselessly. It has a large, thick body, sometimes 8 in. or more long; is sluggish in its movements, has a loud call, and ordinarily is harmless.

IGUANAS; very abundant in many localities, sometimes attaining a length of more than 5 ft., and able to swallow fair-sized fowls whole. Their eggs are considered a great delicacy, and the flesh of one species, known as *ibid*, *ibit*, or *pelubid*, is very highly esteemed.

LIZARDS; in almost endless variety. Flying lizards are very common in the forests, generally invisible, and only become conspicuous as they fly from tree to tree.

PYTHON or **SAUA**; the largest snake in the archipelago, some specimens measuring 22 ft. 8 in. in length, and 24 in. in circumference. They are expert rat catchers, which they vary as they become larger with chickens, pigs, monkeys, and young cattle. They abound in the Calamianes Islands, Basilan, Mindanao, and Bohol.

SERPENTS exist in great numbers, both nonvenomous and venomous.

TURTLES; the land varieties are small and without commercial value. Sea turtles are large, their flesh being used as an article of food. Tortoises, producing beautiful shell, are also abundant.

The mortality is said to be great from snake bites in Lúbang, NW. of Mindoro, but is not serious elsewhere.

Fishes.—This lowest class of vertebrates presents the largest number of species, both marine and fresh-water, and constitutes one of the chief sources of the food supply. The Philippine waters abound in the order of the **SELACHII**, the sharks, or pating, which sell at high prices, their fins and tails constituting a gelatinous food which the Chinese highly appreciate. The sawfish, the plow-fish or sut-sut, dog-fish, rays, and hammer-fish are also abundant.

Under the order of the **TELEOSTEI** is a great number of species, having the body compressed and the mandibles provided with 8 teeth, placed in 1 single rank on each and covered by true lips; and the trunk-fish, whose body is covered with bony plates.

Representing the suborder of the **LOPHOBRANCHII** are the sea needle, whose body is slender and long and of almost uniform diameter throughout; also the sea horse.

The suborder of **FISOSTOMI** is represented by the eels, notable for their large size; sardines; the Bañgós; the Buan buán, and the shad; the genera *Claria*, *Plotosus*, and *Rita*, which have the skin bare or covered with large bony plates; finally, the tench and the barbels.

Under the suborder of the **ANACANTHIDE** are found the species *Bregwaceros Muc-Clelland* Thoms, characteristic of Philippine waters and very similar to the cod, the turbot and soles, of delicious flesh.

Belonging to the suborder of the ACANTHOPTERI are found the dalag, which abounds in rivers, lakes, and pools, and during the rainy season even in the rice fields; the Martinico; the Saṅgaray, of the Pásig River; the Serrano; the Serrato; the Lapolapo of Cebu, and the Bangoongoc; the Saramotlete, of fine taste and beautiful colors; the Esparidæ or gildings, of delicious flesh; the flying fish, and the sea hog; the horse mackerel; the plataco; the vadigo or talang-talang, and the Caranga; the talilong or mullet; the conger, and the alacaac; the bream and the quitang; finally, the gobrindo of Manila and Angat.

Insects and Arthropoda.—These are represented by a large number of species, which have as yet been little studied.

ANTS; the number of species is very large. They occur in countless millions. The most important is the termite, or white ant, called by the natives "anay," which inflicts great damage on wooden buildings, often causing very serious loss.

ARTHROPODA; these "animals with jointed feet" are represented by an enormous number of species.

BEETLES, BUTTERFLIES, and MOTHS are found in endless variety.

ECHINOBERMATA, VERMES, COLEENTERATA, and PROTOZOA; the damp forests and warm seas of the archipelago swarm with lower animal life.

HONEY-MAKING BEES of 3 species; one of very large size; its combs are built pendent from the branches of trees. The other species store their honey in hollows of timber. One of them is stingless. Honey is an article of food and wax an article of commerce.

LOCUSTS; serious plagues of these sometimes occur, destroying the growing crops. In the province of Batangas, some years ago, a borer appeared which worked in the stems of the coffee bushes and soon wiped the plantation out of existence.

MOSQUITOES; sufficiently numerous in the lowlands, so that nets are necessary for protection at night, and are believed to play an important part in the spread of malarial diseases.

SCORPIONS; several species, some of which are very large and sting severely.

SPIDERS are found varying in size from tiny, microscopic creatures to great hairy specimens the size of our tarantulas, which inflict a painful injury by their bite.

WASPS of various species. Some sting most viciously.

Mollusks.—Mollusks exist in great variety and abundance, among them land shells, with few exceptions, formed by snails, of the most varied form, size, and color, many of them extremely beautiful. The fresh-water and marine forms are very numerous and many of them exquisitely beautiful.

CLAM of the genus *Criducna*; the shells of this enormous giant mollusk sometimes attain a length of 5 or 6 ft. and weigh hundreds of pounds. The valves are used for baptismal fonts, and the natives sometimes burn them to make lime.

OYSTERS and CLAMS; a number of species, very palatable as food.

PAPER NAUTILUS; very fine specimens of this delicate mollusk are occasionally obtained.

PEARL OYSTERS are found in the S. waters of the archipelago along the coasts of Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan. The Moros are skillful pearl fishers. The Sulu pearl fisheries are controlled by the Sultan, who rents the privilege of working them.

PEARLY NAUTILUS; very common, its shells being much used for drinking cups.

PLACUNA PLACENTA L.; are split into thin, flat plates, and cut into squares, some 2 in. on a side, and used in place of window glass.

SHRIMPS, CRABS, and LOBSTERS abound in the waters of the coast, or on the banks of fresh-water streams.

STARFISHES and SEA URCHINS are abundant, their spines being poisonous. Land leeches swarm in damp forests.

TACLOBO; shells are hard, the Moros sometimes pounding them up and ramming the pieces into their rude cannon, using them as projectiles.

Wonderful CORAL BEDS exist in the southern islands, displaying beautiful forms and colors in the depths below, and showing the activity of the coral polyp.

The prevalence of amœbic dysentery shows the existence of protozoa.

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scientific, military, or naval, as a rule, are compilations. The desire for information concerning the history, art, science, economy, and letters of the Philippine Islands has led to much research on bibliographic lines. Retana, in his *Biblioteca Filipina*, Madrid, 1898, gives 2,697 titles of numbered pieces of literature, which is still incomplete; 1,142 names of authors, a list of 14 bibliographies of the archipelago, and 27 distinct idioms in which books have been printed.

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PHILIPPINE CHRONOLOGY, 1519 TO 1901.

I. DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

1519. Hernando de Magellan's flotilla sailed from Seville, Spain.
 1520. Magellan passed the strait which was named for him.
 1521. Magellan landed at Butián, in the north of Mindanao; raised the cross on a small hill, and celebrated mass for the first time in the Philippine Islands. Magellan took possession of the island in the name of the King of Spain. Alliance between Hamabar, the King of Cebú, and Magellan. Death of the latter on the small island of Mactán, opposite Cebú, Cebú. Duarte de Balboa and 26 companions were treacherously assassinated at a banquet by order of Hamabar.
 1522. Remnants of the expedition reached Seville in the ship *Victoria*, commanded by Don Juan Sebastian del Cano, thus completing the first circumnavigation of the globe.
 1525. Expedition of Frey García José Loaisa sailed from Coruña, Spain.
 1526. Loaisa passed the Strait of Magellan, where a violent hurricane scattered part of his ships. Loaisa and Sebastian del Cano died on the Pacific. Capitana went to Mindanao, and upon attempting to reach Cebú was driven by tempests to the Moluccas.
 1527. Expedition sailed from Mexico under the leadership of Alvaro de Saavedra.
 1528. Saavedra arrived at Mindanao, where he provided himself with stores, and then went to the Moluccas.
 1542. Armada of Ruy López de Villalobos sailed from the port of Juan Gallego, in Mexico.
 1543. Villalobos reached Southern Mindanao. Gave the island of Leyte the name "Filipina," which was afterwards extended to the entire archipelago.
 1549. Remnants of the expedition of Villalobos reached Spain.

II. SPANISH DOMINION ESTABLISHED.

[The names of the governors-general for the corresponding years in this chronology will be found under "Civil government."]

1564. Armada of Don Miguel Lopez de Legaspi raised anchor at Natividad, in Mexico. Augustin monks joined the expedition.
 1565. Islands of Leyte, Camiguin, Bohol, and Mindanao were visited and the flotilla then anchored at Cebú. Distrust and hostility of those islanders.
 1567. Legaspi sent his tender to Cebú under command of Juan de la Isla.
 1568. Two galleons arrived at Cebú with troops, munitions, and arms, and with them Don Juan de Salcedo, called the Hernando Cortés of the Philippines. Portuguese squadron under command of Gonzalo Pereira anchored off Cebú. The purposes of the latter were frustrated by the firmness of Legaspi.
 1569. Legaspi transferred his encampment to Panay. Three vessels, commanded by Juan de la Isla, arrived with dispatches from the King, conferring on Legaspi the governorship of the islands and the title of adelantado.
 1570. Expedition under the orders of Don Martín de Goiti and Don Juan de Salcedo sailed from Panay to study the conditions about Manila. Favorable reception of the Spaniards by Rajah Lacandola and Rajah Soliman. Treachery of the latter and his destruction.
 1571. Legaspi took possession of Manila. Subjugation of certain provinces of Luzón by Don Martín de Goiti and Don Juan de Salcedo. Legaspi established commercial relations with the Chinese. Arrival of two ships with reinforcements at Cebú.
 1572. Subjugation of new provinces by Salcedo. Death of Legaspi. Complete submission of Zambales, Pangasinán, and Ilocos to Goiti.

1573. Submission of Camarines to Salcedo.
1574. Attack of the Chinese pirate Li-Ma-Hong on Manila. Heroic defense. Opportune arrival of Salcedo and defeat of Li-Ma-Hong.
1575. Salcedo attacked Li-Ma-Hong at Lingayén, Pangasinán. Flight of Li-Ma-Hong.
1576. Early death of Salcedo. (See 1568.)
1577. Arrival of the first expedition of Franciscan monks.
1578. Fortunate expedition of Don Francisco de Sande to Borneo. He restored its legitimate King to the throne, and the latter offered vassalage to Spain. Sulu and Mindanao tributaries to him.
1580. Chinese were compelled to live together under Spanish cannons.
1581. Arrival at Manila of its first bishop, Fr. Domingo Salazar. With him came the first party of Jesuits. Beginning of work upon the cathedral. Second expedition to Borneo to restore the King to his throne.
1582. Victory won by Pablo Carrión, in Cagayán, Luzón, over the Japanese corsair *Taufusa*. Expedition to Ternate, in the Molucces, under command of Lorenzo de Cartagena.
1583. Death of Governor-General Ronquillo. During his funeral ceremonies the temple of San Agustín burned. The fire spread to the citadel; two-thirds of Manila was destroyed. Building up of Manila. Pacification of certain towns which had revolted because of the excesses of the military commander.
1584. Establishment of the royal audiencia of the Philippines. The governor, under ample authority from the King, checked the abuses of military leaders. Construction of a stone fortress at Manila.
1585. Unfortunate expedition to Ternate, in the Malay Archipelago. A conspiracy provoked by thievish Moros was discovered among the natives of Pampanga and Manila. Capture of the ship *Santa Ana* by an English corsair.
1587. Arrival of the first expedition of Dominican monks. An artillery foundry established. Hospital for Spaniards founded.
1590. Construction of the walls of Manila and of Fort Santiago. Suppression of the royal audiencia by royal decree. Establishment of the College of Santa Potenciana for the orphans of military men.
1591. Arrival at Manila of Faranda, the ambassador of Taicosama, the Emperor of Japan.
1592. Dasmariñas sent ambassadors to the Emperor of Japan.
1593. New embassy to Japan. Coming of the King of Siao to Manila to offer obedience to King Philip II, to whom he cedes the island; and, further, to ask the aid of the Spaniards against the pagans of Ternate, resulting in a strong expedition to the Molucces, under command of Dasmariñas, to help the King of Siao. Dasmariñas assassinated by Chinese oarsmen at Santiago Pt. Suspicions aroused by large number of Chinese junks arriving at Manila.
1594. An embassy sent to China to obtain the surrender of the assassins of Don Gómóz Pérez Dasmariñas without result. Foundation of the Obra Pía de la Misericordia.
1595. Expedition of the governor to Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, and Cagayán resulted in the subjugation of those regions. By virtue of a royal cedula each religious order had assigned to it the provinces in which it might exercise administration over spiritual affairs.
1596. Expedition to Mindanao, under Capt. Rodríguez de Figueroa. Ascended the Río Grande. A Buhayan a Moro treacherously killed him.
1597. Don Juan Ronquillo went to Mindanao to take the place of Figueroa. Destroyed the fleet of Moro boats from Ternate, which came to the help of the Moros in Mindanao, and as a result of victory the Moros of Mindanao and Sulu became vassals of Spain. Ronquillo abandoned the acquired territory. News received at Manila that the ship *San Felipe* had been driven to Japan; that Taicosama had taken possession of her rich cargo.
1598. Dispatches received creating the archbishopric of Manila, and the bishoprics of Cebú, Nueva Cáceres, and Nueva Segovia. Reestablishment of the royal audiencia.
1599. A powerful fleet of Moro pirates infested the coast of Cebú, Negros, and Panay, causing great loss of life and property.
1600. A naval victory won off Mariveles, Bataán, Luzón, over the Dutch corsair *Olivéria Van Noore*. A fleet of Moro pirates attacked the town of Arevalo, in Iloilo, Panay, and was defeated. Earthquake at Manila.
1601. Foundation of the college of San José under the direction of the Jesuits.
1602. Expedition to Sulu under command of Gallinato; returned for lack of supplies. Commercial relations were established with Daifusama, Emperor of Japan.
1603. A conflagration destroyed a third part of Manila. Uprising of 20,000 Chinese. Spaniards, natives and Japanese unite and completely overcome the Chinese.
1606. Fortunate expedition to the Molucces. First mission of Recoleta monks arrived. Uprising of the Japanese; were conquered and prohibited from living in future together in one ward. Dutch corsair, *Blancardo*, defeated and captured by Don Pedro de Heredia. Blancardo taken to Ternate; obtained his liberty by paying a heavy ransom, but later was again made prisoner and taken to Manila.
1609. Dutchman, F. Witter, ordered a landing at Otón (in Panay), but Don Fernando de Ayala, who had laid in ambush near the beach, fell unexpectedly upon the Dutch, who had disembarked and destroyed them.
1610. F. Witter took up a position off Mariveles, Bataán, Luzón, and made prizes of various Chinese and Japanese vessels. Defeat and death of Witter at Mariveles brought about by a Spanish squadron under Don Juan de Silva. Rich booty captured from the Dutch.
1615. Ruy Gonzales de Segueira arrived at Manila with reinforcements, coming by way of the Cap of Good Hope. The Portuguese viceroy, at Goa, asked to cooperate in Silva's plan of sending a strong armada against the Dutch.
1616. Don Juan de Silva sailed at the head of a powerful armada against the Dutch. The squadron of the viceroy of India was burned by the Portuguese before it fell into the hands of the Dutch. Silva arrived at Malacca, where he was received in triumph as a liberator. Silva died short after his arrival at Malacca. Dutch Admiral Spielberg bombarded Iloilo, Panay. Disembarked and was defeated by Diego Quiñones. A fleet of 24 canoes, manned by Moros, allied with the Dutch, was destroyed by Flores in Punta Potoi, in the south.
1617. In a naval combat at Playa Honda, Spielberg was completely defeated by Don Juan Ronquillo. A fleet was stationed at Iloilo, Panay, to intercept the Moro piratical expeditions.
1618. The personal services required of the natives lessened.
1620. Combat in San Bernardino Straits between three Spanish and three Dutch vessels.

III. THE ROYAL PLEDGE NOT TO ABANDON THE PHILIPPINES.

Moraga, an ecclesiastic, obtained from Philip III a promise not to abandon the Philippines, some of his advisers counseled him.

1621. Franciscan monks founded the monastery of Santa Clara. Uprisings in Bohol and Leyte quelled.

1623. Two expeditions against the Igorrotes.
1624. Don Gerónimo de Silva defeated seven Dutch vessels off Corregidor, Manila Bay, Luzón. Instead of pursuing his scattered enemy, he ordered his fleet to return to Cavite, on account of which he was shut up in Fort Santiago.
1625. Piratical expeditions from Borneo infested the coasts of Sámara and other islands, doing great harm. The fleet from Hoilo followed them, and failing to overtake them on the sea, went to their country and punished them.
1626. Expedition to Formosa. Tanchuy occupied.
1627. A strong armada sailed under the orders of the governor for Formosa. Bad weather compelled it to return to Manila, but the ship *Rosario* arrived at Tanchuy. The Dutch attacked this port and were defeated. The alcalde of Cebú, Don Cristóbal de Lugo, visited Sulu, and afterwards Basilán, to punish the Moros for piracy.
1628. Plague at Manila. Expedition under Olaso against Sulu with little results.
1629. Great conflagration at Cavite.
1630. More fortunate expedition of Pedro Tonsino, commander of Dapitán, off Zamboanga, Mindanao, against Sulu. Arrival of the ambassadors of Camboja, offering free trade and a shipyard for the construction of vessels.
1631. The construction of a stone bridge across the Pásig.
1632. Foundation of the College of Santa Isabela for girl orphans of Spanish birth.
1633. The archipelago afflicted by bad crops, famine, epidemics, a plague of locusts, volcanic eruptions, and Moro piratical expeditions.
1634. Moro pirates numbering 15,000 lay waste the Visayan Islands, and sacked the capital of Tayabas, Luzón.
1635. Foundation of the fort of Zamboanga, Mindanao, to hold in check the piracy of the Moros.
1636. The pirate Tagal, on his return from his excursions among the islands, laden with booty, was overtaken at Punta Fleches off Maligay Bay by the fleet from Zamboanga, under Don Nicolás González, who won a complete victory. Three hundred Moros lost their lives, Tagal among them, and many captives were rescued.
1637. Corcuera went to Mindanao and destroyed Lamitan, the seat of government of Sultan Corralat, and attacked a formidable hill, which was his last defense. The Moros of Buhayen and Basilan sue for peace, and rendered homage to Spain.
1638. Corcuera arrived at Sulu. Obstinate resistance of the inhabitants of that island, but were finally overcome. Corcuera returned to Manila after leaving at Sulu a garrison of soldiers and establishing a mission. He entered in triumph with the booty captured from the Moros. Establishment of a number of outposts on Mindanao.
1639. Uprising of the Chinese at Calamba, Laguna. Their forays against San Pedro Macate, Taytay, and Antipolo, and ultimate defeat and submission. College of San Juan de Letran founded under the Dominicans. Don Francisco de Atienza conquered the Moros of Lanao and took possession of the celebrated lake bearing his name. Victories of Don Pedro de Almonte over the Moros in Mindanao and Sulu.
1641. Three volcanoes broke forth—one in Sulu, another in Sanguil, in the southern part of Mindanao, and a third in Aringay, in the north of Luzón.
1642. Dutch attack the fort of Tanchuy in Formosa. The Spanish garrison, lacking help, surrendered with the honors of war and returned to Manila. As a precaution against an attack by the Dutch, Corcuera repaired the walls of Manila, mounted cannon, got together a large quantity of munitions of war, cleared the field for military operations, destroyed buildings, and made similar preparations in Cavite.
1645. Earthquake at Manila, called the earthquake of San Andrés, having occurred on that day, the earthquakes following each other at intervals of five days. The victims numbered 600. Peace was established with Corralat. The Dutch summoned by the Sulu natives attacked the Spanish fort at Sulu and Ugalde, which repulsed them.
1646. The Spanish troops retired from Sulu after the Sultan had signed a very honorable treaty. Spaniards defeated at Bolinao, Zambales, Luzón, a powerful Dutch squadron. Three other victories were obtained over Dutch ships.
1647. Thirteen Dutch galleons attacked Cavite; defended by Don Andrés de Asaldegui until the Dutch admiral was mortally wounded and retired. The Dutch disembarked at Abucay and seized the defenseless town, committing abuses, and reembarked; pursued.
1648. Victory of the little squadron from Zamboanga won over the Sulu squadron, the Moro prince, Paquian Cachile, being wounded and taken prisoner.
1651. Successful expedition to Borneo to punish the pirates of that island. Uprising of the Visayans under a pretext of an order of Fajardo compelling them to go to Cavite to aid the Tagálogs in the construction of ships.
1654. Cathedral having been ruined by earthquakes, the first stone of the new one was laid.
1655. Corralat, Sultan of Mindanao, broke treaty of peace.
1656. Famine and misery in the islands as a result of a great plague of locusts.
1657. The governor of Zamboanga pursued the pirate Balatamay, and not finding him on the sea, invaded his country and destroyed a number of Moro towns.
1658. A great earthquake.
1660. Uprising in the provinces of Pampanga and Pangasinán, Luzón, quelled without bloodshed.
1662. Chinese pirate Koseng demanded the submission of the archipelago, with serious threats. Uprising of the Chinese in the suburbs of Manila and their subsequent submission.
1663. Koseng died. His son desisted from preparations for war and sent an ambassador to arrange commercial treaties. In order to concentrate the Spanish forces the garrison of Zamboanga retired; the Moros resumed their piratical expeditions.

IV. COMMERCE ESTABLISHED WITH AMERICA, ASIA, AND THE ARCHIPELAGOES.

1664. A regular departure of ships for Acapulco, Mexico, established. Shipyards in the provinces begun where it was easiest to obtain timber. Embassies sent in the interest of commerce to Camboja, Siam, and Batavia.
1667. Expedition to subdue the Igorrotes.
1669. Embassy of Juan Enriquez de Lozada reestablished commerce with Macao, China (Portugese) and established it with Canton and Ningpo, China.
1671. Bay of Manila visited by numerous vessels and commerce is very active.
1677. Missionary movements to China, Japan, and Siam. Earthquakes frequent, although not very strong.

1678. The development of commerce encouraged.
1679. Don Fernando de Valenzuela arrived, exiled to these islands; he had been the first minister of Carlos II.
1685. An epidemic of smallpox caused great mortality.
1686. Loss of crops on account of superabundant rainfall.
1687. A conflagration destroyed the greater part of the suburbs of Baybay and Tondo, Manila.
1688. Don Francisco de Campos Valdivia arrived at Manila and restored the royal audiencia, which had been destroyed, together with the prison of Oidores.
1689. Fuertes maintained public quiet and held in check the rebellious spirit.
1690. The construction of a number of edifices, such as the royal audiencia, the auditor's office, the prison of Corte, and the beginning of the royal storehouses attributed to this period.
1694. The galleon *San José* is lost and 400 people perish.
1701. Commerce flourishing.
1704. The galleon *Rosario* had a combat with two English ships of war, which were compelled to retire. The Sultan of Sulu visited the Sultan of Mindanao; on account of supposed offenses they came to blows, with the result that both were killed. The nephew of the deceased Sultan of Mindanao asked help of Zabalburu, who pacified the Moros.
1706. The cultivation of cacao, introduced from Mexico.
1709. All Chinamen above a certain number compelled to return to their country.
1718. Reestablished the presidio of Zamboanga. Constructed a presidio at Labo, in the southern part of Palawan. Bustamante sent his nephew as ambassador to the King of Siam in order to arrange treaty of commerce. The temporary governor, Torralba, was accused of a heavy embezzlement and imprisoned.
1719. Rebellion broke out, and the mob assassinated Bustamante and his son. Reestablished the royal audiencia and took summary measures against the promoters and perpetrators of the assassination of Bustamante.
1720. Five thousand Moros besieged Zamboanga for 2 months; the governor saved the city. The council of war decreed the abandonment of the presidio at Labo.
1721. The Moro pirates pursued without result.
1723. A new expedition against them recovered the *Sabanilla* and caused the death of many, among them several chiefs.
1725. Sultan of Sulu sent to Manila a Chinaman named Kikan to sue for peace.
1726. Signed at Sulu an agreement between the Sultan and Spain. The Moros immediately resumed their piratical operations. Seventy prahoes manned by Chinese pirates were overtaken and completely destroyed.
1729. Valdes repaired the fortifications and provided armaments for the plaza.
1730. A fleet of 20 vessels, manned by 3,000 Sulu pirates, caused great damage among the islands of the south and made an attack on Taytay, which Don Pedro Lucena successfully defended.
1731. A strong squadron sailed from Cavite to Sulu and punished the Moros, burning towns, ravaging the fields, and killing many. The Sultan of Tamontaca asked aid of the Spaniards against Prince Malinog, the ally of the Dutch. Assistance was furnished and a great victory achieved.
1733. A conflagration destroyed the royal storehouses.
1734. Fruitless expedition was sent in aid of the Sultan of Tamontaca. The Moros attempted to surprise the presidio of Zamboanga, but were repulsed.
1735. Two thousand Moros made an attack on Taytay. Brilliant defense of this town. Three large Dutch war ships anchored in the bay of Manila, demanded a vessel of their nation which had been made a prize in the waters near Mindanao, and an agreement was reached with them. There arrived a royal cedula which settled in favor of the commerce of Manila the vexatious question of the introduction into America of silks from China.
1737. An expedition sent to Sulu to ratify a compact of peace with the new ruler of that island.
1741. Arrangements made for the defense of the coast and pursuit of the Moro pirates.
1742. The English Admiral Anson captured the ship *Covadonga* on the voyage from Acapulco, Mexico.
1743. A squadron set forth in pursuit of Anson, but returned without success.
1745. Insurrection in Batangas. Fortifications to defend the plazas built; the casting of cannon of caliber 18 ordered; a suitable amount of munitions of war in the governor's storehouses authorized.
1747. Two Dutch ships made a futile attempt to take possession of Basilán.
1749. Ali-Mudin, Sultan of Sulu, arrived at Manila, asking to be placed again upon his throne, which he said had been usurped by Bantilan.
1750. Ali-Mudin received baptism. The piracy of the Moros continued with the aid of Bantilan.
1751. A squadron sailed to place Ali-Mudin again upon the throne of Sulu under the name of Fernando I. While the latter remained at Basilán, the squadron went to Sulu, and later to Zamboanga. The treachery of Ali-Mudin was revealed by a letter from him to the Sultan of Tamontaca. He was sent a prisoner to Manila.
1752. Expedition to Sulu with little result. An expedition to take possession of Palawan was obliged to return to Manila. Two thousand Moros besieged Iligan unsuccessfully.
1754. All the ocean regions of the archipelago were invaded by Moro pirates, who carried terror and misfortune wherever they landed. This was the worst piratical movement on the part of the Moros up to the date indicated. A squadron pursued them. The governor reorganized the militia, changed the uniform, created what was called the King's Regiment and 4 brigades of artillery, established artillery schools, and equipped the arsenal and storehouses of Cavite and the ship from Acapulco. A terrible eruption of Taal attended with sad results. A plague arose, produced by the multitude of fishes, killed by the eruption, floating upon Taal Lake. The fleet off Iligan, Mindanao, destroyed 150 hostile boats and killed 3,000 Moros.
1755. Arandia expelled the Chinese pagans, and constructed an alcazera, where Chinese who came to engage in trade were obliged to reside temporarily. Chinese who accepted Christianity were permitted to remain in the islands, but only for the purpose of tilling the soil, being prohibited from engaging in business. A presidio was constructed at Misamis and the fort of Tandag repaired. An expedition under Don Pedro Zacarias Villareal went to Sulu, where peace was announced between Bantilan and the Spaniards, but once more the Moros broke their agreement.
1756. Don Pedro Gaztambide won a victory over 38 piratical vessels off the coast of Batangas.
1761. Rojo took command by virtue of a royal cedula. He showed himself kindly disposed toward Ali-Mudin, whom he wished to place again upon the throne of Sulu.
1762. An English squadron of 13 ships, with more than 6,000 men, under command of Admiral Cornish, and Brigadier Draper, arrived at Manila, which was unprepared to resist attack. Treacherous conduct of the Frenchman Fallet, and of the Spanish-American Orendian. The junta of authorities names Anda governor; left Manila and went to Bulacán. Capture and sacking of Manila by the English. Anda in Bulacán as governor prepared for the defense of the country. Uprisings in the provinces took place.

1763. Expedition of the English to Bulacán. Asturian Bustos harasses the English, who retire to Manila, after burning the convent and church of Bulacán. Bustos established his general headquarters at Malinta, from which place he makes forays, even to the suburbs of Manila. Provisions grew scarce in the latter city.

V. RESTORATION OF SPANISH DOMINION.

1764. Anda received dispatches from the King informing him of the treaty of peace with the English. The new Spanish governor arrived to whom Anda turned over the governorship of Pampanga. Triumphant entry of Don Simón de Anda into Manila after the evacuation by the English. La Torre made good, so far as possible, the injuries which war had inflicted on the country.
1765. The frigate *Buen Consejo* came to the Philippines by way of the Cape of Good Hope, thus inaugurating direct communication between Spain and the Philippines. Two eruptions of the volcano Mayón.
1767. A Moro piratical expedition entered the Bay of Manila.
1768. The Jesuits were expelled from the Philippines by order of Carlos III.
1769. Order that the Chinese be expelled from the Philippines only partially fulfilled.
1770. Anda repaired the walls of Manila and within a few months brought about the construction of several war vessels.
1773. The frigate *Desada* was dispatched to Batavia, Java, to reestablish business relations.
1775. Moros assassinated the garrison left by the English in the island of Balambangan.
1776. Sarrio provided a little fleet of light boats to pursue the pirates, and obtained good results.
1778. Ismael, the Sultan of Sulu, was poisoned by the partisans of the sons of Bantilan.
1778. A desire to develop agriculture. Seeds obtained from other countries, and more than 4,000 mulberry trees were planted in Camarines Sur for feeding silkworms. Basco rids the country of evil doers. Don José Gómez combats piracy, distinguishing himself in pursuit of the pirates; eventually dislodged them from Mamburao, Mindoro, where they had established forts. The order for the expulsion of the Chinese was revoked.
1779. Basco granted rewards to those who were conspicuous for their success in agriculture.
1781. The Sultan of Sulu sued for peace and returned a captured vessel. Established the Economical Society of Friends of the Country.
1782. The tobacco monopoly was established, and considerably increased. Successful expeditions to Burias I.
1783. Preaching in the Batanes Islands, which were annexed to the Crown of Spain.
1785. The King authorized the creation of the Royal Company of the Philippines.
1787. The Ilocanos revolted on account of the tobacco monopoly, but afterwards submitted.
1788. The appointment of the cabezas de barangay was made by the provincial chiefs, on the nomination of the headmen of the town.
1790. Marquina submitted a "plan of reform," which should be made in the Philippines, and approved of "instructions" which tobaccoists must observe in regard to the tax on wines.
1793. On account of the war with England, the fortifications strengthened; the navy augmented; established a dockyard at Corregidor, and 10,000 men under arms.
1794. A bastion was constructed in Binondo, which dominated La Barraca.
1796. Great earthquake.
1797. Squadron sailed in pursuit of an English convoy, but encountered a typhoon.
1798. An English squadron flying a Spanish flag arrived at Zamboanga. The governor defeated the enemy and saved the plaza. The Moros made an attack on Baler, Casiguran, Palanan, Luzón.
1799. An order was issued for a definite census of the natives; also an order prohibiting the secretion of fractional silver currency. The frigate *Pilar* arrived with \$1,200,000, thus relieving the financial difficulties.
1800. The marine comandancia was created. Foreigners were prohibited from living in the Philippines.
1801. Raón's "Ordinances of Good Government" were suppressed.
1803. A magistrate was sent to Mindoro in order to promote the development of the island. The English again took possession of the island of Balambangan.
1805. English again attacked Zamboanga and were defeated. Sainte-Croix was commissioned to investigate the gold mines of Mambulao in Camarines, and later published his report. The complete independence of the Manila custom-house was decreed by royal order.
1806. English abandoned Balambangan.
1807. Uprising in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, was subdued.
1809. French sloop of war *Mosca* attacked Batangas, Luzón.
1810. Aguilar proposed the suppression of ships to Acapulco and to concede to merchants the right to fit out private ships for voyages to America.
1811. Publication of the first newspaper in the Philippines, with this began *Del Superior Gobierno*. Uprising of fanatics who proposed to found a new religion.
1813. The constitution of 1812 published in Manila. By the decrees of the Cortes, the ship to Acapulco, Mexico, was suspended. The last one started in 1811 and returned in 1815. The Moros attempted in vain to take Zamboanga. Gardoqui encouraged agriculture.
1814. Movements originated in the Philippines for the publication and revocation of the constitution of Cádiz. In Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, Vicente Febro, the Augustin parish priest, founded a hospital for lepers which was the first establishment of the kind in the Philippines. The English attempted to take possession of Sulu and Mindanao. Introduction of opium was prohibited. Great eruption of the volcano of Mayón.
1817. Expedition to the country of the savage Mayoyaos in Nueva Vizcaya.
1818. Naval victory over the pirates on the coast of Albay. Restoration of the fortifications of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
1819. The Royal Economic Society of the Philippines reestablished.
1820. Royal cedula, according to which there was conceded the suppression of duties during ten years on natural and industrial products of the Philippines imported into Spain in ships flying the flag. Cholera in Manila. Prevalent among the natives; a belief that the foreigners had poisoned the waters. The mob assassinated the English and French residents in Manila to the number of 28; afterwards attacked the Chinese.
1821. The constitution of 1812 was again sworn to in Manila. Creation of the naval academy.
1822. With Martínez many officials from Spain came to the Philippines, following the counsel which had been given to Folgueras, because those already there were almost all Spanish-Americans. Martínez sent to Spain various persons who, it was said, were in conspiracy. Captain Novales provoked an uprising in which Don Mariano Fernández Folgueras was assassinated, but it was promptly suppressed by the local authorities.
1824. Strong earthquake in Manila. The statue of Carlos IV was placed in the Plaza del Palacio. Expeditions against the pirates, who were punished and suffered loss.

1825. A painting of Fernando VII was given the reception which would have been given to the royal person if he had come to the island. Issued orders to encourage agriculture.
1827. An expedition to suppress the rebellion in Bohol.
1828. Ricalfort prohibited strangers from going into the provinces to acquire products of the country. The royal order commanded the protection and cultivation of cotton and the introduction of machinery for making thread and cloth of said article. Royal order commanded the establishment of a mint in Manila. Earthquake in Manila.
1829. Ordered a reformation in the general management of the Chinese residents in these islands.
1830. Arrival in Manila of the expeditionary regiment of Asia in consequence of a request to Spain for European troops and the reorganization of the regiment of the King. A general map of the archipelago made, profiting by the knowledge acquired in expeditions. Roadways and smaller paths were made connecting with these, and several bridges were built. By royal order the 8 districts fronting the Moros were declared military and political penal.
1832. By royal order the commercial code promulgated in Spain was extended to the Philippines with such variations in its application as the archipelago required.
1834. "La Guia de Forasteros" published with interesting notices.
1835. The board of trade was organized. Cramer issued a decree in regard to the government of the archipelago. Officers of the veteran army were placed as commanders of the provincial militia. A gradual impost by stamps on bills of exchange established.
1836. Decreed that simple pesetas have in the islands the value of 4 reales, as they had in Spain, and not of 5 reales as they had in the archipelago. A treaty of commerce was signed with the Sultan of Sulu.
1837. A department of inspection of mines was organized in the islands. Camba declared to the government that the plans adopted of making peace and alliance with the Sultan of Sulu did not bring a single decided advantage to navigation or to commerce. Manuel Blanco, Augustin Father, published *La Flora de Filipinas*.
1838. The post-office department began its work according to the reforms published the year before. There was created in Spain a consulting committee for the business of the colonies.
1839. Lardizabal, who was a Visayan, gave the name of Nueva Vizcaya to a new province which was formed from the province of Cagayán. Recognized the excellent quality of Philippine tobacco and at the same time the defective methods of manufacture. Measures taken to prevent adulterations. There was published in Manila a weekly paper entitled *Current Prices of Manila*.
1840. Inauguration of school of commerce. Orders issued in regard to the rightful censorship of books. There was created a committee for the control of manufactures and a general administration of taxes. A project for a monument to Magellan, in the island of Mactan, Cebú, proposed.
1841. Sedition in Tayabas, Luzón, promoted by Apolinario de la Cruz, called by his fanatical followers, King of the Tagálogs, and to whom they attributed supernatural powers. These rebels were completely overthrown by Commandant Huet. There was created by royal order the *Gobierno Intendencia de Visayas*, with its capital in Cebú.
1842. A circular issued recommending the discovery of coal mines. Order concerning the free construction of ships. Regulations for the control and policing of the bay and port of Manila published.
1843. A subdelegation of medicine and surgery established. The shipyard of Masbate was transferred to Cebú. Certain rules were published to the consignees of the Chinese sampans in regard to unloading. Authorization to the Chinese to use opium, it being declared at the same time to be a monopoly.
1844. Took possession of the island of Basilán to better control the Moros. The Indians and half-castes were prohibited the smoking of opium. Alcalá regulated the offices of the treasury, organized the army, indicated the necessity of licenses for the use of arms, and published dispositions in regard to the affairs, passports, carriages, and other matters. Clavería, with the consent of the ecclesiastical authority, reformed the calendar in the Philippines to conform to that of Spain and America, suppressing the 31st day of December, 1844; therefore, the archipelago found itself a day in advance. Commands the building of a fort in the island of Basilán, which was occupied by his predecessor. Ordered that the alcaldes should be educated. Prohibited the chiefs of provinces from engaging in commerce. The French attempted to take possession of the island of Basilán.
1846. Rules for the development of mineral industries.
1847. Fire reduced to ashes suburbs of Santa Cruz and Quiapo, Manila. An expedition sent to subdue the bloody savages of Mayoas, Nueva Vizcaya. Important conquest of Dávao on the S. of Mindanao. A body of constables was created for public security against criminals. Political and military governors were prohibited from engaging in commerce.
1848. Expedition to the islands of Balanguingui, Sulu A.; destroyed the towns of the pirates, with the death of many Moros and the rescue of 200 captives, several of these Dutch from Java. There was purchased in London the steamers *Magallanes*, *Eleano*, and *Reina de Castilla*, which were the first ships of this kind seen in the Philippines. Erection of the monument to Magellan in Manila.
1849. The regular clergy were prohibited from transferring their property without previous royal license. The organization of bodies of police in the provinces. Creation of an academy of drawing and painting. Blanco formed a body of vaccinators, and obliged all children to be vaccinated. Monthly lottery was established in Manila.
1850. The Moros from Sulu attacked Samar and Camiguín. Permission granted to the planters to introduce Chinese, who were to devote themselves exclusively to agriculture. The government-intendencia of the Visayas was suppressed.
1851. Urbiztondo directed an expedition to Sulu, destroyed the ports and captured 112 cannon, reduced to ashes the quays and a multitude of boats. The tobacco from Cagayán, in the N. of Luzón, was given a premium and gold medal at the Universal Exposition in London.
1852. Inauguration of the suspension bridge which united Arroceros with Quiapo, Manila. The Spanish-Philippine Bank began its operations. A prison was established in Polloc, Cotabato, Mindanao. The official bulletin of the Philippines was established. Various earthquakes were felt.
1853. Eruption of the volcano of Mayón.
1854. On the island of Basilán a company of soldiers were assassinated by the Moros. A monthly mail between Manila and Hongkong commenced. An earthquake was felt in Manila, and the suburb of Tondo razed. A multitude of royal orders arrived, relieving almost every official in the archipelago.

1855. The tribunal of commerce was established. Captured in the waters of Sulu a pirate boat, and soon afterwards at Balanguingui, Sulu A., a pirate fleet, that time being constructed by the Moros. The name of the province of Manila was given to that which up to this date was called Tondo. A cyclone caused great destruction. Eruption of the volcano Macaturin Mindanao.
1857. The clandestine introduction of immoral books with immoral pictures caused a decree to do away with this evil. Decreed that the official accounts should be carried on in the decimal system. Authorized the establishment of houses for the exchange of money. Published a very energetic decree against criminals.
1858. An expedition of 1,500 men started from Manila for Cochin, China, to aid French. Established a politico-military government in the island of Balábac. Published a proclamation for the defense of fishing towns, and sent an expedition to Simisa, which was garrisoned by piratical Moros, and another against the island of Pilas, causing in each great injury to the Moros and rescuing various captives. Beautified Manila and its surroundings and organized the botanical gardens.
1859. An aerolite fell in the town of Mexico, in Pampanga. A civil government for the province of Manila created. The Maritime Mutual Benefit Society founded. Various improvements in the war department ordered, among others the change of uniform for the army to one more suitable for the climate of the country. Ordered the demolition of the "Parian," and accomplished in spite of difficulties. The market of Quinta, Manila, is opened to the public.
1860. An order in regard to the duties of petty governors issued. Madrazo and Malcampo pursued the pirates with good results. The printing *Antes Acordadas* was authorized.
1861. The official bulletin of the Philippines took the name *Manila Gazette*, by royal order of the previous year. A politico-military government established in Visayas, and another in Mindoro. Coining in the mint of Manila begun. The School of Botany and Agriculture established. Gunboats with hulls of steel and light draft arrive in the islands and began a vigorous and successful campaign against the pirates.
1862. The archipelago afflicted by cholera, fire, flood, cyclones, and locusts. By royal decree a royal delegate is created to study the various branches of administration. The gunboats continue the pursuit of the pirates.

VI. REPRESENTATION IN THE MINISTRY.

1863. Creation of the minister for the colonies. Great earthquake, which almost reduced Manila to a mountain of ruins, with the death of 400 persons and the injury of some 2,000.
1864. The ayuntamiento founded a municipal school for girls in charge of the Daughters of Charity. Lightning fired the general storehouse of tobacco, with a loss of \$2,000,000. Traitorous conduct of the Dato Uto in the Rio Grande, Mindanao.
1865. A great fire destroyed a large part of the suburbs of Tondo, Santa Cruz, and Quiapo, Manila. The School Ateneo Municipal acknowledged as an institute of secondary instruction.
1866. Rules for the taxation of the Chinese. A government place of deposit established. The Moros of Supangan and Symuay conquered. The government carried out the royal order for the creation of a general inspection of public works and the royal decree approving the organic laws of civil careers in the political administration of the colonies. A commission was named to study reforms in the penal code for the colonies. A central committee of agriculture, industry, and commerce created in Manila. The squadron of the Pacific proceeded from Callao, Peru, S. A., and arrived in Manila. Many improvements were made in Manila and its suburbs.
1867. Great floods in Manila and Ilocos, Luzón.
1868. An expedition sent for the punishment of the savages in N. Luzón.
1869. Establishment on the guardia civil. Pardon of criminals and the formation from them of the company of *Guías de la Torre* (Guides of the Tower) to pursue criminals, which multiplied crimes and disturbances.
1870. Several hundred vagabonds deported to Balábac and Mindanao. The remains of Anda transferred to the Church of San Francisco.
1871. The orders of the ministers of colonies secularizing the University of Secondary Education. Enforced, and orders suspended. Eruption of the volcanoes of Camiguin and of Mayón. Gunboats destroyed several pirate boats and burned towns.
1872. A conspiracy, which failed in Manila and was transferred to Cavite, put down. King of Camboja, Norodom I, visited Manila. The veterans' civil guard for public vigilance and services in Manila and its suburbs was established. Tornado in Manila. A politico-military government was established at Palawan and Zamboanga. The electric semaphore line from Manila to Punta Restinga was established.
1873. A telegraph line opened in various provinces of Luzón. In the mountains of San Mateo and Bosoboso Rizal Luzón encounters between civil guards and bandits. A line of Spanish steamers was established between the archipelago and Spain. Ports of Legaspi, Tacloban, and Leyte opened to commerce.
1874. Five hundred Moros from Sulu attacked the garrison in Balábac and were repulsed.
1875. Inauguration of the Bridge of Spain. Proclamation of Alfonso XII, King of Spain.
1876. The Philippines represented in the Exposition at Philadelphia. Conquest of Sulu. Construction of fortifications for the preservation of the conquered country.
1877. Moriones repressed usury; ordered the payment to collectors of tobacco tax the amount that was due them; convoked meeting of medical men to better the hygienic conditions of Sulu. An expedition under Gamir explored part of the island of Sulu.
1878. Inauguration of the waterworks system of Carriedo. Moriones started on an expedition to the S. of the archipelago. The Sultan and the datos of Sulu signed articles of capitulation, acknowledging the rights of Spain.
1880. The committee of works of the port of Manila organized. Strong earthquake in Manila. Cable communication between Luzón and Spain established.
1881. Royal decree did away with the tobacco monopoly. By royal decree general inspection of communications was established. Expedition sent to Paulin to punish the Moros of Sulu. A garrison was reestablished at Siasl, Tataán, and Boñgao, Sulu A. Tornado passed over Manila. Cholera in Zamboanga and in Manila. Savings bank established, and the waterworks system initiated by Moriones inaugurated.
1883. The Philippines represented in the Exposition of Amsterdam. Reduction from 40 to 15 days in the work required by the state from each person, and the placing of a provisional tax of \$1.50 on each person. The general plan for railroads in Luzón was approved.

1884. Jovellar made a visit to the islands of the south; institution of the personal cedula. Reforms in the general direction of civil administration. Observatory of Manila declared official. Newly converted infidels in Mindanao made exempt from tribute for life.
1885. Danger of conflict between Spain and Germany in respect to sovereignty over the islands known as the Carolines.
1886. Termination of the conflict between Spain and Germany in regard to the Carolines and Palaos, by arbitration of the Pope. Successful expedition against the Dato Uto. The Dato Harun visited Manila and was proclaimed sovereign of Sulu.
1887. Commencement of work on the railroad from Manila to Dagupan. Terrero began an expedition against the Dato Uto established on the Rio Grande, Mindanao; took position at Bacat, breaking the powerful influence of the Moro dato. Successful expedition to Maibung, Sulu A. Destruction of the fort of the rebel sultan. Other successful expeditions to Tapul, Pata, Boal, etc.
1888. The tramway from Manila to Malabón, Rizal, Luzón, inaugurated.
1889. Agricultural school established in Manila.

VII. CIVIL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

1890. The organization of ayuntamientos begun in the capital towns and provinces under civil government. The School of Practical and Professional Arts and Trades begun. Telephone system inaugurated in the Philippines. Defenses of Tukuran, Mindanao, terminated.
1891. Inauguration of the railroad from Manila to Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón. Campaign against the Moros of Lake Lanao. An expedition took possession of Fort Marihui. At Dagupan, in the province of Pangasinán, a college of the first class of secondary education was established.
1892. The railroad from Calumpit to Dagupan, Pangasinán, Luzón, inaugurated. Establishment of a higher normal school for (female) teachers. Celebration of the fourth centennial of Christopher Columbus.
1893. By royal order municipal laws in the provinces of Luzón and the Visayas were modified according to the reforms of Maura. In Sulu the Sultan Harun abdicated, and the Dato Amirul Quiram was proclaimed in his stead.
1894. Campaign against the Moros in N. Mindanao.
1895. Opening of the first regional exposition of the Philippines. Electric light was established in Manila. Larabui, of Lake Lanao, was captured. The first mission of the Benedictine friars arrived in the Philippines.

VIII. REVOLUTION AGAINST SPAIN.

1896. A revolution inaugurated. Conflicts took place in the vicinity of Manila. Publication of an amnesty. The rebellion extended to the neighboring provinces of Manila. Insurrections discovered and suppressed in Sulu and Palawan. In Iligan 2 companies of convicts rebelled and afterwards infested the towns N. of Mindanao. Reinforcements arrive from Spain. Inaction after the defeat of Noveleta, Cavite, Luzón, Blanco relieved. Polavieja began operations against the rebels in the military courts. Many Filipinos held as authors of the conspiracy were tried and executed, among them Rizal.
1897. A combined attack by 6 columns against the place known as Cacaroon de Sile broke the insurrection in the province of Bulacán. Fresh reinforcements arrived from Spain. The execution of Filipinos continued, and conflicts took place in the provinces of Manila, Bataan, Pampanga, and Batangas. Publication of an amnesty. Regiments of native volunteers were organized. The conquest of the province of Cavite begun. Silang, Dasmariñas, and Imus recovered. Another amnesty granted. Noveleta and San Francisco de Malabón taken by the Spaniards. Primo de Rivera made addresses to the people and to the army and began operations. Indang, Maragondón, taken. Publication of amnesty. Various garrisons were established. Negotiations instituted for peace treaty of Biac-nabato. Aguinaldo and various chiefs were deported to Hongkong, where Aguinaldo collected the \$400,000 on the check of the Hongkong Bank which was given him. Earthquakes in Mindanao and Sulu. Terrible tornado in Samar and Leyte.
1898. Uprisings in Luzón. The American squadron destroyed (May 1) the Spanish squadron in the bay of Manila. Blockade of Manila. Aguinaldo permitted to land at Cavite. Organization of the so-called advisory assembly of the Philippines and publication of a programme of autonomy. Uprising in the provinces of Luzón, and attack on defenseless Spaniards. Various garrisons fell into the power of the Tagálogs. A squadron under the command of Camara starts from Spain, but returns after having passed through the Suez Canal.
- Aug. 12. Protocol of peace signed.
- Aug. 13. The city of Manila surrendered. Americans entered Manila. Cessation of hostilities proclaimed.
- Jaudenez left for Spain, General Rizzo remaining in command.
- Rios established in Iloilo, Pánay. Continued the government of those islands where the Spanish flag still flew. A small Tagálog fleet was destroyed by Spanish gunboats.

IX. FROM THE TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- Dec. 10. Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain signed at Paris, by the terms of which the Philippine Archipelago ceased to belong to the Crown of Spain and passed under the jurisdiction of the former power. Rios ordered fortresses to be abandoned and troops concentrated in Zamboanga. From there he returned to Manila. [For military and civil events following see "United States military occupation and government and civil government," under general head "The Philippine (Archipelago) Islands," and "The Municipality of Manila."]
1899. Jan. 1. Rios arrived in Manila. Embarkation of Spanish troops for Spain. Rios returned to Spain, and General Jaramillo remained as president of the commission for the selection and transportation of material of war. Manuel Sasbrón, at the head of the commission, remained in charge of Spanish property in the Philippines.
- Apr. 11. Treaty of peace proclaimed.
1900. Nov. 7. Treaty between the United States of America and Spain for the cession to the United States of any and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying outside of the line described in Article III of the treaty of peace of December 10, 1898.
1901. Mar. 23. Cession of outlying islands of the Philippines proclaimed.
- [See the Philippine (Archipelago) Islands, also Provinces by name.]

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MANILA.

MANILA.

(Lat. $14^{\circ} 35' 31''$ N.; lon. $120^{\circ} 58' 08''$ E.). Time 8 hours, 3 minutes, 52.2 seconds E. of Greenwich (London), or 10 hours, 27 minutes, 55.66 seconds W. of Washington.

Area: 20 sq. m. to include limits of police jurisdiction on land, or 32 sq. m. to include the same on water.

Population: 297,152, estimated January, 1902; board of health census, 1901, gave 244,932.

Race: In the order of numbers, Tagálog, Spaniards, Half-breeds (Mestizos), Chinese, Americans, Europeans of all nationalities, and representatives of all the tribes and provinces of the archipelago; also from all parts of the Far East.

Language: English, Spanish, and Tagálog.

Military Division of the Philippines: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Department North Philippines: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Longitude: While Greenwich longitude is exclusively used in this Gazetteer, the following will enable differences to be computed from the many maps and charts of the Philippine Islands issued by other nations bearing their own longitudes:

	°	'	"
Greenwich (Observatory), England.....	0	0	0
Madrid (Observatory), Spain.....	3	41	21 W.
San Fernando (Observatory), Spain.....	6	12	24 W.
Paris (Observatory), France.....	2	20	14 E.
Berlin (Urania) (Observatory), Germany.....	13	36	53 E.
Ferro, the extreme SW. of the Canary Islands, the assumed dividing line between the E. and W. hemispheres.....	17	20	0 W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. (Observatory), United States.....	77	2	48 W.
Manila Cathedral, Luzón, Philippine Islands, United States.....	120	58	8 E.

LOCATION.

The city of Manila, capital of the United States possessions in E. Asia and the seat of military and civil administration in the Philippine Archipelago, is situated at the mouth of the Pásig River, the outlet of the great inland Laguna de Bay (Lake of Bay), on the E. shore of Manila Bay, 28 naut. m. and 32 stat. m. from its entrance. The geographical position of the city gives it superior advantages in the trade of the most densely populated quarter of the globe.

NAME AND FOUNDATION.

The aboriginal form of spelling "Manila" was "Maynila," also "Mainila," a Tagál word meaning a species of shrub or bush (in Spanish *arbusto*, a shrub) which grew on the site of the city when founded by Capt. Miguel Lopez de Legaspi and his band of conquistadores in 1571, and for that reason named Maynila or Bush Town. The proprietorship of the soil was conveyed by Lacandola, Rajah of Maynila and Matandá and Solimán, the chieftain in the neighborhood to Legaspi

in Pacto de Sangre (Compact of Blood). Grijalva, the Augustinian chronicler, gives the following account of this form of pact: "The ceremony is performed by extracting from the breast of those contracting friendship a small quantity of blood, which, mixed with some wine, is afterwards drunk in equal portions by the covenanters." It is not improbable that this same Grijalva was the Augustinian whose name is associated with the earliest exploration of our own California. (*Crónica del Orden*, 1533-1592, México [Augustinian Convent], 1624. From Zúñiga, II, 215.)

MODERN FACILITIES.

The city possesses modern facilities not excelled in the Far East. The streets are wide, and were so arranged by the founder as to have one side always in the shade. There are fine plazas, public squares, gardens, and promenades. About the middle of the eighteenth century, due to the beneficence of Carriedo, a public-spirited private citizen, almost every street was furnished with its own standpipe for water supply, which remained in use until 1880. There are electric, telegraph, and telephone facilities within the city and suburbs, with connections to the remotest parts of the islands. A system of trolley lines is projected to points within the municipal and suburban regions.

POPULATION.

A census taken by the board of health, completed about the 1st of May, 1901, gave the population of Manila 244,932, divided as follows: Filipinos, 181,361; Chinese, 51,567; Americans, 8,562; Spaniards, 2,382; other nationalities, 960. The figures do not include men belonging to the United States Army. There are 18,463 buildings in the city, of which 3,739 are good, 1,135 bad, 1,472 small, and 12,117 classed as shacks.

According to statistics of the board of health of Manila, the number of inhabitants in January, 1902, was:

Natives	218, 900
Chinese	60, 680
Foreigners	7, 852
Americans	6, 462
United States Army	3, 260
Total	297, 154

The population of Manila is made up of Americans and representatives of European nationalities, Spaniards predominating among the foreigners, and Filipinos, principally Tagálogs, Mestizos (half castes), Indians, Chinese, Malays, and a few from the S. islands of the archipelago, Japan, and India. This motley aggregation of humanity is assembled through the intercourse of trade and shipment. The city is not only the seat of insular government, but the center of foreign and domestic commerce, mercantile, financial, and professional activity, and mechanical industry. It is also the focus of the highest type of the social and intellectual life of the people of the archipelago.

The church at Manila was the second place of Christian worship in Malaysia, dedicated in 1571 as "Conversion of St. Paul, the apostle."

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES.

The buildings for military, civil, religious, educational, and other public purposes are commodious, and in some instances possess no inconsiderable claims to architectural style. (See exhibit of public buildings in Manila and vicinity at the time of the occupation of the city and their present use, hereto appended.)

BOUNDARIES.

Under the act of January 29, 1902, amending act No. 183, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Manila," and acts Nos. 214, 267, 313, and 323, amendatory thereof, the boundaries of the city of Manila were established and prescribed as follows:

(1) Beginning at a point "7" (marked by a monument) 150 meters north of the Estero Matantubig; thence running S. $52^{\circ} 6' 42''$ 5,730.5701 meters to a point "6" (marked by a monument) near the bridge on the east bank of the San Juan River, and through this point in continuation of said course to a point in the center of the channel of said river "6a"; (2) thence in a general direction S. $38^{\circ} 28' 55''$ E. in the center of the channel of the said San Juan River to a point "5" at its most easterly bend, 996 meters in a direct line from the point "6"; (3) thence S. $22^{\circ} 55' 34''$ W. 1,377.7422 meters to a point "4" in the center of the channel of the Pásig River, where said river bends sharply to the west; (4) thence following the channel of the Pásig River in the general direction S. $43^{\circ} 40' 4''$ W. 556.108 meters, measured in a direct line from the point "4" to a point "3" in the center of said river, where the river bends sharply to the east, opposite the mouth of the estero forming the southern boundary of Santa Ana; (5) thence S. $43^{\circ} 39' 34''$ W. 2,763.6938 meters to a point "2" (marked by a monument) on the east bank of the Estero Gallina; (6) thence S. $73^{\circ} 22' 34''$ W. 1,219.861 meters to a point "1" (marked by a monument), at high-water mark on Manila Bay, mark on the south side of the mouth of the Estero San Antonio, Malate, and through this point in continuation of said course to low-water mark; (7) thence in a general N. W. direction along the shore line of Manila Bay at low-water mark to a point "8" directly west of the point of beginning "7"; (8) thence E. 2,228 meters to the point "7" of beginning.

SEC. 2. The suburb of Gagalangin shall form a part of the district of Tondo, and the municipality of Santa Ana shall constitute a new district of the city of Manila.

AREA.

The city proper is about 4,500 ft. (1 m.) from N. to S., and about 2,675 ft. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) from E. to W. within the walls (intramuros). The greatest width, from E. to W. is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the mouth of the Pásig to the San Juan. The bay front (S.) is about 5 m. The corporate jurisdiction of the city for police purposes extends 3 m. from shore into Manila Bay and over a zone of 5 m., enveloping the city on the landward side. Area, 20 sq. m. with police zone on land and 12 sq. m. on water; total, 32 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The city occupies part of the bay front of an extensive plain divided into 2 parts by the Pásig River outlet of Laguna de Bay. On either side of this important stream are numerous tributary channels afford-

ing means of transportation from the interior across the city to points of trade or tidewater shipment. A semicircle of mountains envelopes the plain inland and has a picturesque effect, viewed from the city. To the NE. rises the lofty summit of Angat; to the E. the volcanic range which takes its course down the central peninsula of Rizal. To the SE. in Cavite Province, is visible the conspicuous chain out of which rises the group of peaks known as the Twelve Apostles. Westward across the bay may be seen the Sierras de Mariveles of Bataán, upward of 4,000 ft. high, and to the NW. the cone of Mount Aráyat in Pampanga Province, 65 m. distant.

MANILA BAY.

The bay of Manila in physical characteristics, geographical position, and commercial advantages not only holds the first rank in the archipelago, but is without a rival in the Far East. It is situated approximately about the center of the coast of Luzón, and is large enough to accommodate the fleets of the world. Its greatest dimensions are from Tubutubu Island in the estuary of Orani, bay of Pampanga in the NW. angle of the shore of the greater bay, to Las Piñas, 35 m. near the boundary between Cavite and Rizal, and from the delta of the river Grande Pampanga on the shores of Bulacán in the NE. to Corregidor Island, SW. 31 m. It is 120 m. in circumference. The entrance in 2 channels between Pulo Munti point, Bataán, and Restinga point, Cavite is $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its waters wash 5 provinces, Pampanga, Bulacán, Rizal, Cavite, and Bataán. It also receives 5 of the important rivers of the archipelago. The Grande de la Pampanga, Pásig, Orani, and Imus, all navigable streams. The port of Manila is a "roadstead," in all parts of which anchorage may be had. The bearing of the light on the end of the mole on the N. side of the entrance to the Pásig River with soundings is the guide to take an upper berth. An artificial port is being constructed.

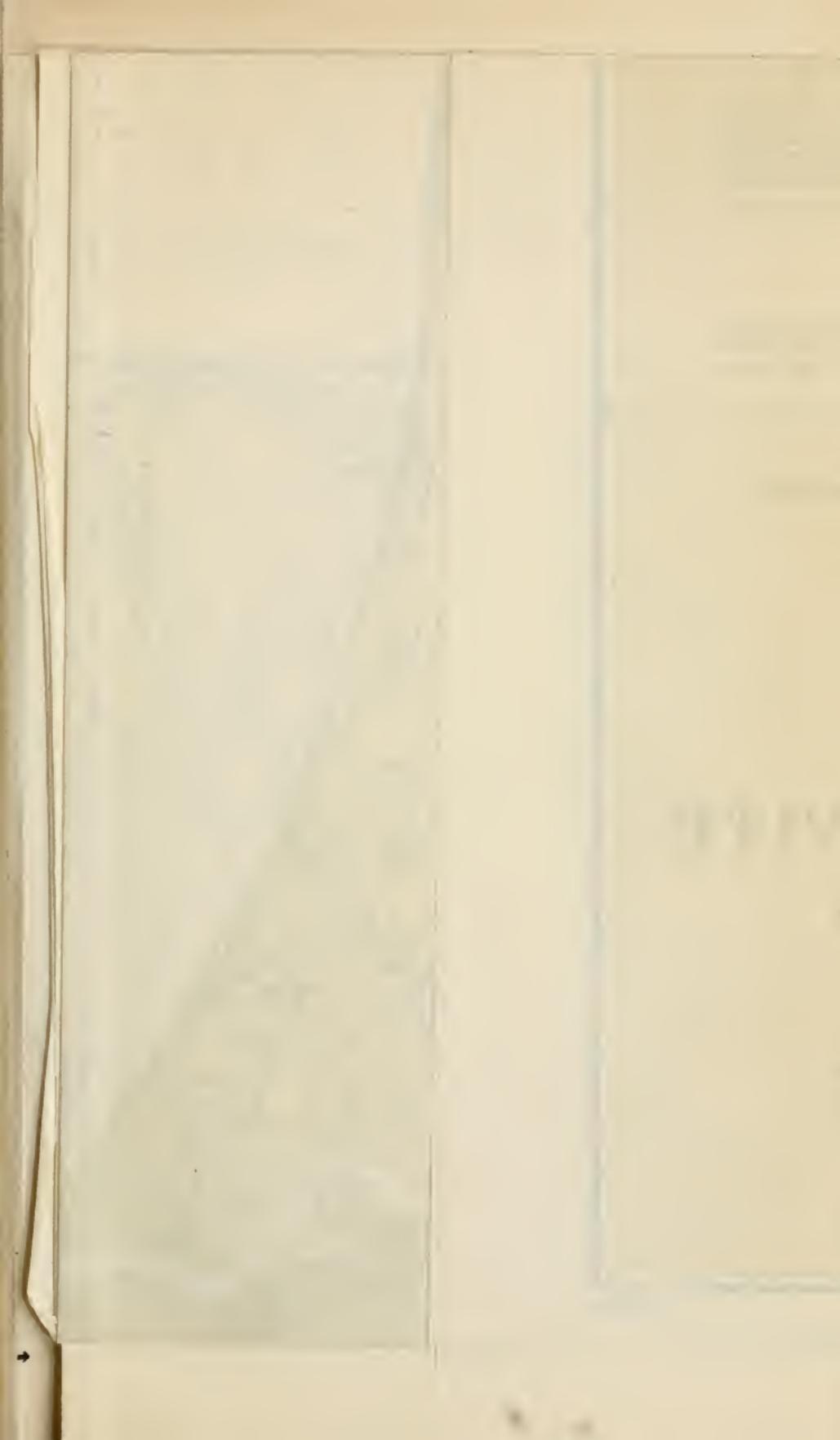
During the SW. monsoon and the stormy period which accompanies the change of the monsoons, the "roads" of Manila are unsafe. The larger vessels find protection at Cavite, 7 m. below. All vessels under 300 tons can enter the Pásig, where they moor in rows.

MANILA LIGHTS.

The approach to Manila Bay from the China Sea is well lighted. Vessels from Hongkong and the ports of China to the NW. first sight the Capones Grande light off the SW. coast of Zambales. Vessels from ports of Indo-China first sight the Corregidor lights in the center. Vessels from Singapore, Java, India, and all the ports of the Philippine Islands, Borneo, and to the S., first sight the Cabra Island light. All converge on the Corregidor light at the bay entrance.

After leaving the Corregidor and Caballo islands lights the following are seen, approaching Manila:

MOUTH OF PÁSIG RIVER, N. side of quay, lat. $14^{\circ} 36' 18''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 56' 30''$ E. One fixed light, red, 53 ft. above the sea, 49 ft. height of tower, visible 12 (stat.) m.; house, cylindrical tower, painted red; lantern and balcony, white; keeper's dwelling, near tower, painted red. A time ball, black, which is hoisted on the roof of the Manila Observatory at Ermita, is dropped daily at noon, one hundred and twentieth meridian (E. lon.), standard time. It is hoisted 5 minutes before noon and in case of failure is slowly lowered 5 minutes after the signal time. A gun is also fired from the battery of San Diego at the southeastern point of the





CONTINUATION OF
PASIG RIVER
TO LAGUNA DE BAY

PASIG RIVER

LAGUNA DE BAY

PASIG RIVER

MANILA BAY

CAVITE

MANILA BAY

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LAGUNA DE BAY

PASIG RIVER

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MANILA BAY

walled city. Storm signals are shown from the office of the captain of the port and from 3 masts just seaward of the fortress of Santiago near the mouth of Pásig River.

MANILA, W. mole, 1 fixed light, red. Tower 6 ft. high, visible $2\frac{1}{2}$ (stat.) m. Iron pedestal. This light is near the end of the breakwater now under construction and is moved out as the work progresses.

MANILA, on battery side of quay, mouth of Pásig River, lat. $14^{\circ} 36' 24''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 57' 18''$ E. Two fixed lights, electric, horizontal, 3 ft. apart; 16 ft. above the sea, visible 6 (stat.) m. A red light is shown from a beacon at the head of Pásig River to mark the entrance from Laguna de Bay to the river.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, on the NW. head of the NW. of the 2 shoals forming those banks in Manila Bay, lat. $14^{\circ} 26' 25''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 45' 15''$ E. One flash light every minute, flashes 20 seconds, eclipse 40 seconds, electric; 34 ft. above the sea; height of tower 36 ft., visible 5 (stat.) m. Beacon, iron tower on base of of concrete; tower black and white, in horizontal bands, balcony white.

MANILA FORTRESS.

The city of Manila is a fortress occupying the point of land on the S. side of the junction of the Pásig River and Manila Bay, having the former on its N. and the latter on its W. face. It is encircled by walls with bastions and bulwarks. Where it does not abut on the river is a moat, which by means of sluices may be flooded, thus completely isolating the city from the landward side. The bay, or W. face, measures about 5,000 ft.; the S. or landside toward Ermita, about 1,800 ft.; the W., about 500 ft. away from the river, 3,300 ft.; and the N., along the Pásig River, about 3,300 ft., making a total circuit of not quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The walls are pierced by 6 gates, 3 to the N., on the road to the river Pásig, and 3 on the land side, which is the best fortified. Fort Santiago is the citadel and defends the entrance to the river and N. angle of the city. The area within the walls is laid out in streets intersecting at right angles. The main central thoroughfare, 2,000 ft. in length from N. to SW., is crossed at a right angle, midway in its course, by another 3,300 ft. in length, between the plaza of Santiago in the NW. and the bastion in the extreme SE. angle. The city within the walls is occupied by military, civil, religious, and other structures of a public character.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

The river Pásig divides Manila into 2 parts, that on the S. being occupied by the military defenses and on the N. by the commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, and residential quarters and suburbs. Two parallel dikes for breakwaters define the entrance of the Pásig River from Manila Bay. At the water end of that on the N., which is 1,700 ft. long, is a light-house. That on the S., 2,000 ft. long, forms a promenade to the Monument of Anda, a patriotic judge and governor in Spanish history. About 200 ft. E. of the monument is Fort Santiago, on the S. side of the junction of the Pásig River and Manila Bay. After entering the Pásig River, which maintains a width of about 500 ft. in this portion of its course, and passing Fort Santiago, is reached the Paseo or promenade of Magallanes, on which stands an obelisk to the memory of the discoverer of the Philippines. At the E. end of this promenade a bridge connects with the Escolta in Binondo suburb. From this point following the stream the intervening space is occupied by barracks, the Quinta market, and military hospital, the latter facing on the Ward de la Concepción and a battery. Near this point the Pásig River makes a bend to the NE. until it receives the waters

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of Laguna de Bay, while the walls of the city make a sharp trend to the SW. At the extreme W. angle, Avenue Santa Lucía extends NW. along the beach paralleling the fortifications and terminating at the monument to Anda. S. of the fortified city is Ermita, and beyond is Malate, famous for its embroideries, stretching along the shore of Manila Bay in the direction of Cavite.

SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

Returning to the mouth of the Pásig on the right or N. side are the suburbs of Manila, among the attractions of the capital, and connected by means of fine bridges. The interlacing rivers, lagoons, and creeks and numerous islands and picturesque native dwellings give a peculiarly interesting effect. The city itself, with its bastions, batteries, church towers, white two storied balconied houses and cottages, reared on piles to escape the floods of the rainy season, and luxuriant groves of subtropical vegetation, has an oriental aspect.

Binondo, on the N. bank of the Pásig, opposite the fortified city, represents the domestic and foreign, commercial and mercantile activity of the Philippine Islands and is devoted to the central administration of revenue, finance, and trade. Some of its streets are paved and narrow. The houses are solidly built. At the Binondo end of the bridge from the fortress, a street called the Escolta, extending to the right and left, is lined with some fine buildings, conspicuously the banks, post-offices, shipping houses, hotels, also with the unpretentious shops and stalls of native traders, the thoroughfare itself being enlivened by a motley crowd of the mingling races of the Eastern world. Beyond the Escolta live the native, Chinese, Indian, and half-caste artisans, of divers handicrafts, as jewelers, goldsmiths, enamellers, painters, confectioners, etc.; also there are to be found the theaters, gambling houses, and other resorts for public amusement. In the NE. section is the church and convent of Binondo.

Prior to the earthquake of 1863 a handsome 10-arch stone bridge here crossed the Pásig. It was replaced in 1872 by a modern stone structure, which is the bridge of Spain or Puente de España.

The steamers and native craft engaged in trade with the bay provinces of Mórong, Cavite, Bataán, Pampanga, and Bulacán have their moorings along the banks of the Pásig within this suburb.

San Nicolás, at the mouth of the Pásig River, N. side, with Tondo on the N. and Binondo on the W. The works of the port property and dock, custom-house, and United States commissary stores are in this suburb.

Tondo, the most N. and populous district along the bay shore above the Pásig, is separated from Binondo on the S. by one of the numerous channels which traverse the level sandy surface and is connected by several bridges. The houses are generally constructed of cane and nipa, a species of palm with feathery leaves, now prohibited. The streets are narrow, most of its traffic being handled on the numerous natural canals formed of the small streams which enter the river and bay at this point and give it the appearance of an oriental Venice. The plaza of Philip II, in which there is a military building, is a fine open space almost surrounded by the natural channels. The station of the Manila and Dagupan R. R. is in this suburb. There is a fine church, convent, theater, market place, and cemetery. The inhabitants are largely engaged in tobacco and cigar industries, fishing, weaving, and gardening for the Manila market.

Santa Cruz, the suburb N. of Binondo, with a narrow frontage on the river, is divided into 15 wards. It is well built, and has a church, convent, flower market, theater, public jail, slaughterhouse, leper hospital (St. Lazare, under the Franciscans), and a cemetery for Chinese. It is noted for its artisans and handicrafts.

Quiapo, one of the suburbs along the Pásig River, N. of San Miguel Creek and E. of Santa Cruz. It is solidly built, with well-aligned streets and a fine market place well stocked. The Tribunal of the natives is a large structure. A suspension bridge 350 ft. long and 23 ft. wide spans the Pásig. The street of San Sebastián, with its porticoed native residences, is one of the attractions of this quarter. There is a church, convent, prison, and public jail.

San Miguel, the suburb E. of the city on the opposite side of the Pásig and connected with Quiapo by a bridge termed "de la Luinta." It is noted for the elegance of its residences. Along the river front are a number of villas, among them Malacañang, in Spanish times the residence of the captain-general in the Philippines and now the residence of the civil governor of the archipelago. There is also a church, convent, and barracks. On the island of San Andrés, 1,400 ft. in length and 400 ft. in width, in the Pásig, in front of San Miguel, is the convalescent hospital, San José Home, and insane asylum. On the N. of San Miguel is the ward San Sebastián, with a fine church and convent.

Sampáloc, a suburb with 39 wards, extends from San Miguel NW. It has a church, convent, and cemetery. Rivals San Miguel in being the residence part of the city. Calzada del Iris, the widest avenue and one of the handsomest in Manila, is located in Sampáloc.

Pandacan, in an arm of the Pásig River on the N. and E., the little rivers Cabitum forming part of the boundary, and Concordia on the S. and Pandacan on the W. The two former unite on the SW., and each has its own outlet into the Pásig, one on the N., the other on the E., which practically makes this suburb an island.

Trozo or San José (now forms a single district with Binondo) and another suburb within the municipal radius occupying the center of the NE. limit of the city between Tondo on the NW. and Santa Cruz and Sampáloc on the SE. It is largely occupied by the element engaged in mechanical industries. It has its market, place of popular diversion, and a few of the better class of residences of Chinese and natives.

Paco or San Fernando de Dilac, an extensive outlying suburb S. of the bend of the Pásig River, opposite San Miguel. It is connected across an intervening space by a number of thoroughfares leading to the city on the NW., Ermita on the W., and Malate on the SW., along the bay shore. It is also connected with Pandacan on the left bank of the Pásig River and through which it carries on the greater part of its trade with Manila on the one hand and the towns on Laguna de Bay on the other. Great cigar factories, the most prominent being those of "Compañía General de Tabacos" and "Germinal" and other industrial structures, are situated in this district.

Ermita and its adjoining town, Malate, on the S., occupies the bay front a short distance S. of the fortress. It is well built with houses of modern construction, and also is the seat of the observatory of Manila and normal school, which are well accommodated as to structures and equipment.

Malate, beyond Ermita, with fine villas and residences. Ermita and Malate are the favorite headquarters for American families.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATION, LAND.

A railroad in operation extends from Manila to Dagupan, on Lingayén Bay, from which point roads and trails connect with all parts of N. Luzón. An extensive inland traffic is also carried on by means of native craft via the Pásig River to towns and villages on the shores of Laguna de Bay. A system of land communication extends to the remote province of Sorsogón, at the extreme SE. end of the peninsula of Luzón, traversing the provinces of Laguna, Batangas, Tayabas, Ambos Camarines, and Albay. A line of railway is projected on surveys from Dagupan, the present terminus, paralleling the China seacoast, to connect the capitals San Fernando of Unión and Vigan of Ilocos Sur with Láoag, the capital of Ilocos Norte, 152 m., and intermediate points, to within 35 m. of the extreme N. point of Luzón. Another surveyed route for a railway follows the course of the Pásig River, and thence the W., S., and SW. shores of Laguna de Bay, 55 m., to Santa Cruz, the capital of Laguna, with a branch leaving Calamba, about half the distance, on the lake shore, due S. to Batangas, 28 m., on the Verde Passage, the route of steamers between the United States and Manila, and thence to Lemery, on Balayán Bay, 15 m. to the NW. (For distance between Manila and the capital of each province or chief town or group of islands, see table of distances.)

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

The bay and city of Manila occupy a point of vantage in geographical position with reference to commercial intercourse with countries in eastern Asia, India, the eastern archipelago, Australasia, Oceania, and the Pacific shores of the Western Hemisphere unrivaled by any city in Asia. It is the key to the trade of all the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. It is also most favorably located for navigation in the surrounding seas with respect to favorable winds and currents, particularly so in reaching the W. coasts of the three Americas and the E. coast of Asia.

COMMUNICATION, WATER.

It has direct steam communication with Yokohama (1,630 m.), the metropolis of Japan; with Shanghai (1,080 m.), Tientsin (2,409 m.), and Canton (703 m.), the chief ports on the coast of China, and Hongkong (British, 628 m.), the present center of extensive commercial and financial activity in the Far East. It also has steam communication with Singapore (British, 1,386 m.), the center of trade of the Straits Settlements; with India, Calcutta (British, 3,016 m.), Madras, Bombay, and other ports; Batavia, Java (Dutch, 1,386 m.); with Port Darwin (British, 1,692 m.), on the N. coast, King George-Sound (British, 3,792 m.), Adelaide (British, 3,772 m.), and Melbourne (British, 5,142 m.), on the S. coast; with Sydney (3,772 m.) and Brisbane (British, 3,292 m.), on the E. coast, the chief ports of Australia; with Auckland (British, 4,602 m.) and Wellington (British, 4,612 m.), in New Zealand, through the United States midocean station at Guam. It is in steam communication with Honolulu (United

States, 4,843 m.), the Midway Islands (3,808 m.), Caroline Islands (German, 2,326 m.), Pelew Islands (German, 1,020 m.), Solomon Islands (Ugi, British, 2,940 m.), Fiji Islands (British, 3,720 m.), Samoa Islands (Tutuila, United States, 4,603 m.), and Society Islands (Tahiti, French, 5,911 m.), the strategic points of steam intercourse in the Pacific, and through these centers with Valparaiso, in Chile (10,221 m.), Callao, Peru (10,212 m.), Panama (8,706 m.), Nicaragua Canal (proposed, 8,766 m.), Acapulco, Mexico (via Honolulu, 8,260 m.), and San Francisco (6,471 m., via Yokohama), and Port Townsend (5,920 m.) in the United States. (For distances by international steam routes, see pp. 129-131.) Manila is in communication with all the commercial ports of the archipelago by means of steam, sailing vessels, and native craft. But for the restrictive policy of centuries Manila to-day would undoubtedly be one of the great commercial marts of the vast continental and insular regions mentioned. Under the "open-door" policy of the United States it is destined in the near future to gain this supremacy and rival Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, and Calcutta in the trade of the Orient.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries are extensive, the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cheroots, cord, rope, thread, and ice being prominent. Iron foundries and machine shops, sawmills, stonecutting, woodworking, and other mills are numerous and expanding.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Anchored in the roadstead are ships floating the flags of all nations, and within the river Pásig are moored steam, sailing, and native craft from every province and island in the archipelago. There are daily departures of steamers, mail or mercantile, for ports in Luzón, Mindoro, the Visayas, Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan, and China, and bimonthly mail for Europe and Japan. The consular officers resident at Manila represent 19 of the maritime countries of the world.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On April 21, 1898, Congress declared a state of war to exist with Spain. Two days later the United States consul at Manila was given his papers and left for Hongkong, where he joined the Asiatic squadron of the United States at Mirs Bay. On May 1 the United States squadron destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. On the 3d Cavite arsenal, having been abandoned by the Spanish, was occupied by the forces from the squadron. On July 1 the military expeditionary forces of the United States landed at Cavite. On July 31 a night attack on the United States by Spanish troops in the trenches around Manila inaugurated a series of conflicts which culminated on August 13 in a bombardment of the Spanish intrenchments by the Navy and their capture by storm by the United States troops, which was followed by articles of capitulation and occupation of the city. The next day General Merritt issued his first proclamation to the Filipino people. On the 15th orders were issued for the assumption of civil government by the United States military authorities in the city of Manila and district of Cavite, and the necessary officers were

appointed. On August 16 the commanding general received a cablegram from the President of the United States announcing the signature of the protocol with Spain and the cessation of hostilities. From this point in the current of events Manila becomes part of the general history of the Philippine Islands.

HISTORY.

Although the Philippines were discovered in 1521 by Magellan, it was not until 1571 that Legaspi, having conquered Manila, then a village surrounded by a palisade, began the construction of a fortified city as a center for future warlike operations against the islands in the surrounding seas. A municipal form of government was established in the same year. From this seat of colonial authority Juan de Salcedo, the grandson of Legaspi, known as the "Cortes of the Philippines," conducted his discoveries, explorations, and conquests, besides repelling (1572) an invasion by the Chinese pirate Li Ma Hong with 5,000 followers.

In 1580 all the colonies of Portugal in the East, having fallen by conquest to the Crown of Spain, were governed from Manila and remained so until 1640, when they were restored.

In 1590 the present permanent fortifications were commenced.

In 1762 the city was seized by an English fleet and held for some months until the arrangement of peace, when it was returned to Spain.

In 1863, June 3, at 7.30 p. m., after a day of intense heat, while the people were preparing for the festival of Corpus Christi, the ground rocked violently for 30 seconds, the finest buildings crumbled, and many of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Over 400 persons were killed and 2,000 injured, 46 public and 570 private buildings were thrown to the ground, 28 public and 528 private structures were nearly destroyed, and the rest throughout the entire city were more or less injured.

Until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the colonial authorities at Manila, representing the sovereignty at Madrid, exercised viceregal sway.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

On July 31, 1901, by enactment of the United States Philippine Commission (An act to incorporate the city of Manila), the inhabitants of Manila were constituted a municipality, to "be known as the city of Manila, and by that name to have perpetual succession and all the rights of property therein granted or theretofore enjoyed and possessed by the said city as organized under Spanish sovereignty."

DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL POWERS.

The government of the city is vested in a municipal board of 3 members appointed by the civil governor, by and with the consent of the commission, and removable in the same manner. One member must be designated as treasurer with power to act as provided by the charter. There is also a secretary and other officers whose general powers and duties are prescribed. The board is also possessed of certain legislative and executive authority, exercised, by general supervisory control, through five departments:

1. Engineering and public works.
2. Police.

3. Law.
4. Fires and building inspection.
5. Assessments and collections.

The charter, which is embodied in 72 sections, makes provisions for estimates and appropriations for the expenses of the city; the receipt and custody of money, auditing of accounts, sanitation, schools, defining the duties of officers under the various departments, assessments, taxation and collection, and for other purposes essential to municipal administration.

POLICE JURISDICTION.

The jurisdiction of the city for police purposes covers a distance of 3 m. from the shore into Manila Bay and over a zone of 5 m. in width surrounding the city on land.

INTERISLAND INTERCOURSE.

The political, administrative, and economic importance of keeping the capital and chief commercial port in touch with the remotest islands of the archipelago led to a conference between the military, naval, and civil officers and managers of insular transportation lines, who recommended a project of communication between the provincial capitals and coast towns, and to prevent smuggling, by means of a fleet of small steamers, 140 ft. length, 10 knots maximum, 8 knots ordinary draft, with searchlight and armament, to operate respectively in as many circuits, the average length of each of which being 651 m.; also a stern-wheel steamer, 2½ ft. draft, for service on the Cagayan from Aparri to Ilagan; another for service on the Rio Grande de Mindanao and lake system from Polloc inland. A bureau of navigation or operating office was also proposed.

MANILA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

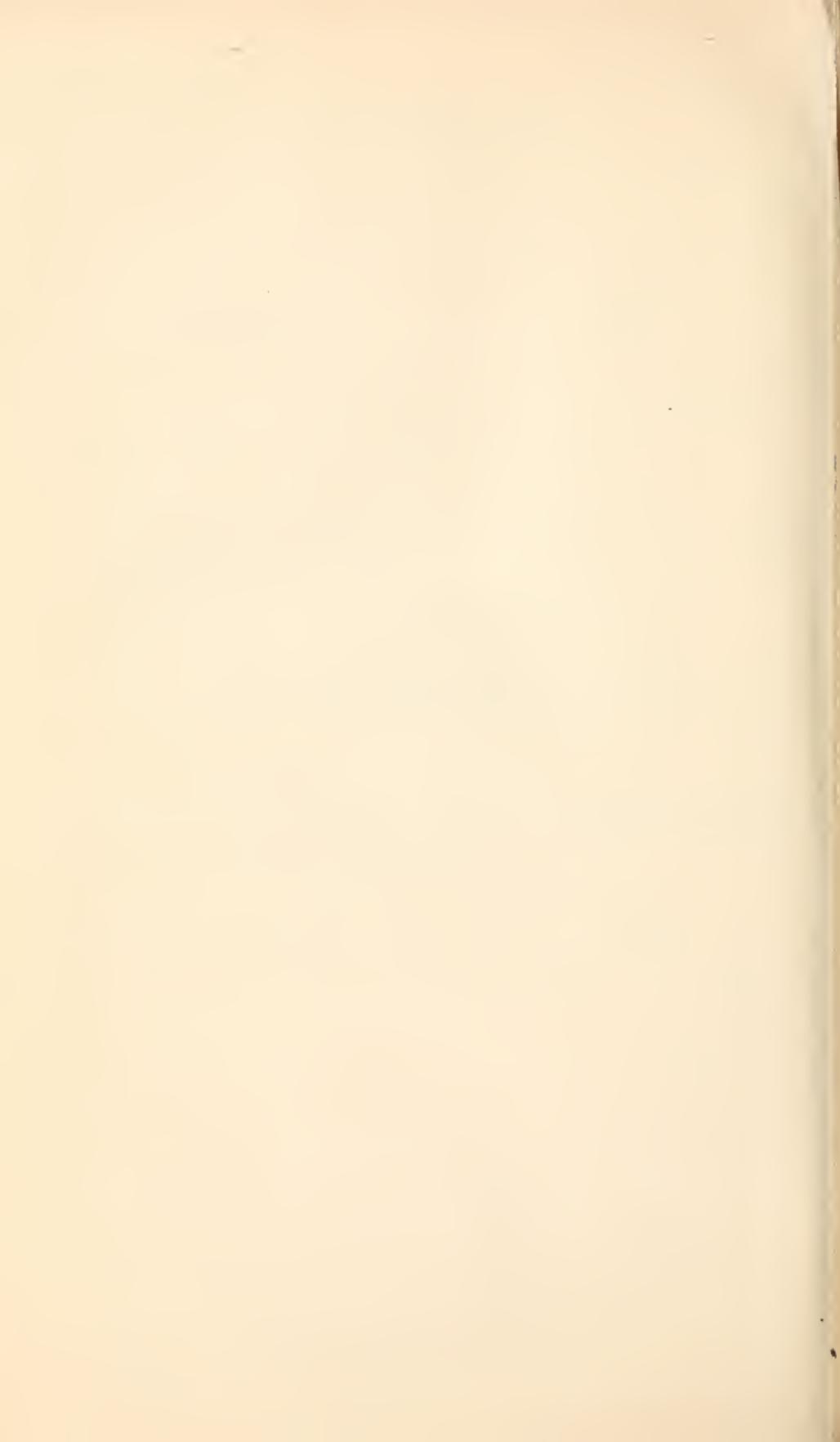
Exhibit of public buildings in Manila and vicinity at the time of the occupation of the city and their present use.

	Location.
BUILDINGS, MILITARY.	
1. Office of the major-general commanding.....	Within the walled city.
2. Office of the military government, subinspection of infantry, cavalry, guard, and carabineros.....	Do.
3. Office of the subinspection of artillery.....	Do.
4. Office of the subinspection of engineers.....	Do.
5. Artillery barracks.....	Do.
6. Cavalry barracks.....	Do.
7. Infantry Academy.....	Do.
8. Office of the military director.....	Do.
9. Workshops for the artillery.....	Do.
10. Workshop of engineers.....	Malate.
11. Barracks of Malate.....	Do.
12. Magazine of San Antonio de Abad.....	Do.
BUILDINGS, CIVIL.	
3. Palace of the governor and major-general commanding.....	Malacañang, San Miguel
4. Audiencia (in ruins).....	Within the walled city.
5. Audiencia (temporary).....	Do.
6. Office of the General Government (temporary).....	Do.
7. General office of the civil administration.....	Do.
8. Intendance of the treasury (in ruins).....	Do.
9. Intendance of the treasury (temporary).....	Do.
10. Tribunal of accounts (in ruins).....	Do.
11. Tribunal of accounts (temporary).....	Do.
12. Philippine Spanish Bank.....	Binondo.

Exhibit of public buildings in Manila and vicinity at the time of the occupation of the city and their present use—Continued.

	Location.
BUILDINGS, CIVIL—continued.	
23. Office of civil government and city council, called the ayuntamiento.	Within the walled city.
24. Treasury	Do.
25. Custom-house	San Nicolas.
26. Custom-house (temporary)	Do.
27. Hospital of San Juan de Dios	Within the walled city.
28. Observatory	Ermita.
29. (Telegraph) post-office	Binondo.
30. Mint	Within the walled city.
BUILDINGS, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.	
31. Cathedral (restored to the Roman Byzantine style)	Within the walled city.
32. Archbishop's palace	Do.
33. Church and Convent of San Augustin, belonging to that religious order.	Do.
34. Church and Convent of St. Domingo, belonging to that religious order.	Do.
35. Church and Convent of San Francisco, belonging to that religious order.	Do.
36. Church of Recoletos of San Augustin	Do.
37. Church and college of the Jesuits, called the Ateneo Municipal, for boys, and providing an academic training. Since United States jurisdiction it has ceased to be municipal.	Do.
38. Church and College of Sta. Isabel, for girls, under the Sisters of St. Vincent.	Do.
39. Convent and College of Sta. Rosa, under the Sisters of St. Vincent.	Do.
40. Church and monastery of Sta. Clara, belonging to that religious order.	Do.
41. Municipal girls' school, now occupied by the American normal school.	Do.
42. Church and Convent of Sta. Catalina, in charge of the Dominican Sisters.	Do.
43. Church and seminary of the Jesuits (in ruins)	Do.
44. Convent of the Jesuits	Do.
45. University	Do.
46. College of San Juan de Letrán, in charge of the Dominicans, an institution for primary and secondary education.	Do.
47. College of Medicine of San José	Do.
48. Convent and chapel of the Capuchinos	Do.
49. Convent and chapel of the Benedictines	Quiapo.
50. Church of the Third Order of St. Francis	Within the walled city.
51. Seminary of San Carlos, under the Paulist Fathers	Do.
52. Beaterio of the Society of Jesus, for women	Do.
53. College of the Concepcion or Concordia, for girls	Paco.
54. College of Loban, for girls, in charge of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.	Do.
55. Military hospital	Malate.
56. Hospice of San Jose (insane asylum), under Sisters of Charity	San Miguel.
57. Leper hospital (San Lazaro)	Santa Cruz.
58. Penitentiary (presidio)	Do.
59. Jail (Bilibid)	Do.

SUPPLEMENT.



COMMERCIAL EXTENSION IN THE PHILIPPINES, MAY, 1902.

The extension of facilities of intercourse between Manila and the United States of America via Japan, and China, and India, and Europe via Hongkong, has kept pace with the demands of commerce growing out of the pacification of the archipelago, the firm establishment of American sovereignty, and the exploitation and development of all branches of industry and trade.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), with a fleet of 70 steamers and a tonnage of 200,000 tons gross, has Manila connections, with return tickets issued by this company between Hongkong and Indo-China, available by the steamers of the China Navigation and the China and Manila Steamship companies. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha also maintains a regular line of steamers (which from Manila may connect at Hongkong) between Japan ports, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London, and Antwerp fortnightly; also from Hongkong via Japan ports to Seattle, U. S. A., connecting at the latter port with the Great Northern Railway, service monthly.

The Hongkong-Manila service of this company is represented by some of the finest steamers in this class in Eastern waters, having displacements of 3,875 tons and upward. The United States mail lines offer direct service between Manila and San Francisco, via the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, and Pacific Steamship Company.

The British India Steam Navigation Company announces sailings from Manila to Singapore, Rangoon, Madras, and Calcutta, India, and Yokohama, Moji, and Kobe, Japan, every three weeks.

This international service has been attended by corresponding extension of interisland lines.

INTERISLAND COMMERCE.

The following partial list will convey in a measure the development of commercial activity which is going on by means of branch lines of steamers in the several entry districts of the archipelago:

Steamers cleared at the port of Cebú during January, 1902.

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	Name of port.	Province.	Island.
Barili.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.	Malitbog.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Baybay.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.	Manila.....	Luzón.....	Luzón.
Butúan.....	Surigao.....	Mindanao.	Misamis.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.
Cagayán.....	Misamis.....	Do.	Ormoc.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Calbayog.....	Misamis.....	Sámar.	Oroquieta.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.
Camiguín.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.	Palompón.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Carear.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.	Panglao.....	Bohol.....	Bohol.
Dapítan.....	Negros Oriental.	Mindanao.	Romblón.....	Romblón.....	Romblón.
Dumaguete.....	Cebú.....	Negros.	Sibonga.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.
Dumanjug.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.	Sorsogón.....	Sorsogón.....	Luzón.
Iligan.....	Mindanao.	Mindanao.	Surigao.....	Surigao.....	Mindanao.
Iloilo.....	Iloilo.....	Panay.	Tacloban.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.
Jiménez.....	Misamis.....	Mindanao.	Tagbilaran.....	Bohol.....	Bohol.
Legaspi.....	Albay.....	Luzón.	Toledo.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.
Maasin.....	Leyte.....	Leyte.	Úbay.....	Bohol.....	Bohol.

Steamers cleared Iloilo district.

Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
Bais.....	Bais.	Manila.....	Manila.
Bugason.....	Banate.	Pulopandan.....	Pulopandan.
Cápiz.....	Cápiz.	San Carlos.....	San Carlos.
Cuyo.....	Danao.	San José de Buenavista.....	San José de Buenavista.
Danao.....	Escalante.	Silay.....	Silay.
Dumaguete.....	Estancia.		
Manapla.....	Manapla.		

NEW PORTS OPEN TO COASTWISE TRADE, BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CEBÚ PORT OF ENTRY, CEBÚ.

The following names represent coastwise ports in addition to list printed on page 107:

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	Name of port.	Province.	Island.
Baclayan.....	Bohol.....	Bohol.	Madridejos.....	Cebú.....	Mactan.
Bantayan Island.....	do.....		Majanay Island.....		
Bilangbilangan Island.....	do.....		Mandaue.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.
Borbón.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.	Nanosnocan Island.....		
Calituban Island.....	Bohol.....		Panglao.....	Bohol.....	Bohol.
Catmon.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.	Pilar.....	Leyte.....	Camotes Island.
Córdoba.....	do.....	Mactan.	Poro.....	do.....	Do.
Gaos Island.....	do.....		San Francisco.....	do.....	Do.
Jimpstanan Island.....	do.....		Sógod.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.
Liloan.....	Cebú.....	Cebú.	Talisay.....	do.....	Do.
Mabolo.....	do.....	Do.	Tuburan.....	do.....	Do.

ILOILO PORT OF ENTRY, PANAY.

The following coastwise ports are in addition to the list printed on page 108:

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	Name of port.	Province.	Island.
Bais	Negros Oriental ..	Negros.	Guimbal.....	Iloilo	Panay.
Barotac Nuevo	Iloilo	Panay.	Ilog	Negros Occidental.	Negros.
Binalbagan.....	Negros Occidental.	Negros.	Manapla	do	Do.
Buruanga	Capiz	Panay.	Miagao	Iloilo	Panay.
Cabancalan.....	Negros Occidental.	Negros.	Pontevedra.....	Capiz	Do.
Capiz Nuevo.....	do	Do.	San Carlos.....	Negros Occidental.	Negros.
Calatrava.....	do	Do.	San Dionisio.....	Iloilo	Panay.
Concepción.....	Iloilo	Panay.	San Enrique.....	do	Do.
Dumangas.....	do	Do.	San Joaquín.....	do	Do.
Escalante.....	Negros ridental ..	Negros.	Saravia.....	Negros Occidental.	Negros.
Ginigaran.....	Negros Occidental.	Do.	Suay.....	do	Do.
Guimaras Is-	Iloilo	Panay.	Valledolid.....	do	Do.
land.			Victorias	do	Do.

MANILA PORT OF ENTRY, LUZÓN.

The following coastwise ports are in addition to the list printed on page 108:

Name of port.	Province.	Island.	Name of port.	Province.	Island.
Masbate.....	Masbate	Masbate	Lagonoy.....	Ambos Camarines.	Luzón.
Pinamalayan.....	do	Mindoro.....	San Jacinto.....	Masbate	Ticao.
Pitogo.....	Tayabas	Luzón	Santa Maria ..	Ilocos Sur	Luzón.
Sanao.....	do	do	Zambales.....	Zambales	Do.
Catanauan	Tayabas	Luzón	Tayabas	Tayabas	Do.

ZAMBOANGA PORT OF ENTRY, MINDANAO.

The following coastwise ports are in addition to the list printed on page 108:

Name of port.	Province.	Island.
Jasaan	Misamis	Mindanao.
Laping	do	Do.
Mambajao (Camiguín Island)	Misamis	Do.

TYPHOON SIGNALS.

These warnings to commerce are displayed from the office of the captain of the port; day signals are shown from the pole near the wall and night signals from the three poles in the corral.

CORRECT TIME.

Time ball is dropped from the Observatory Ermita at noon Philippine standard time one hundred and twenty-first meridian east longitude. A gun is also fired at Fort Santiago.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year 1902 the channel into the Pásig Riv. and as far as the Bridge of Spain will be dredged to a depth of 18 ft., which depth

it is proposed to maintain. The outer harbor will be materially changed by dredging operations during 1902 and the sea wall will be extended.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO APRIL, 1902.

IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

Customs districts.	Imports ten months ending April—		Domestic exports ten months ending April—	
	1901	1902	1901	1902
Baltimore, Md	\$1			
Boston and Charlestown, Mass.	1,014,430	\$1,887,118		
Newport News, Va		60		
New York, N. Y	1,662,893	2,844,359	\$946,699	\$2,144,800
Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.			103,251	169,374
Philadelphia	241,583	21,618		
Hawaii	13,936	2,264		5,485
Humboldt, Cal				31,377
Oregon, Ore				454
Puget Sound, Wash	3,262	1,380	1,273,215	647,055
San Diego, Cal			24,375	1,377
San Francisco, Cal	454,663	412,800	787,448	750,307
Willamette, Ore	140,071	333,242	29,472	503,532
Buffalo Creek, N. Y		3,917		
Miami, Ohio		2		
North and South Dakota			243,032	76,998
Oswegatchie, N. Y			2,302	1,521
Vermont, Vt			201	
Cincinnati, Ohio	36	133		
St. Louis, Mo	20			
Total	3,530,895	5,506,898	3,409,995	4,332,260

IMPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, BY ARTICLES.

Articles.	Ten months ending April—			
	1901.		1902.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
FREE OF DUTY.				
Articles the growth, etc., of the United States returned		\$4,751		\$2,310
Fibers, unmanufactured, manila tons	19,603	3,379,046	29,608	5,224,056
Fruits, including nuts		4,858		
Household and personal effects, etc.		611		1,417
Shells, unmanufactured		3,703		806
All other free articles				32,198
Total free of duty		3,392,969		5,260,787
SUBJECT TO DUTY.				
Bones and horns, manufactures of		262		206
Earthen, stone, and china ware, decorated		985		744
Fibers, manufactures of		599		321
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, etc.		4,741		42,317
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of, n. e. s.		488		1,250
Oils, vegetable, volatile		2,380		603
Silk, manufactured of		1,911		2,649
Sugar, cane, not above No. 16 pounds	4,693,333	103,857	11,424,000	188,159
Tobacco, cigars, etc do	24,749	14,390	5,021	6,585
Wood, manufactures of		1,086		1,044
All other dutiable articles		7,227		2,233
Total subject to duty		137,926		246,111
Total imports of merchandise		3,530,895		5,506,898
Brought in American vessels		119,574		57,274
Brought in foreign vessels		3,407,882		5,411,063
Brought in cars and other land vehicles		3,439		38,561

DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, BY ARTICLES.

Articles.	Ten months ending April—			
	1901.		1902.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Agricultural implements		\$2,819		\$12,791
Animals—horses and mules	number.. 2,753	232,660		
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, etc.		30,167		94,860
Breadstuffs		558,954		416,396
Cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of		169,402		83,299
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines		30,533		47,332
Clocks and watches		12,311		44,793
Coal	tons. 41,301	103,251	67,749	169,474
Copper and manufactures of		5,532		1,534
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths, colored	yards.. 567,284	28,299	2,103,089	98,248
Cloths, uncolored	do. 312,972	23,483	208,080	18,208
All other		9,978		65,022
Total		61,760		181,478
Fish		4,810		60,814
Fruits and nuts		14,828		24,818
Furniture of metal		5,276		2,444
Glass and glassware		6,403		22,601
Hay	tons. 13,454	256,627	19,134	358,816
India rubber, manufactures of		10,284		41,617
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes		28,374		47,799
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Sheets and plates	pounds.. 376,863	6,556	1,193,453	22,230
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools		22,077		72,265
Cutlery		8,234		5,026
Machinery, machines, and parts of—				
Electrical		45,412		27,788
Metal working		11,656		2,473
Steam engines, and parts of		10,832		23,037
Typewriting machines, and parts of		22,775		74,456
All other		87,753		315,259
Pipes and fittings		37,878		53,082
Scales and balances		5,789		11,603
All other manufactures		123,254		170,608
Total		382,216		777,827
Lamps, chandeliers, etc		11,341		13,981
Lead, and manufactures of		5,456		34,196
Leather, and manufactures of		15,196		96,815
Malt	bushels.. 12,850	9,744	13,525	10,162
Malt liquors:				
In bottles	dozen quarts.. 550,525	649,540	243,542	361,061
In other coverings	gallons		14,754	5,067
Oilcloths		10,231		24,272
Oils—mineral, refined	gallons.. 1,247,843	119,413	1,691,810	153,914
Paints, pigments, and colors		6,628		16,151
Paper, and manufactures of		46,752		216,506
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef products		3,859		37,716
Hog products		12,350		42,937
All other meat products		6,286		6,999
Dairy products		18,243		23,803
Total		40,738		111,455
Spirits, distilled	proof gallons.. 129,002	242,569	96,703	142,327
Soaps		10,169		10,592
Toys		11,206		17,704
Varnish	gallons.. 4,949	5,584	5,642	5,766
Vegetables:				
Onions	bushels.. 43,854	36,070	1,105	1,500
Potatoes	do. 208,777	131,403	22,810	19,376
All other		17,789		27,389
Total		185,262		48,265
Wine:				
In bottles	dozen quarts.. 2,358	9,947	4,124	12,392
In other coverings	gallons.. 18,846	7,985	18,034	10,088
Total		17,932		22,480

DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, BY ARTICLES—Continued.

Articles.	Ten months ending April—			
	1901.		1902.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wood, and manufactures of		\$37,800		\$399,196
All other articles		68,207		253,660
Total domestic exports		3,409,995		4,332,260
Carried in American vessels		357,519		112,877
Carried in foreign vessels		2,800,992		364,728
Carried in cars, etc		251,484		3,854,655

Staple exports from the Philippine Islands from January 1 to December 31, 1899.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Hemp	69,048 tons..	\$7,993,574
Sugar	189,215,450 pounds..	3,458,370
Copra	33,848,610 do...	726,653
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured, leaf		776,841
Cigars		945,699
Cigarettes		1,003
All other		207,710
Total tobacco		1,931,253

Statement of hemp exported from the Philippine Islands during the calendar years 1900 and 1901.

Countries.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United States	20,304 Tons.	\$2,796,668	30,336	\$4,157,313
United Kingdom	46,419	7,102,711	82,190	10,359,983
Germany			182	25,121
France	109	14,500	168	18,400
Spain	544	116,254	81	17,040
Italy				25
China	734	106,991	45	8,228
Hongkong	12,823	1,882,593	6,691	832,577
Japan	1,157	215,932	1,782	217,722
British East Indies	1,592	229,613	913	126,864
Dutch East Indies			1	149
Egypt	3,106	412,830		
Canada	19	3,450		
Australasia	2,631	408,858	1,868	213,218
Total	89,438	13,290,400	124,257	15,976,640

Statement of raw sugar exported from the Philippine Islands during the calendar years of 1900 and 1901.

Countries.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United States	4,747,555 Pounds.	\$93,472	11,521,215	\$293,354
United Kingdom	19,571,701	237,125		
Spain				51
China	4,479,750	76,013		
Hongkong	79,427,993	1,311,308	52,646,384	1,000,775
Japan	29,281,281	551,376	61,218,719	1,254,967
Egypt	6,211,691	127,850		
Total	143,719,971	2,397,144	125,381,318	2,549,147

Statement of tobacco exported from the Philippine Islands for the calendar years 1900 and 1901.

Class.	1900.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Unmanufactured:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Leaf	*7,464,016	\$395,168	.....	.....
Suitable for wrappers.....	b7,423,982	354,201	2,322,324	\$251,709
All other.....	b7,140,548	284,531	15,069,271	496,776
Manufactured:				
Cigars.....		1,158,417		1,832,449
Cigarettes.....		5,952		12,562
All other.....		62,963		58,445
Total.....		2,261,232		2,631,941

*Six months, January to June, 1900, inclusive.

b Six months ending December, 1900.

Statement of copra exported from the Philippine Islands during the calendar years 1900 and 1901.

Countries.	1900.	1901.	Countries.	1900.	1901.
United States.....	\$4,450	.....	China	\$13,263	\$184
United Kingdom.....	103,950	\$36,888	Hongkong.....	5,574	537
Germany.....	480	4,882	Japan	60	45,000
France.....	2,364,736	1,118,576	British East Indies.....	91,023	54,344
Spain.....	471,494	340,452	Egypt.....	45,696	.....
Italy.....	.....	7,200	Australasia.....	.....	24
Austria-Hungary.....	81,765	.....	Total.....	3,182,481	1,611,838
Russia.....	.....	3,751			

Statement of the imports into and exports from the Philippine Islands for the calendar years ended December 31, 1899, 1900, and 1901, and the custom duties collected on merchandise from date of American occupation to December 31, 1901.

	Imports.	Duty.	Exports.	Duty.
Part of calendar year, *August 22, 1898, to December 31, 1898.....	\$5,901,813	\$777,904	\$5,710,406	\$167,682
For the calendar year ended—				
December 31, 1899.....	19,192,986	3,869,078	14,846,582	542,602
December 31, 1900.....	24,863,779	7,009,485	22,990,373	691,194
December 31, 1901.....	30,162,471	7,343,743	24,503,353	820,723
Total.....	80,121,049	19,000,210	68,050,714	2,222,201

Grand total, imports and exports, \$148,171,763; duties, \$21,222,411.

* Manila, August 22, 1898, general opening of other ports beginning January 1, 1899.

Imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United States from and to the Philippine Islands, from 1892 to 1902, year ending June 30.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1892.....	\$6,308,653	\$60,914
1893.....	9,159,857	154,378
1894.....	7,008,342	145,466
1895.....	4,731,366	119,255
1896.....	4,982,857	162,446
1897.....	4,383,740	94,597
1898.....	3,830,415	127,804
1899.....	4,409,774	404,193
1900.....	5,971,208	2,640,449
1901.....	4,420,912	4,027,064
1902*.....	6,612,700	5,254,669

* Preliminary figures subject to revision.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, U. S. A.

January 1, 1902.

[Showing distribution of coordinate powers, arrangement of administrative departments and bureaus, provincial service, and courts of justice and justices of the peace, and title of chief officer respectively.]

LEGISLATIVE.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

President; Members, 4 Americans, 3 Filipinos.

EXECUTIVE.

Civil governor; vice civil governor.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Executive secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

- Office of the secretary,
Secretary of the interior.
- Board of health of the Philippines,
President commissioner of health.
- Bureau of health,
Commissioner of public health,
- Quarantine service of the Marine-Hospital Corps.
Surgeon United States Marine-Hospital Service, chief quarantine officer.
- Bureau of forestry,
Chief of bureau.
- Bureau of mining,
Chief.
- Bureau of agriculture,
Superintendent of government farm, San Ramón, Mindanac.
- Weather bureau,
Director.
- Bureau of nonchristian tribes,
Chief.
- Bureau of public lands,
Chief.
- Bureau of government laboratories,
Superintendent.
- Bureau of patents, copyrights, and trade-marks.
Chief of the bureau of forestry in charge.
- Philippine civil hospital,
Attending physicians and surgeons.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE:

- Office of the secretary,
Secretary of commerce and police.
- Bureau of post-offices,
Director-general of posts.
- Bureau of coast and geodetic survey,
Officer in charge.
- Civil supply store,
Chief clerk.
- Bureau of Philippine constabulary,
Chief.
- Bureau of prisons,
Warden.
- Bureau of coast guard and transportation and office of the captain of the port of Manila,
Chief of bureau and captain of port.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE:

- Office of the secretary,
Secretary of finance and justice.
- Bureau of insular treasury,
Treasurer.
- Bureau of the insular auditor,
Auditor.
- Bureau of customs and immigration,
Manila, collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago; Cebú, Iloilo, Joló
(Sulu), Zamboanga, collector each; Siasi, deputy collector.
- Bureau of the cold storage and ice plant,
Superintendent.
- Bureau of justice,
Attorney-general.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

- Office of the secretary,
Secretary of public instruction.
- Bureau of public instruction,
Office of the general superintendent.
- Bureau of statistics,
Clerk.
- Bureau of archives,
Chief.
- Bureau of public printing,
Chief.
- Bureau of architecture and construction,
Chief.

INDEPENDENT BUREAUS:

- Bureau of the insular purchasing agent,
Insular purchasing agent.
- Philippine civil service board,
Three members.
- Improvement of the Port of Manila,
Officer in charge.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

The official personnel of each province, except where otherwise stated, consists of a governor, secretary, treasurer, and fiscal.

- Province of Abra, also delegate.
- Province of Albay, also inspector.
- Province of Ambos Camarines, also supervisor and delegate.
- Province of Antique, also supervisor.
- Province of Bataán, also supervisor and delegate.
- Province of Batangas, also inspector and 4 delegates.
- Province of Benguet, also governor, secretary, and supervisor.
- Province of Bohol, also delegate.
- Province of Bulacán, also supervisor and delegate.
- Province of Cagayán, also supervisor.
- Province of Cápiz, deputy governor, also supervisor and deputy, treasurer and deputy, and 4 delegates.
- Province of Cavite, also supervisor and 6 delegates.
- Province of Cebú, governor, secretary, and supervisor.
- Province of Iloilo, also supervisor.
- Province of Ilocos Norte, also supervisor.
- Province of Ilocos Sur, also supervisor.
- Province of Isabelá, also supervisor.
- Province of Leyte, also supervisor and 3 delegates.
- Province of Marinduque, also supervisor.
- Province of Masbate, also supervisor.
- Province of Misamis, also supervisor.
- Province of Negros Occidental, also supervisor and 5 delegates.
- Province of Negros Oriental, also supervisor and 3 delegates.
- Province of Nueva Ecija, also supervisor and 4 delegates.
- Province of Pampanga, also supervisor and 3 delegates.
- Province of Pangasinán, also supervisor.
- Province of Rizal, also supervisor and 6 delegates.
- Province of Romblón, also supervisor and collector.

- Province of Sorsogón, also supervisor and 6 delegates.
- Province of Surigao, also supervisor and 3 delegates.
- Province of Tárlac, also supervisor and 1 delegate.
- Province of Tayabas, also supervisor and 3 delegates.
- Province of Unión, also supervisor and 2 delegates.
- Province of Zambales, also supervisor and 1 delegate.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF MANILA:

- Municipal board,
Three members.
- Office of the disbursing officer,
Disbursing officer.
- Office of the city assessor and collector,
City assessor and collector.
- Department of engineering and public works,
City engineer of Manila.
- Department of engineering and public construction,
Office of the superintendent of water supply and sewerage.
- Office of superintendent of buildings and illuminations,
Superintendent.
- Office of superintendent of streets, parks, bridges, docks, and wharves,
Superintendent.
- Department of fires and building inspection,
Chief.
- Office of the superintendent of city schools,
Superintendent.
- Department of police,
Chief. Office of the chief of police, chief clerk.
- Office of the sheriff,
Sheriff.
- Office of the city attorney,
City attorney.
- Office of the prosecuting attorney,
Prosecuting attorney.

MUNICIPAL COURTS:

- District south of the Pasig, judge.
- District north of Pasig, judge.
- Justice of the peace courts,
Two justices of the peace.

JUDICIAL.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:

- One justice, six associate justices.

COURTS OF THE FIRST INSTANCE:

- Judicial district of Manila, Luzón, judge.
- First district (provinces of Ilocos Norte, Cagayán, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón), judge.
- Second district (provinces of Ilocos Sur, Abra, Bontoc, and Lepanto, Luzón), judge.
- Third district (provinces of Unión, Benguet, Zambales, and Pangasinán, Luzón), judge.
- Fourth district (provinces of Tárlac, Pampanga, and Nueva Écija, Luzón), judge.
- Fifth district (provinces of Bulacán, Bataín, and Rizal, Luzón), judge.
- Sixth district (provinces of Laguna, Cavite, Príncipe, Tayabas, Infanta, Luzón, and the island of Polillo), judge.
- Seventh district (provinces of Batangas, Luzón; Marinduque, and Mindoro), judge.
- Eighth district (provinces of Sorsogón, Albay, Ambos Camarines, Luzon; Masbate, and the island of Catanduanes, Visayas), judge.
- Ninth district (provinces of Romblón and Cápiz, and Iloilo, Panay) Visayas, judge.
- Tenth district (provinces of Antique, Panay; Negros Occidental, and Negros Oriental, Visayas), judge.
- Eleventh district (provinces of Cebú and Bohol, Visayas), judge.
- Twelfth district (provinces of Sámar and Leyte, Visayas and Surigao, Mindanao), judge.
- Thirteenth district (provinces of Misamis, Mindanao, the island of Basilan, and the districts of the island of Mindanao known as Zamboanga, Cotabato, and Dávao, and the comandancia of Dapitan).
- Fourteenth district (the island of Paragua (Palawan), with its contiguous small islands, the Tawi Tawi and the Joló (Sulu) groups of the Sulu Archipelago, the Calamianes group, and the Cuyos group).

Justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace.

Province.	Pueblos.	Justices.	Auxil- iaries.	Island.
Abra	12	12	12	Luzón.
Albay	26	26	26	Do.
Ambos Camarines	29	29	28	Do.
Antique	21	17	18	Panay.
Basilan	1	1	1	Mindanao.
Bataan	11	10	11	Luzón.
Batangas	15	13	13	Do.
Bulacán	25	24	21	Do.
Cagayán	21	22	33	Do.
Cápiz	33	31	25	Panay.
Cavite	20	19	18	Luzón.
Cebú	20	22	25	Cebú.
Cuyos	1	1	1	Cuyos Islands.
Dapitan	1	1	1	Mindanao.
Dávao	1	1	1	Do.
Ilocos Sur	23	21	23	Luzón.
Iloilo	49	45	46	Panay.
Isabela	13	13	13	Luzón.
Joló (Sulu)	1	1	1	Sulu Archipel- ago.
Laguna	23	21	13	Luzón.
Leyte	33	30	32	Leyte.
Marinduque	5	5	5	Marinduque.
Masbate	17	17	17	Masbate.
Misamis	20	17	20	Mindanao.
Nueva Ecija	18	18	14	Luzón.
Negros Occidental	34	34	32	Negros.
Negros Oriental	24	23	23	Do.
Pampanga	23	21	22	Luzón.
Pangasinán	34	34	33	Do.
Paragua (Palawan)	1	1	1	Palawan.
Rizal	30	28	30	Luzón.
Romblón	11	11	11	Romblón.
Surigao	33	33	33	Mindanao.
Sorsogón	13	13	10	Luzón.
Tárlac	17	16	16	Do.
Tayabas	22	21	18	Do.
Zambales	25	25	25	Do.
Zamboanga	1	1	1	Mindanao.

STATIONS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[From the latest cable return received at the office of the Adjutant-General, U. S. A. Also see pages 141 to 146.]

Number of stations occupied May 10, 1902, 253, as follows:

Island.	Province.	Stations.	Force.
Luzón	Albay	2	3 troops.
	Ambos Camarines (<i>see</i> Cama- rines)		
	Bataan		
	Batangas		
	Bulacán		
	Cagayán		
	Camarines (Ambos)		
	Cavite		
	Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur		
	Laguna		
	Isabela		
	Nueva Ecija		
	Pampanga		
	Pangasinán		
	Príncipe		
	Rizal		
	Sorsogón		
	Tárlac		
	Tayabas		
Zambales			
Total		156	

Island.	Province.	Stations.	Force
Bohol.....	Bohol.....	1	1 company.
Busuanga.....	.....	1	Do.
Capul.....	.....	1	Detachment.
Cebu.....	Cebu.....	1	1 engineer, 1 signal, 5 companies.
Joló (see Sulu Archipelago).	.....	.....	.....
Leyte.....	Leyte.....	7	5 companies.
Marinduque.....	Marinduque.....	3	3 companies.
Masbate.....	Masbate.....	1	2 companies.
Mindanao.....	Misamis and Surigao, civil.....	.....	.....
.....	Basilan.....	.....	.....
.....	Cotabato.....	.....	.....
.....	Dapitan.....	21	1 artillery, 1 engineer, 8 troops, 22 companies.
.....	Davao.....	.....	.....
.....	Lanao.....	.....	.....
.....	Zamboanga.....	.....	.....
Mindoro.....	.....	6	6 companies.
Negros.....	Negros Oriental.....	3	2 companies.
.....	Negros Occidental.....	.....	.....
Panay.....	Antique.....	.....	.....
.....	Capiz.....	6	4 troops, 4 companies.
.....	Iloilo.....	.....	.....
Paragua (Palawan).....	.....	2	1 company.
Romblón.....	Romblón.....	1	Do.
Samar.....	Samar.....	37	4 troops, 31 companies.
Sulu Archipelago:	.....	.....	.....
Joló (Sulu).....	.....	1	1 troop, 2 companies.
Siasi.....	.....	1	1 company.
Tawi Tawi.....	.....	1	Do.
Total.....	.....	^a 97	.....

^aSixth, Ninth, Nineteenth Infantry not included; assembling at Manila for shipment to United States of America.

RECAPITULATION.

Luzón, United States military stations.....	156
Marinduque, Visayan Islands, Mindanao, Mindoro, and Palawan.....	97
Total.....	253

No troops stationed in provinces of Bontoc, Infanta, Lepanto, Nueva Vizcaya, or Principe, Luzón.

FILIPINO MUSIC.

National, patriotic, and typical airs of all lands by John Philip Sousa, Director United States Marine Band, by authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

ANG (THE) PANDANGUBAN. Introduction. Con brio. From the Spanish Fandango.

ANG BAYUHAN, Calmatto. Tune sung while hulling rice.

PALIMÓS. Tune sung by beggars when asking alms.

CUNDIMAN. Love song.

AUT. Narrative story in music.

CUMINTANG.^a Love song, but more pathetic than the Cundiman.

VIRGOIRE.^a

BALINTA.^a

PASIÓN. Musical rendition of the gospel in Tagálog language.

TAGUELAYLAY. A more elaborate and pathetic variation of the Pasión.

DALIT. A still more pathetic rendition of the Pasión.

ZAPATEADO. Spanish dance.

BANTAYANUM.^a

JELE-JELE. Cradle song or lullaby.

HOLONA.^a

BALITAO. A native danza with gay, spirited music.

CABEQUINGAN.^a

PARUPARUHAN.^a

TALINDAO.^a

The second Ang Bayuhan and third airs Ang Palimós of this collection are the favorites. The words are usually in Tagálog and vary according to the circumstances under which the songs are sung, have not been printed in words, but are preserved in music in the originals and in this collection.

^a These represent the typical airs of other races and islands of the archipelago.

These tunes are accompanied by the harp or guitar which are native modifications of western instruments. Those used in music not accompanied by the voice are made of bamboo or tin representing reed or brass instruments of western orchestras and are remarkably accurate considering their rude mechanism. There are excellent native bands equipped with modern western instruments.

EARTHQUAKES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Also see Volcanoes, pages 9, 10.)

The investigation of the phenomena of earthquakes and data in possession of the observatory of Manila relating to the Philippine Archipelago, shows the distribution of seismic areas as follows

Very rare.—Negros, Cebú, and Bohol and adjacent islands, Visayas.

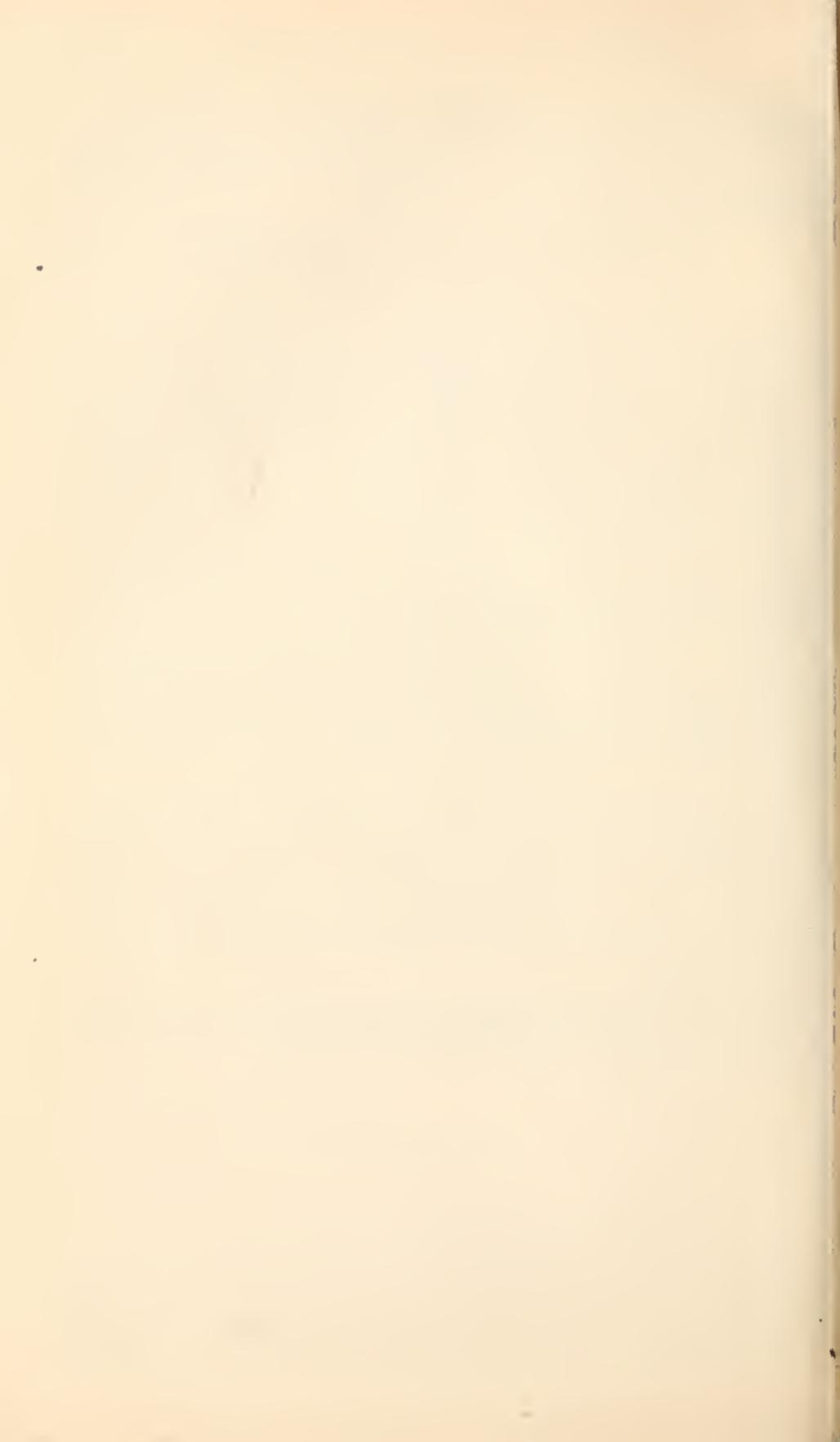
Rare.—Eastern Cagayán, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Écija, Infanta, Polillo, Luzón; Sámar, southern Masbate, Sibuyán, Tablas, and adjacent islands, Biliran, Leyte, Panay, Panaón, Visayas; Dinágat, Siargao, and adjacent islands, Mindanao.

Somewhat frequent.—Western Cagayán, Abra, Bontoc, Ilocos Sur, Lepanto, Benguet, Unión, Pangasinán, western Nueva Écija, eastern Tárlac, central Bulacán, eastern Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Catanduanes, Luzón; Marinduque; Mindoro; northern Masbate, Visayas; Zamboanga, Dapitan, and Basilan, Mindanao.

Frequent.—Extreme western Cagayán, northern Abra, northern Ilocos Sur, southwestern Isabela, western Nueva Vizcaya and northern Nueva Écija, Zambales, northeastern shore of Manila bay and Laguna de Bay, western Rizal, Laguna, and Batangas, Verde Passage, central Ambos Camarines (Norte), southern Sorsogón, Luzón; Burias, Ticao, Visayas; Misamis, central Surigao, southern Cotabato, Dávao, Mindanao.

Very frequent.—Ilocos Norte, southern Zambales, Bataán, Cavite, western Laguna, Batangas, eastern Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur; Tayabas, Albay, northern Sorsogón, Luzón; eastern Suriago, both sides of the boundary between Surigao, Misamis, Dávao, and Cotabato, including the volcano of Apo, and extending along the western shore of Dávao Bay to point Sarangani, the extreme southern point of Dávao between Sarangani Bay and the Pacific coast on the east in Mindanao.

No data is given concerning the Sulu Archipelago and the chain of islands between Mindoro and Borneo, including Busuaña, Calamianes, Linapacan, Palawan, Balábac, and adjacent islands.



THE LAW OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, 1902.

Senate Committee on the Philippines.—Henry Cabot Lodge (chairman), of Massachusetts; William B. Allison, of Iowa; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana; Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan; Louis E. McComas, of Maryland; Charles H. Dietrich, of Nebraska; Joseph L. Rawlins, of Utah; Charles A. Culberson, of Texas; Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho; Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee; Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado.

House Committee on Insular Affairs.—Henry A. Cooper (chairman), of Wisconsin; Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois; Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois; Sereno E. Payne, of New York; William P. Hepburn, of Iowa; Eugene F. Loud, of California; James A. Tawney, of Minnesota; Edgar D. Crumpacker, of Indiana; Edward L. Hamilton, of Michigan; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Marlin E. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania; William A. Jones, of Virginia; John W. Maddox, of Georgia; James R. Williams, of Illinois; Robert L. Henry, of Texas; John S. Williams, of Mississippi; Malcolm R. Patterson, of Tennessee.

On January 7, 1902, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 2295) "Temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines. On the same date Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for like purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

March 31, the Senate bill, with amendments, was reported by Mr. Lodge, who submitted a report on behalf of the majority. On June 2 the bill was ordered to be printed as amended in Committee of the Whole, and it passed the Senate on June 3.

June 4, the bill as it passed the Senate was received in the House of Representatives, and was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

June 14, the Senate bill was reported from the Committee on Insular Affairs with all after the enacting clause stricken out, and the House bill (H. R. 13445), as an amendment in the nature of a substitute therefor, which, with a report by Mr. Cooper, was ordered to be printed.

On June 26 the House bill, as a substitute for the Senate bill, passed the House of Representatives.

The action of each House of Congress, in passing a distinctive bill for the government of the Philippine Islands, was submitted to a conference committee, representing the Senate and House of Representatives. On June 30 Mr. Lodge presented an agreement of the conference committee, the Senate receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the House (the House substitute bill), and agreed to the same with an amendment. Mr. Cooper presented the agreement of the conference committee to the House, which agreed to the same. The conference committee report was concurred in by both Houses of Congress, and the bill was approved by the President July 1, 1902.

July 1, 1902.
[Public, No. 235.]

CHAP. 1369.—An Act Temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Philippine Islands.
Temporary civil government established in, ratified.

That the action of the President of the United States in creating the Philippine Commission and authorizing said Commission to exercise the powers of government to the extent and in the manner and form and subject to the regulation and control set forth in the instructions of the President to the Philippine Commission, dated April seventh, nineteen hundred, and in creating the offices of civil governor and vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, and authorizing said civil governor and vice-governor to exercise the powers of government to the extent and in the manner and form set forth in the Executive order dated June twenty-first, nineteen hundred and one, and in establishing four executive departments of government in said Islands as set forth in the Act of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An Act providing an organization for the departments of the interior, of commerce and police, of finance and justice, and of public instruction," enacted September sixth, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed, and until otherwise provided by law the said Islands shall continue to be governed as thereby and herein provided, and all laws passed hereafter by the Philippine Commission shall have an enacting clause as follows: "By authority of the United States be it enacted by the Philippine Commission." The provisions of section eighteen hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight shall not apply to the Philippine Islands.

Constitution and laws of the United States not applicable.
R. S., sec. 1891, p. 333.

Future civil appointments in.

Future appointments of civil governor, vice-governor, members of said Commission and heads of executive departments shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Tariff dues and taxes.

SEC. 2. That the action of the President of the United States heretofore taken by virtue of the authority vested in him as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, as set forth in his order of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, whereby a tariff of duties and taxes as set forth by said order was to be levied and collected at all ports and places in the Philippine Islands upon passing into the occupation and possession of the forces of the United States, together with the subsequent amendments of said order, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed, and the actions of the authorities of the government of the Philippine Islands, taken in accordance with the provisions of said order and subsequent amendments, are hereby approved: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be held to amend or repeal an Act entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two.

Proviso.
Revenue law not affected.

SEC. 3. That the President of the United States, during such time as and whenever the sovereignty and authority of the United States encounter armed resistance in the Philippine Islands, until otherwise provided by Congress, shall continue to regulate and control commercial intercourse with and within said Islands by such general rules and regulations as he, in his discretion, may deem most conducive to the public interests and the general welfare.

Commercial intercourse during hostilities.

SEC. 4. That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said Islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Philippine citizenship.

SEC. 5. That no law shall be enacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws.

Declaration of rights. Protection to life, liberty, etc.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

Criminal prosecutions.

That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law; and no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

Trial.

That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses.

Bail, exception.

That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

Contracts.

That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

Imprisonment for debt.

That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the governor, with the approval of the Philippine Commission, wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

Writs of habeas corpus.

That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

Ex post facto laws, etc.

That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust in said islands, shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State.

Title of nobility, etc.

- Excessive bail,
etc. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.
- Seizures, etc. That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.
- Slavery. That neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in said islands.
- Freedom of
speech. That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.
- Religious free-
dom. That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed.
- Appropriations. That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.
- Taxation. That the rule of taxation in said islands shall be uniform.
- Private bills. That no private or local bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in the title of the bill.
- Search war-
rants. That no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.
- Special taxes. That all money collected on any tax levied or assessed for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund in the treasury and paid out for such purpose only.
- Census to be
taken. SEC. 6. That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein and the fact shall be certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order a census of the Philippine Islands to be taken by said Philippine Commission; such census in its inquiries relating to the population shall take and make so far as practicable full report for all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race, or tribe, whether native or foreign born, literacy in Spanish, native dialect or language, or in English, school attendance, ownership of homes, industrial and social statistics, and such other information separately for each island, each province, and municipality, or other civil division, as the President and said Commission may deem necessary: *Provided*, That the President may, upon the request of said Commission, in his discretion, employ the service of the Census Bureau in compiling and promulgating the statistical information above provided for, and may commit to such Bureau any part or portion of such labor as to him may seem wise.
- Proviso.*
Aid of Census
Bureau. SEC. 7. That two years after the completion and publication of the census, in case such condition of general and complete peace with recognition of the authority of the United States shall have continued in the territory of said
- General elec-
tion, ec.
MOROS and
non-Christian
tribes excluded.

Islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and such facts shall have been certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President upon being satisfied thereof shall direct said Commission to call, and the Commission shall call, a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of said territory in the Philippine Islands, which shall be known as the Philippine assembly. After said assembly shall have convened and organized, all the legislative power heretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission in all that part of said Islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes shall be vested in a legislature consisting of two houses—The Philippine Commission and the Philippine assembly. Said assembly shall consist of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred members to be apportioned by said Commission among the provinces as nearly as practicable according to population: *Provided*, That no province shall have less than one member: *And provided further*, That provinces entitled by population to more than one member may be divided into such convenient districts as the said Commission may deem best.

Legislative
assembly estab-
lished.

Provisos.
Minimum rep-
resentation.
Election dis-
tricts.

Public notice of such division shall be given at least ninety days prior to such election, and the election shall be held under rules and regulations to be prescribed by law. The qualification of electors in such election shall be the same as is now provided by law in case of electors in municipal elections. The members of assembly shall hold office for two years from the first day of January next following their election, and their successors shall be chosen by the people every second year thereafter. No person shall be eligible to such election who is not a qualified elector of the election district in which he may be chosen, owing allegiance to the United States, and twenty-five years of age.

Public notice.

Qualification
of electors.

Terms of office.

Eligibility.

The legislature shall hold annual sessions, commencing on the first Monday of February in each year and continuing not exceeding ninety days thereafter (Sundays and holidays not included): *Provided*, That the first meeting of the legislature shall be held upon the call of the governor within ninety days after the first election: *And provided further*, That if at the termination of any session the appropriations necessary for the support of government shall not have been made, an amount equal to the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for such purposes shall be deemed to be appropriated; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Annual ses-
sions.

Provisos.
First meeting.

Provision for
government ex-
penses.

The legislature may be called in special session at any time by the civil governor for general legislation, or for action on such specific subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than thirty days, exclusive of Sundays.

Special ses-
sions.

Powers and duties.

The assembly shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. It shall choose its speaker and other officers, and the salaries of its members and officers shall be fixed by law. It may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member. It shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, on the demand of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Resident commissioners to the United States.

SEC. 8. That at the same time with the first meeting of the Philippine legislature, and biennially thereafter, there shall be chosen by said legislature, each house voting separately, two resident commissioners to the United States, who shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of a certificate of election by the civil governor of said islands, and each of whom shall be entitled to a salary payable monthly by the United States at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, and two thousand dollars additional to cover all expenses: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible to such election who is not a qualified elector of said islands, owing allegiance to the United States, and who is not thirty years of age.

Salaries.

Proviso.
Eligibility.

Supreme Court, etc. Jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. That the Supreme Court and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided and such additional jurisdiction as shall hereafter be prescribed by the government of said Islands, subject to the power of said Government to change the practice and method of procedure.

Municipal courts.

Appointment of judges.

The municipal courts of said Islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided by the Philippine Commission, subject in all matters to such alteration and amendment as may be hereafter enacted by law; and the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive the compensation heretofore prescribed by the Commission until otherwise provided by Congress. The judges of the court of first instance shall be appointed by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission: *Provided*, That the admiralty jurisdiction of the supreme court and courts of first instance shall not be changed except by Act of Congress.

Proviso.
Admiralty jurisdiction.

Appeal, etc., to United States Supreme Court.

SEC. 10. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands in all actions, cases, causes, and proceedings now pending therein or hereafter determined thereby in which the Constitution or any statute;

treaty, title, right, or privilege of the United States is involved, or in causes in which the value in controversy exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars, or in which the title or possession of real estate exceeding in value the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be ascertained by the oath of either party or of other competent witnesses, is involved or brought in question; and such final judgments or decrees may and can be reviewed, revised, reversed, modified, or affirmed by said Supreme Court of the United States on appeal or writ of error by the party aggrieved, in the same manner, under the same regulations, and by the same procedure, as far as applicable, as the final judgments and decrees of the circuit courts of the United States.

SEC. 11. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to provide for the needs of commerce by improving the harbors and navigable waters of said islands and to construct and maintain in said navigable waters and upon the shore adjacent thereto bonded warehouses, wharves, piers, light-houses, signal and life-saving stations, buoys, and like instruments of commerce, and to adopt and enforce regulations in regard thereto, including bonded warehouses wherein articles not intended to be imported into said islands nor mingled with the property therein, but brought into a port of said islands for reshipment to another country, may be deposited in bond and reshipped to another country without the payment of customs duties or charges.

SEC. 12. That all the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain, signed December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, except such land or other property as shall be designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States, are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, except as provided in this Act.

SEC. 13. That the government of the Philippine Islands, subject to the provisions of this Act and except as herein provided, shall classify according to its agricultural character and productiveness, and shall immediately make rules and regulations for the lease, sale, or other disposition of the public lands other than timber or mineral lands, but such rules and regulations shall not go into effect or have the force of law until they have received the approval of the President and when approved by the President they shall be submitted by him to Congress at the beginning of the next ensuing session thereof and unless disapproved or amended by Congress at said session they shall at the close of such period have the force and effect of law in the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That a single homestead entry shall not exceed sixteen hectares in extent.

Improvements of rivers and harbors.

Protection to navigation, etc.

Transfer of property, etc., to Philippine government. Vol. 30, p. 1755.

Military and other reservations excepted.

Public lands.

Disposal of.

Exception. Regulations.

Proviso. Homesteads.

Perfecting titles by present owners.

SEC. 14. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and empowered to enact rules and regulations and to prescribe terms and conditions to enable persons to perfect their title to public lands in said Islands, who, prior to the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States, had fulfilled all or some of the conditions required by the Spanish laws and royal decrees of the Kingdom of Spain for the acquisition of legal title thereto yet failed to secure conveyance of title; and the Philippine Commission is authorized to issue patents, without compensation, to any native of said Islands, conveying title to any tract of land not more than sixteen hectares in extent, which were public lands and had been actually occupied by such native or his ancestors prior to and on the thirteenth of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Issuance of patents.

Limit of sales to settlers.

SEC. 15. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and empowered, on such terms as it may prescribe, by general legislation, to provide for the granting or sale and conveyance to actual occupants and settlers and other citizens of said islands such parts and portions of the public domain, other than timber and mineral lands, of the United States in said islands as it may deem wise, not exceeding sixteen hectares to any one person and for the sale and conveyance of not more than one thousand and twenty-four hectares to any corporation or association of persons: *Provided*, That the grant or sale of such lands, whether the purchase price be paid at once or in partial payments, shall be conditioned upon actual and continued occupancy, improvement, and cultivation of the premises sold for a period of not less than five years, during which time the purchaser or grantee can not alienate or encumber said land or the title thereto; but such restriction shall not apply to transfers of rights and title of inheritance under the laws for the distribution of the estates of decedents.

Proviso.
Occupancy, improvement, etc.

Preference to actual occupants.

SEC. 16. That in granting or selling any part of the public domain under the provisions of the last preceding section, preference in all cases shall be given to actual occupants and settlers; and such public lands of the United States in the actual possession or occupancy of any native of the Philippine Islands shall not be sold by said government to any other person without the consent thereto of said prior occupant or settler first had and obtained: *Provided*, That the prior right hereby secured to an occupant of land, who can show no other proof of title than possession, shall not apply to more than sixteen hectares in any one tract.

Proviso.
Limit of area.

Protection of forests.

SEC. 17. That timber, trees, forests, and forest products on lands leased or demised by the government of the Philippine Islands under the provisions of this Act shall not be cut, destroyed, removed, or appropriated except by special permission of said government and under such regulations as it may prescribe.

All moneys obtained from lease or sale of any portion of the public domain or from licenses to cut timber by the government of the Philippine Islands shall be covered into the insular treasury and be subject only to appropriation for insular purposes according to law.

Use of receipts.

SEC. 18. That the forest laws and regulations now in force in the Philippine Islands, with such modifications and amendments as may be made by the government of said islands, are hereby continued in force, and no timber lands forming part of the public domain shall be sold, leased, or entered until the government of said islands, upon the certification of the forestry bureau that said lands are more valuable for agriculture than for forest uses, shall declare such lands so certified to be agricultural in character: *Provided*, That the said government shall have the right and is hereby empowered to issue licenses to cut, harvest, or collect timber or other forest products on reserved or unreserved public lands in said islands in accordance with the forest laws and regulations hereinbefore mentioned and under the provisions of this Act, and the said government may lease land to any person or persons holding such licenses, sufficient for a mill site, not to exceed four hectares in extent, and may grant rights of way to enable such person or persons to get access to the lands to which such licenses apply.

Forest laws, etc., continued.

Proviso.
Timber licenses.

SEC. 19. That the beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of all rights to water in said islands, and the government of said islands is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the use of water, and to make such reservations of public lands for the protection of the water supply, and for other public purposes not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, as it may deem best for the public good.

Basis of water privileges.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mineral lands.

SEC. 20. That in all cases public lands in the Philippine Islands valuable for minerals shall be reserved from sale, except as otherwise expressly directed by law.

Reserved.

SEC. 21. That all valuable mineral deposits in public lands in the Philippine Islands, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration, occupation, and purchase, and the land in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States, or of said Islands: *Provided*, That when on any lands in said islands entered and occupied as agricultural lands under the provisions of this Act, but not patented, mineral deposits have been found, the working of such mineral deposits is hereby forbidden until the person, association, or corporation who or which has entered and is occupying such lands shall have paid to the government of said islands such additional sum or sums as will make the total amount paid for the mineral claim or

Purchase, etc., by citizens.

Proviso.
Minerals on unpatented agricultural lands.

claims in which said deposits are located equal to the amount charged by the government for the same as mineral claims.

Locating of mineral claims.

SEC. 22. That mining claims upon land containing veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, located after the passage of this Act, whether located by one or more persons qualified to locate the same under the preceding section, shall be located in the following manner and under the following conditions: Any person so qualified desiring to locate a mineral claim shall, subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to land which may be used for mining, enter upon the same and locate a plot of ground measuring, where possible, but not exceeding, one thousand feet in length by one thousand feet in breadth, in as nearly as possible a rectangular form; that is to say: All angles shall be right angles, except in cases where a boundary line of a previously surveyed claim is adopted as common to both claims, but the lines need not necessarily be meridional. In defining the size of a mineral claim, it shall be measured horizontally, irrespectively of inequalities of the surface of the ground.

Regulations.

Demarcation of claims.

SEC. 23. That a mineral claim shall be marked by two posts placed as nearly as possible on the line of the ledge or vein, and the posts shall be numbered one and two, and the distance between posts numbered one and two shall not exceed one thousand feet, the line between posts numbered one and two to be known as the location line; and upon posts numbered one and two shall be written the name given to the mineral claim, the name of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon post numbered one there shall be written, in addition to the foregoing, "Initial post," the approximate compass bearing of post numbered two, and a statement of the number of feet lying to the right and to the left of the line from post numbered one to post numbered two, thus: "Initial post. Direction of post numbered two. ——— feet of this claim lie on the right and ——— feet on the left of the line from number one to number two post." All the particulars required to be put on number one and number two posts shall be furnished by the locator to the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Philippine government may be described as mining recorder, in writing, at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form a part of the record of such claim.

Marking lines of claims.

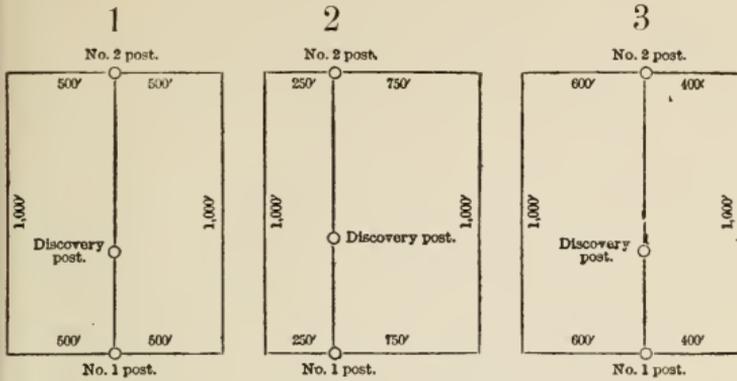
SEC. 24. That when a claim has been located the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts numbered one and two so that it can be distinctly seen. The locator shall also place a post at the point where he has found minerals in place, on which shall be written "Discovery post." *Provided*, That when the claim is surveyed the surveyor shall be guided by the records of the claim, the sketch plan on the back of the declaration made by the

Proviso. Surveys.

owner when the claim was recorded, posts numbered one and two, and the notice on number one, the initial post.

EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS MODES OF LAYING OUT CLAIMS.

Examples of laying out claims.



SEC. 25. That it shall not be lawful to move number one post, but number two post may be moved by the deputy mineral surveyor when the distance between posts numbered one and two exceeds one thousand feet, in order to place number two post one thousand feet from number one post on the line of location. When the distance between posts numbered one and two is less than one thousand feet the deputy mineral surveyor shall have no authority to extend the claim beyond number two.

Removal of post No. 1 unlawful.

SEC. 26. That the "location line" shall govern the direction of one side of the claim, upon which the survey shall be extended according to this Act.

"Location lines."

SEC. 27. That the holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to all minerals which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled to mine outside the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downward: *Provided*, That this Act shall not prejudice the rights of claim owners nor claim holders whose claims have been located under existing laws prior to this Act.

Restrictions.

Proviso
Prior claims not prejudiced.

SEC. 28. That no mineral claim of the full size shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts—that the legal notices and posts have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the claim proposed to be recorded; that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person. In the said declaration shall be set out the name of the applicant and the date of the location of the claim. The words written on the number one and number two posts shall be set out in full, and as accurate a description as possible of the position of the claim given with reference to some natural object or permanent monuments.

Claims of full size.
Application and affidavit.

SEC. 29. That no mineral claim which at the date of its record is known by the locator to be less than a full-sized mineral claim shall be recorded without the word "frac-

Fractional claims.
Declaration.

tion" being added to the name of the claim, and the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts: That the legal posts and notices have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the fractional claim proposed to be recorded; that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person. In the said declaration shall be set out the name of the applicant and the date of the location of the claim.

Description.

The words written on the posts numbered one and two shall be set out in full, and as accurate a description as

Sketch plan.

possible of the position of the claim given. A sketch plan shall be drawn by the applicant on the back of the declaration, showing as near as may be the position of the adjoining mineral claims and the shape and size, expressed in

Proviso.
Innocent non-compliance with regulations.

feet, of the claim or fraction desired to be recorded: *Provided*, That the failure on the part of the locator of a mineral claim to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be deemed to invalidate such location, if upon the facts it shall appear that such locator has actually discovered mineral in place on said location, and that there has been on his part a bona fide attempt to comply with the provisions of this Act, and that the non-observance of the formalities hereinbefore referred to is not of a character calculated to mislead other persons desiring to locate claims in the vicinity.

Difficult to demarcations.

SEC. 30. That in cases where, from the nature or shape of the ground, it is impossible to mark the location line of the claim as provided by this Act then the claim may be marked by placing posts as nearly as possible to the location line, and noting the distance and direction such posts may be from such location line, which distance and direction shall be set out in the record of the claim.

Recording claims.

SEC. 31. That every person locating a mineral claim shall record the same with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder of the district within which the same is situate, within thirty days after the location thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose in the office of the said provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government described as mining recorder, in which shall be inserted the name of the claim, the name of each locator, the locality of the mine, the direction of the location line, the length in feet, the date of location, and the date of the record. A claim which shall not have been recorded within the prescribed period shall be deemed to have been abandoned.

Disputes.

SEC. 32. That in case of any dispute as to the location of a mineral claim the title to the claim shall be recognized according to the priority of such location, subject to any question as to the validity of the record itself and subject to the holder having complied with all the terms and conditions of this Act.

SEC. 33. That no holder shall be entitled to hold in his, its, or their own name or in the name of any other person, corporation, or association more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode.

Limit.

SEC. 34. That a holder may at any time abandon any mineral claim by giving notice, in writing, of such intention to abandon, to the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder; and from the date of the record of such notice all his interest in such claim shall cease.

Abandonment.

SEC. 35. That proof of citizenship under the clauses of this Act relating to mineral lands may consist, in the case of an individual, of his own affidavit thereof; in the case of an association of persons unincorporated, of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge or upon information and belief; and in the case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, or of the Philippine Islands, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation.

Proofs of citizenship.

SEC. 36. That the United States Philippine Commission or its successors may make regulations, not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, governing the location, manner of recording, and amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements:

Mining regulations. Requirements.

On each claim located after the passage of this Act, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year: *Provided*, That upon a failure to comply with these conditions the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made, provided that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several coowners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required thereby, the coowners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent coowner personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, and in two newspapers published at Manila, one in the English language and the other in the Spanish language, to be designated by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if, at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent shall fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section his interest in the claim shall become the property of his coowners who have made the required expenditures. The period within which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented

Assessments.

Proviso.
Relocation on noncompliance with regulations.

Delinquent part owners.

Assessment period.

mineral claims shall commence on the first day of January succeeding the date of location of such claim.

Patents.
Applications.

SEC. 37. That a patent for any land claimed and located for valuable mineral deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this Act, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has or have complied with the terms of this Act, may file in the office of the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the government of said Islands may be described as mining recorder of the province wherein the land claimed is located, an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Philippine government may be described as mining recorder, upon the filing of such application, plat, field notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such an application has been made, once a week for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as nearest to such claim and in two newspapers published at Manila, one in the English language and one in the Spanish language, to be designated by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the Philippine government may be described as mining recorder a certificate of the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of said islands may be described as mining recorder at the expiration of the sixty days of

Notice.

Publication by mining recorder.

Filing of affidavit, etc.

Issue of patent in noncontested claims.

publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent upon the payment to the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue of five dollars per acre and that no adverse claim exists, and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this Act: *Provided*, That where the claimant for a patent is not a resident of or within the province wherein the land containing the vein, ledge, or deposit sought to be patented is located, the application for patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent may be made by his, her, or its authorized agent where said agent is conversant with the facts sought to be established by said affidavits.

Proviso.
Non-residents.

SEC. 38. That applicants for mineral patents, if residing beyond the limits of the province or military department wherein the claim is situated, may make the oath or affidavit required for proof of citizenship before the clerk of any court of record, or before any notary public of any province of the Philippine Islands, or any other official in said islands authorized by law to administer oaths.

Oath, etc., of
non-resident ap-
plicants.

SEC. 39. That where an adverse claim is filed during the period of publication it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavits thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure so to do shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment roll with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder, together with the certificate of the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands that the requisite amount of labor has been expended or improvements made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue of the province in which the claim is situated, as the case may be, five dollars per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment roll shall be certified by the provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government may be described as mining recorder to the secretary of the interior of the Philippine

Adverse claims.

Proceedings by
adverse claim-
ants.

Certified copy
of judgment.

Payment.

Islands, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or

Issuance of
patents.

such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the court, rightly to possess. The adverse claim may be verified by the oath of any duly authorized agent or attorney in fact of the adverse claimant cognizant of the facts stated; and the adverse claimant, if residing or at the time being beyond the limits of the province wherein the claim is situated, may make oath to the adverse claim before the clerk of any court of record, or any notary public of any province or military department of the Philippine Islands, or any other officer authorized to administer oaths where the adverse claimant may then be.

Oaths.

Interests of
several persons
in one claim.

If it appears from the decision of the court that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands, whereupon the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of said islands may be described as mining recorder shall certify the proceedings and judgment roll to the secretary of the interior for the Philippine Islands, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights. If in any action brought pursuant to this section title to the ground in controversy shall not be established by either party, the court shall so find, and judgment shall be entered accordingly. In such case costs shall not be allowed to either party, and the claimant shall not proceed in the office of the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of said islands may be described as mining recorder or be entitled to a patent for the ground in controversy until he shall have perfected his title. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of a title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

Title.

Alienation of
title.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of a title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

Claims upon
surveyed lands.

SEC. 40. That the description of mineral claims upon surveyed lands shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued

On unsurveyed
lands.

for claims upon unsurveyed lands the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands in extending the surveys shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claim according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

Building stone
entries.

SEC. 41. That any person authorized to enter lands under this Act may enter and obtain patent to lands that are chiefly valuable for building stone under the provisions of this Act relative to placer mineral claims.

Petroleum,
etc., entries.

SEC. 42. That any person authorized to enter lands under this Act may enter and obtain patent to lands containing petroleum or other mineral oils and chiefly valuable therefor under the provisions of this Act relative to placer mineral claims.

SEC. 43. That no location of a placer claim shall exceed sixty-four hectares for any association of persons, irrespective of the number of persons composing such association, and no such location shall include more than eight hectares for an individual claimant. Such locations shall conform to the laws of the United States Philippine Commission, or its successors, with reference to public surveys, and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any bona fide ownership of land for agricultural purposes or authorize the sale of the improvements of any bona fide settler to any purchaser.

Placer claims.
Limit.

SEC. 44. That where placer claims are located upon surveyed lands and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer mining claims located after the date of passage of this Act shall conform as nearly as practicable to the Philippine system of public-land surveys and the regular subdivisions of such surveys; but where placer claims can not be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands; and where by the segregation of mineral lands in any legal subdivision a quantity of agricultural land less than sixteen hectares shall remain, such fractional portion of agricultural land may be entered by any party qualified by law for homestead purposes.

On surveyed
land.

SEC. 45. That where such person or association, they and their grantors have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations of the Philippine Islands, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this Act, in the absence of any adverse claim; but nothing in this Act shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever prior to the issuance of a patent.

Establishment
of right to patent.

Prior liens not
affected.

SEC. 46. That the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands may appoint competent deputy mineral surveyors to survey mining claims. The expenses of the survey of vein or lode claims and of the survey of placer claims, together with the cost of publication of notices, shall be paid by the applicants, and they shall be at liberty to obtain the same at the most reasonable rates, and they shall also be at liberty to employ any such deputy mineral surveyor to make the survey. The chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands shall also have power to establish the maximum charges for surveys and publication of notices under this Act; and in case of excessive charges for publication he may designate any newspaper published in a province where mines are situated, or in Manila, for the publication of mining notices and fix the rates to be charged by such paper; and to the end that the chief of the bureau of public lands may be fully informed on the subject such applicant shall file with the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as

Appointment
of deputy sur-
veyors.

Expenses.

Charges for
surveys.

mining recorder, a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by such applicant for publication and surveys, and of all fees and money paid the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue, as the case may be, which statement shall be transmitted, with the other papers in the case, to the secretary of the interior for the Philippine Islands.

Verification of affidavits.

SEC. 47. That all affidavits required to be made under this Act may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the province or military department where the claims may be situated, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and, when duly certified by the officer taking the same, shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the proper provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land the testimony and proofs may be taken as herein provided on personal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party; or if such party can not be found, then by publication at least once a week for thirty days in a newspaper to be designated by the provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government may be described as mining recorder published nearest to the location of such land and in two newspapers published in Manila, one in the English language and one in the Spanish language, to be designated by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands; and the provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government may be described as mining recorder shall require proofs that such notice has been given.

Testimony, etc.

Contests.

Patents of non-mineral lands, etc., for milling, etc.

SEC. 48. That where nonmineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such nonadjacent surface ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable to veins or lodes; but no location of such nonadjacent land shall exceed two hectares, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this Act for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz mill or reduction works not owning a mine in connection therewith may also receive a patent for his mill site as provided in this section.

Mill site patents.

Rules for mines, etc.

SEC. 49. That as a condition of sale the Government of the Philippine Islands may provide rules for working, policing, and sanitation of mines, and rules concerning easements, drainage, water rights, right of way, right of Government survey and inspection, and other necessary means to their complete development not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent. The Philippine Commission or its successors are hereby further empowered to fix the bonds of deputy mineral surveyor.

Bonds of deputy mineral surveyors.

SEC. 50. That whenever by priority of possession rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes have vested and accrued and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same, and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes herein specified is acknowledged and confirmed, but whenever any person, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

Protection to vested water rights.

Damages.

SEC. 51. That all patents granted shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may have been acquired under or recognized by the preceding section.

All patents subject to vested water rights, etc.

SEC. 52. That the Government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to establish land districts and provide for the appointment of the necessary officers wherever they may deem the same necessary for the public convenience, and to further provide that in districts where land offices are established proceedings required by this Act to be had before provincial officers shall be had before the proper officers of such land offices.

Establishment of land districts, etc.

SEC. 53. That every person above the age of twenty-one years, who is a citizen of the United States, or of the Philippine Islands, or who has acquired the rights of a native of said islands under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, or any association of persons severally qualified as above, shall, upon application to the proper provincial treasurer, have the right to enter any quality [quantity?] of vacant coal lands of said Islands not otherwise appropriated or reserved by competent authority, not exceeding sixty-four hectares to such individual person, or one hundred and twenty-eight hectares to such association, upon payment to the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue, as the case may be, of not less than twenty-five dollars per hectare for such lands, where the same shall be situated more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad or available harbor or navigable stream, and not less than fifty dollars per hectare for such lands as shall be within fifteen miles of such road, harbor, or stream: *Provided*, That such entries shall be taken in squares of sixteen or sixty-four hectares, in conformity with the rules and regulations governing the public-land surveys of the said Islands in plotting legal subdivisions.

Coal-land entries.

Limits.

Minimum price.

Proviso.
Entries.

SEC. 54. That any person or association of persons, severally qualified as above provided, who have opened and improved, or shall hereafter open and improve, any coal mine or mines upon the public lands, and shall be in actual possession of the same, shall be entitled to a preference right of entry under the preceding section of the mines so opened and improved.

Preference right of entry.

Declaratory
statement.

SEC. 55. That all claims under the preceding section must be presented to the proper provincial secretary within sixty days after the date of actual possession and the commencement of improvements on the land by the filing of a declaratory statement therefor; and where the improvements shall have been made prior to the expiration of three months from the date of the passage of this Act, sixty days from the expiration of such three months shall be allowed for the filing of a declaratory statement; and no sale under the provisions of this Act shall be allowed until the expiration of six months from the date of the passage of this Act.

Limit to en-
tries.

SEC. 56. That the three preceding sections shall be held to authorize only one entry by the same person or association of persons; and no association of persons, any member of which shall have taken the benefit of such sections, either as an individual or as a member of any other association, shall enter or hold any other lands under the provisions thereof; and no member of any association which shall have taken the benefit of such section shall enter or hold any other lands under their provisions; and all persons claiming under section fifty-eight shall be required to prove their respective rights and pay for the lands filed upon within one year from the time prescribed for filing their respective claims; and upon failure to file the proper notice or to pay for the land within the required period, the same shall be subject to entry by any other qualified applicant.

Saline lands.
Infra.

Conflicting
claims.

SEC. 57. That in case of conflicting claims upon coal lands where the improvements shall be commenced after the date of the passage of this Act, priority of possession and improvement, followed by proper filing and continued good faith, shall determine the preference right to purchase. And also where improvements have already been made prior to the passage of this Act, division of the land claimed may be made by legal subdivisions, which shall conform as nearly as practicable with the subdivisions of land provided for in this Act, to include as nearly as may be the valuable improvements of the respective parties. The Government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to issue all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this and preceding sections relating to mineral lands.

Saline lands.

SEC. 58. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the secretary of any province or the commander of any military department in the Philippine Islands that any lands within the province are saline in character, it shall be the duty of said provincial secretary or commander, under the regulations of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to take testimony in reference to such lands, to ascertain their true character, and to report the same to the secretary of the interior for the Philippine Islands; and if, upon such testimony, the secretary of the interior shall find that such lands are saline and incapable of being purchased under any of the laws relative to the public domain,

Auction sales.

then and in such case said lands shall be offered for sale at the office of the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the said government may be described as mining recorder of the province or department in which the same shall be situated, as the case may be, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Government and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at a price of not less than three dollars per hectare; and in case such lands fail to sell when so offered, then the same shall be subject to private sale at such office, for cash, at a price not less than three dollars per hectare, in the same manner as other lands in the said Islands are sold. All executive proclamations relating to the sales of public saline lands shall be published in only two newspapers, one printed in the English language and one in the Spanish language, at Manila, which shall be designated by said secretary of the interior.

Private sales.

Proclamations of sales.

SEC. 59. That no Act granting lands to provinces, districts, or municipalities to aid in the construction of roads, or for other public purposes, shall be so construed as to embrace mineral lands, which, in all cases, are reserved exclusively, unless otherwise specially provided in the Act or Acts making the grant.

Mineral lands reserved from grants for public works.

SEC. 60. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the rights of any person, partnership, or corporation having a valid, perfected mining concession granted prior to April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, but all such concessions shall be conducted under the provisions of the law in force at the time they were granted, subject at all times to cancellation by reason of illegality in the procedure by which they were obtained, or for failure to comply with the conditions prescribed as requisite to their retention in the laws under which they were granted: *Provided*, That the owner or owners of every such concession shall cause the corners made by its boundaries to be distinctly marked with permanent monuments within six months after this Act has been promulgated in the Philippine Islands, and that any concessions the boundaries of which are not so marked within this period shall be free and open to explorations and purchase under the provisions of this Act.

Prior mining concessions not affected.

Proviso. Marking boundary lines.

SEC. 61. That mining rights on public lands in the Philippine Islands shall, after the passage of this Act, be acquired only in accordance with its provisions.

Future mining rights.

SEC. 62. That all proceedings for the cancellation of perfected Spanish concessions shall be conducted in the courts of the Philippine Islands having jurisdiction of the subject-matter and of the parties, unless the United States Philippine Commission, or its successors, shall create special tribunals for the determination of such controversies.

Cancellation of perfected Spanish concessions. Proceedings.

Acquiring lands from religious orders, etc. AUTHORITY FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE LANDS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND OTHERS AND ISSUE BONDS FOR PURCHASE PRICE.

Authority conferred to acquire, etc., real and personal property. SEC. 63. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in this Act, to acquire, receive, hold, maintain, and convey title to real and personal property, and may acquire real estate for public uses by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

Acquisition of property of religious orders, etc. SEC. 64. That the powers hereinbefore conferred in section sixty-three may also be exercised in respect of any lands, easements, appurtenances, and hereditaments which, on the thirteenth of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, were owned or held by associations, corporations, communities, religious orders, or private individuals in such large tracts or parcels and in such manner as in the opinion of the Commission injuriously to affect the peace and welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands. And for the purpose of providing funds to acquire the lands mentioned in this section said government of the Philippine Islands is hereby empowered to incur indebtedness, to borrow money, and to issue, and to sell at not less than par value, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said Islands, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem best, registered or coupon bonds of said government for such amount as may be necessary, said bonds to be in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four and a half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and to be payable at the pleasure of said government after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with interest thereon, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said Islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of said government, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands. The moneys which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be applied by the government of the Philippine Islands to the acquisition of the property authorized by this section, and to no other purposes.

Issue of bonds authorized. Denomination. Interest. Exempt from taxes, etc. Disposition of property acquired. SEC. 65. That all lands acquired by virtue of the preceding section shall constitute a part and portion of the public property of the government of the Philippine Islands, and may be held, sold, and conveyed, or leased temporarily for a period not exceeding three years after their acquisition by said government on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, subject to the limitations

and conditions provided for in this Act: *Provided*, That all deferred payments and the interest thereon shall be payable in the money prescribed for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds authorized to be issued in payment of said lands by the preceding section and said deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate borne by the bonds. All moneys realized or received from sales or other disposition of said lands or by reason thereof shall constitute a trust fund for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, and also constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at their maturity. Actual settlers and occupants at the time said lands are acquired by the government shall have the preference over all others to lease, purchase, or acquire their holdings within such reasonable time as may be determined by said government.

Proviso.
Deferred payments, etc.

Use of proceeds.

Preference rights of settlers, etc.

MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

SEC. 66. That for the purpose of providing funds to construct sewers, to furnish adequate sewer and drainage facilities, to secure a sufficient supply of water, and to provide all kinds of municipal betterments and improvements in municipalities, the government of the Philippine Islands, under such limitations, terms, and conditions as it may prescribe, with the consent and approval of the President and the Congress of the United States, may permit any municipality of said islands to incur indebtedness, borrow money, and to issue and sell (at not less than par value in gold coin of the United States) registered or coupon bonds in such amount and payable at such time as may be determined by the government of said islands, with interest thereon not to exceed five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That the entire indebtedness of any municipality under this section shall not exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in said municipality, and any obligation in excess of such limit shall be null and void.

Municipal bonds for public improvements.

Proviso.
Limit of indebtedness.

SEC. 67. That all municipal bonds shall be in denominations of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the government of the Philippine Islands, after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with the interest thereon, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value, or its equivalent in value in money of the said islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or the Government of the United States.

Denomination of bonds.
Interest.

Exempt from taxes, etc.

SEC. 68. That all moneys which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be utilized under authorization of the government of the Philippine Islands in providing the municipal improvements and betterment which induced the issue and sale of said bonds, and for no other purpose.

Use of funds received from sale of bonds.

Municipal
taxes to pay bond
obligations.

SEC. 69. That the government of the Philippine Islands shall, by the levy and collection of taxes on the municipality, its inhabitants and their property, or by other means, make adequate provision to meet the obligation of the bonds of such municipality, and shall create a sinking fund sufficient to retire them and pay the interest thereon in accordance with the terms of issue: *Provided*, That if said bonds or any portion thereof shall be paid out of the funds of the government of said islands, such municipality shall reimburse said government for the sum thus paid, and said government is hereby empowered to collect said sum by the levy and collection of taxes on such municipality.

Proviso.
Reimburse-
ment.

Manila,
Issue of bonds
for sewers, water
supply, etc.

SEC. 70. That for the purpose of providing funds to construct sewers in the city of Manila and to furnish it with an adequate sewer and drainage system and supply of water the government of the Philippine Islands, with the approval of the President of the United States first had, is hereby authorized to permit the city of Manila to incur indebtedness, to borrow money, and to issue and sell (at not less than par value in gold coin of the United States), upon such terms and conditions as it may deem best, registered or coupon bonds of the city of Manila to an amount not exceeding four million dollars lawful money of the United States, payable at such time or times as may be determined by said government, with interest thereon not to exceed five per centum per annum.

Limit.

Denomination
of bonds.
Interest.

SEC. 71. That said coupon or registered bonds shall be in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the government of the Philippine Islands, after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with the interest thereon in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value, or the equivalent in value in money of the said Islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the said Islands, or of any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States.

Exempt from
taxes, etc.

Use of funds.

SEC. 72. That all moneys which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be utilized under authorization of said government of the Philippine Islands in providing a suitable sewer and drainage system and adequate supply of water for the city of Manila and for no other purpose.

Taxes to meet
bond obliga-
tions.

SEC. 73. That the government of the Philippine Islands shall, by the levy and collection of taxes on the city of Manila, its inhabitants and their property, or by other means, make adequate provision to meet the obligation of said bonds and shall create a sinking fund sufficient to retire them and pay the interest thereon in accordance with the terms of issue: *Provided*, That if said bonds or any portion thereof shall be paid out of the funds of the

Proviso.
Reimburse-
ment.

government of said islands, said city shall reimburse said government for the sum thus paid, and said government is hereby empowered to collect said sum by the levy and collection of taxes on said city.

FRANCHISES.

Franchises, etc.

SEC. 74. That the government of the Philippine Islands may grant franchises, privileges, and concessions, including the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, and may authorize said works to be constructed and maintained over and across the public property of the United States, including streets, highways, squares, and reservations, and over similar property of the government of said Islands, and may adopt rules and regulations under which the provincial and municipal governments of the islands may grant the right to use and occupy such public property belonging to said provinces or municipalities: *Provided*, That no private property shall be taken for any purpose under this section without just compensation paid or tendered therefor, and that such authority to take and occupy land shall not authorize the taking, use, or occupation of any land except such as is required for the actual necessary purposes for which the franchise is granted, and that no franchise, privilege, or concession shall be granted to any corporation except under the conditions that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and that lands or rights of use and occupation of lands thus granted shall revert to the governments by which they were respectively granted upon the termination of the franchises and concessions under which they were granted or upon their revocation or repeal. That all franchises, privileges, or concessions granted under this Act shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and, in the case of public-service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, for the official inspection and regulation of the books and accounts of such corporations, and for the payment of a reasonable percentage of gross earnings into the treasury of the Philippine Islands or of the province or municipality within which such franchises are granted and exercised: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation organized under this Act, or for any person, company, or corporation receiving any grant, franchise, or concession from the government of said Islands, to use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons claimed or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude; and any person, company, or corporation so violating the provisions of this Act shall forfeit all charters, grants,

Government authorized to grant.

Proviso. Private property, etc.

Franchises subject to amendment, etc., by Congress.

Issuance of stock, etc., restricted.

Dividends.

Inspection of books, etc.

Proviso. Slave labor prohibited.

Penalty.

franchises, and concessions for doing business in said Islands, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars.

Real estate
holdings of cor-
porations.

SEC. 75. That no corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate or be permitted to hold or own real estate except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it is created, and every corporation authorized to engage in agriculture shall by its charter be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed one thousand and twenty-four hectares of land; and it shall be unlawful for any member of a corporation engaged in agriculture or mining and for any corporation organized for any purpose except irrigation to be in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture or in mining. Corporations, however, may loan funds upon real-estate security and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of real estate so obtained within five years after receiving the title. Corporations not organized in the Philippine Islands, and doing business therein, shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable.

Maximum.

Loans.

Coinage.

COINAGE.

Establishment
of a mint at Ma-
nila authorized.

SEC. 76. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to establish a mint at the city of Manila, in said islands, for coinage purposes, and the coins hereinafter authorized may be coined at said mint. And the said government is hereby authorized to enact laws necessary for such establishment: *Provided*, That the laws of the United States relating to mints and coinage, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the coinage of said islands.

Proviso.
United States
laws applicable.

Coinage of sub-
sidiary silver
coins.

SEC. 77. That the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin, for use in said islands, a coin of the denomination of fifty centavos and of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two and nine-tenth grains, a coin of the denomination of twenty centavos and of the weight of seventy-seven and sixteen one-hundredths grains, and a coin of the denomination of ten centavos and of the weight of thirty-eight and fifty-eight one-hundredths grains, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.

Purchase of
bullion.

SEC. 78. That the subsidiary silver coins authorized by the preceding section shall be coined under the authority of the government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, from silver bullion purchased by said government, with the approval of the Secretary

of War of the United States: *Provided*, That said government may in addition and in its discretion receive the Spanish Filipino dollars and subsidiary silver coins issued under the authority of the Spanish Government for use in said islands into the subsidiary coins provided for in the preceding section at such rate and under such regulations as it may prescribe, and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by this section shall be legal tender in said islands to the amount of ten dollars.

Proviso.
Recoining
Spanish Filipino
dollars, etc.

SEC. 79. That the government of the Philippine Islands is also authorized to issue minor coins of the denominations of one-half centavo, one centavo, and five centavos, and such minor coins shall be legal tender in said islands for amounts not exceeding one dollar. The alloy of the five-centavo piece shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. The alloy of the one-centavo and one-half-centavo pieces shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by said government. The weight of the five-centavo piece shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy, and of the one-centavo piece eighty grains troy, and of the one-half-centavo piece forty grains troy.

Minor coins.

Alloy.

Weight.

SEC. 80. That for the purchase of metal for the subsidiary and minor coinage, authorized by the preceding sections, an appropriation may be made by the government of the Philippine Islands from its current funds, which shall be reimbursed from the coinage under said sections; and the gain or seigniorage arising therefrom shall be paid into the treasury of said Islands.

Purchase of
metal.

SEC. 81. That the subsidiary and minor coinage hereinbefore authorized may be coined at the mint of the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, or arrangements may be made by the said government with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for their coinage at any of the mints of the United States, at a charge covering the reasonable cost of the work.

Place of coin-
age optional.

SEC. 82. That the subsidiary and minor coinage hereinbefore authorized shall bear devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands and such devices and inscriptions shall express the sovereignty of the United States, that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin, and the year of the coinage.

Devices and in-
scriptions.

SEC. 83. That the government of the Philippine Islands shall have the power to make all necessary appropriations and all proper regulations for the redemption and reissue of worn or defective coins and for carrying out all other provisions of this Act relating to coinage.

Redemption
and reissue of
defective coins,
etc.

SEC. 84. That the laws relating to entry, clearance, and manifests of steamships and other vessels arriving from or going to foreign ports shall apply to voyages each way between the Philippine Islands and the United States and the possessions thereof, and all laws relating to the col-

United States
shipping, cus-
toms, etc., laws
made applica-
ble.

Customs duties.

lection and protection of customs duties not inconsistent with the Act of Congress of March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, "temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands." shall apply in the case of vessels and goods arriving from said Islands in the United States and its aforesaid possessions.

Seamen on foreign voyages.

Customs officers substituted for consular officers.

The laws relating to seamen on foreign voyages shall apply to seamen on vessels going from the United States and its possessions aforesaid to said Islands, the customs officers there being for this purpose substituted for consular officers in foreign ports.

Transportation of passengers and merchandise.

Log book entries.

R. S., secs. 4252-4292, pp. 820-828.

The provisions of chapters six and seven, title forty-eight, Revised Statutes, so far as now in force, and any amendments thereof, shall apply to vessels making voyages either way between ports of the United States or its aforesaid possessions and ports in said Islands; and the provisions of law relating to the public health and quarantine shall apply in the case of all vessels entering a port of the United States or its aforesaid possessions from said Islands, where the customs officers at the port of departure shall perform the duties required by such law of consular officers in foreign ports.

Transit of merchandise.

R. S., sec. 3005, p. 579.

Section three thousand and five, Revised Statutes, as amended, and other existing laws concerning the transit of merchandise through the United States, shall apply to merchandise arriving at any port of the United States destined for any of its insular and continental possessions, or destined from any of them to foreign countries.

Former laws continued.

Nothing in this Act shall be held to repeal or alter any part of the Act of March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, aforesaid, or to apply to Guam, Tutuila, or Manua, except that section eight of an Act entitled "An Act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago," enacted by the Philippine Commission on the seventeenth of September, nineteen hundred and one, and approved by an Act entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended so as to authorize the Civil Governor thereof in his discretion to establish the equivalent rates of the money in circulation in said Islands with the money of the United States as often as once in ten days.

Equivalent rates of money.

Depositories of public money.

SEC. 85. That the treasury of the Philippine Islands and such banking associations in said islands with a paid up capital of not less than two million dollars and chartered by the United States or any State thereof as may be designated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall be depositories of public money of the United States, subject to the provisions of existing law governing such depositories in the United States: *Provided*, That the treasury of the government of said islands shall not be required to deposit bonds in the Treasury of the United States, or to give other specific securities for the safe-keeping of public

Proviso.
Deposit of bonds, etc., not required.

money except as prescribed, in his discretion, by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 86. That all laws passed by the government of the Philippine Islands shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power and authority to annul the same, and the Philippine Commission is hereby directed to make annual report of all its receipts and expenditures to the Secretary of War.

Right to annul all laws reserved by Congress.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Bureau of Insular Affairs.

SEC. 87. That the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, organized by the Secretary of War, is hereby continued until otherwise provided, and shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The business assigned to said Bureau shall embrace all matters pertaining to civil government in the island possessions of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the War Department; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Army whom he may consider especially well qualified, to act under the authority of the Secretary of War as the chief of said Bureau; and said officer while acting under said detail shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel.

Business subject to jurisdiction of War Department.

Chief of Bureau.

Rank.

SEC. 88. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

On July 4, 1902, the government of the Philippine Islands promulgated the following proclamation by the President of the United States, granting full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons, as therein set forth, for political offenses committed in the islands:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, until the cession of the archipelago by that Kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end, and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago

except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the Kingdom of Spain and against the Government of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare; but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or insurrectionary leaders; and

Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the Government of the United States towards the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order, and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine Archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections for the offenses of treason or sedition and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions, between Filipinos and Spaniards, or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections;

Provided, however, That the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May first, nineteen hundred and two, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery, by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain, or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and

Further provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the Government of the United States, or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the Government of the

United States, or that of the Philippine Islands, organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and

Provided further, That every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine Archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely:

“I, ———, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God.”

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War*.

S. Doc. 280—16*



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TO THE
STATUTE OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT
IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

["An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, U. S. A.]

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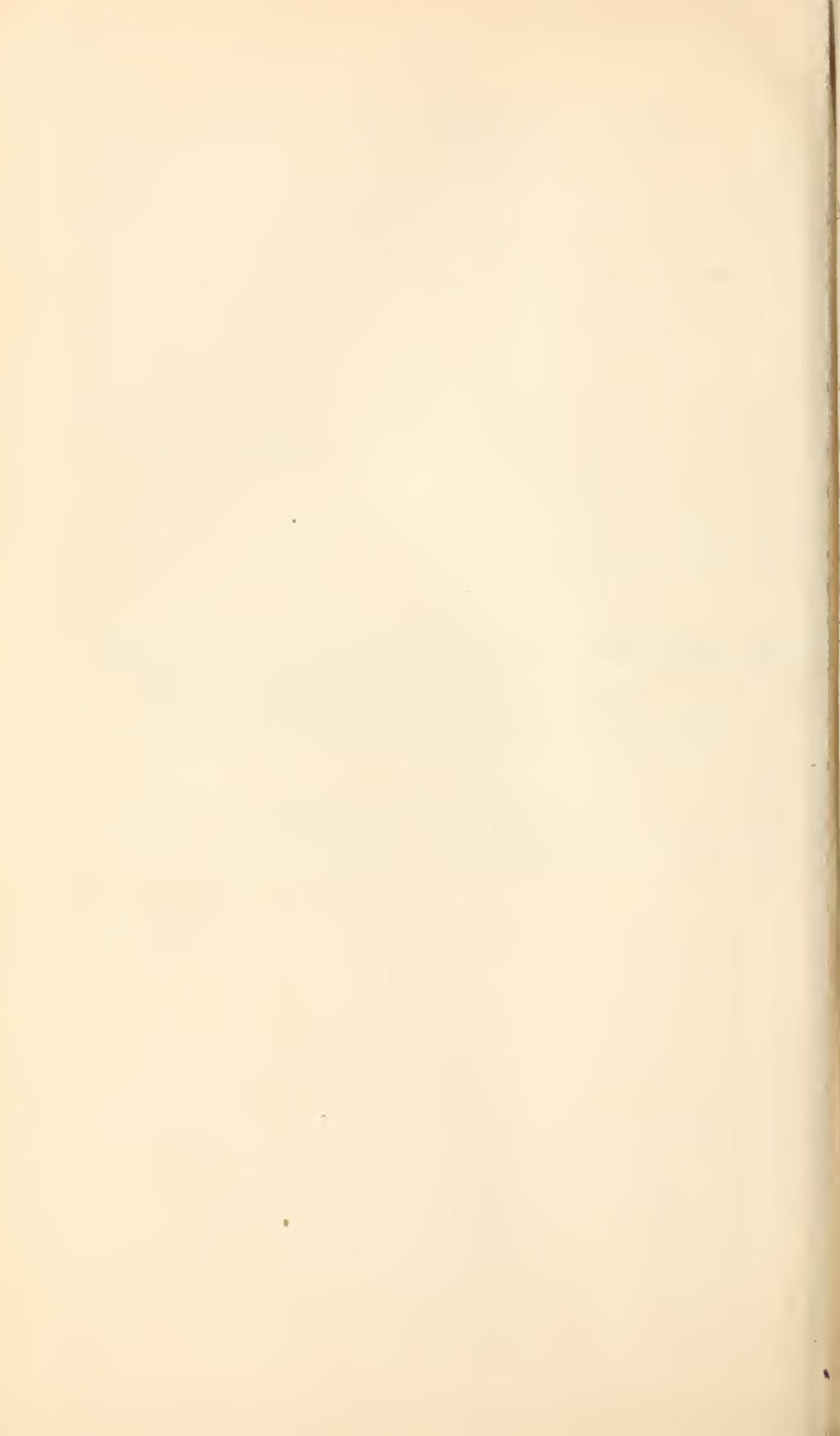
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AN OFFICIAL PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER
AND GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



AN OFFICIAL PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER AND GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A.

ANOSA (ah-ah-noh'-sah), nat.; village on W. shore of Talim I. in Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón. Inhabitants engaged in working of quarries.

ABAABO (ah-bah-ah'-boh), nat.; river in Mindoro in pueblo of Bulalácao, rising not far from SE. coast and emptying into the sea.

ABACÁ (ah-bah-cah'), nat.; hamlet in E. Panay, Iloilo, NW. by W. of Banate, 7 m.
— hamlet on inner slopes of Sundoan Mt., S. central Sámar.

ABAGA (ah-bah'-gah), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao.

ABAGATÁ (ah-bah-gah-tah'), nat.; creek in Zambales, Luzón.
— point on coast of Zambales, Luzón.
— bay on coast of Zambales, Luzón, forming to S. of point of that name.

ABAGO (ah-bah'-goh), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of main stream of Cagayán Riv., 19 m. above Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
— hamlet on E. shore of Cebú, 2½ m. S. of Cárcar.
— hamlet on W. coast of Leyte.

ABALILI (ah-bah-lee'-lee), ver.; river in island of Panay.

ABÁN (ah-bahn'), ver.; hamlet on N. bank of Abra Riv., Abra, Luzón, 8 m. SE. of Bangued.

ABANATAN (ah-bah-nah'-tahn'), ver.; tributary of upper Margat in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

ABANĠARAN (ah-bung-ah'-run), nat.; stream entering mouth of Cagayán Grande Riv. opposite Aparri, N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.

ABANĠAY (ah-bahng-'i'), ver.; hamlet in E. central Panay, Iloilo, 2¼ m. S. by W. of Lambunao.

ABANĠAY; river in island of Panay.

ABANĠUL (ah-bahng-ool'), ver.; mountain in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

ABÁOT (ah-bah'-ot), ver.; river rising in Gran Cordillera Central, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, and emptying into Margat Riv.

ABÁS (ah-bahs'), ver.; river in Abra, Luzón, rising in foothills of Gran Cordillera Central, flowing NW., and entering Abra Riv. opposite Bucay.
— hamlet on r. bank of river of same name in Abra, Luzón, 10 m. SE. of Bangued.

ABATÁN (ah-bah-tahn'), ver.; river in SW. Bohol, rising in headwaters of Salio and flowing SW., entering sea at Paminuitan.

ABDULE (ab-doo'-lay), ver.; mountain in Bontoc, Luzón.

ABGOT (ab-got'), ver.; mineral spring in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

ABIÁN (ah-bee-ahn'), ver.; river tributary to Margat from E. in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

ABÍJAO (ah-bee'-how), ver.; hamlet, on SW. shore of bay in SE. Sámar, 3 m. NE. of Quinapundán.

ABILAY (ah-bee-ll'), ver.; hamlet in SE. Panay, Iloilo, 5¼ m. W. by S. of Janitay.

ABOABÓ (ah-boh-ah-boh'), ver.; town at S. point of Bay of Islands, on E. coast of Palawan, 64 m. SW. of Puerto Princesa.

ABÓCAY (ABÓKAY) (ah-boh'-ky), nat.; river entering Panalarum Bay on its S. shore, San Juanico Str., NE. coast of Leyte.

ABOCAYAN (ah-boh-cah'-yahn), ver.; small port on SW. side of Puerto Princesa. (*See* Cordillera de la Aldea.)

ABRA, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Ah'-brah, Sp.)

Capital: Bangued, lat. 17° 37' N., lon. 120° 39' E.

Area: 1,484 sq. m.

Population: 43,300; in 1887, 48,401.

Race: Chiefly Tinguianes and Ilocanos.

Language: Ilocano of the towns and Igorrote of certain villages.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Abra, which takes its name from the river which drains the greater portion of its territory, lies in the NW. part of Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Ilocos Norte, from which it is separated by a spur leaving the Cordillera del Norte at Pagsán Mt., 7,330 ft. high, and Cagayán; on the E. by Cagayán, from which it is in part separated by the Cordillera Central and by Isabela; on the S. by

Bontoc, Lepanto, and Ilocos Sur, and on the W. by Ilocos Sur and Norte, from which it is separated by the SW. spur of the Cordillera del Norte. The W. boundary, 5 m. NE. of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, approaches within 7 m. of the China Sea.

AREA.

It measures 53 m. from N. to S. and 57 m. from E. to W. Area, 1,484 sq. m., or 234 sq. m. larger than the State of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Cordillera Central, leaving the boundary with Cagayán, crosses the E. part of the province from N. to S. and forms the watershed of the rivers entering, through the Cagayán Chico and Grande, the Pacific on the N. coast, and the tributaries of the Abra, which drains the entire W. part of the province into the China Sea on the W., across the province of Ilocos Sur. The Abra Riv. is the third in size in Luzón. It rises in two branches, one in the extreme N. and the other across the border, in the former comandancia of Lepanto, and uniting about 6 m. NE. of Bangued takes a W. direction to the sea, which it enters through 2 mouths. The topography is very rugged, small volcanic spurs extending in every direction. The soil is fertile, the valley lands being alluvial; the mountains are formed of siliceous rocks.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The towns are connected by cart roads and trails which also extend into Cagayán on the E., Lepanto on the S., and Ilocos Sur toward the W. The latter line of communication connects with the main coast road which parallels the China Sea shore from the NW. to Lingayén Gulf on the S. and thence to Manila. This province being entirely surrounded by lofty mountains, the only entrance within its boundaries is along the bed of the Abra Riv. A main road is projected along the course of the river, and other roads from Pidigan to Pilar and Villa Vieja, and from Bangued to Tayum, Búcaý, and San José; also from Bangued to San Gregorio and La Paz. These roads, if completed, would be the main arteries of commerce and traffic and would at once place the province in touch with industry and business and be the means of profitable intercourse. Direct communication between Bangued and Vigan is by river. There is a road as far as San Quintín, which is being extended. The usual means of river communication is by rafts, by punting or by towing by man power on the banks upstream, there being naturally no difficulty in descending.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population, according to a recent census, is 41,300 Ilocanos and 2,000 Igorrotes. The greater part of the province is occupied by Tinguianes. In the mountains are a few Negritos and Guinaanes. The most civilized of the inhabitants are Ilocanos. Ilocano is the language of the towns and Igorrote of certain villages. The tribes have dialects of their own—Tinguián, Basiao, and Guinaán. Although the population is small the people are of a superior class and desire American rule and American ways. The province is poor, but its natural resources combined with intelligent labor assure a prosperous development.

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abra:			
Bangued	8,292	8,121	16,413
Búcaý	2,538	2,594	5,132
Dolores	1,133	929	2,062
La Paz	1,739	1,772	3,511
Pidigan	1,404	1,469	2,873
Pilar	770	794	1,564
San Gregorio	583	648	1,231
San José de Manabo	393	415	808
San Juan	328	386	714
San Quintín	463	495	960
Tayum	1,552	1,649	3,201
Villa Vieja	1,070	1,079	2,049
Tiagán (former comandancia)	3,862	3,921	7,783
Total	24,129	24,272	48,401

The following pueblo has been added since 1887:

Alfonso XII:

Population, 1896	887
(For population under partial census of 1896 see page 31.)	
Estimated population of province, 1901.....	43,300

The population E. of the crest of the Cordilleras is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

There are 11 important towns and 68 villages. The following are the principal towns (in describing the towns the population in 1896 is generally given):

Bangued; the capital, a military and telegraph station on the l. bank of the Abra Riv., 15 m. above its mouth. A fine road connects it with Vigan, on the main highway. Pop., 13,417.

Búcaý; a military station on the l. bank of the S. branch of the Abra Riv., ESE. of Bangued. Pop., 2,461.

Dolores; near the junction of the 2 tributaries of the Abra Riv., 8 m. NE. of Bangued. Pop., 2,970.

La Paz; on the r. bank of the N. tributary of the Abra Riv., 7 m. NNE. of Bangued. Pop., 2,869.

Pidigan; a telegraph and military station on the l. bank of the Abra Riv., 3 m. SW. of Bangued. Pop., 2,142.

San Gregorio; on the r. bank of the Abra Riv., 4 m. N. of Bangued. Pop., 1,429.

San Marcial; on a tributary of the Abra Riv., 8 m. S. of Bangued.

San José; a telegraph and military station on a tributary of the S. branch of the Abra Riv., 11 m. SE. of Bangued. Pop., 1,285.

San Quintín; a military and telegraph station on the l. bank of the Abra Riv., 2½ m. E. of the point of crossing into Ilocos Sur, 8 m. SW. of Bangued. Pop., 725.

Tayum; a military station on a small tributary of the Abra Riv., 3 m. NE. of Bangued. Pop., 3,436.

Villa Vieja; in the hills in the SW. angle of boundary between Abra and Ilocos Sur. Pop., 859.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The principal crops are tobacco, rice, and corn (of the latter two crops are harvested each year); cotton, sugar cane, and vegetables are also grown in the valleys in the mountains, which are exceedingly fertile.

MINERALS.

Important veins of copper exist in the region of Gamban, between Vigan and Bangued; coal at Pagano, near La Paz, and iron pyrites throughout the province.

FORESTS.

The summits of the mountains are covered with pine, oak, and other trees of the temperate zone. Rattan, honey, and wax constitute important articles of export. Large game, such as buffalo, wild boars, and deer, is abundant in the mountains; also monkeys.

FRUITS.

The pineapples, oranges, lemons, and strawberries are of fine quality.

INDUSTRIES.

The weaving of cotton cloth of various kinds and qualities is the principal mechanical industry.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

This province was the seat of operations during the early campaigns in N. Luzón. After the pacification of the country military posts were established at various points. Owing to the peaceful conditions these were discontinued. On February 15, 1902, no military stations were maintained in Abra.

The persistent guerrilla warfare conducted in the province led to renewed aggressive operations. In March, 1901, all the towns having been connected with the capital by telephone, these movements were so successfully carried on that within 3 days 4 officers, 234 riflemen, and 5,000 bolomen surrendered. The uncertainty of the inhabitants, caused by terrorizing them into contributions to support a guerrilla warfare, with which they did not sympathize, was now completely overcome. After

their brief experience the people, finding that peace, order, protection to industry, and orderly government under the strong arm of the United States would insure them from depredations, resumed the work of planting, issues of rice and salt in suitable quantities having been made by military orders to prevent starvation.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Abra was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission August 19, 1901, to embrace "that territory in the island of Luzón known as the 'Province of Abra.'" The convention which met for that purpose is mentioned as one of the best and finest appearing representative bodies of men seen by the Commission during all its visits to different parts of the island.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

Governor	\$1,000
Secretary	900
Treasurer	1,200
Supervisor	900
Fiscal	900

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not to exceed \$2 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

The establishment of industrial schools to teach proper methods of curing tobacco (which will be the chief wealth of the province) and of sawmills, grist mills, brick machines, and training men to run them, has been successfully inaugurated. The educational movement, under the auspices of the general government, has been very successful by the employment of both American and native teachers. The inhabitants of all the towns and of 2 of the Tinguianes barrios have made earnest requests for American teachers. After considerable experience the first American teacher in Abra expressed the opinion officially that Abra was not only thoroughly pacified, but that the people "are content, comparatively prosperous, and happy. The general conditions are good, and will remain so until possibly some hot-head for personal reasons and private ends may attempt to stir up strife." (Official report of the provincial governor of Abra, December, 1901.)

ABRA (ah'-brah), Sp.; third of rivers of Luzón. Descending from N. slope of Datá, in Lepanto, in opposite direction to river Agno Grande, it gathers in beginning waters of N. and W. slopes of Datá. Of its tributaries Súyuc, having its source on S. declivity of same mountains, forms great curve toward S., then runs toward N., and empties into Abra between towns of Manceyán and Cervantes, volume of water being then considerable. Its general direction from Cervantes to Angaqui, near mountain range of Tila, and in E. part, is from S. to N. as far as Tayum, in Abra. There it describes semicircle in S. direction and soon continues in SW. course, passing through mountain range which separates Abra from Ilocos Sur, and having watered boundaries of Bangued, Pidigan, and San Quintin, divides within Ilocos Sur, near Santa, into 2 branches, which not far from Vigan empty at different points into China Sea. Its length is about 100 m. Besides Súyuc it receives as tributary Tinog, formed by union of Anayan and Caldán, which gather waters from S. slopes of Pagsán. It flows from NE. to SW., and increases its volume, near La Paz, by addition of waters of several rivers which rise in mountains—Liputen, Mabulusan, Cusa, Balatinao, and Maonayud—until between Dolores and San Gregorio, where it joins main branch of Abra. Other less important tributaries are Malanao, Baay, Abás, Mamebel, Bulloc, Damunil, Ulip, Balasian, and Dicapen, all on r. bank, which gather waters from W. slope of central Caraballos.

ABRA (ah'-brah), Sp.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Abra, Luzón.

ABRA DE APITÓN (ah'-brah day ah-pee-ton'), Hisp.; creek on SE. coast of Panay. (*See* Apitón Strait.)

ABRA DE ÍLOG (ah'-brah day ee'-log); pueblo N. Mindoro. (*See* Ílog, Abra de.) Pop. (1896), 1,272. Also creek and mountain in same place.

ABRLATAO (abr-lah-tow'), ver.; hamlet of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, 13 m. NE. of Bayombong by road.

ABRUPT, for.; head of NE. point of Cadlaó I., NW. coast of Palawan.

ABSOLAN (ab-soh'-lahn), ver.; town on E. coast of central Palawan. Victoria Peak rises 16 m. W. by S.

ABÚ (ah-boo'), nat.; peak 5,540 ft. (1,662 meters) high, in Cabusilan range, Luzón.

ABUAL (ah-bwah'), ver.; river in Luzón.

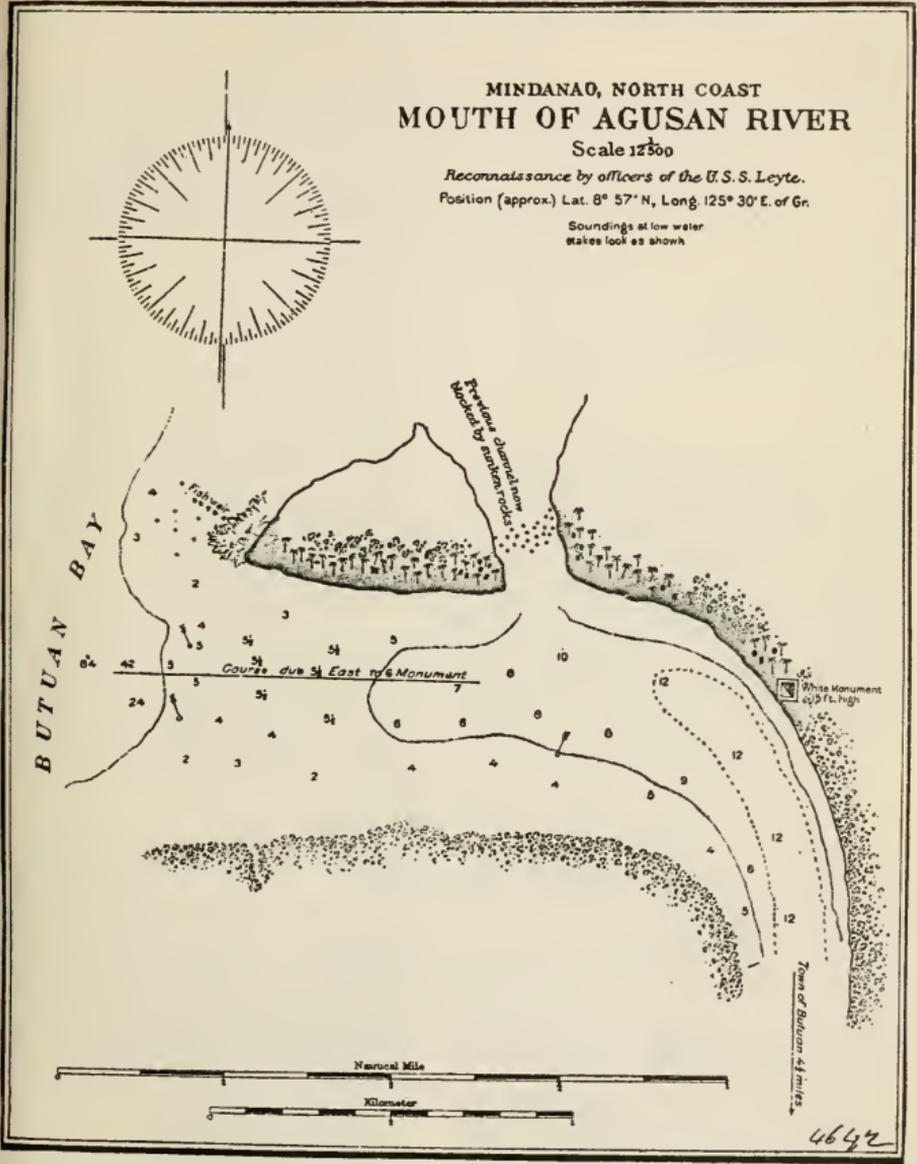
ABUALAN (ah-bwah'-lahn), ver.; town of Abra, Luzón, in Mamagued Mts., 14 m. NE. of Bangued.

ABÚCAY (ah-boo'ky), nat.; pueblo W. shore of Manila Bay, 2½ m. N. of Balanga, in Bataán, Luzón. Pop., 7,185. Is post-office station.

— summit 873 ft. E. by N. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

- ABÚCAY** (ah-boo'-ky), nat.; river rising in Lake Sapuñan or Maynit, in the NE. part of Surigao, Mindanao, and flowing S. divides into 3 arms and enters sea through 4 principal mouths on the E. shore of bay of Butian.
- ABUCO** (ah-boo'-coh), ver. (*See* Capul, on that island.)
- ABÚGUL** (ah-boo'-gool), ver.; point on NW. coast of Burias I., Visayas I's.
- ABÚLAY** (ah-boo'-li), ver. (*See* Abúlug Riv., Cagayán, Luzón.)
- ABÚLUG** (ah-boo'-loog), ver.; pueblo N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, on r. bank of Abúlay Riv., 14 m. NW. of Aparri, of considerable trade and fishing. Pop., 5,880.
- river of Cagayán, Luzón, emptying into Pacific Ocean at Barra de Pamplona, 15½ m. SE. by E. from Pala Pt.
- chain of mountains 6 m. inland, between Pamplona Riv. and E. slopes of Gran Cordillera Central, overlooking bay between Pala Pt. and Cape Engaño, N. coast of Luzón.
- ABUNABUN** (ah-boo-nah'-boon), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of small inlet running E. from Matimas Pt., on E. coast of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- ABUNDAO** (ah-boon-dah'-oh), ver.; pueblo Benguet. Pop., 1887, 271.
- ABUNGAB** (ah-boong'-ahb), ver.; river of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, tributary to Margat Riv. from SE.
- ABUNGAN** (ah-boong'-ahn), nat.; river entering on S. shore of Bâcul Bay, extreme NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- ABANGUL** (ah-bahng'-ool'), mountain of considerable elevation in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, in pueblo de Bagâbag.
- ABUTAON** (ah-boo-tah'-ohn), ver.; river rising in W. slopes of Gran Cordillera Oriental, flowing W. and entering Grande de Cagayán Riv. through main stream at Ilagan.
- ABÚYOG** (ah-boo'-yohg), ver.; pueblo on E. coast of Leyte, 33 m. S. of Tacloban along coast. Pop., 9,112.
- mountain in Leyte, 5 m. W. of Hinunangan.
- ABUYON** (ah-boo'-yohn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Port Sorsogón, Albay, Luzón, 25 m. SE. of Albay.
- ACAGASAN** (ah-cah-gah'-sahn), ver.; point in island of Lúbang.
- ACAL** (ah-cahl'), ver.; point on N. extreme of Rapurapu I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- ACANTILADA** (ah-cahn-tee-lah'-dah), Sp.; hamlet SE. of Bold Pt., on E. shore of Palawan.
- conspicuous point on E. coast of Palawan, 3¼ m. S. by W. of Timtion hamlet.
- cape in Palawan.
- ACDÁN** (ak-dahn'), ver.; mountain in island of Guimaráz.
- point in extreme SW. of Antique, Panay; to W. volcanic mountain forms the promontory of extreme SW. of island.
- ACHA** (ah'-chah), nat.; small island in midchannel of entrance to Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- point on NW. coast of Bohol, 3¼ m. NW. of Ubay.
- small estuary about center of Ragay Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
- ACLÁN** (ac-lahn'), ver.; river in Panay 45 m. long, rising at foot of Mount Opaó and emptying into sea at Calivo, Cápiz.
- point in the same island.
- rock off N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, opposite which enters river of same name.
- ACPILI** (ac-pee'-lee), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Tañón, 3 m. S. of Balambán, W. coast of Cebú.
- ACSUBING** (ac-soo-beeng'); section of Cebú I. which contains argentiferous lead mines.
- ACTÁ** (ac-tah'), ver.; point in W. part of island of Biliran.
- ACUDINING** (ah-coo-dee-ning'), ver.; cluster of peaks of extinct volcanoes in Sierra Dagami and Daganan ranges, near Burauen, Leyte.
- ADANGA** (ah-dahng'-ah), ver.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 15 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres.
- ADÁOAY** (ah-dah'-oh-1), ver.; pueblo of Benguet N. of Baguio, Luzón. Pop., 490.
- ADÁYANG** (ah-dah'-vahng), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 312.
- ADDISON**, for.; peak at end of spur N. by E. of Mantalingajan, S. coast of Palawan.
- point on E. coast of Palawan, one of heads of Deep Bay.
- ADLOBANG** (ad-loh-bahng'), ver.; important river in Mindoro, sometimes called Naujan, rising in higher elevations of interior and flowing in NE. direction, entering Visayan Sea at Naujan town, on NE. coast. About 5 m. above its mouth it receives from SE. outlet of Naujan Lake. Dry bed of lake in rainless season is ½ m. wide.
- AFIF** (ah-jeef'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- AFOÓN**, or **ALIRAN**, or **ABULÚAN** (ah-foo-ohn', ah-lee'-rahn, ah-boo-loo'-ahn), ver.; river in Luzón.
- AGABÓN** (ah-gah-bohs'), ver.; in Lepanto, Luzón; hills in vicinity contain copper.
- AGANMALA** (ah-gahn-mah'-lah), ver.; peak 4,700 ft. (1,410 meters) high, in ridges of Ilocos Norte, Caraballos Occidentales, Luzón.
- AGANJAN** (ah-gah-see'-hahn), ver.; mountain in Bohol, 1¼ m. SW. of Sevilla.
- AGÁ-ÓA** (ah-gah' wah), ver.; hamlet of Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 400.
- AGAUAN** (ah-gah'-wahn); river in Masbate.
- AGAYAJAN** (ah-gah-yah'-hahn), ver.; hamlet in Leyte, at head of narrow inlet of Leyte Bay, 3¼ m. S. of Leyte.
- AGAYUB** (ah-gah-yoob'), ver.; river in Leyte, draining SW. slopes of Naguang Mt. and emptying into Bao Riv.
- AGBAGO** (ag-bah'-goh), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Ibájay Riv., 2 m. S. of Ibájay, in Cápiz, Panay.
- AGBALÁN** (ag-bah-lahn'), ver.; mountain in Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. SE. of Jimeno.
- AGBALO** (ag-bah'-loh), ver.; hamlet in Panay, Cápiz, 4 m. NW. of Pontevedra, on main road to Cápiz.
- AGBAŃGÁ** (ag-bahng'-ah'), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Leyte, 2 m. SW. of Matalom.
- AGBATÁN** (ag-bah-tahn'), ver.; river in island of Romblón.
- E. head to Romblón Port, Romblón, Visayas.
- AGBINTÁ** (ag-been-tah'), ver.; crater of Panay near extreme W. boundary, 14 m. NW. of Concepción, Iloilo.
- AGBUAI** (ahg-bwí'), nat.; point on NE. shore of Sicogon I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- AGCÁ** (ag-cah'), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 8 m. NE. of Basey.
- AGCAROPE** (ag-cah-roh'-pay), ver.; mountain in Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. E. of Banate.
- AGCAUAYAN** (ag-cah-wah'-yahn), nat.; creek in island of Lúbang.
- hamlet in extreme S. of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. S. of Lemery, near NE. shore of large bay on S. coast.
- (AGCANAYAN) town on E. shore of Lubang I., W. of Batangas, Luzón.
- Bay off town of same name E. shore of Lúbang I., W. of Batangas, Luzón.
- AGDAÁN** (ah-dah-ahn'), ver.; several small islands adjacent to E. coast of Sámar.
- AGDAJON** (ag-dah'-hohn), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. SE. of Cuartero.
- AGIO** (ah'-hew), ver.; extreme SE. point of Bohol I.

- AGLÁ**, or **AGTA** (ah-glah', ag'-tah), ver.; extreme S. point of Polillo I. and N. headland of channel entrance to Lamón Bay, N. side of Jomálig I.
- AGLACAIGÁN** (ah-glah-ky-gahn'), ver.; river in Panay.
- AGLAJAN** (ah-glah'-hahn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NW. of Passi.
- AGLALACAY** (ah-glah-lah-ky') ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Camansi Bay, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
- AGLIANA** (ah-glah'-nah), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 12 m. S. of Dumarao.
- AGLINAB** (ah-glee-nahb'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. S. of Tapás.
- AGLOTOMO** (ah-gloh-toh'-moh) Tag.; river entering China Sea in Bataán, Luzón.
- AGLUYA** (ah-gloo'-yah), ver.; crater in Cápiz, Panay. On its S. slopes Badbaran Riv. takes its rise, 9 m. SE. of Dumarao.
- AGMATAYÓ** (ag-mah-tah-yoh'), ver.; mountain in central range of Iloilo, Panay, on line of boundary with Antique, 7½ m. W. by S. of Lambunao.
- AGNÁN** (ag-nahn') ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 15 m. SE. of Bangued.
— river of Iloilo, Panay, which rises in mountains on boundary with Antique.
- AGNO** (ag'-noh), ver.; second in importance among rivers of Luzón, rising on N. slope of Mount Datá, near boundary between Benguet and Lepanto and Nueva Vizcaya. Length about 128 m. Crosses Benguet from N. to S. and Pangasinán from NW. to SE. at first. Between San Nicolás and Tayug it forms great sweep, which continues from NE. to SW., passing through Rosales, Alcalá, and Bayambang. After receiving waters of river Tárlac a little farther S. it inclines toward NW., watering boundaries of Urbizondo and Aguilar. Dividing into 2 branches near Salasa, one flows toward NE. and ends in Dagupan, other flows toward W., and after receiving near San Isidro, waters of branch of first, which passes by town of Lingayén, pours into W. part of Lingayén Gulf. There are many tributaries to Agno Grande on account of broken country through which it runs, but those which carry most water are received in second half of its course, principal being Tárlac and Camiling, which empty into it on l. in vast plains of Pangasinán. Other tributaries on l. are Angbayabang, Matablán, Nibobon, Agra, Olo, Julaguít, Soboc, Salomagne, and Dumulo. Of those on r. bank, which are not so numerous, the principal are Agno Chico, Catablas, Macalang, and Sinuncalan.
— pueblo Zambales, Luzón, on China Sea coast, 55 m. N. W. of Iba, 2 m. NE. of Lumbaba Pt. Has important coast trade and is connected with main roads along coast at Dasol, 11 m. E. Pop., 5,002.
- AGNO CHICO** (ag-noh chee'-coh), Hisp.; branch of Agno Riv.
- AGNO GRANDE** (ag'-noh grahn'-day), Hisp.; point in Zambales.
— river in Luzón. (See Agno Riv.)
- AGO** (ah'-goh), nat.; one of a number of small streams in Tárlac, Luzón.
- AGOJO** (ah-goh'-hoh), ver.; point in Sámar.
— point 5 m. S. of Sialat Pt., SW. shore of Catanduanes I., Luzón; is low and covered with mangroves.
— town on N. shore of Camiguín I., near Camiguín Pt., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Sand Cay, about 700 yds. in extent and 6 ft. above the sea, lies ¼ m. NW. of town.
— hamlet on NW. coast of Camiguín, at foot of great cone, 4,797 ft. above sea.
— point in same island.
- AGÓO** (a-go-oh'), ver.; pueblo Unjón, Luzón, on east highway, 20 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 1896, 10,050.
- AGOS** (ah'-gohs), nat.; river on coast of Infanta, Luzón, emptying into channel separating island of which Inagucian is extreme SE. point from mainland. Binañgonan de Lampón, the capital, lies 1 m. S. of this river, about midway of its course between Cordillera and sea.
- AGOSAN** (ah-goh'-sahn), nat.; river emptying at point of same name on the W. shore of Subie Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- AGÓTAY** (ah-sah'-ti), ver.; mountain on l. bank of Ibájay Riv., in Panay, on boundary between Antique and Cápiz.
- AGOTAYAN** (ah-goh-tah'-yah), ver.; mountain in Cápiz, Panay, along SE. slope of which flows the Maindang Riv.
- AGPITAN** (ag-pee'-tahn), nat.; island off NW. coast of Marinduque in N. approach to Bana-calan Port, NW. coast of Marinduque I.
- AGRAM** (ah-grahm'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- AGSABO** (ag-sah'-boh), ver.; river of Mindanao.
- AGSUBAY** (ag-soo-by'), ver.; mountain of Cápiz, Panay, near W. boundary of Concepción, 6 m. NW. of Lemery.
- AGTÁ** (ag-tah'), ver.; extreme S. point of Polillo I. (See Aglá Pt.)
- AGTAMAYO** (ag-tah-mah'-yo), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- AGTAMBI** (ag-tahm'-bee), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. W. of Cuartero.
- AGTAMOA** (ag-tah-moh'-ah), ver.; crater in Cápiz, Panay, on border toward Concepción, 9 m. S. of Pontevedra.
- AGTANGUAY** (ag-tahng-wi'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. W. of Mayón.
- AGTAROBO** (ag-tah-roh'-boh), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- AGTATACAY** (ag-tah-tah-ky'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. NE. of Pototan.
- AGTUÑANON** (ag-toong-ah'-nohn), ver.; mountain in Mindanao.
- AGUA BENDITA** (ah'-gwah bayn-dee'-tah), Sp. (means holy water); hamlet on Binaan I., 2½ m. S. of Ajuy, Iloilo, Panay.
- AGUA** (ah'-gwah) sp.; pueblo in Bontoc. Pop., Cn. 1887, 251.
- AGUADA** (ah'-gwah'-dah), Sp.; point on N. side of arm in entrance to Eran Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
— point on N. shore of Ambolón I., in Sulu Sea, ¼ m. SW. of Ylín I., Mindoro.
— hamlet on S. shore of Basilan I., Sulu A.
— cluster of islets off NE. coast of Busuanña I., Calamianes group, 7 m. SE. by E. of Caluit Pt.
— mountain summit 3,264 ft. high, in Tondido elevations, on extreme NW. coast of Mindoro.
— hamlet on NE. shore of Puerto Princesa, E. coast of Palawan.
— one of numerous islets SW. of island of Capul, in estuary at mouth of straits of San Bernardino, Visayan Sea.
— peak 608 ft. high, center of Cuyo I., Cuyos group, Mindoro (Sulu) Sea.
— point S. of Catbalogan, W. coast of Sámar.
- AGUAGUÁN** (ah'-gwah-goo'-ahn), Tag.; point on S. shore of Bataán, Luzón.
- AGUASA** (ah'-gwah'-sah), ver.; creek in Tayabas, Luzón.
- AGUAS CALIENTES** (ah'-gwas cah-leeayn'-tays), Sp. (means hot waters); hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 4 m. NE. of Asturias.
- AGUDO** (ah'-goo'-doh), Sp.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
— mountain in NE. Mindanao.
— peak 3,442 ft. (1,038 meters) high, in Cabu-silan Range, Luzón.



- AGUBATANGAL** (ah-gee-bah-tahng-ahl'), ver.; river, W. tributary forming Pamplona (*q. v.*) in Cagayán, Luzón.
- ÁGUILA** (ah'-gee-lah), Sp. (means eagle); hamlet on W. coast road Antique, Panay, 1½ m. W. of inland town of Salde.
- AGUILAR** (ah-gee-lahr'), Sp.; town in Pangasinán, Luzón, on Agno Riv. road, 9½ m. S. of Lingayén. Pop., 4,412.
- hamlet in E. coast range of Guimarás I., 5½ m. SE. of Nagaba.
- AGUMITAN** (ah-gee-mee'-tahn), ver.; mountain in Mindanao.
- AGUIRRE** (ah-gee'-rray), Sp.; port on E. side of Timpasan I., of Canabauan group, near SW. point of Canabauan-Dacó, off W. coast of Samar.
- AGUA DE CLEOPATRA** (ah-goo'-hah day clay-oh-pah'-trah), Sp.; mountain in Palawan.
- AGUN** (ah'-goon), ver.; mountain in Mindoro.
- AGUNDAT** (ah-goon-daht'), ver.; cape on SE. coast of Mindanao.
- AGUNGUN** (ah-goong'-oon), ver.; hamlet in Negros Occidental, 3½ m. E. of Valladolid.
- AGUNOB** (ah-goo-noh'), ver.; bay on W. coast of Leyte, S. of Palompón.
- AGÚPANG** (ah-goo'-pahng), ver.; mountain in N. part of island of Guimarás, Visayan group.
- AGUS** (ah'-goos), nat. (means current); river in Mindanao.
- town in Bontoc. Pop., 1887, 251.
- AGUSAN** (ah-goo'-sahn), nat.; one of the longest and most important rivers of Mindanao. Rises on N. slope of Tagnibay Mt. in extreme S. portion of E. coast range in Dávao, within 44 m. of Cape San Agustín, extreme S. headland of SE. peninsula of Mindanao; thence pursuing N. course, receiving drainage of narrow valley between E. coast range and elevations along E. shore of Dávao Gulf. At distance of 44 m. in direct line it crosses border of Dávao into Surigao; thence taking trend N. by W., receiving numerous tributaries, and with number of towns along its path; after course of 51 m. enters lake Sadocun on its S. shore. After discharging waters of upper main stream and tributaries into this chain of lakes—Sadocun, Dagun, and Pinayat, continues its course toward sea, again receiving numerous tributaries, and with many towns upon its banks, the most important of which is Butúan (*q. v.*), it enters Butúan Bay across extensive delta, outletting through 3 months into SE. angle of Butúan Bay, on N. coast of Mindanao—total length of 126 m. in direct line almost due N. It drains entire valley of central Surigao from S. to N., averaging from 40 to 50 m. wide from summit to summit.
- pueblo SE. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 6 m. NE. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 1896, 934.
- AGÚTAY** (ah-goo'-ti), ver.; point in island of Sibuyán.
- AGUTAYA** (ah-goo-tah'-yah), ver.; island 950 ft. high, 4½ m. N. to S., and 2½ m. E. to W. Largest and chief member of N. islands of Cuyos group; 97 m. E. by N. of Tay-Tay, Palawan.
- pueblo and N. islands of Cuyos group; situated on W. coast of Agutaya I., 22 m. N. of Cuyo; principal town of S. islands of same group, and 99 m. E. by N. of Tay-Tay, Palawan. Island is defended by a small fortress. Pop., 2,046.
- AGUTAYAN** (ah-goo-tah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. N. of Dueñas.
- village on Balábac I., off SW. extreme of Palawan.
- mountain at headwaters of Tigpuldán Riv., Antique, Panay, 10 m. E. of Sibalom.
- AINAUAN** (i-now'-ahn), ver.; tributary of Agusan Riv. which enters that stream 7 m. above Talacogon in Surigao, Mindanao.
- AIRY**, for.: elevation in Peel Mt. (*q. v.*), Palawan. Range then trends to S.
- AJUS** (ah'-hoos), ver.; point SE. of Catanauan Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
- ÁJUY** (ah'-hooy), ver.; bay and river W. of Abra de Apitón, 5½ m. SW. of Concepción, Iloilo, SE. coast of Panay. Bay, 3½ m. wide, is sheltered from the NE. River enters on N. shore and leads to town of same name. In middle of bay are Binanan islets. On W. shore are towns of Mangurukuru and Pili. Sal islets are off Pili.
- pueblo in district of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay. Pop., 1896, 11,000.
- AKDÁN** (ak-dahn'), ver.; summit in E. coast range of Guimarás I., visible from W. coast of Negros across intervening strait.
- point and river 9 m. SE. of Agpá Pt., on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay. Calivo flows 2½ m. S. River rises in Madia-ás Mts. and flows due N., passing towns of Libacao, Madalag, Malinao, Numancia, and Calivo, besides number of hamlets. At Madalag terminates beautiful lake through which current of river passes in its course toward sea.
- ALA** (ah'-lah), Sp.; point on extreme NE. shore of Balut I., Sarangani Is., SE. of Lajan pt., S. of Mindanao.
- ALABAT** (ah-lah-baht'), Tag.; island in S. waters of Lamón Bay, great estuary of Pacific Ocean on W. and N. of Tayabas, Luzón. It is 15 m. from SE. to NW. On SE. shore opposite and 5 m. across channel from Calauagan town in Tayabas, Luzón, is inland town of Silang. On NW. shore opposite Maubán, same province, is town of Panjirin, which is well-sheltered port with good holding ground. Passage on E. side is free of danger.
- point at entrance to San Pedro Bay, 2 m. WNW. of Capines Pt., Samar.
- ALAD** (ah-lahd'), ver.; island 2 m. E. and W. 1 m. off NW. coast of Romblón I. (*q. v.*).
- ALAG**, or **MANDAÓN** (ah-lag', mah-n-dah-ohn'), ver.; inner part of Nin Bay (*q. v.*), Masbate I.
- ALAMINOS** (ah-lah-mee'-nohs), Sp.; inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 3½ m. W. of Madalag.
- pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, 19 m. SW. of Santa Cruz on main road to Manila. Pop., 4,600.
- pueblo in Zambales, Luzón. Pop., 8,008.
- ALANCAO NAPANGPANG** (ah-lahn-cow' nah-pahng-pahng'), nat.; bay with good anchorage forming NE. arm of Panlatúan port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- ALANĠĠALANG** (ah-lahng-ah'-lahng), nat.; pueblo of importance in Leyte, on E. bank of Gabayong Riv., 11 m. S. by W. of Tacloban. Pop., 8,602.
- ALAP** (ah-lahp'), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 10 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 713. Pop. of township, 849.
- ALAPASCO** (ah-lah-pahs'-coh), ver.; mountain of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, on boundary with Cápiz, 13 m. SW. of Carlés.
- ALARIN** (ah-lah-reen'), ver.; mountain of Luzón, forming the boundary between Pampanga SE., Bulacán NE., and Nueva Ecija E.
- ALÁS** (ah-las'), ver.; bay on W. coast of Masbate.
- narrow inlet on NE. side of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- point on E. side of entrance to bay of same name, W. coast of Masbate.
- ALASA** (ah-lah'-sah), Tag.; river in Cavite, Luzón.
- ALAS-ÁS** (ah-las-as'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. NW. of Libacao.
- ALATUD** (ah-lah-tood'), ver.; tributary of Ílog Riv. (*q. v.*), Negros Occidental.
- ÁLAVA** (ah'-lah-vah), Sp.; town in Abra, Luzón, in Mamagued Mts. at headwaters of Tineg Riv., 18 m. NE. of Bangued. Pop., 6,100.
- pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, near Unión boundary, 21 m. NE. of Lingayén. Pop., 6,100.

ALAVIGAN (ah-lah-vee'-gahn), ver.; point in Samar.
ALAYA (ah-lah'-yah), ver.; point on E. coast of Mindoro. (*See* Tielin.)
ALAZASIN (ah-lah-thah'-seen), ver.; one of numerous small islands to N. of Negros.

ALBAGUÉN (al-bah-gayn'), Sp.; extreme and largest of group of islands 570 ft. high, 1½ m. long, in entrance to Barton Bay, 2½ m. S. of Boayen I., W. coast of Palawan. Conical head is connected with it. Landslide forming a red strip on NW. has peculiar effect from sea.

ALBAY, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Ahl-by', ver.)

Capital: Albay, lat. 13° 10' N., lon. 123° 43' E.

Area: 899 sq. m. mainland; 98 sq. m. islands; total, 997 sq. m.

Population: Census of 1887, 195,129, exclusive of Catanduanes.

Race: VÍcoles.

Language: Bicol or Vicol almost exclusively.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Legaspi, port of Albay, to—	Air. Sea.	
	m.	m.
Manila.....	213	414
Cebu.....	200	241
Iloilo.....	188½	259

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province occupies the central strip of the narrow neck of land between Ambos Camarines and Sorsogón provinces, the latter the extreme SE. end of Luzón toward the Visayan Islands. Both the land and sea boundaries of Albay are very circuitous. Beginning on the shore of the Ragay Gulf, an arm of the Mindoro Sea, it pursues an E. and NE. course to the W. shore of Lagonoy Gulf on the Pacific Ocean side, a distance of 29 m. (direct). On the N. lies the province of Ambos Camarines. Its E. boundary follows the irregularities of the Pacific coast from Gorda to Paguirira Pts., a distance of 45½ m., and forming the W. shore of the gulfs of Lagonoy, Tabaco, and Albay. From Paguirira Pt., separating Sorsogón province on the S., the boundary takes a wavy trend of 30½ m. W. to NW. of Donsol on the opposite coast. From Donsol to Cadburauan Pt. the Mindoro Sea bounds it on the S. On the W. from Cadburauan Pt. to place of beginning, 32 m. in a NW. direction, lies the Ragay Gulf. The Visayan I. of Burias is 9½ m. SW. of Albay.

AREA.

Its greatest length from N. to S. is 44 m. from Gorda Pt. N. to the terminus of the boundary NW. of Donsol S., and breadth ESE. to WNW. 51½ m. between Paguirira and the W. termination of the N. boundary 37 m. NW. of Vigía de Palo Pts., the average distances being 29 m. NW. to SE. and 31 m. E. to W., area 899 sq. m., exclusive of dependent islands. The narrowest point between the opposite coasts is 13 m. from the SW. shore of Albay Gulf to the W. terminus of the S. boundary. The mainland and islands represent an acreage of 575,360, or about 119,040 a. less than the State of Rhode Island. The province of Albay has now a larger population than the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Georgia aggregated in 1800.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The province is generally rugged and volcanic. It possesses exceptional interest to the scientist on account of the presence on its E. borders of the volcano Mayón, which arises 2,573 meters (8,504 ft.) out of an extensive plain. It is 8 m. N. by W. of Albay capital, and its plume-like halo of vapor is visible for miles on land and sea. The last eruption occurred March 9, 1900. A chain of mountains traverses the province from E. to W., terminating on the E. in the majestic summit of Mayón. About 12½ m. NW. of Mayón volcano is the Malínao or Buhí Mt., between Mayón and Buhí. About 7 m. NW. of Mayón rises Masaraga, 1,554 meters (5,244 ft.) high. Another authority says 860 meters (2,866 ft.), and about 9 m. NW. of Mayón, Malínao, an extinct volcano, about 920 meters (3,066 ft.) high. Along the W. border near the coast extends the main range of S. Luzón, which comes down with a SE. trend from

Mount Labo, a lofty summit 1,552 meters (5,238 ft.) at the intersection of the boundaries of 2 provinces Ambos Camarines and Tayabas. This main range divides the drainage of the province to the Pacific on the E. and the Mindoro Sea on the W. The sides of Mayón, Masaraga, and Malinao have their own drainage directed by the local characteristics of the surface. Numerous streams rising in the 3 mountains water the fertile valleys and plains. In the NW. lies the lake of Bató, about 4 m. in diameter, the N. boundary of the province crossing its center. This lake receives the waters of Inaya Riv. This important stream rises in the extreme SE. part of the province near Daraga, within 3 m. of the S. boundary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Albay, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the nearest point on Albay Bay. Taking a NW. direction it traverses the entire central portion of the province, a distance of 22 m., receiving the drainage of the W. slopes of Mayón volcano, and Masaraga that of the E. watershed of the main coast range. After discharging into Bató Lake its great volume, uniting with the drainage of Ambos Camarines, continues in a NW. course as the Bicol Riv., finding an ocean outlet in San Miguel Bay on the Pacific coast, 35 m. NW. In the NE. part of the province, near the Malinao and Buhi Mt., is a remarkable center of Thermal Springs. The most interesting are the hot springs of Igabo and the stalactite springs of Naglebeng. Jäger, the celebrated German scientist and traveler, says of them: "Similar examples occur in Iceland and in New Zealand, but the products of the springs of Tibi (Buhi) are more varied, finer, and more beautiful." The medicinal properties are similar (Tiyi) to those of the Arkansas hot springs. He states the great siliceous beds of the springs of Nevada possess similar formations.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

On the E. shore are the bays of Tabaco and Albay, with numerous arms running inland with ports of shipment to Manila for the hemp output.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The province is well supplied with roads, which are being kept in good repair or extended. From Tivi, a wagon way follows the seashore to the S., connecting the coast towns of Malinao, Tabaco, and Malilipot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., S. of which latter town a branch road goes E. to Bacacay. Another road leaves the main line for Lfbog, which is also connected by direct road with Bacacay, thus bringing the N. coast of Albay Bay in direct road communication with Tabaco Bay. This road was destroyed near Legaspi. The main road continues to Legaspi and hence to Albay. Along the main highway are numerous villages. Another road beginning at Albay follows the course of the Inaya Riv., connecting the important towns of Daraga, Camalig, Guinobatan, Ligao, Oás, and Polangui. At this E. point a branch connects with Lfbog. The main road continuing in a NW. direction, crossing into Ambos Camarines (Sur) via Bató, on the N. shore of that lake, from which point it continues to Nueva Cáceres and beyond. There are also numerous cart, horse, and foot trails running into the main roads. The nearest water route to Manila is to the E. and S. via San Bernardino Strait; thence NW. across the Mindoro Sea through the Verde Passage to Cape Santiago; thence N. along the W. coast of Batangas province to off Limbones I., NE. into Manila Bay to Manila. Total, 414 m. approximately.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

Of the population, 195,129, all but 7,000 approximately are Bicol (Vicol). The wild tribes are chiefly Guinaanes and a few Igorrotes in the more isolated mountain regions. The official population of 1887 showed an aggregate of 293,779. The Vicol, the dominant race, have been peaceably inclined from the beginning. The petty disturbances attempted were due to outside leaders usually from Manila, who were promptly apprehended by the local constabulary, an efficient body, and imprisoned.

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albay:			
Albay	5,749	5,923	11,672
Bacácaý	5,056	5,184	10,240
Bacón	7,068	7,029	14,097
Barcelona	2,338	2,068	4,406
Bulan	4,003	3,933	7,936
Bulusan	2,411	2,255	4,666
Cagsaua	9,604	10,694	20,298
Calolbong	1,855	1,753	3,608
Camálig	7,091	7,396	14,487
Caramoran	478	416	894
Casiguran	2,807	2,721	5,528
Castilla	1,219	1,089	2,308
Catanduanes Bagamanoc	590	710	1,300
Catanduanes Bató	3,395	3,337	6,732
Donsol	2,871	2,750	5,621
Gúbat	6,285	5,840	12,125
Guinobatan	9,685	10,157	19,842
Irosín	2,184	2,014	4,198
Jovellar	1,870	1,693	3,563
Juban	2,043	1,798	3,841
Legaspi	3,586	3,596	7,182
Libog	3,492	3,624	7,116
Libong	2,313	2,250	4,563
Ligao	8,394	8,586	16,980
Magallanes	1,339	1,249	2,588
Malilipot	2,586	2,657	5,243
Malinao	5,828	6,000	11,828
Manitao	834	754	1,588
Matnog	1,813	1,852	3,665
Oás	5,203	5,746	10,949
Pandán	955	929	1,884
Payo	890	847	1,737
Pilar	2,342	2,208	4,550
Polangui	4,404	4,702	9,106
Sorsogón	5,258	5,067	10,315
Tabaco	8,477	8,178	16,655
Tiui (Tivi)	5,048	5,115	10,163
Vega	1,488	1,439	2,927
Virac	2,663	2,764	5,427
Total	146,498	147,281	293,779

For population under partial census of 1896, see p. 32.
Estimated population 1901, exclusive of Sorsogón, detached, 228,132.

There are 23 towns and 260 villages within the province. The most important, with population in 1896, are:

Albay; a telegraph and telephone station and the capital of the province is situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. inland from the head of a small estuary on the W. shore of the gulf of same name. The city is connected with Legaspi, its seaport, the chief towns of the province, and other capitals by wagon roads, being 215 m. SE. of Manila by road. It is 48 m. NE. from extreme SE. point of Luzón. Pop., 14,000; the township, 34,000. The new town of Albay stands on level ground, 1 m. WSW. of the old town, which was the capital before the eruption in 1814. It was almost entirely destroyed by the insurgents in February, 1900, and has been rebuilt on modern lines by the Americans. It is sheltered from the volcano of Mayón, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW., by Lingúñ hills, which also serve as guides to anchorage. It had good houses, with a church, town hall, parochial residence, and other well-constructed buildings. The church and parochial residence alone remain. The town destroyed by the insurgents is being rapidly rebuilt on a larger scale.

Bacácaý; on the S. shore of Tabaco Bay. Pop., 10,547. The inhabitants in the vicinity are largely engaged in hemp growing.

Batán; the most important town on a high and rugged island, separated from Cacraray by a channel, 1 m. wide, connecting Albay Bay on the S. with the little bay of Gaba on the NW. side of the island. There are 2 coal mines in operation here. They produce an inferior quality of coal containing much slate. Investigation indicates that when more fully developed the quality may improve.

Cagsaua (Daraga); $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Albay. Pop., 20,449. In the midst of a fine hemp district. Destroyed by fire. The church on a high hill, plainly visible from Legaspi Harbor, remaining of the former buildings. The town is being reconstructed as rapidly as material and labor can be had.

Calolbong; on the SW. shore of Catanduanes I., a dependency of Albay. Pop., 4,382.

Camálig; an inland garrisoned town near the r. bank of the Inaya Riv. Pop., 14,868.

Daraga. (See Cagsaua.)

Guinobatan; on l. bank of Inaya Riv., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Ligao and 9 m. W. by N. of Albay. Pop., 20,500. Surrounded by one of the most productive hemp districts in the province.

Legaspi; a port of entry on Albay Bay, telegraph station, garrisoned town, and the seaport of Albay, the capital. It shares with Tabaco a large hemp shipping trade and is much frequented by steamers, sailing vessels, and native craft. It is the most important port of hemp export in the province. Pop., 6,017.

Líbog; on N. shore of Albay Bay. Pop., 6,569. It enjoys an extensive native craft trade in hemp to provincial ports of shipment, principally Legaspi to Manila.

Líbog; on l. bank of Inaya Riv., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of its outlet into Bató Lake. Has a large river trade and is the business center of a productive growing area. Pop., 4,125.

Ligao; near the l. bank of Inaya Riv. on the main road. Pop., 17,371.

Mallipot; on W. shore of Tabaco Bay, 3 m. S. of Tabaco. Pop., 5,995. Largely engaged in hemp trade with native growers, the product being shipped from Tabaco to Manila.

Malinao; on the shore of the Pacific Ocean at the entrance to Tabaco Bay, 3 m. N. of Tabaco. Pop., 10,296. The extensive hemp product of the Malinao Mt. region is concentrated at this point for shipment via Tabaco.

Manitao; on E. shore of Poliqui Bay, E. coast. Pop., 1,515.

Oás; on the r. bank of the Inaya Riv. and main road between Ligao and Polangui. Pop., 10,357. It commands an extensive river trade besides being surrounded by some of the finest hemp plantations in the province.

Polangui; on r. bank of the Inaya Riv., on the boundary of Camarines Sur. Pop., 10,050. Very advantageously situated for river and hemp traffic.

Tabaco; a port of entry and garrisoned town inside of the N. channel to the bay of that name, E. coast of Albay province. Pop. 17,436. The best sheltered and deepest harbor in the province and third in importance of its shipping.

Tivi; on Lagonoy Bay, in extreme NE. of the province, 5 m. NE. of the volcano Malinao. It is celebrated for the healing qualities of its Thermal Springs, to which large numbers of natives resort. Pop. 10,215. A hemp-growing center, shipping via Tabaco.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Catanduanes; off E. coast of the province across channel 1 m. wide, beginning with San Miguel extends a chain of important islands surrounded by reefs 31 m. in extent, trending SE. from Guinambán, the NW. point of San Miguel, to Uñgay, the extreme SE. point of Rapu-rapu, and separates the waters of Lagonoy on the N. from Albay Gulf on the S.

Batán; the largest of 4 islands off the E. coast. It is 19 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. extreme measure; area, 31 sq. m. Rapu-rapu lies on the SE. and Cacraray on the NW., 21 m. E. of Albay. It has coal mines.

San Miguel; the smallest of the chain and lies nearest the mainland from which it is separated by a channel 1 m. wide. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. to SE. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. with an area of 16 sq. m. Rich forests of narra and also hemp plantations are found in the vicinity. It is also important, locally, for its fisheries.

Cacraray; the next island to the SE., across the intervening Casolgan channel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, is 8 m. N. and S. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W. at its N. part, with an area of 30 sq. m. It is hilly and has indications of the coal which abounds on the island of Batán and Rapu-rapu. It has no town of importance.

Rapu-rapu; an island of considerable elevation and triangular in shape, 1 m. SE. of Batán, is 8 m. N. and S. and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W., with an area of 32 sq. m. The village of Santa Florentina is situated about the center of the S. coast. The island abounds in coal.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The chief product of Albay is hemp (abacá), scientifically known as *musa textilis*, a species of plantain, and commercially known as "manila hemp." The fiber is used for the manufacture of lupis of the finest texture and sinamay of the best grade and in other branches of weaving. It also makes the finest quality of cordage from ship's cables down to twine. It thrives best on mountain sides, and while it needs moisture, it will not grow in swampy land. It also requires shade and a fertile soil, all of

which conditions exist to perfection in this province. It is found growing successfully on the foot declivities of fiery Mayón. The plant attains a height of 12 ft. under cultivation and 8 to 10 ft. wild. It requires moderate elevation, and grows independently of the seasons. It takes 3 years to reach cutting size from plants, 4 years from the seed when planted in virgin soil, and 6 months from suckers. The cutting producing the best results is at flowering maturity just before going to fruit, the yield being about 2 bales (270 lbs. each) to the acre. The length of bast, or inner fibrous layer, or bark ready for manipulating with the knife, in Albay is 6 ft. 6 in. The matter of risk is but a small factor in hemp culture, drought not being probable. No plowing or live stock is required, but weeding is an advantage. All experiments in the use of machinery in manipulating the hemp have been unsuccessful so far as economy of labor is concerned. The Chinese are largely interested in gathering the output from the native owners. In many cases they work plantations with excellent results. In Albay each laborer on an estate receives half of all the fiber he draws and the owner the other half. As a rule the laborer's half is purchased by the owner. The prices fluctuate considerably. The labor in setting out a plantation in Albay is figured at \$3 per 1,000 shoots 2 ft. high. New plantations pay \$10 per 100 for live plants 3 years of age. Plants run about 720 to the acre. In extracting the fiber the natives work in couples, one stripping the bast while the other draws it under the knife. A week's work is 300 lbs. A hemp press employing 60 men and boys at daily wages 12½ to 50 cents turns out 230 bales per day. The whole cost of baling is figured at \$1.25 per bale. The freights by mail steamer to Manila from Albay ports are quoted at 50 cents beyond San Bernardino Strait, and at 37½ cents per bale W. of straits. Freights from Legaspi have been as high as \$1.50 per bale. The hemp production of 1899, on a basis of one-half the entire population being engaged in its culture, say 100,000 of the population, is at 365.43+ pounds per capita. The following figures will show the extent of the product, commercial movement, and value of the hemp product in the province of Albay, and the total product of the islands in piculs:

Hemp receipts for Albay, 1850-1899.

[Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Manila, P. I.]

[Piculs: 1 picul=137.9 lbs.; 16 piculs=1 ton; 2 piculs=1 bale.]

1850	78,960	1867	221,554	1884	279,559
1851	92,864	1868	233,645	1885	272,911
1852	118,047	1869	153,755	1886	244,420
1853	116,961	1870	182,327	1887	266,494
1854	119,813	1871	183,429	1888	339,867
1855	133,688	1872	250,937	1889	303,901
1856	160,398	1873	263,993	1890	283,591
1857	163,599	1874	230,011	1891	315,158
1858	215,935	1875	203,683	1892	399,426
1859	179,208	1876	300,248	1893	377,678
1860	232,998	1877	245,525	1894	351,153
1861	195,473	1878	227,377	1895	371,280
1862	216,019	1879	285,775	1896	369,758
1863	248,076	1880	326,784	1897	550,548
1864	250,055	1881	331,366	1898	323,511
1865	212,192	1882	263,883	1899	265,366
1866	225,885	1883	284,706		

Annual average (piculs):		Annual average (lbs.)—Cont'd.	
1850-1859	137,947	1880-1889	40,182,543
1860-1869	218,965	1890-1899	49,746,873
1870-1879	237,270	Total products of islands (piculs):	
1880-1889	291,389	1850-1859	3,033,140
1890-1899	260,746	1860-1869	4,386,487
Annual average (lbs.):		1870-1879	6,098,932
1850-1859	19,022,821	1880-1889	9,141,915
1860-1869	30,157,840	1890-1899	14,533,093
1870-1879	32,719,533		

The total quantity and value of export of hemp from the Philippine I. during the calendar year 1899 was 69,048 tons, valued at \$7,993,574, or \$116 per ton, and 1900 89,438 tons, value \$13,290,400, or \$149 per ton. Of this aggregate the province of Albay in 1899 contributed 16,585 tons, at \$116 per ton, value \$1,923,860. This represents the commercial movement only. The home hemp consumption in the manufacture of lupis, sinamay, cordage, etc., for native use in the arts and shipping must also have been considerable. There is also a large production of oil from the cocoanut.

MINERALS.

The declivities of the lofty summits of Mayón, Masaraga, Malínao, and the eastern coast range show indications of coal, gold, silver, and iron in commercial quantities. The mining of coal has grown to some dimensions. The presence of abandoned mines of quicksilver indicates the existence of that valuable metal.

FORESTS.

The province abounds in valuable woods suitable for shipbuilding, dyeing, and other economic purposes. The necessity, however, of the presence of large forest trees as a protection to the hemp plant from the sun renders forest preservation indispensable to the success of the main industry of the province.

FRUITS.

The fruits of the island, except oranges and lemons, which are not cultivated, abound and constitute an important item of food among the natives.

INDUSTRIES.

The people are largely engaged in weaving abacá into lupis, the fine textile used in the wearing apparel of the better class of women, and sinamay, a coarser fabric, used by the natives in general. The sails and cordage of the native sailing craft and twine in baling are of home manufacture. Piña cloth is made by the natives, but principally for their own use. The building of native craft used in the extensive hemp carrying and other coastwise trade is an important industry of Albay. There are several small shipyards at the important towns of Legaspi and Tabaco and other points where native capital and enterprise are engaged in shipbuilding.

COMMERCE.

The coastwise trade of the province largely consists in the transportation of the enormous hemp yield from the numerous villages along the shores of the great bays to the seaports, from which steamer shipments are made to Manila or direct to foreign ports by the great carrying corporations of the Orient. Some idea of the enormous business being done in the province at present can be had from the fact that in the town of Legaspi alone over \$1,000,000 changes hands every 30 days. Business, however, is much hampered through the lack of banking facilities, and all clearances are made through the banks at Manila. These great sums of money are brought down by the steamships, for which they charge 0.75 per cent for transportation; they are returned to Manila at the same rate. With a bank at Legaspi these clearances could be made there, and the sum of transportation alone would be good interest for an institution of that sort. Money loans in this province all the way from 10 to 20 per cent.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The first American military occupation of Albay was in January, 1900. The expedition went by sea, convoyed by United States gunboats *Helena* and *Nashville*. A landing was effected at Legaspi with some slight loss in wounded. Several minor affairs were fought at Legaspi, Albay, Daraga, Tabaco, Malaboa, Guinobatan, and Libog. Legaspi was declared a port of entry January 30, 1900, and Tabaco on February 14, 1900.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Albay:

Albay. ^a	Daraga. ^a	Legaspi. ^c
Cámaliḡ. ^b	Guinobatan. ^b	Tabaco. ^b

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

All the provisions of an act entitled "A general act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," enacted February 6, 1901, shall apply to and govern the establishment of a provincial government in that territory in the island of Luzón, known as the province of Albay, including the islands of San Miguel,

^a Telephone.

^b Telegraph.

^c Post-office.

U



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUZON, EAST COAST

ALBAY GULF LEGASPI ANCHORAGE TO PORT SULA

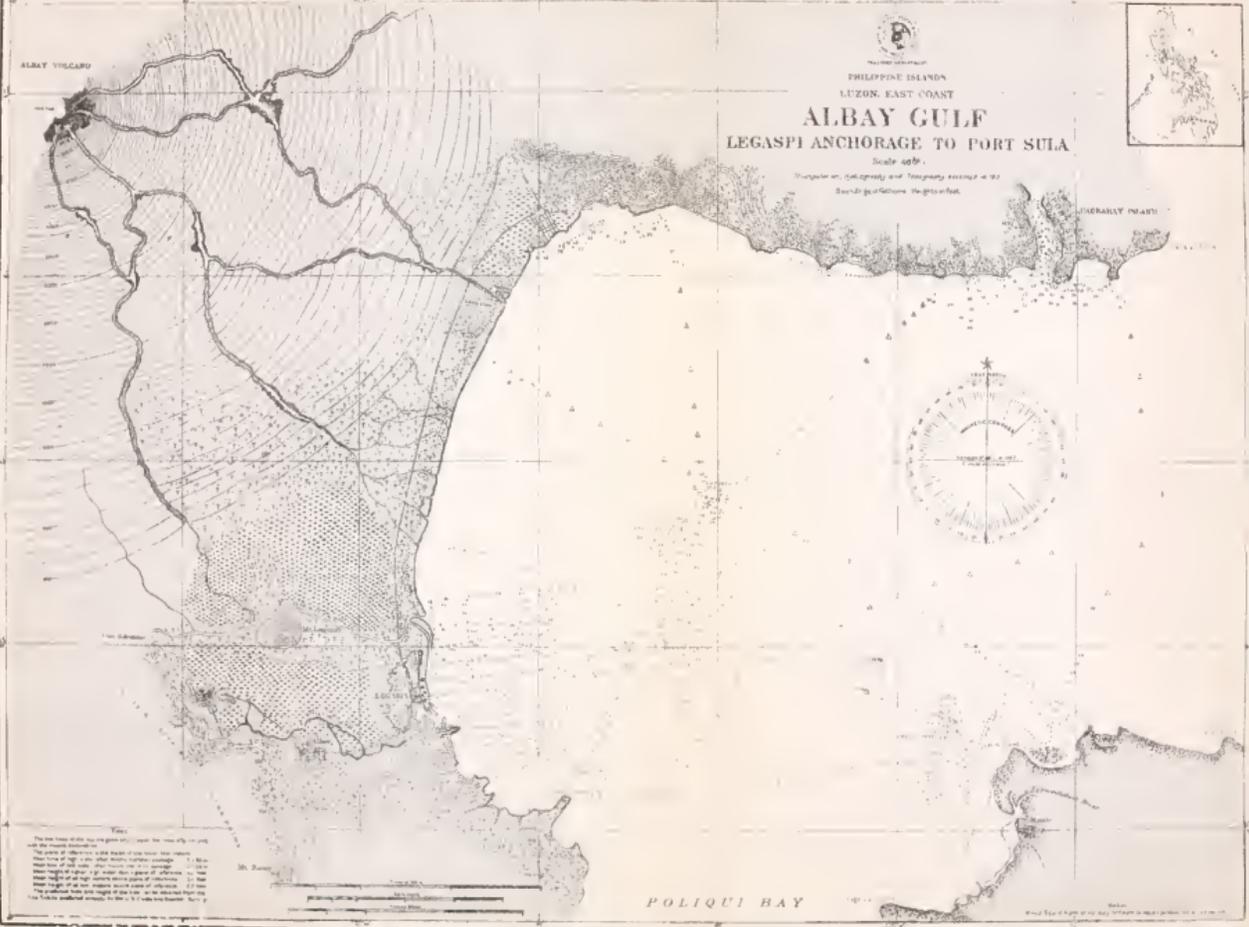
Scale 40,000

Temperature, Salinity and Transparency recorded at 100
Soundings of Bottoms, Heights of Land



ALBAY VOLCANO

GERARAY ISLAND



Notes

The base of the chart is the datum of mean low water of the tide, unless otherwise indicated.

The soundings are in fathoms, unless otherwise indicated.

The nature of the bottom is indicated by the following abbreviations:

Sh. Sand
M. Mud
G. Gravel
C. Coral
R. Rocks
V. Volcanic
S. Shells
P. Pebbles
F. Fine sand
Co. Coarse sand
G. Gravel
C. Coral
R. Rocks
V. Volcanic
S. Shells
P. Pebbles
F. Fine sand
Co. Coarse sand

The heights of land are in feet, unless otherwise indicated.

The bearings are true, unless otherwise indicated.

The magnetic declination for 1911 is 1° 15' East.

POLIQUI BAY

aceraray, Batán, and Rapu-rapu, with such exceptions, modifications, and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained. (Act April 26, 1901, United States : C.)

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Provincial governor	\$2,000
Provincial secretary	1,500
Provincial treasurer	2,500
Provincial supervisor	2,000
Provincial fiscal	1,500

All provincial officers are allowed necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day while absent from the capital of the province on official business, to be allowed by the provincial board and paid on resolution of the board forwarded to the insular treasurer and by him approved. In view of the collection of the land tax a new or additional bond may be required by the commission from the provincial treasurer to cover the probable increase of funds in custody at one time, conditioned to secure accounting for the internal-revenue collections as collector of the same; the taxes collected by him for each municipality, for the province, and for the central government; the form of bond to be prescribed by the insular treasurer. Presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and or the provincial government and to make recommendations to the provincial board. The convention shall be called together by the provincial secretary, and shall elect a chairman for each quarter's session. The provincial secretary shall act as secretary of the convention, and shall certify its recommendations to the provincial board.

The former capital, Albay, is retained.

The oath of office to be administered to provincial officers by a member of the commission, by a judicial officer having jurisdiction in the province, or by any officer of the United States Army stationed in the province. This act took effect upon passage April 26, 1901.

CONDITIONS.

A few days after the establishment of civil government the local insurrectionary commander presented himself, with his entire force, and surrendered. Since that time the peace of the province has not been disturbed. There never was a time in the history of the province when the people were more prosperous. Wages are also greater than ever known, the average laborer earning from 1 to 3 pesos a day, and prompt payment. The high price of hemp since American occupation has thrown an enormous sum of money into Albay, so that taxes are promptly paid, thus yielding ample revenue to conduct the government on a liberal basis. (Official report of provincial governor of Albay, December, 1901.)

ALBAY (ahl-by'), ver.; gulf 27 m. from E. to W., between N. shore of SE. portion of Albay, Luzón, and S. shore of Rapu-rapu, Batán, and Caeraray islands, and of varying width N. and S. from 4 m. between Montugan Pt., Bulusan, and Rapu-rapu I., to 12 and 14 m. at points within this ocean ward limit. Shores are mostly steep. (See chart Albay Gulf, Luzón, E. coast, showing Legaspi anchorage to Port Sula.)

— unimportant river 6 m. S. of Libog, in Albay, Luzón, and emptying into bay of that name.

— pueblo and capital of Albay, Luzón, 1½ m. inland from head of small estuary on W. shore of gulf of same name. City is connected with Legaspi, its seaport, and chief towns of province and capitals of islands by fine roads, being 215 m. SE. of Manila. It is next to Sorsogón, extreme S. of provincial capitals of Luzón, being but 48 m. NE. of its extreme SE. point. Pop., 11,672. New town of Albay stands on level ground 1 m. WSW. of old town, which was capital before eruption in 1814. New town is sheltered from volcano of Mayón, or Albay, 8 m. N. by W., by Linguin and Capuntakan hills, which also serve as marks for anchorage. Has fine houses, with church, town hall, parochial residence, and other well-constructed buildings.

ALBAY: locally known as Mayón, volcano in Albay, Luzón. It rises out of broad plain about 6 m. from NW. shore of Albay Gulf and 8 m. N. by W. of Albay, provincial capital. It is one of most remarkable features of volcanic structure of P. I., forming perfect cone 8,274 ft. high, crowned by plume-like halo of vapor, which assumes fiery glow at night and is mark for navigators along that coast. At foot of volcano is hamlet of Daraga, which succeeded former town of Cagsaau, destroyed during terrific outburst of 1814. Cone was surveyed from sea level to crater in 1682. According to Jügor, who ascended it in 1857, height is 2,374 meters (7,713 ft.). Fires are visible at night. Sides are covered with grass 6 ft. high, well up, then shorter, then moss, then bare. Summit is rent with fissures emitting sulphurous gases and steam abundantly. Don Antonio Siguenza visited volcano in 1823, and society of which he was member voted him medal, it is assumed in honor of making ascent, but that is not mentioned. Several monks tried it in 1592 to relieve natives of their superstitions about mountain. One never returned, and other, though stopped by intervening abysses and giving up task, made many converts by narrating his experiences to natives. He died same year from effects of this effort. Atlas de Filipinas gives 2,522 meters (8,407 ft.). United States hydrographic charts state height at 8,274 ft.

Cacraray, Batán, and Rapu-rapu, with such exceptions, modifications, and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained. (Act April 26, 1901, United States P. C.)

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Provincial governor	\$2,000
Provincial secretary	1,500
Provincial treasurer	2,500
Provincial supervisor	2,000
Provincial fiscal	1,500

All provincial officers are allowed necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day while absent from the capital of the province on official business, to be allowed by the provincial board and paid on resolution of the board forwarded to the insular treasurer and by him approved. In view of the collection of the land tax a new or additional bond may be required by the commission from the provincial treasurer to cover the probable increase of funds in custody at one time, conditioned to secure accounting for the internal-revenue collections as collector of the same; the taxes collected by him for each municipality, for the province, and for the central government; the form of bond to be prescribed by the insular treasurer.

Presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for the provincial government and to make recommendations to the provincial board. The convention shall be called together by the provincial secretary, and shall elect a chairman for each quarter's session. The provincial secretary shall act as secretary of the convention, and shall certify its recommendations to the provincial board.

The former capital, Albay, is retained.

The oath of office to be administered to provincial officers by a member of the commission, by a judicial officer having jurisdiction in the province, or by any officer of the United States Army stationed in the province. This act took effect upon passage April 26, 1901.

CONDITIONS.

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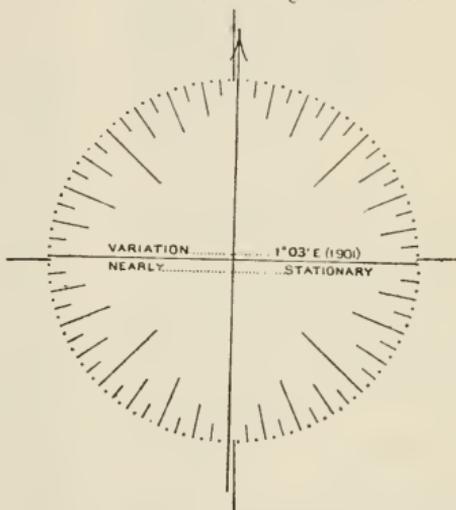
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- ALBAY:** islet about center of Candaraman inlet, Balábac and Ramos Is., Balábac grp.
- ALBAZÁN** (ahl-bah-thahn'), Sp.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, on l. bank of river 1 m. inland from N. coast and 2 m. below Macató.
- ALBERIQUE** (ahl-bay-ree'-kay), Sp.; town on r. bank of Dávao Riv., Dávao, Mindanao, 6½ m. WNW. of Dávao.
- ALBIÓN** (ahl-bee-ohn'), Sp.; W. headland at entrance to Tagbayug Bay, Malanút port, W. coast of Palawan; bold limestone cliff with stalactite caves, luxuriantly wooded, and having several peaks, highest 693 ft.
— creek in same province.
- ALBITA** (ahl-bee'-tah), Sp.; mountain in Bohol, 5 m. N. of Valencia, on S. coast.
- ALBUERA** (ahl-bway'-rah), Sp.; pueblo SW. coast of Leyte, 30 m. SW. of Tacloban, Ponso, northeasternmost of Camotes I.; lies 13 m. to SW. across sea channel. Pop., 4,555.
- ALBURQUERQUE** (ahl-boor-kayr'-kay), Sp.; important town on SW. coast of Bohol, 7½ m. SE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 6,604.
- ALBUGÓ** (ahl-booy'-goh), nat.; river entering on E. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, at town of Mayjan, 3 m. SE. of Sorsogón.
- ALCALÁ** (ahl-cah-lah'), Sp.; pueblo r. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., 5 m. above mouth of Chico de Cagayán Riv., in Cagayán, Luzón, and 23 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 5,471.
- ALCALÁ, or SANTA CRUZ** (ahl-cah-lah', sahn'-tah crooth'), Sp.; town in Pangasinán, Luzón, 27 m. from Lingayén. Pop., 5,200, township having 8,624. Is also connected with several highways.
- ALCANTARA** (ahl-cahn'-tah-rah), Sp.; pueblo N. side of island of Cebú and of peninsula which separates it and its bay from Mualbual on its bay, but 2 m. S. on W. coast, 40 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 4,080.
- ALCIRA** (ahl-thee'-rah), Sp.; town on W. shore of Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao, 4½ m. ENE. of Dávao, across strait of Pakiputan.
- ALCOY** (ahl-coy'), Sp.; pueblo SE. coast of Cebú, 50 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 5,040.
- ALDEA** (ahl-day'-ah), Sp.; hamlet at head of boat navigation on Iuáhit Riv., 3½ m. above its entrance into Puerto Princesa, E. coast of Palawan; has small traffic in beeswax, rice, maize, and other products of surrounding country. Cordillera de la Aldea, short, low range, lies S. of town of that name.
— bay on E. coast of Palawan, S. of Tabla Pt.
- ALDEA, CORDILLERA DE LA** (ahl-day'-ah, cor-dee-lyay'-rah day lah), Sp.; local group of elevations 361 ft. high, coming down to headshore of Puerto Abocayan, one of estuaries on SW. side of Puerto Princesa.
- ALEAQUE** (ah-lay-ah'-kay), ver.; hamlet beyond Maubán, town on Mahapon Riv., Luzón; has a tribunal or common house; is place for festivals in which large numbers of natives of surrounding region hold banquets of fruit and pastry. Town formerly carried on brisk trade in molave (wood akin to teak) with China.
- ALEGRIA** (ah-lay-gree'-ah) Sp.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 2 m. NE. of Murcia.
— hamlet on r. shore of Matialín Riv., 7 m. E. of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental.
— hamlet on SE. coast of Guimarás I., at S. terminus of coast road, 15 m. S. of Nagaba.
— hamlet on NW. coast of Cápiz, Panay. (See Calipayan.)
— hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. NW. of Tigbauan.
— pueblo N. shore of mouth of river of same name, on strait of Tañón, W. coast of Cebú, 55 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 11,460.
— south of Toledo in Cebú. Indications of petroleum exist in vicinity.
- ALEQUÍN** (ah-leh-keen'), tag.; river of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, which rises in Caraballos Orientales, and after a short course enters sea.
- ALERTA** (ah-layr'-tah), Sp.; islet of Linapacan chain, 2 m. NW. of Linapacan I.
- ALETAS DE TIBURÓN** (ah-lay'-tahs day tee-boo-rohn'), (shark fin), Sp.; bay N. of Maytiaguíd I., 2½ m. wide at entrance, formed on N. by Balas or Knob or Triple islands. Is connected with narrow channel 2 m. long between Maytiaguíd I. and coast.
— mountain in same vicinity.
- ALEU-LEU** (ah-layoo-lay'-oo), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- ALFONSO** (ahl-fohn'-soh), Sp.; pueblo Cavite, Luzón, 25 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 7,660.
— hamlet in W. part of Guimarás I., 6½ m. S. of Nagaba.
- ALFONSO XII** (ahl-fohn'-soh doh'-thay), Sp.; pueblo Abra, Luzón. Pop., 1896, 887.
- ALFONSO XIII** (ahl-fohn'-soh tray'-thay), Sp.; former military station under Spanish rule or NE. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
— formerly military post established by Spanish at mouth of small stream in Malanút Bay, W. head of Tagbayug Bay, W. coast of Palawan. Had small landing pier.
— pueblo Tayabas, Luzón. Pop., 1896, 1,162.
- ALIAGA** (ah-leeah'-gah), Tag.; pueblo and road center in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 13 m. N. of San Isidro. Five roads from different directions concentrate here. Pop., 17,000.
- ALIBANBANG** (ah-lee-bahn-bahng'), nat.; point on NE. coast of Sámár, with Tabogue Mt. as landmark inland.
- ALIBATAN** (ah-lee-bah'-tahn), ver.; island in opening of Bulalácao Bay, S. coast of Mindoro
— islet off SE. coast of Mindoro, near Burucan Pt. Passage between it and coast is clear and deep.
- ALIBAYOC** (ah-lee-bah'-yoke), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2½ m. NW. of Sara.
- ALIBIJABAN** (ah-lee-bee-hah'-bahn), Tag.; small island in gulf of Ragay, off E. coast of Taya-bas, Luzón, 3½ m. N. of Sombokobon Bay; is 2½ m. long, ¾ m. wide, low, and well wooded. Arena Pt. bears S. 8° E., and Gorda Pt., N. of Pitogo, N. 21° W.
- ALIBUNAN** (ah-lee-boo'-nahn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. NW. by N. of Calinog.
- ALICAN** (ah-lee'-cahn); point on NE. end of Lapac I., ESE. 1 m. from Luañgát Pt., Tapul group, Sulu A.
- ALICANTE** (ah-lee-cahn'-tay), Sp.; hamlet 2½ m. NE. of Saravia, Negros Occidental.
- ALIGBAY** (ah-lig-by'), ver.; island 2 m. long from E. to W. and 1 m. wide, low, flat, and wooded. W. ½ N. 9½ m. from Tagolo Pt., NW. extreme of Misamis, Mindanao.
- ALIGTÓ** (ah-lig-toh'), ver.; hamlet in spurs of central range, Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. NW. of León.
- ALIHANÓN** (ah-lee-hah'-nohn'); river rising in SE. elevations of Bohol; empties into sea 2 m. NE. of Jagna, on SE. coast.
- ALIJARA** (ah-lee-hah'-rah), ver.; islet of Linapacan chain, 2 m. N. by E. of Linapacan I.
- ALILEM** (ah-lee-laym'), ver.; pueblo of comandancia of Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 1896, 210.
- ALIMANDÁ** (ah-lee-mahn-dah'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Semerara I. (See Sea of Sulu, SE. of Mindoro.)
- ALIMANĀN** (ah-lee-mahng'-ahn); hamlet on NE. shore of Imurdán Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- ALIMANĜO** (ah-lee-mahng'-oh, means crab), nat.; river in SE. Masbate I., rising in Tetas de Catañgan and emptying into port of Catañgan near town of that name.

MINDANAO
ALUBIJID ANCHORAGE

Lat. $8^{\circ}36'(30')N$. Long. $124^{\circ}29'(18')E$

Snauan Pt

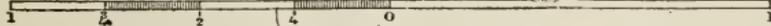


MACAJALAR BAY

99
 ⚓ 159

Alubijid

Nautical Miles



- ALIMANĜO**; point in island of Burias, Visayas.
 — point on NE. coast of Semerara I., SE. of Mindoro.
 — river entering on N. shore of Catañgan port, SE. coast Masbate I., Visayas.
- ALIMARIO** (ah-lee-mah'-riew), ver.; mountain in Bohol.
- ALIMBO** (ah-lim'-boh), ver.; town in Cápiz, Panay.
- ALIMODIÁN** (ah-lee-moh-dee-ahn'), ver.; pueblo in Iloilo. Panay, 11½ m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 11,837.
- ALIMPAGO** (ah-lim-pah'-goh), ver.; point on W. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- ALIMPAPAN** (ah-leem-pah'-pahn); point on extreme W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- ALIMPAYA** (ah-lim-pah'-yah), ver.; point on SW. coast of Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao, 1 m. N. of Batulampán Pt.
- ALIMDÍN** (ah-lee-moo-deen'), ver.; wooded promontory about 7 m. N. of Repose Pt., forming S. extremity of Canipan Bay. Intermediate coast is chiefly mangrove indented with bays.
- ALINCADAO** (ah-lin-cah-cah-dah'-oh), ver.; westernmost of Nañgaba chain of islands, 1½ m. N. of Tagonito Pt., N. coast of Mindanao.
- ALING** (ah-leeng'), ver.; pueblo in Mindoro. Pop., 1887, 486.
- ALINÍN** (ah-lee-noon'), Tag.; point in Bataán, Luzón.
- ALINGSÚLONG** (ah-ling-soo'-long), nat.; point on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Balad.
- ALINIT** (ah-lee-nee'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- ALIPAGO** (ah-lee-pah-gah'-oh), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 8 m. S. of Pandán.
- ALIPATA** (ah-lee-pah'-tah), ver.; point on S. coast of Sámar. One of landmarks of approach to straits of San Juanico.
- ALIPÓN** (ah-lee-pon'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 9 m. SE. of Bangued.
- ALIPUPU** (ah-lee-poo'-poo), ver.; mountain in center of Abra, Luzón. On its sides rises one of affluents of Abra Riv.
- ALISLÍN** (ah-lee-lee'-seem), ver.; one of fountain tributaries in Bulusan volcano of river in extreme SE. part of Albay, Luzón, emptying into Port Sorgosón at Juban.
- ALISUT** (ah-lee-soot'), ver.; point in Mindanao.
- ALITAS** (ah-lee'-tas), Sp.; small river emptying into China Sea, on W. shore of Bataán, Luzón.
- ALLAUAN** (ah-lyow'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Malinang Riv., in Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. S. of Loctugan.
- ALIVANCIA** (ah-lee-vahn'-theeah); a solfataric volcano in Palawan. (See Volcanoes.)
- ALLEN**, for.; head on SW. shore of Malampaya Sound, Palawan.
- ALLIGATOR**, for.; northernmost of 2 large bays on S. side of Inner Strait, Palawan. Alligator I. lies toward head. River enters W. of Green Head.
- ALMERÍA** (ahl-may-ree'-ah), Sp.; pueblo on NW. coast of Biliran, 48 m. NW. of Tacloban, and at NW. entrance to sea channel between island and Leyte. Pop., 3,216.
- ALMIRANTE GIL** (al-mee-rahn'-tay hill), Sp.; hill 105 ft. high, on S. point of entrance to Calandoráng Bay (*q.v.*), with a light-house on its summit, Halábac I.
- ALIVJAUAN** (ah-lee-vee'-hah'-wahn), Tag.; island adjacent to coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- ALO** (ah'-loh), ver.; point short distance S. of Tumadgo, S. point of Pujada Bay, E. coast of Mindanao.
- ALOGUINSÁN** (ah-loh-geen-sahn'), ver.; pueblo river on E. shore of Tañón Strait, 5½ m. S. of Pinaunngajan, W. coast of Cebú. Pop., 3,993.
- ALOH** (ah'-loh), ver.; interior village on Ubian I., Pañgutarang I., Sulu A.
- ALONG** (ah-lohng'), ver.; inland hamlet of Negros Oriental, 3 m. W. of Ayuyanhan.
- ALON-ÓN** (ah-lohn-ohn'), ver.; point on E. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes group. Village of Marelila is immediately S. Unnamed islet lies near coast, 2 m. SE. by E.
- ALONSO** (ah-lohn'-soh), Sp.; hamlet on l. shore of Pagsaban Riv., near S. coast of Sámar.
- ALORAN**, or **OLORAN** (ah-loh'-rahn, oh-loh'-rahn), ver.; pueblo W. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, 64 m. W. of Cagayán de Misamis in lat. 8° 27' 30" N. Is town of considerable size and has good anchorage, with 2 square warehouses on shore. River enters to W. of anchorage, which is sheltered from W. and S. winds. Pop., 1896, 2,700.
- ALÓS** (ah-lohs'), ver.; town in Zambales, Luzón, 50 m. N. of Iba, 3 m. SW. of gulf of Lingayén at Sual, with which it is connected by high road, and also at Balincaguin. Pop., 894.
 — mountain in Pangasinán.
- ALPACÓ** (ahl-pah-coh'), ver.; river in Cebú.
- ALPHONSO**. (See Alfonso.)
- ALTIMONA** (ahl-tee-moh'-nah), ver.; river in Cápiz, Panay, empties into sea on N. coast.
- ALTO** (ahl'-toh), Sp.; peak 3,757 ft. (1,127 meters) high in Cabañulan Range, Luzón.
- ALTO DE FLECHA** (ahl'-toh day flay'-chah), Sp.; summit in range of hills which traverses Flecha or Bañgañan Pen., Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- ALTO DE JALAJALA** (ahl'-toh day hah-lah-hah'-lah), Hisp.; mountain in Laguna, Luzón.
- ALTO DEL CARABALLO** (ahl'-toh day cah-rah-bah'-lyoh), Sp.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- ALUBÍJID** (ah-loo-bee'-hid), ver.; town on W. shore of Macajalar Bay, inside of Suawan Pt., W. headland of Macajalar Bay, and 19 m. NE. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao; anchorage is 8½ m. NW. of Opol and S. of Pt. Saláuang, NE. of town.
- ALUG** (ah-loog'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- ALUYAN** (ah-loo'-yahn), ver.; islet off extreme E. coast of Sámar.
 — hamlet on small bay opposite islet of same name on extreme E. coast of Sámar.
- ALVAR** (ahl-vahr'), Sp.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Libacao.
- AMADEO** (ah-mah-day'-oh), Sp.; town in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. S. of Cavite. Pop., 3,873.
- AMAGÁ** (ah-mah-gah'), ver.; river emptying on the W. shore of Lagúan Bay, N. coast of Sámar.
- AMAGADPAYAT** (ah-mah-gahd-pah-yah'), ver.; southernmost of chain of 8 islets, and lying nearly in middle of channel between NE. coast of Mindanao and S. point of Bucas I. (See Nañgaba I.)
 — easternmost of Nañgaba group of islets, lying nearly in mid-channel between Bucas I., 4 m. NE., and Mindanao, 2 m. SW.
- AMAGAS** (ah-mah'-gas), ver.; small tributary of Hilongos Riv., Leyte.
- AMALANAY** (ah-mah-lah-ni'), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 8 m. E. of Basey.
- AMALINGAT** (ah-mah-ling-at'), ver.; point at foot of which lies Nine Pin Rock, 2½ m. N. of Peaked Pt., W. coast of Palawan.
- AMAMIT** (ah-mah-meet'), ver.; town in Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 1896, 263.
- AMANCARÓN** (ah-mahn-cah-rohn'), nat.; point at N. entrance to Mangiri Bay, on E. shore of Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- AMANDUING** (ah-mahn-dee'-wing), ver.; mountain in Leyte, 9 m. S. of Jaro.
 — mountain lake in Leyte, which receives drainage of mountain of that name, 5 m. SW. of Pastrana.

AMANGAARAHACAN (ah-mahng-ah-ah-rah-hah'-cahn), ver.; mountain in Sámar, 10 m. N. of Balangiga on S. coast.

AMANGBUCALE (ah-mahng-boo-cah'-lay), ver.; E. entrance point to San Pedro Bay, Sámar, opposite Vigia Pt., Leyte, 11½ m. W. and 16 m. SE. of Basey, chief town of Sámar on bay.

AMANGTARANG (ah-mahng-tah-rahng'), ver.; point in island of Daram, W. of Sámar.

AMANHAYAG (ah-mahn-hah-yahg'), ver.; mountain in Leyte, 10 m. NE. of Abuera, on SW-coast.

AMANÍAN (ah-mah-nee'-ahn), nat.; village on the Grande Riv. of Mindanao. (See Kalbugan.)

AMANIUMBÚS (ah-mah-newm-boos'), ranch on the l. bank of the upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, near the NW. shore Laguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.

AMANPAPAY (ah-mahn-pah-pie'), nat.; point N. head to Lagúan channel; Lagúan lies E. of this pt.

AMANTES (ah-mahn'-tays), Sp.; one of smaller islands of Cuyos grp.

AMAYA (ah-mah'-yah), tag.; hamlet on bay shore road in Cavite, Luzón, 10 m. SE. of Cavite.

AMAYONG (ah-mah-yohng'); hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 12½ m. S. of Carlés.

AMBAH (ahm-bahm'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, near Manila boundary, 6 m. SE. of Manila.

AMBAN (ahm-bahn'), ver.; point in Leyte.

AMBARAY (ahm-bah-rye'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiiz, Panay, 2 m. W. of Mayón.

AMBAUCE (ahm-bah'-oo-thay); point on E. coast of Marinduque.

AMBAYCAN (ahm-bah-ca'-cahn), ver.; town in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 1887, 206.

AMBIÁN (am-beeahn'), ver.; mountain in Bohol, 5 m. NW. of Valencia, on S. coast.

AMBIL, or **AMUL** (ahm-beel', ah-mool'), ver.; one of Lubang I., NW. of Mindoro, off W. coast of Batangas, Luzón, is 3½ by 3 m. in extent, being E. of Lubang I., from which it is separated from Ambil Strait and is formed by conical mountain 2,500 ft. high, with plain on its W. side. NE. coast is high and rocky, with open bay, with 11 fms. depth. On W. side is

AMBIL, or **AMUL**—Continued.
bay ¼ m. wide, with 4 fms. Passage between Ambil and Lubang is clear. (See chart Lubang I., Ambil.)

— open bay on NE. coast, with 11 fms., and another on W. side, ½ m. wide, with 4 fms., on Ambil I., NW. of Mindoro.

— strait 2 m. wide between Ambil I. on E. and Lubang I. on W., NW. of Mindoro.

— passage in group of Lubang I., off Batangas, Luzón, at W. entrance to Verde passage, in approach to Manila Bay.

— a volcano in Mindoro 2,500 ft. high. (See Volcanoes.)

AMBILÓ, or **CARABAO** (ahm-bee'-law, cah-rah-bah'-oo), nat.; island adjacent to SW. coast of Tablas.

AMBLÁN (ahm-blahn'), nat.; river of Negros Oriental, running from W. to E. It rises in S. part of the Cordillera, which forms center of island, and empties into sea near pueblo of same name.

— town and point of Negros Oriental at S. entrance to Tañón Strait, 10 m. N. of Dumaguete and 8 m. NW. of Santander on S. point of Cebú, across entrance to strait of Tañón. Inhabitants are engaged in cultivation of cocoa. Pop., 5,500.

AMBOLÓN (ahm-boh-lohn'), ver.; island 3½ by 1½ m. in extent, 450 ft. high in S. and 550 ft. high (Mount Ambolón) in NW., 3 m. SW. of Ylin I., off SW. coast of Mindoro. Is divided by swampy lagoon which forms harbor to SW. with Cucurayan inlet at entrance. Light-house is projected on SW. coast on headland which marks Eastern Sea channel of approach from Sulu Sea to Apo passage going N. along W. coast of Mindoro. There is a good watering place at the foot of the S. peak. (See chart Mindoro I. coast, including Ambolón, Ylin, and Semerara I.)

— channel 1 m. wide, between Ylin I. on E. and Ambolón I. on W., lying SW. of Mindoro.

— mountain on island of same name (*q. v.*) SW. of Mindoro.

AMBORLONG (ahm-bohr-lohng'), ver.; hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. W. of San Dionisio.

AMBOS CAMARINES, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Ahm'-bohs cah-mah-ree'-ness, Sp.)

Capital: Nueva Cáceres, lat. 13° 35' N., lon. 122° 11' E.

Area: Mainland, 3,092 sq. m.; dependent islands, 69 sq. m.; total, 3,161 sq. m.

Population: 194,022.

Race: Vícoles.

Language: Bicol, although Tagalog is used.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Nueva Cáceres to—	m.
Manila.....	555
Manila via Pasacao seaport, 11 m., thence to Manila via Verde Passage	273

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The territory in the SE. peninsula of Luzón, under Spanish dominion known as Camarines Norte (north) and Sur (south), under the enabling act of the United States P. C. is united as a single province with the official title Ambos (both) Camarines. It forms a long peninsula with its main frontage on the Pacific Ocean facing NE. and E. From the center of the NE. shore boldly projects the peninsula of Caramúan connected with the mainland by the isthmus of Isarog. It is bounded on the N. from Sógod Bay to Panaboña Pt. and thence on the E. by the Pacific Ocean; on the S. by Lagonoy Bay and Albay, and on the W. by Ragay Gulf.

AREA.

That portion of the province, formerly known as Camarines Norte, is 57 m. from NW. to SE. and 20 m. from N. to S., with an area of 855 sq. m.; Camarines Sur is 56 m. from N. to S., and 89 m. E. to W. greatest measurement, area 2,237 sq. m., making

a total of mainland 3,092 sq. m., or 1,975,040 acres, an area 732 sq. m. larger than the State of Delaware, and nearly three times the size of the State of Rhode Island. The area of dependent islands (83), 69 sq. m., makes the aggregate area 3,161 sq. m. as above.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The mountains of this province form a volcanic chain, which is a continuation of the system traversing the province of Tayabas. The SW. parts consist of chalk and coral reefs. The principal summit is the extinct volcano of Isarog, the base of which is 60 m. in circumference, the main cone having an elevation of 6,634 ft. (1,966 meters). Its E. slope reaches nearly to the main waters of Lagonoy Gulf, while its W. slopes are separated from San Miguel Bay by a wide strip of alluvial soil. Mount Iriga, 32 m. to the SE., between Isarog and Albay volcanoes, is 4,092 ft. (1,212 meters) high. Mount Labo, 4,738 ft. (1,552 meters) high, forms the NW. corner of the boundary between Ambos Camarines and Tayabas, and Isarog, 6,552 ft. (1,966 meters), between San Miguel Bay, NW., and Lagonoy Bay, SE. side. Sierra de Colasi Mount Naboclot, Colasi, and Pequeño lie along the W. shore of San Miguel Bay. The Patianay, Paratucan, Hanopol, Pico Agudo, Liblid, and Caunipan mountains are in the central range which traverses the N. peninsula to Lugan Bay on the extreme E. The Sierra Bagácay is one of the series of parallel ridges which extend N. and S. between Lagonoy Bay and Ragay Gulf. In the Ragay coast range the Amlig or Hantú peak is the highest summit. All these mountains are covered with luxuriant vegetation to the summit. The extensive valleys are watered in the S. part alone by upward of 48 rivers and 296 creeks. There are 53 waterfalls, some of them 50 ft. in height, which add to the picturesqueness of this province. Among the principal rivers may be mentioned:

Banogboc; a river in the NW. part of the province, after receiving a number of tributaries, among them the Bajibaji and Malagui, it enters the sea at Capalonga.

Calabanga; 7 m. to the E. of Cabusao. It carries a depth of water navigable for bancas only.

Bícol; 250 yds. wide, discharging through a low, flat shore into San Miguel Bay. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ fms. deep at the mouth, and farther up it carries a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. It is navigable by steamers drawing 11 ft. up to Nueva Cáceres, 25 m.; navigable by light-draft steamers, drawing from 2 to 4 ft., from mouth of river to head of Bató Lake; total distance, about 75 m. At certain seasons light-draft boats can go from head of Bató Lake to Polangui, province of Albay. This is one of the most important rivers of Luzón. It rises in the extreme SE. of the province of Albay, enters Bató Lake on the boundary of Ambos Camarines (Sur), where it crosses this province, passing Nueva Cáceres, the capital, on its way to San Miguel Bay.

Dáet; enters the sea 7 m. SSE. of Quinamanucá I., 11 ft. at the mouth and 16 ft. farther up. A fort stands on the W. shore. Steamers from Manila call here.

All the rivers of Camarines Norte empty into the Pacific Ocean on the N. In Camarines Sur, the central mountain of the N. peninsula divides the drainage between the Pacific and San Miguel Bay on the N., Lagonoy on the S., and Ragay Gulf on the SW. The side of Mount Isarog sends numerous small streams in all directions, finding the Timorárat, and several other rivers emptying into San Miguel Bay on the NW. In the S. part are 2 fine lakes. That of Bató, 4 m. in diameter, and averaging 10 ft. in depth, lies on the boundary between Albay and Camarines Sur. It receives the drainage of La Rinconada, which is the district of the 3 towns of Iriga, Nabua, and Bató, and the surrounding ranges and has for its outlet the Bicol Riv. Near Bula, N. of this lake, is the celebrated grotto of Orococo. The other, Lake Buhí, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide by 10 m. long and is N. E. of Lake Bató. There is another lake on Mount Hantú, the chief summit of the Ragay coast range, 15 m. E. of Nueva Cáceres, from which the waters filter into the grotto of Calañgitan (kingdom of heaven).

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The Pacific and Ragay Gulf sides of this province are indented by some of the largest and finest bays in the Philippine Archipelago. Of these the following may be mentioned:

Colasi; on the W. side of the entrance to San Miguel Bay, overlooked by a high peaked hill, depth 3 fms.

Lagonoy; a bight on the SE. angle of Camarines Sur, with 40 to 50 fms. of water.

Ragay; extends along the entire SW. shore of Ambos Camarines, a distance of 59 m., and separates this province from Tayabas on the SW. The gulf is generally clear and deep. The Camarines coast is indented by Jamuraon, Pasacao, and Caima bays. That of Pasacao is the most frequented. The entrance to this gulf is divided into 2 channels by Burias I., of Masbate.

San Miguel; indents the N. coast at the former boundary between Camarines Norte and Sur, and has a good anchorage in 5 fms. S. of San Miguel I. It is 12 m. wide between Colasi Pt. and the mouth of the river Looc. It is 23 m. in diameter, surrounded by high mountains, and capable of harboring in safety vessels of great draft. The depth of water in the middle is from 7 to 8 fms., lessening gradually toward the side.

Siruma; on the N. coast, E. of the point of that name, with 7 to 9 fms.

Sisiran; on the N. coast, formed by Quinalasag. Has a good anchorage sheltered by high ground. The entrance opening to the N. is 2 m. wide, with 10 to 12 fms.

Sógod; the E. part in the N. coast of Ambos Camarines and the W. in Tayabas, the boundary ending on the shore. It is 2 m. wide, and penetrates 3 m. to the S., and has 5½ fms.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

In the N. portion of this province several fine roads leave Dáet, the former capital, one extending through the towns of Talísay and Indán to Matangó, thence a trail continues along the N. coast to Paracale, Mambulao, as far as Capalonga, in the extreme NW. A road connects Dáet with Mercedes, its port on the seacoast. Another connects to San Vicente, in the interior, and continues to Labo. There is telegraphic connection between Dáet and the main line between Sorsogón and Manila. In Camarines Sur the main road and telegraph line from Sorsogón enters the province at Bató and after passing through Nueva Cáceres crosses the Bicol to Libmanán, Sipócot, and Lupi and to Ragay by trail difficult for pack train. There is no communication with Tayabas or Dáet except by the most precarious trails. In the S. the ways of communication between the towns and the rest of the archipelago are better and more numerous. Nueva Cáceres is reached usually by steamer from Manila, via Bicol Riv., a total distance of 555 m., the steamers unloading at the wharves at Nueva Cáceres. When the SW. monsoon is not blowing, travelers can reach Manila via Pasacao, a port 16 m. W. of Nueva Cáceres and having a good harbor except during the rainy season. Pasacao is by road 16 m. via the town of San Fernando, and by water 10 m. via Pamplona, on a branch of the Bicol, thence by road 10 m. From Pamplona to Pasacao formerly a canal was under construction. The highest point on this route is not over 30 ft. above the sea. This would have enabled boats to reach Nueva Cáceres via Pasacao and made unnecessary the long journey around the S. end of the island.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population of Ambos Camarines is 194,022, or 194,398 according to the census of 1887. The most of these are Bicol, the indigenous people of this region. Two tribes of Negritos are found in this province; one in the N., not far from the boundaries of Tayabas, in the mountainous region of Capalonga, the other in the vicinity of Iriga. On the tops of the Isarog Mts. there dwell certain savages called Cimarrones del Isarog (wild men of Isarog). Some of these are also found in the spurs of these mountains, which extend into the peninsula of Camarines. There are a few Igorrotes on Mt. Iriga, to the SE. of Isarog. The language of the province is Bicol, though in some places Tagalog is used. The savages and various tribes of Negritos speak their own dialects, although those who come down to the towns to trade understand and speak Bicol.

Province and pueblos.	Total population, comprising residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
AMBOS CAMARINES.			
Camarines Norte:			
Basud	851	829	1,680
Capalonga	583	551	1,134
Dáet	4,020	3,973	7,993
Indán	3,248	2,946	6,194
Labo	2,146	1,974	4,120
Mambulao	461	478	939
Paracale	1,336	1,426	2,762
San Vicente	436	433	869
Talísay	1,766	1,653	3,419
Total	14,847	14,263	29,110

Province and pueblos.	Total population, comprising residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
AMBOS CAMARINES—continued.			
Camarines Sur:			
Baao	3,491	3,553	7,044
Bágay	911	792	1,703
Bató	2,331	2,344	4,675
Bombón	1,227	1,141	2,368
Buhí	3,493	3,709	7,202
Bula	1,489	1,469	2,958
Calabañga	2,741	2,756	5,497
Camaligan	1,883	1,782	3,465
Canamán	2,759	2,663	5,422
Gainza	1,375	1,525	2,900
Goa	2,810	2,764	5,574
Iriga	7,630	7,599	15,229
Lagonoy	5,082	5,258	10,340
Libmanán	7,207	7,448	14,655
Lupi	397	393	790
Mabatobató	611	585	1,196
Magárao	2,821	2,842	5,663
Manguirín	348	349	697
Milaor	2,353	2,700	5,053
Minalábag	1,701	1,920	3,621
Nabua	8,618	8,626	17,244
Nueva Cáceres	4,905	4,346	9,251
Pamplona	1,648	1,605	3,253
Pasacao	760	653	1,413
Pili	1,539	1,548	3,087
Quipayo	945	970	1,915
San Fernando	1,531	1,537	3,068
San José	3,832	4,071	7,903
Stipócot	620	449	1,069
Siruma	324	259	583
Tigaón	1,555	1,524	3,079
Tinambac	1,339	1,276	2,615
Total	82,380	82,908	165,288

Estimated population of Ambos Camarines, Norte and Sur, organized after 1887, 194,022.

The following comprehensive table is authoritative as to facts of record; as to figures it is based upon estimates by experts at the places named, and tabulated by the provincial secretary:

Census of the province of Ambos Camarines.

Pueblos.	Organized.	Population.	Number of probable electors.	Number of electors who have voted.	Municipal buildings.		Condition of finances up to Dec. 31, 1901.	Remarks.
					Municipal buildings.	Schools.		
	1901.						<i>Pesos.</i>	
Baao	June 18	7,900	395	244	.....	2	98.92	
Bató	Dec. 3	4,700	215	118	1	2	297.94	
Basud	June 25	2,525	126	43	.....	.....	224.08	
Bombón	July 2	2,980	149	57	.....	.....	7.04	
Bula	June 3	3,600	118	78	1	2	4.50	
Buhí	Dec. 3	7,825	391	118	1	.....	265.42	
Calabañga	July 2	6,996	319	186	1	4	959.38	
Calasgasan .....	.....	1,420	121	.....	1	.....	79.76	To be organized.
Camaligan .....	.....	5,230	261	.....	1	2	.....	Annexed to Nueva Cáceres on account of lack of resources.
Canamán .....	.....	5,820	291	.....	.....	2	.....	Do.
Capalongá .....	.....	1,885	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	To be organized.
Caramoan	Aug. 13	4,696	266	110	1	.....	18.58	
Dáet	July 5	11,833	591	186	2	1	989.80	Do.
Gainza .....	.....	3,185	159	.....	.....	1	.....
Goa	Dec. 3	6,792	339	69	1	.....	3,848.48	
Indán	June 25	5,846	292	147	1	1	74.195	
Iriga	Dec. 3	15,266	763	420	1	2	897.265	
Labo .....	.....	4,618	230	.....	.....	.....	31.88	Do.
Lagonoy	Dec. 3	7,991	399	70	1	1	171.495	
Libmanán .....	.....do	15,819	790	109	1	2	508.95	

Census of the province of Ambos Camarines—Continued.

Pueblos.	Organized.	Population.	Number of probable electors.	Number of electors who have voted.	Municipal buildings.		Condition of finances up to Dec. 31, 1901.	Remarks.
					Municipal buildings.	Schools.		
	1901.						<i>Pesos.</i>	
Lupi		2,050	102					To be organized.
Mabatobató		832	40					Do.
Magarao	Dec. 3	6,955	367	172		1	17.51	
Mambulao	Aug. 6	2,750	137	97			4.77	
Manguirín		1,022	51					Do.
Milaor	Dec. 3	5,233	366	346		2	24.135	
Minalábag	do	4,976	248	119		2	62.96	
Nabua	do	18,934	941	221	1	2	17.02	
Nueva Cáceres	do	15,190	759	340	1	1	2,363.73	
Pamplona	May 24	3,857	192	110	1	2	88.50	
Paracale	July 23	4,762	238	104			39.35	
Pasacao	June 25	2,696	134	98			10.55	
Pili	Dec. 3	3,664	183	32	1	1		
Quipayo	July 2	2,692	144	144			22.92	Do.
Ragay		4,413	220					
Sañgay	Dec. 3	4,876	243	49	1	2	7.19	
San Fernando	June 5	4,918	245	140	1			
San José		8,969	448		1	1	2,927.00	
San Vicente		3,500	175				31.83	
Sipocot		2,114	105					
Siruma	June 25	3,526	174	95			55.25	
Talisay	July 5	4,769	238	140			129.86	
Tigaón	Dec. 3	4,969	248	103	1		3,648.95	
Tinambac	July 2	4,399	219	100	1		14.98	
Total		250,000	12,608	4,365	23	36	17,894.19	

The province has 44 towns, 180 villages, and 221 hamlets conveniently situated on good roads, or rivers navigable for boats. The most important of the towns are (population of 1896 is generally given):

Nueva Cáceres; former capital of the province of Camarines Sur, now capital of the province of Ambos Camarines; port of entry; garrison and telegraph station 14 m. SW. of Isarog Mt. and 12½ m. NE. of Pasacao, its seaport on Ragay Gulf. It was at one time the seat of the episcopal see of the Philippines. It has a government house, cathedral, episcopal palace, town hall, seminary, hospital, parochial school, and normal school for female teachers. Pop.; 11,550. Within a radius of 10 m., on the banks of the Bicol and tributaries, or streams running into San Miguel Bay, are 11 towns of importance connected by fine roads.

Baao; a garrisoned town and telegraph station about 5 m. NW. of Iriga, on the SE. border of the stagnant pool of the same name; 5½ m. SE. of Bula, on the opposite border of the same pool; 18 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 6,759.

Barcelona; on San Miguel Bay, 5 m. W. of Cabusao. An important center of fishing industry. Pop., about 5,000.

Basod; 3 m. S. of Dáet. Pop., 1,874.

Bató; on the N. side of Bató Lake at its outlet through the Bicol Riv., 22½ m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. It has a United States garrison and is a place of considerable trade in rice and the other products of the country. Pop., 4,861.

Bombón; on the road to San Miguel Bay, 71 m. N. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 2,256.

Bula; on the r. bank of the Bicol Riv. at the junction of the Pauili, 13 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres.

Buhi; a garrison and telegraph station on the SE. shore of Buhi Lake, 28 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. An excellent road between it and Iriga. Pop., 10,000.

Cabusao; a fishing village on the l. bank at the mouth of the Bicol Riv.

Calabanga; a garrison and telegraph station on the bank of the river of the same name a short distance above its entrance into San Miguel Bay. Pop., 5,704.

Calasgagan; a suburb ½ m. S. by W. of Dáet. Pop., 813.

Camaligan; on a tributary of the Bicol Riv., 1 m. below Nueva Cáceres. It is a telegraph station and a place of much local trade. Pop., 5,050.

Canamán; on a tributary of the Bicol Riv., 2 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 5,959.

Caramúan; 5 m. inland on l. bank of a river and at the foot of the highest mountain on the extreme E. coast. At the mouth of the river is an anchorage of 2½ to 3½ fms. It is also accessible from the bay of Lagonoy, from which it is distant about 2 m. by road. Pop., 6,697.

Capalonga; at the mouth of Banogboc Riv., emptying into the head of a small bay on the N. coast. Pop., 1,692.

Colasi; on the N. slope of a mountain of that name and a place of call for steamers. Pop., 8,000.

Dáet; former capital of the province of Camarines Norte, port of entry and garrison situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. between the Dáet Riv. and one of its branches. Pop., 10,650.

Gaínza; on the l. bank of the Bicol Riv., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 2,631.

Goa; a garrison at the NE. foot of Mt. Isarog, on the Rungus Riv., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. above its mouth. Pop., 7,748.

Indán; an inland town 5 m. NNW. of Dáet. Pop., 5,800.

Iriga; a garrison and telegraph station on the r. bank of the Bicol Riv., 22 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres, with which it is connected by a road. Pop., 17,094. One of the most important towns in the province.

Labo; on the SE. slope of Sierra de Bagácay, 6 m. NW. of Dáet. Pop., 4,213.

Lagonoy; on the l. bank of a small stream, 5 m. inland from its mouth, on the NW. shore of Lagonoy Gulf. Pop., 8,500.

Libmanán; a garrison and telegraph station on the river of the same name running NW. to Lupi, 11 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres and 4 m. in the same direction beyond the main road and telegraph crossing of the Bicol Riv. It has large hemp and rice industries. Pop., 14,512.

Lupi; an important town in the NW. part of the province, on the main road from Nueva Cáceres to Manila and on the r. bank of a tributary of the Bicol. Pop., 765.

Mabato-bató; on one of the tributaries of the Bicol on the S. slope of Mt. Isarog, 15 m. ESE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 849.

Magárao; a garrison and telegraph station on a tributary of the Bicol Riv., 3 m. N. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 5,293.

Mambulao; near the mouth of the Danao; it has a fine anchorage. Off this town are a number of islets and rocks which make the approach difficult. Vicinity famous for red-lead ore. Pop., 1,182.

Manguirín; on the l. bank of the Ruguian Riv., 9 m. NE. of Nueva Cáceres, between Mt. Isarog and San Miguel Bay. Pop., 1,300.

Milaor; near the l. bank of the Bicol Riv., 3 m. SSW. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 5,120.

Minalabac; on the l. bank of the Bicol Riv. It has a United States garrison. Pop., 3,869.

Nabua; a garrison and telegraph station $20\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Nueva Cáceres. Connected by road with Baao, Bató, and Iriga. Pop., 17,789.

Pamplona; on the r. bank of a tributary of the Bicol Riv., 8 m. WSW. of Nueva Cáceres. A horse path connects it with Pasacao, on the gulf of Ragay, 6 m.

Paracale; 8 m. SE. of Pinandungan Pt., celebrated for its ancient mines of coal. Pop., 3,211.

Pasacao; the seaport of Nueva Cáceres on Ragay Gulf. A port of entry, garrison, and telegraph station. Pop., 1,548.

Pili; a garrison and telegraph station 8 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres and seat of important trade, being on the main highway across the province. Pop., 3,635.

Quipayo; on the road, 7 m. N. by E. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 1,793.

Ragay; in the extreme NW., near the Tavabas boundary. Pop., 2,300.

Sangay; near the W. shore of Lagonoy Bay, 23 m. E. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 3,985.

San Fernando; near the l. bank of the Bicol Riv. It is a garrison and telegraph station and has a large trade. Pop., 3,271.

San José de Lagonoy; a port of entry and telegraph station near the NW. shore of Lagonoy Bay. It is the chief town of the subdistrict of Lagonoy, which contains about 250 sq. m. and is isolated from the rest of the province, there being no road but merely trails. The ports of this subdistrict are Sapán and Nalo, and it contains the important towns of Lagonoy, San José de Lagonoy, Goa de Lagonoy, Tigaón (pop., 4,000), and Sañgay (pop., 3,985). Pop., 9,000.

San Vicente; 4 m. NW. of Dáet, with which it is connected by a road. Pop., 1,325.

Sipócot; at the junction of two streams forming an important tributary of the river Bicol from the NW. Pop., 1,066.

Siruma; on the bay E. of San Miguel Bay. Pop., 679.

Sógod; at the head of the bay of that name. Vessels drawing 19 ft. can approach the mole. A vein of coal has been discovered at Gatbó, a village to the SE.

Talisay; $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. of Dáet. Pop., 3,567.

Tigaón; at the E. base of Isarog Mt., on the l. bank of the Sapán Riv., 4 m. above its entrance into Lagonoy Bay. It has a garrison. Pop., 4,100.

Tinambac; at the mouth of the river Looc, on the E. shore of San Miguel Bay. Pop., 2,947.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Off the coasts of the province, on the N., are a number of islands, islets, and rocks which render approach dangerous. Off the Lagonoy and Ragay coasts the islands are few.

Dependent islands N. coast (Ambos Camarines), between Sógod and San Miguel bays. In all cases where not mentioned the area is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Calaguas I.; a group of 8 inhabited and several small islands, the largest and most central of which is Tinagá. They are covered with vegetables and mostly bordered with reefs, and are all low except Maculabo, which can be seen in clear weather 28 m. Anchorage may be found eastward of Maculabo from the SW. port of Tinagá, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Paracale, on the main coast.

	sq. m.
Agbalisay.....	1
Calagua.....	1
Ingalan.....	1
Maculabo, 3 by 2.....	2
Matandumaten (2).....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pinacupapan.....	1
Samar.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Siapa.....	2
Tinagá (3), 5 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Tinao.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Isolated islands:	
Calalanag.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Calambayanña.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Caninao; at the entrance to San Miguel Bay. A short distance SE. of Dáet Riv.; of moderate height; is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long N. and S., surrounded by rocks, with an anchorage on the NE. side.	2
Canit; an islet on the SE. coast of San Miguel Bay, S. of San Miguel I.....	—
Cantón (3); in the entrance to San Miguel Bay.....	2
Caringo (2); in the entrance to San Miguel Bay.....	1
Cutipanan.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Guintinúa (2), 5 by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Jauto.....	1
Palita.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Palumbató.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Quinamanucá (Kinamanokán) or Indang; low and flat and covered with vegetables.....	1
Rasas; 5 small islands lying to the S. and SW. of Cantón I.....	—
Tailón.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

Dependent islands NE. and S. coasts, from San Miguel to Lagonoy bays:

Atalayan; in Lagonoy Bay, off the boundary with Albay.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bacacay (5).....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bantaranan (Batauanan); the northernmost island on this coast; high and surrounded by rocks.....	1
Basot; E. of Lahuy I.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Binadil; in the port of that name.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canagúan (2); in the channel of Taebún.....	1
Catanatúan (2); low islands 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Caramóan; Taebún Channel, between them and the mainland, is clear, with 8 to 17 fms.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Humangan (3).....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lahuy, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W., forms Tagún Bay; NW. extremity terminates in a sharp peak.....	6
Laja; a rock on which the sea breaks; in the entrance to Sisiran Bay.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lamit (3).....	4
Languipao.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lucesuhin.....	3
Malarad.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Palombón (2), E. of Pt. Rungus, from which they are separated, 2 m. with 15 fms.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pan de Azúcar, N. of Lahuy, and a very notable object. NW. of this is a group of 4 islands, the largest 700 yds. in length.....	1
Paniquí (4).....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pantá.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pitogo.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Quinabugan.....	1
Quinalásag, or Bagata, forms the N. side of port of Sisiran, 5 miles in length, moderately high and clear on the sides; soundings on either side show depth of 14 to 23 fms. at less than 1 m. from Quinalásag, 5 by 5.....	16
San Miguel, E. shore of bay of same name.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sibauan (5).....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Siruma, at entrance to San Miguel Bay.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

Dependent islands (Ambos Camarines) SW. coast on the Ragay Gulf, between the boundaries of Albay and Tayabas:

Galvaney.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Refugio, 2 miles S. of Pasacao, the port of Nueva Cáceres.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

Total dependent islands, 83; area..... 69

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The province generally, and particularly S. and W. of Isarog, consists of extensive and fertile valleys which produce an excellent quality of rice, chocolate (superior to that from the Moluccas), corn, hemp, which is a special object of cultivation, and sugar cane. The following hemp receipts, 1850-1899, at Manila from the province of Ambos Camarines, taken from the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, afford an idea of the extent of this industry for export. There is also a large home consumption in manufacture:

[Piculs. 1 picul = 137.9 pounds; 16 piculs = 1 ton; 2 piculs = 1 bale.]

1850.....	8,433	1867.....	32,858	1884.....	39,672
1851.....	11,798	1868.....	34,868	1885.....	54,591
1852.....	16,774	1869.....	23,081	1886.....	37,307
1853.....	21,367	1870.....	33,177	1887.....	43,422
1854.....	32,613	1871.....	29,531	1888.....	71,601
1855.....	29,766	1872.....	37,771	1889.....	66,886
1856.....	27,320	1873.....	43,728	1890.....	62,421
1857.....	38,314	1874.....	38,004	1891.....	63,272
1858.....	44,365	1875.....	42,485	1892.....	64,846
1859.....	50,915	1876.....	46,407	1893.....	76,292
1860.....	36,847	1877.....	51,888	1894.....	74,494
1861.....	30,747	1878.....	50,191	1895.....	93,307
1862.....	33,316	1879.....	48,420	1896.....	146,809
1863.....	39,554	1880.....	42,752	1897.....	147,713
1864.....	44,033	1881.....	62,751	1898.....	58,910
1865.....	24,696	1882.....	52,321	1899.....	14,690
1866.....	31,599	1883.....	47,504		

MINERALS.

Among the mineral products are gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper, which are found in the mines worked at Mambulao and Paracale on the N. coast. Quicksilver is found on Isarog and coal is found near Caramúan. There are numerous gold mines near Dáet. At Gatbó, a village SE. of Sógod town on the coast, is a layer of coal similar in quality to the Australian product. In the S. part there are also mines of pit coal, marble, and gypsum quarries, and some of the rivers carry gold. Mr. Drasche, a well-known German geologist, reported rich quartz veins at Mambulao at the time of his visit in 1875, which were being worked by 700 natives. At Paracale there are parallel quartz veins in granite, one 20 ft. in width, in which the ore assays 38 ozs. of gold to the ton. There are other localities being worked by the natives. This province is regarded as one of the most important auriferous regions in the archipelago.

FORESTS.

The luxuriant forests of this province contain abundant woods of excellent quality suitable for building, dyeing, and other economic purposes, such as baticulín, molave, and narra, in the N. part; and anájao, cedro, mangachapuy, naya, palomaria, tándalo, aele, balete, bagainto, camagón, jaral, and also narra and molave in the S. part. The forest products from these sources are resin, pitch, tar, and large quantities of wax and honey.

FRUITS.

Although fruits of the surrounding region are found in abundance, the province is particularly known for the bananas which are grown. It is reported that nearly every variety of this fruit is found.

INDUSTRIES.

The inhabitants of Ambos Camarines are extensively engaged in a variety of industries. Among them alcohol distilling, operating sugar mills and refinery, and distilleries for the manufacture of the essence of ilang-ilang. There are also silversmiths' shops, tool shops, and numerous looms, especially for the manufacture of sinamay and guimarás. There are also hemp presses and brickyards. The people are extensively engaged in fisheries and the raising of live stock of all kinds, particularly carabaos and hogs.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Ambos Camarines was occupied by United States forces February 22, 1900. After several engagements, with loss on both sides, the province was pacified in the summer of 1901.

Ambos Camarines was garrisoned by United States troops February 15, 1902, at the following stations:

Calabañga.	Magúrao.	Pasacao.
Capalónġa.	Mambúlao.	Pili.
Dáet.	Minalábag.	Ragay.
Indang.	Nueva Cáceres.	Sabang.
Libmanán.	Pamplona.	San Fernando.
Lupi.	Paracale.	San José de Lagonoy.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under the general act of February 6, 1901, on April 27, 1901, a provincial government was established "in that territory in the island of Luzón and adjacent islands known as the province of Ambos Camarines."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$2,000
Secretary	1,500
Treasurer	2,500
Supervisor	2,000
Fiscal	1,500

Provincial officers are allowed necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$3 per day as provided by law.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to organize and transact business according to law.

CONDITIONS.

Travel on all roads is safe to the most distant interior. Crime is rare, and very little trouble is experienced from ladrones. Occasional depredations from mountain tribes are within control of the police. The military force has been greatly reduced. Fair interest was shown in recent municipal elections, there being no party lines except that candidates supposed to hold "Nacionalista" views were defeated by large majorities. There are 32 American teachers in the province, covering 17 towns, with good attendance and interest in schools. (Official report of the provincial governor, Ambos Camarines, December, 1901.)

- AMBUBUYO** (ahm-boo-boo'-yoh), ver.; monntain in Cebú.
- AMBUCLAO** (ahm-boo-elah'-oh), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, N. of Baguío, Luzón. Pop., 145.
- AMBUGAN** (ahm-boo'-gahn), ver.; islet 2 m. off NW. coast of Bohol, 4 m. SW. of Lauis Pt.
- AMBULAN** (ahm-boo'-lahn), ver.; garrisoned town in Batangas, Luzón.

- AMBUM** (ahm-boom'), nat.; point NW. of Tacloban and the inner head on Leyte shore entering San Pedro Bay.
- AMBUNġAN** (ahm-boong'-ahn), nat.; river of Infanta, Luzón, falling into sea at N. entrance to channel separating island off central coast opposite Polillo I. from mainland.
- hamlet in Leyte, 8 m. SE. of Carigara.

AMBURAYAN, LUZÓN, SUBPROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

(Ahm-boo-rah'-yahn, ver.)

- Chief town:** Alilem (residence of lieutenant-governor).
- Area:** (Included in Ilocos Sur).
- Population:** Christians, 150; non-Christians, 30,000.
- Race:** Igorrotes, chiefly.
- Language:** Cancanay and Tinġinan.
- Military Department of Luzón:** Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

This former comandancia, situated on the sources of the streams in the Malaya range, is bounded on the N. by Tiagún and Ilocos Sur, on the S. by Unión, on the E. by Lepanto, on the W. by Ilocos Sur and Unión. The inhabitants, mostly Igorrotes and non-Christian, are distributed among many hamlets. Alilem, Luyo, and Cabacan are the most important towns. The industries are weaving cotton cloth and manufacture of other articles for home consumption. On May 28, 1902, by act of the Philippine Commission, Amburayan was made a subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc (*q. v.*).

- AMBURAYAN** (ahm-boo-rah'-yahn), ver.; river in former comandancia of same name, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- AMELUI-BOJE-BOJE** (ah-may-looy' boh'-hay boh'-hay), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Basilan I., Sulu A.
- AMIBA** (ah-mee'-bah), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, rising on W. side of Isarog Mt. and emptying N. into San Miguel Bay.
- AMIGAS** (ah-mee'-gahs), Sp.; port on N. shore of Tawi-Tawi I., Sulu A., W. of Lamnuyan Pt. Chief town of island. Tatán is on this port.
- point on the NW. shore of Laguimanoc Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- AMILAO** (ah-mee'-lah-oo), ver.; river in Leyte.
- AMIÓ** (ah-myoh'), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Tahay Riv. in S. part of Negros Oriental, which empties into Tañón Strait at town of same name.
- AMIÓNAY** (ah-myoh'-ní), ver.; mountain in Bohol, 8½ m. N. of García Hernández.
- AMIROY** (ah-mee'-roy), ver.; hamlet on S. branch of Jalaur Riv., Iloilo, Panay, 4½ m. W. and above Lucena.
- AMLIG** (ahm-leeg'), ver.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- AMLIMY** (ahm-jeem'-nee), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 15 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 336.
- AMOLGUÁN** (ah-moy-geeahn'), nat.; unimportant island E. of Apitón I., Iloilo Strait, Panay.
- AMOG** (ah-mohg'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. NE. of Tubuñgan.
- AMOGOTADA** (ah-moh-goh-tah'-dah), Sp.; point on S. side of Sibuco Bay, W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- point extreme SW. of Barin I., SW. of Biri I., off N. coast of Sámar, in San Bernardino Strait.
- AMOL** (ah-mohl'), ver.; point in Bohol.
- AMOMASAN** (ah-moh-mah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 12 m. W. of Cayán.
- AMORON** (ah-moh'-rohn), nat.; point on inner entrance to Barrera Port, NE. shore Masbate I., Visayas.
- AMPARO** (ahm-pah'-roh), Sp.; hamlet on S. coast of Leyte, on coast road, 5 m. S. of E. of Maasin.
- town on I. bank of Agusan Riv., in Surigao, Mindanao, 8 m. S. of Butian, 78 m. S. by E. of Surigao.
- AMPUSINGÁN** (ahm-poo-sing-ahn'), ver.; town in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 1896, 625.
- AMÚLAC** (ah-moo'-luck), ver.; town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- AMÚLUNG** (ah-moo'-loong), ver.; town of Cagayán, Luzón, on r. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., at mouth of tributary of that stream and on main highway and telegraph line, 16 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1887, 6,708.
- AMURAYAN** (ah-moo-rah'-wahn), nat.; river entering N. side of inlet on N. shore of Putiao Port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- AMURAYON** (ah-moo-rah'-ohn), nat.; islet between Afif Pt. NE. of Masbate and San Rafael Pt. of Ticao. A number of small islets lie in vicinity, Pan de Azúcar.
- AMUSIC** (ah-moo'-seck), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- AMUYAO** (ah-moo-yow'), ver.; mountain in Bontoc, Luzón.
- ANA** (ah'-nah), Sp.; point S. head to Maulun, NW. of Catbalogan, W. coast of Sámar.
- ANABO** (ah-nah-boh'), nat.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. SW. of Lemery.
- hamlet on main road in Cavite, Luzón, 10 m. SE. of Cavite.
- ANAGANÁHAO** (ah-nah-gah-nal'-how), ver.; point and island 1½ m. NW. by N. on extreme NE. land of Mindoro, 3½ m. E. by N. of Calapan.
- ANÁHAO** (ah-nah'-how), nat.; islet E. of Sámar.
- ANAHÁOAN** (ah-nah-hah'-oh-ahn), nat.; point on N. shore of entrance to Palo Bay, on NE. coast of Mindoro.
- ANAHATÁN** (ah-nah-how'-ahn), nat.; river in Mindanao.
- ANAJA** (ah-nah'-hah), nat.; point on NE. coast of Mindoro to N. of bay of Polá.
- ANÁJAO** (ah-nah'-how), nat.; point on NE. shore of Catanduanes I., Luzón, at entrance to Magamanoc Port.
- ANAJAUAN** (ah-nah-how'-ahn), nat.; island 11 m. S. of Siargao I., 12½ m. E. of S. end of Bucás I., off NE. coast of Mindanao; lies 2½ m. SW. of Lajanosa.
- hamlet on S. coast of Leyte, 2½ m. S. of Hinundayan.
- island in Pacific Ocean, 2 by 1 m., 8 m. S. of Siargao, and 11 m. E. of Bucás I.
- ANAJAÚGAN** (ah-nah-hah-oo'-gahn), ver.; island and 4 islets close to it, SW. of Binigsián Pt., W. coast of Negros. To S. are bays of Cartagena and Sepalay.
- ANAMBOGÓN** (ah-nahm-boh-gohn'), ver.; point on extreme SW. coast of Abay, Luzón.
- ANANAE** (ah-nah-nah'-ay), ver.; pueblo in former comandancia of Tiagán, NW. Luzón.
- ANANAO** (ah-nah-now'), nat.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 14 m. N. of Cayán.
- ANANOC** (ah-nah-noke'), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 4 m. E. of Bangued, on trail across great bend of Abra Riv.
- ANAO** (ah-now'), Tag.; town of Tárlac, Luzón, 17 m. from Tárlac. Pop., 7,600.
- ANAO-AON** (ah-now-ah'-ohn), ver.; town in Surigao, Mindanao, on bay at extreme NW. point between Madilao and Bilan pts., 4 m. W. by S. of Surigao. Pop., 1896, 602.
- ANAPÓ** (ah-nah-poh'), Tag.; point on China Sea coast of Bataán, Luzón.
- ANAPUYAN** (ah-nah-poo'-yahn), nat.; an islet off coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- ANARIGUEN** (ah-nah-ree'-gayn), nat.; river entering on W. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, between Roja and Alimpago Pts.
- ANÁS** (ah-nahs'), ver.; small river in Biliran I., N. of Leyte, entering sea 1 m. N. of Naval, Biliran I.
- point in Biliran I., N. of Leyte.
- ANAUAYAN** (ah-nah-wah'-yahn), ver.; islet 336 ft. high and visible 15 m., in sea channel of NE. entrance to Guimaras Strait, 8 m. SE. of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. NW. of Manapla, N. coast of Negros, and 2 m. SE. of Taguabonhan.
- ANAYÁN** (ah-nah-yahn'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- ANCHOR**, for; cliff W. coast of Palawan, S. of Bentaon Pt., head to Ulugan Bay.
- ANCHORAGE**, for; island 2 m. in circumference, largest and northeasternmost of group in Deep Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- island in Inlulutoc Bay, NW. coast of Palawan.
- ANDA** (ahn'-dah), Sp.; town on SE. coast of Bohol, 7 m. S. of E. of Guindulman, 56 m. N. of E. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 4,636.
- town on S. extreme of Cabarruyan I., off W. shore of Lingayán Gulf, Zambales, Luzón, 63 m. NW. of Iba. Has high roads to Alaminos and Bolinao. Pop., 3,761.
- ANDAGANAN** (ahn-dah-gah'-nahn), ver.; river in Luzón.

- ANDAGAŌ** (ahn-dah-gow'), ver.; inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Calivo.
— village on NW. coast of Tablas I.
- ANDANG** (ahn-dahng'), nat.; craggy peak in Caraballo Occidentales, Hocos Norte, Luzón.
- ANDAO** (ahn-dow'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- ANDEIRO** (ahn-day'-roh), Sp.; point on NE. extreme of Balábac I. and S. head to Candaran Inlet.
- ANDEQUEL** (ahn-day-kay'), Sp.; mountain in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- ANDEYRO** (ahn-day'-roh), Sp.; point at extreme NE. end of Balábac I., Balábac grp., and headland opposite Marinas Pt. to Candaran Inlet.
- ANDO**, or **ANDIS** (ahn'-doh, ahn'-dis), ver.; island $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 m., 3 m. E. of Boroungan, off E. coast of Sámar.
- ANDRAO** (ahn-drah'-oh), ver.; island E. of Sámar.
- ANELIA** (ah-nay'-lyah), Sp.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 24 m. S. of Cavite.
- ANGADANAN** (ahn-gah-dah'-nahn), ver.; town on main road, 22 m. S. by W. from Ilagan, Isabela, Luzón. Pop., 2,739.
— tributary of Magat Riv. from SE., in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- ANGAQUI** (ahn-gah'-key), ver.; pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón, at forks of highway, SE. to Cervantes, 12 m. N. of W. of Cayán. Pop. 1896, 734.
- ANGÁS** (ahn-gahs'), ver.; point at northernmost projection of Biliran I. and W. entrance headland to Daram Channel, N. of Leyte.
— high point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Búlac Pt., on S. side of Otake Bay, in Albay, Luzón.
— point on NW. shore of Pigbalao Bay.
- ANGAT** (ahn-gaht'), Tag.; river of Bulacán, Luzón, rising in mountains E. and N. of pueblo of same name, takes W. direction and empties into Grand Pampanga Riv.
— mountains in Bulacán, Luzón; seat of important native iron manufacture.
— peak in Caraballo Sur, in Bulacán, Luzón.
— town on main road to Manila, in Bulacán, Luzón, 13 m. NE. of Bulacán. Pop., 8,050.
— point in Tayabas, Luzón.
- ANGATATAN** (ahn-gah-tah'-tahn), nat.; river of Pangasinán, Luzón, rises near boundaries of Abra, takes S. direction and empties into gulf of Lingayén.
- ANG-BAIONG** (ahng-bah-yohng'), nat.; hamlet of Bontoc, Luzón, 13 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 163.
- ANGE** (ahn'-hay'), ver.; mountain in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- ÁNGELES** (ahn'-hay-lays), Sp.; post town at junction of several roads in Pampanga, Luzón, 10 m. NW. of Bacolor, Manila and Dagupan R. R. Pop., 3,000; township having 10,495.
- ANGIL** (ahng-eel'), ver.; W. point to Bulag Bay, on SW. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón. (*See* Marinap.)
- ANGLIT** (ahn-gleet'), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Basey.
- ANGONO** (ahn-goh'-noh), Tag.; pueblo Rizal (Mórong), Luzón, on Laguna de Bay road, 14 m. by road and 5 m. direct from Mórong. Fine building stone used in Manila port works came from this place. Pop., 1,955.
- ANGUI** (ahn'-gee), ver.; mountain in Isabela, Luzón, near l. bank of Margat Riv.
- ANGUIÉN** (ahn-geeayn'), ver.; town of Bontoc, Luzón, 16 m. from Bontoc. Township of same name has population of 1,115, of which number 996 dwell in town.
- ANIHAON** (ahn-hah'-ohn) ver.; hamlet on main road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Panay, in Cápiz, Panay.
- ANIUAUAN** (ah-nee-wah'-wahn), ver.; river in Leyte.
- ANIBOYA** (ah-nee-beau'-yah), ver.; island off NE. coast of Marinduque I. of a group of 3, Santa Cruz, the W.; Maniuyan (Maulia), the center, and Momog the easternmost.
- ANIBUX** (ah-nee'-boon), nat.; point in Leyte.
— a town on N. shore of Cagayán Sulu I., Sulu Sea, Lapun Lapun Anchorage.
- ANIBUYAN** (ah-nee-boo'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of large bay forming between Tambog and Catarman Pts. on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 140 m. SE. by E. of Surigao.
- ANILO** (ah-nee-lah'-oh), ver.; town and river on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 20 m. NE. by E. of Iloilo. River may be ascended by boats at high water. Pop., 2,699.
— mountain in extreme SE. part of Leyte, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Mac Crohón.
- ÁNIMA SOLA** (ah'-nee-mah soh'-lah), Sp.; islet $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., N. 40° E. of NE. point of Burias I., Visayas.
- ANIMOSA** (ah-nee-moh'-sah), Sp.; 2 rocks, 3 and 8 ft. high, in track of vessels from Calis to Culióñ Pt., with Piedra Blanca bearing W.
- ANININGAN** (ah-nee-neeng'-ahn), ver.; point on NW. coast of Cebú, 8 m. S. of Remigío.
- ANINI-Y** (ah-nee'-neey), ver.; town on extreme SW. point of Antique, Panay, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 4,802.
- ANIPAHAN** (ah-nee-pah'-hahn'), ver.; mountain on W. coast of Palawan. (*See* Long Pt.)
- ANIR**, or **MINOLI** (ah-nee'-nee, mee-noh'-lee), ver.; tributary of Magat Riv., in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- ANISLAGÓN** (ah-nees-lah-gon'), river in Leyte.
— mountain in Leyte.
- ANISLAYÓN** (ah-nees-lah-yohn'), ver.; mountain in central range in Leyte, 7 m. SW. of Abúyog.
- ANITAGUIPAN** (ah-nee-tah-gee'-pahn), ver.; point of entrance on S. side of Boroungan Bay, midway between San Julián and Boroungan, E. coast of Sámar.
- ANITO** (ah-nee'-toh), nat.; N. point on N. entrance to bay on E. shore of Sámar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of San Julián.
— mountain in Panay.
- ANKI** (ahn'-key), ver.; islet $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of General I., off NE. coast of Mindanao.
- ANOJULAN** (ah-noh-hoo'-lahn), ver.; town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- ANOLING** (ah-naw-ling'), ver.; most N. island, 40 ft. high, off Cagayanes grp., Sulu Sea, off SW. coast of Negros Occidental. (*Also* Anúling.)
- ANONOÓ** (ah-noh-noh-oh'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Igarás.
- ANOUANREÉS** (ah-noh-wahn-race'), ver.; hamlet, 9 m. E. of Gándara, in Sámar.
- ANOY** (ah-noy'), ver.; crater in Guimarás I., 4 m. SE. of Nagaba, SE. of Panay.
- ANPAYAC** (ahn-pah-yac'), ver.; in Lepanto, Luzón, 16 m. W. of Cayán.
- ANQUILÉN** (ahn-key-layn'), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 1887, 286.
- ANSIG** (ahn-seeg'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. NW. by N. of Passi.
- ANSOL** (ahn-sohl'), ver.; point on NE coast of Bohol, 6 m. NW. of Ubay.
- ANTABAAN** (ahn-tah-bah'-ahn), nat.; bay on SE. angle of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate.
— point at E. entrance to bay of same name, SW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
— river entering on E. shore of bay of same name, SW. coast of Masbate.
- ANTABAO** (ahn-tah-dah'-oh), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 11 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 328.
- ANTAGTACAN** (ahn-tag-tah'-cahn), ver.; point in island of Marinduque, NW. coast, at entrance to Bancalan port.

ANTAL (ahn-tahl'), ver.; inlet in Negros Occidental.

ANTEQUERA (ahn-tay-kay'-rah), Sp.; inland town in Bohol, 12 m. E. of N. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 5,842.

ANTICARIN (ahn-tee-cah-reen'), ver.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, on main road, 8½ m. SE. of Lingayén.

ANTIGÁS (ahn-tee-gahs'), ver.; river in Sámar, entering sea channel at Catbalogan.

ANTIGUA PALÁPAG (ahn-tee'gwah pah-lah'-pahg), Hisp.; hamlet in Sámar, 2¼ m. S. of Palápag.

ANTIPASI (ahn-tee-pah'-see), ver.; mountain in Negros.

ANTIPOLO (ahn-tee-poh'loh), Sp.; town in Rizal (Mórong), Luzón, 7 m. NW. of Mórong. Pop., 3,500.

— inland hamlet of Negros Occidental, 3¼ m. SE. of Pontevedra.

— hamlet, 5 m. W. of Súlat, E. coast of Sámar.

— river emptying into San Juanico Strait, NW. of Panalarum Bay, 1¼ m. NW. of Tacloban, Leyte.

— point on S. shore of Carigara Bay, Leyte, in approach to Janabatás Channel.

— point W. side of S. entrance to Ambil Strait, Lúbang Is., W. of Batangas, Luzón.

ANTIQUÉ, PANAY, PROVINCE OF.

(Ahn-tee'-kay, ver.)

Capital: San José de Buena Vista, lat. 10° 44' N., lon. 121° 54' E.

Area: Mainland, 1,333 sq. m.; 6 dependent islands, 7 sq. m.; total, 1,340 sq. m.

Population: 115,434.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan modified.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From San José to—	m.
Cápiz, NE.....	81
Iloilo, E.....	46
Iloilo, Mindoro Sea.....	86
Manila, NW.....	276
Manila via Mindoro Strait.....	316
Puerto Princesa, Palawan.....	221
Romblón, N.....	140
Zamboanga, Mindanao, S.....	267

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Antique occupies, with the exception of a small strip on the NW., the entire W. shore of the island of Panay. It is bounded on the N. by Cápiz; on the E. by Cápiz and Iloilo, and on the S. and W. by the Mindoro Sea. A lofty range of mountains, the highest summit, Nangtud, having an elevation of 7,150 ft., extends along entire length of the E. boundary and terminates at the sea at Pt. Pucio, at the extreme NW. end.

AREA.

Its extreme measurements are 103 m. from N. to S. and 24 m. from E. to W. Area, 1,333 sq. m. There are 6 dependent islands, having an area of 7 sq. m. Total area, 1,340 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

In general the surface is broken by a number of isolated summits of considerable elevation interspersed by extensive, fertile, and well-watered valleys. No less than 72 rivers and smaller streams carry the waters from the dividing range and have an outlet in the sea. Among the larger of these streams are Mabatá, Batalín, Bitadtún, Paniñgayan, Panaantá, Bacón, Paliuan, Cadián, the largest river in the province, and Sibalón, the last of which with a number of large tributaries enters the sea through 4 mouths N. of San Pedro.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

From Pucio Pt., in the extreme NW., to Siraan, a point in the extreme SW., the coast of Antique, 155 m., is almost entirely without sheltered bays, the anchorage being mostly open roadsteads exposed to winds from the W.

Anini-y; vessels can find shelter from the NE. monsoon in 1½ to 2½ fms. E. of the town of this name.

Málay; an anchorage in 5 fms. on the N. side of Násog Pt. and opposite the river and village of Málay.

Pandán; a safe and deep anchorage in the bend of the abrupt coast with the little river Bugan running $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W. of it, offers little shelter. The town of the same name lies on the shore.

San José; an anchorage S. of the town of that name in 6 to 7 fms. and well sheltered during the NE. monsoons. The river Malandoc enters the bay S. of the town and has a depth of 9 ft. It affords facilities for an active coasting trade.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

During the dry seasons the roads can be traversed without difficulty, but in wet weather they become impassable for carriages. There are two cart roads which communicate with the adjacent provinces; one starts from the town of San José, passing through all of the towns to the N., and unites with the road in the province of Cápiz, at Navas. The other, starting from San José, follows along through Antique and joins with the road in the province of Iloilo, at the town of San Joaquín. These roads are interrupted by the mountains to the N. and S., being reduced to paths more or less inaccessible, according to the time of the year. The larger rivers afford native-boat transportation between the plantations in the interior and the towns on the coast. A fine road skirts the entire W. shore of the province from Lindero, near the boundary of Cápiz, on the NW., to San Francisco, on the boundary of Iloilo, in the extreme SE., passing through 83 towns and villages, including the capital. A number of interior towns are located on branch roads connected with this main road.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population is 115,434. In 1887, 116,407. The majority are Visayans. The Mundos and a few Negritos live in the more inaccessible summits of the mountains. The language spoken is Visayan.

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Antique:			
Anini-y.....	2,467	2,514	4,981
Antique.....	3,574	4,030	7,604
Barbaza.....	2,357	2,471	4,828
Bugasón.....	4,294	4,621	8,915
Caritan.....	1,631	1,824	3,455
Culasi.....	4,269	4,869	9,138
Dao.....	3,751	3,798	7,549
Egaña.....	1,103	1,263	2,366
Guisijan.....	1,837	2,008	3,845
Nalupa Nuevo.....	1,395	1,466	2,861
Pandán.....	5,038	5,616	10,654
Patnongón.....	2,934	3,305	6,239
San José de Buena Vista.....	3,068	3,266	6,334
San Pedro.....	3,213	3,617	6,830
San Remigio.....	1,759	1,746	3,505
Sebaste.....	2,020	2,371	4,391
Sibalón.....	5,789	6,496	12,285
Tibiao.....	2,952	3,249	6,201
Valderrama.....	2,156	2,270	4,426
Total.....	55,607	60,800	116,407

Estimated population, 1901, 115,434.

Pueblo added since 1887, Cagayancillo, population, 2,339.

For population of pueblos in partial census of 1896, see p. 32.

There are 51 towns with a population ranging from 2,000 to 20,000, and upward of 114 villages, besides the hamlets of the wild tribes of the mountains. The population of 1896 is generally given.

San José de Buena Vista; capital of the province, a port of entry and military station, situated at the N. extremity of a bay S. of Pt. Dilepe. The Malandoc Riv. enters the bay S. of the town, and is well sheltered during the NE. monsoons. There is an active coasting trade between San José and Iloilo. The country surrounding the town is generally level, and from the sea presents a beautiful appearance. Pop., 5,621.

Anini-y; at the extreme SW. point of the province, 22 m. S. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 4,082.

Antique; on the main road, 5 m. S. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 10,929.

Barbaza; on the coast road, 32 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 3,231.

Bugasón; on the coast road, 25 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 14,104.

Cagayancillo; an inland town. Pop., 3,000.

Caritan; on the main road, 21 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 1,240.

Culasi; on the coast road, 47 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 10,553.

Dao; at the crossing of the river of the same name by the coast highway, 16 m. S. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 7,948.

Egaña; on the r. bank of a river entering the sea N. of Antique, 5 m. E. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 1,995.

Guisijan; on the coast road, 28 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 6,247.

Nalupa Nuevo; on the coast road, 29 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 2,972.

Pandán; on coast road, in the bend of the shore 18 m. E. of Pucio Pt. and 66 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 13,737.

Patnongón; on the coast road, 15 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 5,911.

San Remigio; on the l. bank of the Sibalón Riv., 8 m. above its mouth and 14 m. N.E. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 2,503.

San Pedro; on the coast road, at the crossing of the S. of the three mouths of the Sibalón Riv., 6 m. S. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 7,366.

Sebaste; on the coast road, 66 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 3,676.

Sibalón; on the l. bank of the river of the same name, 6 m. above its mouth and 16 m. N.E. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 11,675.

Tibiao; on the coast road, 37 m. N. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 5,402.

Valderrama; on the l. bank of the Cadián Riv., 8 m. NNE. of San José de Buena Vista. Pop., 4,372.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Off the coast of Antique lie the following islands:

	Area, sq. m.
Batbatán; 18 m. S. by E. of Pucio Pt. and 10 m. W. off Lipata Pt., about 400 ft. high (?), with a central hill and clear channel between it and the mainland.....	3
Jurao-Jurao; 1 m. off extreme SE. point.....	1
Maniguín; 15 m. SW. off Pucio Pt., 150 feet high in the center; on the SW. side is a village inclosed with strong palisading.....	½
Maralison; 4 m. SW. by S. off Lipata Pt., and 4 m. off the coast of Culasi.....	1
Nucas; ¾ m. off the extreme SW. point fronting the town of Anini-y. Shells of commercial value are found in abundance.....	1
Seco (Pontud); 17 m. SE. by S. of Batbatán I., about 26 ft. high, and covered with trees. The water immediately surrounding is 38 to 70 fms.....	½
Six dependent islands, total area.....	7

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The report from this province indicates a very rapid development in agriculture. It now includes considerable quantity of hemp, rice (palay), sugar cane, copra, sibucao, coffee, chocolate, and tobacco. Maize, camotes, and other vegetables are also raised.

MINERALS.

Important deposits of iron, gypsum, marl, anthracite coal, and marble are found. In the vicinity of the town of Antique are extensive beds of marble of various colors and structure, but not as yet worked to any extent. Gold, copper, and sulphur are also found but not in paying quantities.

FORESTS.

The country is covered with a variety of wood useful for building and cabinet purposes, such as molave, ipil, banabá, dunḡón, alintatao, narra, etc. Large quantities of pitch, resin gum, mastic wax, and honey are obtained. In the N. part of the province the lumber business is carried on with profit.

FRUITS.

The mangostán, bananas, and other fruits of the latitude grow abundantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of fabrics from pineapple fiber, such as jusi and sinamay, gives employment to upward of 12,000 women. There is an extensive trade between the towns of this province and the ports of Iloilo and Manila, in sugar, hemp, rice, sibucao, hides, etc. In 1870 the trade of the province amounted to 87,478 piculs in imports and 197,809 piculs in exports. Ollas, jars, and other similar pottery are manufactured at Sibalón in sufficient quantities for home consumption. Cattle raising is also important, but was much reduced by the rinderpest.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On January 2, 1900, a mixed command was formed at Iloilo and entered this province by the mountain pass, the insurgents being disposed to dispute the crossing of the Antique Riv. An engagement followed, resulting in the dispersion of the opposing force and capture of guns, etc., and the occupation of San José de Buena Vista. The garrison at that point, under instructions, "cleared the country of insurgents, kept order in the province, organized municipal government, and put public schools in operation."

Antique had the following towns February 15, 1902, garrisoned by United States troops:

Bugasón. Colasi. Legatic. San José de Buena Vista.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Antique was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission April 13, 1901, to include "that territory in the island of Panay, known as the 'province of Antique.'"

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1, 600. 00
Secretary	1, 200. 00
Treasurer	1, 800. 00
Supervisor	1, 600. 00
Fiscal	1, 200. 00

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet on the third Monday in January and June, to consider improvements needed in the province and to make recommendations to the provincial board.

CONDITIONS, JANUARY 14, 1902.

"There was a gradual reduction of the number of military stations, eight having been abandoned in the previous year. The Ladrones, the robbers of the country, have been successfully handled by the municipal police or constabulary. The rinderpest has been controlled by quarantine measures. With the restoration of order and the establishment of local government, backed by strong central administration, this province, notwithstanding the cattle plague, has made important advances in industry and wealth." (Official report of provincial governor of Antique, January, 1902.)

ANTIQUE (ahn-tee'-kay), ver.; town and river on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 5 m. SE. of San José de Buena Vista, at S. extremity of same bay. Has church and school. Pop., 1,236.

ANTIYAO (ahn-tee-yow'), ver.; river in Samar.

ANTONIA (ahn-toh'-neeah), Sp.; most S. islet of Gigantes cluster, 13 m. E. of Bulacaue, extreme N. point of Panay.

ANTONIO (ahn-toh'-neeoh), Sp.; bay on extreme SE. coast Palawan with from 5 to 29 fms. Also called Rocky Bay. Range of mountains inland is 3,500 ft. high and an excellent landmark.

ANTUAGAN (ahn-twah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on N. bank of Abra Riv., below mouth of Danianil Riv., 17½ m. E. of S. of Bangued.

ANTÚAN (ahn-too'-ahn), nat.; point on SE. coast of Purra I. situated on W. side of gulf of Lingayén.

ANTUCAO (ahn-too'-cow'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Ambil, important bearing in navigating channel from Manila between Mindoro and Batangas shore of Luzón.

ANUNANGA (ah-noo-nahng'-ah), ver. (See Cabitoagan, anchorage on W. shore of Davao Gulf, Mindaniso.)

AOCÓN (ah-oh'-cohn), nat.; 2 islands off SE. coast of Daram I., at entrance to channel leading to Janabatás channel.

ÁPAD (ah'-pahd), nat.; village on cove on NW. shore of Calagnán I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

APÁHAO (ah-pah'-how), ver.; island off coast of Sámár, 7 m. S. of Hernani.

APAL (ah-pahl'), ver.; town 3 m. inland on r. bank of river of considerable size, formerly 2 large branches emptying into Pacific Ocean, near Paraijao Pt., N. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, 14 m. N. of López and on coast road to Capalonga.

APALAUT (ah-pah-lah'-oot), nat.; point on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

APALASIT (ah-pah-lah-seet'), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.

APÁLIT (ah-pah'-lit), ver.; town on r. bank of Río Grande de la Pampanga in Pampanga, Luzón, 8 m. S. of E. of Bacolor. Pop., 11,753.

— point on N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

APANICAN (ah-pah-nee'-cahn), ver.; river in Leyte.

ÁPAO (ah'-pah-oh), ver.; mountain in Panay.

APARRI (ah-pah'-rree), ver.; port of entry, p. o. and m. o. town of 11,262 inhabitants, on N. coast of Luzón, situated on E. side of mouth of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. in Cagayán, Luzón. Chief port of coast and ocean trade on N. and starting point of inland river navigation. Is N. terminus of highway and telegraph line S. across Luzón to Manila, and under Spanish dominion was residence of port captain. Is 54 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Steamers call fortnightly from Manila.

APASAN (ah-pah'-sahn), ver.; mineral spring in Tayabas, Luzón.

ÁPAT (ah'-paht), nat.; creek in Tayabas, Luzón.

APAYAO (ah-pah'-yah-oh), ver.; river of Cagayán, Luzón. Rises on E. declivity of Cordillera Central, in summits of Mount Tupac, and traverses a narrow but fertile valley with a considerable population and much cultivation. SE. tributary of this river unites with Nanud-dalan Riv. in forming Pamplona Riv. (q. v.), of Cagayán, Luzón.

APAYAOS (ah-pah-yah'-ohs), ver.; former politico-military comandancia, bounded on N. by Claveria, Pamplona, and Abdlung; on E. by Lal-ló and Gattaran, as far as junction of Chico Riv., and on W. by slopes of Gran Cordillera del Norte. Population is about 16,000 and includes about 40 villages. Principal towns are Fotel and Capinitan. It is embraced in province of Cagayán, Luzón.

— district in Luzón. Pop., 6,000. Chief town, Bagubagu.

APDÁJON (ap-dah'-hone), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Patnongón.

APDO (ap-doh'), nat.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 6 m. SE. of Antique.

APGÁ (ap-gah'), ver.; point on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, and headland of Tangelan town.

APIT (ah-pee'), ver.; islet of Cuatro group, 5 m. due W. of Inopacan, off W. coast of Leyte.

APITÓN (ah-pee-tohn'), ver.; strait at S. termination of inner route to Iloilo Strait (Panay) from N. North side of Apitón Strait is formed by Bakahan Bluff, rocky headland with islet joined to its S. part. On S. side of bluff is Abra de Apitón, creek with 6-ft. entrance channel.

— chain of small islands extending from NE. to SW. near E. coast of Cápiz, Panay.

APO (ah'-poh), nat.; most N. of 3 islands, 1 sq. m., about 1 m. SW. of Bugsuc, Balábac group. (See Gabung I.)

— active volcano in SE. part of Cotabato, Mindanao. Principal volcano existing in Mindanao. It lies 5 m. W. by S. of intersection of boundary line between Misamis and Cotabato and W. boundary of Dávao, Mindanao. Cone rises 2¼ m. WSW. of Dávao, capital of that province, and 15 m. W. of shore of bay of Dávao, and slopes gradually from its highest point to shore. On its sum-

APO—Continued.

mit are 3 peaks; highest, that to SW., has altitude of 10,312 ft. above sea level and is one containing crater. Long before reaching this crater deafening intermittent subterranean sounds are heard, which increase as distance diminishes. They finally become so great that it seems as though the earth would disappear from under the feet and that eruption would soon begin. Two expeditions have succeeded in reaching top of this famous volcano—that of Joaquín Rajal, governor of Dávao, in 1880, and that of 2 German naturalists, Alexander Schandemberg and Otto Koeh, in 1882.

— village in vicinity of mountain of that name in Cebú.

— islet (lat. 12° 40', lon. 120° 24' E.) in China Sea, 2½ m. W. of Sablayan Pt. and same distance from Tara I., nearest of islands outlying Busuñga, W. coast of Mindoro. On W. side of channel smaller islet, Menor, lies 2½ m. ENE. Number of shoals lie within radius of 19 m. E., N., and W. It forms important bearing point in navigation of this part of China Sea. Apo I. lies in mid-channel of Apo Passage between Mindoro and Calamianes group of islands, and besides giving name to this sea thoroughfare divides it into E., or Mindoro, and W., or Calamianes, passages. This sea channel is also known as Mindoro Strait.

— shoal 10 m. N. to S. and 9 m. from E. point to W. part of Apo I. There are 2 high black rocks NE. of Menor visible 6 m. off, and both islands in clear weather may be seen from elevation of 70 ft. about 10 m.

— island 1½ m. long, 4 m. E. off SE. coast of Negros, at Zamboanguita. Is 300 ft. high and visible 24 m. at sea.

— mountain in central cordillera of Cebú, 7 m. E. of Alcántara, on W. coast.

APOD (ah-pohd'), nat.; river of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, in jurisdiction of Bató. It rises in mountains to SSW. and empties into sea S. of pueblo of same name.

— point on coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

APO LAMBÚ (ah'-poh lam-boo'), ver.; is said to have been within memory of man island with trees on it, but was overwhelmed by storm and is now covered. It lies between Laparan and Bamanan I., Laparan grp., Sulu A.

APO, PASO DE (ah'-poh, pah'-soh day), nat.; sea passage between coast of Mindoro on NE. and Calamianes (Busuñga I.) groups on SW.; 38 m. wide between Lumintán Pt., Mindoro, NE., and Alon-ón Pt. and Busuñga I., SW. (See also Mindoro Strait.) Island of Apo, besides giving name to passage, also divides it into 2 channels, known as E. and W. passage of Apo. Apo E. passage is 14 m. wide between Apo reef and nearest coast of Mindoro. Discovery Banks is its only obstruction, being 1½ m. long, with 9 fms. Apo W. passage, also called Northumberland Strait, between Apo Bank and Calamianes I., is 19 m. between Apo Shoal and Tara, northernmost island of Calamianes, and is deep throughout fairway.

APOLOGÓN (ah-poh-loh-gohn'), nat.; mountain in Sámár, 3 m. NW. of Quinapundán.

APOLOIN (ah-poh-loh'-inn), nat.; river emptying on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

APOLOIN (ah-poh-loh'-lohn), nat.; river enters sea on S. side of Busuñga I., Calamianes group.

APORO (ah-poh'-roh), ver.; islet off S. coast of Sámár, 10 m. W. of Balangiga.

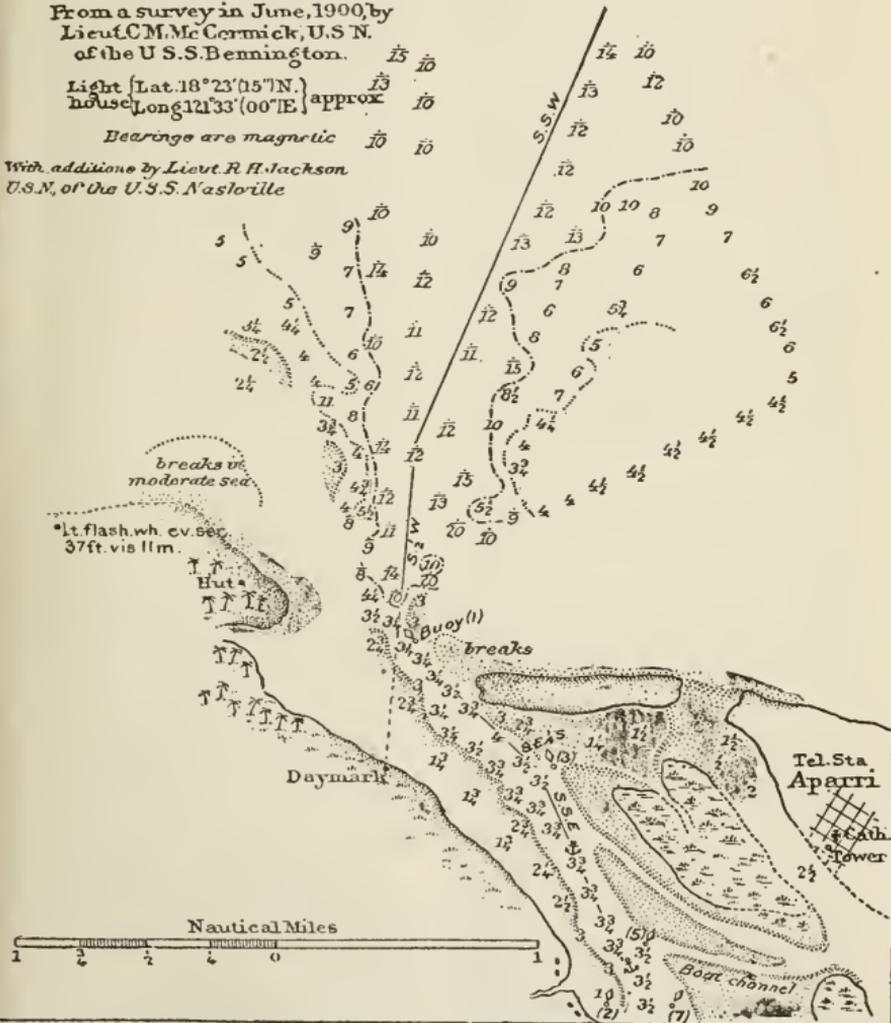
APOY (ah-poy'), nat. (means fire); mountain in Sámár.

APU (ah'-poo), nat.; lake in territory of Illanos, Mindanao, and empties into Illana bay.

APPROACHES TO APARRI

From a survey in June, 1900, by
 Lieut. C. M. McCormick, U.S.N.
 of the U.S.S. Bennington. $15 \ 10$
 Light {Lat. $18^{\circ} 23' 15''$ N. } $13 \ 10$
 house {Long. $121^{\circ} 33' 00''$ E. } approx
 Bearings are magnetic $10 \ 10$

With additions by Lieut. R. H. Jackson,
 U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Nashville



- APÚLIT** (ah-poo'-lit, ee-gwah'-noh) nat.; one of northernmost of small chain of wooded islands lying across entrance to Taytay Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- APUNAN** (ah-poo'-nahn), nat.; point on SW. coast of Romblón I.
- APURAUAN** (ah-poo-row'-ahn), ver.; roadstead S. of Long Point, W. coast of Palawan.
- thriving hamlet on shore of roadstead of that name, W. coast of Palawan, 29 m. SW. of Puerto Princesa. Inhabitants engage quite largely in manufacture of colored textiles from fiber of plantain for home use, and export tortoise shell and beeswax. Country around is cultivated, producing tobacco, cotton, rice, maize, and sweet potatoes, also raising goats, fowls, and vegetables for passing vessels.
- APIY** (ah-poo-y'), nat.; mountain at headwaters of Ubasan Riv., Sámara.
- AQUINO** (ah-key'-noh), Sp.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. SE. of Navas.
- AQUITABAÑAL** (ah-key-tah-bahng-ahl'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- ARABAVÓN** (ah-rah-bah-vohn'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of large bay on NE. coast of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.
- ARABINAG** (ah-rah-bee-nahg'), ver.; river in Leyte.
- ARACELI** (ah-rah-thay'-lee), Sp.; chief town of Dumarán I., Palawan, on SE. shore, on bay of same name.
- ARADO** (ah-rah'-doh), Sp.; point on E. coast of Carogo or Puro I., on Loog Bay, in SE. waters of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- point on NW. coast of Carogo or Puro I., on Loog Bay, in SE. waters of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate.
- ARAMBÍ** (ah-rahm-bee'), nat.; river in Rizal (Mórong), Luzón.
- ARANGOSA** (ah-rahng-goh'-sah), nat.; island off Umanum Pt. N. head of Lianña Bay, 22 m. SE. by S. of Tandia I., on E. coast of Mindanao.
- ARANGUÉN** (ah-rahng-gayn'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Pilar, on bay shore.
- ARANJUEZ** (ah-rahng-hooyath'), Sp.; inland hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 9½ m. SW. of Carlés.
- ARAPILES** (ah-rah-pee'-lays), Sp.; coast pueblo on Dávao Gulf, W. shore, Dávao, Mindanao, 8½ m. SSW. of Dávao.
- ARASAN** (ah-rah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 3 m. N. of Dao.
- ARASASUN** (ah-rah-sah'-soon), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 4m. S. of Sebaste.
- ARATÓ** (ah-rah-toh'), ver.; mountain in S. part of Iloilo, Panay, 2½ m. SE. of Lemery.
- ARAÚAN** (ah-rah'-wahn), nat.; point and river emptying on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 9 m. SW. by W. of Misamis.
- ARAYAN** (ah-rah'-yahn), Tag.; hamlet on main road from San Isidro, from which it is 7 m. NW. to Chico de la Pampanga Riv., crossing into Tárlac; is also in E. border of region of small lakes on W. border of Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- ARAYAT** (ah-rah'-yah), nat.; (extinct volcano in middle of isolated plain in Pampanga, Luzón, 12 m. NE. of Bacolor, in forks of Grande and the Chico de la Pampanga Rivs., at their junction, lat. 15° 13' 28" N.; solitary peak rising in form of majestic cone to height of 3,564 ft. Because of its situation, its form, and character of rocks which constitute it, it is clearly of volcanic origin.
- pueblo on bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 12½ m. NE. of Bacolor. Pop., 14,014.
- ARBOLEDÁN** (ahr-boh-lay-dahn'), Sp.; point at W. head to Currimaop port, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- ARBOLES** (ahr'-boh-less), Sp.; point on SW. shore of S. Bais I. and N. head of Bais Bay, opposite town of same name, E. coast of Negros Oriental. A cluster known as Pampanga Rocks, 4 in number, lie off end of bank, dry at low water, SW. of point.
- ARCÁNGEL** (ar-cahn'-hell), Sp.; mountain peak, also called Balisón, in Panay, and divides Iloilo to S. and Cápiz to E. Its loftiest peak is known as Arcángel.
- ARCHED**, for.; islet at entrance to Taghayug Bay, Palawan.
- ARDAYAN** (ahr-dah'-yahn), Tag.; point on S. shore of Tayabas, Luzón.
- AREGITA** (ah-ray-hee'-tah), Sp.; islet N. of Cobarador, 1 m. of Romblón, Visayas.
- ARENA** (ah-ray'-nah), Sp. (means sand); point on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- point on SW. shore of Sámal I., on NE. side of narrow channel between Sámal and Talicud I., on W. arm of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao.
- point at E. extreme of Olutanga I., off S. coast of central peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- point on NE. end of peninsula upon which town of Panlatúan is situated and forming W. head to port of that name, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- point at extreme SE. end of Tayabas, Luzón.
- island off E. coast of Palawan. (See Malanao I.)
- island 7 m. SE. and ¼ m. E. of Arena Pt., on Bondog Peninsula, southeasternmost land of Tayabas, Luzón.
- ARENAS** (ah-ray'-nahn) (sand), Sp.; second point E. from Matoko (Malaco) Pt., Batangas Bay, Luzón.
- point on coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on SE. part of great cape of Bondoc head.
- point on coast of Zambales, Luzón, in front of Candelaria.
- point on NW. shore of Bagalao I. and E. head to main entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- ARENOSA** (ah-ray-noh'-sah), Sp.; point marking N. entrance to Batán port, Cápiz, Panay.
- AREVADO** (ah-ray-yah'-doh), Sp.; hamlet on SE. shore of Great Tabin Bay, 3½ m. S. of San Isidro, NW. coast of Leyte.
- ARÉVALO** (ah-ray'-vah-loh), Sp.; pueblo on Iloilo Strait, coast of Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 3,594. (Also Arévalo.)
- bay and town NW. coast of Leyte, 14 m. S. by E. of Tabin Pt. in Tabin Grande Bay.
- ARGANAN** (ahr-gah'-nahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- ARGAO** (ahr-gah'-oh), ver.; pueblo and point on SE. coast of Cebú, 34 m. SW. of Cebú. Point is 8 m. S. of Siborña. Vessels land here during both monsoons. Town has church of some pretensions. Pop., 34,000.
- river rising in Uñgás Mt., flowing N. and E., enters sea through Ormad, 2 m. NW. of Argao, SE. coast of Cebú.
- ARGÜELLES** (arg-gway'-lyays), Sp.; pueblo in extreme NE. part of Negros Occidental, 37½ m. NE. of Bacólod. Pop., 2,390.
- ARIMIL** (ahr-ree-mill'), nat.; river of Ilocos Norte, Luzón; rises in Adams Mt. and empties into river Bocaarut.
- ARÍNGAY** (ah-reeng'-í), nat.; river of Luzón which rises in mountains of Benguet, and after SW. and W. course of 50 m. enters China Sea in Unión, Luzón.
- pueblo and telegraph station on N. side of mouth of river of that name, at crossing of coast highway, in Unión, Luzón, 14 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 3,044.

- IPAHAN** (ah-ree-pah'-hahn), ver.; settlement 10 m. NE. of Long Pt., W. coast of Palawan. Inhabitants cultivate sides of spur approaching coast from higher ranges inland.
- IPINO** (ah-ree-pee'-noh), nat.; hamlet near I. bank of the Chico de Cagayán, in Cagayán, Luzón.
- ITAO** (ah-ree-tow'), ver.; town on W. side of Margat, 4 m. SW. of crossing of that stream by main highway on Anir or Minoli Riv., in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón. Pop., 700.
- RYAY** (ar-ní'); river entering Mindoro Strait, W. coast of Mindoro.
— river rising on W. divide, S. of Halcón Mt., and flowing SW. empties into sea on W. coast of Mindoro, 5½ m. N. of Sablayan.
- KNSTON**; known by names of Enmedio and Mediodia among islands of Batanes grp.
- ROGANGA** (ah-roh-gahng'-ah), ver.; N. tributary of Ulut Riv., Sámar.
- RONDOC** (ah-rohn-doke'), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, on r. bank of Binalbagan Riv., 5 m. above its mouth.
- ROROY** (ah-roh-roy'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Barrera port, on Masbate I., 18 m. N.W. of Masbate.
- RRECIFE** (ah-rray-thee'-fay), Sp.; island fronting bay of islands, E. coast of Palawan.
- RRECIFES** (ah-rray-thee'-fays), Sp.; point on coast of Zambales, Luzón, on N. boundary district of Bolinao.
- SAÁN** (ah-sah-ahn'), nat.; point in Zambales, Luzón, on NE. shore of Súbic Bay.
- SANASID** (ah-sah-nah-see'd'), ver.; in mountains of central range in Negros Oriental, 12 m. S. of Ayungón.
- SGAD** (ahs-gahd'), ver.; point and hamlet on E. shore of extreme SE. of Sámar, 7 m. NW. of Salcedo.
— mountain in Sámar, at headwaters of Suribao Riv., 19 m. W. of Lanang.
- SIA** (ah'-seeah), Sp.; hamlet on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 26 m. SE. of Inayaun.
- SLATIC ARCHIPELAGO**; one of 3 grand divisions of geographical importance in Far East, comprising islands of Philippines, Moluccas, Célebes, Borneo, and Sunda, which in former times formed part of Asia.
- SID** (ah-see'd'), ver.; small river rising in Baga-sinbaban Mt., emptying into gulf of that name, S. shore of Masbate I.
— gulf on S. shore of Masbate I., opening 37 m. between Barry Pt. on E. and Pulanauta Pt. on W. and 20 m. deep to Bató Pt. on N. On its NE. shore is important town of Milagro. Coast is mountainous and its waters are dotted with numerous islets.
- ASÍN** (ah-see'n') (means salt), nat.; mountain in Quiangán, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
— mineral spring in Benguet, Luzón.
- ASINGAN** (ah-sing'-ahn), ver.; pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, at junction of San Quintin and Villasis roads, 29 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 3,522.
- ASINIBÁN** (ah-see-nee-bahn'), ver.; mountain hamlet in Cotabato, Mindanao, 22 m. E. by N. of Cotabato.
- ASLÁN** (ahs-lahn'), nat.; small river emptying on W. shore of Parasán I., off W. shore of Sámar.
- ASLÓM** (ahs-lohm'), ver.; islet on SE. coast of Mindoro, near Buruncan Pt.; passage between it and coast is clear and deep. There is little anchorage for coasters between this islet and mainland of Mindoro.
- ASLUM** (ahs-loom'), ver.; hamlet in Leyte, 4 m. NE. of Ormoc.
- ASLUM**; mountain with high and remarkable peak NE. by E. 4½ m. from Ormoc, Leyte. Crater of Cabacaun rises 2 m. NW. of Aslum. Both abound in sulphur and copperas.
— lake in island of Leyte.
- ASLUMÁN** (ahs-loo-mahn'), ver.; hamlet and river on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 4½ m. S. of Antique.
— river entering Daram channel on NE. shore of Biliran I., off W. coast of Sámar.
— point on extreme W. of Gigante I. (South), Gigantes Is., off NE. point of Panay.
- ÁSPERA** (ahs'-pay-rah), Sp.; point on W. coast of Palawan, 5 m. NE. by N. of Shirt Pt.
- ASSISIG** (ah-see-seeg'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. SE. by E. of Passi.
- ASTORGA** (ahs-tohr'-gah), Sp.; pueblo on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 12 m. SSW. of Dávao. Pop., 1887, 173.
— hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, near r. bank of Badbaran Riv., 6 m. S. of and above Dumarao.
- ASTURIAS** (ahs-too'-reeahs), Sp.; pueblo on E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, 25 m. NW. of Cebú. Pop., 6,000.
- ASUANG** (ah-swahng'), nat.; point in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, on SE. coast, E. head to Guijalo Bay.
- ASUBIG** (ah-soo-beeg'), nat.; hamlet in Cebú. Gold, silver, and lead found in vicinity.
- ASUERO** (ah-sway'-roh), Sp.; point forming head to Rubido Bay on E. and Concepción port on W. and the extreme SE. of the small peninsula upon which Concepción, Maestre de Campo I., off E. coast of Mindoro, is situated.
- ASUG** (ah-soog'), ver.; point in island of Daram, off Sámar.
- ATAÁ** (ah-tah-ah'), nat.; islet off NW. coast Marinduque I., Bancalan port.
- ATALAYAN** (ah-tah-lah'-yah), ver.; island E. of Albay, Luzón.
- ATANASIO** (ah-tah-nah'-syoh), Sp.; district 12 m. SW. of Ayungón, Negros Oriental.
- ATECA** (ah-tay'-cah), Tag.; point on E. shore of Talim I., in Rizal (Mórong), Luzón.
- ATILOITONG** (ah-tee-loy-tohng'), ver., town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- ATIMONAN** (ah-tee-moh'-nahn), Tag.; pueblo of 10,000 inhabitants and telegraph station in Tayabas, Luzón, on United States military line between Manila and Visayan I. system. Town lies on point of same name on S. shore of Lamón Bay, 5 m. E. of prominent hill 1,486 ft. high, and on Pacific shore of narrow neck of land 5 m. across to Mindoro Sea on S., which connects main body of Luzón with SE. peninsula, and 19 m. E. of Tayabas. Alabat I. lies N. in great bay of Lamón. Town is on main highway from Tayabas to Guinayanán, on extreme E. coast of province, on Ragay Gulf, and has a p. o.
— small bay on SW. shore of bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 7 m. NW. of Pilar.
— point on NE. shore of Tayabas, Luzón, on W. side of Lamón Bay, great estuary of Pacific Ocean, on N. of that province, at narrowest point 7 m. between waters of Pacific on N. and sea of Mindoro on S.
- ATOA** (ah-toh'-ah), ver.; mountain in Benguet, Luzón.
- ATOC** (ah-tohk'), ver.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón, 8 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 1,317.
- ATONATON** (ah-toh-nah'-tohn), nat.; river entering on the S. shore of Malamau roadstead, N. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- AUBAREDE** (ow-bah-ray'-day), Sp.; point at E. head of entrance to Bicobian port, on E. coast of Isabela, Luzón.
- AUNGARON** (ahoo-ah'-rohn), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Sámar, 3 m. S. of Mercedes.

- AI'QUI** (ah-oo'-key), ver.; SE. island of General group, 6 m. E. of Capunupugan Pt., NE. coast of Mindanao.
- AURORA** (ow-roh'-rah), Sp.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao, 8½ m. inland E. of Balingasag.
- AUSÁN** (ow-sahn'), ver.; point on extreme N. shore of Ragay Gulf, in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- AUSONA** (ow-soh'-nah), Sp.; town on r. bank of tortuous river having its source in mountain summits near boundary of Surigao with Misamis, Mindanao, 44 m. S. by W. of Butúan.
- AUSTÍN** (ow-steen'), Sp.; island off NE. coast of Palawan. (*See* Iloc I.)
- AYANCES** (ah-vahn'-thays), Sp.; town on NW. coast of Dávao Gulf, 4½ m. SW. of mouth of Tagum Riv., 15½ m. NE. by N. of Dávao, Mindanao.
- AYA** (ah'-yah), Sp.; tributary of Calumpán Riv., Batangas, Luzón.
- AYALA** (ah-yah'-lah), Sp.; pueblo at mouth of river on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 3 m. WNW. of Zamboanga. Pop., 1,900.
- AYAT** (ah-yaht'), nat.; shallow bay on SE. shore of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- AYINAN** (i-nee'-nahn), ver.; small island lying within Umanum Pt., in N. waters of Linaña Bay, E. coast of Mindanao.
- AYONI** (ah-yoh'-nee), Tag.; bay on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- AYUMAN** (ah-yoo'-mahn), ver.; river in Panay. (*See* Salog Riv.)
- AYUNAN** (ah-you'-nun), nat.; village on the bank of the S. branch of the Grand River of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, at the junction of the Talayan, opposite Taviran.
- AYUNGÓN** (ah-yoong-ohn'), ver.; river in S. part of Negros, rising in mountains which form center of island, and flowing from W. to E. empties into sea N. of village of same name.
- pueblo of Negros Oriental, on Tañón Strait 59 m. SW. of Bacólod and 15 m. W. of Matutinao, Cebú, across sea channel. Pop., 1,107.
- AYUQUITAN** (ah-yoo-key'-tahn), ver.; pueblo of Negros Oriental, on W. side of entrance channel to Tañón Strait, 5 m. across channel W. of Santander, on S. point of Cebú, and 7½ m. N. of Dumaguete. Pop., 3,171.
- town of Romblón I.
- AZAGRA** (ah-thah'-grah), Sp.; pueblo of Romblón I. Pop., 3,980.
- AZPEITIA** (ath-pay'-teeah), Sp.; town in fork of headwaters of Gibong Riv., Surigao, Mindanao. Town lies across summit of E. range of mountains but 14½ m. from head of Linaña Bay, on E. coast.
- AZUAL** (ah-thwahl'), Sp.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 10 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 615.
- AZÚCAR, PAN DE** (ah-thoo'-car, pahn day), Sp. (means sugar loaf); island N. of Lahuy I., on N. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón. It makes good mark for entrance to Port Sisimuan from E.
- islet NE. of Masbate. (*See* Amuraon.)
- AZUFRE** (ah-thoo'-fray), Sp. (means sulphur) point in Batangas, Luzón.

B.

- A** (bah), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of river emptying into one which flows from Lake Liguasan to NW. and discharges into bay of Bongo, lat. 7° 1' 40" N., off Polloc, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- AAAC** (bah-ac'), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on r. bank of Abra Riv., 3 m. W. of Bengued.
- AAGÓN** (bah-ah-gone'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- AAAN** (bah-ahn'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, over divide of upper Abra Riv., at head of fountain branch of stream emptying directly into China Sea 20 m. NW. of Cayán.
- AAAO** (bah-ah'-oo), ver.; pueblo on main road in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, 17 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 6,759.
- lake and marsh in same province and N. of town of same name.
- peak in Caraballos, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- AAOL** (bah-ah'-all), ver.; islet in channel opening E. from Surigao Strait between Dinágat I. and Mindanao.
- AAAS** (bah-as'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Basilan I., Mindanao.
- AAASAN** (bah-ah'-sahn), ver.; islet 5½ m. N. of Talibón, N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- AAAU** (bah-ah'-way), ver.; village of comandancia of Quiañán, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- BAAY** (bah-í'), ver.; river in Abra, Luzón; rises in foothills of Gran Cordillera Central, flows W. and enters Abra Riv.
- hamlet on r. bank of river of same name in Abra, Luzón, 14 m. E. of Bengued.
- BABAC** (bah-back'), nat.; summit 624 ft. On NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BABAGON** (bah-bah'-gone), ver.; extreme W. point of Rapurapu I., off E. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- BABAHÁN** (bah-bah-hahn'), ver.; mountain in W. Leyte, Visayas, 9 m. SE. of Villaba.
- BABÁLOD** (bah-bah'-lod), ver.; island in bay of Igam, W. coast of Guimaráns I., SE. Panay.
- BABANTOJON** (bah-bahn-toh'-hon), ver.; hamlet of Moros in Misamis, Mindanao.
- BABATGÚN** (bah-bat-goon'), ver.; semi-circular bay forming an anchorage between point of that name to W. and Colasi Pt. to E. on S. coast of Albay, Luzón. Sheltered creek on W. side of bay is 27 ft., 12 ft. from shore.
- rocky point on S. shore of Albay, Luzón, E. of Bunut Pt.
- BABATUNGÓN** (bah-bah-toong'-awn), ver.; pueblo NE. shore of Leyte, Visayas, on sea channel

- BABATUNGÓN**—Continued.
leading to San Juanico Strait, 15 m. NE. of Tacloban. Pop., 2,213.
- BABAYTOIN** (bah-by'-toin), nat.; summit 819 ft. on SE. shore of Súbic bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BABDALAO** (bah-dah-lah'-oo); creek in island of Bohol, Visayas.
- BABOCOBÓN** (bah-beau-coh-bone'), ver.; mountain in Basilan I. off S. coast of peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- BABOYAÓN** (bah-beau-yah-awn'), ver.; mountain in NE. Sámar, Visayas.
- BABUG** (bah-boog'), ver.; point on E. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, and W. coast of the gulf of Ragay.
- BABUGÓN** (bah-boo-gone'), ver.; island off the W. coast of Leyte, Visayas, 2 m. S. of Palompon.
- BABULGÁN** (bah-bool-gahn'), ver.; creek and point in S. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BABUNGANGA** (bah-boong-ang'-ah), nat.; mountain in N. Leyte, Visayas.
- BABUYÁN** (bah-boo-yahn'), nat.; hamlet on coast of Palawan, 21 m. NE. by N. of Puerto Princesa.
- extinct volcano on W. end of island of that name in Babuyan grp., N. of Cagayán, Luzón.
- BABUYÁN CLARO** (bah-boo-yahn' clah'-roh), *Hisp.*; N. and highest of Babuyanes Is., 30½ m. ENE. from Cagayán, Luzón; 8½ m. N. by E. and S. by W. and 7 m. E. and W.; area of 38 sq. m. On its W. end is volcano between which and mountains on E. part is concave curve in form of crescent when viewed from N. and S., but when island is seen from great distance from E. it appears as one round mountain with detached hummock to N. S. point is steep and rocky. About 1 m. off is black, rocky islet in form of sugar loaf. This island is one of chain of igneous elevations which rises from submarine depths like stepping stones between Japan in NE. and Luzón on S., culminating in center of island in lofty volcanic cone 3,200 ft. high and visible from all directions of approach. This island, which has given name to group, received its own name on account of presence of great numbers of Babuyán hog, said to be very large and fine breed, generally supposed introduced by Spaniards. Village of same name on coast has population estimated at 300, people being largely occupied in fishing, while those in regions around about engage in agricultural pursuits to limited extent.
- BABUYANES** (bah-boo-yah'-nays), *Hisp.*; group of islands in N. part of Philippine A.

BABUYANES GROUP OR ILARO, PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN, LUZÓN.

(Bah-boo-yah'-nays, *Hisp.*)

Chief town: Músa, Fuga I., lat. 18° 52' N., lon. 121° 19' E.

Area: 179 sq. m.

Population: 1,284.

Race: Batán Indians.

Language: Batán.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Musa (Fuga I.) to—	m.
Aparri (N. coast of Luzón)	35
Cape Bojeador (NW. point of Luzón)	54
Manila (direct line)	306
Port Pio V. (Camiguín I., Babuyanes group).....	30
Santo Domingo (Batán I.).....	120

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The S. of the 2 groups between Formosa and the N. coast of Luzón is the Babuyanes, being separated from the N. group by the Balingtán channel, the nearest cluster of islands of the latter name, being 45 m. to the SE. and about midway across that channel to the most N. of the Babuyanes, or Five Is., 47 m. to the S. These islands form a circular chain fronting the N. coast of Luzón, the channels between them being reputed safe and deep. The group lies between lat. 18° 50' N. and 20° 01' N., lon. 121° 08' and 122° 09' E., and is sometimes known to navigators as the "Five Islands," the number of the larger members. Babuyán, the largest, and from which the name of the group is taken, is so designated on account of the large number of hogs (bábuy), a peculiar breed found there. The small islands farthest from Luzón are the Balingtán, which give name to the channel between this and the Batán Is. group.

AREA

The group lies within a sea area of 82 m. N. and S. and 70 m. E. and W., the islands aggregating 179 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical characteristics of the Babuyanes group indicate not only volcanic origin, but activity of a comparatively recent date. At the entrance to the port of San Pio Quinto on the W. shore of Camiguín I. is an immense boiling spring of salt water showing marked evidence of subterranean force. Among the Didicas rocks is an active volcano 700 ft. high, active 1856-1860 and since. On the island of Babuyán Claro rises a volcanic cone 3,200 ft. high, which erupted in 1831 and 1860. On Camiguín are 2 volcanic summits, respectively 2,790 and 2,450 ft. high. Calayán, Dalupiri, and Fuga islands are marked with crests showing volcanic energy. In the midst of these elevations are valleys of great fertility, with sloping plains, covered with luxuriant vegetation or small cocoanut and other plantations down to tide water. The climate of all the islands of the group is salubrious, the mean temperature ranging in the vicinity of 78°. Owing to the height of the mountains, there is a generous precipitation of moisture, the rainfall reaching a total of about 70 in. in about one-third of the year.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The islands of this group offer few advantages for vessels engaged in trade. The only safe anchorages are Fuga, between the W. extremity of the island of that name and the 2 small adjacent islands Bari and Mabae, and Musa on the S. shore of Fuga I.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The means of communication is entirely by native vessels, and is both difficult and dangerous, owing to the storms which blow across the islands.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The estimated population is 1,284, not including the Batanes Indians in Camiguín. The natives have a language of their own, called Batán, which somewhat resembles another dialect known as Ibanag. The few inhabitants have been permitted to enjoy their own manners and customs without molestation from outside influences. Since the beginning of the United States jurisdiction over the Philippine Archipelago, there has been more intercourse than existed during nearly 4 centuries of Spanish dominion. The earlier history of these islands is unknown. The language of the natives of the Babuyanes group is distinct from that of the tribes of Formosa or of the mainland of Luzón, and receives the name Batán. All the larger islands are inhabited by fishing settlements during the seasons of that industry. The following are the names of the principal towns:

Babuyanes; on the island of that name. Pop., 300.

Calayán; on the island of that name, with a fair anchorage setting up on the S. east. Pop., 584, Batán Indians.

Camiguín; on the island of that name. Inhabited by Indians. Population not known. There are several hamlets on the island.

Musa; near the S. shore of the island of the same name and the principal town of the group. Pop., 200.

San Pío Quinto; on the W. shore of Camiguín I. Pop., 200.

ISLANDS.

Babuyán Claro; in the NE. 25 m. from Calayán I.; 57 m. NE. of Musa. A volcano at the W. extremity of the island is 3,800 ft. high. Area, 38 sq. m.

Balingtán; 2 islands in the channel of that name near the intersection of lat. 20° and lon. 122° E. These islands are well known to navigators and are the landmarks of steamers passing between Asia and Japan and America by that route. They are inhabited, and lie 32 m. N. by E. of Babuyán Claro, the nearest island of the group. Area, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Bari; off the W. end of Fuga I., and with it furnishes the only anchorage in the group. Area, 1 sq. m.

Bijután (Irao or Culebra); $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Fuga I. Area, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Calayán; 15 m. N. by E. of Dalupiri; is volcanic, with 4 peaks of moderate elevation; is 10 m. E. and W., with an open bay on the S. coast; population is wholly of native Indians. Area, 30 sq. m.

Camiguín; 32 m. S. of Babuyán Claro and 39 m. NE. of Luzón; is 14 m. from NE. of SW. and 9 m. from NW. to SE.; is very mountainous, the volcano of Camiguín, on the N. coast, which is celebrated and gives its name to the island, having a height of 2,790 ft.; another peak in the S. has an elevation of 2,450 ft. There are 3 other peaks of less elevation. Area, 65 sq. m.

Dalupiri; the most W. of this group; 28 m. N. of Cabcieñgan Pt., the most N. limit of the mainland of Luzón. Formation is volcanic, consisting of several high peaks. Area, 20 sq. m.

Didicas; a cluster of 4 high rocks, surrounded by smaller rocks 16 m. NE. of Camiguín, an island 200 ft. high and about 1 m. in circumference, forms the center of this little group. Area, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Fuga; S. by E. 9 m. from Dalupiri and 17 m. N. by E. of Cabcieñgan Pt. N. coast of Luzón. It is a narrow strip 13 m. long and 2 m. wide. On the W. side the port of Musa affords the best anchorage in the group. Area, 21 sq. m.

Font; in the opening of the port of San Pío Quinto off the W. shore of Camiguín I. It is inhabited by fishermen during part of the year. Area, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Guinapac; 2 rocks 8 m. E. of Camiguín I. and 32 m. N. N. by W. of Escarpada, the extreme NE. point of Luzón. It was on a shoal between these and Didicas rocks, 3 m. NE., that the U. S. S. *Charleston* was wrecked November 2, 1899. The rocks have the appearance of 2 towers and are surrounded by several islets. Area, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Mabac; off the NW. point of Fuga I.

Panuitan; off the NE. shore of Calayán I.

Sugar loaf, or Pan de Azúcar; a rock off the S. shore of Babuyán Claro.

Wyllie; a cluster of 5 rocks in the NW. approach to the channel between Calayán and Babuyán Claro, 14 m. from either island. Area $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.; total area of 24 islands, 1.9 sq. m.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The products consist of tobacco, rice, grain, sweet potatoes, onion, and other products of subtropical latitude. There is considerable growth of sugar cane for home use, and much of it is distilled into a native drink which is very intoxicating. The products of the S. latitudes of the United States can also be grown.

MINERALS.

Although the larger islands are of volcanic origin, no traces of minerals have been reported. The interior of the islands, however, is but little known.

FORESTS.

Owing to the exposure of the island to the fierce winds of the ocean, there is but little timber.

FRUITS.

The fruits consist specially of fine varieties of wild grapes and pineapples.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is raising cattle, hogs, horses, and goats which, with lard, are important articles of export.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

After the transfer from Spain to the United States, the Government sent an expedition to take formal possession of the different islands. In the month of May 1899, the U. S. S. *Concord*, during a cruise on the northern coast of Luzón, sailed from Aparri, touching at Port San Pío Quinto and Musa Bay in the Babuyanes group, returning to Manila. The experience of the wrecked crew of the U. S. S. *Charleston*, during their camp at San Pío Quinto on the island of Camiguín, Babuyanes group, demonstrated the friendly spirit of the natives, in return for which tools and unneeded articles were turned over to them. The ports were subsequently visited for observation, possession, survey, and investigation of the condition of the inhabitants. No military forces have garrisoned these islands.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

These islands under the "provincial government act" of August 22, 1901, were included in the province of Cagayán, Luzón, and attached to the municipality of Aparri, Cagayán, Luzón.

BACÁBAC (bah-cal'-bae), ver.; island E. of Negros, Visayas.

BACACAY (bah-cah-ki'), ver.; pueblo on S. shore of Tabaco Bay, in Albay, Luzón, 10½ m. N. by E. of Albay and 5¼ m. SE. by S. of Tabaco. Is an important hemp-growing district. Pop., 11,379.

— island N. of Ambos Camarines (Sur).

BACAL (bah'-cal) (means iron), nat.; islet in W. entrance to San Juanico Strait, Leyte, Visayas.

— point in Ambos Camarines (Norte).

BACALAN (bah-cah'-lahn), nat.; a hamlet and river of some size on W. coast of Panay, entering sea 1 m. S. of hamlet and 3 m. S. of Sebaste.

— islet in opening of Panalarum Bay inside entrance of San Juanico Strait into San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 1 m. NW. of Tacloban, Leyte.

— islet in San Pedro Bay outlet in San Juanico Strait, between Sámár and Leyte.

— mountain on W. boundary toward Cápiz, in Antique, Panay, 10 m. E. of Salde.

BACÁN (bah-cahn') ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Binalbagan, 3 m. NE. of town and 3½ m. from river's mouth, W. coast Negros Occidental, Visayas.

— island off N. coast of Sámár, Visayas, with an anchorage, 2 m. NNE. of Palapa.

BACAO (bah-cow') nat.; hamlet on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 2½ m. NE. of Calivo.

BACARAN (bah-cah'-rahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of river Mipanguil, 21 m. above its entrance into Panguil Bay on its S. shore, Misamis, N. coast of Mindanao.

BACARAY (bah-cah-ri'), ver.; range of secondary mountains at Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

BACARI (bah-cah'-ree), islet off N. coast of Sámár, 2 m. NE. of Palápag.

BACARRA (bah-cah'-rrah), Sp.; pueblo W. coast highway inland, on r. bank of Grande de Bacarra Riv., Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 4 m. N. of Laoag. Pop., 13,735.

BACAT (bah-cut'), ver.; town, port, and anchorage at junction of 2 outlet branches of Liguasan lagoon into Grand Riv. of Mindanao, 22 m. SE. of Cotabato, Mindanao. The Mindanao carries from 8 to 24 ft. depth at this point.

BACAT; important river flowing along SW. base of Kabalocan hills, enters Upper Grand Riv. of Mindanao, at town of same name.

BACATAY (bah-cah-tie'), ver.; point and port on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, lat. 9° 32'.

BACATOR (bah-cah-tohr'), nat.; point and creek on N. shore of Panguil Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.

BACAUAN (bah-cah'-wahn), nat.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. SW. of Miagao.

BACAY (bah-ki'), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 1¼ m. ESE. of Dumangas.

— (Bagacay); small island N. of Quinalásag, E. of N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

BACAYACAN (bah-ki-ah'-cahn), ver.; bay 3¼ m. SE. of Lanang, on E. coast of Sámár.

BACAYAUAN (bah-cah-yah'-wahn); mountain on W. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, landmark for Sambulauan Port.

BACBAC (back-back'), nat.; mineral spring in town of Villaviciosa, Albay, Luzón.

— riv. entering Dipulao port, S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.

BAC-HAO BAÑAHON (bac-how' bang-ah-ohn'), ver.; important river rising in Capotoan and Canyaba Mts., in Central Sámár. After receiving many tributaries from neighboring elevations and passing numerous hamlets having large populations, enters broad sea channel passing SW. coast of Sámár. Off its mouth 7 m. lie islands Tangás, Libucan, Libucan Dacó and Curo Casayán. (See Gándara Riv.)

BACHI (BASCHI) (bah'-chee), ver.; group of islands of small dimensions in N. waters of Batanes grp. toward Bachi channel. Principal island of Bachi cluster commences nearest to Ibayat of main group on S., and are Siayan, Mabudis, Tanem, Misanga, and Y'Ami. All these islands, except last, are within sight of Batanes. Most important of group is Y'Ami, inhabited by pagan tribe known as Bachi, and also called Batanes. It is not known whether language of Bachi is derived from that of inhabitants of Batán or whether it is special language derived from savage races of Formosa on N. It is known that Batanes and Bachi do not understand each other, although they have some words in common,

BACHI—Continued.

which leads to conclusion that language of inhabitants is of Mongoloid origin or corruption. (See Y'Ami.)

— name sometimes applied to Ibugos I. of Batanes grp. It is, however, not one of islands distinctively clustered as Bachi Is. (*q. v.*)

— channel designated as N. line of boundary of United States in P. A., under treaty of peace with Spain December 10, 1898, as follows: "A line running from W. to E. along or near twentieth parallel of N. latitude and through middle of navigable channel of Bachi from 118° to 127° of lon. E. of Greenwich. This line follows approximately lat. 21° 25' N., and its length is 9° equal to 625½ st. m. Channel is frequented by sailing vessels making E. passage to China, and is 92 m. wide, between Batanes I., United States, and Island of Formosa, dependency of Japan. Its navigable breadth, however, is greatly contracted by dangerous Gadd rock or Cumbrian reef in fairway of channel with Little Botel, Tobago I., bearing from it N. ½ W. 16½ m. Rock is about 37 m. N. of American boundary in lon. 121° 35' E. approximately. Channel is regular ocean highway of steamers plying between Hongkong and Honolulu, 4,917 naut. m. by great circle route, or 4,961 naut. m. by direct course. Steamers also use this channel from Hongkong to United States, Island of Guam, and from Hongkong to Tutuila, United States, or in Samoan grp.

BACLOT (bah-see-lot'), ver.; town of Negros Occidental, Visayas.

BACIO (bah'-seeoh), ver.; hamlet between Bugod and Panalipan Pts., E. coast of Cebu, Visayas.

BACIT (bah-seeet'), nat.; island between Uson I. and S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., opposite Pinamuyucan Pt.

BACJAO (bac-how'), ver.; point on N. shore of Leyte, on sea channel toward Biliran I., 4½ m. E. of N. of Leyte.

BACLAYAN (bah-clah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Daram I., Samar, opposite S. coast of Buad I., 1¼ m. distant across sea channel.

BACLAYÓN (bah-clah-yone'), ver.; pueblo extreme SW. coast of Bohol, 7 m. E. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 8,048. (*Also* Badayón.)

BACLÓ (bac-loh'), ver.; small stream emptying into Bay of Pandarochan, S. coast of Mindoro.

BACLUC (bac-look'), ver.; point in Mindanao.

BACÓ (bah-coh'), ver.; important river with wide mouth. Its main branch rising on S. side of Mt. Halcón, flowing N. and emptying into sea channel 4½ m. W. of Calapán, navigable for boats. Town of Bacó lies about 1 m. E. of mouth. In part of its course river suddenly appears to flow out of sand, in which its upper waters are buried. From here it is navigable to Bacó by bancas, current being very swift. From Bay of Subán coast curves gently round to E., and at distance of 3 m. delta commences, formed by washings of river Bacó and others, producing 4 m. of confused coast line cut into bars and passages charted "Boca Barra," off mouth of river which obstructs entrance as far as Balete, W. point of Calapán Bay. This river region abounds in wild buffaloes and hogs. Among Maguanes of this valley men wear clouts with flat belts and with box attached. Women, in addition to their coil skirts, wear peculiar collar.

— town on N. coast of Mindoro, on N. bank of mouth of Malalay Riv., 3 m. W. of Calapán. Bacó Riv. empties about 1 m. W. Pop., 400.

BACOBACÓ (bah-coh-bah-coh'), nat.; village on SW. coast of Samar, ¼ m. NE. of Catinic Pt.

BACOC (bah-cock'), ver.; hamlet on upper waters of Matana Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 12 m. NE. of Bengued.

BACOCONIT (bah-coh-coh-nit'), ver.; fountain tributary of Ilog, rising in mountain summits of Negros Oriental, Visayas.

BACÓ CHICO (bah-coh' chee'-coh), *Hisp.*; island in channel between S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, and Mindoro I., near Calapán.

BACOD (bah-cod'), ver.; hamlet near Catúbig, Samar.

BÁCOL (bah'-col) (means basket), nat.; island N. of Leyte, Visayas.

BACÓLOD (bah-coh'-lod), ver.; pueblo and capital of Negros Occidental, post-office and money-order station, on E. shore of Guimaras Strait, 14 m. E. across strait from nearest land of Guimaras I., at hamlet of Mantangigui, 23 m. in due E. line across Guimaras I. from Iloilo, emporium of Panay, and 26 m. by water route. Pop., 6,268.

BACOLOR (bah-coh-lor'), ver.; pueblo and capital of Pampanga, Luzón, short distance inland from extreme NW. border of Pampanga delta, 33 m. in straight line from Manila, with which it is connected by fine road. It also enjoys water communication with colonial capital by numerous outlets of delta and Manila Bay. Near Manila and Dagupan Railroad. Also connected by telegraph with capital and other parts of island. Pop., 17,100.

— hamlet on W. Shore of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.

— river and estuary on NE. shore of Manila Bay. Town of same name is on its bank. It receives waters of mountains in NW.

BACÓN or **POCDOL** (bah-cohn', poek-dole'), nat volcanic peak, rising 4,667 ft. above sea level, in Albay, Luzón, near E. coast between Mayón and Bulusan volcanoes. At times smoke rises in considerable quantities from Bacón.

— hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, on l. bank of Jalaur Riv., 2 m. NW. by N. of Dumangas.

— pueblo at E. ft. of Poedol Mt., on SW. shore of waters of gulf of Albay, in Sorsogón, Luzón, 22 m. SE. of Albay. Pop., 13,013.

— island in channel between Batangas, Luzón, and Mindoro I.

— village on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón.

— hamlet E. of Los Baños Laguna, Luzón I., between it and Maquiling Mt. exist number of thermal springs, some very hot, others lukewarm, others of temperature of atmosphere, and some very cold. Mentioned as early as 1739.

— river in Antique, Panay, rising in higher altitudes of W. range on W. spurs of Madia-ás Mt., which here reaches 7,152 ft. in height; flows into sea 1¼ m. S. of Colasi.

— pueblo of Negros Oriental, on SE. shore of Negros, 5½ m. N. of Dumaguete and 12 m. W. across sea channel from Basigajón, the westernmost point of Siquijor I. Pop., 8,376 (sometimes Bacong).

— river in Negros Oriental, emptying into sea 2½ m. SW. of Bacón.

— point at town of same name in Negros Oriental, Visayas.

BACÓO (bah-coh-oh') ver.; town of province and island of Mindoro, near Calapán, on bank of small river flowing from SE. to NW., and emptying into sea; climate is healthy.

— mountain in same locality.

BACOOD (bah-coh-ode'), tag.; in E. extreme part of Sampaloc district, municipality of Manila, in bend of San Juan Riv., near its intersection with Pásig in SW.

BACOOK (bah-coh-or'), Tag.; bay on S. side of Cavite Bay, Cavite, Luzón. Is of some size, and affords shelter from storms blowing up from sea.

— river in Cavite, emptying into Manila Bay, near town of same name.

— pueblo on S. shore of Cavite Bay in Cavite, Luzón, almost opposite Cavite and 9 m. S. of Manila. Pop., 13,113. Fine military road extends from this point along coast to

BACOR—Continued.

Manila, passing through towns of Las Piñas, Parañaque, Malibay, Pineda, Malate, and Ermita. Near Las Piñas a cross-road from Muntinlupa connects the main coast highway along the W. and S. shores of Laguna de Bay from the Pásig to Santa Cruz with the Bacoor road to Manila. At Bacoor another main highway following coast to Ternate on S. shore of entrance to Manila Bay and connects with comprehensive system roads, horse paths, and trails in S. Batangas and all the provinces of S.E. peninsula of Luzón.

— hamlet in vicinity of Guiguintó Bulacán, Luzón.

BACÓS (bah-cos'), *Hisp.*: group of 3 rocky islets extending 2 m. NE. and SW., situated NNW. 2½ m. from Calapán Pt., Mindoro. The channels are rocky and currents rapid. From Bacós islets toward Balete Pt. water deepens rapidly to 109 fms. and no bottom.

BACOT (bah-cot'), *ver.*: headwater tributary of Lut, emptying into sea on E. coast of Sámar, rises over divide but 5 m. from the Bac-hao Bañgahon, emptying into sea channel on W. coast.

BACQUIL (bac-keel'), *ver.*: small river of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, emptying into sea.

BACNAL (bak-sahl'), *ver.*: islet SW. of Daram I., in NW. entrance of Buad Channel, off Sámar.

BACSAYAN (bac-say'-ahn), *in* pueblo of Candón, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

BACSLJE (bac-see'-hee), *ver.*: in pueblo of Cárcar, Cebu.

BACTÁN (bahc-tahn'), *ver.*: mountain in Lepanto, Luzón.

BACTASAN (bac-tah'-sahn), *ver.*: hamlet in Antique, Panay, on r. bank of Cadean Riv., 5½ m. NE. of Caritan.

BACTAY (bac-tí'), *ver.*: hamlet 1 m. N. of Zamboanguita, SE. coast of Negros Oriental, Visayas.

BACTÓ (bac-tau'), *ver.*: point on N. coast of Mindoro, 4½ m. WNW. of Ilog.

BACTÓN (bac-ton'), *ver.*: W. point of island of Rapurapu, off Albay, Luzón.

BACUAG (bah-wahg'), *ver.*: pueblo on S. shore of small bay on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 21 m. SE. by S. of Surigao. Pop., 500.

BACUD (bah-cood'), *ver.*: hill at point of same name on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 18½ m. SE. of Point Polá; is much used as mark by navigators.

— point on SW. coast of Mindanao. Point is formed by a hill of same name and lies 18½ m. SE. of Polá Pt., SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. Point terminates in islets. (*See* Bukud Pt.)

— point on S. shore entrance to Loog Basin, Banacalan port, NW. shore Marinduque.

— light on SE. shore of Banacalan port, NW. shore Marinduque.

BACÚT (bah-coo-it'), *ver.*: large bay on NW. coast of Palawan, 20 m. S. of Cabuli, extreme N. point.

— pueblo on NW. coast of Palawan, N. of bay of same name. Pop., 1,210.

— mountain in Leyte, Visayas.

BACTLAN (bah-coo'-lahn), *nat.*: hamlet on l. bank of stream entering Pángul bay on W. coast of its terminal basin, Misamis port, Mindanao.

BACTLÍN (bah-coo'-leen'), *nat.*: S. point of entrance to Lianga bay on E. coast of Mindanao.

— town on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, S. of Daget Pt., 181 m. SSE. of Surigao

BACLUT (bah-coo'-loot'), *ver.*: hamlet at mouth of small stream entering on W. shore of Dávao Gulf and Mindanao, 27 m. SSW. of Dávao.

BACUN (bah'-coon), *ver.*: pueblo and creek of the former Comandancia of Amburayan, Iloco Sur, Luzón. Pop., 924.

BACUÑGAN (bah-coong-ahn), *ver.*: hamlet on Tagum Riv., Mindanao. (*See* Bicuñgan.)

BACUYANGAN (bah-coo-yahng'-ahn), *ver.*: point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 16½ m. S of Inayauan.

BADAJÓZ (bah-dah-hotb'), *Sp.*: pueblo on island of Romblón, Visayas. Pop., 3,234.

BADBÁLON (bad-bah'-lah-oo), *ver.*: bay on S. coast of Bohol. Town of Dimiao is on NE. shore.

BADBARAN (bad-bah'-ran), *nat.*: river in Cápiz, Panay, rising in crater of Agluya and emptying into Malinannang Riv.

BADIÁN (bah-dee-ahn'), *nat.*: pueblo SW. shore of bay on W. coast of Cebu, 46 m. SW. of Cebu; is 14 m. E. across sea channel from Tayasan. Pop., 9,409.

— hamlet near W. coast of Antique, Panay, 6 m. S. of San Pedro.

— town at head of bay on E. shore of Straits of Tañón, W. coast of Cebu, separated from bay of Matutinao on S. by narrow peninsula, 45 m. SW. of Cebu. Town can only be approached in boats at high water, as its wide bay is lined with salient reefs. No passage between these reefs and Badián I. Pop., 9,409.

— mountain in Leyte, 2½ m. S. of Capooacan.

— S. point of bay E. of Makoto Pt., E. coast of Ragay Gulf, W. shore of Albay, Luzón.

— island 295 ft. high off SW. coast of Daram I., at entrance to Dumiri Bay, W. shore of Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.

BADIÓ (bah-dee-oh'), *ver.*: river and hamlet at its mouth on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Pandán.

BADLAY (bad-lee), *ver.*: island at entrance to Port Catañgan, Masbate I., Visayas.

BADOC (bah-dohk'), *ver.*: pueblo Ilocos Norte, Luzón, on coast highway immediately N. of boundary with Ilocos Sur, a little over halfway between Laoag, from which it is 22 m., and Vigan, the capital of Ilocos Sur. Pop., 10,846.

— island off Solot Pt., Ilocos Norte, Luzón, thickly wooded, separated from mainland by channel, ¼ m., with 11 to 16 fms. water. Coast is very rocky.

BAGAÁÑOS (bah-gah-ah-ee'-nohs), *ver.*: hamlet of Negros Oriental. (*See* Valle Hermoso.)

BAGABÁBOY (bah-gah-bah'-boy), *nat.*: 1 island and 4 islets on W. side NW. of Ticao I., Visayas, E. of Nunuu P.

BAGÁBAG (bah-gah'-bag), *ver.*: pueblo Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, on main highway, 11 m. NE. of Bayombong, and on W. side of Margat Riv., at which point highway crosses and follows stream to Bayombong. Pop., 1,915.

BAGABANT (bah-gah-bant'), *ver.*: point NE. coast of Masbate, SE. of Magdalena, and affording shelter to small port of that name.

BAGABÍ (bah-gah-boo'), *ver.*: islet near S. point of Tago I., 1½ m. E. of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.

BAGAC (bah-gack'), *nat.*: point on SW. shore of Daram I., on Daram Channel, Sámar.

— pueblo China Sea coast of Bataán, Luzón, 11 m. SW. of Balanga and at foot of Redondo Mt. Pop., 1,655.

— creek in Bataán, Luzón.

BAGACAI (bah-gáh'-ky), *nat.*: point of medium elevation on light on N. coast of Mindanao E. of Sipaka Pt. Coast between these points is formed of sandy beaches alternating with rocky bluffs and mangrove shores.

— on W. shore of Calagnán I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay; favorite watering place for vessels.

— village on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

- BAGACAI**: river entering Carigara Bay, on N. shore of Leyte.
- BAGACAFA** (bah-gah-cah'-wah), ver.; hamlet and a point on W. coast of Cebú, 6 m. N. of Asturias.
- BAGACAY** (bah-gah-'kī), ver.; point used approaching E. coast of Cebú, 1½ m. SE. of Liloan and N. headland at entrance to port of Cebú. Has fixed light on circular tower 46 ft. above sea and 21 ft. above ground visible 9 m. There are numerous fishing lights in vicinity.
- 2 islets in San Juanico Strait, near its outlet into San Pedro and San Pablo bays, 1½ m. NW. of Tacloban, Leyte.
- town on NE. coast of Misamis, about halfway between Diuata and Sipaka Pts., Mindanao.
- hamlet of E. Iloilo, Panay, near boundary with Cápiz, 5 m. N. by W. of Barótac Viejo.
- hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, on E. coast, 5½ m. N. of San Dionisio.
- hamlet on SW. coast of Sámar, 2 m. SE. of Calbayog.
- point on S. coast of Siquijor I., halfway between Lacy and San Juan de Macapilay, distance of 9 m. between extremes.
- mountain in Leyte, 5 m. W. of Tacloban.
- mountain in Leyte, Visayas, 5 m. N. of San Isidro.
- sierra of mountains in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, one of many parallel ranges which traverse the province extending from NW. to SE. Its chief peak, Mt. Labo, on SW., is 5,163 ft. (1,552 meters) high, near intersection E. boundary of Tayabas with Camarines Sur, and S. boundary Camarines Norte, Tayabas. It has important deposits of magnetic iron.
- mountain on S. shore of Leyte, 1½ m. inland from Mac Crohon.
- BAGAIISI**, or **MAGOISI** (bah-gah-ee'-see, mah-gah-'ee-see), nat.; islet 1½ m. off Pan de Azúcar I., NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- BAGAJO** (bah-gah-'ho), ver.; point on E. coast of of Albay, Luzón. Lat. 13° 3'.
- BAGAJÁU** (bah-gah-'how), ver.; river in Sámar.
- BAGAJUPI** (bah-gah-hoo'-pea), ver.; point on W. shore of Leyte, midway between San Isidro and Villaba.
- BAGAKAI** (bah-gah-'kai), point on N. coast of Mindoro, 5¼ m. across sea channel S. of Camiguin I.
- BAGALANGAN** (bah-gah-lang'-ahn), Tag.; mountain in Batangas.
- BAGÁLAO** (bah-gah-'lah-oo), ver.; island off town and harbor of Magallanes, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- point on E. head of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón. Narrow channel known as Boca Chica, carrying 6 to 8 fms., separates point from island of same name.
- BAGALAYAG** (bah-gah-lah-yag'), ver.; point on N. coast of Mindoro, 7¼ m. W. by N. of Bactó Pt. and at one of spurs which form Calavite Cape. It is girt with rocks which extend 1 m. along coast.
- mountain in Masbate, Visayas.
- BAGALAYAYUG** (bah-gah-lah-yáh-'oo'), nat.; mountain in Masbate, Visayas.
- BAGALEJO** (bah-gah-lay'-hoh), nat.; river entering on SE. shore of Palánog port, NW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, S. of point of that name.
- point on SE. shore of Palánog port, N. of river of same name, NW. coast Masbate I., Visayas.
- BAGAMANOOC** (bah-gah-mah-nock'), nat.; town in Albay, Luzón. Pop. 1,209.
- pueblo in Catanduanes, Albay, Luzón.
- anchorage and point in same island.
- BAGAMBAGAM** (bah-gum-bah-gum'), ver.; cluster of islands in Balábac grp.
- BAGAMBAQUÍN** (bah-gam-bahn-geen'), ver.; pueblo island 2¼ m. N. and S. 5 m. NE. of Batás I., NE. coast of Palawan. At S. is a rocky lump 60 ft. high. Small charted island unnamed, lies SW. toward Balás I.
- BAGAMBANÚA** (bah-gam-bah-noo'-ah), ver.; islet in sea channel between Bohol and Cebú, 8 m. NW. of Tubigón.
- BAGAMBANÚA** (bah-gun-bah-noo'-ah), nat.; islet on SW. side of opening of bight on S. shore of Sámar, Visayas, 4 m. NW. of Guianan port.
- BAGANEAN** (bah-gah-nay'-ahn), ver.; point on S. coast of Mindanao.
- BAGANGA** (bah-gang'-ah), ver.; small bay opening between Lambajón and Daget Pts., 2¼ m. off E. coast of Mindanao. Forms small anchorage available during SW. monsoon, but during NE. is untenable on account of heavy sea which sets in.
- pueblo bay of same name, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 178 m. SSE. of Surigao. Pop., 1,114.
- BAGANITO** (bah-gah-nee'-toh), ver.; inlet in Biliran I., Mindanao.
- BAGANTING** (bah-gahn-ting'), ver.; summit in N. elevations of the E. coast range of Panaón I., 5 m. SE. of Liloan, S. of Leyte.
- BAGAPALA** (bah-gah-pah'-lah), ver.; point on NE. coast of Masbate, lat. 12° 30' N.
- BAGÁS** (bah-gus'), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 2 m. S. of San Julián.
- BAGASAUE** (bah-gah-sah'-way), ver.; point on N. side of harbor of Tuburan, 2 m. distant W. coast of Cebú.
- BAGASIMBAHAN** (bah-gah-sim-bah'-hahn), nat.; mountain, inland from Milagro in which Asid Riv. takes its rise, W. side of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BAGASIPUT** (bah-gah-see-put'), nat.; islet S. of Talajít I., between Sámar and Masbate, Visayas.
- BAGASULAN** (bah-gah-soo'-lahn), ver.; point on W. coast of Talajít I., W. of Sámar.
- BAGASUMBUG** (bah-gah-soom-boog'); islet in San Juanico Strait, between Sámar and Leyte.
- BAGÁTAI** (bah-gah-'tie), nat.; island in San Pedro outlet of San Juanico Strait, between Sámar and Leyte.
- BAGATAO**, or **BAGÁLAO** (bah-gah-'tah-oo, bah-gah-'lah-oo), ver.; E. and larger of 2 islands in entrance to Sorsogón Bay, on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BAGATUSAN** (bah-gah-too'-sahn), ver.; islet 3 m. W. of Lauis Pt., NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- BAGAUMA** (bah-gah-oo'-mah), nat.; river entering Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, NE. of Aroroy.
- BAGAY** (bah-gí'), nat.; hamlet on NE. coast of Cebú, 4 m. S. of Daan Bantayan on opposite coast.
- pueblo in Ambos Camarines. Pop., 1,887, 1,703.
- (*See also* Ragay.)
- BAGBAG** (bah-bag'), nat.; hamlet in Rizal (Manila), Luzón, on main road, 7 m. NE. of Manila.
- nat.; summit 353 ft. left bank Calacan Riv., NE. shore of Subic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BAGGAO** (bah-gah-'oo), ver.; town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- BAGHATÁN** (bah-hab-tahn'); island 2¼ m. off coast of Antique, Panay, lat. 11° 28' N.
- BAGIBAJI** (bah-hee-bah'-hee), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte); rises in central Cordillera and after course S. to W. empties into Capalonga Riv. on I.

- BAGLALAOÑGAN** (bah-glah-lah-wahng'-ahn), ver.; point on extreme SW. shore of Sámar, 3 m. SE. of Balangiga.
- BAGLIT** (bag-lit'), ver.; N. point of small bay on SW. coast of Leyte, leading up to Mérida, 1 m.
- BAGNEN** (bag-nayn'), ver.; pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón, 11 m. N. by E. from Cervantes. Pop., 1,180.
- BAGNOTAN** (bag-now'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, 1 m. E. of Agno Riv. on Manila and Dagupan R. R. and converging point of 2 main highways crossing to W. side of Agno Riv.
— pueblo in Unión, Luzón. Pop., Cn., 1896, 7,977.
- BAGO** (bah'-gaw), nat. (means new); pueblo of Negros Occidental, on E. shore of Guimaráz Strait, 11 m. SW. of Bacólod and 9 m. E. of nearest land of Guimaráz I. Pop. 7,092.
— town in Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón pueblo. Pop., 196.
— village on N. coast of Cebú, on shore of large bay; enjoys fine climate.
— hamlet in Batangas, Luzón.
- BAGOLIBÁS** (bah-gaw-lee-bass'), ver.; river in SW. Sámar emptying into San Juanico Strait, 6½ m. SE. of Santa Rita.
- BAGOMBÓN** (bah-gom-bone'), nat.; hamlet in Mórong (Rizal), Luzón, 17 m. SE. of Mórong at SE. bay end of boundary with Laguna.
- BAGOMBONG** (bah-gom-bong'), nat.; point in island of Biliran.
— mountain in SE. Mindanao.
- BAGON** (bah'-gohn'), ver.; settlement of Igorrotes in Abra, Luzón.
- BAGONGBAYAN** (bah-gohng-bah'-yahn), nat. (means new town); hamlet on S. coast of W. Antique, Panay, 1 m. NW. of Paudán.
— hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, short distance from Bulacán.
- BAGORAYRANG** (bah-goh-rah-ee-rang'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Leyte.
- BAGOSO** (bah-gaw-saw) nat.; point on E. coast of Mindanao, 15 m. S. of Tonguil Pt.
- BAGOTA** (bah-gaw'-tah), ver. (See Quinalásag I., S. Ambos Camarines, Luzón.)
- BAGRAGAO** (bah-grah-gow'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, spur of Cordillera which divides province from Abra.
- BAGSILAR** (bah-see-lahr'), ver.; river and hamlet at its mouth N. shore of Tolón Bay, 3½ m. W. of Bayatan, Negros Oriental, Visayas.
- BAGSIPAL** (bah-see-pah'l) nat.; islet 1½ m. ESE. of Estancia, off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- BAGTÓN** (bag-tawn'), ver.; point on E. shore 17 m. N. of extreme SE. Sámar, Visayas, 4 m. E. of Salcedo.
- BAGTÚN** (bag-toon'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Sámar.
- BAGUÁ** (bah-gwah') nat.; village on NE. shore of Calicóan I., at E. entrance to narrow channel which separates that island from extreme coast of Sámar; 3 islets lie opposite the village, in entrance.
- BAGUÁN** (bah-goo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in extreme SE. point of Surigao, on E. coast of Mindanao, 4 m. NE. of Tugubun Pt., terminus of SE. boundary between Surigao and Dávao districts, and 210 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- BAGUBAUD** (bah-goo-bah-ood'); point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BAGUIAD** (bah-gce-ad'), ver.; hamlet on S. side of Great Tabín Bay in NW. Leyte.
- BAGUIAO** (bah-gee-ah'-oo), ver.; mountain 1,115 ft. high, between Mainit Lake and W. coast of Mindanao, 4 m.
- BAGUIGUÁN** (bah-gce-goo'-ahn), ver.; island near W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- BAGUIGUÁN**; point on W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, near island of same name which fronts it.
- BAGUIÓ** (bah-geoh'), nat.; pueblo, p. o., m. o. and capital of Benguet, Luzón, in mountain tributaries of Agno, 8 m. NE. of Trinidad, former capital. In December, 1900, Philippine Commission proposed construction of government railroad 49 m. long from Dagupan, N. terminus of Manila railroad, to this point, and establishment there of sanitarium for troops serving in Philippines, to avoid necessity of sending them to United States or Japan for recuperation, following policy of all governments having colonies in Asia as Simla is sanitarium of Bengal, and Poona of Bombay, India. Pop., 1887, 655.
— point on N. coast of Mindoro, 8 m. NW. of Ílog. A river enters sea W. of this point.
- BAGUIOLO** (bah-gee-oh'-lo), ver.; islet off SE. coast of Sámar, SE. of Guimpundian Pt., and between Giguán and Candolo I.
- BAGULAYA** (bah-goo-lah'-yah), ver.; point on E. shore of Ragay Bay in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- BAGULAYAN** (bah-goo-lah'-yahn), ver.; point on W. central shore of Tablas I., SW. point of wide bay.
- BAGULÍBU'G** (bah-goo-lee'-bog), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of large bay on E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 43½ m. NE. by N. of Zamboanga.
- BAGULIPAT** (bah-goo-lee-pat'), mountain in central range of Masbate I., Visayas, 14 m. E. of S. of Masbate.
- BAGUMBACÁN** (bah-goom-bah-cahn'), ver.; hamlet in Doilo, SE. Panay, 1 m. N. of Alimodián.
- BAGUMBANG** (bah-goom-bung') nat.; creek emptying on NW. shore of Pangulí Bay, SW. end of Misamis Port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BAGUMBAYAN** (bah-goom-bah'-yahn), Tag.; hamlet in Manila, Luzón, on main road, 11 m. NE. of Manila.
— hamlet in Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- BAGUN** (bah'-goon), ver.; mountain in S. Unión, Luzón.
- BAGUNBANNÁ** (bah-goan-bah-nah'), ver.; islet in entrance to Imunukan Bay, W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BAGUNBANTÁ** (bah-goan-bah-noo'-ah), ver.; islet 2 m. E. off NW. coast of Negros Occidental and N. of Mucabog Pt.
- BAGUPANIAO** (bah-goo-pah-nee-ah'-oo); N. headland of Imunukan Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- BAGUSON** (bah-goo'-sohn), ver.; mountain in SE. Leyte.
- BAGUTÁYOC** (bah-goo-tah'-yock), ver.; point on S. side of Calabañga Bay, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, E. side of Ragay Gulf.
- BAGUT LÁPIT** (bah-goot lah'-pit), ver.; point on NW. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. From Tatán town to this point coast, which is wooded, continues WSW. for 3 m. to bay, thence WNW., low and wooded.
- BAHAG** (bah-hug') nat. (Bahay); point on NE. coast of Panaón I., S. of Leyte.
- BAHANÓN** (bah-hah-nown'), ver.; tributary of Úlut Riv., Sámar.
- BAHAT** (bah-hut'), nat.; several small islands in SE. of Lapanan grp., Sulu A.
- BAHAY** (bah'-high), (means house), nat.; point on extreme NW. coast of Panaón I., 1½ m. of Liloán, S. of Leyte.
— point on NE. coast of Panaón I., off SE. of Leyte, SSE. of Liloán.
— point in E. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- BAHAYEN** (bah-hah'-yen), ver.; river in Mindanao rising in highlands of Butián, with a large volume of water and emptying on N. shore.

- BAHAYNATÚBIG** (bah-high-nah-too'-big), nat.; mountain in Mindoro.
- BAHAY-PARE** (bah-high-pah'-ray); village on N. side of Bitás channel, immediately opposite NW. corner of boundary of municipality Manila.
- BA-HE** (bah'-hay), ver.; peak 2,406 ft. high, on E. side of Peel Mt., Palawan.
- BA-HE-LE** or **BAHELI** (bah-hay'-lay, bah-hay-lee), ver.; river emptying on SW. shore of Ulugan Bay, at hamlet of that name, Palawan; navigable for boats 1½ m.; farms in vicinity.
- BAHI** (bah'-hee); hamlet in Albay, Luzón, near boundary N. of Caramoran, Ambos Camarines.
- BAHIA DE LAS ISLAS** (bah-hee'-ah day lahs ees-lahs), Sp.; open bay on E. coast of Palawan. (*See* Bay of Islands.)
- BAHÍA HONDA** (bah-hee'-ah ohn'-dah), Sp.; point on bay on W. coast of Palawan.
- BÁHID** (bah'-hid), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1. bank of Malinannang Riv., 1 m. below Panitan.
- BAHILE** (bah-hee'-lay), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- BAHÍ** (bah-hoo'), ver.; mountain in Sulu I., Sulu A.
- BAHUGA** (bah-hoo'-gab), ver.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, on S. shore of bay, 4½ m. N. of Jimalud, E. coast.
- BAHUGAO** (bah-hoo-gow'), ver.; mountain in Pangasinán, Luzón, its drainage falling into Agno Grande Riv.
- BAIBAY** (by-by'), ver.; hamlet of Pangasinán, Luzón.
- BAIBAYTON** (by-by'-tone), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, near Abra boundary.
- BAIBO** (by'-bean), ver.; important mountain in coast range of N. shore of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao, 9 m. inland.
- BAILÉN** (by-lain'), Sp.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, 24 m. SE. of Cavite. Pop., 4,239.
- BAINÍNAO** (by-nee'-now), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón.
- BAIOK** (bah-yoke'), nat.; small bay on W. side of Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- BAIS** (bah'-iss), ver.; pueblo of Negros Oriental, on E. or Tañón Strait coast, 21 m. NW. by N. of Dumaguete. Cebú town of Ginatilan lies 11 m. due E. across the strait. Pop., 9,304.
- North and south 2 islands 2½ by 1½ and 1 by 1½ m. E. of Negros Oriental, in Strait of Tañón, between Manjáyod and Bais. They almost fill bight in which situated between points, Teka and Palompón.
- bay on E. shore of Negros Oriental, fronting town of same name. Geographical position, lat. 9° 34' N.; lon. 123° 9' E. Fish are abundant and taken by natives in traps.
- BAJA** (bah'-bah), Sp.; point on NW. coast of Palawan.
- point on SE. coast of Palawan.
- BAJA** or **GIÑNONG** (bah'-bah, goon'-nong), ver. point SW. of entrance to Eran Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- BAJA-LLANURA** (bah'-bah lyah-noo'-rah), Sp.; island fronting Tayebu Bay, Malanut port, W. coast of Palawan.
- BAJAT** (bah-but'), ver.; hamlet 1 m. S. of Súlat, E. Sámar.
- BÁJAY** (bah'-hai), nat.; town in Cápiz, Panay.
- point on N. coast of Sámar, 7 m. from Catarman, which lies to W.
- BAJIBAJÍ** (bah-hee-bah-bee'), ver.; tributary of Tambang Riv., in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- BAJUNTAJÚN** (bah-hoon-tah-hoon'), nat.; 9 m. N. of Getafe, N. coast of Bohol.
- BAKADÚAN** (bah-kah-hoo'-ahn), ver.; headland on E. coast of Concepción, Iloílo, Panay, which with Taguabonhan forms Apitón Strait.
- BAKAI** (bah-ki'), E. point of Paracale Bay, in Ambos Camarines, N. Luzón.
- BAKAL** (bah'-cull), nat.; village on E. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- BAKALAYA** (bah-cah-lah'-yah), nat.; river of Sorsogón, Luzón, emptying on N. side of entrance to Sorsogón port.
- BAKAO** (bah-cow'), nat.; islet off NE. shore of Tiguñgun I., NE. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- BAKAYAO** (bah-cah-yow'), nat.; summit 590 ft. on the N. shore of Súbie Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, N. of Súbie.
- BAKAYÚAN** (bah-kah-yoo'-ahn), ver.; mountain 5½ m. inland from port Dinas, Cotabato, Mindanao, and forms as bearing to navigators for Ríos Rock.
- BAKERE** (bah-kay'-kay) or **BAKIKI** (bah-kee'-kee), nat.; islet 239 ft. high, 500 yds. wide, N. of Little Calitap I., at the NE. approach to Tambilaung channel, NE. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- BÁKIT** (bah'-kit), ver. (*See* Báquit, NW. coast of Palawan.)
- BAKLUIT** (bah-clew-it'), ver.; point 4 m. NE. of Cape San Agustín on Pacific, E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BAKÍ** (bah-koo'), ver.; mountain summit on N. of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- BAKULIN** (bah-koo'-lin), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, SW. of Bakulin Pt., 186 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- point 7 m. N. of Caraga Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- BAKÚN** (bah-koon'), ver.; river on N. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., emptying into slight indentation about 1 m. WSW. of Bakún Pt.
- low prominent point, covered with tall trees, at E. entrance of Tataán Channel. 2 m. E. is bay of Moko, Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. (*See* Tataán port.) This point is opposite Cabancauan I.
- BAKIM** (bah-coom'), nat.; creek entering on N. bank of the N. arm of the Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

BALÁBAC GROUP, SW. OF PALAWAN.

(Bah-lah'-back, nat.)

Chief town: Balábac, Balábac I., lat. 7° 59' 55" N., lon. 117° 4' 21" E.

Area: 264 sq. m.; Balábac, 132; dependent islands, 23.

Population: 2,100.

Race: Moros.

Language: Moro-Joloano.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloílo, Iloílo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Balábac to—	m.
Dumaguete, Negros Oriental	441
Iloílo, Panay	409
Sulu; Sulu I, Sulu A	281
Manila, Luzón	529
Zamboanga, Mindanao	356

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The extreme SW. group of islands in the Philippine Archipelago is separated from the British possessions on the S. by the Balábac Strait. The group lies between lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$ N. and lat. $8^{\circ} 22'$ N., and lon. $116^{\circ} 52'$ E. and lon. $117^{\circ} 20'$ E. (see Balábac I.), S. of Palawan and N. of Borneo, being separated from the latter by the Balábac Strait and between the Sulu Sea on the E. and China Sea on the W. The territory of the British North Borneo Company, opposite on the S., includes the whole N. portion of Borneo I., from Sipitong Riv. in lat. $5^{\circ} 6'$ N. on the W. coast to Sibuko Riv. on the E. coast in lat. $4^{\circ} 5'$ N., including an area of 31,000 sq. m.

AREA.

The islands comprising this group lie within 48 m. N. and S. and 38 m. E. and W., or 1,536 sq. m. sea and 264 sq. m. land area. Balábac is $28\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. from Andeyro Pt. to Cape Melville and 9 m. E. and W. at its greatest width. Area, 168 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface is mountainous, especially in the S. part, and generally consists of expansive plain-like valleys here and there marked with peaks ranging from 457 to 890 ft. in height, the latter being Balábac. There are upward of 14 of these measured and many more whose altitude is not given. The range called Sierra Empinada lies in the form of an ellipse having its convexity toward the sea.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

Although anchor may be dropped along the channel or N. strait of Balábac, there is a bend W. of a ledge of rocks formed in front of the mouth of a wide creek, having an anchorage of 33 fms. The principal bays of the Balábac grp. are—

Calandórang; about the center of the E. coast, 1 m. between heads and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep, well sheltered and lighted.

Clarendon; on the SE. shore, N. of Balábac.

Dalauan; on the E. coast near the S. end of the island, 1 m. between heads and 2 m. inland.

Príncipe Alfonso; a sheltered inlet, especially against the winds and sea from S. to W., in the bay of Calandórang.

Puerto Ciego; on the NW. coast 3 m. between heads, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. inside from NE. to SW., and 4 m. inland. In the entrance lies an island, and the channel is much obstructed by coral reefs.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Balábac Strait, the thoroughfare of commerce between the China and the Sulu seas, especially during the NE. monsoon, is well lighted. On the point S. side of entrance to Calandórang Bay, lat. $7^{\circ} 59' 55''$ N., lon. $117^{\circ} 04' 21''$ E., is 1 flash light 268 ft. above sea, in a square tower, white with red base, 13 ft. from base to vein, lantern red, visible 12 m. On Cape Melville, on a hill near and NW. of the cape forming the S. end of Balábac I., lat. $7^{\circ} 49'$ N., lon. 117° E. This light is 1 flash every 20 seconds, 297 ft. above sea level, in an octagonal tower with detached dwelling 90 ft. high, and visible 32 m.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The many channels among the islands of the Balábac grp. constitute the thoroughfares of vessels, according to size, motive power, and seasons, in voyages between India and Singapore into the Sulu or Mindoro Sea, to the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, Hongkong, Yokohama, and other ports of China and Japan. The local travel and traffic is in paraos and caseos along the coast.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

According to the "Censo Oficial de 1887," the Balábac grp. had a population of 1,834 inhabitants, of whom 408 were Christians. Estimated, 1901, at 2,100. The people generally are Moslem in religion, manners, and customs, although some are

yet entirely uncivilized and living in a state of savagery. The people are a daring, seafaring race, intermingled with the invading Moros of Borneo, and the Malayan races of the Pacific seas to the E. The natives are Moros, and the ordinary language of the islands Moro-Suluano. There is but one pueblo with a few villages, all located on Balábac I., as follows:

Balábac; the chief town situated on a fine harbor (protected during the SW. monsoon) on the shore of Calandórang Bay. At the entrance is a light-house. Within easy access of the town by trail are the following villages: Agutayan, Cabuligan, Carandurín, Catagupan, Dalauan, Lang, Pásig, Pancán, Sabos, Sigalo (Singalo), Tucanigalo.

The following is the return of the official census of 1887 for the pueblo of Balábac district and its population: Males, 1,048; females, 786; total, 1,834.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The islands lying S. of the channel between Cameran, Pandanan, and Bugsuc and the extreme S. point of Palawan on the N. and Balábac Strait on the S., and constituting this group, are:

	sq. m.
Albay; in Candaraman Strait, between Balábac and Ramos I. (Less than one-half mile).....	1
Apo; 20 m. NE. of Balábac.....	3
Bancalan; 16 m. N. of Balábac.....	1½
Bowen; 1 m. off the N. point of Bugsuc I., 25 m. NE. of Balábac.....	45
Bugsuc; next to Balábac the largest of the group, and the extreme E., 21 m. NE. of Balábac.....	1
Byan; in the channel between Manlagule and Bugsuc, 16 m. ENE. of Balábac.....	½
Cameran; 23 m. NNE. of Balábac.....	1
Canabuñgan; 17 m. ENE. of Balábac.....	2½
Candaranan; 6 m. NNE. of Balábac.....	1
Casixigan; 16½ m. NNE. of Balábac.....	½
Comiran; 13 m. SE. of Balábac.....	2
Gabung; in mid-channel between Manlagule and Bugsuc, 13 m. NE. of Balábac.....	1
Lumbucan; 15 m. SE. of Balábac.....	1
Mallinson; about the center of the open waters between the 4 larger islands of the group 18 m. NE. of Balábac.....	10
Manlagule (Manlagule); 6 m. E. by N. of Cape Disaster, N. extreme of Balábac I.....	1
Nasubata; 6 m. off the E. coast of Balábac.....	12
Pandanan; immediately S. of Palawan, from which it is separated by a channel 1½ m. wide, 14 m. NE. of Balábac I.; it is 6½ m. NE. to SW. and 2½ m. wide.....	1
Patongon; 13 m. NE. of the N. point of Balábac.....	½
Paz; almost adjoining the SW. point of Ramos I.....	7
Ramos; immediately N. of Balábac I., with peak 374ft. high, separated by Candaraman Strait, ¼ of a mile wide.....	1
Sanz; in Candaraman Strait between Balábac and Ramos I.....	1½
Secam; 4½ m. N. of Balábac I. at the W. end of the strait.....	1
Úrsula; the northeasternmost of the group, 40 m. NE. of Balábac.....	96
Total area (23 dependent islands).....	96

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

There is a small production of cotton, corn, and other products of agriculture for home consumption.

MINERALS.

Coal in commercial quantities and of excellent quality is found 7 m. from Balábac town. A deposit of native mercury is also reported.

FORESTS.

There are large forests of trees producing gum, resin, mastic (almaciga) dye, fiber and medicinal plants, wax, and honey. The mouse deer, called pelandoc, is found only on this island.

FRUITS.

Bananas, mangosteens, sapote, and other fruits are abundant.

INDUSTRIES.

These islands, particularly Comiran, at certain periods of the year abound in turtle, which land from the ocean for breeding. Natives from Balábac, Palawan, and even Borneo, make expeditions to these islands for the shell and flesh. Another industry

the gathering of mastic, a valuable staple of commerce and extensively used in oriental countries as chewing gum. The product of Balábac is of exceptionally fine quality, and under proper enterprise the output might be largely increased. The gathering of salangane, or edible birds' nest, is another important industry.

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

No United States troops have garrisoned this group.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The local government is in accordance with the terms of the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. (See p. 137 Gazetteer and Senate Doc. No. 136, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.)

BALÁBAC (bah-lah'-back), nat.; chief town of island of that name, situated on bay of Calandórang, surrounded by mountains 900 to 1,000 ft. high. It has barracks, warehouse, armed fort, and attractive houses along seashore. A military station was erected by Spanish Government in 1858 on S. shore of Calandórang Bay for purpose of developing trade of Palawan and neighboring islands. The population in 1895 was 327, viz, 12 Spaniards, 278 natives, 24 Chinese, 6 moors, and 7 half-breeds, under a naval officer as governor. This has since been reduced, owing to change of jurisdiction. There is a pier at the town, and also a light-house. (See Calandórang Bay.) Pop., 263.

— SE. peak, 1,890 ft. high, of a group of summits in low range between Calandórang and Dalauan bays, 2 m. inland and in full view of Sulu Sea front of Balábac I.

— False Peak, lies to the SE. of Balábac peak, Dalauan bay, SE. shore Balábac I.

— hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. S. of Cavite.

BALÁBAC STRAIT (bah-lah'-back); main channel between Balábac I., the southernmost possessions of United States in Philippine A., on N. and Balambangan and Banguey off NE. coast of Borneo. British possessions on S. at a width of 29½ (naut.)=34 (st.) m. It connects the China with Sulu or Mindoro seas along S. shore of Balábac I. W. end of S. line of demarcation of possessions ceded by Spain to United States, on lat. 7° 40' N. between lon. 116° E. to 119° 35' E. of G., passes through this strait.

BALÁBAC STRAIT, NORTH; sea channel formed on S. by Balábac and Candararan Is. and on N. by Bancalan, Manlagule, and Canabuñan Is.; 11 m. long and about 12 m. wide at its narrowest part, abreast Canabuñan I. (See Balábac Strait.)

BALABAGAN (bah-lah-bah'-gahn), ver.; formerly tribal settlement of Illanos on E. side of Bay of Illana.

BALABAO (bah-lah-bah'-oo), ver.; point in S. Masbate, Visayas.

BALACA (bah-lah'-cah), nat.; a pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., cn. 1896, 263.

BALACBACÁN (bah-lack-bah-cahn'), ver.; crater in E. range of Guimarán I., SE. Panay, 7½ m. SE. of Nagaba.

BALAD (bah-lad'), nat.; inlet and hamlet in S. Mindanao.

BALADA (bah-lah'-dah), Sp.; point in N. Mindanao.

BALADING DACÓ (bah-lah-ding' dah-coh'), ver.; island of Canabahuan grp., W. of Sámar.

BALADING QUETAI (bah-lah-ding' kay-tí'), ver.; a rocky islet S. of Balading DACÓ of the Canabahuan grp., W. of Sámar.

BÁLÁG (bah'-lag), Tag.; mountain in Rizal, Luzón.

BALAGBAG (bah-lag-bag'), ver.; pueblo Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 1887, 682.

BALAGER (bah-lah-hair'), ver.; river entering Celebes sea on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

BALAGÍN (bah-lah-heen'), nat.; creek entering sea on N. side of Lúbang I., SE. of Lúbang.

BALAGO (bah-lah'-goh), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Abra and Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 3,629 ft. high.

BALAGÓN (bah-lah-gone'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Matinao Riv., NW. of Bigoa Mt., in E. Sámar.

BALAGUA (bah-lah'-gwah), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 9 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 299.

BALAIUAC (bah-lah-ee'-wahk), nat.; islets W. end of channel between Pamontalan I. and SE. shore Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate I., Visayas.

BALAKTING (bah-luck-ting'), nat.; point on E. coast of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

BALAKNIBOK (bah-luck-nee-bock'), nat.; summit 357 ft., on E. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

BALALENG (bah-lah-ling'), ver.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

BALALO (bah-lah'-law), ver.; point E. of Bombón Pt. at end of small peninsula and forming E. head of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.

BALALÓN (bah-lah-lawn'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 9½ m. NW. of Bulacán.

BALAMBÁN (bah-lam-bahn'), ver.; bay, point, river (also Batiguangñan), and pueblo W. coast of Cebú, 22½ m. NW. of Cebú on Strait of Tañón. Pop., 9,610.

BALAMBING (bah-lum-beeng'), nat.; channel separating Bilok-Bilok from coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. About 1 m. S. of Balambing are 2 small flat-topped rocks named Dulang Dalang and chain of black boulders as far as can be seen to E.

— settlement on SW. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. Owing to intricacies of channel leading up to it among numerous small islands in waters between Bilatan I. and main shore of Tawi Tawi, it has for years been a notorious resort for Moro pirates. The country inland is also easily defensible on account of surrounding hills.

— town on S. coast of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A. Many sheltered creeks on NE. were resorts of native pirates in which European boats could not pursue. At one time this was the most famous native boat-building locality in all of Tawi Tawi. After Spanish attack of 1871 this important industry was removed to Lupa Buan, 10 m. to NE.

BALÁN (bah-lahn'), ver. (See also Batán Bay and port.) Important town on E. shore of Batán Bay, N. coast of Capiz, Panay, 16½ m. W. of Capiz. Pop., 12,908.

BALANAN (bah-lah'-nahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.

BALANIN (bah-lah-noon') nat.; point on inner anchorage of Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate I., Visayas.

BALANGA (bah-lahn'-gah or bah-lang-ah), Tag.; pueblo and capital of Bataán, Luzón, 2 m. inland from W. shore of Mamlabay, being 30 m. N. on W. of Manila across bay. Road connects it with all shore towns along W. side of Manila Bay, besides road W. across province connecting with road along sea coast side; post-office station. Pop., 9,000.

— in Batangas, Luzón.

BALANGAN (bah-lang'-ahn), ver.; town in Bontoc, Luzón.

BALANGIGA (bah-lahn-hee'-gah), ver.; pueblo on S. coast of Samar, seat of important coast trade, 56 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 5,000.

— river in the same island.

— river rising in Malimatoang Mt., Samar flows S. and empties into bay on S. coast a town of that name.

BALANGONA (bah-lahng-oh'-nah), ver.; point in NW. of Catanduanes I., Albay, Luzón.

— point N. head of entrance to Santa Maria port, NW. Zamboanga, Mindanao.

BALANGUÍN (bah-lahn-geen'), nat.; point S. head of entrance to Santa Maria port, NW. shore Zamboanga, Mindanao.

BALANGUINGUI (GROUP), SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

(Bah-lahn-geen'-gee, ver.)

Chief village: Balanguingui, lat. 6° N., lon. 121° 40' E.

Area: 38 sq. m.

Population: 335 men fit for war.

Race: Moro.

Language: Moro-Sámal.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

Balanguingui to—	st. m.
Isabela de Basilan, NNE.....	48
Sulu, Sulu, W.....	4t
Zamboanga, Mindanao, NE.....	66

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The Balanguingui group, the most N. of the Sulu Archipelago, lies between lat. 5° 59' and 6° 17' N., and lon. 121° 29' and 121° 51' E. On the N. across the narrow intervening channel is the Mindanao I. of Basilan; on the E. the Célebes Sea; on the S. the Sulu grp., and on the W. the outlying islands of the Panigutárang grp. in Sulu Sea.

AREA.

The land surface of the islands aggregates 38 sq. m., covering a sea area of 29 naut. m. from Talaran NE. to Simisa SW., and 49 naut. m. from Toquil, the outlying island in the Celebes Sea on the SE., to Tacud Pabunuan, the remotest of the group to the NW. in the Sulu Sea; total area of land and inter-island water, 1,862 naut. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the islands vary in height from coral formations a few feet above the surface to peaks of volcanic structure, Bulan being 1,184 ft. high.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The anchorages for small craft are generally under the lee of the nearest island. The intricacies of the channels, although of sufficient depth, make navigation difficult and dangerous.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications are by the fast-sailing native craft.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The inhabitants dwell on the shores, on which fish are abundant. The number of men governed by datos and serviceable in war is 335. A total population of 600 is estimated. The language is Moro-Sámal. These islands, particularly Balanguingui, from their central position in the Sulus, and as well between Borneo and Mindanao, during the first half of the nineteenth century were the favorite resort of the Moro corsairs of the Célebes and Sulu seas.

KAMARON I.

PAROL
ISLAND

SAVANA I.

SIPAG ISLAND

COLLECTED BY
NELI ARCHIPELAGO SAMALES ISLANDS

BALANGUINGI GROUP

From a Spanish survey in 1882

As shown on the U.S. Chart 1180



ISLANDS.

	sq. m.
alanguingui; main island of the group in the SW., E. of Bangao I.....	6
añagalao (Banyao); in the extreme W., E. of Balanguingui I.....	3
bolod; 2 islands, the E. 597 and W. 643 ft. high.....	6
butuá; the NW. of the Samales Is. and center of the group NW. of Belauan.....	3
clanan (Bulan); one of the Samales Is., 1,184 ft. high, in the NE.....	3
dipolod; 2 small islands of the Samales Is., NW. of Bulan.....	3
balcón Rock, NW. of the Bolod Is.....	3
madam, W. of Bulan I.....	3
madawak (Mamanoc), N. of Balanguingui I.....	3
manungat.....	3
marol.....	3
marales Is.; general name for a small cluster, Bulan, Dipolod, Bucentuá, and Mamad Is.....	6
marimisa, in the extreme SW.; a small island lies to the N.....	6
maripac, in the extreme N.....	6
marud Pabunuan in the extreme NW.....	3
marakut Sunga, a rock.....	3
maralaran (Tatalan) the most N., 38 ft. high.....	1½
maronkil (Toquil), a cluster of 4 islands about the center of the Celebes Sea front.....	9½
marunkalan.....	9½
marwilhelmina Rock.....	9½
Total number of islands, 20; area.....	38

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

All the islands are covered with a dense growth of vegetation, sometimes reaching the dignity of a forest, but generally a tangled mass of mangrove and the low-growing and climbing varieties of tropical plant life. The inhabitants cultivate a few yams and other products for their own use.

INDUSTRIES.

A small trade in turtle shells and trepang is carried on with the islands of Basian and Sulu.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The United States troops have garrisoned this group. The government is in accordance with the terms of the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. (See p. 137 and Senate Doc. No. 136, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.)

BALANGUINGUI (bah-lahn-geen'-gee), ver.; Y-shaped island 6 m. long, lying in extreme S. of group to which it gives its name, Sulu A, 16½ m. E. of Sulu I. and 2 m. W. of Toquil, surrounded by several coral islets and reefs, with narrow channels between them only navigable by light boats of Moros. It was at one time central seat of piratical depredations of those fierce Mohammedans among islands of adjacent seas.

BALANGUINI É (bah-lahn-gee-noo-ay'), ver.; islet off SE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.

BALANĠUNAN (bah-lahng-oo'-nahn), ver.; point composed of dark ferruginous rock, 15 m. SW. by S. of Coronada Pt., W. coast of Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao; is N. headland of entrance to Port Santa Maria. Small bay to E. is better sheltered than that of Coronada.

— exposed roadstead E. of Tinaca Pt., S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

— cove on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, between Limansi Pt. and Cape Sarangani. Fresh water is to be had; but poor anchorage.

BALANSUNĠIAN (bah-lahn-soong-ee'-ahn), ver.; 2 islands of sandstone formation in SW. part of Marasi Bay, near shore, SW. coast of Palawan, and SW. of bay of Marasi, in same parallel as Puerto Princesa, being surrounded by little islands, reefs, and rocks.

BALATACÁN (bah-lah-tah-cahn'), nat.; village 11 m. W. of Bocator Pt., on NW. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao. Path leads to landing ¼ m. distant.

BALANTANG (bah-lahn-tang'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, in Iloilo Strait, 5 m. N. of Iloilo.

BALANTIAN (bah-lahn-tee'-ahn), ver.; river in Panay.

BALANTÓN (bah-lahn-tohn'), nat.; branch of Candaba Lagoon, Pampanga, Luzón, toward border of Bulacán.

BÁLAO (bah'-lah-oh), Tag.; mountain in Batangas, Luzón.

BALÁOANG (bah-lah'-wang), ver.; pueblo Unión, Luzón, connected with Namacpacán by road 3 m. long. Pop., 12,242. Also Balaoan, Balánang.

BALÁQUIT (bah-lah'-kit), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of Biliran I., 3 m. E. of Biliran, N. of Leyte.

BALARÍN (bah-lah-reen'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiiz, Panay, 1 m. NE. of Ivisan.

BALARING (bah-lah-ring'), ver.; point in Sibuyan I., Romblón, Visayas.

BALÁS (means knob) (bah-lahs'), ver.; island 5½ m. NE. and SW. and 2 m. NW. to SE. (area, 10 sq. m.), in middle of front of Aletas de Tiburón, or Shark Fin Bay, NE. coast of Palawan. These inlets are chartered from 2 to 4 m. E. and another 1 m. from shore on W.

BALASAIĞ (bah-lah-sah'-ig), ver.; town of Isabela, Luzón, near confluence of Balaság Riv. with Grande de Cagayán Riv., 14 m. N. of Ilagan.

— small river of Isabela, Luzón, entering Grande de Cagayán Riv. from E. Town of same name is at its mouth.

BALASAN (bah-lah'-sahn), ver.; pueblo in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. S. of Carlés.



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	sq. m.
alanguingui; main island of the group in the SW., E. of Bangao I.....	6
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ipolod; 2 small islands of the Samales Is., NW. of Bulan.....	3
falcón Rock, NW. of the Bolod Is.....	3
famad, W. of Bulan I.....	3
famáwak (Mamanoc), N. of Balanguingui I.....	3
lanungat.....	3
arol.....	3
amales Is.; general name for a small cluster, Bulan, Dipolod, Bucutuá, and Mamad Is.....	6
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Total number of islands, 20; area.....	38

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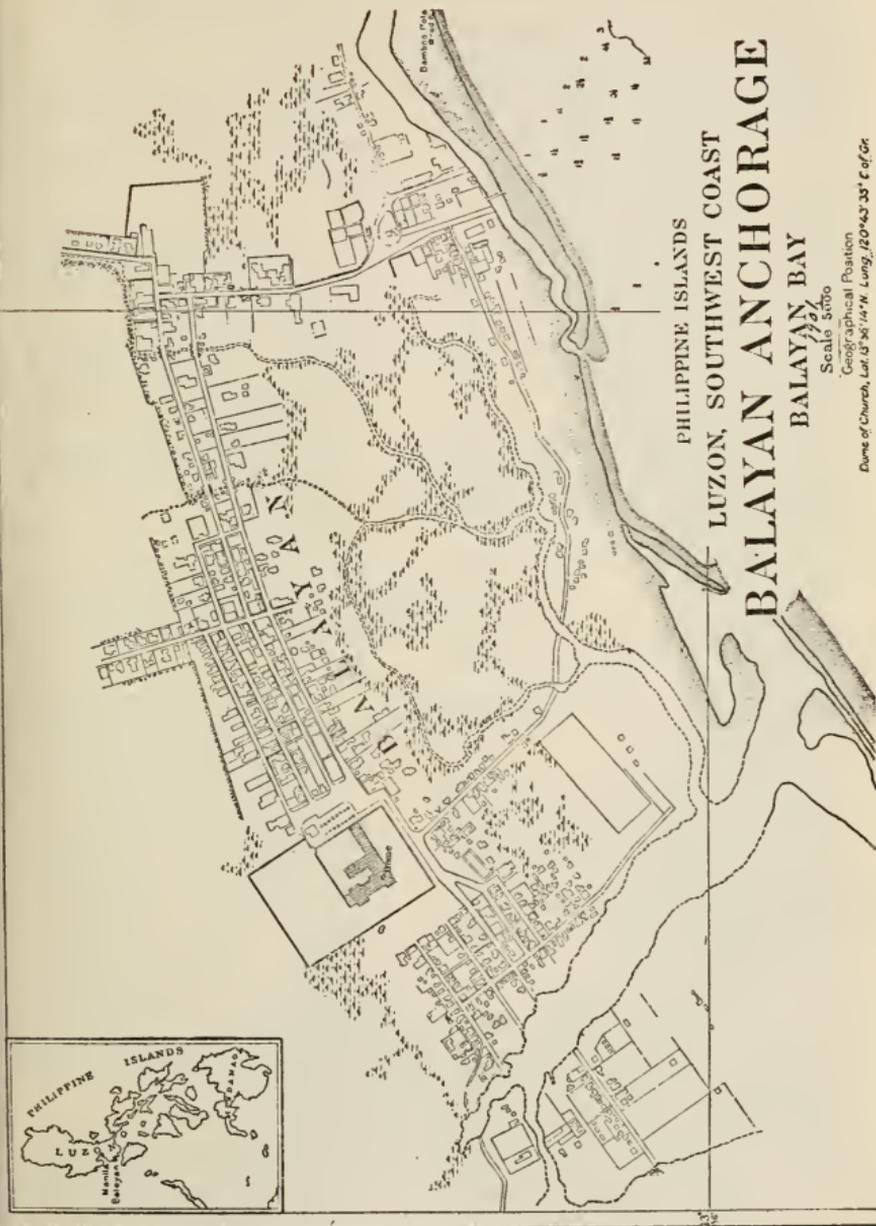
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- BALANIAN** (bah-lah-see'-ahn), ver.; river in Luzón.
- BALASIG** (bah-lah-sig'), ver.; hamlet in Cagayán, Luzón, on l. bank of small affluent of Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- BALASUNGAÍN** (bah-lah-soong-ah'-in), ver.; sharp peak 947 ft. high on S. shore of Marasi Bay, SW. coast of Palawan.
- BALATEROS GRANDE and CHICO** (bah-lah-tay'-ross grahn'-day; chee'-coh), Hisp.; 2 bights respectively W. and E. on N. shore NE. of Galera, Mindoro.
- BALATIC** (bah-lah-tick'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Cebú, halfway (10 m.) to Argao N. and Dalaguete S.
- BALATINAN** (bah-lah-tee'-nahn), ver.; peak of Gran Cordillera Central, in Cagayán, Luzón, on line of boundary with Abra on W.
- BALATINAO** (bah-lah-tee-now'), ver.; mountain in central Abra, Luzón, one of the grandest summits of Caraballos Mts., which divide Abra from Cagayán.
- BALATO** (bah-lah'-toh), nat.; point forming E. head to Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Mindanao. This point is N. terminus on sea-coast boundary between Misamis on E. and Dapitan on W., Mindanao.
- BALATOCAN** (bah-lah-toh'-cahn), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Panguil Bay at its outlet into Misamis channel into Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- mountain in same place.
- BALÁTONG** (bah-lah'-tong), nat.; point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 30 m. SE. of Inayauan.
- hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón.
- BALATÚAN** (bah-lah-too'-ahn), ver.; point in Mindanao.
- BALAUAN** (bah-lah'-wahn), ver.; hamlet 14 m. E. of Tarañgunan, in Sámár.
- BALAUAN, or BALAOANG** (bah-lah'-wahn, bah-low-ahng'), ver.; hamlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- BALAUIN** (bah'-low-in), ver.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón.
- BALAYÁN** (bah-lah-yahn'), Tag.; large bay or estuary of China Sea, 164 m. between Cape Santiago and Cazador Pt., on Calumpán Peninsula, S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, with depth of 12 fms., very close to its shores. Island of Maricabán lies on SE. of its entrance.
- river in same province.
- pueblo on NW. shore of Balayán, at mouth of river of same name, 6 m. N. of San Pedroño Pt., in Batangas, Luzón, with fine anchorage of 3 to 6 fms. and 30 m. by road NW. of Batangas, the capital, via Taal Mt. Balayán, 3 m. NE., is guide to anchorage. Town affords supplies of all kinds for vessels. Inhabitants of surrounding country are largely engaged in agriculture, raising cattle, fishing, and coast trade. Pop., 24,747.
- BALAYANG** (bah-lah-yang'), ver.; mountain of Negros Occidental, 7 m. E. of Jimamaylan.
- BALBAGAN** (bah'-bah'-gahn), ver.; island 1 m. long, 100 ft. high, with sand hill on its N. extremity, 3 m. W. of Gigantes I. and 7 m. E. of NE. coast of Panay.
- BALBALAÍN** (bah'-bah-lah-ahn'), nat.; hamlet l. bank of upper Saltan Riv., in SW. Cagayán, Luzón.
- BALBALÓN** (bah'-bah'-lone), river of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, rising in the Cordilleras which form Cape Bojeador, empties into small bay named Buraon.
- BALBATÓ** (bah'-bah-toh'), nat.; river entering sea on S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.
- BALCAYAGUIN** (bah'-cah-yah'-geen), ver.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, taking SW. course and emptying at Macalelón.
- BALEGIN** (bah-lay'-heen); island in NE. water of Lamón Bay, belonging to Tayabas, Luzón and situated SW. of Poliillo I.
- BALELA** (bah-lay'-lah); hamlet in Bulacán Luzón, near Calumpit.
- BALENO** (bah-lay'-noh), ver.; pueblo NE. cor of Masbate I., Visayas, 11 m. NW. of Masbate Pop., 923.
- BALER** (bah-lehr'), Hisp.; capital, p. o., of a pueblo of Principe, Luzón, foot of Sierra Madre or Coast Range, 7 m. up Baler Riv important stream formed few miles above l. junction of 4 branches and emptying in Baler Bay. On April 14, 1900, United States troops took possession without opposition. Proximity of lofty Sierra Madre to coast not only renders access to interior extremely difficult, but practically isolates this provin from Isabela on N. and Nueva Ecija on S. Intercourse with Manila in ordinary avenues of travel and trade is by trans steamers and native coasters. Land travel W. provinces of island is accomplished l. horse or hammock carriage over mountains which here attain altitudes of from 3,000, 5,000 ft. to Buñgabon, distance of 30 m. SW on bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., on main highway and telegraph (military route between Caraballo Sur on N. and through San Isidro and Bulacán to Manila farther distance of 70 m. Pop., 1,911.
- river with its several tributaries (principals being Dicaniti, Dimanalepe, Malani Dimunaglan, and Caliselan) rising in slopes of Sierra Madre, and emptying in Baler Bay.
- bay on coast of Principe, Luzón. Affords poor anchorage and is exposed to all winds of Pacific Ocean.
- group of mountains in Sierra Madre or Pacific Coast Range in Principe, Luzón.
- BALESÍN** (bah-lay-see'n'), ver.; small island $1\frac{1}{2}$ l. 1 m. in extent, 50 ft. high in center of Lamó Bay off NW. shore of Ambos Camarines, Luzón, midway between NW. points of Jomalig on NE. and Alabat I. on SW., and 17½ m. NW. by N. of Dapdap Pt., Tayabas, Luzón.
- BALESTRA** (bah-les'-trah), Hisp.; small island 1 m. NW. off coast at Dagdap Pt., Tayabas, Luzón, in middle of Lamón Bay.
- BALETE** (bah-lay'-tay), nat.; port on W. shore of Pujada Bay, Dávao, Mindanao.
- point on E. coast of Mindoro, 38 m. SE. of S. of Calapán. Island of Maestre de Camp lies $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. of this point. The Papagayan Riv. enters sea 1 m. N. W.
- settlement of Tagalos at mouth of Bac Riv. on N. coast of Mindoro, 2½ m. NW. of Calapán, engaged in cutting and splitting ratta for market.
- point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Calapán in bight of NE. coast of Mindoro: 3 unnamed islets lie 4 m. N. of this point.
- river on E. coast of Mindoro, entering sea 2 m. S. of Pinamalyan.
- pueblo Cápiz, Panay, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. inland SW. of Port Batán, 23½ m. W. of Cápiz. Pop. 5,065.
- hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, on main road 2 m. S. of Cavite.
- small river entering bay W. of Cúit Pt., E. coast of Mindanao.
- point on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, on N. shore of straits of Basilan.
- BALÍ** (bah-lee'), nat.; hamlet 8 m. S. of Catarman Sámár.
- BALIANAY** (bah-lee-ah-ní'), ver.; island of Bohol, Visayas.
- BALIAN-BUGAY** (bah-lee-ahn-boo-ki'), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., 11½ m. SW. by S. of Sulu.

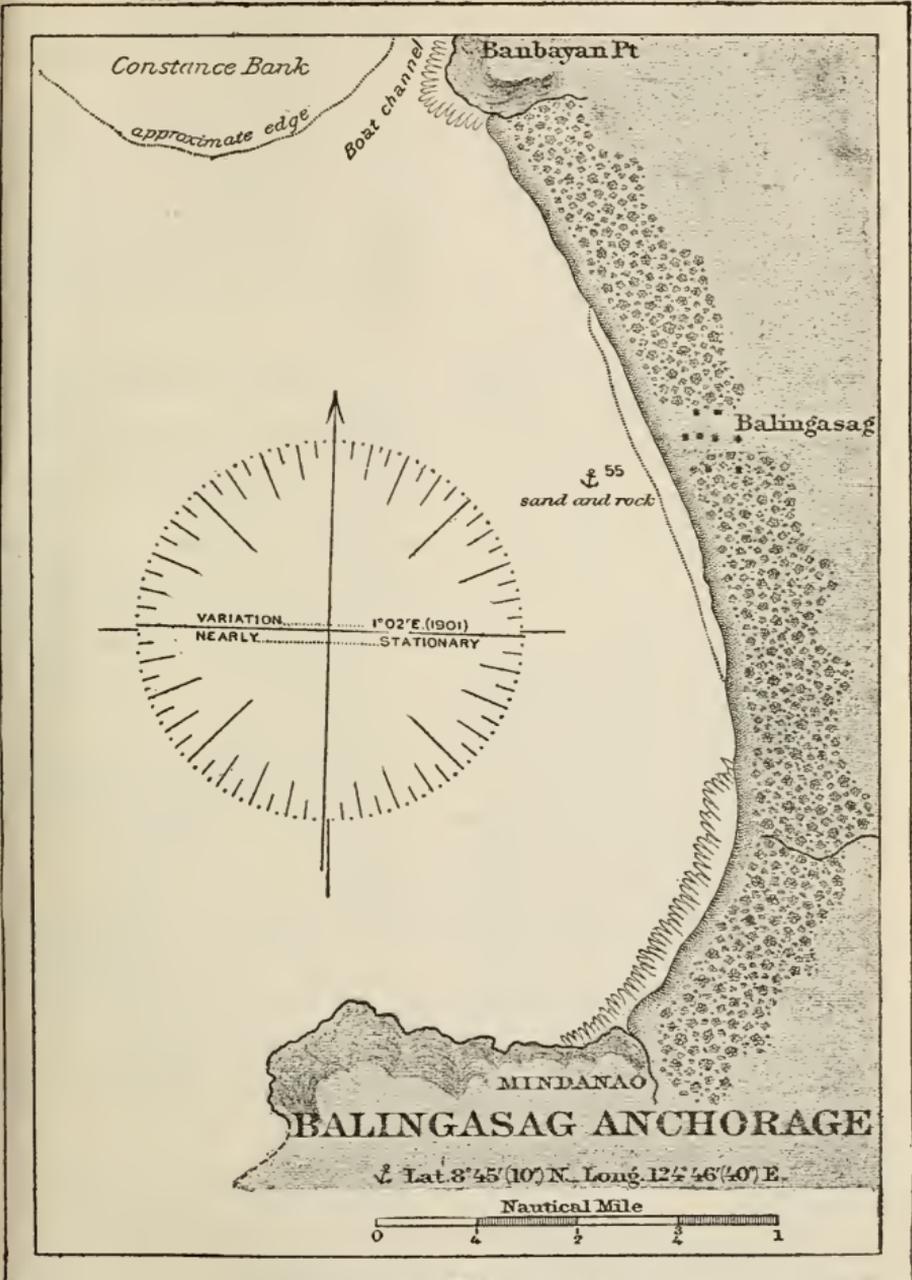


PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 LUZON, SOUTHWEST COAST
BALAYAN ANCHORAGE
 BALAYAN BAY

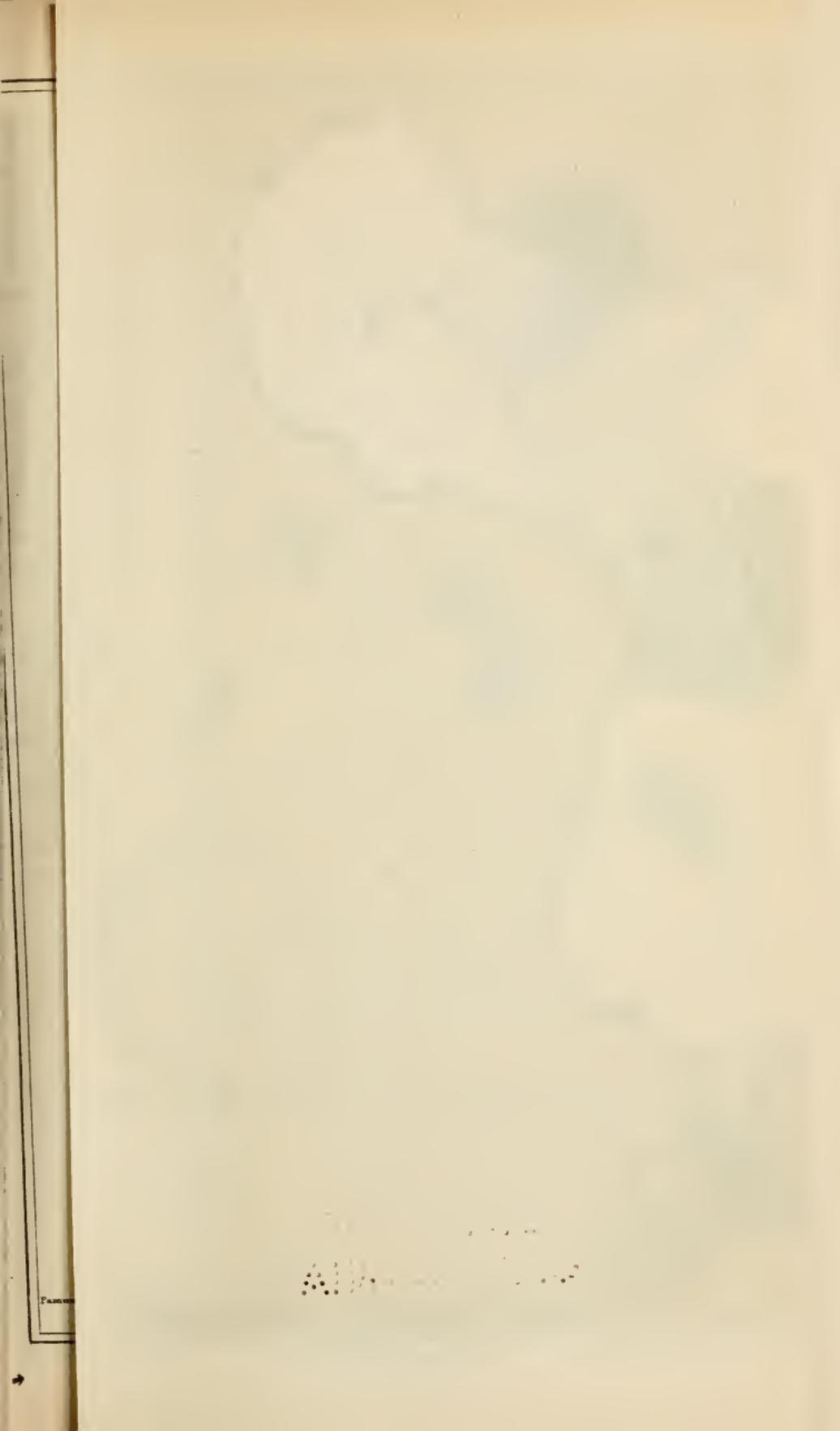
Scale 5000
 Geographical Position
 Dome of Church, Lat. 12° 56' 14" N. Long. 120° 43' 35" E of Gr.



- BALIANGAO** (bah-leeahng-ow'), ver.; town on N. shore of Misamis, Mindanao, 13 m. E. of Dapitán.
- bay in NE. part of Murciálagos Bay, N. coast Misamis, Mindanao. Observation spot on Pulanglupa Pt. is lat. $8^{\circ} 39' 42''$ N., lon. $123^{\circ} 34' 5''$ E.
- town on NE. shore of bay of same name, E. part of Murciálagos Bay, N. coast Misamis, Mindanao.
- point $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE. of town of same name, on open seacoast, N. Misamis, Mindanao.
- BALIBAGO** (bah-lee-bah'-goh), nat.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- BALIBAGO**, or **GALBÁN** (bah-lee-bah'-goh, gahl-bahn'); point on E. coast of Batangas, Luzón, formed by spur of Bartolino Mt.
- BALICACAO** (bah-lee-cah-cow'), nat.; point on W. shore of Panguil Bay, 5 m. NNE. of Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BALICÁS** (bah-lee-cahs'), nat.; bay on NE. shore Lúbang, W. side of Ambil passage.
- BALICASAG** (bah-lee-cah-sag'), ver.; island 6 m. SW. of Tahuruc, SW. point of Panglao and 15 m. across that island, SW. of Tagbilaran, Bohol.
- BALIC-BALIC** (bah-lick-bah-lick'), Tag.; village near cemetery of same name, in NE. part of Sampaloe, suburbs of Manila.
- BALICUATRO** (bah-lee-kwah'-troh), Hisp.; group of 5 small islands—Biri, Barin, Cabaun Grande, Quinamaligan, and Ugamut—from 3 to 10 m. off NW. coast of Sámar and 70 m. NW. of Catbalogan. Small vessels pass among islands. Anchorage for vessels of 500 tons is E., off SW. point of island; protected from gales in $5\frac{1}{2}$ fms. of water.
- point at extreme NW. projection of Sámar and E. entrance head to San Bernardino Strait.
- bay to E. of point of that name in NW. Sámar.
- BALICULIT** (bah-lee-coo-loot'), nat.; islet off the SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- BALIGAO** (bah-lee-gow'), nat.; bay bet. Camansi and Cabayan pts., NW. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BALIGJOT** (bah-lig-haut'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Mayón.
- BALIGUÁN** (bah-lee-gee'-ahn), ver.; islet 150 ft. high, 9 m. E. of Bulubudían, affords a mark for vessels making Iloilo Strait from N. and E. to clear numerous shoals along route.
- BALIGUGAM** (bah-lee-gee'-gum); river in Cebú.
- BALILA** (bah-lee'-lah), ver.; mountain in Cebú.
- BALILAHAG** (bah-lee-lah-hug'), ver.; mountain in SW. Levte.
- BALILAO** (bah-lee-lah'-oo), Tag.; mountain in Batangas, Luzón.
- BALILI** (bah-lee'-lee), ver.; pueblo Bontoc, Luzón, 10 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 297.
- hamlet on r. bank of a river in Zamboanga, Mindanao, $52\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Zamboanga.
- cove on N. shore of Calagnán I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- point on island of Cebú.
- BALILIJAN** (bah-lee-lee'-bahn), ver.; pueblo SW. Bohol, 11 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 1,860. (Also Balilihan.)
- BALIMBÍN** (bah-lim-been'), nat.; point and village in Tawi-tawi, Sulu A.
- BALÍN** (bah-leen'), ver. (See Binuluañgan I., off NE. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.)
- BALI NALTO** (bah-len-ahl'-taw), Hisp.; islet off shore of bay on SW. coast of Sámar, near Guítan.
- BALINASAN** (bah-leel-nah'-san) nat.; river in Zamboanga, Mindanao, which rises in summit of central part of peninsula and flowing SW. empties into straits of Basilan.
- hamlet 3 m. NW. of Zamboanga in Zamboanga, Mindanao, near r. bank of river emptying into Basilan Strait, W. of Zamboanga.
- BALINASAY** (bah-leel-nah'-sigh'); point and bay on coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BALINATIAO** (bah-lee-nah'-tyow'), ver.; island off Cabaran Pt., on S. shore near extreme SE. end of Sámar.
- BALINATIO** (bah-lee-nah'-tiew), ver.; island off S. coast of Sámar, in line with approach to N. entrance to Guítan.
- BALINCAGUIN** (bah-lin-cah'-geen), ver.; pueblo Zambales, Luzón, 48 m. N. of Iba, on main road W. to Dasol and E. to Lingayén. Pop., 2,378.
- BALINCANABAG** (bah-leen-cah-nah-bahg'); island off W. coast of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Luzón, off N. end of boundary with Zambales.
- BALING** (bah-ling'), Tag.; village near Angat, in Bulacán, Luzón. Valuable iron mine is situated in neighborhood.
- BALINGASAG** (bah-lin-gah-sag'), nat.; bay 3 m. wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep to SE., on shore of which lies town of same name in Misamis, Mindanao, between Gorda Pt. on S. and Banbayan on N. Anchorage is in front of town near shore. (Also Balinbasay.)
- pueblo at mouth of river emptying into sea on approach to Macajalar Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, $25\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 11,491.
- point at NW. extremity of Zambales, Luzón. (See Bolinao.)
- BALINGAUAN** (bah-leeng-ah'-wahn); point on NE. coast of Mindoro, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Polá.
- BALINGCUAN** (bah-leeng-coo'-cahn), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, near San Miguel de Mayumo.
- BALINGTÁN** (bah-ling-tahn'), ver.; isolated cluster of 3 small but high-peaked islets or rocks, of the Babuyanes grp., in Balingtán channel E., the westernmost islet being much larger than others, and has very peculiar effect as seen from passing vessels, owing to hole which is visible through immense rock when bearing NE. They are steep-to, and may be passed on either side at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distance. Owing to their exposed position and strong current passing through channel between Pacific Ocean and China Sea, sea beats against them with great violence, requiring vessels to stand off at some distance during bad weather. Through this channel lies the track of full-powered steamers between Singapore and Yokohama. Rocks are visible 28 m. in clear weather, and therefore afford an unerring landmark for navigators passing between the points named. This island gives name to ocean channel which here passes between Batanes and Babuyanes grps. Some authorities assigned this cluster to the Batanes. The accepted grouping, however, is with the Babuyanes.
- important ocean channel, $49\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, between Babuyán Claro, northernmost of Babuyán, and Sabtán, southernmost of Batán I. It is reputed free from all danger, and is frequently used by sailing vessels when proceeding by E. passages to China. Through this channel lies track of full-powered steamers between Singapore, Malay Peninsula, and Yokohama, Japan, 2,256 naut. m. The Balingtán I., an isolated group of the Babuyanes, high-peaked islets, visible 28 m. in clear weather. They lie in E. part of Balingtán channel and constitute an excellent landmark for navigators passing between Pacific Ocean and China Sea.

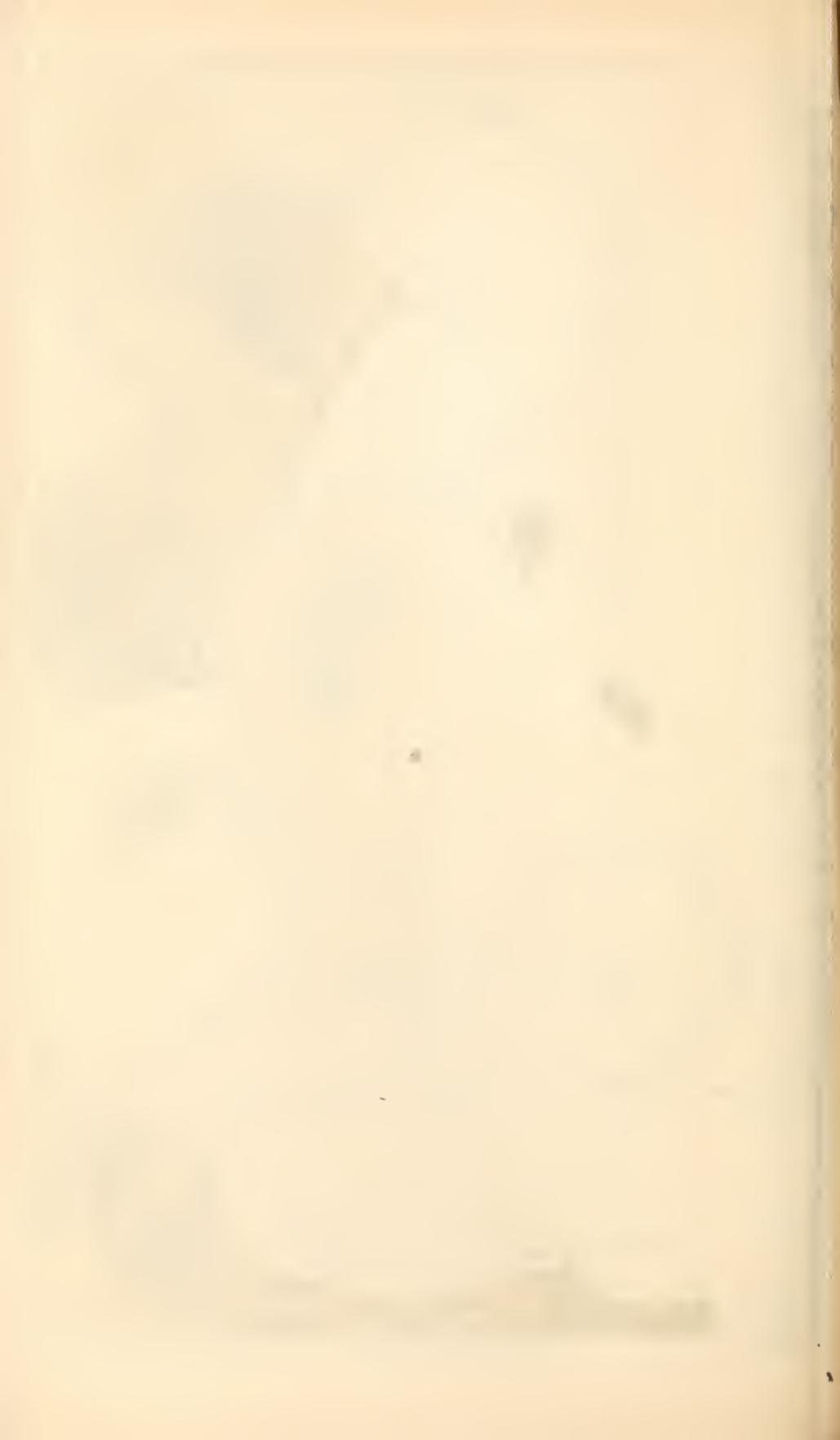


- BALINGUI** (bah-leen'-gee), ver.; islet, 7 m. N. of Ubay, N.E. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- BALINO** (bah-lee'-noh), ver.; town on NE. coast of Masbate I., 11 m. NW. of Masbate. Pop., 923.
- BALINSASAYAO** (bah-leen-sah-sah-yow'), nat.; mountain on W. shore of lake, 11½ m. E. of Tolón, N. Negros.
- BALINSAYAUAN** (bah-leen-sah-yah'wahn); hamlet in Ambos Camarine (Sur), Luzón, on l. bank of small stream entering sea.
- BALINTAUAC** (bah-lin-tah-wahk'); hamlet in Rizal, Luzón, on main road, 6 m. NNE. of Manila.
- BALIOANG** (bah-lee'-wong), ver.; town in Bontoc, Luzón, 13 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 504.
- BALIQUIÁS** (bah-lee-keeass'), ver.; inlet in the island of Lúbang, SW. of Cavite, Luzón.
- BALIRI** (bah-lee'-ree), ver.; river in Leyte.
- BALIRÓN** (bah-lee-rohn'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón; 24 m. N. of Bulacán.
- BALISANG** (bah-lee-sang'), Tag.; mountain in Tayabas, Luzón.
- BALISCAN** (bah-lis-cahn'), ver.; small island NW. of Alabat I., in Lamón Bay, between Alabat and Calbaleté Is., off Tayabas, Luzón, and fronting Maubán anchorage.
- BALISON** (bah-lee'-sohn), ver.; a point, and lofty peak on boundaries of Iloilo, in Cápiz, Panay. (See Arcángel.)
- BALITANG** (bah-lee-tahng'); hamlet in Cebú, near pueblo of Boljoón, Cebú.
- BALITI** (bah-lee'-tee), nat.; port in N. Mindoro. — village on N. shore of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón, E. of Libog.
- BALITO** (bah-lee'-toh), Tag.; river having its outlet in Batangas Bay, Luzón.
- BALIÚAG** (bah-lee'-wahg), Tag.; market pueblo and center of 7 roads in Bulacán, Luzón, 10½ m. N. of Bulacán. Pop., 14,122. Surrounding country is fertile and populous; people industrious, interesting, and progressive. On May 2, 1899, United States forces, under Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, after complete rout of insurgents, occupied town. On May 6, in response to overtures from inhabitants represented through most influential of their numbers, Gen. Lawton gave verbal permission to hold meeting in public square for election of "capitán municipal," or mayor, to administer the civil affairs of town and represent its interests in cooperation with military forces. By command of Maj. Gen. Lawton, through Col. Clarence R. Edwards, assistant adjutant-general (G. F. O. No. 8, Headquarters First Division, Eighth Army Corps, in field, Baliuag, May 7, 1899), the result was promulgated in English, Spanish, and Tagalog, and authority given to select a council and such other assistants necessary to properly administer municipal affairs; United States not to be held for salaries, and ordering respect and obedience. This was first establishment of municipal government in Philippine Islands under American occupation.
- BALIUASAN** (bah-lee-wah'-sun), nat.; river entering on SW. shore of Zamboanga, W. of town of same name. — village on S. shore of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 1½ m. W. by N. of Zamboanga. The river of same name enters sea to W.
- BALIUGAN** (Great and Little) (bah-lee-wah'-gun), nat.; 2 rivers entering on SE. side of inlet on N. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BALILENA** (whale rock) (bah-lyah'-nah); rock 5 yds. in extent, 5 ft. above water, 8 m. E. of Tugás Pt., on NE. coast of Mindanao.
- BALO** (bah'-loh); river of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, rising in Cordillera del Norte and after somewhat circuitous course, taking N. direction, emptying into bay of Banqui.
- BALOAY** (bah-levi'); estuary on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, which receives drainage of Patapa Mt.
- BALOG** (bah-log'), Tag.; hamlet of Nueva Écija, Luzón, 23 m. N. of San Isidro.
- BALOGO** (bah-loh'-goh), nat.; hamlet on SE. shore of deep bight on N. coast of Panay, 7½ m. NE. of Pilar, Cápiz. — point and town 1½ m. SE. of Pasacao, SW. coast of Ambos Camarines.
- BALOI** (bah-loi'), ver.; point between Silla and Tagolo, on N. coast of Mindanao. High, rocky, and very rugged.
- BALOLAN** (bah-loh'-lahn), ver.; tributary of Dalut Riv., N. coast of Negros Occidental.
- BALOLARIN** (bah-loh-lah'-rin), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 2 m. SW. of Inayauan.
- BALOLO** (bah-loh'-loh), ver.; point in extreme NW. end of Peñón de Coron I., Calamianes grp., 1 m. S. of SE. shore of Usón I., coast of Busuanga. — river entering Usón port on NW. shore, S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp. Sementeras, a hamlet, is on its E. shore, near its mouth.
- BALOMBÓN** (bah-loam-bone'); point on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, at sea end of Malabay Mt. and at mouth of small river.
- BALÓN** (bah-lone'), nat.; village on l. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 2½ m. above Tumbao.
- BALONDONG** (bah-lohn-dong'), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- BALOT** (bah-lot'), nat.; small fountain tributary rising in mountains of Negros Oriental, enters Guimará's Strait through Ilog, W. coast.
- BALOTA** (bah-loh'-tah), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 2 m. W. of Súlat. — port of some size on S. coast of Linapacan I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Palawan; small island lies to W.
- BALOY** (bah-loi'), ver.; mountain at point of intersection of boundaries of Antique, Iloilo, and Cápiz, provinces of Panay, and distant, respectively, from their capitals, 40 m. NE. of San José de Buenavista, 31 m. NW. of Iloilo, 42 m. SW. of Cápiz, and 22½ m. due E. of Bugasón, on W. coast of Panay.
- BALSAIN** (bah-sah'-een); hamlet of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, in pueblo of Dúpax.
- BALNEIRO** (bah-lsay'-roh), Sp.; point at S. extreme of Tulayan I., Dalrymple Harbor, off N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.; hamlet of Carancaran lies 1½ m. SE. on mainland; point is one of headlands of approach to Sulu from E. — channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- BALTASAR** (bah-tah-sahr'), Sp.; island of Tres Reyes grp., SW. of Marinduque.
- BALTIMORE**, for; peak, 600 ft. high, on Ildefonso Pen., E. side of Casiguran Sound, Principe, Luzón.
- BALUÁ** (bah-lwah'), ver.; hamlet 2 m. SW. of Súlat, Sámar.
- BALUAGAN** (bah-lwah'-gahn), ver.; river emptying into sea on NE. coast of Mindoro, 5 m. NW. of Nauján. — point in Ambos Camarines (Norte).
- BALUARTE** (bah-lwar'-tay), Sp.; hamlet near N. boundary of Bulacán, Luzón, at junction of 2 main roads entering from Nueva Écija, 24 m. N. of Bulacán. — point on N. coast of Leyte, Visayas, and S. head of W. entrance to Janabatas channel Palauáuan I. lies off this point.
- BALUBAD** (bah-loo-bahd'); hamlet of Bulacán, Luzón, from which it is but short distance.





- BALUBAGAT** (bah-loo-bah-gaht'), nat.; river entering on NE. side of inlet on N. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BALUBARU** (bah-loo-bah-rooy'), nat.; small bay on W. coast of Daram I., N. of Dumiri Bay, W. coast of Sámar.
- BALUC** (bah-look'), ver.; point on island of same name off W. coast of Basilan, Mindanao.
- BALUCA** (bah-loo'-cah), ver.; hamlet in lowlands on SE. boundary of Pampanga, Luzón, 11½ m. E. of Bacolor.
- BALUCBUGAN** (bah-look-boo'-gun), nat.; inlet on S. shore of Murciélagos Bay, on N. coast of Mindanao, between Nancá and Tactacan pts., near boundary between Misamis and Dapitan.
- BALUD** (bah-lood'), nat.; interior hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. W. of Concepción. — hamlet in Sámar, 7½ m. NE. of Basey.
- BALUG** (bah-loog'), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Bacayacan Bay, on E. coast of Sámar. — hamlet on shore of Masbate I.
- BALUGA** (bah-loo'-gah), nat.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, 10 m. S. of Lingayén.
- BALUGAN** (bah-loo'-gahn), Tag.; mountain in Laguna, Luzón.
- BALÚGANG** (bah-loo'-gang), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 18 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 1,312.
- BALUGO** (bah-loo'-goh); village of pueblo of Paranas, Sámar on shore of bay of Buad, on W. coast. — hamlet in Bulacán, short distance from Calumpit, Luzón.
- BALUK** or **BALUC** (bah-luk'), ver.; long narrow island, ¾ m. N. and S., 6¼ m. W. of Basilan I., of that cluster, Sulu A., rises 525 ft. on N. part, low on S.
- BALUMBÁN** (bah-loom-bahn'), ver.; river in Cebú.
- BALUMIS** (bah-loo'-miss), nat.; village of Cotabato, on l. bank of Upper Grand Riv. of Mindanao, near boundary of Lanao, Mindanao.
- BALUNGAO** (bah-loong-ah'-oo), Tag.; pueblo on tributary of Agno Riv. in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 41 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 3,848. — hamlet in Bulacán short distance from Calumpit, Luzón.
- BALUNGUAN** (bah-loong-oong'-ahn), ver.; islet 2 m. NE. of Iloc I., toward Linapacan I., off NE. coast of Palawan.
- BALUT** (bah-loot'), nat.; hamlet on l. bank of Iligan Riv., about midway between Lanao Lake and Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao. — easternmost of Sarangani cluster (*see* Sarangani I., Dávao, Mindanao). It forms part of S. shore of Sarangani Strait.
- BALUT** or **BALUT MASILA** (bah-loot'/mah-see'-lah), nat.; largest and westernmost of Sarangani I., 10½ m. off extreme S. point of Dávao, Mindanao, forms S. shore of Sarangani Strait, and 7 m. N. and S., and 9½ m. E. and W., 42 sq. m. area; is of volcanic formation, there being 2 prominent peaks on S. side, the northwesternmost being 3,117 ft. high. Island 1 sq. m. and 40 ft. high lies off SW. shore, channel 4 m. wide separates it from Eastern I., known as Little Balut or Sarangani I.; is 42 m. N. of the S. line (lat. 4° 45' N.) of demarkation of United States possessions in P. A., and 305 m. E. of Siasi I., nearest of United States Sulu A. on opposite side of Celebes Sea, highest and most cultivated of cluster, and has population of 1,500. In center is volcano 3,050 ft. above sea, from which smoke sometimes issues. In SW. extreme is another volcano, and in SE. a hill 1,082 ft. high. Off SW. end is rock 40 ft. high. Lajan is its northeasternmost point from Pacific Ocean. There is wonderful hot spring covered at high water on NE. shore at Lajan Pt.
- BALUT PARIDO** (bah-loot' pah-ree'-doh), Hisp.; easternmost of Sarangani I., off S. point of Mindanao.
- BALUTINAO** (bah-loo-tee-now'), ver.; mountain in Antique, Panay, on boundary with Iloilo, 18½ m. E. of San José de Buenavista.
- BALUTU** (bah-loo'-too), nat.; point on SW. shore of inner entrance to Balete port, W. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BALUTÁAN** (bah-loo-too'-ahn), ver.; point in Mindanao.
- BALUTUCAN** (bah-loo-too'-cahn); point on NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas. Near this point are gold washings of reported commercial value.
- BALUYAN** (bah-loo'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Barbaza.
- BALUYAGAN** (bah-ywah'-gun), nat.; river separating Pamontalan I. from mainland, Masbate, on SE. side of Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.
- BAMBÁN** (bam-bahn'), Tag.; pueblo on S. borders of Tárlac, Luzón, 17 m. S. of Tárlac, near line of Manila Railroad, E. side. Pop., 3,196. — point on E. shore of Taal Lake, Batangas, Luzón. — hamlet in E. central Cápiz, Panay, on l. bank of Badbaran Riv., 1 m. N. of Dumarao. — river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- BAMBANÁN** (bam-bah-nahn'), ver.; low coral island covered with trees in SE. part of Lapanan grp., Sulu A., is ¼ m. SE. of Billanglian, and is visited by natives of Tawi Tawi for fishing.
- BAMBANG** (bam-bahng'), ver.; pueblo on highway in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, 7 m. SW. of Bayombong. Pop., 3,387. — islet in delta of Grande de Pampanga, in province of same name, Luzón. — point on S. coast of Mindanao between bays of Illana and Bongo, on coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- BAMBANGA** (bam-bahng'-ah), nat.; bay on S. coast of Mindanao in lat. 7° 00' 11" N., penetrating coast for distance of 4 m.
- BAMBANÓN** (bam-bah-nohn'), Tag.; hamlet near Pacific coast of Infanta, Luzón.
- BAMBAÓN** (bam-bah-ohn'), ver.; point in Mindanao.
- BAMBAYAN** (bam-bah'-yahn), ver.; town in N. Mindanao.
- BAMBUJAN** (bam-boo'-hun), nat.; mountain in Bohol.
- BAMBULIN** (bam-boo'-lin), nat; channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- BAMGABANGÁ** (bahm-gah-bahng-ah'), nat.; village in pueblo of Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lying 6 m. to S. and on river of Cabanatuan, affluent of which forms part of boundary with Pampanga.
- BAMTAT** (bam-taht'), ver.; mountain in Mindoro.
- BAMULUG** (bah-moo-loog'), ver.; small stream in Cápiz, Panay, entering sea on NW. coast about ½ m. W. of Málay.
- BANÁ** (bah-nah'), nat.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. S. of Cavite. — point in Sámar.
- BANAAO** (bah-nah-ah'-oo), ver.; pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón, 17 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 385.
- BANABAN** (bah-nah'-bahn); hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, in NE. part of district of Buena Vista.
- BANACALAN** (bah-nah-cah'-lahn), nat.; river entering on E. shore Banacalan port, NW. coast Marinduque.
- BANACÓN** (bah-na-cohn'), ver.; island 2 m. long, 4 m. N. of Gatafe, on N. coast of Bohol.



- BALUBAGAT** (bah-loo-bah-gaht'), nat.; river entering on NE. side of inlet on N. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Soorsogón, Luzón.
- BALUBARUI** (bah-loo-bah-rooy'), nat.; small bay on W. coast of Daram I., N. of Dumiri Bay, W. coast of Sámar.
- BALUC** (bah-look'), ver.; point on island of same name off W. coast of Basilan, Mindanao.
- BALUCA** (bah-loo'-cah), ver.; hamlet in lowlands on SE. boundary of Pampanga, Luzón, 11½ m. E. of Bacolor.
- BALUCBUGAN** (bah-look-boo'-gun), nat.; inlet on S. shore of Murciélagos Bay, on N. coast of Mindanao, between Nancá and Tacatan pts., near boundary between Misamis and Dapitan.
- BALUD** (bah-lood'), nat.; interior hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. W. of Concepción.
— hamlet in Sámar, 7½ m. NE. of Basey.
- BALUG** (bah-loog'), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Bacayacan Bay, on E. coast of Sámar.
— hamlet on shore of Masbate I.
- BALUGA** (bah-loo'-gah), nat.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, 10 m. S. of Lingayén.
- BALUGAN** (bah-loo'-gahn), Tag.; mountain in Laguna, Luzón.
- BALUGANG** (bah-loo'-gang), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 18 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 1,312.
- BALUGO** (bah-loo'-goh); village of pueblo of Paranas, Sámar on shore of bay of Buad, on W. coast.
— hamlet in Bulacán, short distance from Calumpit, Luzón.
- BALUK** or **BALUC** (bah-luk'), ver.; long narrow island, 3½ m. N. and S., 6½ m. W. of Basilan I., of that cluster, Sulu A., rises 525 ft. on N. part, low on S.
- BALUMBÁN** (bah-loom-bahn'), ver.; river in Cebú.
- BALUMIS** (bah-loo'-miss), nat.; village of Cotabato, on l. bank of Upper Grand Riv. of Mindanao, near boundary of Lanao, Mindanao.
- BALUNGAO** (bah-loong-ah'-oo), Tag.; pueblo on tributary of Agno Riv. in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 41 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 3,848.
— hamlet in Bulacán short distance from Calumpit, Luzón.
- BALUNGUNGAN** (bah-loong-oong'-ahn), ver.; islet 2 m. NE. of Iloc I., toward Linapacan I., off NE. coast of Palawan.
- BALUT** (bah-loot'), nat.; hamlet on l. bank of Iligan Riv., about midway between Lanao Lake and Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
— easternmost of Sarangani cluster (see Sarangani I., Dávao, Mindanao). It forms part of S. shore of Sarangani Strait.
- BALUT** or **BALUT MASILA** (bah-loot', bah-loot' mah-see'-lah), nat.; largest and westernmost of Sarangani I., 10½ m. off extreme S. point of Dávao, Mindanao, forms S. shore of Sarangani Strait, and 7 m. N. and S., and 9½ m. E. and W., 42 sq. m. area; is of volcanic formation, there being 2 prominent peaks on S. side, the northwesternmost being 3,117 ft. high. Island 1 sq. m. and 40 ft. high lies off SW. shore, channel 4 m. wide separates it from Eastern I., known as Little Balut or Sarangani I.; is 42 m. N. of the S. line (lat. 4° 45' N.) of demarkation of United States possessions in P. A., and 305 m. E. of Siasi I., nearest of United States Sulu A. on opposite side of Celebes Sea, highest and most cultivated of cluster, and has population of 1,500. In center is volcano 3,050 ft. above sea, from which smoke sometimes issues. In SW. extreme is another volcano, and in SE. a hill 1,082 ft. high. Off SW. end is rock 40 ft. high. Lajan is its northeasternmost point from Pacific Ocean. There is wonderful hot spring covered at high water on NE. shore at Lajan Pt.
- BALUT PARIDO** (bah-loot' pah-ree'-doh), Hisp.; easternmost of Sarangani I., off S. point of Mindanao.
- BALUTINAO** (bah-loo-tee-now'), ver.; mountain in Antique, Panay, on boundary with Iloilo, 18½ m. E. of San José de Buenavista.
- BALUTU** (bah-loo'-too), nat.; point on SW. shore of inner entrance to Balete port, W. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BALUTUÁN** (bah-loo-too'-ahn), ver.; point in Mindanao.
- BALUTUCAN** (bah-loo-too'-cahn); point on NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas. Near this point are gold washings of reported commercial value.
- BALUYAN** (bah-loo'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Barbaza.
- BALYUAGAN** (bah-ywah'-gun), nat.; river separating Pamantasan I. from mainland, Masbate, on SE. side of Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.
- BAMBÁN** (bam-bahn'), Tag.; pueblo on S. borders of Tárlac, Luzón, 17 m. S. of Tárlac, near line of Manila Railroad, E. side. Pop., 3,196.
— point on E. shore of Taal Lake, Batangas, Luzón.
— hamlet in E. central Cápiz, Panay, on l. bank of Badbaran Riv., 1 m. N. of Dumarao.
— river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- BAMBANÁN** (bam-bah-nahn'), ver.; low coral island covered with trees in SE. part of Lapanan grp., Sulu A., is 4½ m. SE. of Billangian, and is visited by natives of Tawi Tawi for fishing.
- BAMBANG** (bam-bahng'), ver.; pueblo on highway in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, 7 m. SW. of Bayombong. Pop., 3,887.
— islet in delta of Grande de Pampanga, in province of same name, Luzón.
— point on S. coast of Mindanao between bays of Ilana and Bongo, on coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- BAMBANGA** (bam-bahng'-ah), nat.; bay on S. coast of Mindanao in lat. 7° 00' 11" N., penetrating coast for distance of 4 m.
- BAMBANÓN** (bam-bah-nohn'), Tag.; hamlet near Pacific coast of Infanta, Luzón.
- BAMBAÓN** (bam-bah-ohn'), ver.; point in Mindanao.
- BAMBAYAN** (bam-bah'-yahn), ver.; town in N. Mindanao.
- BAMBUJAN** (bam-boo'-hun), nat.; mountain in Bohol.
- BAMBULIN** (bam-boo'-lin), nat.; channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- BAMGABANĠÁ** (bahm-gah-bahng-ah'), nat.; village in pueblo of Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lying 6 m. to S. and on river of Cabanatuan, affluent of which forms part of boundary with Pampanga.
- BAMTAT** (bam-taht'), ver.; mountain in Mindoro.
- BAMULUG** (bah-moo-loog'), ver.; small stream in Cápiz, Panay, entering sea on NW. coast about ¼ m. W. of Málay.
- BANÁ** (bah-nah'), nat.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. S. of Cavite.
— point in Sámar.
- BANAÁO** (bah-nah-ah'-oo), ver.; pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón, 17 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 385.
- BANABAN** (bah-nah'-bahn); hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, in NE. part of district of Buena Vista.
- BANACALAN** (bah-nah-cah'-lahn), nat.; river entering on E. shore Banacalan port, NW. coast Marinduque.
- BANACÓN** (bah-na-cohn'), ver.; island 2 m. long, 4 m. N. of Getafe, on N. coast of Bohol.

BANAFÁ (bah-nah'-fah), ver.; hamlet in center of Isabela, Luzón.

BANAG (bah-nahg'), hamlet in Albay, Luzón, in NE. part of pueblo of Bagdáay.

BANAGBAY (bah-nug-by'), ver.; island 1½ m. long at entrance to bay of Pilar, on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.

BANAGO (bah-nah'-goh), ver.; point on extreme SW. shore of Calicóan I., SE. of Sámar.

— point in island of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.

BANAGONG (bah-nah-gong'), ver.; hamlet near r. bank of Bac-bao Bañgahón Riv., Sámar.

BANAHAN (bah-nah'-bahn), ver.; mountain in Leyte.

BANAJAN (bah-nah'-han); point on NW. part of bay of Surigao on SE. shore of strait of same name.

BANÁJAO (bah-nah'-how), nat.; volcanic mountain 6,000 ft. high in Tayabas, Luzón, SW. of Lucbán (see Majajjai town). It was ascended in 1858 by Señores Roldán and Montero, 2 Spanish naval officers. They estimated altitude of Banájao to be 7,020 Spanish ft. and depth of crater 700 ft. Crater formerly contained lake which last eruption released. Erd and Pickering, of United States exploring expedition, determined height to be 6,000 American ft. (7,143 Spanish). Volcano has been extinct since 1730, its last eruption. The Manila Estado Geográfico, 1865, says mountain burst into flames on S. side, threw up streams of water and stones of enormous size, falling as far as Sariaya village. To E. and not far from Maquiling, rising to height of 2,230 meters, or 7,333 ft. above sea. Its crater, having diameter of 3 m., is covered with vegetation. Its last eruption, in 1730, buried town of Sariaya and part of surrounding country in ashes.

— mountain range whose spurs form boundaries of Laguna, Tayabas, and Batangas, Luzón.

BANALAKÁN (bah-nah-lah-cahn'), ver.; port (see San Andres) NW. coast of Marinduque I.

BANAN (bah'-nahn); point on coast of Cebú.

BANARAN (bah-nah'-run), ver.; island in SE. chain of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 6 m. NE. of Bilatan.

— channel W. of Banaran in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.

BANATE (bah-nah'-tay), ver.; pueblo and bay on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, NE. by N. of Iloilo 25 m. Point which separates this bay from that of Barótac Viejo immediately N. is surrounded by rock which continue round shore to Barótac. Pop., 6,764.

BANAUE (bah-nah'-way), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 638, township 872.

— a pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón.

BANAYÓN (bah-nah'-vohn'), Tag.; stream in Bulacán, Luzón.

BANAYÁN (bah-nah'-yahn'), ver.; river in Panay.

BAN BÂN (bahn bahn'), nat.; point on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, NW. of Linao Bay.

BANBANG, or **BAMBANG** (bahn-bahng', bahm-bahng'); hamlet on r. bank of Magat Riv., Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

BANBAYAN (bahn-bah'-yahn), nat.; N. point of bay forming between it and Gorda Pt. on E. shore of Macajalar, 19 m. S. of Bagakai Pt., N. coast of Mindanao.

— hamlet on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 21 m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis.

BANCALAN (bahn-cah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 16½ m. E. of S. of Bangued.

BANCAL (bahn-cull'), nat.; hamlet in valley of Iligan Riv., near its r. bank, 12½ m. SE. of Iligan, Misamis, Mindanao.

BANCAL; hamlet on E. coast of Concepción Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Carlés.

— wide but shallow bay on E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, between Camboloto Bluff and Cago Pt., 4½ m. S.

— point at N. to channel between SW. coas of Mindoro and Ilin (Ylin) I.

— river of Mindoro rising in central mountains and emptying into sea on E. coast in bay N. of Pandán Pt.

BANCALAIOT (bahn-cah-lah-yoht'), nat.; isle off extreme N. point of Daram I., W. coast of Sámar.

BANCALAN (bahn-cah'-lahn), nat.; island 3 by 1 m., lying 5 m. NE. of Secam and 5½ m. N. by E. of Balábac I., on NE. side of N. Balába Strait.

— hamlet on W. shore of Dumanquilas Bay of Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao, 67 m. NE. by N. of Zamboanga.

BANCO (bahn'-caw), Sp.; pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón, 5 m. N. of E. of Cayán. Pop., 520.

— hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 14 m. S. of Bangued.

BANCORAN (bahn-cob'-run), ver.; island 140 ft. high, most N. of St. Michaels Is., forming good landmark when crossing Sulu Sea from Sulu or Zamboanga for Clarendon Bay, Balábac I.

BANCUÁN (bahn-kwahn'), nat.; village on high on S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp. 19 m. E. by S. of Coron.

BANCUL (bahn-cool'), nat.; bay formed by Binu-luñgan or Balin I. on E. and extreme NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay on W.

BANCURIÁN (bahn-coo-roo'-ahn); hamlet in pueblo of Pitogo, Tayabas, Luzón.

BANCUSAY (bahn-coo-sigh'), Tag.; village of Manila Bay shore, in Tondo district of Manila

BANDAC (bahn-duck'), ver.; point in Leyte.

BANDAY (bahn-die'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of deep bay on S. shore of Leyte, 5 m. SW. of Sógod Nuevo.

BANDÍ (bahn-dee'), ver.; town of Abra, Luzón, in SW. range of Gran Cordillera Central, 12 m. E. of N. of Bangued.

BANDILOÁN (ban-dee-loh'-ahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 1½ m. N. of Compostela.

BANGÁ (bang-ah'), nat.; pueblo of Cápiz, Panay 25½ m. W. of Cápiz. Pop., 9,127. (Also Banju or Bonga.)

— hamlet on Bac-Bac Riv. entering port of Dipulao, on E. shore S. of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.

— mountain, 1,345 ft. high, ¾ m. NE. of por Dipulao, Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.

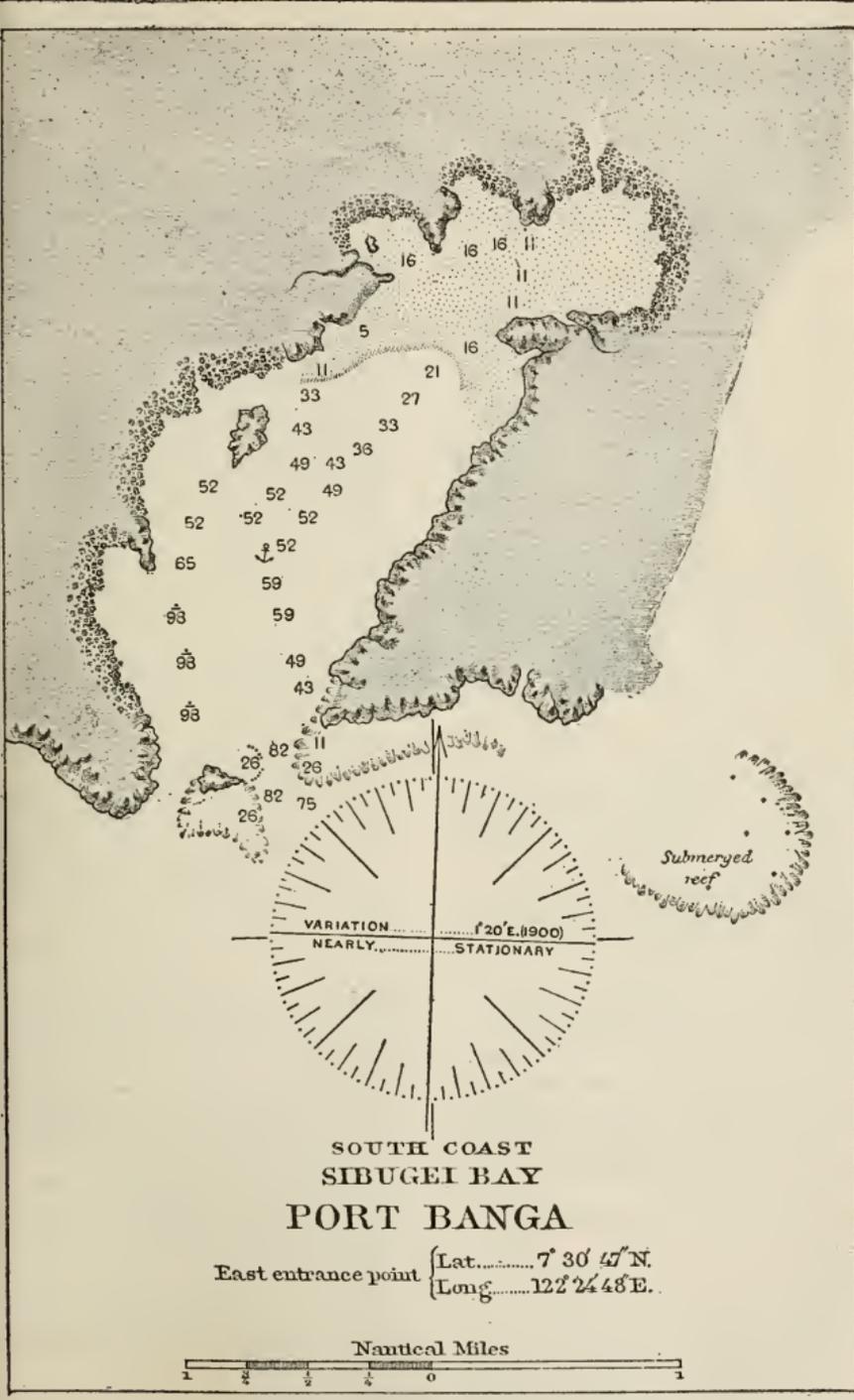
— safe and well-sheltered port on W. shore of Sibuguey Bay, 6 m. NW. of Tigbaon I. Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao. Is 21 m. NE. and SW. and 1 m. wide. Islet divide entrance into 2 deep passages about 300 yds wide. Coast thence trends NNE. ¼ E. 24 m., forming several bays edged by islets and reefs as far as 2 m. N. of Bulan I.

— small inlet in Batán port on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay; receives several small streams from interior. Pueblo of same name lies to W. — hamlet on SW. coast of Biliran I., S. of Mindanao.

BANGÁ, or **CAGAN** (bahng-ah', cah'-gahn); point on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, S. of Barcelona

BANGÁ BANGÁ (bahng-ah'-bahng-ah'), nat. point at S. entrance to Loog Basin, Banacalai port, NW. coast Marinduque.

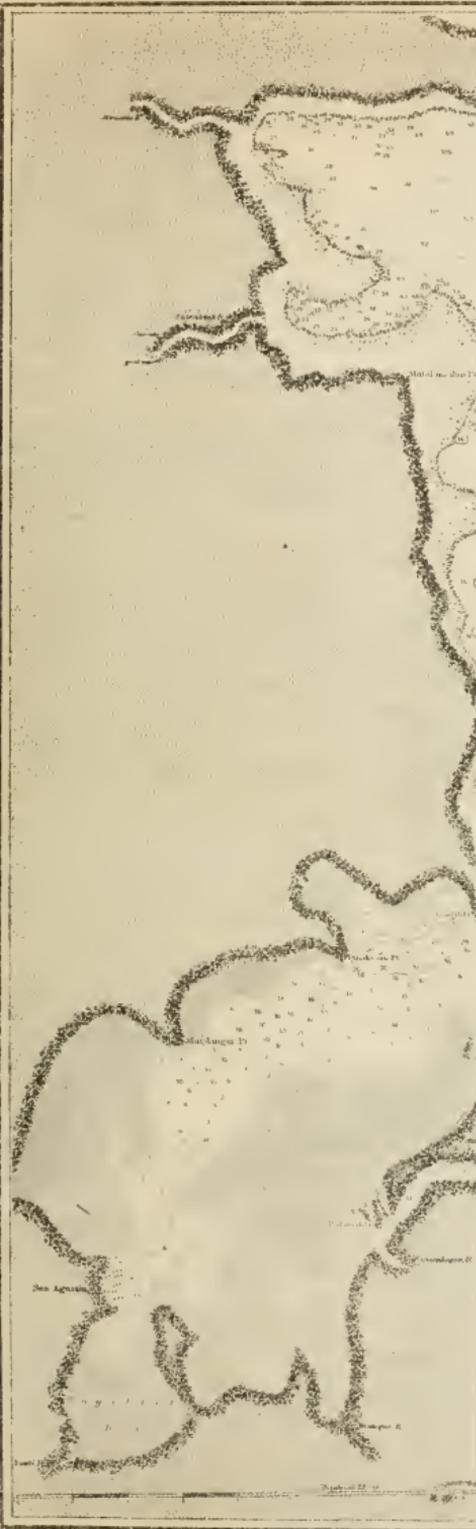
BANGABANG (bahng-ah'-bahng'), Tag.; village in SW. angle of suburb of Paco, in municipality of Manila.



- BAÑGAG** (bahng-ag'); river in Cagayán, Luzón, rising in Caraballo Mts. in central Cordillera in district of Itaves and after circuitous course from S. to N. enters Grande Riv. of Cagayán.
- BAÑGAG**, or **BÍO CHICO** (bang-ag', ree'-oh chee'-coh), ver.; affluent of Grande Cagayán Riv., Luzón.
- BAÑGAJÓN** (bang-ah-hohn'), ver.; town in Sámar.
- BAÑGAL** (bang-ull'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., Sámar.
- BAÑGÁLAO** (bang-ah'-lah-oo), nat; narrow hook-shaped island $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in SW. waters of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- BAÑGÁN** (bang-ahn'), nat.; point in bight on N. shore of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- hamlet on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, on coast road and near small river which empties into sea near port San Juan.
- river of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in Cordillera in center of province, flows NE. across pueblo of Laboó.
- BAÑGANGA** (bang-ang'-ah), ver.; village on shore of Malicay (Maligay) Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- BAÑGANIAN** (bahng-ah-nee'-ahn), ver.; narrow peninsula, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, 4 m. wide, projecting into waters of Célébes Sea on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, forming division between Illana Bay on E. and waters opening into Dumanquilas Bay on W. Peninsula is traversed throughout its length by range of hills, highest of which, Alto de Flecha, can be seen 24 m. in clear weather. Line of boundary between Zamboanga and Cotabato, Mindanao, follows this range and terminates at Flecha Pt., extreme land between Illana and Dumanquilas Bay.
- BAÑGAO** (bang'-ah-oo), ver.; extreme W. island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Tawi Tawi. Its central peak lifts to 1,151 ft. above sea and conspicuous object to navigators passing from Célébes to Sulu seas by Sibutu passage.
- BANGAR** (bahn-gur'), ver.; pueblo of Unión, Luzón, on coast highway, 20 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 9,000.
- BANGAS** (bahn'-gass), Hisp.; fountain tributary rising in spurs of Bulusan Volcano, Bulusan; unites in river flowing in N. direction, emptying into Sorsogón port at Juban, in Albay, Luzón.
- BANGAYA** (bang-ah'-yah), ver. (*See* Rangayan or Súgut range, Cotabato, Mindanao.)
- BANGBANG** (bang-bang'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. N. of Nalupa Nuevo.
- hamlet of Bulacán, Luzón.
- BANGCASO** (bohng-cah'-saw), Tag.; village on Manila Bay shore and in Tondo, Manila.
- BANGCULUG** (bang-coo-loog'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. N. of Caritan.
- BANGLIÁN** (bang-yahn'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- BANGINGED** (bung-ing'-ed), nat.; village on r. bank of Upper Grand Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, near boundary of Lanao.
- BANGBRASS**; hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, Luzón, in the pueblo of Barili.
- BANGLAY** (ban-gli'), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 9 m. NE. of Basey.
- BAÑGÓN** (bang'-awn), nat.; hamlet in NW. Sámar I.
- hamlet on SW. coast of Sámar, 2 m. across peninsula on N. side of mouth of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv.
- river entering on SW. shore of Bancul Bay, extreme NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- hamlet in Sámar, 4 m. NW. of Santa Rita.
- mountain in Sámar, 13 m. NE. of Basey.
- BAÑGÓN**; town in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, near Galvanay Pt., on E. shore of Ragay Gulf.
- branch of Indang Riv. in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- BAÑGONBAÑGON** (bung-ohn-bung'ohn), nat.; river emptying on S. shore of San Juanico Straits, E. of Tacloban, Leyte.
- BANGTOY** (bang-toy'), ver.; extinct volcano on NE. coast of Leyte.
- BAÑGUD** (bang-ood'), nat.; islet off W. coast of Romblón, SW. of Bombón Pt., Romblón, Visayas.
- BANGUED** (bahn-gayd'), ver.; capital, p. o., and pueblo of Abra, Luzón, encircled by bend in Abra Riv.; lies 2 m. from stream. Is telegraph station and is in river communication by Abra with Vigan, capital of Ilocos Sur on coast highway, 15 m. S. of W. in direct line. It also has rail route 14 m. SW. to coast highway, 3 m. N. of Narvacán via Pidigan and San Quintin, 112 m. N. of Dagupan, thence 105 m. by rail to Manila; is surrounded by fine country and number of hamlets. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 16,413.
- BANGUI** (bahn'-gee), ver.; town in extreme NW. of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, on bay of that name and at mouth of Buagao Riv. Is N. terminus of highway which extends S. along China Sea coast to Súbig on that bay. At Dagupan, on S. shore of Gulf of Lingayén, this highway is connected with Manila by railway; entire distance from Bangui to the capital being 290 m. Telegraph line extends to Nagpartian, 10 m. NW. of Bangui. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 7,794.
- Bay, NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Town of Bangui, on Buagao Riv., is on its shore. Harbor affords good anchorage.
- BANGUITAN** (bahn-gee'-tahn), ver.; pueblo Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 450.
- BAÑGÚN** (bang-oon'), nat.; river in Panay.
- BAÑGÚS** (bung-oo's'), nat.; hamlet in extreme S. of Camarines Norte of Ragay bay.
- BANHÓN** (bahn-hohn'), ver.; mountain in Sámar, 5 m. N. of Paranas.
- BANI** (bah'-nee), nat.; point N. head to Masinloc port, Zambales, Luzón.
- pueblo Zambales, Luzón, S. of Calvario Mt., 6 m. inland from sea coast, 52 m. N. of Iba; connected with highway at Dasol by trail and horse path. Pop., pueblo, 1898, 4,293.
- point 4 m. S. of Arenas Pt.; low and sandy, with patches of mangroves, and forms N. side of entrance to Masinloc port, Zambales, Luzón, 16 m. N. of Iba.
- BANIÁN** (bah-nee'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Abalan Riv., in Bobol, 4 m. NE. of Pamnitan.
- BANIBAUA** (bah-nee'-bah'-wah), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 9 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- BANICÁA** (bah-nee'-cah-ah'), ver.; river in Panay.
- BANIG** (bah-nee'g'), nat.; mountain in central Abra, Luzón.
- BANIGAN** (bah-nee'-gahn), nat.; point forming E. head of small bay between Sindangan and Kipit or Galera Pts., NW. coast of Mindanao.
- anchorage and point in Mindoro.
- BANIHARAN** (bah-nee'-bah'-run), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 12 m. E. of Tarangan.
- BANILAD MAYOR and MENOR** (bah-nee'-lahd' mah-yohr'; may-nohr'), Hisp.; 2 clusters of rocks in N. channel of approach to Cebú, Cebú, Visayas.
- BANINGAN** (bah-ning'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 3 m. SW. of Trinidad. Pop., 379.
- BANISAN** (bah-nee'-sahn), ver.; town of Sulu I., Sulu A., on SW. shore, N. of Buniña Pt., 11 m. SW. of Sulu.
- BANISILAN** (bah-nee'-see'-lahn), nat.; point and hill on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of Polloc Harbor.

- ANISITAN** (bah-nee-see'-tahn), nat.; river emptying on E. shore of Misamis port, E. of Palalagoya Pt., Misamis, Mindanao.
- ANISÓN** (bah-nee-sohn'), ver.; hamlet in Surigao, Mindanao, SW. of Cáuít Pt., 62 m. SE. of Surigao.
- ANKAO BANKAO** (bahn-cow-bahn-cow'), ver.; bay on extreme NE. shore of Sibuguey Bay, Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao.
- ANKAWAN** (bahn-cah'-wahn), ver.; largest island (123 ft. high) of St. Michael grp., Sulu Sea, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, 6 m. NE. by N. of Manuk Manká I.
- ANKORAN (BANCORAN)** (bahn-coh'-run), ver.; fiat wooded islet 140 ft. high, of St. Michael grp., Sulu Sea, 22 m. NE. of Manuk Manká I. Lat. $7^{\circ} 57' N.$, lon. $118^{\circ} 40' E.$, intersect about center.
- ANKUÑGAN** (bahn-coong'-ahn), ver.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., off Igasan Pt., S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A. — triangular island, 112 ft. high, off NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., affording shelter to anchorage of town of Bun Bun on mainland. To E., 1 m., lies island of Pangana.
- ANLÁ** (bahn-lah'), ver.; point and town at extreme E. end of peninsula, on NE. shore of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.
- ANLÁO** (bahn-lah'oo), ver.; former Spanish settlement on extreme SE. shore of Malampaya Sound, Palawan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Pancel, and 85 m. NE. of Puerto Princesa. Bay islet is in front, about 1 m. off shore. River enters sound near Bush Head, 3 m. S. of this town.
- ANLAYAN** (bahn-lah'yahn); hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, 4 m. E. of Mondragón.
- ANLID** (bahn-lid'), ver.; pueblo on l. bank of Maasin Riv., 6 m. NE. of Maasin, Leyte. — mountain in Leyte.
- BANLIG**; pueblo in Palawan. Pop., 2,032.
- BANLÁ** (bahn-nah'), ver.; pueblo on l. bank of Grande de Laoag Riv., in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in foothills of Semeneblán Mt., 12 m. SE. of Laoag. Pop., pueblo, 4,112.
- BANOD**, or **GAZÁN** (bah-nod, gah'-sun') ver.; point. (See Gazán Pt., Marinduque I.)
- BANOG** (bah-nohg'), nat.; barren island off N. coast of Marinduque, NE. of similar island called Tampán.
- BANOG (ULUGAN)** (bah-nog', oo-loo'gahn), ver.; native name of Ulugan Bay, on NW. coast of Palawan. — central of number of summit in low range of hills which begins at N. end and extends S. through peninsula of Ulugan, W. coast of Palawan.
- BANOGBOG** (bah-nog-bog'), nat.; river of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in mountains in center of province, receives various tributaries, and empties into sea near pueblo of Capalonga.
- BAÑOLAS** (bah-nyoh'lahs), Sp.; pueblo on Dávao Gulf, W. shore, Dávao, Mindanao, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of Dávao.
- BANÓN** (bah-nohn'); islet 2 m. off NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 6 m. NE. of Tubigón.
- BAÑOS** (bah'-nyohs), sp.; point 77 ft. high and peaked, on SE. coast of Dávao Mindanao, S. of Calian Pt. — mineral spring and mountain in Laguna, Luzón. — Los, a pueblo in Laguna, Luzón. Pop., 2,753. See Los Baños.
- BANOT** (bah-naught'), ver.; cluster of 4 islets off N. shore of Marinduque I.
- BANQUIL** (bahn-kill') ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Sámar, 3 m. W. of Villarreal. — point on W. shore of Sámar, opposite Lintarcán Pt., S. end of island of that name.
- BANRELL** (bun-rell'), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- BANSÁ** (bahn-sah'), nat.; hamlet on W. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., 3 m. SW. of Sulu. — mountain in Lepanto, Luzón.
- BANTÁ (BANLÁ)** (bahn-tah', bahn-lah'), ver.; town on peninsula of which point of same name is seaward extremity and which forms NE. coast of large bay to S., NE. coast of Polillo, off coast of Infanta, Luzón. — point at sea end of tongue of land forming E. end of N. coast of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.
- BANTAC** (bahn-tack'), nat.; town of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, on coast highway 10 m. S. of Laoag. Pop., 17,625. — (**BOTAC**); islet of Calamianes grp., 3 m. N. and S. and 800 ft. high, 11 m. E. of Cocononñon Pt., Busuanga I., in Mindoro Strait, and fairly well cultivated. At its N. end are singular pin-shaped rocks.
- BANTAI** (bun-tie'), nat.; village at mouth of Damabalasan tributary of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- BANTAÑGAN** (bahn-tang'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on SW. coast of Mindanao. (See Batañgan.) — hamlet on W. shore of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BANTARANAN** (bahn-tah-rah'-nun), ver.; one of numerous islands off N. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- BANTAYÁN** (bahn-tah-yahn'), nat.; island in N. entrance to Strait of Tañón between Cebú and Negros; is surrounded by numerous smaller islands and rocks.
- BANTÁS** (bahn-tass'), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- BANTAY** (bahn-tie'), nat.; pueblo on r. bank of N. outlet of Abra Riv., opposite ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Vigan, in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, at crossing of coast highway. Pop., 1899, 6,449. — hamlet on E. shore of Albay, Luzón, S. of Barcelona. — hamlet on NE. shore of Ticao Bay at Tasi-ran Pt., Ticao. — town on NE. coast of Tablas I., Visayas, on inlet at S. end of Tambolotan Bay. — NW. and SE. of Panay port, E. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BANTAYÁN** (bahn-tah-yahn'), nat.; island 10 m. N. and S., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W., at N. entrance to Strait of Tañón, 9 m. off W. coast of Cebú at Medellín and 20 m. NE. of Negros, 40 m. E. of mainland of Panay, and 59 m. N. of Cebú town; consists of low range of mountains along E. shore; Bantayán is chief port on island. Numerous shoals encumber broad sea channel between this island and Negros on S. and Panay on W., entering Guimará and Iloilo straits from NE. An islet off this island is inhabited entirely by lepers. Pop., pueblo, 1899, 10,016. — pueblo on NW. coast of Cebú, 3 m. SW. of Daan-Bantayán. (See Paypay.) Pop., 13,898. — stream entering mouth of Orás Riv., in Sámar. — hamlet on N. side of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón. — peak 531 ft. high on S. shore of Carogo or Puro I., in Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- BANTIGIA** (bahn-tee-hce'-ah), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of bay on S. shore of Leyte, 2 m. SW. of Quíot.
- BANTIGUI** (bahn-tee'-gee), nat.; islet of Gigantes cluster, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. off extreme NE. point of Bulacae, Panay. — point on E. shore of Sógod Bay, in Leyte. — point in Batangas, Luzón.
- BANTIQUÉ** (bahn-tee'-kay), nat.; village and point on SE. shore of approach to Panalatuán port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón. — W entrance point to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

- BANTIQUE**, or **CANDAGA** (bahn-tee'-kay, cahn-dah'-gah), ver.; point on extreme NW. coast of Cebú, 1 m. N. of Daan-Bantayán, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bulalagui Pt. Town of Candaga lies S. by E. of Bantique Pt.
- BANTIQUI** (bahn-tee'-key), nat.; point on W. shore of Pagbilao Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, opposite Pagbilao Grande.
- BANTIKI** (bahn-tee'-kee), ver.; island 5 m. off E. coast of Camiguín I., N. of Misamis, Mindanao.
— point on Colocoito Bay (*q. v.*).
- BANTOL** (bahn-tall'), ver.; hamlet among S. tributaries of Sibalom Riv., Antique, Panay, 6 m. S. of E. of Sibalom.
— hamlet on NE. shore of Negros Occidental, 6 m. SE. of Arguelles.
- BANTOLINAO** (bahn-toh-lee-naw'), nat.; point on N. end of Mactán I. and E. head to N. entrance to strait between Cebú and Mactán I. and to port of Cebú. Fixed red light, lat. $10^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 58' E.$, 39 ft. high, tower 25 ft., visible 7 m., is situated NW. of point.
— mountain in Cápiz, Panay, near Antique boundary, midway between Buruanga, on W. and Navas, 6 m. to NE. on coast.
— mountain in Leyte.
- BANTÓN** (bahn-tohn'), nat.; island 5 by 4 m. area, 16 m. S. of Marinduque, 37 m. E. of Mindoro, 1,918 ft. high, peaked and rugged; has several shallow bays. On NE. coast is village of same name, near which is anchorage for coasters in 30 ft. Bantoncillo Islet is SW. It is about center of Visayan Sea and in course of vessels passing between Manila and Visayan Is. by Verde Passage, being SE. of that passage and about mid-channel between Marinduque and Tablas Is.
— pueblo on island of that name near island of Romblón. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 4,090.
— hamlet on NE. shore of Bantón I. and on course of vessels passing on N. side between Manila and Visayan Is.
— mountain in same island.
- BANTONCILLO** (bahn-tohn-tee'-lyoh), hisp.; islet 256 ft. high 3 m. SW. from Bantón I. (*q. v.*). Is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. and very narrow. Off its S. end is pinnacle rock.
- BANTOÓ** (bahn-toh-oh'), ver.; hamlet on E. sea-coast of Albay, Luzón, 34 m. SE. of Albay.
- BANTUIGUIN** (bun-twee'-geen), nat.; point on E. coast of Cebú.
- BANTUÍN** (bahn-too-in'), ver.; point on Ragay Gulf, coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón. (*See Galvaney.*)
— mountain in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, part of system of mountains in province extending from NW. to SE. and whose spurs form number of points along coast of Ragay Gulf.
- BANTULAN** (bun-too'-lahn), nat.; hamlet near Taytay, Palawan I.
— point on NW. coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- BANTULAN** (bahn-too'-lahn); point on NW. coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- BANTULINAO**, or **BANTULÍN** (bahn-too-lee-naw', bahn-too-lee-n'), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 10 m. S. of Nayilen and 5 m. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Saac Pt.
- BANUG** (bah-noog'), nat.; point on SE. shore of Carigara Bay, N. coast of Leyte.
- BANUTO** (bah-noo'-toh), ver.; mountain in central range of Leyte, 8 m. NE. of Baybay.
- BANYAO** (bahn-yah'-oo), ver.; largest and W. of cluster of islands of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- BAO** (bah'-oh), nat.; river rising in W. coast range of Leyte and flowing S., entering sea at Ormoc. (*See Jaloban.*)
- BAO**; point in Tayabas.
- BÁOANG** (bah'-wang), nat.; point (Báuang) and town in Unión, Luzón, 6 m. S. of San Fernando.
- BAOBAÑO** (bah-oh-bah'-ohn), ver.; point in Mindanao.
- BAODICAY** (bah-oh-dee-ki'), ver.; river in Leyte.
- BAONÁS** (bah-oh-nass'), ver.; hamlet in Bohol Visayas, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of E. of Loón.
- BAONG** (bah-ong'), ver.; mountain in Sámar, 1 m. E. of S. of Basey.
- BAPAG** (bah-pahg'), ver.; small tributary of Ulur Riv., Sámar.
- BAQUIN**, or **BANG-INANG** (bah'-keen, bahng-ee-nahng'), ver.; hamlet of Bontoc, Luzón, situated immediately within boundary with Lepanto, 4 m. S. of Bontoc. Pop., 144.
- BÁQUIT** (bah'-kit), nat.; peak 1,500 ft. high on NW. coast of Palawan and part of elevations which begin on W. side of Palawan at Tapintan and Catayan Is.
- BÁQUIT**, or **BACUIT** (bah'-kit, bah-kweet'); town on main shore $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of NE. head of Báquit Bay, NW. coast of Palawan, 109 m. NNE. of Puerto Princesa. Deserted town of this name stood on extreme SE. shore of bay.
- BÁQUIT**, or **BÁKIT** (bah'-kit); bay 9 by 3 m. on NW. coast of Palawan, formed by limestone peninsula and Miniloc I., Báquit peak being 1,500 ft. high. There are several islands in bay. Báquit town is on NE. shore; old town stood on extreme SE. shore.
— island on N. side of Port Uson, about 1 m. NW. to SE., stretching along entire S. front of Dipulao port, leaving but narrow entrance channel at either end, S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.
- BARÁ** (bah-rah'), ver.; point on S. side of bay on which is situated Hernani, E. coast of Sámar.
- BARABACÁCAY** (bah-rah-bah-cah'-ki), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of extreme NW. projection of Sámar.
- BARABAD** (bah-rah-bad'), ver.; river falling into sea on W. coast of Antique, Panay. Rises in lofty elevations of Usigan Mt.
- BARABOD** (bah-rah-bod'), ver.; hamlet on NW. tributary to Bac-hao Bañahón Riv. in central Sámar.
- BARÁCBAC** (bah-ruck-buck'), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- BARAGÓN** (bah-rah-gone'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Sámar.
- BARAHÓN** (bah-rah-hohn'), nat.; village on SW. shore of Calicóan I., off extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas, 1 m. E. of Pamang Pt.
- BARALLAGAL** (bah-rah-lyah-gull'), mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- BARANÍN** (bah-rah-nin'), ver.; islet 5 m. NNW. of Cuyo, Cuyos I.
- BARAOAS** (bah-rah'-wahs), ver.; town in Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón, having population, pueblo, 1896, 105.
- BARAPDABAN** (bah-rup-dah-bahn'), ver.; point of SE. coast of Homonhón I., S. of Sámar.
- BARARÁ** (bah-rah-rah'), ver.; point on NE. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- BARÁS** (bah-ras'), nat.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, on main road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Mórong. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 1,217.
— port on SE. shore of Catanduanes I., Luzón. Difficult of entrance.
— extreme NW. point of Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
— hamlet on small Inlet on NE. shore of Ilana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao. It is fronted by Ibus I.
— S. point of entrance to anchorage of Guianan in extreme SE. Sámar.





UNITED STATES HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE
PORT BARRERA

Scale 1:50,000
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

S Doc 280 57 1

- RÁS**; hamlet on extreme SW. coast of Sámar, 5 m. SE. of Guíuan.
— village and point on NW. coast of Calicóan I. and S. head of W. entrance to narrow channel which separates that island from extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- RASOAIN** (bah-rah-swah'-inn), Tag.; pueblo Bulacán, Luzón, 6 m. NW. of Bulacán, 3½ m. W. of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 9,675.
- RAT** (bah-rat'), nat.; river in central Luzón.
- RAUAN** (bah-rab'-wahn), ver.; river in Leyte, rises S. of the Dagami Mt. and empties at town of same name.
- RAYAN** (bah-rah'-yan), ver.; hill S. of Cagsacala hill in great bend of Matinao Riv., Sámar.
— river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Sámar.
- RAYON** (bah-rah'-yawn), ver.; point on extreme SW. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- RBACÁN** (bar-bah-cahn'), Sp.; hamlet on r. bank, ¼ m. above mouth of river of that name on E. coast of Palawan, 61 m. NE. of Puerto Princesa.
— hamlet of pueblo of Dumarang, off NE. coast of Palawan.
— range of mountains close to E. coast of Palawan and within which rises higher range with double peaks and long flat spurs. Farther SW. 4 peaks on Cleopatra Range show over comparatively low, conical-shaped hills which terminate bold peak chain.
— river on E. coast of Palawan emptying into sea, 5½ m. NE. of Cliff Pt.
— point on E. coast of Palawan, 7 m. N. of outlet of Barbacán Riv.
- ARBARIT** (bah-r-bah'-rit), nat.; pueblo in Amburayan, Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Pop., pueblo, 1898, 196.
- ARBAZA** (bar-bah'-thah), Sp.; pueblo W. coast of Antique, Panay, 32 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 4,828.
- ARCELONA** (bar-thay-law'-nah), Sp.; pueblo r. bank of river entering bay S. of Dapitan, N. coast of Mindanao Misamis, 8½ m. S. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)
— town on E. seacoast of Sorsogón, Luzón, 33 m. SE. of Albay. Pop., pueblo, 1,567.
- ARCELONETA** (bar-thay-law-nay'-tah), Sp.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. NE. of Anilao.
- ARI** (bah'-ree), ver.; island 1 sq. m. in area and 1¼ m. off extreme SW. point of Fuga I., and, with it, forming an anchorage in Babuyanes grp. (See Musa Bay.)
— point in Leyte.
- ARIGB**; river entering on S. shore of Libás port, E. coast of Sámar, 1 m. W. of San Julián.
- ARIJAN** (bar-ree'-hun), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 6 m. NW. of Bulacán.
- ARILI** (bah-ree'-lee), ver.; river rising in Binajolojan Mt., of Cordillera Central, and emptying into Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, at town of Barili. It is ½ m. wide at its mouth, but has only 2 feet of water on bar.
— pueblo on l. bank of river of that name, ½ m. wide and 1 m. from its mouth in Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, 27 m. W. of Cebú. Pop., pueblo, 20,914.
- ARIN** (bah'-reen); one of Balicuatro Is., off N. coast of Sámar, parallel and close to Biri; passage is navigable by ships of any size, but has no anchorage.
- ARING** (bah-ring'), ver.; mountain inland from High Pt., on E. coast of Palawan, 5½ m. N. of High Pt. near Ilian, where lowland rises to ranges attaining elevation of 2,100 ft. at this point.
- ARIO** (bah'-ree-oo), ver.; mountain in central Leyte, 4 m. S. of Jaro.
- BARÍS** (bah-rees'), nat.; point on SE. shore Libás port, E. coast of Sámar.
— point on S. shore of Rapu Rapu I., off coast of Albay, Luzón.
- BARIU** (bah'-ree-oo); smallest, 4 m. by 3 m., and westernmost of islands of Balicuatro grp., 3¼ m. NE. of Balicuatro Pt., NW. of Sámar.
— hamlet in Panay on r. bank of Sinarugan Riv., Antique, 6 m. N. of E. of Anini-y.
- BARIUÓN** (bah-ree-wohn'), ver.; hamlet in Sámar 5 m. NE. by N. of Basey.
- BARLIG** (bar-lig'), ver.; hamlet of Bontoc, Luzón, in one of spurs of Mayoyao Mts. and at spring, of tributary of Sibug branch of Grande de Cagayán Riv., 16 m. E. of Bontoc. Pop., 439.
- BARNATAGAN** (bah-r-nah-tah-gahn), tag.; mountain in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, forms one of spurs of coast range on E. side.
- BAROÑGA** (bah-rwang'-ah), ver.; town in Panay.
- BAROÑS** (bah-rwabs'), nat.; pueblo in Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- BAROBAYBAY** (bah-raw-by-by'), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Sámar.
— hamlet on NW. shore of Quinamaligan I. of Balicuatro grp., Sámar.
- BAROBODIÑGAN** (KININABAGARAN) (bah-raw-beau-dyang'-ahn, kee-nee-nah-bah-gah'-rahn), ver.; point on NW. shore of Sámar, opposite Dalupiri I.
- BAROBOLÓN** (bah-raw-beau lawn'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 9 m. NE. of Bascy.
- BAROC** (bah-rock'), ver.; hamlet in Leyte, 4 m. E. of Ormoc.
- BAROTAC NUEVO** (bah-roh-tack' nway'-voh), Hisp.; pueblo l. bank of Jalaur Riv. in Iloilo, Panay, 14 m. NNE. of Iloilo. Pop., pueblo, 11,805.
- BAROTAC VIEJO** (bah-roh-tack' vyay'-hoh), Hisp.; pueblo bay at mouth of river on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, NE. by N. of Iloilo, 28 m. Boats can ascend river to town at high water. Pop., pueblo, 5,590.
— river in Panay.
- BAROY** (bah-roy'), nat.; point on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BARRA DE TALA** (bah'-rrah day tah-ahl'), Hisp., on Balayán Bay, mouth of Pansipil Riv., Batangas, Luzón.
- BARRACA** (bah-rrah'-cah), sp.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- BARRACAS DE LA PAGODA** (bah-rrah'-cahs day lah pah-gaw-dah), Sp.; mountain in island of Palawan.
- BARRANCA COLORADA** (bah-rrun'-cah coh-law-rah'-dah), Sp.; flat-topped, reddish-colored hill near Capones Pt., Zambales, Luzón.
— point on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón, at extreme W. end of hill of that name.
- BARRANCO** (bah-rrun'-coh), Sp.; river entering E. of Mati on N. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BARREIRO** (bah-rray'-roh), Sp.; hamlet of Moros in Misamis, Mindanao.
- BARREN**, for.; island off NE. coast of Palawan. (See Paly I.)
- BARRERA** (bah-rray'-rah), Sp.; large port or bay on NE. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BARTOLINO** (bah-r-toh-lee'-noh), Sp.; mountain in SE. part of Batangas, Luzón, which comes down to coast forming Malabrigo Pt., which is most S. of province.
- BARTON**, for.; head on W. coast of Palawan, between Table and Bluff Pts.
— lat. 10° 29' N., lon. 119° 5' E. at Bubón Pt. Bay 5½ m. deep between Riddle and Bubón pts. on NW. coast of Palawan. Several streams enter bay.



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- BAROC** (bah-rock'), ver.; hamlet in Leyte, 4 m. E. of Ormoc.
- BAROTAC NUEVO** (bah-roh-tack' nway'-voh), Hisp.; pueblo l. bank of Jalaur Riv. in Iloilo, Panay, 14 m. NNE. of Iloilo. Pop., pueblo, 11,805.
- BAROTAC VIEJO** (bah-roh-tack' vyay'-hoh), Hisp.; pueblo bay at mouth of river on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, NE. by N. of Iloilo, 28 m. Boats can ascend river to town at high water. Pop., pueblo, 5,590.
- river in Panay.
- BAROY** (bah-roy'), nat.; point on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BARRA DE TAAL** (bah'-rrah day tah-ahl'), Hisp., on Balayán Bay, mouth of Panspil Riv., Batangas, Luzón.
- BARRACA** (bah-rrah'-cah), sp.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- BARRACAS DE LA PAGODA** (bah-rrah'-cabs day lah pag-gaw-dah), Sp.; mountain in island of Palawan.
- BARRANCA COLORADA** (bah-rrun'-cah coh-law-rah'-dah), Sp.; flat-topped, reddish-colored hill near Capones Pt., Zambales, Luzón.
- point on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón, at extreme W. end of hill of that name.
- BARRANCO** (bah-rrun'-coh), Sp.; river entering E. of Mati on N. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BARREIRO** (bah-rray'-roh), Sp.; hamlet of Moros in Misamis, Mindanao.
- BARREN**, for.; island off NE. coast of Palawan. (See Paly I.)
- BARRERA** (bah-rray'-rah), Sp.; large port or bay on NE. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BARTOLINO** (bah-r-toh-lee'-noh), Sp.; mountain in SE. part of Batangas, Luzón, which comes down to coast forming Malabrigo Pt., which is most S. of province.
- BARTON**, for.; head on W. coast of Palawan, between Table and Bluff Pts.
- lat. 10° 29' N., lon. 119° 5' E. at Bubón Pt. Bay 5½ m. deep between Riddle and Bubón pts. on NW. coast of Palawan. Several streams enter bay.

- BARTON**; point at SW. extremity of Dumaran I., off Palawan, at entrance to Cook channel.
- BARUAŅGA** (bah-rwahng'-ah), nat.; hamlet in province of Cápiz, Panay.
- BARUBARAGNÁ** (bah-roo-bah-rug-nah'), nat.; islet in inner entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, off Saclayan Pt.
- BARUG** (bah-roog'), nat.; hamlet in province of Pangasinán, Luzón. Enjoys fine climate.
- BARUGO** (bah-roo'-gaw), ver.; pueblo N. shore of Leyte, 18 m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., pueblo, 12,322.
- village on SE. shore of Carigara Bay, N. coast of Leyte.
- E. point to Butag Bay on SW. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- river in Leyte; flows across pueblo and empties into sea beyond pueblo of same name.
- BARUGÁAN** (bah-roo-goo'-ahn), nat.; island on Leyte, shore of San Juanico Strait, at mouth of river of same name.
- river of Leyte entering San Juanico Strait opposite island of same name.
- BARULLÉN** (bah-roo-lyayn'), ver.; river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- BARUNO** (bah-roo'-noh), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Lagonoy Riv., near its mouth, in Albay, Luzón, 36 m. N. of Albay.
- BARURO** (bah-roo'-raw), ver.; small river emptying into sea in Unión, Luzón.
- BARUYAN** (bah-roo'-yahn), ver.; river entering sea channel between Mindoro and Batangas, Luzón, 20 m. NW. of Calapán.
- BARY** (bah-ree'), ver.; extreme E. head of Gulf of Asid, on S. coast of Masbate I., opposite Pulanauta Pt., 38 m. SW. by W., forming W. head.
- BARY CHICO** (bah-ree' chee'-coh), *Hisp.*; point in Masbate I., Visayas.
- BÁSAC** (bah'-suck), nat.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, 8 m. N. of Guijulgán, E. coast.
- BASAO** (bah-sah'-oo), ver.; hamlet of Lepanto, Luzón, at headwaters of Abra Riv., in W. summits of Grand Cordillera Central near boundary with Bontoc, 7 m. N. of Cayán. Pop., 660.
- BASAS** (bah'-sahs), *Sp.*, hamlet 5 m. NW. of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BASAY** (bah-sigh'), ver.; river and hamlet at its mouth, SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 12½ m. W. of Bayauan.
- BASAYAN** (bah-sah'-yahn), ver.; small stream entering Strait of Tañón, 10 m. S. of Remigio, W. coast of Cebú.
- BAS-BÁS** (bass-bass') ver.; small island, 63 ft. high covered with trees, in S. central waters Pañgútárang grp., Sulu A., 2½ m. SSW. Curilan I.
- channel, 2½ m. long and ¼ m. wide, between Bas-Bás I. to E. and NW. extremity of Tawi Tawi and Tabulunga Is., Sulu A., with depth 16 ft. In N. part is sheltered anchorage for vessels of all sizes.
- island, surrounded by cluster of islets and rocks, 248 ft. high, off NE. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- BAS-BÁS (BUS-BÍS)** (bass-bass', boos-boos) nat.; S. point of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- BASDÍO** (bus-dew'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Bay of Guindulman, 3 m. distant in Bohol Visayas.
- BASE**, for; bay on extreme NW. coast of Palawan, overlooked by North Hill.
- BASEY** (bah-say'), nat.; river emptying on SW. coast of Sámar, 5 m. E. by N. of easterly entrance to San Juanico Strait.
- pueblo N. shore of San Pedro Bay Sámar, 4 m. E. of E. entrance to San Juanico Strait and 35 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop. pueblo, 1896, 13,756.
- largest island of Batanes grp. (*See* Batán I.)
- river, port, and mountain in Sámar.
- BASIANAN** (bah-syah'-nun), ver.; bay on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 37 m. NW. of N. of Polo Pt.
- BASIAO** (bah-see-ah'-oo), nat.; mountain in S. part of Lapinín Grande I., NE. of Bohol.
- inlet E. shore Laguimanoc Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- point at inner entrance to Laguimanoc Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- BASIÁUANG** (bah-syah'-wang), ver.; small bay and point on SW. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, affording after Port Lebak best shelter on this coast in all weathers. Small creek enters bay on N. side of remarkable hill connected with mainland by low mangrove covered neck.
- BASIBULI** (bah-see-boo'-lee), ver.; islet S. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., near Banaran I.
- channel of W. of Bosibuci, in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- BASIC** (bah-sick'), ver.; island in chain stretching across Bay of Islands, E. coast of Palawan.
- BASIGAJÓN** (bah-see-gah-hohn'), ver.; extreme NW. point Siquijor I., 5 m. W. of Siquijor is E. headland of narrowest part of sea channel between Siquijor and Negros.

BASILAN (GROUP), SOUTH OF ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO.

(Bah-see'-lahn, ver.)

Capital: Isabela (de Basilan), lat. 6° 40' N., lon. 121° 56' E.

Area: Basilan, 304 sq. m.; 56 dependent islands, 50 sq. m.; total, 354 sq. m.

Race: Moro.

Language: Moro.

Population: estimated 1901, 8,000.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Isabela to—		II
Manila, N. by W	.....	57
Sulu, SW	.....	8
Zamboanga, N	.....	1

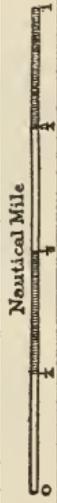
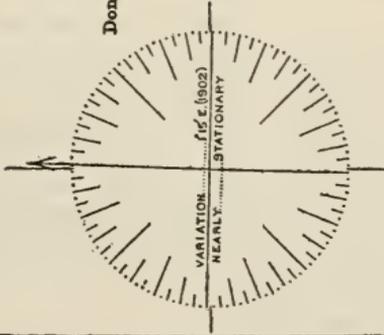
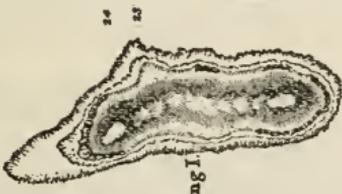
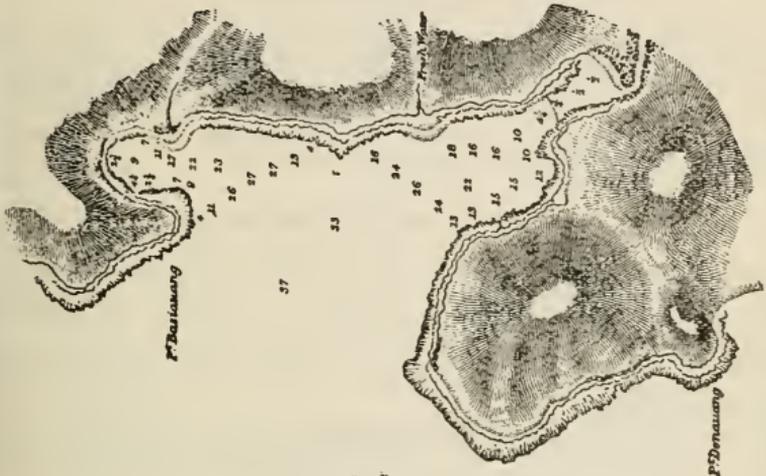
LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The group of islands known as Basilan and constituting a district of Mindanao during the jurisdiction of Spain, lies off the extreme S. coast of the peninsula of Zamboanga from which it is separated by the Strait of Basilan, 10 m. in width; or

MINDANAO I.

BASIAUANG BAY

Surveyed by D. Luis Agosto
 Esq. R. N. Spanish Navy, 1874.
 Recd. by Donauang I.
 Lat. 6° 58' 42" N. Long. 123° 45' 12" E.



the E. is the Célebes Sea; on the S. Balanguingui, the NE. of the groups of the Sulu Archipelago; and on the W. the Sulu Sea; lat. $6^{\circ} 32' N.$ and lon. $122^{\circ} E.$ intersects near the center of Basilan I. Basilan and its adjacent islands at one time were regarded as a province of Sulu, but subsequently under a more satisfactory arrangement were made a district of Mindanao.

AREA.

The group covers a sea surface extending from $6^{\circ} 15' 30'' N.$ to $6^{\circ} 45' N.$, and lon. $121^{\circ} 19' E.$ to $122^{\circ} 25' E.$, or $29\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. and 66 m. E. and W., or 1,947 sq. m. Land area, Basilan, 304 sq. m.; 56 dependent islands, 50 sq. m.; total, 354 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The larger islands are volcanic, and high and salubrious in climate. The chief summit, rising out of the center of Basilan I., has an elevation of 3,348 ft. The smaller islands are generally superimposed upon foundations of coral. The rivers afford drainage for the mountain system during the wet season and are generally dry during the remainder of the year. The Pasagan Riv., a small stream of good water, enters the port of Isabela, near the naval station.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

Navigation among these islands presents no difficulty, the water being clear, the bottom is visible at a depth from 8 to 10 fms. The weather is generally fine and vessels can anchor anywhere along the coast on coral bottom. The following are the bays and harbors.

Isabela; a roadstead between the islands of Malamaui and Lampinitan, with 6 to 16 fms. The town of that name is on the channel between the former island and the mainland of Basilan.

Malusa; on the W. side of Basilan I. formed by 2 islands, Great and Little Govenen. It has good anchorage. A river enters the head of the bay, the bar of which dries at low water, but within has a depth of 9 ft. wide enough for boats. The natives on the shore have a reputation for piracy.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

With the exception of Malusa, all the villages of the group lie along the channels, which afford means of transportation for both traffic and travel. There is intercourse with Zamboanga, Mindanao, across the channel by boat daily.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population estimated at 8,000 and stated at 1,119 by the census, is given by another authority, the church, at 1,421 for 1895. The inhabitants reside almost entirely on the island of Basilan, from which expeditions are conducted to the neighboring islands for fishing and the gathering of shells and pearls. In the capital poor Spanish is extensively used. The interior is almost entirely occupied by Moros and friendly. Among the natives of the islands Moro, Sámal, and Moro-Jacan are the dialects spoken. Native business is generally transacted through the Datos. There is no slavery. There are 500 Filipinos on the island.

The following is the return of the population of the only pueblo of Basilan, according to the census of 1887: Men, 561; women, 397; total, 958. Estimated 1901 for the entire island, 8,000.

The following are the towns:

Isabela; the capital of the group on the NW. shore of Basilan I., situated on a fine port 4 m. inland, with an average width of about one-half m. and capable of sheltering a good-sized fleet. Under Spanish jurisdiction it was a naval station with a dry dock for gunboats, a crane with a capacity for 20 tons, carpenter and iron shops, an iron and bronze foundry, a magazine and machinery worked by steam. On the island of Malamaui was a coaling station with sheds for 2,000 lbs. Also a station for all ships of the naval division of the South Chorrillo. Climate good. A small stream furnishes excellent water, conveyed to the station by an aqueduct since November, 1900. The fort known as Isabel II, 65 ft. above the sea, has bastions at the angles and is

grounded by a moat. It was designed to dominate the channel, and as a defense against the Moros. There is also a hospital at the mouth of the river Pasajan, in front of the station. The Moros have their own schools and teach the Koran, and largely read and write their own language. Pop., 985.

San Pedro; on the NE. shore of Basilan I.

Santa Bárbara; on the NW. shore.

Nipa Balás; on the N.; Lamitan, Baas, and Ugbung on the E.; Aguada, Amehui, and Govenen on the S.; Libuc and Tatayan on the W. coasts, and Malusa in the center, are the chief villages.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following constitute the islands of this group:

Basilan; the largest and name island is 24 m. NW. and S. and 36 m. E. and W. lies along the S. side of the strait of the same name, and has 23 peaks in its mountain system, from 741 to 3,348 ft. high. There are several rivers navigable for a short distance by native boats. The inhabitants were notorious in early days for their piratical enterprises. They are largely engaged in fishing. Area, 304 sq. m. The remaining islands of the group are:

	sq. m.
Abug; one of the Pilas cluster, 525 ft. high.....	3
Abimtinusa; S.....	1/2
Abimtinusa; low, wooded, less than 1 m. off S. coast.....	1/2
Abuan; off the S. coast, 794 ft. high.....	2
Abulú; 22 m. NW.....	2
Abulud; one of the Pilas cluster.....	2
Abug; one of the Pilas cluster.....	1
Abnuaman; one of the Pilas cluster, SW.....	2
Abnuangan; SE.....	1/2
Aboco; N.....	1/2
Abocogan (Pilas I.).....	1/2
Abocot.....	1/2
Abocalon (Pilas I.).....	2
Abocuan; W.....	1/2
Abocovenen; Great and Little.....	1
Abocot Lahat.....	1
Abocotimpinigan; 200 ft. high.....	1/2
Abocotuan; S. Bubuan. It has 2 hills, 218 and 394 ft. high. N. side of the island is inhabited.....	1/2
Abocotungasmati; 2 islands off the W. coast, 65 ft. high.....	1/2
Abocotumbil; the extreme NE. island, 558 ft. high.....	1
Abocotulamau; off the capital, Isabela, and forms shelter to the Isabela roads. It is 538 ft. high and is wooded with valuable timber.....	8
Abocotumanae (Pilas I.).....	1
Abocotumangat (Pilas I.).....	1/2
Abocotumataja (Pilas I.).....	1/2
Abocotuminis (Pilas I.).....	1/2
Abocoturo; in the W. entrance to Isabela roadstead, 65 ft. high.....	1/2
Abocotul.....	1/2
Abocotorejas de Liebre (hare's ears); one of the extreme NW. islands of the group.....	1
Abocotulajañgan and Pásig-Posi (Pilas I.).....	1
Abocotulas; a cluster of islands 10 m. off the extreme W. point of Basilan.....	1
Abocotulas; the main island of the cluster and the largest of the islands near Basilan; on the N. are 2 hills 522 and 918 ft. high; on the W. side are several small islands with good anchorages, especially on the NW. of Pilas, 5 fms. depth.....	4
Abocotulkulkit.....	1/2
Abocotulopin; off extreme S. point of Basilan.....	1 1/2
Abocotulungbois; cluster; 2 islands 841 and 585 ft. high, which serve as landmarks for navigators when the summits of Basilan are obscured by clouds; they lie 21 m. NW. of Basilan and occupy the center of a chain of 5 islands from NE. to SW.....	2
Abocotuloldgit (Saleulusit).....	1
Abocotulibago; the easternmost of the group, 735 ft. high.....	1
Abocotulagutu (Pilas I.).....	1
Abocotulacalá; W. of Malusa Bay, Basilan.....	2
Abocotulalón Pisá; the most S. of the group.....	1 1/2
Abocotulamlé; 180 ft. high, off SW. coast.....	1 1/2
Abocotulapian Tana; cluster of 4 islands lying 6 1/2 m. S. of extreme S. point of Basilan; on its W. side is a hill 938 ft. high; the W. side is inhabited.....	2
Abocotulcinga; the NW. of the group.....	1
Abocotulcinga Lacit.....	1
Abocotulingolan; W. of Malusa Bay.....	1/2
Abocotuliepono.....	1/2
Abocotulamajuban.....	1/2
Abocotuliguilabun.....	1/2
Abocotulimbuñgan.....	1/2
Total—dependent Islands, 57; area.....	354 1/2

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The agricultural pursuits consist chiefly in raising rice, sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, corn, hemp, and tobacco for domestic use, and are confined almost entirely to the principal island.

MINERALS.

The interior being but little explored, no indications of mineral wealth are reported in Basilan.

FORESTS.

The larger islands are well wooded. In Basilan are fine forests of valuable woods. The timber on the island of Malamau is superior to that of the other islands, consisting of molave, a hard yellow wood resembling pine, palo maría or briganha (one of the guttiferae or gamboge family), and poon. Much lumber is cut by the natives.

FRUITS.

Mangosteens, sapotes, oranges, bananas, and other fruits of the latitude flourish in Basilan.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief occupation of the people (Moros) is fishing. A little weaving of hem and cotton, by primitive methods, is carried on for domestic use. Lumber, mostly cheap, is shipped to Manila and Zamboanga.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

There are no military posts in this group, the island being a United States naval station and is garrisoned by United States marines.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The "provincial government act" has not been extended to this group. The date does not admit vassalage to the Sultan of Sulu nor of Mindanao. The people of Isabel petitioned early for local municipal government.

BASILAN (bah-see'-lahn), ver.; largest and name island of the Basilan grp.; lat. 6° 32' N. and lon. 122° E. intersect immediately E. of its loftiest peak; is 36 m. E. and W. and 24 m. N. and S., extreme distances, or about 304 sq. m. Lies along S. side of Basilan Strait, which separates it from extreme S. end of Zamboanga Peninsula of Mindanao, and NE. of Sulu I. 49 m., numerous islands and islets of Balanguingui grp. intervening. Physical aspects of island present charming diversity of forest-clad mountain summits and fertile valleys and plains. There are 23 distinct peaks, highest in center of island being 3,348 ft.; another 6 m. SW., end of small interior range, being 2,970 ft.; another N. 1,811 ft. In extreme E. end of island, overlooking Matanal Pt., is cone-like summit 2,126 ft., which not only forms conspicuous headland of approach on S. side of Célébes Sea entrance to Basilan Strait, but is landmark at great distance to navigators heading N. from Java and adjacent islands, along E. coast of Borneo, through strait of Macassar, across Célébes Sea, into Sulu Sea, and thence into China Sea to Manila or ports of China. This same mountain series at narrowest point of Basilan Strait furnishes another important landmark to navigation along route described, in peak 741 ft. high, immediately on N. point of island. On extreme W. point is another landmark 942 ft. high. Shores of island are low, wooded, and girt by sand and coral debris 50 to 100 yds. wide, sometimes covered at high tide and forming mangrove swamps. There are several rivers with wide mouths and accessible by boats at high water, but a few miles inside suddenly diminish to rivulets, flowing among rocks and obstructed by fallen trees. Climate is generally good and coast clear of dangers, so that navigation around island is not subject to usual dangers. Water is so

BASILAN—Continued.

clear that bottom can be seen from 48 to 60 ft. Inhabitants, numbering 8,000 (estimated), belong to same race and speak same language as of other islands of Sulu A., which partake more of Philippine than Malay character. There is also an intermixture of Visayan. Owing to convenient estuaries on coast an advantage of situation in early days of commercial enterprise in these waters, Basilan was notorious for thieves and pirates. The were boldest and fiercest of archipelago. So daring had become their operations that in 1848 Spanish Government took possession and established garrison on island and annexed it to Zamboanga, Mindanao. Chief pueblo of island and capital of group is Isabela d. Basilan, on NW. shore of island, with population of 1,300, 1896.

— strait 8 m. wide and 24 m. long between Zamboanga, extreme SW. of peninsula of Mindanao, and N. point of Basilan I., connecting Célébes and Sulu seas. Santa Cruz Is. and banks on Mindanao side divide it into 2 deep channels, both equally navigable. N. channel, although narrowest, is preferred by sailing vessels as affording advantages of anchoring in calm without being carried away by current.

— NW. peak of island of that name, 942 ft. high, on W. shore S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

BASING (bah-seeing'), nat.; cascade empty on E. side of Casul Bay, N. coast of Misamis Mindanao.

BASIRANG (bah-see'-rung), nat.; point and creek on W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 24 m. W. of Misamis.

BASKO (bahs'-coh), nat.; island in entrance to S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

BASLAI (bah-lie'), nat.: island off Dumunig Pt., E. head to Cataingan port, SE. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.

BASOD (bah-saud'), ver.; town in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, on main road, 2½ m. SSW. of Dáet. Pop., 1,874.

BASOL (bah-saul'), ver.; island lying 3 m. NE. by E. ¼ E. of Bilan Pt. and in S. passage of Surigao Strait, between extreme N. coast of Mindanao and offlying islands to SW. of Dinátag I.

BASOT (bah-sought'), ver.; island E. of Lahuy I., N. of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

BASSA (bah'sah), ver.; point at NW. extreme of Sámal I. and E. head at N. entrance to Pakiputan Strait connecting N. waters and W. arm of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.

BASUD (bah-sood'), nat.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Pop., 1896, 1,608.

BASÚN (bah-soon'), ver.; channel among islands Nusa Lakit, Nusa Takbú A. and Basún, off N. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.

— 2 wooded islands, ¼ m. W. of Nusa Is., off N. shore of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.

BASUNHAY (bah-soon-high'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Negros Occidental.

BATAÁN, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Bah-tah-ahn', Tag.)

Capital: Balanga, lat. 14° 21', lon. 120° 33'.

Area: 434 sq. m.; 6 dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total, 436 sq. m.

Population: 50,761, estimated, 1901.

Race: Tagálog.

Language: Mostly Tagálog, although some Pampango is spoken.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Balanga to—	m.
Manila, ESE.....	29
Iba, NNW.....	82
Lingayén N. (Gulf of Lingayen).....	96

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Bataán forms the extreme SW. part of N. Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Zambales, on the E. for a distance of 8 m. by Pampanga, and thence by the W. waters of Manila Bay, on the S. by the Boca Chica entrance to Manila Bay, and on the W. by the China Sea.

AREA.

The province is a peninsula, projecting from its N. boundary to its extreme S. point a distance of 37 m. NW. to SE., and from E. to W. 21 m. between the waters of Manila Bay on the E. and the China Sea on the W. It has an area of 434 sq. m., mainland, and 6 dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total, 436 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

As a whole the surface is mountainous, but in the S. extremity, where the Mariveles Range rises to summits 3,215 and 4,678 ft. high, there are extensive plains. Mt. Redondo, immediately N. of that range, has an elevation of 1,991 ft. These lofty heights afford conspicuous landmarks for navigators entering or departing from Manila Bay. The central crest of the main range, which takes a trend from the NW. to the SE., midway between the bay and seacoast, distributes the drainage about equally in the same directions. A few of the streams, which are numerous and named, are navigable for small native boats, but are chiefly unimportant, being raging torrents in the wet season and dry during the rest of the year.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

Although Bataán, except on its N. boundary, is surrounded by water, its bays and harbors are not numerous. What it has afford both shelter and anchorage for vessels of all sizes and in nearly all winds. On the Manila Bay shore, a distance of 28 m., are no anchorages except open to the winds.

The harbor at Orani is very good for light-draft vessels. Those at Balanga and Orión are very poor and vessels bringing supplies can not, ordinarily, approach nearer than 1½ miles and must be discharged by native cascoses.

On the S. coast opens the Mariveles Bay, on the N. side of the entrance (Boca Chica) to Manila Bay. It is 2 m. wide, and extends 2½ m. inland, affording anchorage (17 fms.) and shelter, except from the SE., for vessels of any size. Vessels may here procure fine water.

On the W. coast fronting 31 m. on the China Sea, beginning on the N. is: Binanga or Minangas, the first bight to the S. of the entrance to Súbig Bay. Vessels may anchor in 4 fms. inside, near the shore, sheltered from all winds except from the W. and SW.

At Napo Pt., 9 m. S., Bagac opens off the town at its head, affording 5½ to 11 fms. On the extreme SW. coast is the bay of Guay, which affords good anchorage in the NE. monsoon. It is the favorite resort for vessels waiting for fair winds to enter Manila Bay.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The towns of the province are united by wagon roads. The principal runs from Dinalupijan to Limay, but is not passable south of Orión owing to the destruction of bridges. From Limay to Mariveles is a trail hardly passable for horses, and nothing but bad trails from Balanga to Bagac and Morón. A fair trail extends from Orión to Bagac. Communication with Manila is by water; with Zambales by land; and from Morón and Dinalupijan to Santa Rita and Pampanga by way of Florida Blanca.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population of Bataán is 50,743, mostly Tagalos. In the towns to the NE. are many Pampangos. The mountains contain numerous Negritos. Very few of these live in villages, or are registered in the civil records. Most of the civilized natives speak Tagálog, although some use Pampango. The Negritos, who come down to trade, understand and speak either one or the other of these languages.

The following is the division of Bataán into pueblos and respective population, according to the official census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bataán:			
Abúcaý.....	2,400	2,392	4,798
Bagac.....	1,022	975	1,997
Balanga.....	4,305	4,005	8,308
Dinalupijan.....	2,013	1,771	3,784
Llana Hermosa.....	1,873	1,718	3,591
Mabatang.....	942	915	1,857
Mariveles.....	885	805	1,690
Morón.....	1,377	1,276	2,653
Orani.....	3,015	2,934	5,949
Orión.....	3,784	3,648	7,429
Pilar.....	1,862	1,887	3,749
Sámal.....	2,402	2,469	4,938
Total.....	25,850	24,893	50,748

Estimated, 1901, 50,761.

The towns number 12, and Negrito villages 8. Of the former may be mentioned (the population of 1896 is given):

Abúcaý; on the main road, 3 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 7,185.

Balanga; the capital, on main road at the crossing of the Tagapao, about 1½ m. from the shore of Manila Bay. It is well built. The streets are straight and wide, with a public square in the center. There is a government house, city hall, and prison. It lies 30 m. WNW. of Manila, across the bay. Pop., 9,000.

Bagac; at the head of the bay of that name on the China Sea coast, 13 m. SW. of Balanga. Before the war the population was about 2,500.

Dinalupijan; on the main road, in the extreme NE., 13 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 2,600.

Hermosa; sometimes called Llana Hermosa on account of the beautiful plains surrounding it. It is situated on the main road 10 m. N. of Balanga and 2 m. W. of the extreme NW. angle of Manila Bay. Pop., 2,649.

Mabatang; on the main road, 4 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 1,766.

Mariveles; a telegraph and military station on the NW. shore of the bay of the same name, 19 m. S. by W. of Balanga. It furnishes large quantities of wood and water to vessels passing in and out of Manila Bay. Pop., 1,429. Under former jurisdiction Mariveles was an important meteorological and seismographical station.

Morón; on the China Sea coast, 4 m. S. of Binanga Bay and 20 m. due W. of Balanga. Pop., 2,622.

- Orani**; a coastwise port in the extreme NW. corner of Manila Bay. It is 8 m. N. Balanga on the main highway, and carries on an important trade with Pampanga to the NE. and Zambales on the NW., besides its local traffic with Bataán and in the coast trade of Manila Bay. Pop., 6,400.
- Orión**; on the main highway near the Manila Bay shore, 5 m. S. of Balanga. Pop., 10,373.
- Pilar**; on the main highway, 1½ m. inland from Manila Bay shore, 2½ m. S. of Balanga. Pop., 3,471.
- Sámal**; on the main highway, 6 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 5,233.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Although Corregidor and Caballo Is. lie immediately off the SE. shore of this province, their geographical and strategical position at the entrance to Manila Bay gives them distinct importance, which will be considered elsewhere.

The only dependent islands are—

Los Cochinos (Lechones); 5 low rocks above water, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Point Marielles, Pulo, Monti and Cochino being the easternmost. This cluster of islets lies east of the entrance to Mariveles Bay.

La Monja (the Nun or Haycock); it bears W. by S. 3½ m. off Corregidor. It consists of a high rock with 27 fms. within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. all round.

Tubu-Tubú; narrow stretch of land 2 m. long, in the extreme NW. angle of Manila Bay, off the mouth of Orani Riv. The island is covered with trees and is often overflowed by the tide. There are other islets in this vicinity. The area of dependent islands adds practically nothing to the area of the province.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The cultivation of rice is carried on extensively, while sugar-cane, indigo, and coconuts are also important.

MINERALS.

In the mountains are quarries of valuable marble, and white and red jasper marked with wavy lines.

FORESTS.

Manila, Bulacáin, and other adjacent provinces look to Bataán for wood for the construction of boats and for building.

FRUITS.

The banana, in several varieties, is the most abundant fruit, although oranges, lemons, papaya, mangas, and pineapples, the sapote, and other fruits grow in large quantities.

INDUSTRIES.

In the town of Orión the main industry is fishing and drying fish. There is much capital invested in the large fishing bancas and the fleet from that town is the largest on Manila Bay. In the town of Orani is a pottery, where jars for sugar and alcohol are made. In Abúcaay, a brickyard; in Balanga, 2 alcohol distilleries, and another in Pilar. On the road from Orani to Hermosa is a place called Lamina, where bolos are made. Salt drying is quite an industry in Abúcaay, Pilar, and Orión.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

After the establishment of the military Department of N. Luzón, the operations in Bataán were devoted to the suppression of a guerrilla warfare.

On February 15, 1902, Bataán was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Mariveles.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Bataán was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission, March 2, 1901.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,500
Secretary	1,100
Treasurer	1,800
Supervisor	1,500
Fiscal	1,100

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding \$2 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province, and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

The governor of Bataán found the people entirely in accord with the government as established, and expressing freely their approval of the forms—municipal, provincial, and insular—now existing. There has not been a single abuse or breach of trust committed by an official since the establishment of civil government, March 2, 1901. The financial accounts are in a healthy condition; all the towns are accumulating money in the treasuries, some having \$3,000 at the end of last month (November) on hand, with the intention of building schoolhouses first, and other public improvements next. English is being taught in all the towns. The public schools are encouraged and aided by the people and the officials, the attendance being larger than the limited number of teachers can instruct with best results. This province is free from any taint of insurrection, there being no garrison except one company at Mariveles, placed there on account of Government property and port. Land is being generally cultivated with good yields; farms and town improvements are constantly being made, and the people rapidly recovering from losses from the wars. (Official report of the provincial governor of Bataán, December, 1901.)

BÁTAC (bah-'tuck), nat.; pueblo Ilocos Norte, Luzón, on coast highway 10 m. S. of Laoag. Pop., pueblo, 1887, 16,981.

BATACHAC (BALACBAC) (bah-tuck'-huck, bah-lack-back'), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 6 m. N. of Trinidad. Pop., 688.

BATAG (bah-tug'), ver.; island 6 by 3½ m. in area, 2 m. off N. coast of Sámar. Nearest approach of W. sweep in curve of dividing line between Asia and Oceania, passes about 900 naut. m. E. of this island. Its SW. point on Palápag port lies in lat. 12° 38' 15" N., lon. 129° 59' 55" E.

BATAGUAS (bah-tah'-gwahs), nat.; hamlet in Sámar, 7 m. W. of Boroñgan.

BATALAN (bah-tah'-Jahn), nat.; mountain 1,847 ft. high inland from Guai Pt., coast of Zambales, Luzón.

BATALOMPÓN (bah-tah-lohm-pohn'), ver.; point in Zamboanga, Mindanao.

BATALONG (bah-tah-long'), nat.; hamlet in Cagayán, Luzón, in pueblo of Amulung, on banks of Grande de Cagayán Riv.

BATÁN (bah-ton'), nat.; largest of 4 islands off E. coast of Albay, Luzón; is 15 by 6½ m., with area of 81 sq. m.; separated from Rapu Rapu on SE. by channel 1½ m. wide and from Cacraray on NW. by another of same width; nearest point is 21 m. E. of Albay, across Albay Gulf. On NW. side of island is little

BATÁN—Continued.

bay of Gaba; its most important town is Batán, in vicinity of which are several coal mines in operation.

—pueblon island of same name, off E. coast of Albay, Luzón; is center of important coal-mining industry.

—bay, port, and town on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, opening 12 m. SE. of Akdán Pt. and 16½ m. W. of Cápiz. Port Batán is lat. 11° 35' 40" N., lon. 122° 29' 40" E. Upon its E. shore stands Batan, second largest town in province and inland, number of other towns and hamlets representing large native population, and important industries. Entrance to port is recognized by Okbok Hillits 2 m. to E. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 12,908.

—largest and name island of Batanes grp. lying in S. waters, 9 m. NNE. and SSW. and 4½ m. greatest width E. and W., with an area of 27 sq. m. Is most important of Batanes grp., and upon its NW. shore is situated Santo Domingo de Basco, the capital. Island presents peculiarly picturesque aspect from sea. On its N. extremity rises Mt. Irada, 3,806 ft., apparently extinct volcano and thickly covered with majestic trees. Rest of island is mountainous and has several broad and cultivated spots. High rock lies about ¼ mile NE. of island. Anchorages are Santo Domingo Bay, San Carlos, and San Vicente, port of Ibana. During SW. monsoon shelter is found under NE. part of Sabtán I. On E. side of Batán are 2 large bays, N. and better named Sonsón, the other Mananión, but both somewhat enumbered with rocks.

BATANES (GROUP), PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN, LUZÓN.

(Bah-tah'-nays, nát.)

Capital; Santo Domingo de Basco, Batán I., lat. 20° 18' N., lon. 120° 58' E.

Area; 81 sq. m.

Population; 10,533 (census of 1887).

Race and language; Batán.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

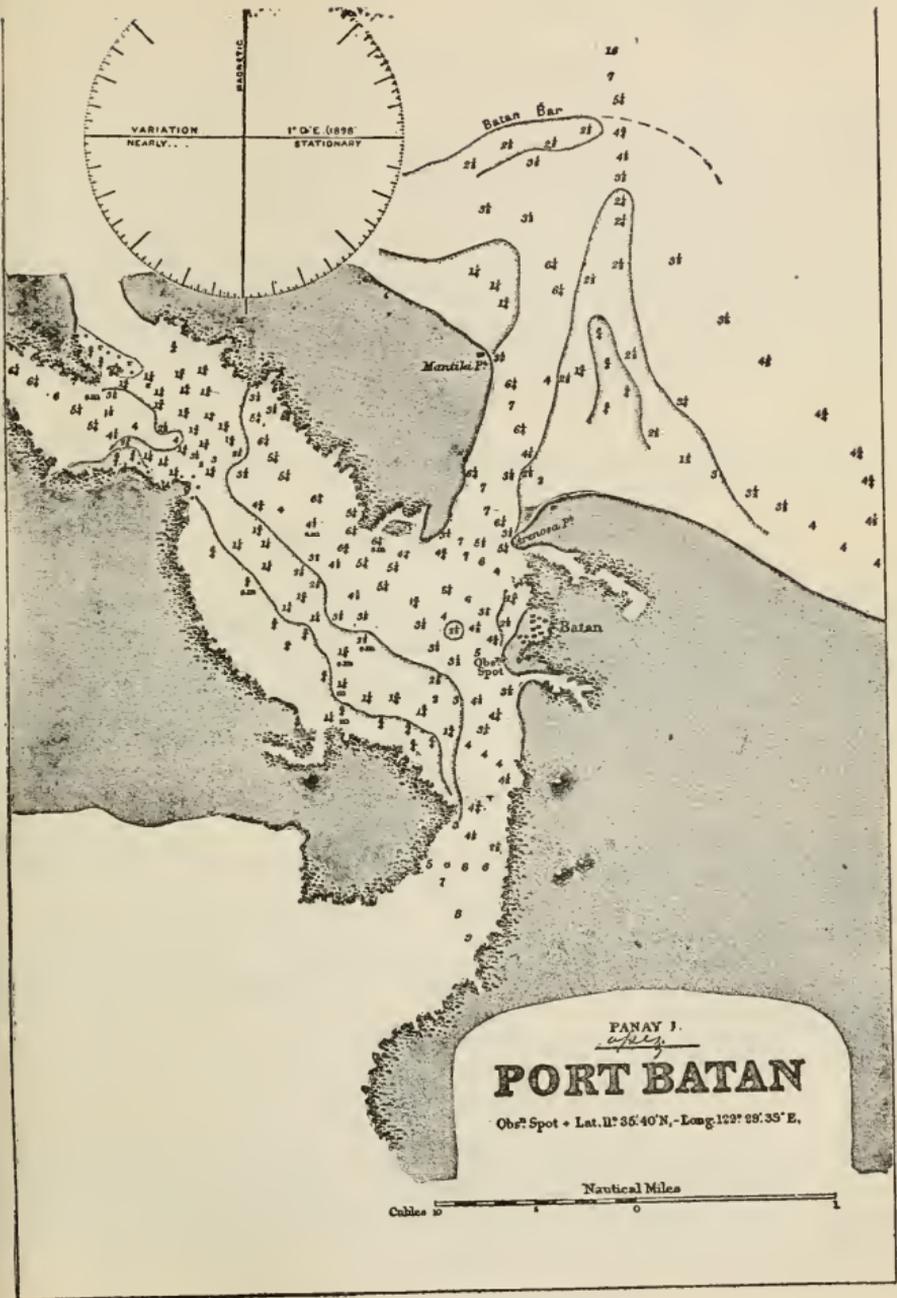


Table of distances.

From Santo Domingo de Basco (Batán I.) to—	m.
Aparri (N. coast of Luzón)	150
Formosa (South Cape)	126
Hongkong, China	527
Manila (direct line)	410
Port Pio V (Camiguín I., Babuyanes grp.)	110

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

To the N. of Luzón and SSE. of Formosa lie 2 groups of islands, the most N. called Batanes and the S. and nearest to the N. coast of Luzón the Babuyanes. The first of these, the Batanes, lie between Bachi and Balingtán channels connecting the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea, and along the one hundred and twenty-second meridian of longitude, between lat. 20° 18' N., and 21° 06' N. The most N. island of the Philippine Archipelago is Y'Ami, which lies 23 m. S. of the N. line of boundary of the United States possession in E. Asia, as defined by the treaty of December 10, 1898: "Through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi from 118° to the 127° meridian of longitude E. of Greenwich." The name Bachi comes from an intoxicating liquor much used by the natives. The group consists of 2 clusters, Ibayat, Diego, and the Bachi being the N., and Batán, Sabtán, Ibugos, and Déquez forming the S.

AREA.

The land area is 81 sq. m. embraced within sea limits from lat. 20° 18' to 21° 15' (N. Bachi Rocks) N., lon. 121° 48' to 122° 6' E.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical characteristics of the Batanes group indicate volcanic origin of the larger islands. Ibayat, Batán, and Sabtán are particularly mountainous with intervening valleys and plains sloping to the seashore and well watered by small rivers. The smaller islands are generally low and rest upon foundations of coral. The climate of all the islands is celebrated for its salubrity. The prevalent winds of this region are NE., 149 days of wind from that quarter, 89 from the N., 45 from the W., 32 from the NW., 16 from the SW., 13 from the E., and 11 each from the E. and SE. during the year 1898.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

These islands afford several excellent harbors of refuge for vessels traversing the vast waters of the Pacific to the E. and China Sea to the W. Of these may be mentioned:

Nagataó; S. of Santo Domingo, Batán I., suitable for small vessels.

Nananión; on the NE. coast of Batán I., very deep and well sheltered.

Santo Domingo; on the NW. coast of Batán, affording excellent anchorage, and safe except during the SW. monsoon. United States vessels utilize this as a cruising station in these waters.

Sonsón; on the NE. coast of Batán I., with safe anchorage for vessels of any size and well sheltered.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication between the islands is extremely difficult owing to the strong current in the channels and scarcity of anchorages. Intercourse by means of native craft with the rest of the islands to the southward is even more difficult. The inter-island commerce is carried on in native boats, but is much restricted by the heavy seas which wash the islands. The exports consist chiefly of lard, cocoanut oil, hogs, horses, goats, and a small output of valuable woods.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of the islands is 10,533, census 1887. The language of the inhabitants called Batán somewhat resembles a dialect of this region known as Ibánag. Most of the islands of the group are occupied only during certain seasons by fishing settlements.

The following are the municipal divisions of the Batanes, with their respective populations, according to the census of 1887:

Group and pueblos.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Batanes:			
San Bartolomé de Calayan	669	686	1,355
San Carlos de Magosa (Marigatao)	640	596	1,236
San José de Ibane	1,102	1,135	2,237
Santa María de Ibayat	338	377	715
Santo Domingo de Basco	1,643	1,620	3,269
San Vicente de Sabtán	868	852	1,721
Total	5,260	5,273	10,533

The following are the towns:

Ibana; *see* San José de Ibane.

San Antonio; on the S. coast of Batán I., 7 m. S. of Santo Domingo.

San Bartolomé. Pop., 1,722.

San Carlos de Marigatao (Magosa); on the W. coast, 2½ m. S. of Santo Domingo. Pop., 1,229.

Santo Domingo de Basco; the principal town of the group, on the NW. shore of Batán I., at the foot of Mt. Irraya. It contains some fine buildings. The people are engaged in coasting trade among the islands and in shell fishing. Pop., 2,981.

San José de Ibane; on the extreme SW. coast of Batán I., 6½ m. S. of Santo Domingo. Pop., 1,951.

Santa Lucía; on the SE. coast of Ibayat I.

Santa María; on the NE. coast of Ibayat I., near a fine forest of building wood. Pop., 1,855.

San Rafael; on the W. coast of Ibayat I.

Santa Rosa; on the extreme N. coast of Ibayat I.

San Vicente; on the W. coast of Batán I., 4½ m. S. of Santo Domingo. Pop., 1,753.

The inhabitants of the islands partake of many of the characteristics of the Chinese and native races of Formosa. Their peculiar language increases their exclusiveness. This has been strengthened by the heavy ocean currents and consequent difficulties of intercourse with the mainland of Luzón to the S. This would add a physical reason for racial alliance toward Formosa and China rather than toward Luzón and the S.

ISLANDS.

This group comprises 14 islands and rocks, as follows:

Bachi Rocks; 52 m. N. by E. of Santo Domingo.....	sq. m.
Batán (Basay); central and most important island of the Batanes group, 10 m. from N. to S. and 3½ from E. to W. In N. part rises Mt. Irada, 3,806 ft. high, visible for 60 m. at sea in all directions, forming an excellent landmark for vessels plying between the United States and Asia, and passing through the Balingtán channel; to W. of this mountain is the peak of Irraya. Surface of the entire island is mountainous, between which, however, are extensive cultivated plains; there are 6 towns on the coast.....	27
Déquez (Goat); NW. and close to Ibugos I., 14 m. SW. of Santo Domingo.....	
Diamis Rocks; near Batán I.....	
Diego (Redonda); 1,848 ft. high, 5 m. E. of the S. point of Ibayat I., 16 m. N. of Santo Domingo; is surrounded by 4 smaller islands on N.....	1
Ibayat (Orange); 17 m. N. by W. of Batán I.; 10 m. N. and S. and 5 m. E. and W.; has 2 peaks, one at N., Santa Rosa, 714 ft. high, the other in the extreme S., 810 ft. high; its chief town, San Rafael, is on NW. shore; soil is very fertile and furnishes quantities of sweet potatoes, corn, and other food products for the neighboring islands; 1 m. W. of Sabtán, 13 m. SW. of Santo Domingo.....	35
Ibugos (Bachi); 1 m. W. of Sabtán I., 10½ m. SSW. of Santo Domingo; inhabited.....	2
North I.; 2½ m. SSW. of Y'Ami, 40 m. N. of Santo Domingo.....	1
Mabudis; midway between Ibayat and Y'Ami, the most N. of the group, 29 m. N. of Santo Domingo.....	1
Misanga; a cluster of rocks about the center of the group.....	
Sabtán (Seminanga); the most S. of the group, 3 m. SW. of Batán. Is 7 m. N. and S. and 3¼ m. E. and W.; is well inhabited, and the people are engaged in agriculture and fishing.....	12
Siayan; cluster of 4 islets off the SW. point of Mabudis I., 28 m. N. of Santo Domingo.....	1
Tanan; cluster of rocks N. of Batán.....	
Y'Ami; most N. of the islands of the Philippine possessions of the United States, 42 m. N. of Santo Domingo, and 468 m. N. by E. Manila.....	1
14 islands and islets, total area	81

BACHI ISLANDS.

The group name of a cluster of small islands within sight of the Batanes, and inhabited by savages of the Bachi race. Their language is peculiar to themselves, but with certain words in common, the inhabitants of the Batanes and Bachi Is. understand each other. In the list of the Batanes group, Mabudis, Misanga, Siayan, Tanan, and Y'Ami, all inhabited, belong to the Bachi group.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil of these islands, particularly of Batán, is famed for its fertility, and produces in abundance yams, sweet potatoes, corn, maize, onions, garlic, rice, and grain. A small supply of sugar cane is grown for home consumption. The inhabitants raise sugar cane, out of which they make a drink called palec. Potatoes, wheat, and vegetables and other products of the United States in the lower latitudes, can be successfully produced.

MINERALS.

The larger islands abound in sandstones and lime of an excellent quality.

FORESTS.

The islands except Ibayat are not heavily timbered, and what forests do exist are generally of the more valuable woods used for cabinet purposes, whereas building timber is not abundant.

FRUITS.

There is not a great variety of fruit, although the pineapples of the Batanes are superior both in size and quality to that fruit in other parts of the archipelago. The grape is also grown.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industry of the inhabitants is raising cattle, hogs, goats, and horses, which grow to a remarkable size, and on account of their superior quality are exported in large numbers to the mainland. The manufacture of lard and cocoanut oil is important. In the vicinity of the towns are usually extensive cocoanut plantations, especially at Ibayat, the extraction of oil being an important industry.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The U. S. S. *Princeton* took formal possession of the Batanes Is. at Santo Domingo de Basco, the capital, on January 11, 1900. Since that time that port has been one of the cruising stations for the United States Navy. The military forces have not garrisoned the islands.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

These islands under the "provincial government act" established for the province of Cagayán, Luzón, by act P. C. August 22, 1901, were annexed to that province.

BATAŃGAN (bah-tung'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 96½ m. SW. of Dávao.
 ——— mountain in Mindoro.

BATANGAS, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Bah-tan'-gas, Tag.)

Capital: Batangas, lat. 13° 45' 30" N., lon. 121° 03' E.

Area: 1,108 sq. m.

Population: 311,180.

Race: Tagálog.

Language: Tagálog.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Batangas to—	m.
Cabra light, via Verde passage.....	75
Calamba, N. on Laguna de Bay	83
Manila, N.	59
Manila, via Verde passage.....	111
Verde I., S. in Verde passage	13

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Batangas, name derived from batangan, a cane used in banca (boat) building, occupies the SW. sea front of the main body of Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Cavite and Laguna; on the NE. by Laguna and Tayabas; on the E. by the Tayabas Gulf waters of the Mindoro Sea; on the S. by the Verde Passage, and on the W. by the China Sea.

AREA.

In length from SE. to NW. between the Mindoro and China seas, it measures 72 m. and from NE. to SW., between the Laguna boundary and Verde Passage, 39 m. Area, including Lake Bombón, 1,080 sq. m., or 691,200 acres, nearly half the size of the State of Delaware. Dependent islands, 28 sq. m.; grand total, 1,108 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

From the sierras of Tagaytay and Súngay the surface slopes to the sea through wide valleys between spurs which end in peninsulas separating the China Sea from the Balayán and Batangas bays. It has numerous rivers emptying into the China Sea on the W., the Balayán and Batangas Bay and Verde passage on the S., and into Lake Bombón or Taal in the center. A few drain into the bay of Tayabas on the E. through the Malaquing Ílog. The Calumpán, a river of some dimensions, drains the broad valley which extends inland from the NE. shore of Batangas Bay. About the center of Batangas is situated Lake Taal or Bombón, 18 m. from N. to S., 13 m. from E. to W., 150 sq. m. in area. In its center is Volcán I., out of which rises the active volcano of Taal. The shores of this lake are overlooked by Mt. Macolod, 2,500 ft., on the SE.; Mt. Masilo, 3,724 ft., on the NE.; Tierra Alta, 2,510 ft., on the NW.; Mt. Cairilao, 2,166 ft., and Tamaun, 2,818 ft., on the W. Dotting the surface of the waters are a number of islands, the central of which, forming the active volcano, is almost circular and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter. The smaller islands which lie off its E. side are Lagdanin, Nabuin, Tuc, Duy, and Napayon. Along the shores of the lake are several small bays, on the E. Lipa, on the S. Bauan, on the NW. Bayuyunġan, and on the NE. Bañadero. The country in the immediate vicinity of Lake Taal is badly broken by ravines and canyons, but there is a good trail down each spur to the lake. The outlet of Lake Taal is the Lemery Riv., a stream navigable for cascoes, and in the rainy season for vessels of draft up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This river is about 5 m. long, and leaves Lake Taal at its SE. corner. The climate, on account of the high elevation, is much superior to that of Manila, being about 10 degrees cooler, with the rain better distributed throughout the year. The country is very healthy, and with the advent of railroads promises to be the garden spot of Luzón.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The Verde I. passage, which extends the entire length of the S. coast of this province, is the strait which separates the S. coast of Luzón from the N. coast of Mindoro. It is constantly used by vessels trading between Manila, Iloilo, Cebú, and other ports in the Philippines, and is the W. entrance of the route through San Bernardino strait between Manila and the United States. Along the N. waters of this passage are several fine bays, among them—

Balayán; which opens 17 m. and is not only perfectly free from danger, but the shores are so steep that vessels must approach close to get anchoring depth, at a distance of 14 m. from the sea. The bay of Balayán does not permit anchorage of large vessels near to Calacá or Balayán on account of shallow water. It does allow good anchorages near to Taal, Lemery, and San Luis. At certain seasons of the year it is difficult for native sailing vessels, which are of light draft, to approach Taal and Lemery on account of the prevailing winds; at others the wind sets constantly inshore, and it is difficult for them to beat out of the bay.

Batangas; on the SE. of Balayán, from which it is separated by a peninsula 10 m. long and 2 to 3 m. wide. It fronts 10 m. on the Verde passage and penetrates 11 m. to the N. Its shores are steep, rocky, and wooded, and can be skirted at a distance of one-third of a mile without danger. Numerous little rivers enter it, chiefly the Balito, Bauan, Batangas, and Calumpán.

Colocontó; on the extreme SE. shore, 1 m. wide and extending 1 m. inland. It affords shelter to small craft in SW. gales.

Janaojanao; an indentation on the E. shore of Balayán Bay and resorted to by small craft in bad weather.

Mainaga; a deep bight on the NW. shore of Batangas Bay.

Pagapas; on the W. coast of Balayán Bay, immediately with the light on Cape Santiago.

Patungán; between Limbones I. and Restinga Pt., on the S. side of the entrance to Manila Bay. The boundary between Cavite and Batangas provinces has its NW. terminus on the shores of this bay. Inland it is overlooked by 2 summits, one 2,270 and the other 2,098 ft.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

About 66 yds. N. of the extreme S. point of Cape Santiago stands one of the important lights which guide the way between San Bernardino Strait, Verde passage, and Manila Bay. It is also one of the signal stations of steamers passing to and fro, being in telegraphic communication with Manila via Batangas on that bay, Calamba on Laguna de Bay, Cavite, and Manila. It is 75 m. from Manila by water, in lat. 13° 46' N., lon. 120° 40' E., 90 ft. above sea level on a tower 51 ft. high, and is visible 18 m. at sea. On the same coast of this province, 43 m. ESE. on Malabrigo Pt., lat. 13° 36' N., lon. 121° 16' E., is another light marking the E. approach to Verde passage, 185 ft. above the sea, on a red brick tower with white lantern rising from center of keeper's dwelling 49 ft., visible 23 m.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The roads are all good during the dry season, but in the rainy period many of them become impassable on account of the character of the soil, which is clay. Two main cart roads extend from Batangas, the capital, one to the NE. and the other to the N., connecting through other highways with Manila. The cart roads into Laguna run by way of Santo Tomás and Calamba; into Tayabas by way of Rosario and Taysan, and to Cavite by way of Balayán to Tuy; thence a footpath over the sierra extends to the village of Caintiña, from which point there is an excellent road via Alfonso and Bailén to Ternate, where it joins the Manila Bay road via Cavite to Manila. This province, from its important seaports, is in communication by sea with the entire archipelago.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

This province has a population of 311,180, and, according to the census of 1887, of 312,386. In each barrio is a cluster of houses, usually strung along a central road, in which all the inhabitants live. The cultivated land lies on both sides of the road, back of the houses. Most of these houses are built of bamboo, with grass thatches; some have plank floors, usually of mahogany, and a few have galvanized-iron roofs. In the towns some of the houses are built of stone. The churches and convents are usually of stone. They are always located in commanding situations, as if built with a view to defense, and are nearly all loopholed and arranged as fortresses. The race and language is almost entirely Tagálog. Spanish is spoken by a few of the better class at the commercial ports.

The following are the divisions into pueblos, with their population, according to the official census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Batangas:			
Balayán	7,978	8,236	16,214
Batangas	17,617	17,814	35,431
Bauan	17,282	18,363	35,645
Calacá	6,219	6,044	12,263
Calatagán	996	1,007	2,003
Cuenca	2,674	2,970	5,644
Ibaán	4,353	4,664	9,017
Lemery	7,676	7,710	15,386
Lian	2,488	2,389	4,877
Lipa	22,494	20,583	43,077
Loboó	2,575	2,550	5,125
Nasugbu	4,062	3,776	7,838
Rosario	7,194	7,182	14,376
San José	4,845	5,028	9,874
San Juan	5,631	5,537	11,168
San Luis	2,831	3,068	5,899
Santo Tomás	5,505	5,534	11,039
Taal	10,657	11,382	22,039
Talisay	3,529	3,276	6,805
Tanauan	10,332	10,120	20,452
Taysan	3,516	3,688	7,204
Tuy	5,608	5,403	11,011
Total	156,062	156,062	312,386

The total number of towns is 22, villages 720, and hamlets 7. The province contains the greatest number of towns of the largest population in the archipelago. The most important of these are the following (pop. of 1896 is given generally):

Batangas; capital of the province, a coastwise port, telegraph and military station on the NE. shore of the bay of the same name, in the S. central part of the province. It lies near the r. bank of the river of the same name, about 1 m. from its mouth, and is navigable for native boats. It has some fine buildings, such as a government house, city hall, a church, convent, prison, and many private residences. Pop. of city, about 8,000; pop. of municipality, 39,358.

Balayán; port of entry, telegraph and military station at the mouth of the river of the same name, 7 m. N. of San Pedroño Pt. It has an anchorage to the eastward of the river mouth, sheltered from all winds but the south. The bar has 3 ft. of water. Mt. Balayán, which lies 4 m. NE. of the town, serves as a guide to anchorage. Pop. of town, 6,000; pop. of municipality, 24,747.

Bauan; telegraph and military station at the head of Batangas Bay, 4 m. NW. of Batangas. The town contains about 5,000 inhabitants and the municipality 29,659. It has a fine market and is a center of piña cloth embroidery.

Calacá; telegraph and military station on the N. coast of Balayán Bay, 20 m. NW. of Batangas. Pop. of municipality, 8,288. The town contains about 2,500 inhabitants. There are large sugar interests here, and the town is noted for its cleanliness and healthfulness.

Cuenca; 1 m. SW. of the shore of Lake Taal and 10½ m. N. of Batangas, at the foot of Mt. Macólod. Pop. of municipality, 6,375. Pop. of town, about 2,000.

Calatagán; near the W. shore of Balayán Bay, 16 m. N. of Cape Santiago light and 27 m. WNW. of Batangas. Pop., 964.

Ibaán; military station, 7 m. NE. of Batangas. Pop., 8,900.

Lemery; on the NE. coast of Balayán Bay, 15 m. NE. of Batangas, on the r. bank of the Panspít Riv., connecting Lake Taal with the sea. Pop. of town, 13,000. The municipality is a very large one, containing about 60,000 people. The town has fine markets, good schools, large commerce with all parts of the archipelago and with Taal on the l. bank of the Panspít Riv. It forms one large city of about 20,000 inhabitants.

Lian; in extreme W. part of the province near the l. bank of the river of the same name, 3 m. above its mouth, 3 m. SSE. of Nasugbú, and 33 m. NE. of Batangas. Pop., 5,889.

Lipa; telegraph and military station, 15 m. NNE. of Batangas. This is one of the largest towns in the province and the seat of important trade, being in wagon-road communication with both Laguna and Tayabas provinces. The principal roads from Lipa in all directions are old military roads, and are in very good condition. They are always passable for loaded wagons. A great deal of sugar, corn, and tobacco is produced here. There are also fine schools, drug stores, and markets. The town formerly had a weekly newspaper. The people are very intelligent and progressive. Pop. of town, about 14,000. Pop. of municipality, 40,733.

Loboó; on the SE. coast near the mouth of Pinacanaun Riv., 6 m. NE. of Malabrigo light and 18 m. SE. of Batangas. Pop., 6,472. Mount Loboó or Malagundí, 3,507 ft. high, rises 6 m. ENE.

Nasugbú; military and telephone station, in the extreme W. part of the province, 2 m. inland from the China Sea coast, 85 m. NW. of Batangas. It is a port of entry. Pop., 8,263.

Rosario; an important road center 13 m. NE. of Batangas. Pop. of municipality, 12,435. The town was completely destroyed by the insurgents.

San José; road, telegraph, and military station, 10 m. NNE. of Batangas. Pop., 10,000.

San Juan de Bocboc; on the W. shore of Tayabas Bay, on the r. bank of the Sinturis or Lanay Riv., 1½ m. S. of the Tayabas boundary, and 25 m. E. by N. of Batangas. There are two towns, the old and the new, about 3 m. apart. The old one is on the bay, the new one inland on the river, which is navigable for cascoes. Many horses are raised in this vicinity. Pop. of town, about 2,000. Pop. of municipality, 14,017.

San Luis; on the E. shore of Balayán Bay, 11 m. NW. of Batangas. It is 3 m. from Taal, and has good schools but no church. It is a fishing village and has a pop. of about 1,200. The municipality has a pop. of 5,201.

Santo Tomás; an important road, military, and telegraph station, 4½ m. within the extreme NE. boundary towards Tayabas, 25 m. NNE. of Batangas. It is located at the base of Mt. Maquiling, is very healthy and has good schools. Pop. of town, about 1,500. Pop. of municipality, 10,769.

Taal; coastwise port, telegraph and military station on the l. bank of the Panspít Riv., the outlet of the great Lake of Taal into Balayán Bay, 13 m. NE. of Batangas. The important town of Lemery lies on the opposite bank of the same

stream. Taal is built of stone, on a high, terraced hill overlooking Balayán Bay. It is one of the largest municipios in the province, and is a very important military station. It has fine schools, good markets, large commerce, and very intelligent people. Pop. of town, about 6,000. Pop. of municipality, 33,378.

Talísay; on the N. shore of Taal Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the boundary with Cavite on the N., 26 m. N. of Batangas. It is a little fishing village, important only by reason of its location near a pass from Batangas to Cavite. Pop. of town, about 600; pop. of municipality, about 8,200.

Tanauan; road, telegraph, and military station in the extreme NE. part of the province near the Laguna boundary, 24 m. N. by E. of Batangas. It is in a fine sugar country; also great tobacco and fine fruit country. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Santo Tomás and 9 m. from Lipa. It contains good markets and schools, and the people are very intelligent. Pop. of town, about 2,000; pop. of municipality, about 20,036.

Taysan; an important road center, near the l. bank of the Calumpán Riv., 9 m. ENE. of Batangas. Pop. of municipality, about 6,971.

Tuy; in the W. part of the province, connected with Balayán on that bay, 5 m. S. by road. A trail also extends across the sierra into Cavite. It is 28 m. NE. of Batangas. It is a small village, surrounded by a good cattle and farming country. Pop. 10,150.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The extended sea front of Batangas is exceptionally free from islands as well as from submerged dangers of navigation, there being but 8, as follows:

	sq. m.
Cabán; E. of the N. point of Maricabán I.	1
Fortún; 9 m. off the W. coast, fronting the mouth of the Lian Riv., 6 m. SW. of Fuego Pt.	2
Limbones or Carabao; 2 rocky islets on the S. side of the entrance to Manila Bay.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Maricabán; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Point Cazador, the extreme of the peninsula dividing Balayán and Batangas bays. The island is 8 m. long ESE. and WNW. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. About 700 yds. S. is an islet about 2,100 ft. in extent. Malajibomanok lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E., with an intervening channel of 22 fms.	17
Sombbrero; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the N. point of Maricabán, to which it is joined by a chain of rocks. It is 40 ft. high.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Verde; one of the best-known islands in the P. A., 1,500 ft. high, well wooded, with 2 peaks visible 48 m., situated about the middle of the strait, between Luzón and Mindoro. It divides the strait into two passages, either of which is clear of obstructions. On the N. side of the island is a bay 10 to 15 fms., near the shore, affording shelter in S. winds. The island is 5 m. NW. to SE. and 3 m. NE. to SW.	7
Total area, 8 dependent islands.	28

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Batangas is one of the most fertile and well-cultivated provinces of the archipelago. Its staple products are coffee, sugar, rice, hemp, chocolate, corn, and coconuts. It has other products of agriculture less important. Recent statistics give the annual product of coffee at 100,000 piculs, equal to 13,800,000 lbs., and sugar at 150,000 piculs, equal to 20,850,000 lbs. The inhabitants are also largely engaged in pastoral pursuits, the Batangas horses being the most famous all over the archipelago. The same authority estimates the live stock at 146,576 head, valued at \$1,691,282. The cinchona tree is found growing near Taal and does well here.

MINERALS.

The province is rich in mineral waters; besides the sulphur waters of the volcano of Taal are numerous springs. Near San Luis, at a place called Mañit (hot), jets of hot water gush from the ground, leaving a deposit of iron. Near Lemery the waters of the brook Panipil are densely laden with sulphur and are used with good results by the natives for cutaneous diseases. Near Calacá, at a place called Matasnbayan (high town), are springs of medicinal properties. In the mountains of Taysan are hot springs, used by the natives with good results for diseases of the bladder and skin. To the SE. of Baanan, near Cazador Pt., is one of the most celebrated springs in the archipelago on account of its healing properties. It is the resort of large numbers of natives afflicted with rheumatism and paralysis. In the crater of the volcano of Taal itself is a small lake of water heavily charged with sulphuric acid. Near the interior crater and toward the E. is a small lake from the dark green waters of which rise clouds of sulphurous vapors and whose shores consist of lava and salt, notably magnesia, lime, and soda. The extent of this interior lake is about 200 ft. in diameter. The interior crater has a circumference of about 300 ft. In the bottom may be seen yellowish liquid in a state of violent ebullition which, with subterranean noises, appears and disappears and gives rise to columns of vapor which ascend from the center of the larger crater.

FORESTS.

The mountains abound in forests of fine wood, those in the vicinity of San Juan, Santo Tomás, and Rosario being mentioned as particularly suitable for building purposes and the manufacture of furniture.

FRUITS.

The fruits common to the provinces of S. Luzón thrive in Batangas. Among these may be mentioned the manga, banana, in large variety, oranges, lemons, etc.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Many varieties of cloth of the finest texture, made of silk, hemp, and cotton, brightly dyed, are produced in looms of the most simple construction, and at a very slight cost. Almost every shack has its loom, often two. The weaving is done by the women. The country offers great inducements to the cattle raiser, the farmer, and the manufacturer, as soon as it is safe to invest capital.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, Batangas was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Ambulong.	Cuenca.	San Juan de Bocboc. ^b	Tanauan. ^a
Balayán. ^b	Ibaín. ^a	Santo Tomás. ^a	Tuy.
Batangas. § ^a	Lipa. ^a	Spanish Fort. ^b	
Bauan. ^b	Nasugbú. ^b	Taal. ^a	
Calaác. ^b	San José. ^a	Talísay.	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Batangas was erected under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, May 2, 1901, to embrace that territory in the island of Luzón and small adjoining islands known as the province of Batangas. The province is divided into municipios, much as a State is divided into counties. Each municipio has a central town of the same name, which is its seat of government. The municipios are divided into barrios, as a county is divided into townships.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$2, 250. 00
Secretary	1, 500. 00
Treasurer	2, 500. 00
Supervisor	2, 000. 00
Fiscal	1, 500. 00

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province, and for other purposes prescribed by law.

By act of the Philippine Commission July 17, 1901, Batangas was restored to military government. Under General Orders, December 3, 1901, its ports were closed (December 10) until further orders. On May 1, 1902, its ports were opened for resumption of trade. On July 4, 1902, the province was returned to the full powers of local civil government.

CONDITIONS.

Batangas in the past has been a very rich province. Its coffee was famed, and a great many large landowners made money out of the crop. An insect for a time destroyed the crop, and that industry therefore languished and was almost entirely destroyed. While it lasted, however, it made the people so rich that their wealth became a byword in the islands. The town of Lipa is said to be more like an European city because of the beauty of its residences. The first hostility to American occupation is yielding to the influence of stable government and schools. (Official report of the provincial governor of Batangas, December, 1901.)

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

§ Post-office.

- BATANGAS** (bah-tan'-gahs), Tag.; capital of province of that name, pueblo, post-office, and money-order station, Luzón, 72 m. from Manila, with which it is connected by telegraph. Situated on E. shore of Batangas Bay; has spacious harbor well sheltered; Calumpán Riv. enters bay at this point. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 29,358. Is important center of industry and trade. During February agricultural and industrial fairs are held; large numbers of inhabitants congregate and prizes are awarded. Palace, convent, and tribunal are fine structures. There are 4,000 dwellings, some with pretensions to architecture.
- bay in Batangas, Luzón, 8½ m. between points Cazador and Malocot and 9 m. inland. Rivers Balito, Báuang, Batangas, and Calumpán have their outlets in this bay. Island of Maricabán forms shelter on SW. of its opening.
- river emptying in bay of same name; enters to E. near town also of same name. Very shallow.
- BATAÑGEN** (bah-tung'-ayn), ver.; pueblo in Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 433.
- BATANQUI** (bah-tah-nee'-key) ver.; point at SW. shore of Tayabas Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- BATÁS** (bah-tahs'), ver.; island W. of Bohol, Visayas.
- BATASAN** (bah-tah'-son), nat.; hamlet in lowlands, E. of Grande de Pampanga Riv., in Pampanga, Luzón, 18 m. NE. of Bacolor, on cross roads between Candaba and San Miguel de Mayumo.
- village in Bulacán, Luzón, near San Miguel de Mayumo.
- BATBATÁN** (but-bah-ton'), ver.; island 3½ m. N. to S., 1½ m. E. to W., and 450 ft. high, 9½ m. off W. coast of Panay, from Lipata Pt., and 11 m. WNW. of Colasi, on same coast.
- BATBATÓ** (but-bah-toh'), nat.; pueblo Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 119.
- BATE** (bah'-tay), nat.; channel in NW. waters of Balábac grp., 3 m. between Secam I. on N. and Cape Disaster, N. point of Ramos I. on S., and opening on E. into Balábac Strait.
- BATÉN** (bah-ten'), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. NW. of Signa.
- mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, between pueblos of Santo Domingo on SW. and Masingal on NW.
- BATERÍA** (bah-tay-ree'-ah), Sp.; point on which stands Fort of Puerto Princesa and headland of that town, on angle of Princesa port, N. shore, E. coast of Palawan.
- BATGONGÓN** (but-gohng'-ohn), ver.; island of Canabahuan grp., off W. coast of Sámar.
- village and hill 243 ft. high, on E. shore of island of that name, of Canabahuan I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- BATIANO** (but-yab'-now), ver.; point on E. coast of Mindanao, near Lamigan Pt., entrance to Pujada Bay, 7 m. SE. of Matí, Dávao, Mindanao.
- hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. S. of Mambúso.
- hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 2½ m. S. of Mayón.
- BATIG** (bah-tig'), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas, 12 m. SE. by E. of Calape.
- BATIÑA** (bah-tea'-gah), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on l. bank of Ulip Riv., near Lepanto boundary.
- BATIGUAGUAN** (bah-tea-gwah'-gwahn), ver. (See Balambón, Cebú.)
- BATILAO** (bah-tea-lah'-oo), ver.; hamlet in central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2½ m. SW. of Sara.
- BATINO** (bah-tea'-noh), ver.; town in Masbate, Visayas.
- BATÓ** (bah-law'; in Tagalog, means stone), nat.; town on port Barás at mouth of that river, on SE. shore of Catanduanes I., Luzón.
- river in Catanduanes I., Luzón, emptying into Barás port.
- pueblo NW. shore of Bató Lake, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 23 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. Fine road connects with several important towns. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 4,861.
- hamlet on l. bank of Bicol Riv. in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- lake, 3 by 5 m., on boundary between Albay and Ambos Camarines, Luzón. Receives Inaya Riv. from SE. and is discharged through Bicol and Naga Riv.—same streams by different names—to NW. into bay of San Miguel, Pacific Ocean. Lake is subject to extreme rises, overflows, and falls during rainy and dry seasons. Its margins are beautifully overgrown with water plants, among them delicate seaweed as fine as horsehair yet in its growth so closely interwoven that it affords sufficient support for largest sea fowl. They alight in large numbers on these natural platforms and hop from one to the other, feeding on shellfish and prawns, which swarm among these delicate but strong meshes. Circular belt caused by subsidence of waters in dry season, about 1 ft. in width, forms tangled seaweed into matting-like covering over shore, causing a singular effect. Large quantity of rice is grown along shores.
- town of importance on SW. coast of Leyte, 62 m. SW. of Tacloban and 27 m. across sea channel, NE. of Bohol I., Visayas. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 3,651.
- mountain in Leyte, 6 m. E. of N. of Baytay.
- point on S. shore of Leyte, 3 m. SE. of Maasin.
- hamlet on E. shore of Tañón Strait, 2 m. SW. of Toledo, W. coast of Cebú.
- hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, 5½ m. E. of Mondragón.
- N. point of Gulf of Asid, on S. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- hamlet on head of bay on NE. shore of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- BATOAN** (bah-too'-ahn), nat.; bay on E. coast of Ticao I., Visayas.
- BATOANG** (bah-twang'); islet in Cápiz, Panay, in Duyag anchorage.
- BATÓ-BATÓ** (bah-toh'-bah-toh'), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- BATÓ-LAQUÁN** (bah-toh'-lah-kwan'), ver.; river in Sámar.
- BATÓN** (bah-tohn'), nat; river emptying on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BATOTINDOC** (bah-toh-tin-dock'), nat.; point at N. head to Sibuco Bay, W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- W. coast hamlet of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 30½ m. N. of Zamboanga.
- BATSJE** (bat-see'-hay), ver.; river rising in Cordillera central and emptying into sea on W. coast of Cebú.
- BATTANG** (but-tung'), ver.; mountain on boundary between Ilocos Sur and Abra, Luzón.
- BATUÁ** (bah-twah'), ver.; mountain 1,284 ft. high on Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., overlooking port Dos Amigos.
- hamlet on coast of Sámar, 1½ m. SE. of Santa Margarita.
- BATUÁN** (bah-twahn'), ver.; hamlet in central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 6 m. S. of W. of San Dionisio.
- hamlet of Bohol, Visayas, 3 m. NW. of Vilar.
- BATUANÁN** (bah-twahn-nun'), ver.; Pueblo, in Bohol, Visayas 45 m. NNE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 1896, 1,270.

- BATUANÁN** (bah-twah-nun'), nat.; hamlet in Cebú, near coast.
- BATÚBOC** (bah-too'-bock), Tag.; mountain in Rizal, Luzón.
- BATUECAS** (bah-tway'-cahs), Sp.; port on SW. coast of Bucas I., NW. of Sibonga port, off N.E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- BATUG** (bah-toog'), ver.; town in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- BATULAKÍ** (bah-too-lah-key') nat.; hamlet on extreme S. shore of Dávao, Mindanao, on bay of same name, 102 m. S. by W. of Dávao.
— small open bay to SW. on extreme S. shore of Dávao, Mindanao. Hamlet of same name is on its shore.
- BATULAMPÁN** (bah-too-lum-pun'), ver.; W. point of Mindanao, steep, with a flat crown, 15½ m. WNW. of Zamboanga. Shore is low and covered with trees. Coasters going from Zamboanga W. often land their crews and track their vessels to Pt. Caldera.
- BATÚLLO** (bah-too'-lah-oo); mountain in Batangas, Luzón, in range which divides provinces of Cavite and Batangas, along N. shore of Taal (Bombón) Lake.
- BATULAYOL** (bah-too-lah-yoll'), ver.; point at E. entrance to Sarangani Strait, on extreme N. end of Sarangani I., 8 m. SE. of Guay Pt., on mainland of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BATULINAO** (bah-too-lee-now'), ver.; point on W. side of N.E. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón.
- BATÚ MANDÍ** (bah-too' mun-dee'), ver.; rock awash 2 m. W. of Tatalón, Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- BATUNAN** (bah-too'-nun), ver.; hamlet on W. coast road of Antique, Panay, 4 m. S. of Colasi.
— island off S. coast Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., in approach to Mangle Bay.
- BATUBAUE** (bah-too-rah'-way), ver.; river in Leyte.
- BATURRAPA** (bah-too-rrah'-pah), ver.; one of cluster of islets, ¼ m. E. and W., separated from Tankan I. by narrow channel and surrounded by dangerous rocks off N.E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., on W. side of N. entrance to Tambiluan channel.
- BATÚ TANDOK** (bah-too' tun-dock'), ver.; high point 9 m. S. by W., ¼ m. W. of Cúit Pt., with flat summit, on W. shore of Zamboanga Peninsula, Mindanao. At 130 yds. from it is small pointed rock called Horn Rock. (See Boton-tilot.)
- BATYÁN** (but-yun'), nat.; island off S. coast of Mindanao in lat. 7° 41' N.
- BAUÁN** (bah'-wahn), nat.; point on E. shore of extreme SE. Sámar.
— pueblo in Batangas, Luzón. Pop., 1896, 39,659, est.
- BÁUANG** (bah'-wang), nat.; town of importance next to capital, from which it is 4 m. NW., in Batangas, Luzón. It is connected with interior by several good roads. Rivers Manguiras and Lagnas, between which it is situated, enter Batangas Bay at this point. Pop., 39,659.
— broad river rising in Benguet and after E. course emptying into China Sea at town of same name in Unión, Luzón.
— town of 7,701 inhabitants, Unión, Luzón, on N. side of mouth of river of same name, at crossing of coast highway and 5 m. S. of San Fernando. Has brisk coast and river trade. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 8,619.
- BÁUANG**, or **BAOANG** (bah'-wong, bah'-wang), nat.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, in barren regions between mountains on E. and sea on W., near banks of one of delta outlets into Manila Bay.
- BAUAUE** (bah-wah'-way), ver.; town in Qui-angán comandancia, Luzón.
- BAUBAON** (bow-bah'-ohn), nat.; point, head to Inamucan port, on W. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BAUBUHAN** (bow-boo'-hahn), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- BAUCALOCAN** (bow-cab-law'-cahn), ver.; small stream emptying into sea S. of Zamboangita, SE. coast of Negros Oriental.
- BAUCO** (bah'-coh), ver.; town in Lepanto, Luzón.
- BAÚD** (bah'-ood), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Sámar.
- BAÚJAN** (bah-oo'-hahn), ver.; most N. of 3 islets 7 m. off Pacific shore of Sámar, opposite Parac, at mouth of Ulut Riv. (See Linao and Fulin.)
- BAÚL** (bah-ool'), Sp.; islet 3 m. S. of Cabanisan Pt., S. coast of Sámar, Visayas. (See Manicani I.)
- BAUSAC** (bow-suck'), ver.; mountain in W. coast range of Bohol, Visayas, 5 m. NW. of Carmen.
- BAUTISTA** (bah-oo-tec'-tah), Sp.; railroad and post-office station in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- BAVERSTOCK**, for; point in approach to Dalrymple Harbor, N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- BAXASA** (balk-sah'-sah), nat.; point on E. coast of island of same name, on gulf of Lingayén.
- BAY** (bah-ay' [nat. pron.], by' [Sp. pron.]); pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, on S. shore of Laguna de Bay, 11 m. SW. of Santa Cruz. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 1,796.
— island 307 ft. high, largest of group in entrance to Jibboom Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
— 2 islands in Imurdañ Bay, larger 500 ft. high and 1 m. in length., NW. coast of Palawan.
— head of bay into which Cooks Channel opens on N., on E. coast of Palawan.
— point on SW. coast of Sámar.
- BAYA** (bah'-yah), Sp.; hamlet on l. bank of Antigas, 3 m. NE. of Catbalogan, Sámar.
- BAYABA** (bah-yah'-bah), nat.; river in Mindanao.
- BAYABAS** (bah-yah'-bus), nat.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, on Agno Riv. road, 13 m. S. of Lingayén. Also Bayábag.
— range of mountains in Benguet, Luzón.
— peak in Caraballo Sur, Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
— hamlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- BAYÁBAY** (bah-yah'-by), ver.; small stream emptying into sea on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- BAYAGUA** (bah-yah'-gwah); point in Mindanao.
- BAYALÁN** (bah-yull-nun'), ver.; narrow island 4 m. long, central of Ginatúan grp., 4 m. S. of Dinagat I., off NW. extreme of Sámar. Channel between this and Ginatúan safe.
- BAYAMBÁN** (bah-yum-bahn'), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- BAYAMBANG** (bah-yam-bang'), ver.; pueblo of Pangasinán, Luzón, 21 m. SE. of Lingayén, on railroad from Dagupan and Manila at its crossing of Agno Riv. and also at converging point and crossing of same stream by several main roads from N. and thence to Manila. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 8,505.
- BAYÁN** (bah-yahu'); hamlet in Lanao, scene of an engagement with Moros in spring of 1902.
- BAYANAN** (bah-yah'-nahn); pueblo in Negros Oriental.
- BAYANĀGA** (bah-yahng'-ah), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Cagayán Riv., 7 m. S. by W. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BAYANĀGAN** (bah-yahng'-ahn), ver.; river in Negros Oriental, entering small bay 3 m. N. of Ayunghon, E. coast.
- BAYAS** (bah'-yus), Sp.; small river emptying into sea on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, SE. of Mabio Pt.
— group of 4 islets, 3½ m. SE. of Capo Pt., E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay. They extend 1½ m. from E. to W. Name islet of group is 1 m. long and 2 m. off shore. Small crafts find sheltered anchorage in all winds.
- BAYATDÁN** (bah-yut'-dunn), nat.; hamlet in Albay, Luzón, on plain at foot of Bulang Mt.

BAYATÍN (bah-yah-tin'), Tag.; hamlet on main highway 15 m. NW. of Tárlac, in Tárlac, Luzón.

BAYATNÁN (bah-yut-nun'), ver.; one of Guntuan I. lying to SE. of name island, NE., of Mindanao and S. of Dinágat I. It is 4 sq. m. in area. Channel between this island and Guntuan is 2 m. wide, but greatly reduced by number of islets in S. end. It is practicable, however, for steamers, which is not the fact in passages between W. islands of cluster and coast of Mindanao.

BAYAUAN (bah-yah'-wahn); pueblo of Negros Oriental, on N. shore of Tolón Bay, SW. coast of Negros I., 29 m. W. of Dumaguete, on opposite coast.

BAYBAY (bah-by'), nat.; town in Leyte, on W. coast, 40 m. E. of S. of Tacloban and 17 m. E. of Camote I., opposite across sea channel. Pop., pueblo, 1896, 17,367.

— hamlet on N. shore of Leyte, 6½ m. NE. of Barugo.

— inlet in same province.

— hamlet 2 m. W. by N. of Borongán, in Sámar.

— river in Luzón.

BAYO (bah'-yoh), Sp.; mountain 6 m. NE. of Catbalogan, in Sámar.

BAYOCAN (bah-yoh'-cahn), nat.; summit 318 ft. E. by W. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

BAYOMBONG (bah-yom-bong'), nat.; capital, p.o., pueblo of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, on Magat Riv. and main highway and telegraph line, about 125 m. N. by E. of Manila, and is in telegraphic communication. Province is but sparsely inhabited, capital is in center of industry, and has population of 3,691. At this point main highway via San Isidro to Manila crosses Magat Riv., pursuing r. shore until it approaches Aritao where it returns to l. bank.

— river in Leyte.

BAYONAN (bah-yoh'-nun), nat.; river in Iloilo, Panay, passing near town of San Joaquín, in pueblo of that name.

BAYONGAL-DACO (bah-yong'-ah-dah'-coh), ver.; hamlet on extreme SW. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. N. of Anini-y.

BAYORÍA (bah-yoh'-ree'-ah), Hisp.; point on island of Sibuyán, Romblón.

BAY PEAK, for.; conical hill 1,800 ft. high, 5 m. beyond Barbacan Pt., E. coast of Palawan.

BAYUCÓN (bah-you'-cohn), nat.; point E. head of Malavínán Cove, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

BAYUMBONAN (bah-yoom-boh'-nun), ver.; river in Misamis, Mindanao, rising on N. coast, flows E. to W. and empties into Panguil lagoon.

BAYUYO (bah-you'-yoh); hamlet of pueblo of Tandag, Surigao, Mindanao, on E. coast, near Cavite Pt. and bay inclosed by it on S.

BAYUYUNGAN (bah-you-yoong'-ahn), ver.; village near NW. shore of Taal Bay, Batangas, Luzón.

BAZOL (bah-yohl'), nat.; bay on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón, formed between Calman Pt., N., and Hermanos I., S. Its entrance is obstructed by Culebra I., and many rocks; it also receives several streams from Zambales Mts. (See Dasol.)

BEATA (bah-ah'-tah), Sp.; village in E. part of suburb of Pandacan, Manila municipality.

BEAUFORT, for.; peak of Peel Mt., 3,680 ft. high, E. coast of Palawan, on NW. shore of Puerto Princesa Bay.

— mountain 3,680 ft. high, on W. coast of Palawan. (See Long Pt.)

BEEHIVE, for.; point S. head to Taguipa Inlet, E. shore Ulugan Bay, W. coast Palawan.

BEGOÑA (bah-goh'-nyah), Sp.; former fort in Isabela, Luzón.

BEGUÍS (bah-geese'), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on r. bank of Abra Riv., 2 m. N. of Bangued.

BÉJAR (bay'-har), Sp.; town of importance on NW. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao. Is situated 1½ m. SW. of mouth of Tagum Riv., stream of considerable importance.

BEKTASAN (bek-tab'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 102 m. SW. of Dávao.

BELAN (bay'-lahn), ver.; point opposite Diang-appik Pt., forming marks of Sulu roadstead, Sulu I., Sulu A.

BELAUAN (bay-lah'-oo-abn), ver.; one of Salames I., in Balanguingui gp., Sulu A. (See Bulan I.)

BELÉN (bay-layn'), Sp.; town on l. shore of Dávao Riv., 5 m. E. of boundary with Misamis, 18½ m. NW. by N. of Dávao, Dávao, Mindanao.

— hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 4½ m. SW. by W. of Banate.

— hamlet on r. bank of small stream emptying into sea 1½ m. below Colasi, W. coast of Antique, Panay.

— hamlet in Leyte, 3 m. SE. of Leyte.

— hamlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of San Ildefonso.

BELK, or **HUMMOCK**, for.; one of Serangani I., off extreme S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. (See Balnt I.)

BELISÓN (bay-lee-soné'), Sp.; hamlet on N. side of mouth of Sibalom Riv., W. coast of Antique, Panay.

BELITA (bay-lee'-tah), Hisp.; point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 26 m. SE. of Inayauan.

BELLO (bay'-lyoh), Sp.; N. point to entrance, Port Bello, bay on W. shore of Ormoc Bay, W. coast of Leyte. (See Port Bello.)

BENAGALET (bah-nah-gah-layt'), ver.; W. point of Calumpán Peninsula, rock bluff between Balayán and Batangas bays, Batangas, Luzón.

BENANG (bah-nung') nat.; hamlet in Singuey Mts., Abra, Luzón.

BENDO (bayn'-dan), Hisp. (See Mutanay village.)

BENGUET, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Ben-get', nat.)

Capital: Baguío, lat. 16° 32' N., lon. 120° 38' 50" E. approximately

Area: 990 sq. m.

Population: 15,871 (census of 1887).

Race: Ilocanos and Igorrotes called Benguetanos.

Language: Ilocano and Benguetano.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Baguío to—	m.
Manila, S.....	143
San Fernando, W. by N.....	25
Trinidad, SW.....	8

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Benguet is one of the inland provinces, near the W. coast of Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Unión and Lepanto, on the E. by Nueva Vizcaya, on the S. by Pangasinán, and on the W. by Unión.

AREA.

It measures 55 m. from N. to S., and 26 m. from E. to W. Area, 990 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The province lies in a pocket pointing N. between the high summits of branches of the great Caraballo chain, some of the peaks reaching an elevation of 7,000 ft. Owing to the altitude, the climate very much resembles the temperate zone, and its capital, Baguío, is the proposed site for a sanitarium for the troops from the S. provinces. The source of the Agno Riv. lies across the N. point of this province, near Mt. Bansa, and within 2 m. of the Magat, the main tributary of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., which empties on the N. coast. The main stream of the Agno flows the entire length of the province, from N. to S., into Pangasinán, and thence into the gulf of Lingayén (China Sea). The country is very mountainous, covered with grass and fine forests of large trees, with no underbrush. In many particulars the landscape resembles an American park. The water is of excellent quality, and abundant.

CLIMATE.

A comparison between the temperature, relative humidity, and rainfall at Baguío, Benguet, and Manila shows the following results:

	Manila.	Baguío.	Difference.
Temperature, August:			
Maximum..... ° F.	95.3	76.8	18.5
Minimum..... ° F.	72.4	59	13.4
Mean..... ° F.	81.4	65.9	15.5
Mean daily maximum..... ° F.	87	69.3	17.7
Mean daily minimum..... ° F.	75.8	63.5	12.3
Mean daily variation..... ° F.	11.3	5.46	5.84
Humidity, August:			
Maximum..... per cent.	95	97.4	2.4
Minimum..... do.	81	83.6	2.6
Mean..... do.	86.9	91.6	4.7
Rainfall..... inches.	28.5	37.04	8.54
Mean temperature:			
September..... ° F.	81.5	66.9	14.6
October..... ° F.	81	67.6	13.6
Mean humidity:			
September..... per cent.	86.3	89.4	3.1
October..... do.	83.2	83.1	.1
Rainfall:			
September..... inches.	11.32	12.16	.84
October..... do.	6.9	4.96	1.94

YEARLY TEMPERATURE.

	Manila.	Baguío.
Maximum..... ° F.	96.8	75.2
Minimum..... ° F.	60.8	46.4
Mean..... ° F.	77	62.6
Barometer, mean pressure..... inches.	29.7	25.2
Humidity, mean..... per cent.	64	60
Days of rain, mean number.....	160	160
Quantity..... inches.	78-118	59-78

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The means of communication is by horse trail or, in the mountains, in chairs swung on bamboo poles and borne by men. The products of the country are transported in the same manner. The road along the coast from San Fernando de la Unión to Naguiling, and thence by trail to Trinidad, is good, the latter easily convertible into a wagon road from the highway. The construction of 55 m. of railroad, already surveyed, will open a health resort on the elevated tablelands of Benguet, free from tropical vegetation, covered with forests of pine, and having the climate of the N. temperate zone. Baguío is 132 m. in a straight line from Manila; by the Manila and Dagupan Railroad route to Dagupan, 120 m., and thence by shortest railroad route to Baguío, 55 m.—total, 175 m.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

There are 15,175 registered inhabitants, mostly Igorrotes called Benguetanos, speaking that language and Ilocano. A school report of population gives total of 17 pueblos, 818 Ilocanos, 14,630 Igorrotes; school population, 2,173; number able to read and write, 405. The Ilocano population is practically confined to the pueblos Galiano and Trinidad.

The following is the division of Benguet into pueblos and their population:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Benguet:			
Abundao.....	133	138	271
Adaoay.....	318	313	631
Ampusingan.....	287	249	536
Atoe.....	726	692	1,418
Baguío.....	330	325	655
Balábac.....	362	320	682
Bocot.....	370	346	716
Buguias.....	521	592	1,113
Cabayau.....	581	655	1,236
Capangan.....	533	561	1,094
Daclan.....	516	478	994
Galiano.....	451	419	870
Guibuñgan.....	402	283	685
Itogon.....	137	112	249
Loo.....	541	474	1,015
Palina.....	201	191	392
Sablán.....	320	228	548
Trinidad.....	770	819	1,589
Tublay.....	583	599	1,182
Total.....	8,082	7,789	15,871

Ambuelao not reported in 1887. Pop., 1896, 202.
Estimated 1901, 15,175.

The following are the principal towns:

Baguío; the capital under the organic act, established on the banks of the Agno Riv., at the junction of one of its tributaries, 8 m. NE. of Trinidad, the former capital. Pop., 32 Ilocanos, 811 Igorrotes.

Agno; near the river of that name, celebrated for its potatoes and beans.

Carao; on the W. slope of the mountain boundary between the province and Nueva Vizcaya, 16 m. NE. of Baguío.

Galiano; at the head of a diverging pass in the SW. part of the province, near the boundary with Unión. These defiles admit of the passage of two of the tributaries of one of the rivers of Unión, which enters the China Sea at Aringay. The soil in this vicinity is very fertile. Pop., 397 Ilocanos, 102 Igorrotes.

Sudab; in the vicinity of important copper mines.

Taquian; celebrated for its potatoes and beans, which are not excelled in quality in America.

Tavao; in the vicinity of important copper mines.

Trinidad; situated on a plain near a small lake 3 m. in circumference. It is 8 m. SW. of Baguío. The country is high, the climate salubrious, and the situation picturesque. Pop. in 1901, 304 Ilocanos, 1,467 Igorrotes.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil in the valleys is fertile and productive and adapted to the crops of the temperate zone. Among the principal crops are wheat, rice, coffee, tea, and corn. The sweet potatoes (camotes) and beans grown in the vicinity of Agno and Taquian are equal in quality with those products of America. Vegetables also grow successfully. The camote is the chief article of food of the natives and is raised in large quantities.

MINERALS.

In the vicinity of Tavao, Sudab, and Baguío are mines of copper, which have been successfully worked by natives. Gold, iron, coal, limestone, and clay also exist.

FORESTS.

The province is covered with large areas of pine lands, oak, camagón, narra, calantés, (cedar), and molave. Also gigantic ferns. The rush from which comes the pith manufactured by the Chinese into wicks for cocoanut-oil lamps, and known in the Philippines as "Tinsin," grows in abundance in the forests. Also the sarsaparilla and wild mulberry.

FRUITS.

The pineapple and strawberry of excellent varieties are the principal fruits.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of bags and hats at Carao and the weaving of fabrics for home use are the chief industries. There are also fine ranges for grazing cattle, the number of which before the war was placed at 5,000.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

This province was occupied during the first campaign in N. Luzón, and in the departmental organization was garrisoned by United States troops at Trinidad. In the general pacification this station was withdrawn.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

This province was created by enactment of the Philippine Commission, November 23, 1900, to embrace that territory in the island of Luzón known as the "province of Benguet." The inhabitants being almost wholly non-Christian Igorrotes special provisions for provincial and municipal administration were applied.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,500
Secretary	1,000
Inspector	400

"These officers to reside and have their offices in the township of Baguío, which is declared the capital of the province." The chief of the bureau of forestry is required to assign a forester to the province, to reside at Baguío and to perform the duties prescribed by general law for forestry, except that he shall collect no revenue for firewood used by native residents for household, house building, or fencing purposes. The act also provides other details for local government within this province.

BENNENG (ben-neng'), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 500.

BENNET, for.; bank above water, 12 m. SW. of Bagupaniao Pt., Masbate I., Visayas.

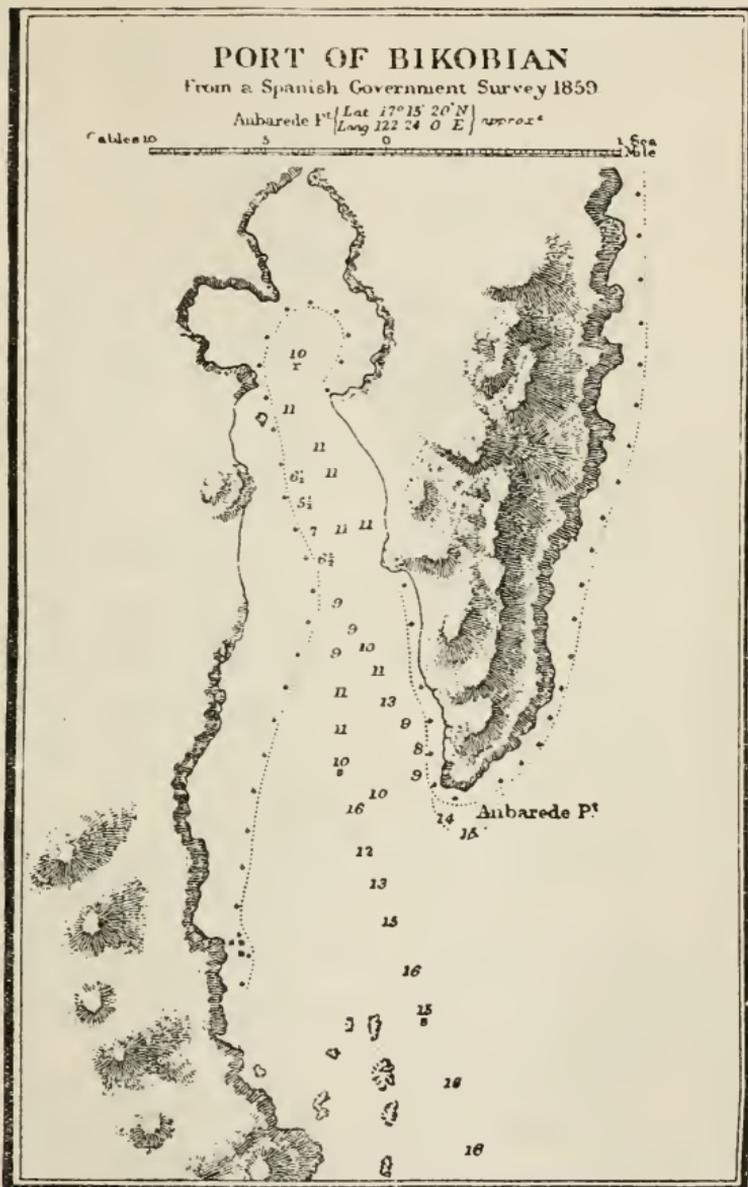
BENTOAN (ben-twahn'), ver.; peak 1,730 ft. high, S. of Sangbaun and landmark of small inlet of Ulgan Bay, Palawan, 1 m. inland from point of same name.

BENTOAN; point W. coast of Palawan and E. head to Ulgan Bay, peak of same name, N. 1 m. E., is landmark.

BERMEJO (ber-may' hoh), Sp.; hamlet near SE. coast of Cebú, 3 m. WNW. of Nueva Cáceres.

BERO (bay'-rau), ver.; stream on W. coast of Guimará's I., off Iloilo, entering strait of Iloilo at Nagaba.

- BERRUGOSA** (ber-roo-goh'-sah), Sp.; point at S. entrance to bay on NW. coast of Dinagat I. and headland of approach to Surigao Strait. Also lies at end of narrow peninsula which divides 2 important bays on NW. coast of Dinagat I. Twins islets lie $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of this point.
- BESAO** (bay-sah'-oo), Sp.; pueblo in Lepanto, Luzón, 18 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 660.
— mountain in same province.
- BESSIE**, for.; middle of 3 low islands, 1 m. from each other, NE. from Crawford Cove I. Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- BETBET** (bayt'-bayt'), ver.; point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Capsalai I., NW. coast of Palawan.
- BETIS** (bay'-tis), Sp.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Bacolor. Pop., 4,460.
- BETIS (SAN FERNANDO)** (bay'-tis, sahn-fayr-nahn'-doh), Sp.; river of Pampanga, Luzón.
- BETUAGAN** (bay-twah'-gun), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 14 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 285, township having 366.
- BIASONG** (bee-ah-song'), ver.; hamlet and point on NW. shore of Ormoc Bay on S. coast of Leyte, 4 m. E. of Ormoc.
— point on W. side of bay on S. shore of Libucan, Dacó I., off W. coast of Samar.
— S. headland to bay on S. coast of Leyte, 2 m. N. of Merida.
- BIAUI** (byah'-we), ver.; point on E. side of entrance to Panguil Bay and port Misamis, in SW. angle of Iligan Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- BIBITO** (bee-bee'-toh), nat.; hamlet in pueblo Sipocot, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), on tributary of Sipocot.
- BICAL** (bee-cull'), nat.; river of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in S. of pueblo of Lapog.
- BICOBILAN** (bee-coh-bee'-ahn), ver.; port on E. coast of Isabela, Luzón. Anbareda Pt., E. side of its entrance on Spanish surveys, 1859, lies in lat. $17^{\circ} 15' 20''$ N., long. $122^{\circ} 24'$ E.
- BICOL** (bee'-coll), ver.; tortuous stream leaving Bató Lake on N. side, flowing NW. across Ambos Camarines (sur) as far as Bay San Miguel. Is channel of large trade in rice between Albay and Ambos Camarines, cargoes being conveyed in boats as far as Quinali, thence to destination by buffalo carts. Stream is lined with luxuriant vegetation, forests abounding in monkeys, and river bank in water fowl. River, receiving drainage of extensive mountain mass through numerous tributaries, has converted valley into extensive rice field. (See Quinali and Inaya rivers.) (Also Vicol.)
— principal river of S. Luzón. Rises on slopes of Mt. Isarog, Ambos Camarines, and flows toward SW., dividing into 2 branches, smaller one taking SE. course until it empties into lake of Bató, while main branch follows SW. direction, and passing through Nueva Cáceres, San Nicolas, and Pañón, empties after course of 112 m. at Cabusan into Bay of San Miguel. Its tributaries on l. bank rise in Colasi Mts. and Mt. Amtig. River forms, with Quinali and Lipocot, basis of hydrography of province, and is of no small importance to geology of Ambos Camarines.
- BÍCOL-BICOL** (bee'-call-bee'-call); hamlet at junction of main roads in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 8 m. NE. of San Isidro.
- BICUNGAN, or BACUNGAN** (bee-coong'-ahn, bah-coong'-ahn); hamlet on l. bank of Tágum Riv., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. above its mouth on NW. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- BIDE** (bee'-day), ver.; hamlet on Célebes Sea coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Cotabato.
- BIGÁ** (bee-gah'), nat.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija on road near l. bank of upper Pampanga Riv., 25 m. NE. of San Isidro.
- BIGÁ**; town in Catanduanes I., off E. coast of Luzón, on bank of Oco Riv., 3 m. S. of Payo, on N. coast. (Also Viga.)
- BIGAA** (bee-gah-ah'), nat.; mountain 9 m. W. of Tabug, in central Samar.
— hamlet in Antique, Panay, 4 m. E. of Barbaza.
— pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, on r. bank of one of outlets of Pampanga delta, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bulacán, also on Manila R. R., which here also crosses one of outlets of Pampanga Riv. Pop., Cn., 1896, 7,561; 1898, 8,120, est.
- BIGAAH** (bee-gah'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Antique.
- BIGAN** (bee'-gahn); hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. SW. of Numanca.
- BIGBIGA** (big-bee'-gah), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- BIGNÁN** (big-nee'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Polillo I., off coast of Infanta, Luzón, $25\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Binangonan de Lampón.
- BIGÓ** (bee-goh'), ver.; small tributary on S. of Ulut Riv., Samar.
— hamlet on N. coast of Samar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. across channel from Laguan.
- BIGUAN** (bee-goo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, Cabalata peak overlooks hamlet.
- BIHINTINUSA** (bee-hin-tee-noo'-sah), ver.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. E. of Manghal Pt., off S. shore of Basilan I. Sulu A.
- BIHUANGA** (bee-hoo-ahng'-ah), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. of Gagayán de Misamis.
- BIJUAN** (bee-hoo'-tahn), nat.; islet of Cuyos grp. on W. of Cuyo I. Lat. $10^{\circ} 48'$ N.
- BIJUTAN, IRAO, or CULEBRA** (bee-hoo'-tahn, ee-rah'-oh, coo-lay'-brah), ver.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. in area, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. off S. point of Dalupiri I. of Babuyanesis grp. Ocean current between this and Fuga and Mabae Is. rushes with velocity of a mill race and with great violence.
- BILAA** (bee-lah-ah'), ver.; extreme NW. point of Mindanao and forms conspicuous headland on SE. shore of Surigao Strait, NW. or opposite shore at Caybiran Pt., Leyte being 12 m.
- BILAD** (bee-lad'), ver.; point in Negros Occidental.
— village in Tárlac, Luzón.
- BILAM-BILAM, or BITANBILAN** (bee-lam-bee-lam', bee-lahn-bee'-lahn), ver.; port lying 1 m. S. of Surigao, N. coast of Mindanao, affording anchorage for few small coasters trading at Siargao; open bay to E. is main anchorage, which, however, is much exposed.
- BILÁN, or BILAA** (bee-lahn', bee-lah'-ah), ver.; point at N. extremity of Mindanao, 13 m. SW. of mainland of Dinagat I. Several islands lie in intervening channel. Point is also termination of range of hills which approaches from S. Also forms SE. head of Surigao Strait, 14 m. wide, separating it from extreme SE. point of Panaón I., off SE. extreme of Leyte.
- BILANAGAN** (bee-lah-nah'-gahn), ver.; town on NW. shore of Mayo Bay and at land end of Guangan Peninsula, on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 48 m. SE. by E. of Dávao.
- BILAN-BILAN** (bee-lahn-bee'-lahn), ver.; point 3 m. SW. of Bilaa, extreme NW. land of Mindanao.
- BILAO** (bee-lah'-oh), nat.; small stream entering sea on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. S. of Pucci Pt.
- BILARANG-HIPON** (bee-lah'-rung hee'-pohn), Tag.; village immediately across NE. boundary of Manila municipality, on road toward Bahe-Bahe in Sampaloc district.
- BILAT** (bee-lah'), nat.; river emptying on NW. shore of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.



- BILAT**; commanding point on E. shore of San Pedro Bay, 9 m. SE. of Basey, Sámar.
- BILATAN** (bee-lah'-tahn), nat.; hamlet on E. coast of Panaón I., SE. of Leyte, on Surigao Strait.
- island $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. by 2 m. in extent, on E. side of great Bilok Bilok Reef, S. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. There are large villages in interior and extensive trade in native boats with Tawi Tawi I. and islands to SW. There is chain of islets extending SW. of Bilatan 9 m.
- island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 4 m. NE. to SW. and 5 m. SE. of Tawi Tawi.
- point on island of Panaón, SE. of Leyte.
- BILÁTANG** (bee-lah'-tang), ver.; river of some size in Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Pasuquin town is at its mouth.
- BIBILILI** (bee-lee-tee'-lee), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Abalan Riv., 2 m. above Pamuninitan at its mouth, SW. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- BILIMTINUSA** (bee-lim-tee-noo'-sah), ver.; small low island, sandy and wooded, less than 1 m. from S. coast of Basilan, Sulu A.
- BILIRAN** (bee-lee'-rahn), ver.; island of Visayan grp., separated from Sámar on NE. by Daram Channel, 22 m., and on SW. from Leyte by sea channel, 2 m. wide. Island is 22 m. from SE. to NW., and 14 m. from NE. to SW. Surface is rugged, being part of mountain system of Philippines, which from submarine ranges have their outcrop in islands of archipelago. Biliran grp. is continuation of these altamarine elevations from Luzón and they continue through Leyte and Panaón into Mindanao. Valleys of Biliran, copiously watered, produce large yields of products of islands, and give employment and comfort to large population. Has deposits of sulphur of excellent quality. Chief ports are Caibiran, E.; Biliran, S.; Naval and Almeria, N. coasts. Island is divided into 2 districts, N. and S., by line extending from Caibiran on E. across island to Naval on W. coast.
- pueblo of island of that name, on SW. coast, fronting on sea channel, 3 m. wide, toward Leyte. Pop., 6,201.
- small stream entering sea at Malitbog, W. shore Sógod Bay, Leyte.
- anchorage in island of Biliran.
- channel between NW. point of Leyte and SW. coast of Biliran.
- BILITAN** (bee-lee'-tahn), ver.; islands in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- BILLANGÁAN** (bee-lyahn-goo'-ahn), ver.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, 18 m. SW. of Dok-Kan, Laparan grp., Sulu A. Is low and covered with trees.
- BILÓAN** (bee-law'-ahn), ver.; inlet in island of Biliran, N. of Leyte,
- BILSATI** (bee-lah'-tee), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Biliran, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Biliran, on sea channel separating it from Leyte.
- BILUG** (bee'-loog), nat.; hill in Sámar near S. bank of Matinao Riv., 7 m. NW. of Tubig.
- BIMACÁN** (bee-mah-cahn'), ver.; hamlet near NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 3 m. E. of Tubigón.
- BIMUÑGAN** (bee-moong'-ahn), ver.; peak in ridges of Ilocos Norte, Caraballos Occidentales, Luzón, 3,900 ft. high.
- BIMUNTÁN** (bee-moon-tahn'), nat.; range of mountains in N. Luzón, defining boundaries between provinces of Cagayán, Abra, and Ilocos Norte. Its E. extreme begins at first province, and extends to SW. between Ilocos Norte and Abra and thence S. between Abra and Ilocos Sur, and contains several of grand peaks of Caraballos Occidentales, which forms part of Cordilleras del Norte.
- BIMUNTUANG** (bee-moon-twahng'), nat.; hamlet of pueblo of Catúbig, Sámar.
- BINAANG** (bee-nah-ang'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Leyte, 2 m. SE. of Quiot.
- BINABALÍAN** (bee-nah-bah-lee'-ahn), nat.; point and village on SW. shore of Santiago I., off extreme NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón. It consists of rocky cliff 87 ft. high used as landmark through center of channel which has least depth of 9 fms. in entrance proper, leading to anchorage of Bolinao on extreme N. point of Zambales, Luzón. In heavy N. weather there is an area of heavy seas about 6 m. NW. of entrance to port. Anchorage SE. and E. of Binabalian Pt. affords perfect protection from all directions. Channel between islands is about 500 yds. wide with depth from 9 to 19 fms. Fresh water may be obtained from large spring on shore S. and opposite point.
- BINABASALAN** (bee-nah-bah-sah'-Jahn); island off S. coast of Sámar, E. of Gigoso Pt., in line with approach to N. entrance to Guiruan.
- BINACA** (bee-nah'-cah), nat.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- BINACAEN** (bee-nah-cah'-enn), nat.; summit 328 ft. high, SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, inland from Kubi Pt.
- BINACAYAN** (bee-nah-cah'-yahn), Tag.; village on S. shore of Bacoor Bay, SE. of mouth of Imus Riv., Cavite, Luzón.
- town in Cavite, Luzón, on road to and 2 m. SE. of Cavite across bay, 6 m. by highway, and at starting point of road across province to Talisay, in Batangas, on N. shore of Laguna de Taal.
- BINACLIGAN** (bee-nah-lee'-gun), nat.; summit 240 ft. on l. bank, S. branch of river of same name, SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- river with 2 outlets emptying on E. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, opposite Rivera Pt.
- BINADIL** (bee-nah-díl'), ver.; port and inlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- BINAG** (bee-nug'), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, situated among spurs of Caraballos Occidentales, in lat. $16^{\circ} 28' N$.
- BINAGATAN** (bee-nah-gah'-tahn), nat.; Mountain in Pampanga, Luzón, on boundary of Zambales. It is one of most elevated of Cordillera of that name E. of peaks of Súbic.
- BINAGBAG** (bee-nuy-bug'), Tag.; Hamlet of Bulacán, Luzón.
- BINAGMAÁN** (bee-nag-mah-ahn'), ver.; point on W. shore of Leyte, 3 m. W. of Quiot.
- BINAGÓN** (bee-nah-gone'), nat.; point on W. shore of Romblón port, Romblón, Visayas.
- BINAGTINOAN** (bee-nag-tee-noh'-ahn), ver.; mountain in Central Range of Leyte, 10 m. SW. of Abuyog, on E. coast.
- BINAGUIOJAN** (bee-nah-gee-oh'-hahn), ver.; mountain in Cordillera Central, 8 m. E. of Dumangué, on W. coast of Cebú.
- BINALABA** (bee-nah-lah'-bah), ver.; northeasternmost of Linapacan chain, 11 m. NE. of Linapacan I., NE. of Palawan.
- BINALAC** (bee-nah-lak'), ver.; N. point at E. end of San Juanico Strait, in Sámar, opposite Tacloban, Leyte. Strait is but 1 m. wide at this point.
- BINALÁO** (bee-nah'-lah-oo), nat.; Point on SW. coast of Sámar.
- BINALAY** (bee-na-lí'), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Sámar, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of Hernani.
- BINALBAGAN** (bee-nah-bah'-gahn), SW. point of Batán I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- pueblo on shore of Guimará's Strait, W. coast of Negros Occidental, Visayas, at mouth of river of same name, and on coast road 38 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 5,135.
- BINALIG** (bee-nah'-lig); mountain in Sámar.

- BINALOC** (bee-nah'-lock), ver.; hamlet in Samar, on E. shore of San Juanico Strait, inside its E. outlet, 4 m. W. of Basey.
- BINALONAN** (bee-nah-law'-nahn), pueblo of Pangasinán, Luzón, and important center of 5 roads, 24 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 10,295.
- BINALOTAN** (bee-nah-law'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in Samar, on river 15 m. SW. of Pambujan.
- BINAMBAŃGAN** (bee-nam-bahng'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 28 m. SW. of Cotabato.
- BINANAN** (bee-nah'-nun), ver.; point on SE. shore of Catanduanes I., E. coast of Luzón.
- 2 islets in middle of Ajuí Bay, near SE. coast of Panay.
- island 1 m. sq., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of S. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. ESE. of Ajuí.
- BINANÁN** (bee-nahn-bahn'), ver.; hamlet in W. part of Antique, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Barbaza.
- BINANG** (bee-nung), nat.; a pueblo of Laguna, Luzón. Pop., Cn., 1896, 7,358.
- BINAŃGÁ** (bee-nung-ah'), nat.; bay and point (its N. head) and river emptying on NE. shore of bay on SE. coast of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BINAŃGÁ** or **MINANGAS** (bee-nang-ah', mee-nahn'-gass), Tag.; port at E. entrance to Súbic Bay. W. boundary between Zambales on N. and Bataán on S. terminates at head of this port.
- BINANGAN** (bee-nang'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Samar, 7 m. E. of Basey.
- BINAŃGONAN** (bee-nahng-oh'-nahn), Tag.; point S. of entrance to Lampón port, on coast of Infanta, Luzón.
- rocky islet off E. coast of Nueva Écija, Luzón, S. of Pinagpandian Pt.
- pueblo in Rizal, Luzón. Quarries in vicinity furnish fine quality of marble. Pop., Cn., 1896, 8,354.
- mountain in Infanta, Luzón, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. by S. of Inaguican Pt. and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland from W. shore of Lampón Bay, for which it is important landmark entering between Polillo I. and mainland.
- town on bay road in Rizal, Luzón, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Mórong, 12 m. by road. Pop., 7,624.
- BINAŃGONAN DE LAMPÓN** (bee-nang-oh'-nahn day lam-pohn'), Tag.; capital and pueblo of Infanta, Luzón, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. of head of Lampón port or bay, 50 m. NE. by N. of Manila across country, and 33 m. NE. of Mórong, one of nearest points on Laguna de Bay on way to Manila. Intervening Cordillera, however, makes communication with W. provinces exceedingly difficult. Town pop., 7,557, is center of industry and trade of fertile seaboard valleys and has important coastwise trade with mainland settlements, and among industrious inhabitants of Polillo grp. and other nearby islands.
- BINANI** (bee-nah'-nee), nat.; point on E. shore and E. head of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BINANTAL** (be-nahn-tal'), ver.; N. tributary of Ulut Riv., Samar.
- BINANÁN** (bee-nah-noo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Igaras.
- BINAOGANAN** (bee-now-gah'-nun), nat.; estuary on N. shore of Manila Bay, formed by Pam-panga Chico Riv., in province of that name, Luzón.
- BINARAYAN** (bee-nah-rah'-yahn), ver.; islet off NE. coast of Samar, 3 m. E. of Alibangbang Pt.
- BINÁTAC** (bee-nah'-tack), nat.; N. head to E. entrance to San Juanico Strait, SW. coast of Samar.
- point in Samar.
- BINATAŃGAN** (bee-nah-tang'-ahn), nat.; chief town of former comandancia of BinataŃgan, now part of Principe, Luzón.
- former comandancia bounded on N. by Isabela, on E. by Principe, on S. by Nueva Écija, and on W. by Nueva Vizcaya; is composed of villages of Ilongotes (Italones or Ibiluos) and some wandering Negritos. There are about 6,000 pagans and less than 370 Christians in district. It is now part of Principe.
- BINATICÁN**, or **SOUTH PASSAGE** (bee-nah-tee-cahn'), nat.; island 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. in offing of Tay Tay Bay, 5 m. SE. of N. point of Tay Tay, E. coast of Palawan.
- BINATIŃGAN** (bee-nah-ting'-ahn); mountain in Leyte.
- BINATÚMAL** (bee-nah-too'-mal), ver.; point on SW. end of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BINAUAN** (bee-nah'-oo-ahn), ver.; island, E. of Panay; also inlet in S. shore of Daram, W. of Samar.
- BINAUAŃGAN** (bee-nau-ooang'-ahn), Tag.; river in Bulacán, Luzón, empties in Manila Bay near Obando.
- BÍNAY** (bee'-ni). nat.; point on N. coast of Samar. (See Oacán.)
- mountain in Batangas, Luzón, near coast.
- BINBUT** (bin-boot'), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao. River enters lake on N. side of this hamlet.
- BINGABON** (bin-gah'-bone), ver. (See Taal Lake, Batangas, Luzón.)
- BINĀY** (bing-ā'), point in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BINGÓ** (bin-gau'), ver.; mountain in central Samar, which divides fountain tributaries of Oras and Ulut Riv.
- BINGSUSAN** (bing-soo'-sun), nat.; village on NW. shore of bight on S. coast of Samar, Visayas, NW. of Cabanisan Pt.
- BINAŃGAN** (bee-nee-ang'-ahn), ver.; central fountain tributary of Oras Riv., Samar.
- BINICUIT** (bee-nee-koo-ee'), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Suay.
- BINIGSIÁN** (bee-nig-sea'-ahn), ver.; point on coast of Negros Occidental, near Inayauan and opposite Danjangan I.
- BINILIRAN** bee-nee'-lee-rah) nat.; town in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- BINIPTICAN** (bee-nip-tee'-cahn), ver.; point on extreme S. of Zambales, Luzón, and on W. side S. of entrance to Súbic Bay.
- BINKUŃGAN** (bin-koong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Tagún Riv., 3 m. above its entrance into head of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. by N. of Dávao.
- BINLANA** (been-lah'-nah), Tag.; peak in Mari-veles range, Luzón.
- BINLOC** (been-lock'), ver.; river emptying into Lingayén Gulf, 4 m. below San Fabián, arm of Agno Riv., Pangasinán, Luzón.
- BINLUAY** (been-luoi'), ver.; mountain in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BINMALEY** (been-mah-lay'), ver.; pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, on S. shore of Gulf of Lingayén, at one of mouths of Agno Riv., 3 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 13,787.
- BINNAHAN** (been-nah'-hahn), ver.; river entering port Isabela, Basilan I., Sulu A., near NE. entrance.
- BINOBOŃG** (bee-noh-bong'), nat.; river emptying on NE. shore of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- BINOBUSAN** (bee-noh-boo'sun), Tag.; mineral spring in Batangas, Luzón, near town of Lian.
- BINOŃUOHAN** (bee-nau-gee-oh'-hahn), ver.; river entering sea channel on W. coast of Leyte, 3 m. N. of Palompón.
- BINOLO** (bee-nau'-lau), ver.; hamlet in Samar, 7 m. N. of Basey.

BINOLOCÁN (bee-nau-lau-cahn'), ver.; extinct crater in Sámar, 6 m. NW. of Balangiga.

BINONDO (bee-nou'-dau), Hisp.; suburb of Manila and center of its commercial and mercantile activity. (See Manila municipality.)

BINONTUCÁN (bee-non-too-cahn'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Pontevedra.

BINORON (bee-noh'-rohn'), point on E. coast of Catanduanes, lat. $13^{\circ} 41' N$.

BINORONGÁN (bee-nau-rong'-ahn), ver.; point on E. shore of Albay, Luzón, S. of Bulusan.

BINORUNGÁN (bee-nau-roong'-ahn); point on S. side of bay on extreme E. shore of Albay, Luzón.
— fort in Bontoc, Luzón.

BINOY (bee-noy'), ver.; hamlet $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Cataman, Sámar.

BINTAUCAN (bin-tah'-oo-ahn), ver.; river of Nueva Vizeaya, Luzón, tributary to Magat from SW.
— town of Nueva Vizeaya, Luzón, 7 m. N. of Bayombong by road on river of same name.

BINTIC (been-tick'): hamlet of Bohol, in pueblo of Calapa.

BINTICAY (been-teek-í'), nat.; mountain on S. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón; extends to NW., ending on SE. shore of Sorsogón port.

BINTICÓIN (been-tee-coin'), ver.; mountain in Albay, Luzón.

BINTO (bin'-taw), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 7 m. N. of Bulacán.

BINTOC, BARRA DE (bin-toe', bah-rrah' day), Hisp.; mouth of Dagupan and E. outlet of Agno Riv., Pangasinán, Luzón.

BINTOD (bin-to-d'), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Cebú, 5 m. S. of Sibongo.

BINTOULÁN (bin-tau-oo-lahn'), ver.; island of Cinapusan grp., Sulu A., is separated from Cinapusan by narrow channel, and is uninhabited except by fishing expeditions from Tabawan. Pearl oyster is found on surrounding banks.

BINTUT (bin-toot'), ver.; one of N. islets $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., about 6 m. N. bet. Romelikan and Bohan Is., off Cagayán Sulu grp.; consists of almost solid block of sandstone.

BINTUT BISÚ (bin-toot' bee-soo'), ver.; N. island in Cagayán Sulu grp. (See Bisú Bintut.)

BINTUT MANDÁH (been-toot' man-dah'), ver.; one of N. islets of Cagayán Sulu grp., (q. v.) consisting of peak 283 ft. high.

BINUAHAN (bee-nwah'-hahn), nat.; river entering on S. shore of Isabela channel, opposite Calut I., N. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

BINÚAN (bee-noo'-ahn), nat.; river emptying on W. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

BINUANGÁ (bee-noo-ang'-ah), nat.; town in Mindanao.

BINUANGÁN (bee-noo-ang'-ahn'), nat.; bold point on extreme NW. land of Mindoro, 3 m. N. of Calavite Cape, 14 m. SSE. of Nanog Pt., Lúbang I., and $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. by N. of Paldán.

BINUGAYAN (bee-noo-gah'-yahn), ver.; point in extreme end of E. projection of Sámar.

BINULBULAN, or **LEOPATRA** (bee-nool-boo'-lahn, clay-oh-pah'-trah); island $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, 3 m. SW. of Iloe I., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. off NE. coast of Palawan.

BINULJN (bee-noo'-leen), ver.; river on W. shore of Sámal I., emptying into Pakiputan Strait, opposite Dávao, Mindanao.

BINULUANGÁN, or **BALIN** (bee-noo-loo-ang'-ahn, bah'-leen), ver.; island fronting Bacal Bay, 4 m. long, its S. point, Cago, almost adjoining NE. coast of Panay.

BINUNCALAN (bee-noon-cah'-lahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Carmen.

BINUÑGAN (bee-noong'-ahn); mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

BINUNI (bee-noo'-nee), nat.; point on S. shore of Iligan Bay, midway between Iligan and Misamis port, on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Bight of coast between it and Iligan Riv. is bordered by sand beaches, with some rocks, and receives waters of several rivers.

BINUNSAJÁN (bee-noon-sah-lee-ahn'), ver.; point on E. coast of Palawan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Puerto Princesa.

BINTNTÁN (bee-noon-too'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Catubig riv., in N. Sámar, 5 m. S. of Catubig.
— point in W. Sámar.

BIÑANG (bee-nyang'), Tag.; town, landing of United States cable, and road center on W. shore of Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón, 23 m. W. by N. across bay from Santa Cruz. Has fine roads, one 19 m. to Manila. Pop., 19,786.

BIÓCAY (bee-oh'-ki), ver.; river on E. coast of Leyte, entering sea $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Dutag.

BIOSO (bee-oh'-soh); village on N. coast of Buad I., off W. coast of Sámar.

BIPÓLOD (bee-pau'-lod), ver.; several small islands of Salames cluster of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

BIQUÍN (bee-keen'), ver.; point on E. coast of Panglao I., Bohol, Visayas.

BIRAC (bee-rack'), ver.; chief town Catanduanes I., off coast of Ambos Camarines, and dependency of Albay, Luzón.

BIRAYON (bee-rah'-yohn), nat.; point on SW. coast of Sámar, in lat. $12^{\circ} 29' 30'' N$.

BIRI, or **VIRI** (bee-ree, vee-ree), ver.; island off Coradagos I. (see Cauayan I.), in Sulu Sea, between Palawan and Cuyos grp.
— N. and largest of Balicaturo Is., 6 m. off NW. shore of Sámar, 4 by 4 m. in area, and E. of Pacificward entrance to San Bernardino Strait, its central cone forming landmark of approach.
— hamlet on S. shore of island of that name, of Balicaturo Is., off W. coast of Sámar, 70 m. NW. of Catbalogan.
— village on NW. shore of island of same name, SE. of NW. point, off N. coast of Sámar.

BIRINGAAN (bee-roo-eeen-gah'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.

BISAYAN (bee-sah'-yahn), ver.; point in Mindoro.

BISAYAS (bee-sah'-yas); group of islands in center of archipelago. (See Visayas.)

BISLIG (bees-lee-g'), nat.; bay opening to NE. between Bislig Pt. on N., and Sancop Pt. on S., 7 m., on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Anchorage is before town and sheltered from all winds. Cultivation of rice and raising of buffaloes are chief industries of people. In mid-channel of entrance to bay is Masaluron I.
— pueblo on SW. shore of bay of that name and on r. bank of mouth of river in Surigao, Mindanao. Town during Spanish jurisdiction was military residence, with population in 1898, 7,583, est., enjoys trade along coast. River is accessible for few miles within its mouth to coasters drawing about 7 ft. of water. Settlement of Moros is in vicinity.
— river of Surigao, Mindanao, in pueblo of same name, flowing ENE. and emptying into sea in lat. $8^{\circ} 5' N$.

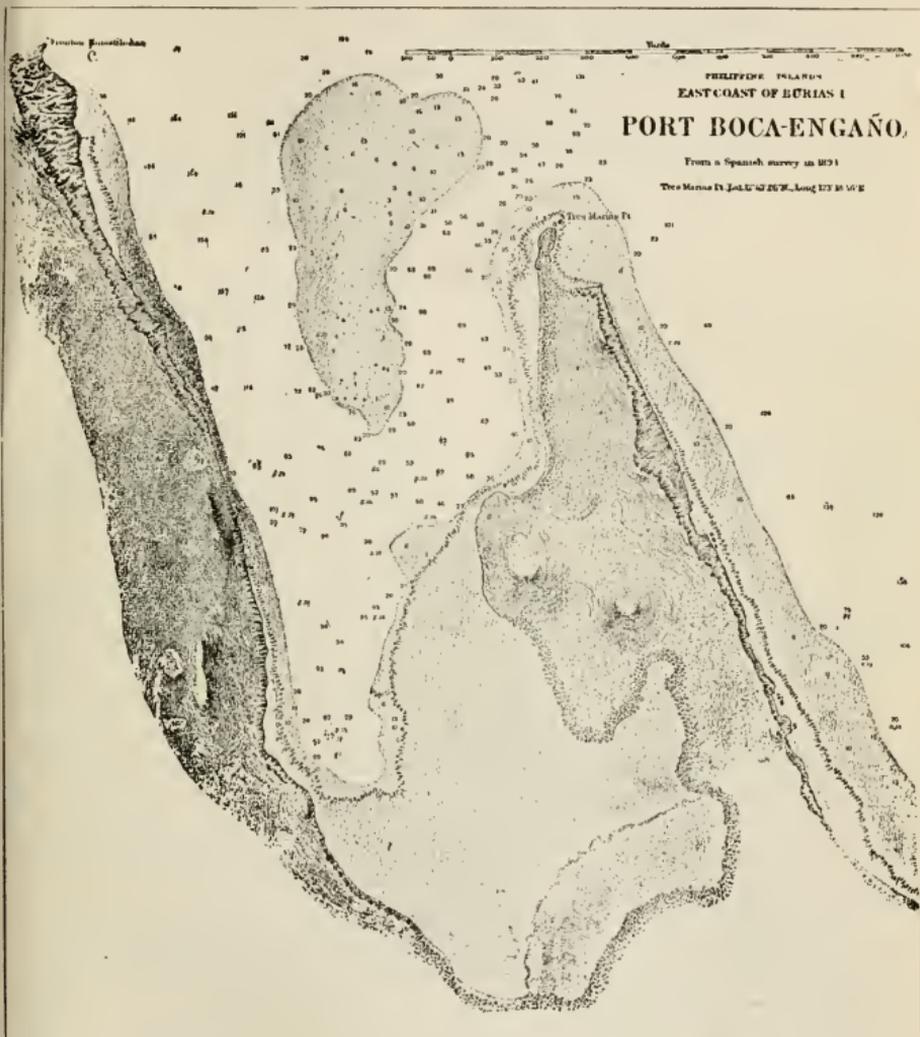
BISNUCO (bees-noo'-coo), nat.; village of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Santa, on road to Abra, passing N. of hills of Tetas de Santa Aga.

BISOD (bee-sohd'), ver.; mountain in Dapitan, Mindanao.

BISÚ BINTUT (bee-soo' bin-toot'), ver.; one of N. islets E. of Bintut of Cagayán Sulu grp., 6 m. N. of Cagayán Sulu, Sulu Sea.

BISÚ BOHÁN (bee-soo' bau-bahn') ver.; one of N. islets of Cagayán Sulu grp., Sulu Sea.

- BISÚCAY** (bee-soo'-kí), ver.; island 2 m. in extent 1½ m. SW. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Sulu Sea.
- BITÁ** (bee-tah'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 2½ m. SE. of Dao.
- BITAD** (bee-tad'), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 10 m. S. of Corles.
- BITADTUN** (bee-tad-toon'), ver.; river and hamlet, former entering sea on W. coast of Panay, 3 m. N. of Colasi.
- BITANBILANGAN** (bee-tahn-bee-lang'-ahn), ver.; islet 12 m. N. of Ubay, NE. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- BITANUCAN** (bee-tah-nee'-ooahn), ver.; point on SW. coast of Leyte, 7 m. N. of Iuopacan.
- BITANJUÁN** (bee-tan-hoo-ahn'), ver.; point in Leyte.
- BITANYUÁN** (bee-tan-ywahn'), ver.; mountain in Samar.
- BITAQYÁN** (bee-tah-oh-yahn'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Miagao.
- BITÁS**, or **VITÁS** (bee-tahs', vee-tahs'), Tag.; village on S. side of sea channel of that name, extreme NW. point in boundary of municipality of Manila.
- NW. channel of boundary between municipality of Manila and province of Rizal (Mórong).
- BITINAN** (bee-tee'-nahn), nat.; island 1½ m. in extent, 720 ft. high, in Sulu grp., Sulu A., NE. of Capul I., from which it is separated by clear channel 1 m. wide.
- BITINUSA** (bee-tee-noo'-sah), ver.; channel in Basilan grp., between Zamboanga, Mindanao, and Sulu A.
- BITO** (bee'-toh), nat.; village on l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- hamlet on NW. shore of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao. Outlet of lake into Iligan Bay lies 2 m. to NE.
- hamlet on l. shore of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 6 m. above Cotabato, Mindanao.
- mountain lake, 4 by 2 m. in area, in Leyte, 4½ m. NW. of Abúyog. Receives E. drainage of Mt. Talisayan and other summits on Central Range and is emptied of its surplus waters through river entering sea through lagoon 2 m. N. of Abúyog, on E. coast. (See Guintagbucan.)
- river in Leyte rising in lake of that name and emptying into sea at Abúyog.
- river emptying into sea on NE. coast of Negros Occidental, at Narváez hamlet.
- BITO** (on the English charts **SAGAI** or **CAREY**) (bee'-toh, sah-guy', cah-ray'-ee); point on extreme NE. coast of Negros Occidental, 1½ m. S. of Panagsagon and 4 m. E. of Arguelles.
- BITOC LANA** (bee-tauc' lah'-nah), ver.; river of Negros Oriental, emptying into sea 4½ m. N. of Guipilugan, E. coast.
- BITOGAN** (bee-taw'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of bay on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 42½ m. N. of Zamboanga.
- BITÓN** (bee-tawn'), ver.; bay on SE. coast of Ticao Bay, Ticao I., Visayas. Island in entrance forms shelter against winds of San Bernardino Strait.
- BITOÓN** (bee-taw-on'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Badbaran Riv., 3 m. N. of Dumar, in central Cápiz, Panay.
- hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. N. of Iloilo.
- point and hamlet on E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, 3 m. N. of Dumangue.
- BIUMACA** (biew-mah'-cah), ver.; mountain in Benguet, Luzón.
- BIUTACAN** (bee-oo-tah'-cahn), ver.; river of Isabela, Luzón, rising in foothills of Moises Mts., in Grand Cordillera Oriental.
- BIVOUAC**, for.; islet 160 ft. high, ¼ m. NNE. of Reef islet, with rocky head on W. side of Cook channel, off E. coast of Palawan.
- sandy islet off Truce head of Eran Bay, SW. coast of Palawan.
- point 6 m. east of Relief Pt., where stream of water breaks through, E. coast of Palawan.
- BLACK CAP**, for.; peak seen over S. extreme of Ilanura I., bearing E. ¼ N. approaching Malamut Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- BLACK ROCK**, or **CABEZA DE NEGRITO** (cah-bay'-thah day nay-gree'-toh), for.; cluster of rocks between Matabao and Magearagui Is., to SE. forming N. channel between Ticao and Masbate Is., Visayas.
- BLANCA** (blahn'-cah), Sp.; hamlet 11 m. NNE. of Catbalogan, in Samar.
- point on W. side of Lingayén Gulf, in Zambales, Luzón.
- point on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, E. of Negra Pt.
- point forming E. head of great bay clear, and with good anchorages stretching NE. 11 m. to Sicayac I., on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao. Three rivers, their mouths defended by fort, enter bay. Country inland is extremely mountainous. This point is one of most remarkable features of NW. coast of Mindanao, being perpendicular cliff of white stone 260 ft. high. It forms horizontal table covered by grass with no trees upon it. During rainy season rivulet of excellent water forms beautiful waterfall from this tableland visible from sea. Anchorage lies E. of point and also in bay between Blanca and Bauit Pts. Important towns of Diplog, Lubungan, Pinialan, and Dohonob lie along shores of this bay.
- S. point of bay on NW. coast of Leyte, 1 m. N. of Villaba.
- BLANCA**, or **CAMBALALON** (blahn'-cah, cahm-bah-lah'-lone), Sp.; point on extreme NE. shore of Iloilo, Panay.
- BLANCO** (blun-coh'), Sp.; mountain in Pampanga, Luzón, forming 1 of E. spurs of Gran Cordillera, which extends into Zambales. It gives rise to numerous small streams which discharge their waters into Pampanga Chico.
- BLANCO AURORA** (blahn'-coh ah-oo-roh'-rah), Sp.; on r. bank of San José branch of Gándara Riv. New native village being built on site of old town, 12 m. by river above Gándara.
- BLIK** (blic), for.; one of 3 mountain summits NW., SE., and Sugar Loaf, 13 m. SE. of Tapian Pt., on Illana Bay, starting point of range of mountains on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of S. branch of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, trending SE. and NW., terminating at Casilaran Bay, on W. coast of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, E. coast of Mindanao.
- BLIND HARBOR**, for.; bay and port on NW. shore of Balábac I., Balábac grp. (See Ciego port.)
- BLOCKADE**, or **BLOQUEO** (blow-kay'-oh), for.; deep strait ½ m. wide, S. of Tuluran I., entering Malampaya Sound, NW. coast of Palawan. In entrance lie Entrance Rock and White Round islets.
- BLOMFELD**, for.; tableland upward of 2,000 ft. high and steep cascades down its sides, San Pablo Bay lying to E., on W. coast of Palawan.
- BLOQUEO** (blow-kay'-oh), Sp.; strait on W. coast of Palawan, in which is situated island of Malapina.
- BLUFF**, for.; point on China Sea shore of peninsula of Ulugan, W. coast of Palawan.
- point at SW. extreme of Boayan I., NW. coast of Palawan.
- bold point 1,670 ft. high, on E. side of approach to Sarangani Bay from S., on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, lat. 5° 21' 50" N.



- BLUFF**; point 2 m. E. of Cuckold hill, W. coast of Palawan; thence coast hills extend along shore to Moorsom head, 3 m.
- point 13 m. NE. of Anipahan Pt., formed by spur from Mount Herschel and has bay to N. Halfway between this and Table Pt. lie Hen and Chickens islets, W. coast of Palawan.
- BOAC** (boh'-ac), ver.; pueblo and p.o., Marinduque, 1½ m. inland on l. bank of river of same name which enters sea S. of Pt. Datinua. Town carries on brisk trade with Manila and is place of call for island by interisland steamers at intervals of week or 10 days. There is stone fort at mouth of river at which there is good anchorage 2 cables from shore in 12 fms. Is 45 m. E. of Calapan and has fine roads to Gasan and Magpog on island. Pop., 14,722. Town is 100 m. SE. of Manila in direct line. Sea route by way of Mindoro is about 160 m.
- anchorage and river in same island.
- BOAGA** (boh-ah'-gah), nat.; point on S. shore of peninsula, on N. coast of Mindoro, projecting into Verde passage opposite Verde I. and forming E. head to Varadero Bay, NE. coast of Mindoro.
- BOAI** (boh-ah'-ee); port on W. side of Sarangani I., off SE. coast of Davao, Mindanao. (*See* Bolal.)
- BOAL** (bau-al'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., 20 m. E. by S. of Sulu.
- BOALAN** (bwah'-lahn), nat.; hamlet in Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- BOAT ROCK**, for; island in entrance of North East Bay, E. of Malapina, Malampaya Sound, Palawan.
- BOAY** (bau-í'), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 2 m. N. of Tagbilaran.
- port in S. Mindanao.
- BOAYA** (bwah'-yah), nat.; point 1½ m. SE. of Escareco Pt., forming NE. with Varadero, SW. heads to Varadero Bay, N. coast of Mindoro.
- point in island of Marinduque.
- BOAYAEN** (bau-ah-yah'-en), ver.; hamlet at mouth of river on N. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Davao, Mindanao, 73 m. S. by W. of Davao.
- BOAYAN** (bwah'-yahn), ver.; star-shaped island, 910 ft. high, 4½ by 3½ m. in extent, fronting opening of Barton Bay, W. coast of Palawan, and 3½ m. NE. of Caanipa; is very irregular in outline. Innumerable small islands are found between bay of Cruz de Mayo and N. point of Palawan.
- creek emptying on SE. shore of Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- branch of Damabalasan tributary of Buaet Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- BOBOL** (boh-ball'), nat.; pueblo of Zambales, Luzón. (*See* San Felipe de Bobol.)
- BOBÓN** (bau-bawn'), ver.; pueblo on N. shore of Sámara, at mouth of river of same name rising in Pannos Mt., 59 m. NW. of Catbalogan and 23 m. E. of Balicuatro, extreme NW. point of island. Cabauan Grande, or Cabacugan I., lies 5 m. NW. Pop., 4,830.
- S. entrance point to anchorage of Mercedes, on W. shore of extreme SE. Sámara.
- island off N. coast of Sámara, S. of Cabauan Grande. Navigation dangerous on account of coral patches.
- BOBOYAON** (haw-baw-yah'-awn), ver.; mountain in extreme NE. Sámara, 5 m. inland from Marjue Pt., SW.
- BOCA** (boh'-cah), Sp.; point on Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Lanao, Mindanao.
- BOCABOC** (boh-cah-bohk'), ver.; passage at N. entrance to strait of Tañón, after Bocaboc I., between NE. coast of Negros and Cebu.
- BOCA CHICA** (boh'-cah chee'-cah), Sp.; N. channel of entrance to Manila Bay, between Batañ, Luzón, and La Moñja and Corregidor I., mouth narrowing to 2 m.; submarine cable from Hongkong, China, to Manila enters Manila Bay from China Sea by this channel.
- BOCA ENGAÑO** (boh'-cah ayn'-gah'-nyoh), nat.; port on E. coast of Burias I., off W. coast of Albay, Luzón, and harbor of refuge between Ragay Gulf and ports of Visayan Sea.
- S. point at entrance to bay on E. shore of Burias I., W. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- BOCA ENGAÑOSA** (boh'-cah en-gah-nyaw'-sah), Sp. Mistaking of this head for passage between Burias and Masbate I. has caused loss of many vessels and has given rise to name "False." (*See* Burias I.; Engañosa.)
- BOCA GRANDE** (boh'-cah gran'-day), Sp.; channel in entrance of Manila Bay, between Corregidor and mainland of Cavite, Luzón.
- BICAL** (bau-cal'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 18 m. SW. of Cavite.
- BOCANA DE RUMGLÁS** (bau-cah'-nah day room-glass'), Hisp.; hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, S. coast, 2½ m. E. of Aquil.
- BOCAN ORANG** (boh'-cahn oh-rang'), nat.; mouth of Salog Riv., on extreme W. shore of Panggul Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BOCARUT** (boh-cah-root'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, situated on bank of Balo, tributary of Bocarut near its confluence, in N. part of province.
- river of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, which runs from E. to W. across N. part and empties into sea near pueblo of Bangui.
- BOCATOR** (boh-cah-tohr'), nat.; point and creek on NW. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 11 m. SW. of Misamis.
- BOCAUE** (bau-kah'-way), Tag.; pueblo on Manila road in Bulacán, Luzón, on Manila and Dagupan R. R., 3 m. E. of Bulacán. Pop., 10,345.
- hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón.
- BOCBOC**, or **BAULIGUI** (bock-bock', bah-oo-lee'-gee); point on E. shore of Pigbalao Bay, E. arm of Colocoonto Bay, SE. coast of Batangas.
- BOCLIMAN** (boh-lee'-mahn), nat.; summit 271 ft. on r. bank of Calaclan Riv., on W. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BOCOLO** (bau-cau'-law), ver.; small stream in Negros Oriental, with Calagealog emptying into strait of Tañón at Burgosa hamlet, 3½ m. S. of Ayungón.
- BOCOT** (boh-caught'), ver.; pueblo Benguet, Luzón, 11 m. NE. of Trinidad, on W. slope of Gran Cordillera Central, near Nueva Vizcaya boundary. Pop., 418.
- BOCTÓ** (boh-k-toh'), nat.; point on N. coast of Mindoro, lat. 13° 26' N. It is 1 of spurs of conspicuous range of mountains which terminates in Calavite Cape.
- BOCACÁ** (bau-day-kah'), ver.; hamlet on extreme N.E. shore of Damanguilas Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 95½ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- BODEGA, PUNTA DE LA** (boh-day'-gah, poon'-tah day lah), Sp.; head to San Jacinto port, E. coast of Ticao I.
- BOG** (boh-g), ver.; N. point of entrance to Tabayug Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- BOGBOG** (boh-g-bohg'), nat.; summit, 777 ft., on E. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BOGEADOR**, or **BOJEADOR** (boh-hay-ah-dohr'), Sp.; on extreme NW. shore of Ilocos Norte, as well as of island of Luzón. It is first land sighted on approach of vessels from N. China ports, and has one of finest lights for benefit of commerce in oceans surrounding Philip pine A.

BOGNAY (boh-gni'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Igbaras, 1 m. from town of that name in Iloilo, Panay.

BOGÓ (bau-gau'), ver.; E. point of entrance to harbor of Bogó, on E. coast of Cebú, 2½ m. NE. of that town.

— pueblo and bay on NE. shore of Cebú, 56 m. N. of Cebú. Its harbor is finest in island, and is connected with opposite shore at Remigio by canal of Daijagon. Pop., 16,350.

— hamlet on r. bank of Sibalom Riv., Antique, Panay.

BOGUIÓN (boh-gee-ohn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.

BOHÁN (bah-hahn'), ver.; thickly wooded N. island of Cagayán Sulu grp., 3½ m. N. of Lapun Lapun anchorage. It lies between Bisú Bintut and Bisú Bohán. W. point of Bohán is in line with W. point of Pomelikan I.

BOHÁN BISÚ (bah-hahn' bee-soo'), ver.; N. island, 66 ft. high, Cagayán Sulu grp. (See Bisú Bohán.)

BOHOG (bau-haug'), nat.; river rising in mountains of Cabeza de Bondog, which form cape of same name extreme S. point of Tayabas, Luzón; flows SW. and empties into sea in lat. 13° 26' N. (Also Bohag.)

BOHOL (VISAYAN ISLANDS), PROVINCE OF.

(Boh-ohl', nat.)

Capital: Tagbilaran, lat. 9° 38' N., lon. 123° 50' 1" E.

Area: 1,400 sq. m. mainland; dependent islands 213½ sq. m.; total 1,613½ sq. m.

Population: 260,000, including the islands of Siquijor and Panglao.

Race: Bohol-Visayan.

Language: Visayan modified (Boholano or Bohol-Visayan).

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Tagbilaran to—	m.
Cebú.....	46
Manila—	
Water.....	529½

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Bohol (the word meaning "knot"), which belongs to the Visayan group, lies about the center of the inland waters in the SE. angle of the archipelago; Leyte lying 16 m. to the NE., Cebú 18 m. to the NW., and the Misamis coast of Mindanao 50 m. to the SE. and 69 m. to the SW.

AREA.

The province measures 40 m. N. and S. and 58 m. E. and W., extreme measurements, or 1,400 sq. m. (896,000 acres); dependent islands, 213½ m.; total, 1,613½ sq. m. (1,032,000 acres), being 363½ sq. m. larger than the State of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The interior presents no regular system of mountain chains, but rises in 10 detached ridges. The S. part is hilly and rocky, while in the N. are tracts of level ground. The culminating point, Mt. Copton, in the extreme NE., attains its highest elevation, 10,150 ft. above the sea, according to the Derrotero and United States charts, 2,870 ft. according to another authority, and still another placing it at 309 meters (1,751 ft.); Mt. Corte, in the NW., is 617 ft., and Mt. Canmanoc, in the SW., 505 ft. The other higher elevations are Alimario and Bumican, in the vicinity of Tubigón; Mahanguin and Lunday, near Guindulmán; Carabahal and Calohúan, near Nagua, and Campusí and Canlobo, in the vicinity of Catigbían. These ranges form a number of valleys through which the drainage reaches the coast, which is low and sandy. In the center of the islands are several large caves, with stalagmites and stalactites. The rivers, although short, owing to the small area of the province, and usually dry after the rainy season, are numerous. Among those of importance may be mentioned:

Abatán; emptying on the SW. coast through a mouth of good width with 5½ ft. on the bar at low water and marked by stakes to Paminuitan, 1 m. above.

Alihanón; emptying on the SE. coast near Nauco Pt.

Cabidían.

Fragata; emptying on the N. coast E. of Talibón, Ípil being the chief town on its course.

Gabayan; a branch of the Napo.

Inabonga; its most distant tributary, under the name Pamagsalan, rising near the SE. coast and flowing NW., unites with the Maligboo, forming the Ulágig, thence 7½ m. below entering the main current of the Inabonga, and emptying through several mouths on the W. coast E. of Luis Pt.

Lagumay.

Loay; rising on the E. slope of the central range, follows the valley and empties at the town of the same name on the S. coast.

Maasin.

Manaba; formed of a number of tributaries and emptying on the S. coast E. of García-Hernández.

Mandauí; a tributary of the Soca-Vilar.

Muquid.

Napo; emptying into the bay opposite the island of Lumittis, on the E. coast.

Salín; a tributary of an important stream emptying on the SW. coast of Paminuitan.

Soca-Vilar; the largest of the streams of the province, rising in the central ranges, and emptying on the S. coast at Loay through the river of that name.

Taguinting; emptying on the W. coast N. of Pampang.

It is generally claimed by scientists that physically Bohol should be grouped with Sámara and Leyte, a claim which they regard as sustained by the line of shallow soundings which connect it with the latter island.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The intricacies of the channels among the numerous islands and coral banks of Danajón renders the approach to the N. ports of Bohol, even with native vessels with local pilots, very dangerous. There are two openings, the N. between Mt. Copton and Three Peaks on Poro I., and the other NW. of Mt. Corte, both 1 m. wide and 8 fms. deep. There are no anchorages other than in the roads off the coast. The depths between the banks and the mainland range from 5 to 17 fms. The E. coast, less encumbered with islands, presents three coves.

Copton; opening N. of the peninsula of Pugatin and contiguous to it, with 9 fms. entrance, and partly sheltered by Lumittis I. and a smaller inshore island.

Guindulmán; 2½ fms., opening to the S. and formed by the peninsula of this name.

Tintiman; sheltered by the island of this name and having 8 fms. on its N. channel. On the S. coast the anchorages are in the coves at the mouths of rivers.

Guinaguanan; bay, the only one of any importance, is formed by the W. point of the mouth of the river at Loay.

Tagbilaran; on the strait of that name, which can only be navigated by vessels drawing less than 6 ft. of water. The entrance is from the W., marked by stakes.

There are other bays which can serve as anchoring grounds, although the entrances thereto are difficult; Copton is one of these. On the W. coast are the anchorages of—

Catagbacán; sheltered by the islands of Cabilao, Sandiugan, Calape, and the mainland.

Maribojoc; in the bend of the E. coast of Point Cruz.

The coasts are low and sandy, and as a rule do not offer security to ships, although there are some good ports or bays which, however, will not admit ships of much draft.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The facilities for land transportation by carriage or cart are good. A main road parallels the W. and NW. coasts from Tagbilaran to Talibón, a distance of about 75 m., connecting the important towns of Paminuitan, Maribojoc, Loón, Calape, Tubigón, Inabonga, Getafo to terminal. Thence it extends in a SE. direction inland to Ípil, on the Fragata and thence E. to Úbay, the mainland port of the island of Lapinín Grande or Minoc, on the NE. Another main highway follows the entire extent of the S. coast, a distance of 50 m., connecting the ports of Baclayón, Alburquerque, Loay, Lila, Dimiao, Valencia, García-Hernández, Jagna, Duero, to Guindulmán on the E. coast. From this point several trails extend to the interior towns, some of which have river transportation to the coast during the rainy season. From Baclayón a road takes a NNE. direction to Corella, Balilijan and Catigbian, 17½ m. There are numerous trails throughout the interior over which hemp and copra, the staples of commerce, and the products of local trade, are brought down to the coast. On the island of Panglao a main road extends from Danis on the NE. to Panglao on the SW. The island of Siquijor (Sikijor) is also well supplied with trails between its chief towns.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The inhabitants, who number 260,000, estimated 350,000, are notable for their activity, industry, and initiative, in which respect they occupy an advanced position among the races of the other islands of the archipelago. Their skill in the use of

the lance is as famous as that of the warlike Moros in wielding the campilán. The Moros have always held their valor in great respect. Spanish is spoken among the foreigners and a few of the higher class of natives, but Visayan, with so many modifications as to be known as Boholano or Bohol-Visayan, is the language of the province. The following are the principal towns (population of 1896 is given):

Tagbilaran; capital, port of entry, military and telegraph station, in the SW. part of the province, 1 m. opposite the important dependent island of Panglao, from which it is separated by a strait 1 m. wide and 6 ft. deep. Pop., 8,638. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and turtle fishing. The distances and directions of the following towns are from Tagbilaran, the provincial capital.

Alburquerque; on the S. coast midway between Baclayón and Loay. Pop., 6,604.

Anda; on the SE. coast, 50½ m. E. by N. Pop., 4,036.

Antequera; inland 12 m. N. by E. Pop., 5,842.

Baclayón; 4 m. E. by S. on the S. coast. Pop., 8,048.

Balilijan; inland 11 m. N. by E. Pop., 1,860.

Batuanán; 7½ m. inland from the E. coast. Pop., 1,270.

Calape; a small port on the W. coast, opposite the island of that name, 19½ m. N., and on the S. part of the cove of Catagbacan. Pop., 10,100.

The following is the division of Bohol into pueblos and their population:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bohol:			
Alburquerque	3,035	3,068	6,093
Anda	1,757	1,675	3,432
Antequera	2,673	3,104	5,777
Baclayón	3,791	4,110	7,901
Balilijan	2,716	2,356	5,072
Batuanán	645	643	1,288
Calape	3,992	4,163	8,155
Candijay	2,073	1,761	3,834
Canoan (Siquijor I.)	4,441	4,387	8,828
Carmen	1,617	1,553	3,170
Catigbian	995	1,010	2,005
Corella	1,813	1,922	3,735
Dausi	3,487	3,761	7,248
Dimiao	3,896	4,005	7,901
Duero	2,760	2,967	5,727
García Hernández	2,758	3,010	5,768
Getafe			
Gunduhdan	3,337	3,400	6,737
Inabongan	5,240	5,104	10,344
Ipil	579	604	1,183
Jagna	5,908	6,359	12,267
Lauis	3,525	3,663	7,188
Lila	2,012	2,243	4,255
Loay	3,080	3,273	6,353
Loboc	5,150	5,606	10,756
Loón	6,084	6,237	12,321
María	2,500	2,476	4,976
Maribojoc	5,096	5,190	10,286
Paminuitan	2,403	2,796	5,199
Panglao	2,436	1,837	4,272
San Juan	2,667	2,761	5,428
Sevilla	2,723	2,614	5,337
Sierra-Bullones	743	717	1,460
Siquijor (Siquijor I.)	4,551	4,660	9,211
Tagbilaran	3,770	3,858	7,628
Talibón	2,049	1,962	4,011
Tubigón	5,862	5,750	11,612
Úbay	2,039	1,600	3,639
Valencia	3,344	3,688	7,032
Vilar	3,093	3,150	6,243
Total	122,291	124,224	246,515
Estimated 1901			260,000

Candijay; inland near the junction of the Napo and Gabayan Riv., on the E. coast, 45 m. ENE. Pop., 7,872.

Carmen; in the center of the province, 27 m. NE. Pop., 3,300.

Catigbian; inland 29 m. NNE. Pop., 2,141.

Corella; inland 7 m. NE. by N. Pop., 4,215.

Cortés; inland, midway bet. Paminuitan and Corella, in the SW. Pop., 6,018.

- Davis**; on the N. shore of Panglao I., opposite Tagbilaran. Pop., 8,992.
- Dimiao**; on the S. coast, 21 m. E. by S. Pop., 8,014.
- Duero**; on the SE. coast, 40 m. E. by N. Pop., 7,143.
- García Hernández**; on the S. coast, 28½ m. E. by S. Pop., 5,064.
- Getafia**; on the NW. coast, 42½ m. Pop., 3,397.
- Guindulman**; on the SE. coast, 44 m. E. by N. Opened to coasting trade by G. O. 90, June 22, 1900, closed February 26, 1901, in consequence of the withdrawal of the United States garrison. Pop., 8,063.
- Inaboungan**; a port opened to coasting trade June 22, 1900, closed Feb. 26, 1901, in consequence of the withdrawal of the United States garrison, 3 m. inland from the W. coast, 31 m. NNE. Pop., 9,957.
- Ipil**; inland on the l. bank of the Fragata Riv., 5 m. from its outlet on the N. coast. Pop., 1,745.
- Jagna**; on the SE. coast, 35½ m. E. Pop., 11,162.
- Lila**; on the S. coast, 17 m. E. by S. Pop., 4,470.
- Loay**; on the S. coast, 11 m. E. by S. Pop., 7,169.
- Loboc**; on the l. bank of the Soca-Vilar-Loay Riv., 3 m. from its outlet at Loay. Pop., 10,174.
- Loón (Laón)**; centrally located for trade on the extreme W. coast, 13 m. N., opposite Dalaguete, Cebú. The mole is 328 yds. long, the town being reached by steps cut in the rock. Between this mole and Sandingan I. is a sheltered bay with 3½ to 9 fms. where vessels can anchor. The town is on the W. slope of Camnanoc hill and has an unoccupied bastion. It is very picturesque from the sea. Pop., 15,365. It is the largest town in the province.
- Maribojoc**; on the bay of the same name, W. coast, 7½ m. N. Pop., 10,852.
- Paminuitan**; in the SW. on a hill overlooking the Abatán Riv., 1 m. above its mouth. Pop., 7,500.
- Panglao**; on the SW. coast of Panglao I., 8 m. SW. Pop., 6,795.
- Sevilla**; in the SW., 14 m. NE. Pop., 5,920.
- Sierra Bullones**; about the center of the island near the r. bank of the Pamagsalan Riv., 34 m. NE. by E. Pop., 2,119.
- Talibón**; on the N. coast, about the center, 49 m. NE. Pop., 7,321.
- Tubigón**; about the center of the W. coast, 24½ m. NE. Pop., 15,855.
- Úbay**; on the NE. coast, 53½ m. Pop., 3,552.
- Valencia**; on the S. coast, 25 m. E. by S. Pop., 6,904.
- Vilar**; on the l. bank of the Soca-Vilar Riv., 31 m. NE. by E. Pop., 6,665.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

North coast islands (Bohol); the Danajón bank forms the outer limit of the coral reef which borders the N. coast of Bohol, at a distance from 5 m. on the NW., and 12 m. in the center, and 10 m. NE. of Lapinín I. The waters between this and the mainland are covered with a number of islands, and show soundings from a few feet to 23 fms.

[Where not given, the area is less than ¼ sq. m.]

	Sq. m.
Balingui	
Bahanay	
Banacán	2½
Basaan	1½
Bilanbilangan	1½
Bulan	
Cabantúan	½
Cabulan	2
Calituban	½
Cubijan	½
Dajuntajun	½
Danajón	2
Gaus	2
Jandayan	2
Jau	3
Jidulpan	
Junutangan	½
Lapinín Chico (Laping) is almost united to the larger island on the SW. coast	
Lapinín Grande (Laping) or Minoc, off the NE. extremity of Bohol, separated by a narrow channel 3½ to 7 fms. deep; is 9 m. long, flat, and covered with mangrove and brambles	18
Macaina	
Mahanay	5
Malingui	
Manacan	
Masingil	
Maumáun	
Nanu	½

	Sq. m.
Pandán	1
Saac	1
Sagasay	1
Tabigul	1
Tajun-tajun	1
Talaban	1
Tambú	1
Tinuibo, SE., 2½ m. from the N. point of Lapinín I.; 12 fms. between these islands	1

East coast islands (Bohol); this coast has but 3 islands, is steep-to and clear; the only shallow waters 1½, 4½ to 8 fms. between Libas and Centinela Pts., off the NE.

	Sq. m.
Tabón	1
Tintiman	1
Lumittis	1

South coast islands (Bohol); the S. coast of Bohol is almost clear of islands having but 4, with the exception of Panglao, lying in the open sea and with no soundings.

	Sq. m.
Balicasag, 5 m. SE. of Panglao I., and 14 m. SE. of Tagbilaran	1
Pamilacan, 12 m. SE., no great height; is a favorite resort of the inhabitants of Bohol to fish for beche de mer and turtle	2
Panglao, a low flat island with but one little hill, 10½ m. NE. to SW., and 3½ m. NW. to SE.; it is almost joined to Bohol as the channel of Tagbilaran, which separates it; dries at low water; no anchorage off the island; abounds in cocoanut palms; 2 towns; coast is without shelter for boats at anchor	30
Siquijor (also Sikiyor)	126

SIQUIJOR (ALSO SIKIJOR) ISLAND, BOHOL.

(See-key-hor', ver.)

Chief town: Siquijor, lat. 9° 12' N., lon. 123° 31' E.

Area: 126 sq. m.

Population: 41,746.

Race: Bohol.

Language: Boholano or Bohol Visayan.

Table of distances.

From Siquijor to—	m.
Dumaguete, Negros	16
Tagbilaran, Bohol	38
Tañón, S. point of Cebú	17

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Siquijor is the most important and populous of the province, except Bohol itself. It is situated 30 m. SW. of Bohol, 17 m. SE. of the S. point of Cebú; 14 m. E. of Negros, and 30 m. N. of Silla Pt. on the N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, on the I. of the channel connecting the Sulu with the Visayan Sea, and about 14 m. SE. of the S. entrance to Tañón Strait.

AREA.

The island is 16¾ m. from WNW. to ESE. and 12½ m. from N. to S., having an area of 126 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The island is moderately high, with a much broken surface consisting of a central mountain from whose sides small streams flow in all directions. To the NE. of the central summit is Mt. Cudtingan, 1,394 ft. high, whose sides form Pts. Sandugan and Daquit.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

There are several small ports or harbors.

Canoan; the only port of refuge on the NW. shore of Siquijor I., being 6 cables (+,320 ft.) inland, the head of which dries at low tide, reducing the area to 4 cables. The entrance sounds 14 fms., decreasing to 3½ fms. off the mole.

Lacy; on the S., is clear and deep.

Minalutan; on the SE. is much obstructed by a reef. The water around the island shows soundings, from 13 to 128 fms., the coast being clear and steep-to.

Siquijor; on the N. coast, is the best.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The coast and inland towns are connected by good roads.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population is of the same race and language as on the mainland of the province. At the ports Spanish is the only foreign tongue used. The following are the chief towns, with population estimated, 1901:

Canoau; NW. coast, population	9,380
Lacy; S. coast, population	6,448
San Juan de Macapilay; SW. coast, population	5,979
Santa Maria de Carmiña; E. coast, population	5,556
Siquijor; chief town, N. coast, population	11,788
Total	39,131

This island is the most densely populated of its size in the archipelago, it having 331 inhabitants to the sq. m.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The products are tobacco of an excellent quality, rice, corn, hemp, and chocolate, which is exchanged for wax and cotton.

INDUSTRIES.

A large amount of a coarse variety of hemp cloth or sinamay is manufactured for export. Large quantities of tortoise shell, sea cucumbers (beche de mer), and salangan are found. Edible bird's nests of an inferior quality are collected.

BOHOL—Continued.

West coast islands (Bohol); the entire side of the channel toward Cebú is fronted by numerous islands, with depths ranging from 9 to 66 fms.

Ambugan	sq. m.
Bagambanua, 8 m. off the coast of Bohol and terminates, to the SW., the great Danajón bank; about 2 m. off this island and between it and the mainland are numerous islets and shoals. . .	
Bagatusan	
Batas	
Butlang	
Banon	
Cabilao, 2½ by 1½ m., separated from the islands of Calape and Sandiñgan by a wide, deep channel; surface rocky	3
Cabgán	
Calape, 5 m. long and ¾ m. wide, of moderate height, near the coast, between Loón and Calape. . .	4
Canicabuyan	
Coamen	
Jayaang	
Maagpit	
Malicbooc, 8 m. off mainland and terminates the great Danajón bank, from which it is separated by a channel a mile wide and very deep	½
Manticao	
Sandiñgan, between Loón and Calape	2
Silstoan	
Ynaboan	

Total area dependent islands, 213½ sq. m.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil of Bohol is not particularly fertile, but with careful tillage produces considerable quantities of rice, coffee, cocoa, hemp, tobacco, sugar cane, cotton, corn, millet, sweet potatoes, and other useful products of agriculture, besides pasturing cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs.

MINERALS.

The province presents indications of commercial quantities of phosphate, of iron, gold, copper, and coal. There are also a number of mineral springs possessing curative properties and resorted to by the inhabitants. Coal is found in the SE. and E. parts of the island.

FORESTS.

There are forests of excellent woods suitable for building and other economic purposes, but their extent is limited.

FRUITS.

The fruits of the Visayan latitudes of the archipelago are found in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The people have made much advance in mechanical industries, particularly in the weaving of various fabrics, such as silk, pineapple (piña cloth), and cotton, besides specialties, such as serviceable blankets and napkins, a good quality of sinamay, and mats made from the rush called "ticay." The women of Bohol are famous for the making of excellent bread and biscuits. The exports are cocoanuts, sugar, copra, sea cucumbers (beche de mer), wax, sea shells, and pearls.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The United States military operations in the Visayan Islands began as early as December 28, 1898, but eighteen days after the signing of the treaty of peace, by taking possession of Iloilo Harbor on that date. The city was occupied by United States troops on February 11 following, Bohol being in the line of insurrectionary communications between Luzón, the six larger islands of the group, and Mindanao. This island was included among the objective points of the campaign in that part of the archipelago.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Bohol:

Calape, ^a	Loboc, ^a	Tagbilaran, ^a
Guindulmán, ^a	Loón, ^a	Tubigón. ^a

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The mainland of Bohol and neighboring islands, by enactment April 20, 1901, of the United States Philippine Commission, in pursuance of the "act for the organization of provincial government in the Philippine Islands," dated February 6, 1901, were constituted a province of that name with the following civil officers:

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,500
Secretary	1,000
Treasurer	1,800
Supervisor	1,600
Fiscal	1,100

Acting under specific regulations and allowances prescribed.

Presidents or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet quarterly on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, electing their own chairman each quarter session; to consider improvements needed in the province and for the provincial government, and to make recommendations to the provincial board; to be called by the provincial secretary, who acts as secretary to the convention and certifies its recommendations to the provincial board.

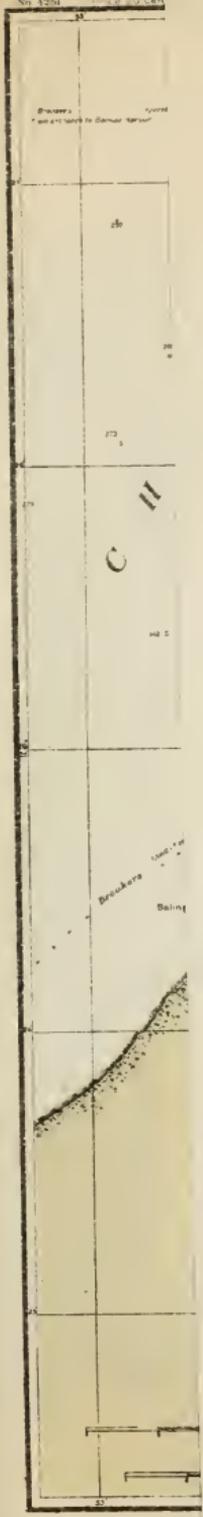
By act of the Philippine Commission, July 17, 1901, Bohol was restored to military government and excluded from the benefits of coastwise trade. On April, 1, 1902 (act P. C., March 3), Bohol was restored to civil government, and also ports opened to coastwise trade.

CONDITIONS.

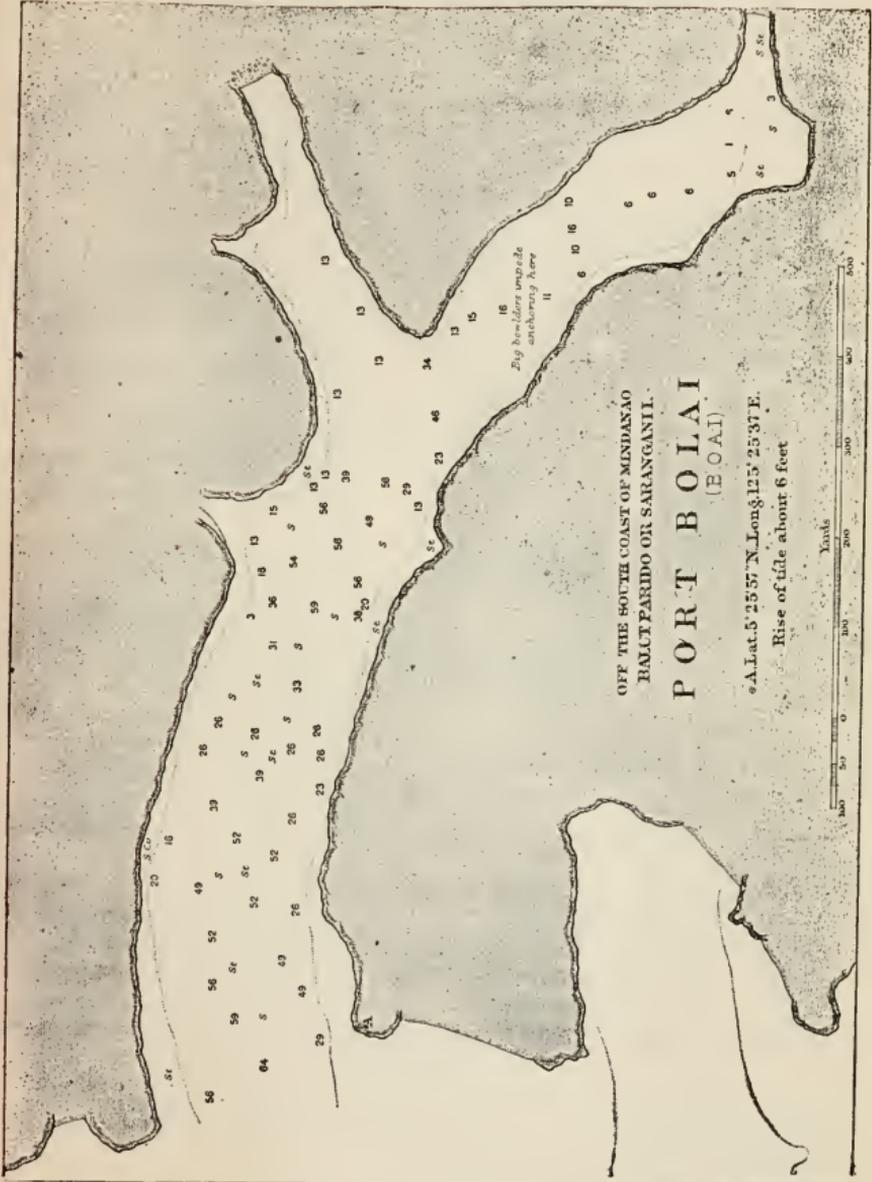
The civil governor of the province of Bohol reported as follows, January 9, 1902: Unfortunately 20 pueblos were completely reduced to ashes during the war. Thanks to the efforts of this government, most of these 20 pueblos are beginning to recover, so much so that the pueblos of Loon, Balilijan, Sevilla, and Anda have already their municipalities organized under the municipal code, and the other pueblos will soon be reorganized also, as they have sent representatives to this government asking for instructions in view of new municipal elections. In exchange for concessions respecting the cédula tax of 1 peso during the year 1902, and the forestry tax on the wood necessary for the rebuilding of their houses during three years, the inhabitants agreed to take charge of the preservation of the roads and the reconstruction of the bridges which had been destroyed during the war.

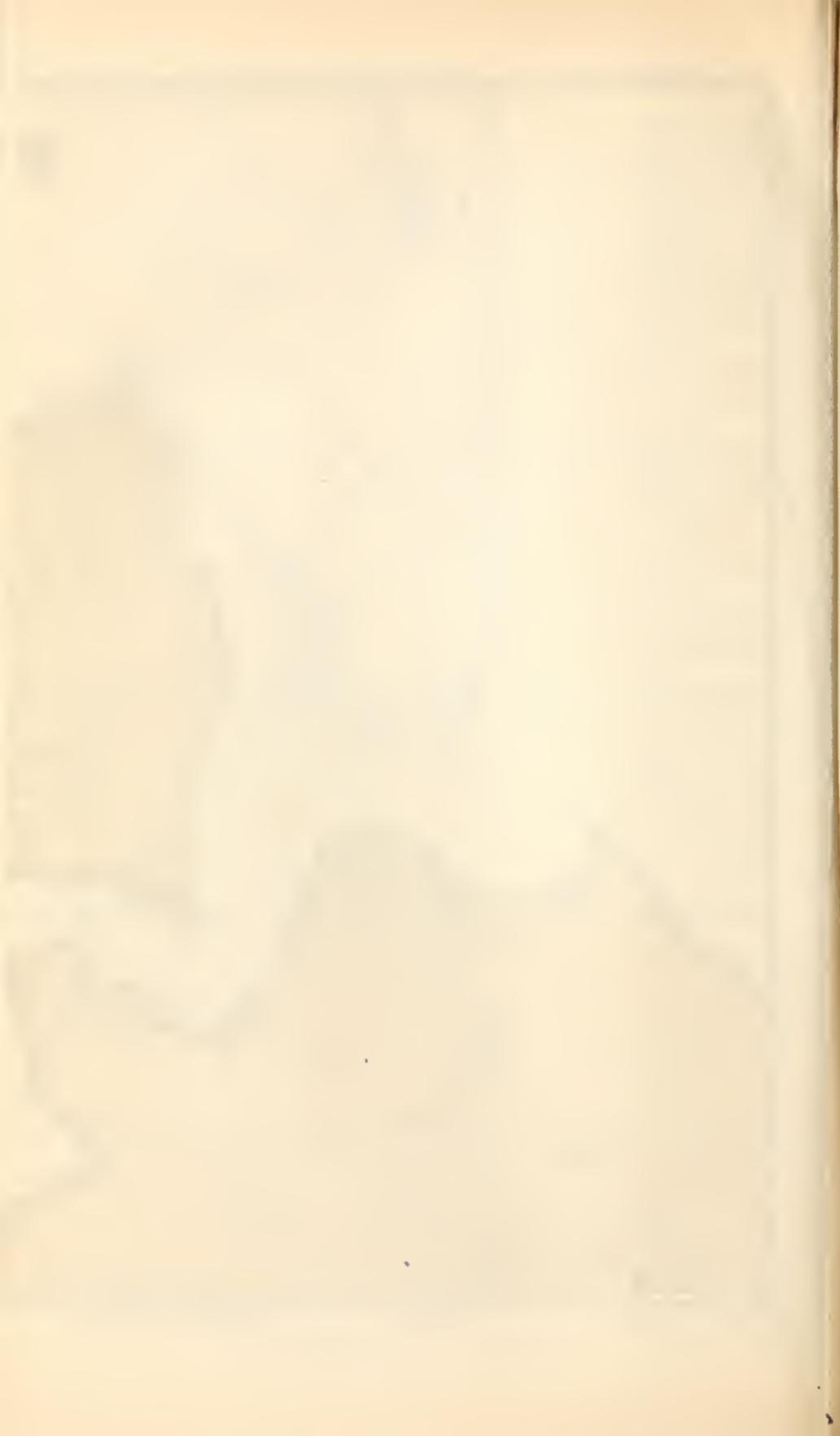
^a Telegraph station.

- BOHOL** (beau-hall'), nat.; mountain in Bohol I., Visayas.
- BOJEADOR** (boh-hay-ah-dor'), Sp.; cape on extreme NW. point of Luzon, low, with reef of breakers extending seaward; high coast range, which begins at gulf of Lingayén about 150 m. S. of cape, trends NE., forming entire distance spacious plain bordering China Sea coast. Cape is conspicuous object of approach from China W., and Formosa due N., about 240 m. Coast to Cabcuigan Pt. is without soundings until near shore, with several rivers. Country inland is mountainous. There is light-house on this cape. (See Light-houses.)
- light on W. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, from Bojeador C. to Laoag Riv., and shows regular soundings from 13 to 7 fms.
- BOJO** (bau-bee'-aw), Sp.; point on N. coast of Mindoro, W. of Abra de Ilog.
- BOKWILLO**; summit, 882 ft. E. by S. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- BOLABOC** (bau-lah-bauk'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Sibuyan I., of Romblón grp., Visayas.
- BOLABOG** (bau-lah-bog'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Port Sorsogón, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BOLAIMO** (bau-lah'-law), ver.; hamlet at Pangasinan Pt., on extreme SW. coast of Samar, 7 m. SE. of Guianan.
- BOLAI**, or **BOAI** (bau-li', boh-ah'-ee), ver.; small port on W. side of Sarangani I., Sarangani grp., Davao, Mindanao, opening on sea channel toward Balut I. Only suitable for small craft. S. entrance head lies in lat. $5^{\circ} 25' 57''$ N., lon. $125^{\circ} 25' 37''$ E.
- BOLALÁCAO** (boh-lah-lah'-cow), nat.; town in Mindoro. (See Bulalácao.)
- BOLALO** (boh-lah'-loh), nat.; bay on W. side of Palawan.
- deep inlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide to $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep, on S. shore of Portkade Strait, head being separated from N. port of Inululote Bay, NW. coast of Palawan, by narrow isthmus. Cone I. and Largon rocks, 237 ft. high, lie in approach to bay. Chinongab, sharp peak 1,216 ft. high, lies off E. shore of this bay.
- BOLÁS** (bau-las'), ver.; islet 4 m. off NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Tubigón.
- BOLAVANÁN** (bau-lah-vah-nahn'), ver.; NE. island on this part of coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, is high and surrounded by rocks.
- BOLD**, for.; point on E. coast of central Palawan, High Triple Hill bearing NE.
- commanding point with double hill over it, 14 m. E. of Castle Pt. and forming NE. extremity of Deep (Honda) Bay, E. coast of Palawan. From Bold Pt. hills of coast range trend N. At 3 m. N. of point is Bold Peak, upward of 3,000 ft. high.
- BOLDHEAD**, for.; S. point of Mantinloc I., NW. coast of Palawan.
- BOLD PEAK**, for.; summit of chain of mountains 3,000 ft. high on E. coast of N. Palawan, 3 m. N. of Bold Pt. Abreast of this peak are N. and S. Green Is.
- BÓLIC** (boh'-lick), nat.; island 2 by 1 m. off W. shore of extreme SE. projection of Samar, and sheltering anchorage of Mercedes.
- BOLILA** (boh-lee'-lah), ver.; point in Negros Occidental.
- BOLILAO** (boh-lee-lah'-oo), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Dumangas.
- BOLINA** (bau-lee'-nah), Sp.; islet in chain NE. of Linapacan I., toward Calamianes I., between Busuanga I. and NE. extreme of Palawan.
- BOLINANG** (beau-lee-nung'); pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., in 1887, 389.
- BOLINAO** (bau-lee-now'), ver.; important cape at NW. extremity of peninsula of Zambales, Luzón, which forms W. coast of Gulf of Lingayén; is thickly wooded and moderately high, with Piedra Pt., Cape Bolinao of old charts, on its west side. A semaphore station
- BOLINAO**—Continued.
has been established at Piedra Pt.; submarine cable from Hongkong formerly landed here.
- narrow channel on NW. point of Zambales, Luzón, between cape of that name and low island of Santiago or Purra. In Zambales, Luzón, 73 m. N. of Iba, shore end of submarine telegraph cable from Hongkong originally landed in cable-house, lat. $16^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $119^{\circ} 54' 55'' E.$, close to W. shore. Town is situated near Cape Balantiasay, 7 m. distant E. by S. Upon United States taking possession of islands, this landing was abandoned and cable reaches Manila direct. Municipal district embraces 13 islands off NW. coast, Santiago being largest. There is meteorological and semaphore station and dock yard for coast vessels. Pop., 4,075.
- pueblo in Zambales, Luzón, on extreme NE. coast, fronted by island of Purra, from which it is separated by narrow channel connecting China Sea and NW. waters of Lingayén Gulf.
- rocky islet off NE. point of Zambales, Luzón, opposite town of same name and on W. side of entrance to gulf of Lingayén.
- BOLINOG** (bau-lee-nog'), ver.; river rising on SW. slope of mountains overlooking Bay of Poliqui, in S. waters of Gulf of Albay, and flowing S. across neck of land, enters Port Putiao on S.
- BOLIPONGPONG** (bau-lee-pong-pong'), ver.; island of Tapul grp., Sulu A. (See Bulipong-pong.)
- BOLJOON** (ball-haw-on'), ver.; pueblo and bay on SE. coast of Cebu, 54 m. SW. of Cebu; bluff is white-peaked rock of good height, on which is stone tower used as signal station; town is surrounded by wall and fortification. Pop., 7,413.
- BOLLOC** (bau-lyock'), ver.; hamlet on shore of important river emptying into Laguna de Liguasan, on N. side, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- BOLO** (bau'-law), Hisp.; hamlet in Central Range of Panay, Iloilo, 10 m. W. by N. of Janiuay.
- point on shore of pueblo of Tivi, Tivi, or Tibi, on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, near point of same name.
- BOLOANG** (bau-lwahng'), ver.; island of Canahuan grp., off W. coast of Samar, 12 m. S. of Taranganán.
- BOLOBOTO** (bau-law-bau-taw'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 23 m. S. of Bilan Pt.
- BOLOD** (bau-laud'), ver.; 2 islets lifting out of sea, E. to height of 597 ft. and W. 643 ft., in Balanguingui grp. of Sulu A.
- BOLON** (bau-lawn'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Zamboanga.
- BOLONG** (bau-long'), ver.; town 2 m. inland from SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- anchorage near town of same name, SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- BOLOSAN** (boh-loh'-sun), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.
- BOLLUD** (bau-lood'); point on SE. shore of Panglao I., Bohol, Visayas.
- BOMAYAS** (bau-mah'-yas), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of river entering Lake Lanao from SE., in Misamis, Mindanao.
- BOMBON** (bom-bone'), nat.; mountain hamlet of Negros Occidental, 10 m. E. of Ginigaran.
- pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Pop., 2,656.
- point 7 m. NW. of Polo Pt., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Intermediate point formed with Pt. Polo, a little bay into which flows river Tabukan, and where anchorage may be had sheltered from W. and S. winds. This point has three rocky islets formed to its NW. shore.
- point on extreme S. end of Alad 1 NW. of Romblón, Visayas.



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BOMBÓN; peak 830 ft. high, N. shore of Cuyo I., Cuyos grp., Mindoro (Sulu) Sea.

BOMBÓN, or **TAAL** (bom-bone', tah-ah!'); lake in NE. part of Batangas, second in importance among lakes of Luzón. It has circumference 75 m., being 17 m. from N. to S. and 12½ m. from E. to W. It communicates with sea through Riv. Pansipit, which has very slight inclination, there being but little difference between level of lake and of sea. Notwithstanding its small size, depth of this lake in places is 106 fms. but short distance from shore. In midst of it is the celebrated volcano of Taal, the crater of which supplies immense quantities of sulphur. It was active; deposits marked 1745, 1749, 1780.

BOMBONAN (bohm-boh'-nan), nat.; point on W. coast of Romblón, Visayas. Lat., 12° 35' N.

BOMBONAY (bom-bau-ní'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón.

BOMBOÑGAN (bohm-bong'-ahn), Tag.; mineral spring near Pagsanján, in Laguna, Luzón.

BOMBONÓN (bom-bau-non'); extreme SE. point of Negros Oriental, at entrance to port of Bombonón, on NW. shore of which lies hamlet of Bombonón, 6 m. SW. of Zamboanguita. — port and a hamlet in same place.

BONDOG (bon-dog'), nat.; point, S. extremity of great Peninsula of Tayabas, Luzón, between Ragay Gulf on E. and Tayabas Bay on W.; is rocky. Region inland abounds in buffalos and antelopes and affords fine hunting for those animals, which graze upon luxuriant pasturage of plains. Point also marks W. entrance to Ragay Gulf.

— hamlet of Tayabas, Luzón, on bank of river which empties into sea S. of Quinapunoan Pt., near cape of Cabeza de Bondog.

— peak in Caraballos Sur, in Tayabas, Luzón.

BONDULAN (bon-doo'-lahn); point 417 ft. high on island of Guimarás, S. shore of Iloilo Strait, opposite Iloilo, Panay. (See Cabugao Pt.)

— point in Sámar.

BONETE (bau-nay'-tay), Sp.; point in Batangas, Luzón, on W. side of peninsula which separates bay of Balayan W. from bay of Batangas E., and headland of channel between mainland of Batangas and Maneaban I., S.

— point on NW. coast of Palawan.

BONGA (baun'-gah), Hisp.; from nat. bunga; islet off N. shore of Leyte, opposite Baybay hamlet.

— hamlet on NW. coast of Antique, Panay, ½ m. NW. of Pandán.

— hamlet on l. bank of Malinannang Riv. in Cápiz, N. Panay, 3 m. SE. of Mambúso.

— mountain in Sámar.

BONGABON (bong-ah'-bon), Tag.; pueblo on upper Pampanga Riv., in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 24 m. NE. of San Isidro. Pop., 3,848.

— river rising in mountains of interior, flows to W. across pueblo of Cabanatuan, in Nueva Ecija.

BONGABON; a pueblo in Mindoro. Pop., Cn. 1896, 679.

BONGABON, or **SOCOL** (bong-ah'-bon, sow-col'), Tag.; town, point, mountain, and river on E. coast of Mindoro 51 m. SSE. of Calapan. Pop., 271.

BONGADECAN (bong-ah-day'-cahn), nat.; point on E. coast of Albay, Luzón. Lat. 12° 53' N. Sea end of Cordillera which forms sea front of this part of province and island.

BONGAO (bong-ah'-oo), ver.; port formed by islands *Bouñao*, *Sauña Sauña*, and *Papabag*, off extreme SW. end of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. There is village of same name (*q. v.*) on shore.

— island, most SW. of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 2½ m. long by 1½ broad, with its highest peak 1,151 ft. and others nearly same altitude. All these peaks are cliffy to N. and present curious appearance. Summit of island was apparently broken up by volcanic agency. Except cliffs, island is densely wooded, jungle being impenetrable after few yards. Uninhabited.

— island of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

— pueblo on island of same name, SW. of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A., occupied by Spanish in 1881, who established garrison there, erected fort, store, quarters for officers and garrison and few merchant houses. Beacons mark shoals in inner port.

— narrow channel separating Tawi Tawi from *Sauña Sauña I.*, in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.

BONGLÓ (bon-glaw'), nat.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 4 m. E. of Bulacán.

BONGRÓ (boh-n-groh'), nat.; in pueblo of Namacpacán, Unión, Luzón.

— hamlet in pueblo of San Hdefonso, Ilocos Sur.

BONGÓ (bon-gaw'), nat.; bay and channel 4½ m. wide between that island and mainland of Cotabato, Mindanao, leading up to Polloc Harbor.

— also point on E. coast at Albay, Luzón.

— island 300 ft. high, densely wooded, 7 m. NE. and SW. and 2 m. wide, and 300 ft. high and thickly wooded, fronting Polloc Harbor, Illana Bay, Mindanao. 10½ m. off shore. Channel between this island and *Panigá Pt.*, 4½ m. wide, is 150 to 240 ft. deep.

BONGOICAUAYAN (bong-oy-kah-wah'-yahn), nat.; summit 305 ft. high on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

BONLEO (bon-lay'-aw), river rising in summit of Malolo Mt.; takes N. direction, entering Bonleo Bay on N. shore of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.

— E. of 2 central bays on N. shore of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.

BONTÁ (bon-tal'), ver.; point in W. shore Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.

BONTÉS (bon-tays'), nat.; small stream emptying into sea on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 1½ m. N. of Dauin.

BONTOC, LUZÓN, SUBPROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

(Bohn-tock', nat.)

Capital: Bontoc, lat. 17° 11' 30" N., lon. 121° 02' 10" E., approx.
Area: 480 sq. m.
Population: 13,985.
Race: Igorrotes, Ifugaos, and offshoots.
Language: Ilocano, Igorrote, and a number of analogous dialects.
Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

Bontoc to—	m.
Dagupan, on Manila and Dagupan Railroad, SW.	89
Iligan, on the Grande de Cagayán Riv. ....	.....
Isabela, E.	52
Manila, S. by E.	181
Vigan, Ilocos Sur, China Sea coast, NW.	48

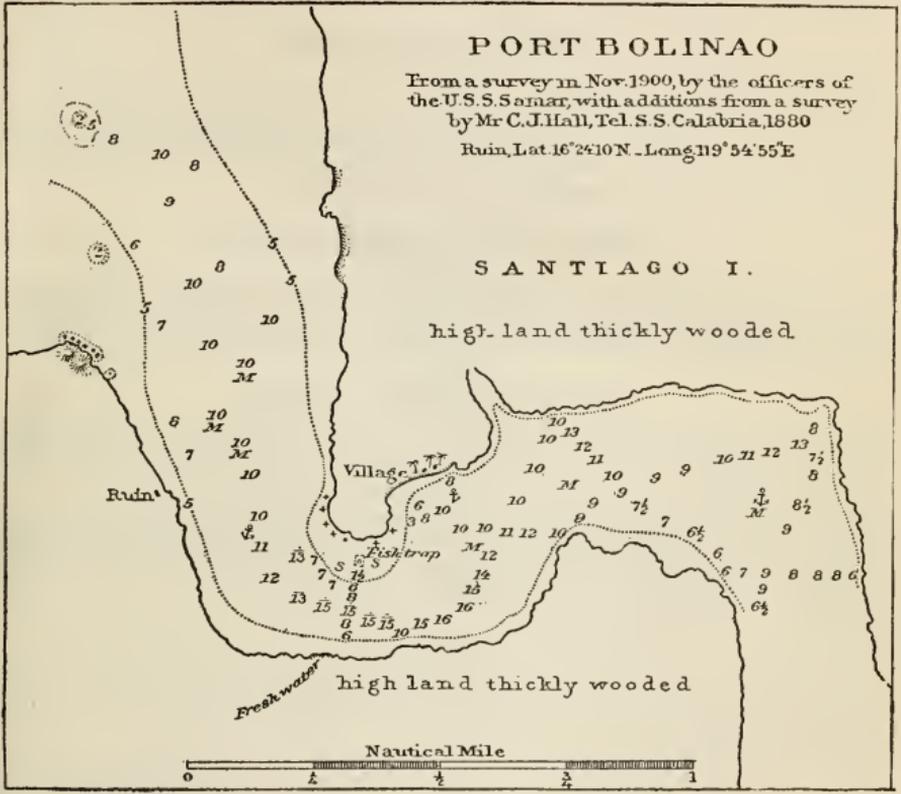
PORT BOLINAO

From a survey in Nov. 1900, by the officers of
the U. S. S. Albatross, with additions from a survey
by Mr C. J. Hall, U. S. S. Calabria, 1880

Ruin, Lat. 16° 24' 10" N. - Long. 119° 54' 55" E

SANTIAGO I.

high land thickly wooded



LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Bontoc embraces the region in the SE. part of Abra, Luzón. It lies in the spurs of the E. slopes of the Gran Cordillera Central and is bounded on the N. by Abra; on the NE. for a distance of 6 m. by Cagayán; on the E. by Isabela; on the S. by Nueva Vizcaya and Lepanto, and on the W. by Lepanto and Abra, all provinces of Luzón. Its boundaries form a complete amphitheater of lofty mountain summits, among which rise tributary streams of the main current of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. on the E.

AREA.

The province at its greatest dimensions is 26 m. from NW. to SE., and 30 from NW. to SE. It is 21 m. from N. to S. and 32 m. from E. to W. Area: 480 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Its physical features consist of a number of detached spurs from the high mountain to the N. and W. Its rivers form the sources of the Chico and other tributaries of the Grande de Cagayán. The climate is temperate and moist, owing to the mountain elevations which constitute its entire surface. There are also numerous mineral springs, especially saline.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no roads and but few trails, owing to the mountainous character of the country and small population. The transportation of the few commodities of the country is carried on in small boats on the rivers, where practicable.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population is given at 13,985, and by other authorities at 24,502, divided among two pueblos and a number of rancherías. On account of the scattered condition of the wild races over this region, the estimates are as high as 82,500.

The inhabitants are Ifugaos, Igorrotes, Busaos, Itetapanes, Calingas, Gaddanes, and Dayadas. A number of analogous dialects are spoken, including Ilocano, Suffin, Itetapán, and Igorrote. There are 33 pueblos, Sagada W., Sacasacan N. by E., and Basío in the same direction from Bontoc, on the banks of the Chico de Cagayán, being the most prominent.

The following is the division of Bontoc into pueblos, and their populations under the census of 1887:

Subprovince and pueblos.	Total population combining residents present and absent, natives and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bontoc:			
Agua	111	140	251
Alap	384	298	682
Ambaycan	94	112	206
Anquilén	136	150	286
Antado	156	173	329
Baininao			
Baliñ	92	94	186
Balugan	253	329	582
Banauc	177	212	389
Betuagín	117	155	272
Bolinang	187	202	389
Bontoc	516	471	987
Canco	99	116	215
Cristiano	74	82	156
Cunugun	176	163	339
Dalican	235	208	443
Fidiligan	101	145	246
Guinaon	319	360	679
Inapuy	62	72	134

Subprovince and pueblos.	Total population combining residents present and absent, natives and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bontoc—Continued:			
Mainit	136	193	349
Malecon	281	280	561
Piquigan	130	163	293
Poquitan	196	243	439
Quinaquil	128	162	290
Sacasacan	54	41	95
Sandanga	292	276	568
Sagada	504	586	1,090
Sanqui	257	275	532
Taecon	165	176	341
Talubing	298	313	611
Tannlon	113	138	251
Tetepan	531	506	1,037
Tutucan	204	199	403
Total	6,666	7,109	13,775

Estimated, 1901 (not included in Abra), 13,985.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil is fertile along the streams. The staples are cotton, sugar cane, corn, and rice.

MINERALS.

In Dalican, W. of Bontoc, is found an abundance of iron pyrites. At Tanoro is a bed of argentiferous galena. Traces of gold are also reported.

FORESTS.

The country is covered with extensive forests, the value of which, however, has not been estimated on account of the inaccessibility of the region and lack of transportation.

FRUITS.

Bananas and oranges grow. The climate, on account of the elevation, is reported as suitable to the growth of many of the fruits of the United States.

INDUSTRIES.

The only occupation of the people beyond the requirements of home consumption is the manufacture of salt from the springs of Mainit, NW. of Bontoc. The waters are reported clear, hot, without odor, and salty.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The peaceful tendency of the people of this region has not necessitated military occupation nor military stations.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

On May 23, 1902, Bontoc, the former Spanish comandancia, was reported by the Commission as one of the regions outside of the Moro country not under civil government; that no armed insurrection existed there; that there was no reason why civil government might not be established; that special government for Bontoc, inhabited exclusively by peaceful Igorrotes, would be organized in a few days.

This was carried into effect by act of Philippine Commission May 28, 1902. (*See* Lepanto-Bontoc, Province of.)

BONTOC (bohn-tock'), nat.; capital and pueblo of same name in Luzón, situated among summits of Gran Cordillera Central in W. part and somewhat inaccessible on account of the scarcity of roads, means of travel being chiefly by mountain trail. Lies but 12 m. NE. of Cayán, capital of Lepanto, and 46 m. N. by W. of Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, which is 125 m. from Manila. Pop., in 1887, 987.

— hamlet on W. shore of Lión Bay, Leyte, 4 m. SW. of Sógod Nueva.

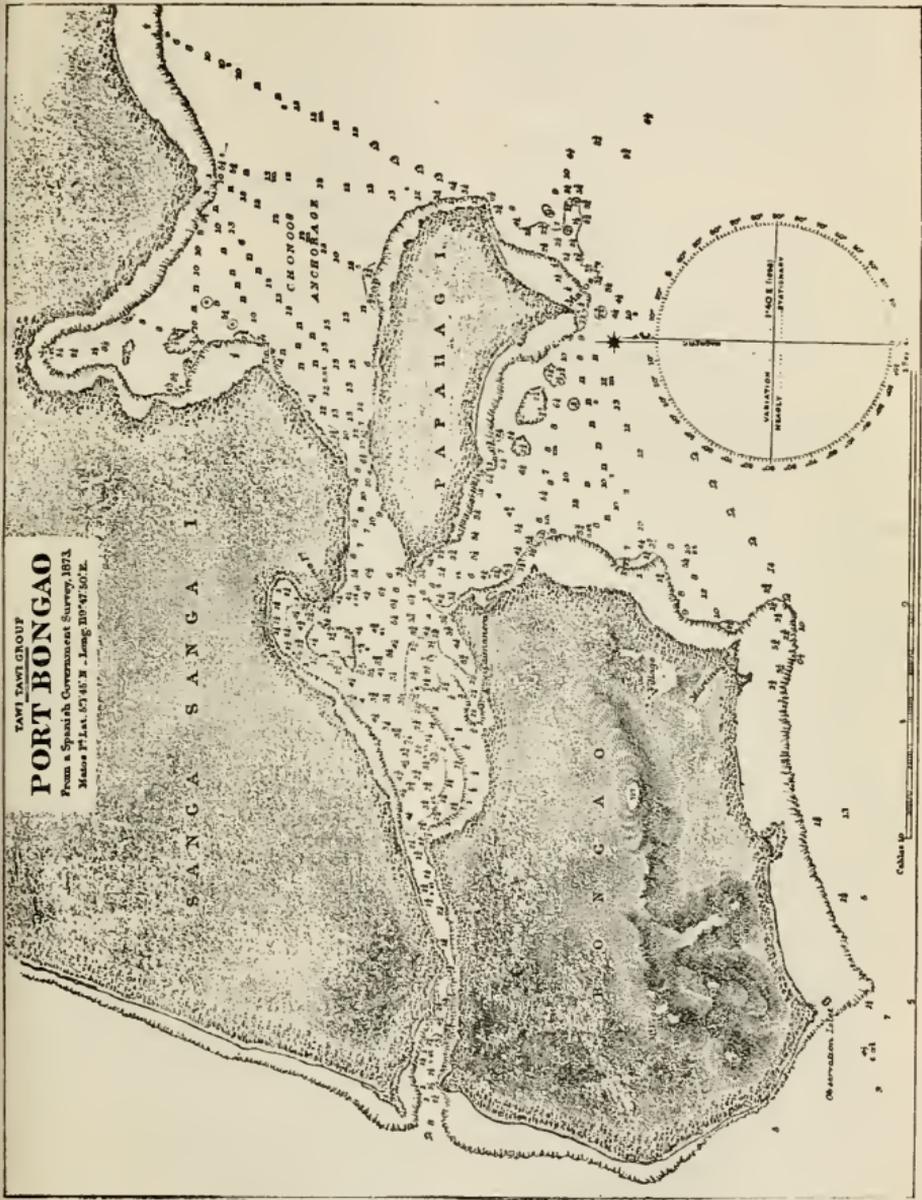
BONTOD (bohn-tohd'), nat.; cove on N. side of entrance to Sorsogón port, between Saclayan and Tumulaitai Pts., Sorsogón, Luzón.

— barren island off NE. coast of Masbate, N. of bay of Mobo, fronting pueblo of Palánog.

BONTONTILOT, or **BATU-TANDOC** (bon-ton-teelot', bah'-too tahn-dock'), ver.; point on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and forming N. head of Sibuco Bay.

BOOL (ban-aw!'), nat.; hamlet on S. shore of Dumaran I., off N. Palawan.

- BOPTOÁ** (bop-too-ah'), ver.; N. point of entrance to anchorage of Guiuan, on W. shore of extreme SE. Sámar.
- BORABE** (boh-rah'-bay), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Lagonoy, Ambos Camarines, on river which empties into bay of Lagonoy.
- BORABO** (boh-rah'-boh), nat.; islet in opening of bight on S. coast of Sámar, Visayas, 7 m. NW. of Guiuan port.
- BÓRAC** (boh'-rack), nat.; extreme SE. point of Jimanoc I., off Basey, SW. coast of Sámar.
- narrow port on E. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., well sheltered by Dinaran and Matayan Is.
- BORBÓN** (bohr-bone'), Sp.; town on l. bank of Gibong Riv., in Surigao, Mindanao, 28 m. SE. of Butúan.
- pueblo of Cebú, 51 m. from Cebú. Pop., 2,805.
- BORIGB**; river entering extreme S. shore Libás port, E. coast of Sámar, SE. of Libás.
- BORÍN** (boh-reen'), nat.; mountain of Albay, Luzón, in lat. 13° 06' N.; one of N. spurs which run along S. coast of bay of Albay, which it follows, terminating opposite island of Caeraray.
- BOLJA** (bor'-hah), Sp.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 9 m. NW. of Guiniganan.
- BOROBALOTO** (bo-rough-bab-law'-toh), ver.; islet off NW. coast of Timpasan I., in Canahuan grp., at entrance to Daram channel, 7 m. SW. of Tananguan, off W. coast of Sámar.
- BOROBO** (boh-roh'-boh), nat.; river emptying on SW. shore of Lagúan Bay, N. coast of Sámar.
- BOROCO** (bo-rough'-cau), ver.; extinct volcano in extreme SE. Sámar, 4 m. NE. of Quinapundan.
- BORÓN** (boh-rohn'), nat.; islet off NE. shore of Putiao port, SW. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BORONGÁ** (bau-rong'-ab), ver.; point in Panay.
- BORONGÁN** (bo-rong'-ahn), ver.; lat. 11° 41' N.; pueblo on E. coast of Sámar, 33 m. E. by S. of Catbalogan on opposite shore of island. Stands on shore of small bay about 1 m. wide and nearly 1 m. inland. River Buruhan discharges into this bay, entrance to which is between Ando and Divimbo Is; depth between these islands is 222 ft. and 33 ft. close to shore. Between Borongan and Lanang are extensive coconut plantations for manufacture of oil. Pop., 9,448.
- river and bay on E. coast of Sámar, S. from Ando I. Has good anchorage in heavy weather.
- BORUC-BORUC** (bo-rooc'-bo-rooc'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Tibiao.
- BOSÍCONG** (boh-see'-cong), nat.; creek emptying on N. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BOSOBOSO** (bau'-saw-bau'-saw), Tag.; pueblo W. part of Rizal, Luzón, at headwaters of S. branch of San Mateo Riv., 9 m. N. of Mórong and 19 m. ENE. of Manila; town formerly was seat of important iron mines and furnaces. Pop., 855.
- BOSOG** (boh-sogh'), nat.; mountain in Panay.
- BOSWELL**, for.; islet in cluster N. of Malabuctán I., off NE. coast of Palawan.
- BOTALÓN** (boh-tah-lone'), Sp.; bay in W. Palawan.
- BOTIC** (ban-teek'), ver.; island of S. coast of Sámar, NW. of Guiuan port.
- BOTOBOLÓ** (bau-taw-bau'-law), ver.; point on extreme SE. coast of Panaón I., SE. of Leyte, on Surigao Strait.
- BOTOCÁN** (bau-tau-kahn'), tag.; river forming E. branch of Pagsanjan. It rises across boundary of Laguna, in Tayabas, Luzón.
- BOTOCÁN**; waterfall formed by river Camatian. This river having its rise in Banájao Mt., at Salto, 9 m. distant, takes plunge into chasm so deep that water rises considerable distance in form of spray. (See Majayjay.)
- BOTOGÁN** (boh-toh-gahn'), nat.; point on S. head of Dapitan Bay, N. coast Dapitan, Mindanao.
- BOTOLAN** (bau-taw'-lahn), ver.; mountain 1,847 ft. high on coast of Zambales, Luzón, near point of that name. Inland double range of high mountains runs nearly N. and S. On coast side is extensive flat plain named Playa Honda. Of inner range, Pinalubo is 6,040 ft. high.
- pueblo on coast highway in Zambales, Luzón, 5 m. SE. of Iba, near mouth of Botonglapot Riv. Pop., 4,565.
- BOTOLAN**, or **GUAI** (boh-toh'-lahn, gwah'-ee), nat.; point 6 m. SSE. of Iba Pt., Zambales, Luzón. Mt. Botolan, formed by 2 hills, the higher, 1,847 ft., is excellent mark for coast.
- BOTONG** (bau-tong'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, lat. 8° 31' N.
- BOTONGLAPOT** (bau-tong-lah'-pot), ver.; broad river in Zambales, Luzón, which rises in mountains of W. boundary and empties into sea, S. of Botolan.
- BOTUBUT** (boh-too'-boot); hamlet in pueblo of Balacoran or Balanang, Unión, Luzón.
- BOTURAWÉ** (bau-too-rah'-way); river rising in E. slopes of Central range of Leyte, entering sea at Abúyog.
- BOWEN**, for.; round islet 1 m. off N. point of Bugsk, Balabac grp., SW. of Palawan.
- BOYAN** (boh'-yun), nat.; bay on S. coast of Mindanao, lat. 4° 47' N.
- BRASS**, for.; settlement of Moros on plains which form E. shore of bay of Illana, Mindanao, lat. 7° 30' E.
- BRIYON**, for.; point on S. head of Honda or Deep Bay, E. coast of central Palawan.
- BROKEN**, for.; E. islet of group NW. of Malabuctin I., off Aletas de Tiburón Bay, E. coast of N. Palawan.
- head at entrance to Ulugan Bay, 1,030 ft. high, W. coast of N. Palawan.
- BROOKE, SIR J.**, for.; point on SW. coast of Palawan, at N. head to Ipolote Bay. From Segyam I. coast trends ENE. 13 m. to this point; shore is well populated.
- BROTHERS NORTH and SOUTH**, for.; 2 islets in N. part of Daracotan Bay, 1 m. SE. of opening between Cabul and Palawan.
- BROUGHTON**, for.; extreme point of Boayan I., NW. coast of Palawan.
- BROW**, for.; mountain in central Palawan, 3½ m. inland from Steep Pt.
- BROW CONE**, for.; peak on N. face of Gap Range, 1,180 ft. high, overlooking Bluff Pt., W. coast of Palawan.
- BROW SHOULDER**, for.; peak in central Palawan 3,840 ft. high, in Gap Range, forming extremity of ridge suddenly trending to E. and attaining highest elevation of about 5,000 ft.
- summit 3,840 ft. high, one of group reaching elevation of 5,000 ft., SE. coast of Moorsome head, W. coast of N. Palawan.
- BRUCE**, for.; point on NE. shore of Malampaya Sound, NW. coast of Palawan; country inland rises to 1,400 ft.
- BRUCH**, for.; inland town ¼ m. W. of Bislig Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 126 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- BRUJO** (broo'-hoh), Sp.; barren island in Surigao, Mindanao, off E. coast.
- BRYSON**, for.; point on S. limit of Honda Bay, E. coast of central Palawan.



TAWI-TAWI GROUP
PORT BONGAO
From a Spanish Government Survey, 1874.
Mean H. Lat. 6° 43' E. - Long. 119° 41' 50" E.

SANGAI SANGAI

PAPAHAGI

SANGAI



Cables 5
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1
2
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- BUABÁ** (boo-ah-boo'-ah), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of extreme SE. Sámar, 2 m. SE. of Salcedo.
- BUABUN** (bwah'-boon), nat.; village on E. shore of bight on S. coast Sámar, 8 m. NNW. of Guian port.
- BUAD** (bwahd'), ver.; island 7 by 4 m. greatest distances, at entrance to Maqueda Bay, 6 m. SE. of Catbalogan, Sámar; is mountainous, central peak rising to 1,155 ft.
- channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its narrowest point, between Daram I. on NW. and mainland of Sámar on SE.; used by small coasters from Biliran I. across Daram Channel, E. through Buad Channel, thence between Buad I. N. and Lintacan I. S. thence N. by Villareal and Maqueda bays to Catbalogan.
- hamlet on island of same name off W. coast of Sámar, S. across channel from Catbalogan.
- BUAGÁN** (boo-ah-gahn'), nat.; point in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- BUAGAI** (boo-ah-gow'), river emptying into Bantui Bay, NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- BUAL** (bwahl'), ver.; point and river entering Cēbes Sea at its base, on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Bacud Pt.
- BUAN** (bwahn'), nat.; island in bay of Tawi Tawi, N. of Balambing and near coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. It is of some height, well cultivated, and has good water.
- point 7 m. S. of Buña Pt., on E. coast of Mindanao. Low and sandy. Small river which can be entered by boats only passes through cogonal at point.
- village on NE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- BUANGSÚ** (boo-ang-soo'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of great bight on N. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. of Sulu.
- BUANOY** (boo-ah-noy'), ver.; point and river entering strait of Tañón 2 m. S. of Balambán, W. coast of Cebú.
- BUAO** (boo-ah'-oo), ver.; hamlet near one of W. tributaries of Bae-hao Bangahon Riv., S. central Sámar.
- BUAON** (buah'-wahn) nat.; a summit on extreme N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, between spurs of Mt. Patapat on E. and Bangui on W.
- BUARTIA** (boo-ar'-tee-ah), ver.; island in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- BUAS** (boo-as'), ver.; point on SW. shore of Taal Lake. Mts. Maeolot and Vigan rise inland.
- BUATAN** (boo-ah'-tahn), ver.; hamlet midway between Lanao Lake and Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BUATON** (boo-ah'-tawn), ver.; hamlet on high road from Zamboanga to Las Mercedes, in Tetnan township, Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- BUAYA** (boo-ah'-yah), nat.; island 2 m. long, off NE. Leyte, in W. entrance of sea channel leading to San Juanico Strait.
- hamlet on SE. shore of Villareal Gulf, in Sámar.
- BUBIÁN** (boo-bee-ahn'), ver.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, on NE. coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Navas.
- BUBLARAN** (boo-blah'-rahn), ver.; point in island of Buad, off Catbalogan, W. coast of Sámar.
- BUBÓN** (boo-bon'), Sp.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 8 m. N. of Trinidad, Pop., 169.
- lat. 10° 29' N., lon. 119° 5' E., entrance point of Barton Bay, NW. coast of Palawan.
- BUBUÁN** (boo-boo-ahn'), ver.; island 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, 794 ft. high; most N. of Basilan grp., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- island 794 feet high, 2 sq. m. in extent, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Manghal Pt., S. shore of Basilan I., Sulu A., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Tapiantana I.
- BUBUÁN**; most NW. island, 498 ft. high and 2 sq. m. in area, of Sulu I., Sulu A. On S. side are 2 islets; channel which separates it from Cabuhan into 3 parts, each about 500 yds. wide, by little islet Lahat Lahat.
- northeasternmost of Tawi Tawi grp., on W. side of Tapaan passage, Sulu A.; island is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 m. in extent and 457 ft. high; narrow channel, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., separates it from Moniakolat I.; it is covered with trees, and from highest peak chain of hills extends to E., terminating at N. point. On W. side of Bubuán, in shallow lagoon sheltered by bar, numerous fishing praws seek protection from stress of weather and into it they crowd upon approach of steam vessel. It is reported by H. M. S. *Nassau* that fully 200 of these boats were observed dredging for pearl oysters S. and E. of this island.
- BÚBUG** (boo'-boog), nat.; village on r. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, above Sandy Pt.
- BUBUNAUAN** (boo-boo-nah'-oo-ahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- BUBUNTUGAN** (boo-boon-too'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Makajalar Bay, 1 m. N. of Jasaan, Misamis, Mindanao.
- BUCACÁN** (boo-cah-cahn'), ver.; river in Leyte, rising in Calauinan Mt. and emptying into sea 2 m. N. of Hindang.
- BUCAGAN** (boo-cah'-gun), nat.; conspicuous hill at mouth of Malamban Riv., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Misamis, Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, for which it is landmark.
- BUCALAG** (boo-cah-lag'), ver.; hamlet at mouth of stream emptying on E. shore of Maqueda Bay, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of San Sebastián, W. coast of Sámar.
- BUCAO** (boo-cow'), nat; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. S. of Santa Bárbara.
- river in Zambales, Luzón.
- river emptying on NE. shore of Laguinle Bay, W. coast of Sámar.
- hamlet in Abra, Luzón, in pueblo of Tayum, on river Tinog.
- BUCÁS** (boo-cahs'), nat.; 3 islands so close together as almost to form one, off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. S. or Great Bucás is irregular in outline, 14 m. N. and S., and 6 m. greatest width; area about 56 sq. m.; throughout its entire length traversed by range of high hills. Tugas Pt., on mainland of Mindanao, lies 5 m. to S. Middle Bucás is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N. to S., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W., with area of 5 sq. m. Conical hill, 984 ft. high, rises on SE. side. E. island, 3 m. E. and W., and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S., area 3 sq. m., completes group. This island is separated from Siargao I. on N. by channel 1 m. wide. Port Sibonga is its chief anchorage.
- mountain 1,700 ft. high, on SE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, E. by S. of Sibuco Pt.
- cone 984 ft. high, on S. shore of Bucás I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, and approaching Sibonga port from N.
- BUCAY** (boo'-kī), ver.; pueblo in Abra, Luzón, 11 m. SE. of Bangued, on l. bank of Abra Riv. Pop., 2,461.
- mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- BUCIT** (boo-sit'); point on SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, SW. of Guay Pt.
- BUCJAON** (book-hah'-awn), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- BUCKLE**, for.; point on NE. side of which is situated Puerto Princesa, E. coast of Palawan.
- BUCONG** (boo-cong') ver.; point on S. shore of Guimaras Strait, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Isid, Negros Occidental.
- BUCTAUAN** (booc-tah'-oo-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 7 m. N. of Trinidad.

- BUCTÍN** (book-toon'), nat.: point on W. coast of Ylin I., in lat. 12° 15' N.
- BUCUD** (boo-cood'), nat.: point SW. coast Dávao, Mindanao, S. by E. to Bulalían Pt.; has many inlets and mountains near coast.
- BUCULBATÓ** (boo-cool-bah-taw'), Tag.: hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 12½ m. NE. of Bulacán.
- BUCTÚA** (boo-coo-too'-ah), ver.: one of Sámalas Is., Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- BUCUTÁN**, or **BUKUTÁ** (boo-coo-too'-ahn, boo-coo-too'-ah), ver.: island in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A., 3 m. long and 1½ wide.
- BUDIANG**, or **BADIAN** (boo-dee-ahng', bah'-deeahn), nat.: hamlet in pueblo of Moalboal (Muabual), Cebú.
- BUED** (bwaid'), ver.: stream in side valley through which it is proposed to bring railway from Dagupan to Baguio, Benguet, Luzón.
- BUNABRIGO** (boo-ayn'-ah-bree'-gaw) (means good shelter), Sp.: point and anchorage on W. coast of Cebú, 5½ m. N. of Asturias.
- BUNAVISTA** (bway-nah-vees-taw), Sp.: hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 3 m. N. of Sebaste.
- pueblo in Iloilo, Panay.
- mountain in pueblo of Baliuag, Bulacán, Luzón.
- crater in W. Antique, Panay, near boundary of Cápiz, 18 m. NW. of Tibiao.
- hamlet on NE. shore of Manicani I., off Guilan, on S. shore of SE. Sámar, Visayas.
- town in NW. part of Guimara's I., on r. bank of S. tributary of Potiocan Eto, emptying into Iloilo Strait, 1 m. inland E. of Iloilo Strait and 3 m. E. of Iloilo, Panay. Pop., 3,497.
- hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 13 m. S. of Cavite.
- BUENLI** (boo-ayn-lee'), Hisp.: creek in Tayabas, Luzón.
- BUNRETIRO** (bwayn-ray-tee'-roh), Sp.: hamlet in pueblo of Negros Occidental.
- BUNASEÑAL** (bway-nah-say-nyal'), Sp.: island E. of Malhon or Jomonjol I. and SW. of Sungi Pt., Sámar.
- BUN SUCESO** (boo-ayn'-soo-thay-saw'), Sp.: hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 12 m. N. of Bacolor. (Also Nuestra Señora del Buen Suceso.)
- BUFITES** (boo-fee'-tays), several islets NE. of Potal Pt., Panay, adjacent to coast of Cápiz.
- BUGÁ** (boo-gah'), nat.: point on SE. coast of Cebú, 2 m. S. of Alcoy.
- point on E. side of San Miguel I., off E. coast of Albay, lat. 30° 22' N.
- BUGÁCAY** (boo-gah'-ki), ver.: hamlet in Sámar, 4½ m. NW. of Borongan.
- BUGAKIÁ** (boo-gah-kee-ah'), ver.: hamlet at foot of peak on NW. extreme of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 35 m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misemis.
- BUGÁN** (boo-gahn'), ver.: river entering sea on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. S. of Pandán.
- BUGALON** (boo-gah'-lone), nat.: island in channel between Masbate on NW. and Leyte on SE.
- BUGAS** (boo'-gus), nat.: headland and port of island of Sámar, lat. 11° 50' N., at mouth of Pagbabagnan Riv., on E. coast.
- BUGANÓN** (boo-gah-sawn'), Sp.: pueblo W. coast of Antique, Panay, 24 m. N. of San José de Buenavista; largest in district. Pop., 14,104.
- BUGASUÑGAN** (boo-gah-soong'-ahn), ver.: small stream in Cápiz, Panay, entering Buruanga Riv. at Buruanga at its mouth, NW. coast.
- BUGAYA** (boo-gah'-yah), ver.: point in SW. Sámar.
- BUGBUG** (boo-goo'-gah'), nat.: hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 44 m. SE. by S. of Dávao.
- BUGBAON** (boo-gah'-on), ver.: town in one of E. ranges in Misamis, Mindanao, 31 m. SSE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- BUGIAO** (boo-hee-ah'-oh); town in Benguet, Luzón, N. of Baguio.
- BUGJAO** (boog-hah'-on), ver.: mountain in NW. Leyte, 7 m. NE. of Villaba.
- BUGLUG** (boog-loog'), ver.: islet SE. of Pan de Azúcar, with which it is connected by stretch of land, and of one of group E. of San Dionisio, E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
- BUGNAI** (boog-nye'), nat.: bay on NW. coast of Carago or Puro I., Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- point on E. shore of bay of same name on NW. coast of Carago or Puro I., SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- river entering bay of same name, SE. of point of same name on NW. coast of Carago or Puro I., Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- hamlet in Iloilo, E. Panay, in lateral range of mountains on boundary with Cápiz, 5½ m. NW. by N. of Passi.
- BUGNAYÓN** (boog-nah-yon'), ver.: point in Panay.
- BUGNEY** (boog-nay'), ver.: hamlet in Iloilo, SW. Panay, 3 m. NW. of Igarbas.
- BUGÓ** (boo-gau'), ver.: point and town, 5½ m. S. of Bantolinao Pt., E. coast of Cebú. Town stands on rising ground, surrounded by hills.
- BUGSANGÁ** (boog-sung-ah'), nat.: point on W. coast of Mindoro, N. of bay of Mangerin, lat. 12° 21' N., and terminus of a spur of S. ranges that forms in center of island.
- BUGSIT** (boog-sit'), nat.: stream of Pampanga, Luzón, which rises about center of province and empties into Pampanga Chico Riv.
- village in province of Pampanga, Luzón, on main road and on stream of same name, tributary of Pampanga Chico.
- BUGSÚAN** (boog-soo'-ahn), ver.: hamlet in Abra, Luzón, near r. bank of Abra Riv., 14 m. SE. of Bangued.
- BUGSUK** (boog-sook'), ver.: island off SE. coast of Palawan, at Church Pt.
- second largest island of Balábac grp., 9½ m. N. and S. and 5½ m. E. and W. It almost touches Pandanan I. on NW., channel being but 3½ cables (2,520 ft.) wide, and less than 4½ m. E. of extreme SE. coast of Palawan.
- BUGTASAN** (boog-tah'-sun), nat.: river emptying on SW. shore of inlet on NE. coast of Sámar, between Lagúan and Palápag channels.
- BUGTÓN** (bug-tohn') nat.: extreme S. point of Batán I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- BUGTÚ** (boog-too'), point 4 m. NE. of Mondragón, N. coast of Sámar. River enters sea E. of point near Pambujan but having no connection with it.
- BUGTÚN** (boog-toon'), nat.: islet off SE. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- inlet on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, which receives river having its source in Mt. Patapat and empties into Bangui Bay.
- BUGTUNA** (boog-too'-nah), nat.: point on SW. coast of Sámar, in lat. 12° 17' 30" N.
- BUGUBAS** (boo-goo'-bas), ver.: river in Mindanao.
- BUGUEY** (boo-gay'), ver.: N. pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, 8 m. SE. of Aparri and 56 m. N. of Tuguegarao and connected by 2 roads with main highway at Camalanugan and Lal-ló to SW. It enjoys considerable local trade. Pop., 1,120.
- BUGUEY**, or **DELGADA** (boo-gay', dayl-gah-dah'), nat.: point on W. of large bay on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, lat. 18° 22' N.
- town in pueblo of same name, Cagayán, Luzón.
- BUGUI** (boo'-gee), ver.: extreme NW. point of Masbate I., Visayas.
- hamlet of Lepanto, Luzón, at headwaters of stream which empties into China Sea although but 4 m. W. of Abra Riv., and 20 m. NW. of Cayán.

BUGUI; river in SW. Sámar, about 25 m. long, flowing S. and emptying into San Pedro Bay on N. shore, 6 m. E. of Basey.

— islet $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Culi6n, Calamián I., Calamianes grp.

— hamlet in Mindanao, on small bay in lat. $7^{\circ} 11' N.$

BUGUÍAS (boo-gee-as'), nat.; round, flat topped islet in SW. portion of Tabaco Bay in entrance to Sala or Sulu Channel, between Albay and Caceray I., Luz6n.

— pueblo in Benguet, Luz6n, 17 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 650.

BUGUIS (boo'-geese), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.

BUGUÍTAI (boo-gee'-tie), ver.; island 1 sq. m. fronting large bay on NE. coast of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luz6n.

BUGULAYAN (boo-goo-lah'-yahn), ver.; point in Tablas I., Visayas.

BUGUT (boo-goot'), port on N. side of Danas Riv., W. coast of Cebu. (*See* Carmen.)

BUIH (boo'-hee), ver.; lake 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in Yriga Mts. in SE. corner of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luz6n, 25 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. Lake is 300 ft. above sea, surrounded on all sides by hills 1,000 ft. high. On its W. shore are remains of Yriga volcano. On January 4, 1641, this volcano burst forth, its summit previously conical, fell in, forming lake. Inhabitants of village of Buih, migrated to shores of new lake, hence its name. Igorrotes are largely settled in this neighborhood. (Also Buji.)

— pueblo of Ambos Camarines (Sur) on S. shore of lake of that name. Jäger, German scientist, reports upon arrival at this point priest had it proclaimed by sound of drum that newly arrived, stranger wanted to obtain all kinds of animals whether of earth, air, or water for which cash would be paid. He was soon overstocked with moths, centipedes, and other vermin, but nothing useful. Town is on fine road 29 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 10,000.

— river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luz6n, taking its rise in lake of that name, flows NW. and enters Bicol Riv.

— mountain in Albay, Luz6n, near Ambos Camarines (Sur) boundary, 20 m. NNW. of Albay and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Buih Lake. (*See* Malinao.)

— mountain using above town of same name in Ambos Camarines, Luz6n.

BUIHÁ (boo-hee-ah'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Sámar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Mondrag6n.

BUIHISAN (boo-hee'-sahn), ver.; point on S. end of E. coast of Pana6n I., SE. of Leyte.

BÚHOY (boo'-hoy), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. E. of León.

BUIHU (boo'-hoo), nat.; town on SW. shore of a small bay, SE. side of Lapuu Lapuu anchorage, on N. coast of Cagayán Sulu. Good water is to be had at this point.

BUIHUGAN (boo-hoo'-gun), nat.; village of pueblo of Basey SW. coast of Sámar.

BUIONG MUNTÍ (boo-yong' moon-tee'), nat.; point on E. shore of entrance to Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luz6n.

BUJATAN (boo-hah'-tahn), nat.; village on NE. shore of Sorsog6n port, Sorsog6n, Luz6n, 24 m. ESE. of Sorsog6n.

BUJIMBA (boo-him'-bah), ver.; mountain, 897 ft. high, in Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.

BUJU (boo'-hoo), nat.; island on W. shore of Ticao I., Visayas, near its N. limit.

BUJUTAN (boo-hoo'-tun), nat.; village on N. shore of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luz6n, E. of Libog.

BUKAJÓN (boo-kah-hon'), ver.; hill in range with S. angle of fort at Misamis port, on Panguil Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.

BUKIR (boo-keer'), nat.; barren island on SE. coast of Palawan. Lat. $9^{\circ} 34' N.$

BÚKIT (boo'-kit), nat.; hamlet on shore of Sarangani Strait, extreme S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 101 m. S. of Dávao.

BUKUD, or **BACUD** (boo-cood', bah-cood'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Polo Pt.

BUKUTKIT (boo-coot-coot') ver.; reef, from which rise islets and rocks of Tabuan cluster, Cinapuran grp., Sulu A.

BUKUTÍA, or **BUCUTÍA** (boo-coo-too'-ah), ver.; one of larger of the Samales Is. of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A. It is 157 ft. high, and separated from Bulan by channel 720 ft. wide. Channel between Bukutía and Tatal6n is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

BULA (boo'-lah), nat.; town at junction of one of main E. tributaries of Bicol Riv. and pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luz6n, 14 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres, connected by fine road. Pop., 2,800.

— hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Mambúsao.

— point on E. trend of coast of Negros Occidental, S. shore of Guimarás Strait.

BULABOT (boo-lah-bot'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Malinao.

— river in Panay.

BÚLAC (boo'-luck), nat.; hamlet on l. bank of Binalbagan Riv., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Binalbagan, Negros Occidental.

— hamlet in Negros Oriental, at headwaters of stream emptying at Danin, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. by S. of Dumaguete.

— point $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. of S. entrance to Port Sorsog6n, Sorsog6n, Luz6n, at mouth of Bulan Riv.

— hamlet in Bulacán, Luz6n, on main road, 18 m. N. of Bulacan.

— river in S. Leyte.

BULACABO (boo-lah-cah'-boh), nat.; barren island on N. coast of Negros Occidental. Lat. $11^{\circ} 02' N.$

BULACAL (boo-lah-cal'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Pontevedra.

BULACAHUI (boo-lah-cah'-hooey), nat.; point in N. Leyte, on sea channel toward Biliran, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Leyte.

BULACÁN, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Boo-lah-cahn', Tag.)

Capital: Malolos, lat. $140^{\circ} 51' N.$, lon. $120^{\circ} 48' E.$

Area: 841 sq. m.

Population: 239,464, Tagálog.

Race: Tagálog.

Language: Tagálog. Spanish is also spoken among the educated.

Military Department of Luz6n: Headquarters, Manila, Luz6n.

Table of distances.

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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

Bulacán (búlac, cotton; bulacán, a place where cotton is grown) was formerly called Meycauayan, the town of Bulacán being its former capital. It is bounded on the N. by Nueva Ecija; on the E. by Nueva Ecija and Infanta, from which it is separated by the almost impassable Cordillera Grande Oriental; on the S. by Rizal and Manila Bay, and on the W. by Pampanga.

AREA.

It measures 48 m. from NE. to SW., and 49 m. from NW. to SE. Area, 841 sq. m., or 538,240 acres.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

On account of its natural beauty and abundant productiveness, Bulacán is sometimes called "the garden of the Philippines." The surface of the province, except toward the Infanta boundary on the E., is flat, with numerous rivers. The vegetation is luxuriant. The principal summits, Mts. Silao and Pahalang, parallel the lofty Cordilleras and with them form a valley through which the Quiñua finds its tortuous way into the Pampanga Grande. All the streams flow to the W. into the majestic Pampanga, or SW. into its many outlets across the delta of the same name. This delta occupies the extreme SW. corner of the province, a distance of 19 m. along Manila Bay and from 6 to 12 m. inland. Across this low, populous, and productive area the volume of the Pampanga Grande finds its outlet through 14 distinct mouths. The network of its channels forms 44 distinct islands, some of considerable size. One of the most celebrated natural features of the archipelago is the cave of Biac-na-bató, in this province. It is the place where the insurrection of 1897 against Spain was ended. About 8 m. NE. of San Miguel de Mayumo, in the NW. portion, are the springs of Sibul, the healing properties of which are so widely known that large numbers of people from the neighboring provinces go there to find relief from their infirmities.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The province is without harbors in a strict sense of the word, notwithstanding its position on the NE. shore of Manila Bay. The numerous outlets of the Grande de Pampanga Riv. afford communication between the bay and the interior.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The contiguity of the province and proximity of its former capital to Manila bring this region into constant intercourse with that chief center of administration and industry. There is a daily steamer direct to Manila. The province is in communication by rail and wagon road with Manila on the S., and Pampanga, Tárlac, and Pangasinán on the NW., and by wagon road from San Miguel to Polo and Peñaranda, in Nueva Ecija. During the rainy season the roads in the vicinity of San Miguel de Mayumo are impassable for wagons. The numerous rivers, most of them navigable for native boats, also facilitate the transportation of the products of the province.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The number of registered inhabitants of Bulacán is 239,221, almost wholly of the Tagálog race. The Tagálog language is universal, Spanish only being used in the channels of trade between natives and foreigners.

The following is the division of Bulacán into pueblos and their population according to the official census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bulacán:			
Angat.....	4,108	4,044	8,152
Baliuag.....	8,563	8,660	17,223
Barasoáin.....	4,691	4,809	9,500
Bigaa.....	3,911	3,904	7,815
Bocaue.....	4,280	4,320	8,600
Bulacán.....	5,945	5,946	11,891
Bustos.....	3,366	3,431	6,797

Province and pueblos.	Total population combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bulacán—Continued.			
Calumpit.....	5,774	5,839	11,613
Guiguinto.....	2,596	2,538	5,134
Hagonoy.....	9,104	9,396	18,500
Malolos.....	7,826	7,880	15,706
Marilao.....	2,344	2,222	4,566
Meycauayan.....	4,610	4,646	9,256
Norzagaray.....	3,114	2,997	6,111
Obando.....	3,692	3,884	7,576
Paombong.....	4,025	4,152	8,177
Polo.....	4,963	5,199	10,162
Pulilan.....	4,836	5,033	9,869
Quiñgua.....	3,632	3,680	7,312
San Ildefonso.....	3,686	3,576	7,262
San José.....	1,422	1,338	2,760
San Miguel de Mayumo.....	9,742	9,655	19,397
San Rafael.....	5,084	5,065	10,149
Santa Isabel.....	3,216	3,304	6,520
Santa María.....	4,592	4,884	9,476
Total.....	119,122	120,342	239,464

Census of 1896 complete 114,962
 Estimated 1901..... 239,222

The pueblos number 25, villages 360, and hamlets 365. Of the first the following are the most important, the population in 1896 being given:

Malolos, the provincial capital, a railroad, telegraph, and military station, situated on a branch of the Pampanga Riv. at the head of the delta of that stream; 6 m. NW. of Bulacán, the former capital, and a point of considerable importance in the trade of the region. Pop., 14,599.

Angat; on the l. bank of the Quiñgua Riv., about 25 m. above its junction with the Pampanga Riv. at Calumpit and 15 m. NE. of Malolos. It is one of the richest timber towns of the province. Mining is also carried on. Pop. of town, 8,050.

Baliuag; on the r. bank of the Quiñgua Riv., about 22 m. above its junction with the Pampanga Grande, and 10 m. NNE. of Malolos. It is within 2 m. of the Pampanga boundary and nearer the SE. margin of the Candaba swamp. It is one of the largest towns in the province and includes among its inhabitants a large number of very rich merchants and rice raisers. It is a market for all the surrounding country and is celebrated for the bamboo hats that are made there in great quantities. Pop., 14,122.

Barasoáin; adjoining Malolos on the N. Pop., 9,675.

Bigaá; 7 m. ESE. of Malolos. Pop., 8,120.

Bocaue; 8 m. SE. of Malolos. Pop., 10,345.

Bulacán; the former capital of the province, 7 m. SE. of Malolos. It stands in the center of one of the islands of the Pampanga delta, and is well built and laid out in wide streets. It has a monument to the Botanist Blanco. Pop., 13,386.

Bustos; On the l. bank of the Quiñgua Riv., near the border of the swamp of Candaba, on the W. boundary, 11 m. NE. of Malolos. Pop., 7,025.

Calumpit; 7 m. NW. of Malolos, at the outlet of the Quiñgua Riv. into the Pampanga Grande, and also at the forks of two of the delta outlets of that stream. Pop., 15,072.

Guiguinto; 2 m. W. of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad and 5 m. of Malolos. Pop., 5,515.

Hagonoy; in the extreme SW. corner of the province, on the l. bank of the W. branch of the Pampanga Grande Riv. at its division into the Nabao Grande and Chico outlets into Manila Bay, from which it is 3 m. inland. It is 7 m. SW of Malolos. Pop., 20,120.

Marilao; on the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, on the l. bank of the E. outlet of the Pampanga Grande, 5 m. inland from Manila Bay and 10 m. SE. of Malolos. Pop., 5,075.

Meycauayan; on the l. bank of the W. outlet of the Pampanga Riv., 13 m. SE. of Malolos. Pop., 8,119.

Norzagaray; on the l. bank of the Quiñgua Riv., about the center of the province and 16 m. NE. of Malolos. It is nearer the mountains than any other town in the province and has more resources. The timber is good, and can be cut and slid into the Quiñgua Riv. and floated without trouble to Manila. Gold has sometimes

been washed from the streams, and large nuggets have been brought from the mountains. On the l. bank of the river is a rich rice country, and on the r. bank a fertile corn country. Quantities of iron are found in the mountains, and fruit grows abundantly. There is a splendid sulphur pool and spring near the town. Pop. of town, 5,305.

Obando; on the l. bank of the W. outlet of the Pampanga Riv., 3 m. above its outlet in Manila Bay, 13 m. SE. of Malolos. Pop., 7,948.

Paombong; on the l. bank of the central delta outlet of the Panpanga Grande, 2 m. W. of Malolos. Pop., 10,297.

Polo; on the W. arm of the Pampanga Riv. 3 m. inland from the Bay of Manila, and 13 m. SE. of Malolos. The town of Obando adjoins it on the S. Pop., 7,945.

Pulilan; on the r. bank of the Quiñgua, 5 m. above its junction with the Panpanga Grande, and 5 m. NNE. of Malolos. Pop., 10,058.

Quiñgua; on the l. bank of the river of same name, 7 m. above its mouth and 5 m. NE. of Malolos. The town is a health resort for the surrounding provinces on account of the crystal pure water. Pop., 8,854.

San Ildefonso; near the W. boundary of the province, 2 m. E. of the swamp of Candaba, 17 m. NNE. of Malolos. It is situated on a high knoll above the surrounding rice lands, and is celebrated for its healthy location. Pop., 6,601.

San José; in the extreme SE. part of the province, at the head of a tributary of the Santa María, 15 m. ESE. of Malolos. It was destroyed by the Spanish during the war and went to the insurgents. What few people live in the town now are in temporary nipa houses. The land of the surrounding country is very rich. Pop., 2,397.

San Miguel de Mayumo; on the r. bank of a stream which crosses the E. boundary 3 m. distant, emptying into the swamp of Candaba, and situated 23 m. NNE. of Malolos. Its inhabitants are rich, there being so many large rice growers living there. The land is very fertile and all cultivated. The San Miguel Riv. is navigable for bancas and was the means of commerce before the insurrection. It is also a commercial center. The mountains contain the finest timber in the world and easily gotten out. It is noted for its iron mines and the curative springs of Sibul, about 8 m. from San Miguel. It is also a fine cattle and fruit country, and the climate is especially healthy. It suffered greatly during the insurrection on account of its proximity to the mountains. Pop., 20,460.

San Rafael; on the r. bank of the Quiñgua, 13 m. NE. of Malolos. The population is 8,469, consisting almost entirely of rice growers.

Santa Isabel; pop., 8,125.

Santa María de Pandi; on the r. bank of the Santa María Riv., 3 m. above its outlet, and 10 m. E. of Malolos. It was a beautiful and rich town, but the insurrection almost wiped it out of existence. It was the military center for the insurrectionists, and consequently was burned by the American troops. The town itself now consists of temporary nipa houses. It is a rich rice and fruit country. Its good roads and its proximity to Manila and the railroad makes the land very valuable. It also has river transportation. Pop., 10,508.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil, kept in high cultivation, produces abundant crops of rice, corn, sugar indigo, beneseed, cacao, coffee, and vegetables in great variety.

MINERALS.

The province is abundantly supplied with magnetic ore, coal, copper, lead, and silver. In the beds of the rivers gold is found. There are also good quarries of slate and flint. In the town of Angat exist large quantities of iron ore, as yet undeveloped.

FORESTS.

The mountains are covered with valuable woods, among these sibucao, trees producing gum, also ginger; the tañgantañgan, from which oil for lamps is extracted; Balao, from which varnish is made, and large numbers of nipa palm, from which alcohol is manufactured. The castor bean is raised extensively. In the vicinity of Angat, the ebony, palotinto, sibucao, and other valuable woods for cabinet and building purposes, and narra, the beautiful redwood used so extensively in native houses, and similar in appearance to mahogany, grow abundantly.

FRUITS.

Almost every variety of fruit, indigenous and exotic, is grown in Luzón, including the banana, the mabolo, the sapote, the santol, boboa, papaya (from this fruit pepsin is extracted) of the two sexes, oranges, and lemons; also the nangka, which has the reputation of producing the largest fruit in the world, and chicos, mangas, pine-apples, and limes.

INDUSTRIES.

Bulacán, in some lines, has world-wide renown. It is famous for its "piña" goods, manufactured in Hagonoy and Bulacán. It is here that the finest quality of petates de nito, which have been awarded premiums in international expositions and are celebrated in the principal cities of Europe, are manufactured. Reed hat making and silk weaving are carried on extensively at Balúag, which is also celebrated for its superior quality of petates. At Angat iron pots and kettles of native pattern are turned out in large quantities. Cotton cloth, sinamay, and other fabrics are also largely woven.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

One of the earliest fields of military operations, after the occupation of Manila and the outbreak of the insurrection which followed, was Bulacán. After the departmental organization in May, 1900, Bulacán and Nueva Ecija became the resorts of numerous guerilla bands. Driven out of their mountain haunts, they sought refuge in the network of tide-water channels of the Pampanga delta, where they were finally overcome and dispersed. Since then the province has been quiet. On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Bulacán:

Angat, ^b	Bulacán, ^a	Hagonoy, ^b	Norzagaray, ^b	San Miguel, ^b
Balúag, ^b	Calumpit, ^{a,c}	Malolos, ^{a,b}	Quíngua, ^b	Santa María.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Bulacán was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission, February 27, 1901, to include "That territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Bulacán."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,500
Secretary	1,150
Treasurer	2,100
Supervisor	1,700
Fiscal	1,300

Allowances for necessary and actual expenses, not exceeding \$2 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province, and for other purposes prescribed by law. The provincial board has authority to unite with the board of Pampanga and Tárlac and with the manager of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, in the employment of an engineer, to devise an economical plan for protecting the roads and agricultural land and towns of the three provinces and the roadway and bridges of the said railroad from the destructive effect of floods in the Tárlac, Bambán, and Grande de la Pampanga Riv., by means to be determined upon, the expenditures of the province on that account being limited to \$1,000. Final action subject to the approval of the commission.

CONDITIONS.

The governor of Bulacán, a native, in his annual report dated at Malolos, December 18, 1901, declares himself convinced of the gratitude and loyalty of the people to the Government of the United States, by the fact that scarcely a month had passed since the establishment of civil rule under the most liberal laws yet known

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

^c Railroad station.

in the country, when the most bitter of the revolutionary chiefs still in the mountains of Angat, Norzagaray, and San Miguel de Mayumo presented themselves before the authorities and took the oath of fealty and allegiance to American sovereignty. From that time the province of Bulacán has been enjoying an unbroken peace. Its inhabitants have been contented with the establishment of civil rule in the Philippines, and are doing all they can to strengthen that peace as a necessary basis for their happiness, thus showing their appreciation of the Government which now so wisely rules the destinies of this country. With regard to the march of administrative affairs in the province, it is in the highest degree satisfactory. Up to the present, in spite of the fact that this was the first province in the archipelago to be the seat of war, it has been able to meet its every need. The local governments organized under the new municipal code are being carried on with fair regularity, and the pueblos are extremely contented with the personality, liberty, and responsibility of their municipios, as in all democratic countries.

In a letter of February 28, 1901, Governor Taft, to the Secretary of War, said:

"Bulacán is one of the former Tagálog provinces, and a sister province of Cavite, in being the cradle of the two insurrections, and the people of the province have been harder to conciliate and stiffer to bend to the American rule than those of any other province, except Batangas and Cavite."

BULACÁN (boo-lah-cahn'), nat.; former capital of Bulacán, Luzón, on Pampanga delta, 15 m. NW. of Manila, at head of one of main outlets of Grande de Pampanga Riv. It is well built, having town hall, church, 2,000 stone houses, and population of 13,186. It enjoys important inland trade by river, and is in direct communication with Manila Bay. In 1859, with the exception of church and few stone houses, town was destroyed by fire.

— point on W. coast of Guimaráz I., off Iloilo, Panay.

BULACAUE (boo-lah-cah'-way), ver.; point at extreme NE. projection of Panay, 2½ m. due S. of extreme SW. point of Masbate I., 63 m. WNW. of N. point of Cebú, and 40 m. N. of most N. point on coast of Negros. Is formed of spur from Sibala, and sharp peak. Point itself is low, and terminates in sand spit with rocks at end.

BULAC-BÚLAC (boo'-luck-boo'-luck), nat.; point and village in island of Burias, Visayas.

BULACTÍN (boo-luck-tín'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 6 m. S. of San Joaquin.

BÚLAG (boo'-lag), ver.; bay on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, SE. of Añgil Pt.

— creek in Sorsogón, Luzón.

— hamlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Bantay.

BULAGAO (boo-lah-gow'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 3,629 ft., and landmark of Lapug Bay.

BULALÁCAO (boo-lah-lah'-cow), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. SW. of Igarás.

— pueblo on N. shore of Bulalácao Bay, SE. coast of Mindoro, 7½ m. S. by E. of Calapán; 3 rivers enter bay near town. Pop., 516.

— bay on SE. coast of Mindoro, between Pandán (NE.) and Buruncan (SW.) Pts., 10½ m. SW. by W. It offers shelter to all sizes of vessels, except from S. winds. It shoals from 138 ft. at entrance, 72 ft. in middle, to 24 ft. near sand beach, where 3 rivers enter near village of same name. E. coast is covered with trees. On that side, in cove, Laurigan, there is shelter at 13 to 16 fms. from all winds.

— crater in Leyte, 2 m. SE. of Leyte.

— narrow crescent-shaped island, 2½ m. between points, most E. of cluster, 4½ m. E. of Calamián I. of Calamianes grp.

— point on E. shore of strait of Tañón, W. coast of Cebú, 3 m. N. of Alegria.

BULALAN (boo-lah'-lahn), nat.; point on extreme S. coast of Negros Oriental, E. of Bombón Pt. Lat. 9° 6' N.

BULALAUQUE (boo-lah-lah'-kay), nat.; point on NW. coast of Cebú. Lat. 10° 59' N.

BULALAUQUI (boo-lah-lah'-key), nat.; extreme N. point of Cebú, 29 m. S. of Cadunuan, extreme S. point of Masbate I., Visayas.

BULALYÁN (boo-lah-loo'-ahn), ver.; point on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, and N. headland at W. head of entrance to Sarangani Bay.

BULAN (boo'-lahn), nat.; islet 7½ m. N. of Úbay, NE. coast of Bohol I., Visayas.

— hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, in pueblo of Lupi.

— formerly Gata; pueblo in Sorsogón, Luzón, on shore of San Bernardino Strait and l. bank and mouth of river of that name which debouches at Bulak Pt. Coasting steamers call here. Pop., 11,000.

— one of larger of Samales I., 1,184 ft. high, closely adjoining Bukutia I. on NW. in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

BULANAKAN (boo-lah-nah'-cahn), ver.; hamlet on Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 19½ m. SE. of Cotabato, Mindanao.

BULANANA (boo-lah-nah'-sah), nat.; river entering on N. shore of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Laminigan I. lies about 2 m. N. of mouth of river.

BULANÉN (boo-lah-nayn'), ver.; hamlet in Pangasinán, on l. bank of Dagupan Riv. at crossing of highway, 17 m. E. of Lingayén.

BULANG (boo-lung'), nat.; small system of mountains in S. part of Luzón, in which is famous volcano of Albay, or Mayón.

BULANĠOLAN, or **BALANĠONAN** (boo-lang-aw'-lahn, bah-lang-oh'-nahn), ver.; point on N. side of opening of Port Santa María, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

BULANGSÍ (boo-lang-see'), ver.; point in Sulu I., Sulu A.

BULANJAO (boo-lahn-how'), ver.; important reddish range of hills attaining elevations of 3,500 ft. E. of Canipan Hill and nearly in center of SW. Palawan, which is here about 13 m. from coast to coast. Most conspicuous peak is Lowbock or Low Sharp Bulanjao.

BULANJAO, CORDILERA DE (boo-lahn-how', cor-dee-lyay'-rah day) S. end of central range of S. Palawan, beginning inland from Bulluyan Cape at S. extreme of island and trending NE. as far as Gantung Mt., S. of Calasian hamlet, 52 m.

BULAO (boo-lab'-oo), ver.; mountain in Coast Range, Leyte, 4 m. NE. of San Isidro.

— hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 12 m. S. of Carlés.

— hamlet 10 m. E. of Gándara in central Sámár.

BULAON (boo-lah'-ohn), nat.; river rising in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, and, taking SW. course, enters Pampanga, receives number of tributaries in its course with Tartaro River, and later receiving name San Miguel.

BULASA (boo-lah'-sah), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Cebú, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Sibonga.

BULAU (boo-lah'-oo-ah), ver.; point on NW. extreme of Linapacan I. and NE. headland of Linapacan Bay, off NE. extreme of Palawan.

BULAYAN (boo-lah'-yun), nat.; one of central mountains of N. Luzón, at entrance to valley of Quilangán.

BULBLARÁ (boo-boo-lah-rah'), nat.; hamlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

BULI (boo'-lee), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón.

BULICUTÍN (boo-lee-coo-tin'), ver.; island off N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. of Tulayan I. Town of Caracaran lies to E. on mainland.

BULIHAN (boo-lee'-hahn), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bulacán.

BULILAYAN (boo-lee-loo'-yahn), ver.; cape at extreme S. end of Palawan, low shelving point fronted by mangroves. Island of Cameran of Balábac grp. lies 3 m. to SW., and Pandanan, which overlaps SE. coast of Palawan, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Entire Balábac grp. stretches to S. toward Borneo.

BULIPONGPONG, BOLIPONGPONG, or LUGUS (boo-lee-pong-pong', boh-lee-pong-pong', loo'-goose), ver.; second largest island, 6 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, with conical peak 984 ft. high, in Tapul grp., Sulu A. It is very fertile and well cultivated, 8 m. S. of Cabalian Pt., Sulu I.

BULITALUN (boo-lee-tah'-loon), nat.; point on extreme W. islet off Balanguingui I. and grp., Sulu A.

BULITON (boo-lee'-ton), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

BULOC (boo-lyock'), ver.; river in N. Luzón.

BULO (boo'-loh), nat.; river of Pampanga, Luzón, rising within limits of Nueva Ecija, across which it flows, receiving Capalangan, and later unites with the San Miguel.

BULOAN (boo-loh'-ahn), nat.; lake in central Mindanao (lat. 6°) surrounded by mountains. (See Buláan.)

BULOC (boo-lock'), nat.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 5 m. NE. of Trinidad.

BULOD (boo'-lod), ver.; mountain in Cápiz, Panay, 6 m. SW. of Tapas.

BULÓN (boo-lone'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Pavia.

BULONG (boo-long'), hamlet on S. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 5 m. NE. of Tigbañan.

BULOT (boo-loht'), nat.; point on SE. shore of Panguli Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.

— river entering Panguli Bay, SE. shore, at point of that name, Misamis, Mindanao.

BULUÁ (boo-lwah') nat.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), in pueblo of Bató, on SW. shore of Bató Lake.

BULAGAN, or SANTA ANA (boo-lwah'-gun, sahn'-tah ah'-nah), nat; point on W. coast of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay.

— river of Mindoro which rises in hills in center of island, takes NW. course and empties into sea at lat. $15^{\circ} 17' 30''$ N.

BULÁAN (boo-loo'-ahn), ver.; lake 12 m. N. and S. and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W., in SE. Cotabato, Mindanao. This body of water receives drainage of encircling range, which begins at Cabalata Mt., on Célebes Sea shore at Biquan, on W. coast $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Cotabato and sweeps sack-like SE. and NE., taking in Dikalungan Mt. and summits terminating in Apo Volcano, 10,312 ft. high, inland from E. coast 13 m. W. of S. of Lapados Pt., on Dávao Gulf. Depth ranges from 10 to 21 ft.

— bay on E. coast of Palawan, N. of Taytay.

BULÁAN: town on r. shore of outlet of lake of that name in SE. Cotabato, Mindanao.

— small island surrounded by rocks in NW. waters of Sibuguey Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao.

— river in Mindanao. (See Agusan.)

BULUANGÁN (boo-loo-ang'-ahn), ver.; mountain and camp (sitio), former 3 m. inland and latter on N. shore of Santa Ana port, W. coast of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay.

BULUBADIÁN (boo-loo-bah-deeahn'), nat.; islet off Estancia, NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

BULUBADIANGÁN (boo-loo-bah-dec-ang-ahn'), ver.; triangular island 2 by 2 m. 3 m. E. of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, and 2 m. SSE. of point of Pan de Azúcar.

BULUBUTI' (boo-loo-boo-too'), nat.; point in Zambales, Luzón.

BULULANAN (boo-loo-lah'-nun), ver.; mountain in Mindanao.

BULURAN (boo-loo'-run), ver.; active volcano in Mindanao.

BULUSAN (boo-loo'-sun), nat.; point on E. shore of Iliana Bay, W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, on approach to mouth of Mindanao Riv. Great tripod and white cage stand on point of that river.

— mountain in pueblo of San Nicolás, Cebú.

— pueblo in SE. Sorsogón, Luzón, 19 m. SSE. of Sorsogón and 10 m. N. of Pandán Pt., on r. bank of river which takes its rise in E. slopes of Bulusan Volcano (q. v.). Pop., 5,230.

— hamlet at foot of E. slope of volcano of that name, Sorsogón, Luzón, in grove of cocoa trees.

— point on S. shore of entrance to S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

— active volcano, 5 m. inland from SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, in lat. $12^{\circ} 46' 40''$ N., lon. $124^{\circ} 2'$ E. from Greenwich, visible 60 m. at sea, and one of landmarks of San Bernardino Strait. Seen from E. it appears to be single peak, which is crater of volcano, and which appears to have an altitude equal to that of Mayón as seen from NW. Seen from SSW. It seems to have 2 peaks, and very much resembles Vesuvius. It is almost extinct, but at times emits abundance of watery vapor and sulphurous fumes. Large quantities of pumice are found in deep ravine in vicinity. After having been at rest for some years, Bulusan broke forth again in 1852.

— district in SE. part of Albay, Luzón.

BULUTAKAI (boo-loo-tah'-ki), ver.; peak in Apo Range, 13 m. S. of Apo Volcano, Dávao, Mindanao.

BULUTÁN (boo-loo-too'-ahn), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.

BUMANAN (boo-mah'-bahn), ver.; town at junction of tributary paralleling Linao Lake, and entering Dagun Lake on NE. shore, 52 m. S. by E. of Butúan, and pueblo of Surigao, Mindanao. Pop., 1887, 585.

BUMBING (boom-boong'), nat.; one of SW. islands of Cagayanes grp., Sulu Sea, off SW. coast of Negros Occidental.

BUMICAN (boo-mec'-cun), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.

BUMUCUM (boo-moo'-coom), ver.; region in Lepanto, Luzón, abounding in copper.

BUMURAGA (boo-moo-rah'-gah), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Abra, Luzón.

BUMURAYAN (boo-moo-rah'-yahn), ver.; mountain peak of Gran Cordillera Central, in line of boundary between Cagayán, E., and Abra, W., Luzón.

BUNALACAN (boo-nah-lah'-cahn), nat.; bend in Grande Riv. of Mindanao, at Lióng, Cotabato, Mindanao.

- BUNAUAN** (boo-nah'-wahn), ver.; summit 787 ft. high, on r. bank of Agusan Riv., opposite town of same name, in Surigao, Mindanao.
- hamlet on l. bank of Agusan Riv., opposite mountain of same name, in Surigao, Mindanao, 53 m. SE. by S. of Butúan, at mouth of that stream.
- river in Mindanao.
- village E. of Cujao Pt., S. of Catbalogan, W. coast of Sámar.
- BUN-BÚN** (boon-boon'), ver.; town on NE. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., opposite island of Bancuñgan, which forms shelter for vessels from NE. winds; lies 1½ m. E. of Sulu. To SW. 4½ m. rises one of loftiest peaks of island, 2,766 ft. Small island of Pangana lies to E.
- BUNCAGAN** (boon-cah'-gahn); bay on W. shore of bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. NE. of Pontevedra.
- BUNCALÓN** (boon-cah-lone'), ver.; point in Ambos Camarines (Norte).
- BUNDÁGOT** (boon-dah'-got), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 1½ m. N. of Bacolor.
- BUNDAYON** (boon-dah'-yohn), nat; point on SW. coast of Ticao I., Visayas, lat. 12° 23' 20" N.
- BUNENG** (boo-neng') nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Magsingal.
- BUNGA** (boong'-ah), nat.; point 10½ m. S. of Pusan Pt., on E. coast of Mindanao. It is first point which is not mountainous met on sailing N. from Cape San Agustin. There is bay S. of point on shore of which stands village of Manay. Little fort is surrounded by cogonals of red color.
- hamlet on W. coast of Sámar, 4 m. SE. of Taranganán.
- point 2 m. S. of Silaŋgan Pt., on SW. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- town on W. coast of Sámar, in NE. angle of bight N. of Mancaris Pt.; Canaguallón Is. lie off town.
- point on S. shore of Ylin I., off SW. coast of Mindoro, lat. 12° 08' 30" N.
- BUNGAAN** (boong-ah'-ahn), ver.; coast hamlet on E. side of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 50 m. NE. of Zamboanga. The island of Tigbaon lies opposite.
- BUNGABIN** (boon-gah'-bin), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental on r. bank of Binalbagan Riv., 5 m. NE. of town of that name.
- BUNGADON** (boong-ah'-dawn); mountain in E. Mindanao.
- BUNĠALON** (boong-ah'-lone), nat; point in NE. part of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, in spur of Sierra Bagacay.
- BUNG-BUNG** (boong-boong') ver.; hamlet in E. Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. NW. of San Dionisio.
- BUNGBUNGAYAN** (boong-boong-ah'-yahn), ver.; mountain in Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Balete.
- BUNGCANÁUAY** (boong-cah-nouw'-i), ver.; point in SW. Masbate, Visayas.
- BUNGLÁS** (boon-glass'), ver.; river in Negros I.
- river in Panay I.
- BUNGUIAO** (boon-gee-ah'-oh), ver.; mountain in NW. Luzón.
- BUNĠUL** (boong-ool'), nat.; point off W. coast of Daran I., N. of entrance to bay of same name off W. coast of Sámar.
- small bay on NW. shore of Daran I., S. of Buñgul Pt., off W. coast of Sámar.
- point 5 m. SE. by E. of Caramaan Pt.; on E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- BUNOG BATÓ** (boo-nohg' bah-toh'), nat.; point on SW. of Bugnai Bay, NW. coast of Carogo or Puro I., Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- BUNOP** (boo-nop'), ver.; point on coast of Zamboales, Luzón, S. head of Dasol Bay.
- BUNOT** (boo-naught'), nat.; point on N. coast of Samar, Visayas, W. of Mondragón.
- point on E. side of port of that name on extreme S. coast of Albay, Luzón. (Also Tag-irang.)
- small port E. of Langas Pt. and outlet of river entering from between 2 high mountains on S. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- BUNOT PASIL** (boo-naught' pah-sill'), nat.; one of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A., W. of name island.
- BUNTOOLAN** (boon-toh-oh'-lahn) nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Pidig.
- BUNTUÁ** (boon-too-ah'), ver.; hamlet in Central Sámar, 7 m. SE. of San Sebastián.
- BUNWUT** (boo-noot'), nat.; island in small bay on E. shore of Ilana Bay, between Bongo I. and mainland.
- BUOLA**, or **BOAL** (boo-all', bow-ahl'), ver.; town on N. side of Sulu I., Sulu A., near Dalrymple Harbor. In 1872 it was partially destroyed by the Spaniards. From this point Sulu coast trends ESE., forming deep bight S. of Tulián, then ENE. to Petley Pt., S. of which is large village of Carang Carang.
- BUPSAPA** (boop-sah'-pah), ver.; hamlet in mountains of central Basilan, 8 m. SSE. of Isabela.
- BÚQUID** (boo'-kid), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Bantay.
- BURÁ** (boo-rah'), ver.; point in E. Sámar.
- BURAAAN** (boo-rah'-ahn), nat.; bay of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, formed in mouth of Balbalon Riv.
- BURÁBOT** (boo-rah'-bot), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, 4 m. SW. of Lagúan.
- BURAC** (boo-rac'), ver.; point and extinct volcano in extreme SE. Sámar, 6 m. NW. of Salcedo.
- BURACAN** (boo-rah'-cahn), nat.; lake of Pampanga, Luzón, in pueblo of Arayat. It is formed by drainage of mountain after which pueblo takes its name.
- BURACAY** (boo-rah-kí?); town on SE. shore of island of that name, off extreme NW. point (Tabún) of Cápiz, Panay.
- island 2 m. NW. of Potal and same distance W. of Tabún Pts., Panay I., and extends 4 m. NW. Summit is 436 ft. high and shore safe. Channel between it and Potal Pt., mainland of Panay, is clear.
- BURANCÁN** (boo-run-cahn'), nat.; point on extreme S. end of Mindoro. Bulalácao Bay opens to NE. and Pandarochan Bay to W.
- BURANG** (boo-rung'), nat.; bay on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, formed in outlet of river which flows across pueblo of Nagpartian, in lat. 18° 34' N., lying on SW. within point of Savit.
- BURÁO**, or **ÚRAO** (boo'-rah-oo, eoo'-rah-oo), ver.; mountain forming divide between headwaters of Ulutand Matinao Riv., in central Sámar.
- BURAUEN** (boo-rah'-wen), ver.; pueblo in Leyte, on N. branch of Dao Riv., 20 m. SSW. of Tacloban, and connected by road with Dagami. On S. rise Manacagan Mts., on farther slope of which are important sulphur deposits. In vicinity is also basin 25 ft. broad. From cavern in white decomposed rock petrifying water containing silicious acid flows abundantly. Roof of cavern is hung with stalactites which are either covered with sulphur or consist entirely of that substance. Pop., 21,290.
- BURAYOT** (boo-rah-yot'), ver.; point on NW. shore of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- BURENGO** (boo-rayn'-gaw), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, on river 8 m. inland from Lagúan.

BURGOS (boor'-gause), Sp.; hamlet on main road in Rizal, Luzón, 15 m. NE. of Manila.

BURGOS, or **CALAG-CALAG** (boor'-gause, cah-lahg'-cah-lahg'); hamlet of Negros Oriental, 3½ m. S. of Ayuñgos, E. coast.

BURGOS, SANTO CRISTO DE (boor'-gause, sun'-toh crees'-toh day), Sp.; village in pueblo of Sinait, Ilocos Sur, Luzón, and seat of ancient sanctuary.

BURÍ (boo-ree'), nat.; hamlet in Leyte, on road between Dagami and Burauen, 2 m. N. of latter place.

BURÍ; point on E. shore of Ragay Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Sharp peaked rock lies off point.

— point in S. Batangas, Luzón.

— point in SE. shore of Corregidor I., entrance to Manila Bay.

— island off W. coast of Sámar, 4 m. NW. of Catbalogan.

— village on extreme S. point of Burí I., opposite Anas Pt., W. coast of Sámar, N. of Catbalogan.

BURIAS ISLAND, VISAYAS.

(Boo'-ree-ass, nat.)

One of the constituent islands of the province of Masbate.

Capital: Masbate, island of Masbate. Chief town, San Pascual, Burias I., lat. 13° 7' 30" N., lon. 122° 1' E., approximately.

Area: mainland, 258 sq. m.; dependent islands, 10 sq. m. Total, 268.

Population: 1,703.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From San Pascual to—	m.
Manila, via Verde Passage.....	248
Masbate, Masbate I., SE.....	69
Pasacao, SW. coast Ambos Camarines, Luzón, N. by E. across entrance to Ragay Gulf.....	26

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Burias, on the N. side of the steamer channel, between San Bernardino Strait and Verde Passage to Manila, is narrow and long, extending from NW. to SE., and situated in the strait which separates Masbate, 9 m. S., from Albay, Luzón, 8 m. N. To the N. opens the bay of Ragay, with the shores of Ambos Camarines 23 m. to the NE., and Arena Pt. on the peninsular of Tayabas, Luzón, 17 m. to the NW., and to the extreme NW. end of Ticao, 14 m. E. by S.

AREA.

It is the most N. of the large islands of the Visayan province of Masbate, 43 m. NW. to SE., 11 m. E. and W., and embraces an area, mainland, 258 sq. m., 165,120 acres. Dependent islands, 10 sq. m. Total, 268, or 171,200 acres.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The interior is mountainous and craggy, and from the center rises Mt. Engañoso. A mountain range traverses the island from NW. to SE. Toward the SW. is the little island of Gorrión, which seems to be a continuation of this mountain range. On the NE. and W. coasts are level lands under cultivation. A summit 852 ft. high overlooks the extreme S. point, and is an important mark for navigators clearing the N. point of Ticao I. approaching San Bernardino Strait. There are no rivers in Burias, the beds of the streams simply serving as drainage for the highlands during the rainy season. The same may be said of Ticao.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

On the N. coast is the bay of Busín or San Pascual, which affords shelter to vessels entering or leaving the Gulf of Ragay, in Luzón. On the NE. coast Busafnga also offers shelter for vessels leaving San Bernardino Strait for Verde passage, and on the W. coast is Alimango to the S. of Cueva Pt.

LIGHTS.

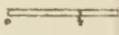
Busín islet, W. entrance to port Busín, lat. 13° 08' N., lon. 132° 58' E., visible 23 m. A fixed white light is shown on the Molehead.

Busafnga port, Piedras Pt., lat. 13° 07' 30" N., lon. 123° 03' E., one F. The light marks entrance to harbor.

E
BU

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From
Fort San Pedro



B



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

BURIAS ISLAND

PORT BUSIN

From a Spanish survey in 1632

Port San Pascual. Lat. 13° 08' 00" N Long. 122° 58' 12" E

Scale 1:50,000



B U R I A S

I S L

Colorado Pt., lat. 13° 09' 40" N., lon. 123° 04' 04" E.

Engaño mouth near the SE. point of the island. one Fl. The light marks the entrance to the harbor.

Malaquing-Ilog, one F. blue.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Land travel is by mountain trails. The chief means of transportation is by coasting craft.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The inhabitants are Bicol, Tagálog, and Visayan, and speak those languages.

San Pascual, on the NW. extremity, is the chief town. It has a port fronting the little island Busín, and is surrounded by a multitude of islands and shoals, forming narrow channels. It has, together with the village of Clavería, a population of 1,690; these with the few others in the five little villages not far distant, constitute the total population, 1,703, estimated. Bulacbulac lies on the S. shore of a small bay on the E. coast. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the island was inhabited by Moros.

The total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887, was: San Pascual (pueblo), men, 879; women, 811; total, 1,690.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

(Where not mentioned the area is less than ½ sq. m.) With the exception of Gorrión, off the SW., the coasts of Burias are free from danger, except on the NW. in the channel entering Ragay Gulf, as follows:

	sq. m.
Ánima Sola, NE.....	.....
Arena, NW.....	.....
Basin (Busín), NW.....	4
Gorrión, SW.....	.....
Inaguaran, NW.....	.....
Inaguaran Grande, NW.....	.....
Sombrero, 2 islets.....	.....
Tanguingul.....	3
Templo.....	.....
Tinalisayan, 2 islets.....	.....
12 islands, total area.....	10

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The island produces tobacco in small quantities. Also hemp, sugar cane, chocolate, rice, and cocoanuts.

MINERALS.

No mineral deposits in commercial quantities have been reported.

FORESTS.

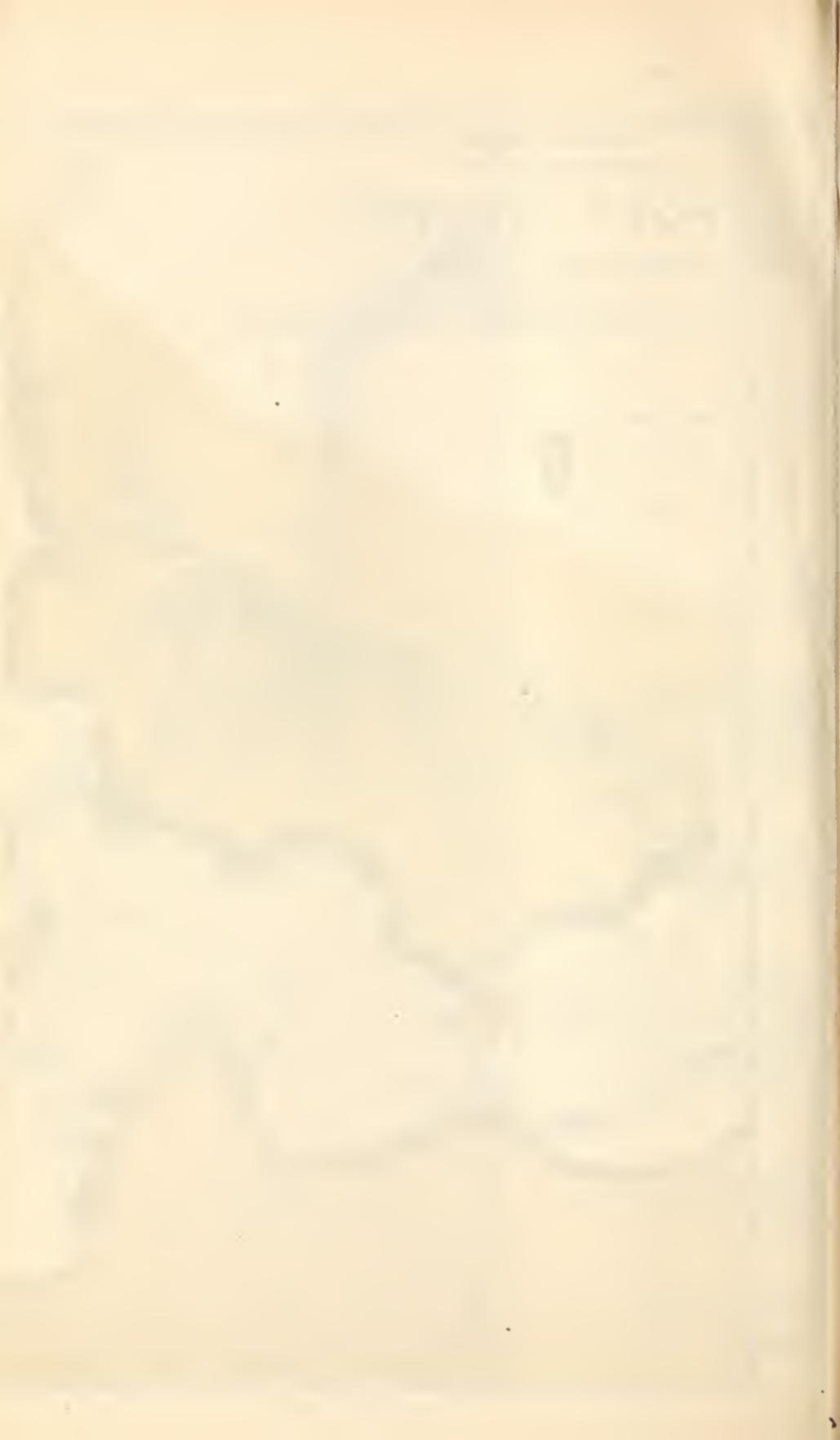
This island is covered with extensive forests of fine building woods, but, owing to the difficulties of transportation to the coast, are not worked.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of bayones, sugar sacks of burf, a palm abundant in the forests and which gives the island its name, raising live stock which is exported to Manila, and fishing are the chief industries of the inhabitants.

MILITARY OCCUPATION AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The island is in the local military jurisdiction of Masbate, and in civil government belongs to the same province. (See Masbate.)



Colorado Pt., lat. 13° 09' 40" N., lon. 123° 04' 04" E.

Engaño mouth near the SE. point of the island, one Fl. The light marks the entrance to the harbor.

Malaquing-Ilog, one F. blue.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Land travel is by mountain trails. The chief means of transportation is by coasting craft.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The inhabitants are Bicol, Tagalog, and Visayan, and speak those languages.

San Pascual, on the NW. extremity, is the chief town. It has a port fronting the little island Busín, and is surrounded by a multitude of islands and shoals, forming narrow channels. It has, together with the village of Clavería, a population of 1,690; these with the few others in the five little villages not far distant, constitute the total population, 1,703, estimated. Bulacbulac lies on the S. shore of a small bay on the E. coast. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the island was inhabited by Moros.

The total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887, was: San Pascual (pueblo), men, 879; women, 811; total, 1,690.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

(Where not mentioned the area is less than ½ sq. m.) With the exception of Gorrión, off the SW., the coasts of Burias are free from danger, except on the NW. in the channel entering Ragay Gulf, as follows:

	sq. m.
Ánima Sola, NE.....	1
Arena, NW.....	1
Basin (Busín), NW.....	4
Gorrión, SW.....	1
Inaguaran, NW.....	1
Inaguaran Grande, NW.....	3
Sombrero, 2 islets.....	3
Tanguingul.....	3
Templo.....	3
Tinalisayan, 2 islets.....	3
12 islands, total area.....	10

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The island produces tobacco in small quantities. Also hemp, sugar cane, chocolate, rice, and cocoanuts.

MINERALS.

No mineral deposits in commercial quantities have been reported.

FORESTS.

This island is covered with extensive forests of fine building woods, but, owing to the difficulties of transportation to the coast, are not worked.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of bayones, sugar sacks of burí, a palm abundant in the forests and which gives the island its name, raising live stock which is exported to Manila, and fishing are the chief industries of the inhabitants.

MILITARY OCCUPATION AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The island is in the local military jurisdiction of Masbate, and in civil government belongs to the same province. (See Masbate.)

- BURIAS** (boo'-ree-as): hamlet in Cápiz, N. Panay, 4 m. NW. of Mambúsaio.
- town on island of same name. (See Buriyas Province, Masbate group, Visayas.)
- BURICS** (boo-ricks'), nat.; village in Abra, Luzón, in mountains of Cordillera del Norte which extend into Ilocos Sur. It is inhabited by a number of wild tribes.
- BURIJAN** (boo-rec'-hahn), Tag.; creek in Verde I., on trans-archipelago steamer route by passage of that name between Batangas, Luzón, N., and Mindoro, S.
- BURIL** (boo-reel'), Sp.; islet in Bay of Aquí, 5 m. S. of that town, Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
- hamlet on SE. shore of Sibuco Bay, W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- point 4 m. S. of Batú Tandok Pt., W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, forming S. headland of Sibuco Bay. Hamlet of Buril lies on SE. shore of bay.
- BURINTÁN, or SOUTH** (boo-recn-tahn'), nat.; point on extreme S. coast of Mindoro. (See Buruncán Pt.)
- BURNAŃGAN** (boor-nang'-ahn), ver.; small river on W. shore of Sámar, emptying into sea channel N. of Moropora Pt.
- BURNAY** (boor-ní'), ver.; mountain landmark of intersection of boundary between Ilocos Norte and Sur from SW. and N. and S. line of boundary between those provinces on W. and Cagayán. At this point SW. wing of Gran Cordillera Central leaves main range. It is 1,913 ft. high.
- BÚROC-BÚROC** (boo'-rock-boo'-rock), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 3 m. N. of San Pedro.
- BURUANGA** (boo-roo-ahn'-gah), ver.; river and pueblo at its mouth in Cápiz, Panay, extreme NW. coast, 62 m. NW. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,967.
- pueblo in Cápiz, Panay.
- BURUAN** (boo-roo'-hahn), nat.; river in Sámar, rising in lat. 11° 39' 40" N., flows W. to E.; empties into sea on E. coast at BoroŃgan.
- BÚRUL** (boo'-rool), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 3½ m. N. of Bulacán.
- BURUMBÁN** (boo-room-bahn'), ver.; river in Sámar, empties into BoroŃgan Bay, near town of that name.
- BURUNCAN** (boo-roon'-cahn), ver.; S. point of Mindoro, forming dividing headland between Bulacáno Bay on E. and Pandarochan on W., 8½ m. S. by E. of Calapan, on N. coast. It is free from danger and can be passed close to.
- BURUNGBURUGAN** (boo-roong-boo-roo'-gahn), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- island off Sámar.
- BURUNGBURUNGAN** (boo-roong-boo-roong'-ahn), ver.; mountain S. of forks of Matinao Riv., 9 m. NE. of Paranas, on W. coast of Sámar.
- BURUTAN** (bo-roo'-tahn); island of Visayas grp.
- BURY** (boo-ree'), ver.; point in Masbate, Visayas.
- BUSAC** (boo-sack'), hamlet in Bohol, Visayas, 4½ m. SW. of Sierra Bullones.
- hamlet in pueblo of San Nicolás, Cebú.
- BUSAÍŃGA PORT** (boo-sing'-ah), ver.; inlet 1 m. by 1 cable (720 ft.), sheltered from wind and sea, on NE. coast of Buriyas I., Luzón. Between ports Busín and BusaíŃga, 3½ m. SE., coast forms bay, also bay 5 m. long SE. by S. of Port BusaíŃga on E. coast.
- BUSAÍŃGA** (boo-sing'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on extreme E. shore of Albay, Luzón, 43 m. SE. of Albay.
- BÚSAY** (boo'-sí), ver.; mountain in Leyte, 2½ m. SE. of Babatugon.
- BUSBÚS** (boos-boos'), nat.; point on the NW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- point S. of Tolen Pt., Tapul I., Sulu A.
- BUSBÚS**: river in Siasi I., Sulu A., midway between Tolen Pt. and town of Siasi.
- BUSH**, for.; point on N. shore of Puerto Princesa Harbor (Port Royalist), E. coast of Palawan.
- islet near shore of Deep Bay, N. of Mangrove Inlet, E. coast of Palawan.
- island in Taytay Bay, off E. coast of Palawan.
- BUSIAD** (boo-see-ad'), ver.; stream in Negros Occidental, entering Guimaráš Strait 2½ W. of Isid.
- BUSÍLAC** (boo-see'-luck), nat.; river in pueblo of Bangar, Unión, Luzón, rising in NW. of pueblo across which it flows, empties into sea.
- BUSÍN** (boo-seen'), ver.; port on NW. end of Buriyas I., 19 m. SE. from Arena Pt., Tayabas, Luzón, across W. entrance to Ragay Gulf, Luzón. Port is formed by channel 3½ m. long and 1,080 ft. wide, which separates Busín from Buriyas I. (See San Pascual.)
- island 2½ by 1 m. in area, off NW. shore of Buriyas I., and forms with that island a sheltered anchorage.
- BUSILUC** (boos-look'), ver.; point ½ m. W. by S. of Luangát Pt., Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A. It is formed of huge rocks separated from mountain inland.
- BUSTOS** (boos'-tos), Sp.; important road center in Bulacán, Luzón, 12 m. N. of Bulacán. Pop., 7,025.
- BUSUAŃGA** (boo-soo-ang'-ah), ver.; largest island of Calamianes grp.; is 37 m. from NW. to SE., and its S. end 25 m. E. and W.; area, 338 sq. m., approximately. Forms SW. land along Mindoro Strait, coast of Mindoro lying 92 m. E. by N. off CoconoiŃgón Pt., and is surrounded by number of small islands, besides Peñón de Corón and Calamián, of some size, on S.; coast line is irregular and presents some deep bays; island which fronts its N.E. side forms W. side of Apo W. Pass or Northumberland Strait, W. channel of Mindoro Strait. Coast of BusuaŃga is encircled by range of crests having average height of 1,200 ft.; most conspicuous seen from N. is a 3-headed peak, 1,880 ft. high; Mount Tundalara, lat. 12° 6' N., lon. 120° 16' E., to the S., is 2,152 ft. high. Over CoconoiŃgón Pt. is a cone 1,300 ft. high, and Cullión Peak in SW. part of island; N. end for distance of 6 m. S. is low. (Also Busuagan.)
- point on SW. coast of Mindoro, at town of that name.
- town, and river entering sea 2 m. NW. by N. of town, on W. coast of Mindoro.
- town at mouth of river emptying into bay on NW. coast of BusuaŃga I., Calamianes grp., opposite Talamgulan I., 3½ m. NNW. of Corón.
- BUSUBUSUG** (boo-soo-boo-soog'), ver.; hamlet 7 m. NW. of Cape San Agustín, extreme S. point of S.E. peninsula of Mindanao, and 61 m. SSE. of Dávao across Dávao Gulf.
- BUTA** (boo'-tah), ver.; mountain 3 m. E. by N. of Dumangué, near W. coast of Cebú.
- BÚTAG** (boo'-tag), ver.; bay 1 m. wide and 1 m. to NE., E. of Angas Pt., on extreme SW. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- BUTAGAO** (boo-tah-gah'-oo), nat.; one of prominent elevations of Gran Cordillera de los Caraballos Orientales, in central Abra, Luzón.
- BUTAGBALAG** (boo-tug-bah-lug'), nat.; river of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in Cordilleras which form N. part of province; after circuitous course empties into PapaloiŃga River
- BUTAIRA** (boo-tí'-rah), ver.; inlet in Sámar.
- BUTALONG** (boo-tah-long'), ver.; hamlet of Cagayán, Luzón, between Grande and Chico de Cagayán Riv.

N D

Mt. Sandalera
(2440)

HARBORS

SOUTH SIDE OF

UANGA ISLAND

Sandalera Lat. 12° 2' 9" N. Long. 120° 12' 55" E.

Port Inyukan

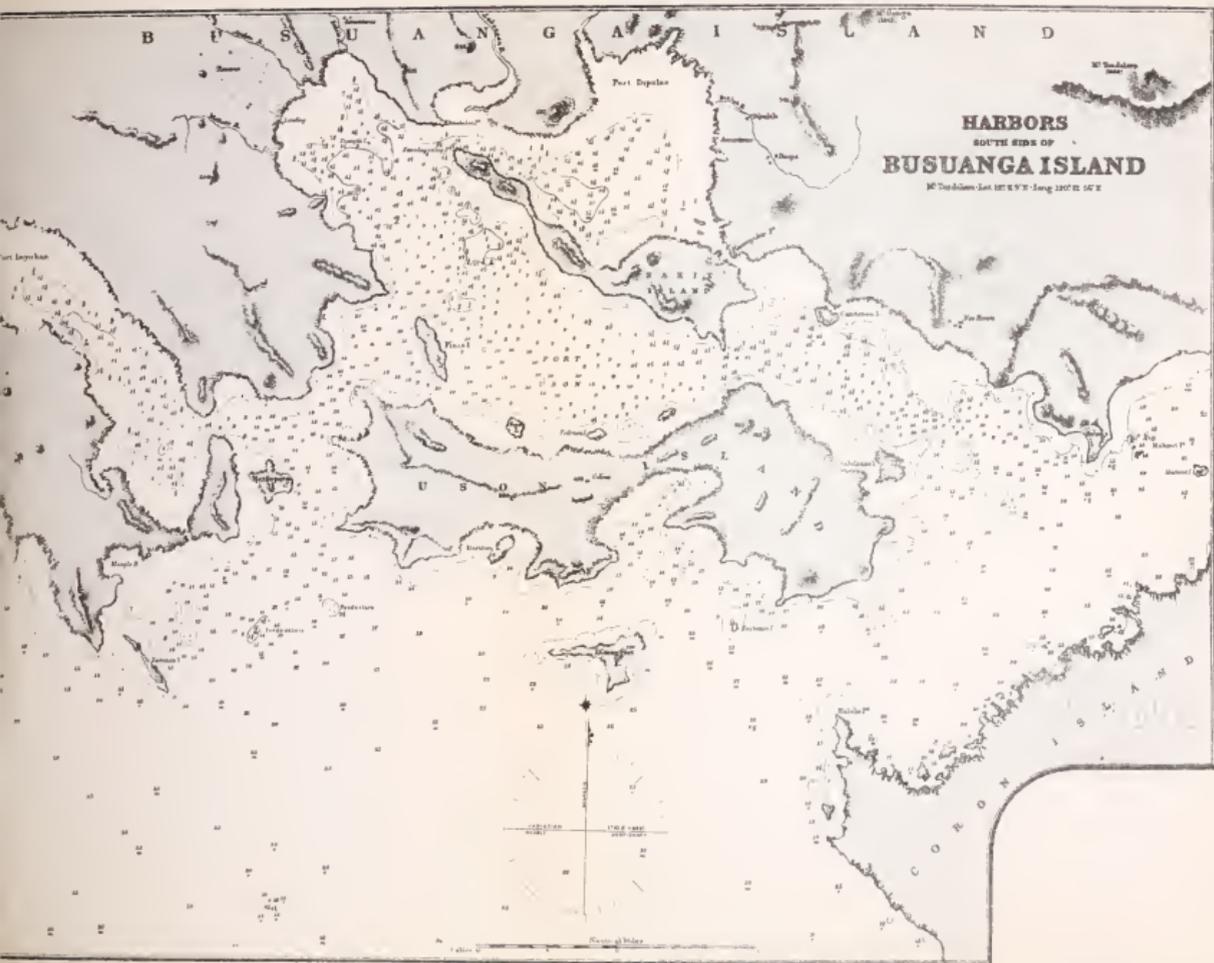
San Juan

Makani I.

Makani I.

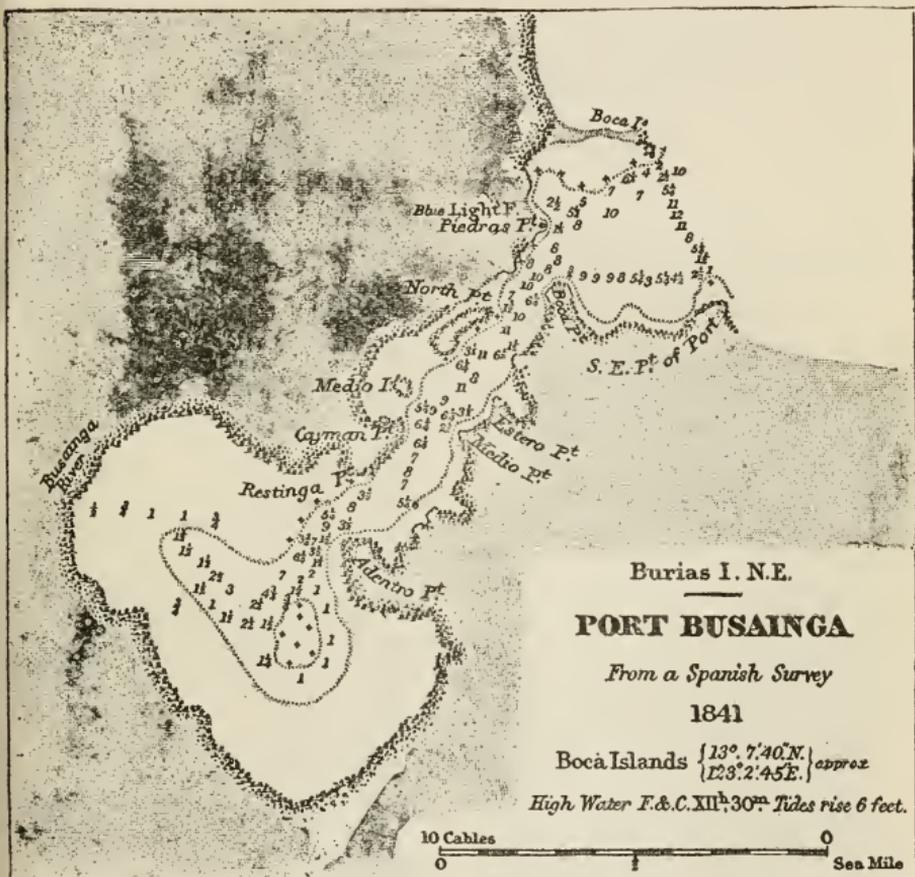
Mangle B.

R O N I S L A N D



HARBORS
 SOUTH SIDE OF
BUSUANGA ISLAND
 M. Doolittle, Lieut. USN, V. C. Long, USN, USN





- BUTANAN** (boo-tah'-nun), nat.; point on extreme SE. shore of Calagnán I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- BÚTAO** (boo'-tab-oo), ver.; Luzón. (*See* Abra Riv.)
- BUTGÁS** (boot-gas'), ver.; hamlet on coast of peninsula of Mindanao, Dávao, 76 m. S. of Dávao.
- BUTIANG** (boo-tee-ang'), ver.; islet $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Tubigón, W. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- BUTIBUY** (boo-tee'-booy), nat.; creek emptying on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, above Cotabato.
- BUTIGHÚHIG** (boo-teeg-hoo'-hig), ver.; tributary of Tabaran Riv., Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- BUTIGUE** (boo-tee'gay), ver.; hamlet of Isabela, Luzón, 6 m. W. of Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- BUTILAN** (boo-tee'-lahn), nat.; stream entering on l. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, below Liguasan Lagoon.
- BUTILAO** (boo-tec-lah'-oo), Tag.; town in Bataán, Luzón.
— peak 4,414 ft. high in Mariveles range, Bataán, Luzón.
- BUTÍN** (boo-tin'), Tag.; hamlet in central Cavite, Luzón, 23 m. SW. of Cavite.
- BUTIRA** (boo-tee'-rah), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- BUTIRAN** (boo-tee'-ran), nat.; stream which rises in Mandai Lagoon and empties into headwaters of Calayan tributary of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- BUTLOT** (boot-lot'), ver.; mountain in Cordillera Central of Cebu, 6 m. SE. of Mualbual.
- BUTNAG** (boot-nahg'); town in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- BUTOG** (boo-tog'), nat.; river of Abra, Luzón, which rises in mountains in central part of province; empties into Yemin, which flows into Abra.
- BUTTON**, for.; islet off Relief Pt., E. coast of Palawan.
- BUTÚAN** (boo-too'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. of Cotabato.
— river on NW. coast of Negros Occidental. (*See* Malugo.)
— pueblo on l. bank of river of same name in Surigao, Mindanao, 21 m. above its mouth and at head of delta. Inhabitants are chiefly engaged in working gold mine in vicinity. Water at this point on river is fresh and palatable. Anchorage at mouth of river on small bay in SE. angle of Butúan Bay is frequented by traders from adjacent shores and also from Visayan Is. on N. Sago, rice, poultry, pigs, and cattle are raised by inhabitants. Town is celebrated in history as being place where Magellan landed after his anchorage near Limasana I., and where he celebrated first mass in Philippines. Pop., 1898, 10,543 est.
— large bay on N. coast of Mindanao, opening 28 m. to NW., Dinata Pt. being its W. head, and 24 m. deep to SE. Its S. shore between river Butúan, which enters SE. angle, and town of Nasipit, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to W., is low and covered by mangroves. Butúan is on SE. shore, 10 m. above mouth of river of that name. Nasipit is on small inlet on SW. shore of bay.
— one of most important rivers in Mindanao, taking its rise through Agusán Riv. in SE. peninsula of Mindanao. One of its arms near mouth communicates with lake 163 m. NNE. of town of Butúan; 2 points which form en-
- BUTÚAN**—Continued.
trance to bay had forts upon them. Island 40 ft. high with trees divides mouth of river into 2 channels, navigable channel shifting according to freshets and carrying from 12 to 15 ft. at high tide. Strong current during rainy season brings down large trunks of trees of valuable wood, showing productions of interior. Butúan, chief town of district, is on its l. bank at head of delta.
- BUTUCÁN** (boo-too'-cahn'), Tag.; waterfall between Maubán and Luchán, Tayabas, Luzón, off high road. It consists of strong volume of water between 2 rocky banks covered with vegetation, and leaps from ledge of volcanic rocks into ravine 360 ft. deep, stream reaching solid lava, plunges into deep chasm which it has worked in course of ages.
- BUTULAKE** (boo-too'-lah'-kay), nat.; cove on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, between Cape Sarangani and Tampil Pt. It is safe anchorage, with 21 to 65 fms., in NE. monsoon. Fresh water is to be had.
- BUTULAN** (boo-too'-lahn), ver.; anchorage out of swell of sea between Guay and Baños Pts., SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. Mountain range of same name lies inland.
— extinct volcano in S. Mindanao.
— range of mountains paralleling E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, from S. shore of Casilaran Bay to Tinaka, extreme S. point of Mindanao, distance of 70 m., and maintaining general trend of coast from 6 to 7 m. inland. Saddle Peak near S. end is 3,600 ft. high. Another summit about $\frac{1}{2}$ distance is 4,520 ft.; entire series of crests do not fall much below this elevation.
— volcanic mountain N. of Panguián Pt., in S. part of Dávao, Mindanao.
- BUYA** (boo'-yah), ver.; hamlet 1 m. E. of Pucio Pt., Antique, NW. coast of Panay and W. hamlet on island, 18 m. W. of Pandán.
- BUYABAT** (boo-yah-but'), ver.; town in Isabela, Luzón.
- BUYACAN** (boo-yah'-cahn), ver.; river on W. coast of Cebu, entering Strait of Tañón at Gulianón Pt.
- BUYALLAO** (boo-yah-ya'-oo); islet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. and SE., densely wooded, 1 m. NE. by N. of point of same name on SE. coast of Mindoro. 2 sharp-pointed rocks are at its NE. end.
— point of peaked rocks covered with trees, on NE. head of Sogúicay Bay, SE. coast of Mindoro; interior shows several picturesque hills.
- BUYATAN** (boo-yah'-tohn), nat.; hamlet of Misamis, Mindanao.
- BUYAYO FATIOSIO** (boo-ah-yau fah-tee-oh'-see-oh), ver.; hamlet of Abra, Luzón, 3 m. SE. of Bangued.
- BUYAON** (boo-yah'-on), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of bay of Matutinao, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of that town, W. coast of Cebu.
- BUYO** (boo'-yaw), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Ticao I., Visayas.
- BÚYOC** (boo'-yock), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, SE. Panay, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of San Miguel.
- BÚYOG** (boo'-yog), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Laguan.
- BUYPAGUI** (booy-pah'-gee), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of Leyte, 2 m. SE. of Mac Crohon.
- BUYÚAN** (boo-yoo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. W. of Tigbauan.
- BYAN** (bee'-ahn), ver.; one of 3 islands, 1 sq. m. in extent, 1 m. E. of Manlagle I., NE. of Balábac I. (*See* Gabung I.)

C.

- CAABÁONAN** (kah-ah-bah'-wahn), ver.; crater in NE. Leyte, 4 m. S. of Babatugon.
- CA-AGA** (kah-ah'-gah), nat.; small stream in S. Leyte, entering sea 2 m. S. of Malitbog.
- CAAGSAMAN** (cah-ag-sah'-man), ver.; mountain in S. Sámar.
- CA-ALANG-ÁLANG** (cah-ah-lung-ah'-lung), nat.; river entering on S. shore of Ayat Bay, S. part of Gavet Bay, E. shore of Loog Bay, and SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CAAMBONĠA** (kah-am-bong'-ah), nat.; hamlet at mouth of Bac-hao Bañgahón, W. coast of Sámar.
- CAANIPA** (cah-ah-nee'-pah), nat.; small island off W. coast of Palawan, at entrance of Bay of Cruz de Mayo.
- CAANTALAN** (cah-ahn-tah'-lahn), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CAATICOY** (cah-ah-tee-coy'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CAAYABA** (cah-ah-yah'-bah), ver.; mountain in central Sámar, at one of springs of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv.
- CABÁ** (cah-bah'), nat.; river of Pangasinán, Luzón, rising in Tonglón Mt., takes W. course and empties on NE. shore of Lingayén Gulf.
- pueblo on coast highway in Unión, Luzón, 12 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 4,164.
- CABAB** (cah-bub'), ver.; mineral spring in Lepanto, Luzón.
- CABACÁN** (cah-bah-cahn'), nat.; mountain in E. Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- town in district of Amburayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- river in Mindanao, tributary of Mandago, in Cotabato.
- point on mainland of W. arm of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- CABACAUAN** (cah-bah-cow'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Central range, Iloilo, Panay, at headwaters of tributary of Jalaur Riv., 6½ m. W. of Maasin.
- crater in SW. Leyte, 4 m. N. of Ormoc and 2 m. NW. of Aslum Peak, which is higher and more conical. Both mountains abound in sulphur and coppers.
- CABACBATAN** (cah-back-bah'-tahn), ver.; point on NE. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CABACÓNANG** (cah-bah-coh'-nung), nat.; bay and point on its S. side, W. coast of Carogo or Puro I., SE. shore of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CABACONĠAN** (cah-bah-cong'-ahn), ver.; point on W. coast of Tablas I., Visayas, N. of Tingarac.
- CABACONĠON** (cah-bah-cong'-on), ver.; hamlet in hills of NW. Sámar.
- CABACUÁN** (cah-bah-coo'-ahn), ver. (See Simoga Pt., Sámar.)
- CABACUGAN** (cah-bah-coo'-gun), ver.; island off N. coast of Sámar, NW. of pueblo of Bobón. (See Cabaun Grande I.)
- CABACUJAN** (cah-bah-coo'-hahn), nat.; point SW. extreme of Carogo or Puro I., N. side of N. channel to Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CABACUNĠAN** (cah-bah-coong'-ahn), nat.; Moro village in Misamis, Mindanao.
- CABACUNĠAN**; river on boundary between Ilocos Norte and Cagayán, Luzón, which rises in Cordilleras which separate the two provinces, flows to N., and enters sea in lat. 18° 39' 10" N.
- point on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- CABADIÁ** (cah-bah-dee-ah'), ver.; point at SW. extreme of Caceraray I., off E. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- CABADIANCÁN** (cah-bah-dee-ahn-cahn'), ver.; N. point of small bay on W. coast of Daram I., on channel of that name, off W. coast Sámar.
- CABADLOŃGAN** (cah-bud-long'-ahn), nat.; point on SW. shore of Calicón I., off extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- CABAG** (cah-babg'), ver.; mountain midway between Suribao and Lanang Riv. in SE. Sámar.
- E. central point of Romblón I., Visayas.
- CABAGIAC** (cah-bah-gaek'), ver.; town in Catanduanes I. NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- CABAGÁN** (cah-bah-gahn'), nat.; point in Bataán, Luzón.
- village in vicinity of Tuguegarao, Cagayán, Luzón, on bank of river of same name, tributary of Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- river in Cagayán, Luzón, rising in lat. 17° 28' 50" N.; after receiving a number of affluents, emptying into Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- CABAGÁN NUEVO** (cah-bah-gahn'-noo-ay'-vau), Hisp.; pueblo of Isabela, Luzón, at confluence of river of same name with Grande de Cagayán Riv., 20 m. N. of Ilogan and on main through highway. Pop., 6,240. Post-office.
- CABAGÁN VIEJO** (cah-bah-gahn' vee-ay'-hoh), Hisp.; pueblo of Isabela, Luzón. Pop., 3,633.
- CABAGÁONAN** (cah-bah-gah'-wahn), nat.; former politico-military comandancia, bounded on N. by pueblos of Pamplona, Claveria, and Abúlug; on E. by comandancia of Apayaos, on S. by Abra, and on W. by Ilocos Norte. It is now part of province of Cagayán, Luzón.
- CABAGÁS** (cah-bah-gas'), Tag.; small river emptying into ocean NW. of Pinaceapulan Pt., on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- CABAGAYÁN** (cah-bah-gah-yahn'), nat.; island N. of Sámar.
- CABAGLAÚSAN** (cah-bah-glah-oo'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on Pacific shore of extreme SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 61 m. SE. of Dávao.
- CABAGOYAN** (cah-bah-gau'-yahn), ver.; tributary of Grande de Cagayán Riv. from E., which rises in Cresta Mt. of Grand Cordillera Oriental, Isabela, Luzón.
- CABAHAN** (cah-bah'-bahn), ver.; island off SE. coast of Tablas I., Visayas, with several other islets to NW. nearer shore. This island, with Calatón Pt. bearing NE., forms fine bay.
- CABAIOGAN** (cah-bah-yoh'-gun), nat.; village between Mati and Camansi Pt., NW. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- CABAKIÁN**, or **TABUIAKA** (cah-bah-key-ahn', tah-boo-yah'-cah), ver.; island of Unip cluster on E. side of Surigao Strait, off W. coast of Dinagát I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao, 2½ m. long, ½ m. wide, and lies 2 m. SE. and inshore from Sibanog I. of same group.
- CABAKSULAN** (cah-back-soo'-lahn), ver.; river of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, entering small bay on NE. shore of Sibuguey Bay, opposite Cabut I.

CABALAAN (cah-bah-lah'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Mainit Lake, in NW. Surigao, Mindanao.

CABALAGNÁN (cah-bah-lag-nahn'), ver.; point on extreme SE. coast of San Pedro Bay, SW. Sámar, 14½ m. SE. of Basey.

— hamlet on S. shore of Guimaráns I., off Iloilo, Panay, 16 m. S. of Nagaba.

CABALAGNAO (cah-bah-lag-now'); small stream emptying into Guimaráns Strait 2 m. N. of Sumag, Negros Occidental.

CABALAN (cah-bah'-lahn), nat.; summit 361 ft. on l. bank Calaclan Riv., on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

CABALANGA (cah-bah-lang'-ah), ver.; hamlet on river of same name in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

— river 6 m. E. of Cabisao, emptying into San Miguel Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

CABALANHÁN (cah-bah-lahn-bahn'), ver.; mountain in Sámar in dividing range extending W. between Ulut Riv., N., and Matina, S.

CABALANTÍAN (cah-bah-lahn-tee'-ahn), ver.; mountain in Sámar.

CABALARÍAN (cah-bah-lah-ree'-ahn), nat.; islet in opening of bight on S. shore of Sámar, Visayas, 6 m. W. by N. of Guiuan port.

— islet in channel between Manicani I. and SW. shore of Sámar.

CABALÁS, or **CATALAT** (cah-bah-las', cah-tah-lah't'), ver.; larger of 2 islands, 1½ m. in length, on SW. side of entrance to Mayday Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

CABALASAN (cah-bah-lah'-sahn), ver.; river in Leyte.

CABALATA (cah-bah-lah'-tah), ver.; mountain on SE. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao; hamlet of Biguan lies at its foot. This mountain is 9½ m. NE. of Tapian Pt., E. entrance headland of Illana Bay, and important landmark of approach to anchorage of Cotabato and Polloc Harbor; peak of this name 3½ m. from S. entrance of river, and higher than neighboring islands; is excellent mark for navigation of Mindanao Riv.

CABALAYAN (cah-bah-lah'-yah'n), ver.; mountain in SW. Pangasinán, Luzón.

CABALETE (cah-bah-lay'-tay), ver.; island 5 m. long, 3 m. off NW. end of Alabat I., Lamón Bay, N. of Tayabas, Luzón, forming with Alabat I. well sheltered port.

CABALIÁN (cah-bah-lee'-ahn), nat.; pueblo on extreme SE. shore of Leyte, in pueblo of same name, 70 m. S. by E. of Tacloban. Pop. of pueblo, 1887, 4,121.

— mountain 3,130 ft. high in SE. part of Leyte, 3 m. N. of Cabalian.

— point on S. coast of Sulu I., 5 m. SE. of Silaingan Pt. and 8 m. N. of Tapul I., Sulu A.

— Point at SE. extremity of Tablas I. (see South Pt.), Visayas; mountain range inland affords landmark; beach is sandy and low.

CABALIC (cah-bah-lick'), ver.; point on Guimaráns I., off Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. SW. by W. of Bondulan Pt.; coast turns S. 4½ m. to port Santa Ana and is bold with several islets close to it.

CABALIGNÁN (cah-bah-lig-nun'), ver.; mountain in Panay.

CABALINÍAN (cah-bah-lee-see'-ahn), ver.; mountain in SW. Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, toward boundaries of Pangasinán.

CABALITÍAN (cah-bah-lee-tee'-ahn), nat.; high island off W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, 11 m. NW. of Lingayén, in Pangasinán, Luzón.

CABALITO (cah-bah-lee'-tob), Sp.; hamlet near Namacpacán, in Unión, Luzón.

CABALITOCAN (cah-bah-lee-toh'-cahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Namacpacán, Unión, Luzón.

CABALLETE (cah-bah-lyay'-tay), Sp.; mountain in extreme SE. part of Dinágat I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao. At this point coast range disappears beneath intermediate sea channel, elevated islet peaks of Bayalán, Ginatúan, and Cabsugan alone showing above surface and rises again in towering altitudes of extreme NW. Mindanao; is 1,791 ft. high and makes excellent mark for navigators approaching entrance to Gipdó passage.

CABALLO (cah-bah'-lyoh) Sp.; small river emptying into China Sea, in Bataán, Luzón.

— bluff rock, 420 ft. high, covered with verdure, and about ½ m. S. of Buri Pt., E. extremity of Corregidor I., in Boca Grande or S. entrance to Manila Bay. Light-house on island and other marks furnish guidance for navigators. It was channel between this island and mainland, being without defenses, which was used by United States squadron in entering Manila Bay.

— point 8½ m. W. of Zamboanga, on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Town of San Mateo, with anchorage, is near point.

CABALO (cah-bah'-loh), nat.; village at headwaters of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao. (See Taimanok.)

— creek draining marshy ground of Liguasan Lagoon into Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.

CABALÓS (cah-bah-laws'), ver.; mountain in N. Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. SW. of Tangalan.

CABALÚA (cah-bah-loo'-ah), ver.; island 1 sq. m. fronting large bay on NE. coast of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón, and N. end of channel between Polillo and Teolong Is.

CABALÚAN (cah-bah-loo'-ahn) ver.; river in Zambales, Luzón.

CABALUNGAN (cah-bah-loong'-ahn); hamlet in central Negros Occidental, 9 m. E. of Ginigaran.

CABALUYAN (cah-bah-loo'-yun), nat.; island in Zambales, Luzón, in vicinity of Bolinao.

CABANASAN (cah-bah-nah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in W. Sámar, 6 m. NE. of Tarangnán.

CABANATUÁN (cah-bah-nah-too'-ahn'), Tag.; pueblo of Nueva Ecija on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv. at important crossing by main road, 13 m. N. of San Isidro. Is also connected with surrounding towns by roads. Here road divides—one crosses the Pampanga to Talavera, other continues along river to Bongabong, then over divide to Bongabong on down W. Cagayán to N. side of island. Pop., 12,000.

— river in pueblo of same name, Nueva Ecija, Luzón, tributary of Grande de Pampanga Riv.

CABANAYANG (cah-bah-nah'-yung), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magsinlal, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

CABANCALAN (cah-bahn-cah'-lahn), nat.; pueblo of Negros Occidental on W. bank of Ilog Riv., 1½ m. below junction of Nitamayan, 4 m. above mouth of main stream and 46½ m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 7,636.

— hamlet in Central range of Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. W. by N. of Janitay.

— hamlet in NW. part of Negros Occidental, 2½ m. NE. of Silay.

CABANGÁ (cah-bahng'-ah'), nat.; town in NW. part of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on S. slope of Colás Mt. and on tributary of Naga Riv., 21 m. NW. of Nueva Céceres.

CABANGÁN (cah-bahng'-ahn'), nat.; pueblo on coast road in Zambales, Luzón, 13 m. S. of Iba. Pop., 2,798.

— bay on coast of Zambales, Luzón, between Butulan and Capones Pts.

— point on N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, W. of Súbic and mouth of Guagadi Riv.

CABANGBANAN (cah-bahng-bah'-nahn) nat.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 11½ m. W. of Iloilo.

- CABANGBAÑAN** (cah-bung-bung'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, in pueblo of Bacolor.
- CABANGUSA** (cah-bung-oo'-sah), ver.; hamlet on NE. side of NW. point of Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. NE. of Máláy.
- CABANIAN** (cah-bah-nee'-ahn), nat.; point on SW. shore of Calicóan I., off extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- CABANISAN** (cah-bah-nee'-sahn); point on S. shore Sámar, Visayas. (*See Cabarasan.*)
- CABANKAUAN** (cah-bahn-cow'-ahn), ver.; island 1 m. to SW. of 2 Simalak Is., off N. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. This, with 2 Simalak Is. rests on great coral reef, which almost dries at low water, and extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NE. of Little Simalak (*see Simalak Is.*). Bakun Pt., on main land of Tawi Tawi I., is opposite this island. Anchorage E. of this island affords shelter from all winds.
- CABANLÚTANG** (cah-bahn-loo'-tang), nat.; mountain hamlet of Negros Oriental, 5 m. W. of Bais.
- CABANO** (cah-bah'-nan), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. SE. of Nagaba, at mouth of Tinabteban.
- CABANTIAN** (cah-ban-tee'-ahn), ver.; point on SE. shore of Bohol, Visayas, and headland of approach from SW. to Guindulman, 3 m. distant.
- CABANTIGUANES** (cah-bahn-tee-gee-ah'-nays), *Hisp.*; islands W. of Sámar.
- CABANTONGAN** (cah-bahn-tong'-ahn), ver.; point on SW. shore of SE. projection of Sámar.
- CABANTUAN** (cah-bahn-too'-ahn), ver.; islet 4 m. NE. of Talibón, N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- CABAQUIÁN** (cah-bah-key-ahn'), ver.; island 2 m. long off SW. coast of Dinágat I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- CABARAGAN** (cah-bah-rah'-gun), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- CABARANAN** (cah-bah-rah'-nahn), ver.; creek and point in S. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CABARASAN**, or **CUBANISAN** (cah-bah-rah'-sahn, coo-bah-nee'-sahn), nat.; point on S. shore of SE. Sámar, 7 m. SW. of Salcedo.
- CABARAUAN** (cah-bah-rah'-wahn), ver.; point on S. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón, overlooking San Bernardino Strait.
- CABAROAN** (cah-bah-roh'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Piddig, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
— village in pueblo of Magsiñal, Luzón.
- CABAROTAN** (cah-bah-raw'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in central Negros Occidental, 6 m. E. of Gini-garan.
- CABARRUAN** (cah-bah-roo'-yahn), ver.; island off W. shore of Lingayén Gulf in Zambales, Luzón, 7 m. from N. to S. and 4 m. greatest breadth. Off its NE. and NW. points are 2 smaller islands. Is moderately high and covered with wood.
- CABARSANA** (cah-bar-sah'-nah), ver.; river in Panay.
- CABARUAN** (cah-bah-roo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, N. Luzón, 10 m. SE. of Bangued.
- CABARUGA** (cah-bah-roo'-gah), ver.; hamlet of Abra, Luzón, on l. bank of Abra Riv., immediately E. of point where boundary of Ilocos Sur crosses that stream.
- CABASARAN** (cah-bah-sah'-rahn), ver.; hamlet in valley of Iligan Riv., near its outlet from Lake Lanao, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Iligan, Misamis, Mindanao.
- CABASBATAN** (cah-bas-bah'-tahn), Tag.; point in SE. Tayabas, Luzón.
- CABATIANAGAN** (cah-bah-tee-ah-nah'-gahn), ver.; mountain in NE. Leyte, 7 m. WNW. of Tacloban.
- CABATINGAN** (cah-bah-ting'-ahn), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Abra and Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- CABATNÁN** (cah-bat-nahn'), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Mainit Lake, Surigao, Mindanao, $30\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. of Surigao.
- CABATUAN** (cah-bah-too'-ahn), nat.; pueblo in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. S. of S. branch of Jalaur, 19 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 18,177.
— hamlet in N. central Sámar on l. bank of river rising in NW. divide and entering sea at Catarman on N. coast.
- CABAUAN GRANDE**, or **CABAUTGAN** (cah-bah'-oo-ahn gran'-day, cah-bah-coo'-gahn), *Hisp.*; island 4 by 4 m., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. off coast of N. Sámar, W. and 5 m. SE. of Balicuatro Is. to which group it belongs, and E. of Biri. Navigation is difficult on account of coral patches.
- CABAYA** (cah-bah'-yah), ver.; island SE. by S. of Mindoro. (*See Caluya I.*)
- CABAYAN** (cah-bah'-yahn), nat.; pueblo in Benguet, N. of Baguío, Luzón, 12 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 841.
— point and N. head to Lacutan Bay, W. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- CABAYUGAN** (cah-bah-yoo'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, on Agno Riv. road, 14 m. S. of Lingayén.
- CABCABAN** (cah-cah'-bahn), nat.; hamlet on W. shore of Basilan I., Sulu A., 16 m. SW. by S. of Isabela.
- CABCABE** (cah-cah'-bay), Tag.; point on E. coast of Bataán, Luzón.
- CABCABEN** (cah-cah'-ben), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Marivicles, Bataán, Luzón.
- CABCAO** (cah-cow'), ver.; hamlet inland $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Mercedes, in SE. extreme of Sámar.
- CABENBENGA** (cah-beng-bayng'-ah), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- CABETICAN** (cah-bay-tee'-cahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bacolor, Pampanga, Luzón.
- CABEZA** (cah-bay'-thah), Sp.; point in island of Tablas, Visayas.
- CABEZA DE BONDOG** (cah-bay'-thah day bohndog'), *Hisp.*; mountain 1,250 ft. high at S. end of peninsula of Tayabas, Luzón, from which in clear weather headlands of Burias I., Visayas, to E. may be distinctly seen and visible 30 m. from sea.
- CABEZA DE NEGRITO** (cah-bay'-thah day nay-gree'-tau), Sp.; passage S. of Ticao I., Visayas.
- CABEZA DEL DIABLO** (cah-bay'-thah del dyab'-bleau), Sp.; mountain in S. Palawan.
- CABEZA NEGRA** (cah-bay'-thah nay'-grab), Sp.; mountain in S. Palawan.
- CABEZO DE TABLAS** (cah-bay'-thau day tah'-blas), Sp.; bold headland at NE. extreme of Tablas I., Visayas. Several smaller islands lie along S. shore.
- CABGÁ** (cah-gah'), ver.; islet off W. coast of Leyte, 5 m. S. of Palompón.
- CABGÁN** (cah-gahn'), ver.; islet 3 m. NE. of Tubigón, NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
— island in opening of Port Palompón, NW. coast of Leyte.
— island 3 m. S. of Nagúbat islets, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, fronting bay on which lies town of Baeauag. Group of 4 rocks lies 3 m. SE. of this island.
— point on extreme W. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao. Bocana Orang entrance to Salog Riv. lies on S.
- CABIANGÓN** (cah-bee-ang-on'), ver.; river emptying into Tañón Strait, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Toledo, W. coast of Cebú.

- CABIAO** (cah-bee-ah'-oo), Tag.; pueblo on l. bank and road along Grande de Pampanga Riv. to Manila, 5 m. S. of San Isidro in Nueva Ecija, Luzón. Pop., 7,924.
— river in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, emptying into Grande de Pampanga Riv.
- CABIBIANG** (cah-bee-bechah'ng), nat.; village on river entering Alancao, Napangpang Bay, NE. arm of Panlatán port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CABIBIJABAN, or VINAS** (cah-bee-bee-hah'-bahn, vee'-nahs), ver.; river emptying into head of Ragay Gulf, its mouth being SE. terminus of boundary between Ambos Camarines (Norte) on NE., and Tayabas on SW., Luzón.
- CABICUÑGAN** (cah-bee-coong'-ahn), ver.; river of Cagayán, Luzón, 35 m. in length, immediately E. of boundary line of Ilocos Norte, which it follows its entire length. It receives several tributaries from E. slopes of Gran Cordillera Central, one descending from Notable Mt. Mouth of river marks sea end of boundary between 2 provinces named, near which is also town of Claveria.
— point on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, next to Mayraira Pt., from which it is E. by S. 13 m.; highest extreme of land in Philippines. Claveria town lies 2 m. SW. fs bluff, steep point of white cliffs, having mass of high mountains called Patapa contiguous to it. To E. is round hill called Pata Pt. (*See* Cape Bojedor.)
- CABICUÑGAN, or CLAVERÍA** (cah-bee-coong'-ahn, clah-vay-ree'-ah), Sp.; town in NW. Cagayán, Luzón.
- CABIDÍAN** (cah-bee-dee'-ahn), ver.; river in Bohol, Visayas.
- CABIGOHÁN** (cah-bee-gau-hahn'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 9 m. NE. of Basey.
- CABIJAN** (cah-bee'-hahn), nat.; islet 10 m. N. of Getafe, on N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- CABILAGAN** (cah-bee-lah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 9 m. ENE. of Basey.
- CABILÁN** (cah-bee-lahn'), nat.; cluster of 4 islets occupying area of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent W. of Dinátag town, Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao.
— group of 3 small islets off SW. shore of Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao, S. of adjacent island of Cabaguaián.
- CABÍLAO** (cah-bee'-lah-oo), ver.; islet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 5 m. WSW. of Calape, on W. shore of Bohol, Visayas.
- CABILAUAN** (cah-bee-lah'-wahn), ver.; island 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. to SE. and 1 m. NE. to SW. in deep bight on NE. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., N. of Paragua, Palawan, between Coconongón Pt. and Calton port.
— islet off E. end of Usón I., S. Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., N. of Paragua, Palawan.
- CABILÁN** (cah-bee-lee'-ahn), ver.; mountain in SE. Sámar, 4 m. NW. of Salcedo.
— mountain at headwaters of Yabasan Riv., S. NNW. of Borongan in E. Sámar.
- CABILISAN** (cah-bee-lee'-sun), nat.; point on NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas, in pueblo of Palanas.
- CABLOAGAN** (cah-bee-lwah'-gun), nat.; summit 827 ft. high, on N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- CABLONAN** (cah-bee-law'-nahn), ver.; point on NW. coast of Daram I. and headland on E. of N. entrance to Daram channel, W. coast Sámar.
- CABINGAAN** (cah-bing-ah'-ahn), ver.; NE. and low, flat island of Tapul grp., Sulu A., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent and 7 m. E. of Tapul I.
— NE. island of Tapul grp.
- CABING-AN** (cah-beeng'-ahn), ver.; high and fertile island in Sulu A., in lat. 5° 38' N.; in earlier days resort for pirates.
- CABINTI** (cah-been'-tee), ver.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 5701. (*Also* Cavinti.)
- CABIRIOÁN** (cah-bee-ree-oh-ahn'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Bac-hao Bañghón Riv., in SW. Sámar.
- CABISÍLANG** (cah-bee-see'-lung), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Candón, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- CABITOAGAN** (cah-bee-toh-ah'-gahn), ver.; anchorage in position formerly chartered as Anunangá, off E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao.
— hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 50 m. SSE. of Dávao.
- CABLAGNA** (cah-blag'-nah), ver.; point on S. coast of Sámar and E. head to anchorage of Balangiga, separating Higoso and Capines Pts. and forming 2 clean bays with deep water in them. Villages along coast are poor and offer few resources. In 1861 H. M. S. *Sphinx* struck on shoal 1 m. S. of this point.
- CABO** (cah'-bau), Sp.; hamlet on main road in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 12 m. NE. of San Isidro.
- CABO-CABO** (cah-bean-cah'-beau), ver.; town in N. Sámar.
- CABOAN, SANTA MARÍA DE** (cah-boh'-ahn, san-tah mah-ree'-ah day), Hisp.; pueblo in extreme NE. of Laguna, Luzón; town of same name being on main road to Mabitak at NE. head of Laguna de Bay.
- CABODIANGAN** (cah-bau-dee-ang'-ahn), ver.; point on farthest W. land of Sibuyán I., of Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CABOG** (cah-baug'), ver.; point in E. coast of island of Romblón, Visayas.
- CABOLANGAN** (cah-bau-lahng'-ahn), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, emptying into Ragay Gulf near Cabunghanan Pt.
- CABONGAHAN** (cah-bong-ah'-hahn), nat.; mountain in extreme SW. Sámar, 11 m. W. by N. of Balangiga.
- CABONGON** (cah-baug'-on); river on E. coast of Mindoro, emptying into sea S. of Masi Pt.
- CABOTOS** (cah-beau'-tohs), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- CABRA, or GOAT** (cah'-brah), Sp.; small island westernmost of Lubang grp., NW. of Mindoro. (*See* Lubang I.) Area: 2 m. long, low, 200 ft. high, and wooded. Channel between it and Lubang is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and free; near W. extreme is exhibited a light.
— "Silanga" in Lubang grp. at China Sea entrance to Verde passage, NW. of Mindoro.
- CABSUGAN** (cah-soo'-gahn), ver.; southernmost of Guntúan (Ginatúan) Is., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, and S. of Dinátag I. on S. side of S. entrance of Gipdó Passage; area about 8 sq. m., being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length from NW. to SE.
- CABUALLAN** (cah-bwah'-lyahn), nat.; river in Cápiz, Panay, rising lat. 11° 03' N. and emptying into sea at lat. 11° 30' N.
- CABÚAN** (cah-boo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in S. central Bohol, Visayas, 5 m. W. of Sierra Bullones.
- CABUAYAN** (cah-boo-ah'-yahn), ver.; mountain in W. Leyte, 10 m. N. of E. of Palompon.
- CABUCABÚAN** (cah-boo-cah-boo'-ahn), nat.; river emptying in N. shore of Panlatán port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CABUCJÁ** (cah-book-hah'), ver.; hamlet on E. bank of arm on SW. shore of Camansi Bay in Cápiz, Panay.
- CABUCÓ** (cah-boo-kaw'), ver.; seacoast hamlet of Cotabato, Mindanao, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Cotabato.
- CABUDGAYAN** (cah-boo-dgah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Biliran I., N. of Leyte, 7 m. E. of Biliran.
- CABUG** (cah-boog'), nat.; islet of Gigantes cluster, 13 m. E. of Balacaué, NE. point of Concepción, Cápiz, Panay.

- CABUG:** point on E. shore of island E. of Carogo or Puro I., N. side of Loog (Canayat) Bay, W. shore of Masbate, Visayas.
- CABUGAÁN** (kah-boo-gah-ahn'), ver.; cluster of 3 inshore islands off E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, between Vitali and Curlian.
- CABUGAE** (kah-boo-gah'-ay), nat.; stream in Tayabas, Luzón, which rises in lat. 13° 55' N. and empties into sea on S., lat. 13° 51' 30" N.
- CABUGAN** (kah-boo'-gun), nat.; largest of Murciélagos Is., a cluster of 10 small islets at NE. entrance of Murciélagos Bay, WSW. of Balato Pt., N. Dapitan, Mindanao.
- island 3 m. off W. coast of Palawan.
- CABUGAN CHICO** (kah-boo-gun chee'-coh), *Hisp.*, or **SAN PEDRO** (sahn pay'-draw), *Sp.*: islet off E. coast of Leyte, 2 m. NE. of Hinunangan.
- CABUGAN GRANDE** (kah-boo-gohn gran'-day), *Hisp.*, or **SAN PABLO** (sahn pah'-blau), *Sp.*: island 2½ m. long, off E. coast of Leyte, 6 m. E. of N. of Hinunangan.
- CABUGAO** (kah-boo'-gah-oo), nat.; hamlet in island of Catanduanes belonging to Albay, Luzón.
- hamlet in NE. Cápiç, Panay, on main road, 3 m. SE. of Panay.
- island NE. of Panay.
- pueblo in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, at mouth of river of same name, on coast highway, 18 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 8,259.
- hamlet on NE. shore of San Pedro Bay, SW. Sámar, 7 m. E. of Basey.
- town and inlet in S. Catanduanes I., N. of Albay, Luzón.
- point of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- CABUGAÓAN** (kah-boo-gow'-ahn), nat.; town and former comandancia in N. Luzón.
- CABUGAŪAN** (kah-boo-gah'-wahñ), nat.; mountain in N. Leyte, 5 m. SW. of Capococan.
- N. point of entrance to San Juanico Strait, SW. Sámar.
- CABUGBUNAN** (kah-boo-goo'-nun), nat.; mountain in N. Leyte.
- CABUG-CABUG** (kah-boo-gah-boo-g'), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiç, Panay, 2½ m. SW. of Pilar.
- CABUJAN** (kah-boo'-lahñ), nat.; bay between Cabug and Arado Pts., E. shore of Carogo or Puro I., Loog (Canayat) Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CABUKAN** (kah-boo'-cahn), ver.; one of NW. islands of Sulu grp., Sulu A., 3½ m. in extent, NW. of Sulu I.
- island, 4 m. ENE. and WSW., 50 ft. high and flat; largest of group off NW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- CABULAN DE BOHOL** (kah-boo-lahn day boh-oh'), *Hisp.*: islet in sea channel between Bohol and Cebú, 9 m. W. of Getafe, NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- CABULAO** (kah-boo-lah'-oo), nat.; village in Cebú.
- CABULATAN** (kah-boo-lah'-tahn), ver.; small stream entering sea ½ m. N. of Tayasan, E. coast of Negros Oriental.
- CABULÁUN, or SOMBRERO** (kah-boo-lah'-oon, sohñ-bray'-roh), ver.; name island and westernmost of Cabuláun Is., 2½ m. in length, with hill of moderate height, and small bay on SW. side, 54 m. NE. of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan.
- group of 5 islands—Cabuláun 3, Canaron 1, Nangalao 2, Sallimbucbue 1, Solitario 1—and 3 islets of 1 sq. m. total, 9 sq. m.; lat. 11° 20' N. and lon. 120° 15' E. intersecting about center, and covering area of ocean surface 15 m. N. and S., and 18 m. E. and W., or 270 sq. m.; consisting of islands belonging to larger Calamianes grp. Name island of group, upon which there is small settlement of same name, lies 54 m. NE. of Taytay, Paragua, N. Palawan; 17 m. E. of Taratahá Pt. of Linapucan
- CABULÁUN, or SOMBRERO**—Continued.
- 1.; 20½ m. SSE. of Calamián, Calamianes grp., and 69 m. NW. of Cuyo, at Cuyos grp. Inhabitants are chiefly fishermen for trepang and hunters for edible birds' nests, visiting islands on expeditions from Palawan, Mindoro, and Calamianes, and speak dialects of Calamianes and Visayan. Pop., 100, estimated.
- CABULI** (kah-boo'-lee), ver.; lat. 11° 26' N., lon. 119° 29' E.; island 1½ m. NW. to SE., 560 ft. high, ½ m. off extreme NW. point of Paragua, Palawan.
- CABULIC** (kah-boo'-lick), nat.; point on Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- CABULIG** (kah-boo'-lig), nat.; bay formed in elbow of Macajalar bay, on E. shore, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Town of Jasaan lies to N.
- CABULIGAN** (kah-boo-lee'-gun), nat.; village on island of Balábac, off SW. extreme of Palawan.
- CABULIÁN** (kah-boo-lee-lee'-ahn); village in pueblo of Pitogo, Tayabas, Luzón, on SW. coast at mouth of small river.
- CABULUANG** (kah-boo-lwang'), nat.; bay forming E. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- river entering bay of same name on SE. shore, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CABUNAN** (kah-boo'-nahn), ver.; island off Bohol, Visayas.
- CABUNGA** (kah-booñ'-gah), nat.; hamlet on Ulut Riv., Sámar, above Macajucad cascade.
- CABUÑGANAN** (kah-booñ'-gahn), ver.; point on E. shore of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CABUNGUÑAN** (kah-booñ'-gahn), nat.; mountain in Leyte.
- CABUNGDAÑ** (kah-booñ'-dahñ'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, on bay opening into San Juanico Strait, 3 m. NW. of Santa Rita.
- CABUNGEÓEN, or CABUNGEOÁN** (kah-booñ'-hay-ah-ahn', kah-booñ'-hay-ah-ahn'), ver.; extreme E. island, 1½ by 1 m. in extent, of cluster off E. coast of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.
- CABUNIÁN** (kah-boo-nee'-ahn), ver.; mountain in N. Unión, Luzón.
- CABUNICAN** (kah-boo-nee'-cahn), ver.; hamlet 2 m. NW. of Gándara, in SW. Sámar.
- CABUNTUG** (kah-booñ'-tug'), ver.; pueblo on extreme SE. point of Siargao I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao, 46½ m. E. of Surigao; islets Guiang and Daco on N. side of E. entrance to Dapá channel lie off town. Pop., 4,175. Also Cabuntog.
- CABURAN** (kah-boo'-rahn), ver.; anchorage in S. Mindanao.
- CABURAO, or PASAGE** (kah-boo'-rah-oo, pah-sah'-hay), nat.; one of numerous small islands off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- island about 12 m. off E. coast of Leyte.
- CABURTANĜA** (kah-booñ'-tung'-ah), nat.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Nagpartian.
- peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- CABUSA** (kah-boo'-sah), ver.; point on SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 13 m. S. of Calian Pt.
- CABUSAO** (kah-boo-sah'-oo), ver.; fishing village on r. bank of mouth of river of same name emptying into San Miguel Bay, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- river entering San Miguel Bay in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, discharging through low shore; is 720 ft. wide, 20 ft. deep at its mouth, and carries 15 ft. inland distance of 24 m. to Nueva Cáceres, provincial capital.
- CABUSILAN** (kah-boo-see'-lahñ), ver.; range of mountains in Zambales, Luzón.

- CABUT** (cah-boo't), ver.; small island in indentation on NE. coast of Sibuguey Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, off mouth of Cabaculan Riv.
- CABUTAAN** (cah-boo-tah'-ahn), ver.; crater on N. shore of Leyte, 2 m. NW. of Capoccan.
- CABUTBUTAN** (cah-boo't-boo'tahn), nat.; mountain in Cebú; to E. exist mines of coal.
- CABUTIJAN** (cah-boo-tee'-hahn) (means kindness), Tag.; village on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, NW. of Maybeo Pt.
- CABIYAO** (cah-boo'-yah-oo), Tag.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, 20 m. due W. across Laguna de Bay. Pop., 8,888.
- CABIYOC** (cah-boo'-yock), ver.; point in E. Marinduque, off SW. coast of Luzón.
- CACABUSAN** (cah-cah-boo'-sun), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- CACAMATAUAN** (cah-cah-mah-tah-cahn'), ver.; point on mainland of Barton Bay, W. shore of Paragua, Palawan.
- CACANAYAT** (cah-cah-nah'-yat), ver.; S. waters of double bay 6 m. deep, on W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- CACAO** (cah-cow'), nat.; hamlet in Siargao I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- CACAÓN** (cah-cah-awn'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Cagayán Riv., 15½ m. above Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- CACATAÁN** (cah-cah-tah-ahn'), ver.; flat wooded island 105 ft. high and 1 m. long in Sigboye passage, 19½ m. NE. of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- CACBALISAY** (cac-bah-lee'-si), ver.; one of Calaguas I. (*q. v.*) off NE. coast Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- CACBOLO** (cac-baw'-law), ver.; island 400 ft. high, 1½ m. off NW. coast Paragua, Palawan, at opening of Mayday Bay, NE. of Jibboom or Tibbyon Bay.
- CACBUCAO** (cac-boo-cow'), ver.; islet 2½ m. off extreme N. point of Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, and on E. side of N. entrance to Cook channel.
- CACINJÁ** (cah-thin-hee-ah'), ver.; dependent island of Palawan.
- CACNIPA**, or **HIGHI** (cac-nee'-pah), ver.; island 3½ m. in diameter, 1,050 ft. elevation, off entrance to Barton port N. and Mayday Bay S., on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- CACRARAY** (cah-erah-rí'), ver.; island 8 m. N. and S. and 7½ m. greatest width, area 3,059 sq. m., forming E. shore of Tabaco Bay, Albay, Luzón, from which it is separated by channel ¼ m. wide. In NW. lies San Miguel, and SE. Batán Is. It is hilly, and has indications of commercial quantities of coal, which abounds on adjacent islands of Batán and Rapu Rapu; has no town of importance; is separated from San Miguel I. on NW. by Casolgan channel, 1½ m. wide.
- point at extreme SE. land of island of that name off Albay, Luzón.
- "Silanga," between islands of Cacraray and Batán, Pacific Ocean, off Albay, Luzón.
- CACUB** (cah-coob'), ver.; hamlet and port with good anchorage on SW. shore of Siargao I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao. On NE. side of entrance to Dapá channel the coast is a mass of rocks dry at low water.
- river on W. coast of Siargao I., NE. off Mindanao, near W. entrance to Dapá channel and N. of Sibonga port, Bucás I. (*Also* Kakub.)
- CADAC-ÁN** (cah-duck-ahn'), ver.; river in island of Leyte.
- CADACLÁN** (cah-dah-clan'), ver.; hamlet in Isabela, Luzón, near boundary with Bontoc.
- CADAGUN** (cah-dah'-goon), ver.; lake in island of Mindanao.
- CADALIN** (cah-dah'-leen), ver.; extreme S. point of Sulu I., and W. head of large bay on S. coast of that island, Sulu A.
- CADANAC** (cah-dah-nack'), nat.; village at mouth of stream of same name on SE. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CADANAN** (cah-dah'-nahn), ver.; hamlet of Lepanto, Luzón, 10 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 488.
- CADANGLAAN** (cah-dunn-glah'-ahn), nat.; village in pueblo Magsingal, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- CADÁPUG** (cah-dah'-poog), ver.; hamlet at mouth of river on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. S. of Nalupa Nuevo.
- CADBATAN** (cah-dah'-tahn), ver.; point at S. entrance to Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- CADBURAAN**, or **PAÑGANIRAN** (cad-boo-rah'-oo-ahn, pang-ah-nee'-rahn), ver.; low wooded point at extreme SW. end of Albay, Luzón, and on E. side of entrance to Ragay Gulf, opposite Burias I., Visayas.
- CADIAN** (cah-dee-ahn'), ver.; river in W. Antique, Panay, rising in lofty elevations of Natngud Mts. and taking SW. direction, receiving Cagaranan Riv., and passing Valcerrama and many hamlets, enters sea on W. coast midway between Bugasón and Caritan, 5 m. apart.
- CADITAN** (cah-dee'-tahn), nat.; hamlet at mouth of a river on W. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, 5 m. S. of entrance to Sorsogón Bay, N. of Ibalong Pt., 19 m. SW. of Sorsogón.
- CADIZ NUEVO** (cah'-deeth nway'-voh), Sp.; town on l. shore of mouth of Gitalong, on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 31 m. NE. of Bacólod. Pop., 7,046.
- river in Negros.
- CADIZ VIEJO** (cah'-deeth vee-ay'-hoh), Sp.; most N. pueblo of Negros Occidental, 1¼ m. NW. of Sicaba.
- CADJÁN** (cah-bahn'), ver.; small stream emptying into Strait of Tañón, on W. coast of Cebú.
- CADLAO**, or **TABLETOP** (cah-lah'-oo), island 2,000 ft. high, 3¼ by ¼ m. in extent, off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, and N. of entrance to Baquit Bay, abreast town of Baquit, and 6 m. N. of Custodio Pt., W. extreme of Baquit (Bacuit) Bay. Table land rises in center, deep gorge forming 2 peaks E. and W. loggerheads. Some of coast overhangs sea line. There is a bay on N. side with Mitre islet in it.
- CADMÓN** (cad-mawn'), ver.; pueblo and point on E. coast of Cebú, 29 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 6,098. Also Catmón.
- CADO-OCAN** (cah-daw-au'-cahn), ver.; point on NW. coast of Panaón I., SE. of Leyte, upon which Liloan is situated, and also S. headland of W. entrance to Panaón Strait.
- CADUAYAN** (cah-doo-ah'-yan), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- CADUCDULÁ**, or **TABUNAN** (cah-doooc-doo-lah', tah-boo'-nahn), ver.; point on extreme SW. coast of Antique, Panay, 5 m. E. of Anini-y.
- CADUQUAYAN** (cah-doo-ewah'-yun), ver.; mountain in Samar.
- CADUHAÁN** (cah-doo-hah-ahn') ver.; mountain in central range in S. Leyte, 11 m. SW. of Abúyog.
- CADURÚAN** (cah-doo-roo'-ahn), nat.; point at extreme S. end of Masbate I., Visayas, in direction of NE. extremity of Cebú I.
- town in SE. Masbate, Visayas.
- CAFAG** (cah-fag'), nat.; stream in Cagayán, Luzón, tributary to Cagayán Riv., having its source in lat. 17° 02' 30" N.
- CAGABUÁ** (cah-gah-boo'-ah), ver.; hamlet in N. Samar, 4 m. S. of Catarman.

CAGAMI' (cah-gah-moo'), nat.; point on extreme SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, 3 m. S. of Ayoni Bay.
CAGAN, or **BAÑGA** (cah'-gahn, bahng'-ah), ver.; point on E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
CAGANAYAN (cah-gah-nah'-yahn), ver.; town in Abra, Luzón, at headwaters of tributary of Abra Riv., near boundary of Ilocos Norte, 15 m. N. of Bangued.

CAGANIBONG (cah-gah-nee-bong') ver.; hamlet 7 m. S. inland from Lagúan, N. Sámar.
CAGANIBÓNY (cah-gah-nee-bow'-nee), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Pagsaban Riv., Sámar.
CAGÁRAY (cah-gah'-rí), ver.; extinct volcano in extreme SE. Sámar, 3 m. S. of Quinapundán.
CAGATAN (cah-gah'-tahn), nat.; small S. tributary of Ulut Riv., in E. Sámar.

CAGAYÁN, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Cah-gah-yahn', nat.)

Capital: Tuguegarao, lat. 17° 37' 30" N., lon. 121° 38' 20" E., approximately.
Area: Mainland, 5,022 sq. m.; Babuyanés, 179 sq. m.; Batanes, 81 sq. m.; other dependent islands, 9 sq. m.; total, 5,291 sq. m.
Population, 1901: 96,367, estimated.
Race: Cagayanés, Negritos, Apayaos, Itaves, and other local races.
Language: Dialects of their own; Ibanag (nearly the same as Cagayán) by the cultivated races.
Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Cagayán occupies the extreme NE. portion of the island of Luzón, being bounded on the N. by the Pacific Ocean, the Babuyanés group lying between its N. shore and Balingtang, channel connecting the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean; on the S. by Isabela and Abra, with a small portion of Bontoc touching its extreme SW. boundary between the two provinces named; on the W. by Abra and Ilocos Norte.

AREA.

It is 100 m. from NE. to SW. and 105 m. from NW. to SE. Area, mainland 5,022 sq. m.; Babuyanés grp., 179 sq. m.; Batanes grp., 81 sq. m.; 8 dependent islands, 9 sq. m.; total, 5,291 sq. m., or larger than Connecticut, nearly twice the size of Delaware, and four times that of Rhode Island. Within these boundaries are the former comandancias of Apayaos on the E. side of the Grand Cordillera Central in the NW. portion of the province, with a population of 16,000 in 40 villages, the principal Fotol and Capinatan; of Cabugaoan, between Apayaos, Abra, and Ilocos Norte, and of Itaves, along the borders of Abra and Bontoc, with more than 15,000 inhabitants, Magaogao being the principal town. In this region are more than 126 villages, chiefly of Calanas, who speak the Itaves language.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The country is much broken with high mountains, the Sierra Madre or Grand Cordillera Oriental following the Pacific coast line and the Cordilleras del Norte and Central on its W. boundary.

Valley of the Cagayán; the Cagayán Riv. is a magnificent waterway for light-draft steamers and can be made much more efficient by dredging out three or four bars which in dry weather interfere with the transportation.

* * * * *

The enormous capacity for development of this valley of the Cagayán, which includes the provinces of Isabela and Cagayán, can hardly be exaggerated. It is a common thing for the natives to use their land seven or eight months in a year for tobacco and then to derive two successful crops of corn in the four or five remaining months of the year. There are some very large haciendas owned by tobacco companies, but after Spain ceased to conduct her monopoly of the tobacco business, she divided up much of the tobacco land among the tenants and there are now in both provinces a great number of small holders working their own land, and the great business of the valley is tobacco buying. Tobacco firms are now holding on to the tobacco for a higher price than that which is offered, and there is considerable feeling between the companies and the foreigners. The companies are exceedingly anxious to have Chinese labor admitted because they say that the natives will not labor though offered a peso a day, which is considered very high wages here. (Letter of Governor Taft to Secretary of War, August, 1901.)

Between these ranges lies the great valley of the Grande Riv. of Cagayán, opening 80 m. between the extremes of those ranges, on the N. coast of Luzón.

The highest summits in the Sierra Madre are Dos Cuernos (Two Horns), 4,008 ft.; Cetáico, the volcano of Caua, 3,995 ft.; 2 peaks 3,451 and 2,086 ft. high, and 3 peaks overlooking Escarpada, the extreme NE. point of the mainland of Luzón. Inland from Cabcuñgan Pt. at the extreme W. is a volcano of that name 4,326 ft. high, and following the Cordillera del Norte along the W. boundary is a summit called Calvario, 2,149 ft., and Paesán, in the same mountains, 7,330 ft. high, at the intersection of the boundary between Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur and Cagayán. Between the intervening lower hills are extensive valleys with a calcareous soil. There are about 50 rivers, the most important the Grande de Cagayán, which divides the province from N. to S. into two almost equal parts. Its main tributaries within the province are the Chico de Cagayán, Pinacanauan de Tuguegarao, Maguary, and Dumunduñgan. The most important rivers entering on the N. coast are the Pamplona and the stream which empties the Lake Cagayán, a body of water in the extreme NE., 10 m. from NW. to SE. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from NE. to SW., and emptying into an inlet on the coast. Another lake 10 m. in length and 2 m. in width lies in the mountains between the Grande de Cagayán and Abra boundary.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The soundings off the beach along this coast are from 5 to 10 fms. a mile off, and from 4 to 7 fms. at the same distance in the bight of the bay. A number of rivers enter the coast which afford small anchorages. Among them are:

Grande de Cagayán; one-third m. wide; 16 ft. can be carried from the bar at the mouth 10 m. upstream; 12 ft. to Lal-ló, 13 m., which is the head of deep-sea navigation and from whence the largest quantity of tobacco of the valley is shipped. There is tide to the mouth of the Rfo Chico tributary, 35 m., to which point 6 ft. of water can be carried. During the rainy season the river is navigable for light-draft vessels for 200 m., the current being swift. At times freshets occur, causing a rise of several feet in a few hours, which renders it unsafe to remain anchored in the stream. The tobacco shippers tie their boats to the bank if caught in a freshet, larger vessels being required to go to sea.

María Antonia; cove on the extreme NE. coast, S. of Escarpada Pt.

Pasumacanan; on the extreme NE. coast, S. of Escarpada Pt.

San Vicente; between an island of the same name and Palau I., and the mainland in the extreme NE. peninsula, 35 m. NE. of Aparri. There are 12 to 15 fms. of water in the main entrance, the anchorage having 7 fms. It has room for 3 or 4 vessels and is the only safe typhoon harbor N. of Bolinao.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

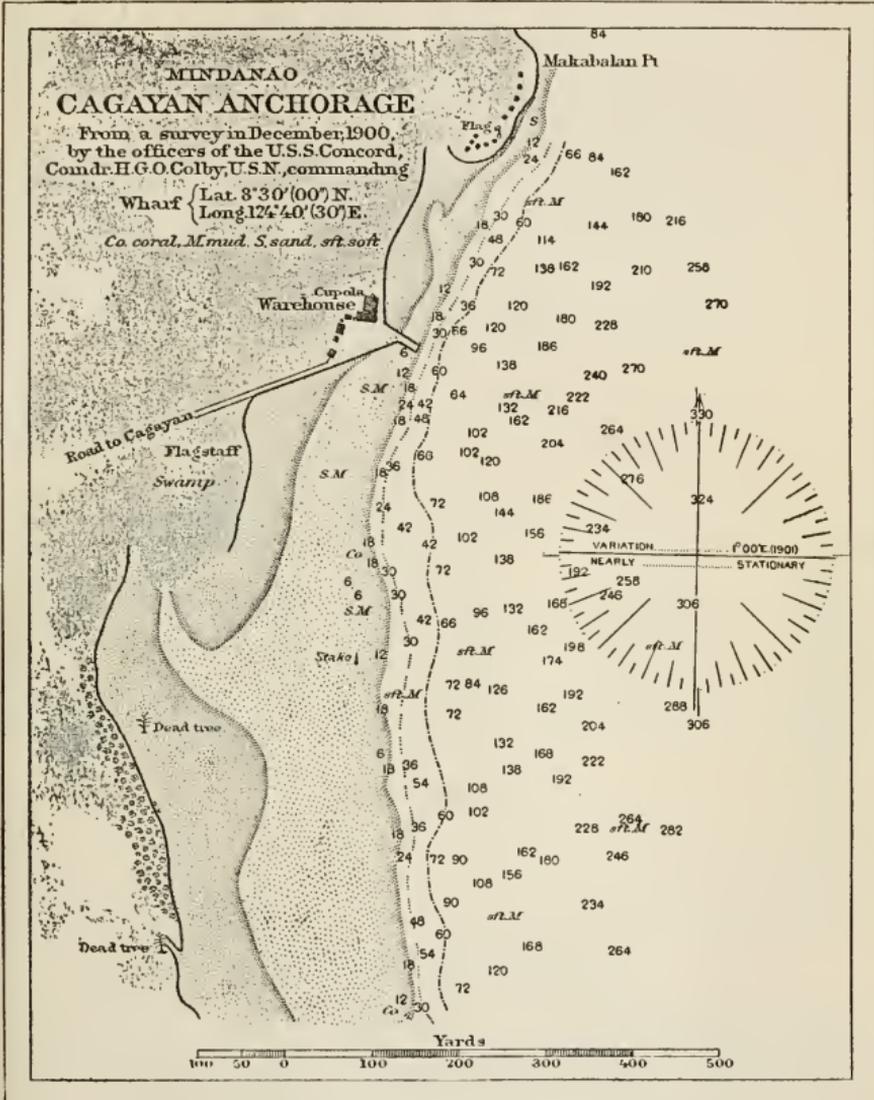
The NE. approach to Luzón from the Pacific is lighted as follows:

Aparri; the light stands NW. from town, at mouth of Grande de Cagayán Riv., about 278 yards from the sea, and 1,684 yards from the l. bank of the river. Its position is lat. $18^{\circ} 23' 50''$ N., lon. $121^{\circ} 33'$ E., having 1 flash every second, 37 ft. above the sea, cylindrical iron tower surmounted by the lantern and the balcony, all painted white and gray. Height of tower 30 ft., visible 13 m. (Position is approximate; keeper's dwelling is near by.) (See Light-houses, p. 110.)

Engaño, cape, on summit of hill at N. point of Palau I., which forms Cape Engaño, lat. $18^{\circ} 35'$ N., lon. $122^{\circ} 06'$ E., 1 flash every 30 seconds; 2 flashes in succession; 316 ft. above the sea, tower 47 ft. high, light visible 31 m. (See Light-houses, p. 110.)

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A wagon road and telegraph line parallel the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. from Aparri to Tuguegarao, at which point it crosses that stream, thence proceeding into Isabela Province, and affords road communication through to Manila. Wagon roads and trails bring the towns of the interior into communication with this main highway. The larger rivers and tributaries are utilized for transportation of tobacco and other products to the coast. The roads which lead from Tuguegarao to Cabagán in Isabela, from Lal-ló to Aparri, from Lal-ló to Alcalá and to Tuguegarao, from Tuguegarao to Carig, from Tuao to Piat, and from Piat to Tabang, are always in good condition and permit of the passage of carriages. Those which unite the other towns with each other can be used only by horses. These paths and roads are impassable during the rainy season. Rivers are crossed by means of bridges of balsas or rafts.



POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of this province is 96,367, estimated 1901, made up of various races, the Aetas or Negritos inhabiting the E. chain of the Sierra Madre Mts. on the Pacific side; the Irayas, the W. side of this chain; the Gaddanes, the country between the Chico and Magat Riv.; the Calingas, between the Río Grande and the Apayao Riv. and Mount Abúlung; the Apayaos, in the great central chain of Luzón; the Itaves, toward the S. of the province; the Calanas, Nabaguyanes, Catalanganes, Itapanes, and Dayadas in the mountain regions; the Guinaanes, in the highest mountains between Abra and Cagayán. The Christian natives are called Cagayanes. A number of immigrants from Ilocos are also found. Many of the civilized inhabitants are descendants of this race; others come from other races and provinces of the archipelago, and constitute, with the Cagayanes, the nucleus of the population of the towns. The natives are pacific and affable.

The following are the dialects spoken: In the vicinity of Tuguegarao, Ibanag; the people of the town speak Itaves, and the Negritos, Idayan or Aeta; on the opposite side of the river from Tuguegarao, in the vicinity of Enrile, Gaddán; in Alcalá, as most of the families constituting the population have immigrated from Ilocos, the Ilocano almost exclusively; in the N. and on the E. branch of the Río Grande, Ibanag, the language of the most cultivated people, and is the same as the Cagayán in many parts of the province; in the hamlets on the W. side of the river, Itaves, Apayao; and Mandaya and Maláneg in the S. part.

The division of Cagayán into pueblos and their respective populations according to the census of 1887 was:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cagayán:			
Abúlung	3,210	3,080	6,290
Alcalá	2,973	3,083	6,056
Amúlung	3,476	3,232	6,708
Aparri	3,689	3,931	7,620
Buguey	624	578	1,202
Camalaniugan	2,006	2,188	4,194
Claveria	1,928	1,726	3,654
Enrile	2,715	2,488	5,203
Gattaran	592	619	1,211
Iguig	2,319	2,190	4,509
Lal-ló	2,199	2,095	4,294
Maláneg	1,474	1,473	2,947
Nagsiping	473	491	964
Pamplona	2,478	2,451	4,929
Piat	1,253	1,338	2,591
Santo Niño	1,689	1,614	3,303
Solana	3,177	2,910	6,087
Tuao	2,358	2,442	4,800
Tuguegarao	9,977	9,300	19,277
Sanchez Mira ^a	1896		2,988
Total	48,610	47,229	95,839

^a Organized after 1887.

Estimated, 1901, 96,367.

There are 22 towns, 180 hamlets, and 143 settlements of the wild races. The following are the principal towns (population in 1896 is given):

Tuguegarao; the capital, a telegraph station, near the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. and on the main road. Its public square is very large and there are governmental, religious, and many business and residential structures of stone. Pop., 1896, 16,826.

Abúlung; on the N. coast, 15 m. NW. of Aparri. Pop., 1896, 5,580.

Alcalá; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. and main road, 32 m. S. of Aparri and 19 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1898, 5,471, estimated.

Amúlung; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., on the main road and telegraph line, 36 m. S. of Aparri and 15½ m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1887, 6,708.

Aparri; on the N. coast, open to coastwise trade and place of call for steamers,

3 m. within the mouth of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 51 m. N. of Tuguegarao. (See description of this great river under bays and harbors.) Pop., 1896, 11,262.

Aparri is bound in the future to be a great city. It is situated at the mouth of the greatest waterway in the archipelago, which will become the highway for all the products of an enormously rich valley, which has now hardly been touched. The first thing we shall do after reaching Manila is to make provision for the purchase of a dredge to make a respectable harbor inside the mouth of the river, which would, by clearing away three or four sand bars up the river, make it navigable for steamers like those on the Mississippi Riv. for nearly 200 miles. Then, we must buy at least one flat-bottom side-wheel steamer to make communication on the river regular. (Letter of Governor Taft to the Secretary of War, August, 1901.)

Buguey; on the N. coast, 14 m. SE. of Aparri. Pop., 1898, 1,120, estimated.

Camalaniugan; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 5 m. above Aparri, connected by road. Pop., 1898, 4,198, estimated.

Clavería; on the N. coast at the mouth of the Cabicunigan Riv., 3 m. E. of Ilocos Norte boundary, 36 m. WNW. of Aparri. Pop., 1898, 4,641, estimated.

Enrile; near l. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., near the crossing of the main road and telegraph, 5½ m. SSW. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1898, 7,000.

Gattaran; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. and on the main road, 21 m. S. of Aparri. Pop., 1896, 805.

Iguig; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. and a military road and telegraph station, 44 m. S. of Aparri and 10 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1898, 4,000, estimated.

Lal-ló; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 11 m. above Aparri, connected by road and telegraph. Pop., 1896, 5,409.

Lináo; on the l. bank at the mouth of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 4 m. NW. of Aparri.

Maláneg; on the l. bank of the Chico de Cagayán Riv., 29 m. NE. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1898, 3,819, estimated.

Nagsiping; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv. opposite the mouth of the Chico de Cagayán Riv. tributary on the main road and telegraph line, 33 m. S. of Aparri. Pop., 1898, 1,023 estimated.

Pamplona; on the l. bank of the river of the same name, emptying on the N. coast, 22 m. WNW. of Aparri. Pop., 1898, 2,404.

Piat; a military station on the r. bank of the Chico de Cagayán Riv., 19 m. NE. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1898, 2,716, estimated.

Sánchez Mira; pop., 2,998.

Santo Niño; a military station on the r. bank of the Chico de Cagayán Riv., 5½ m. above its confluence with the Grande de Cagayán Riv. Pop., 2,891.

Solana; on the l. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 2½ m. NE. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 5,578.

Taban; on the r. bank of the Chico de Cagayán Riv., 17 m. NW. of Tuguegarao.

Tuao; in Itaves district, 18 m. NW. by W. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1896, 4,986.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

There are few islands off the Pacific shores of Cagayán toward the E. and but few off the N. coast as follows:

Cabo (Islas de) or Big Laja; largest and most N. of 2 islands NE. of Cape Engaño, Cagayán, Luzón; is an inaccessible square of lava ½ m. long and can be seen 27 m. at sea; surrounding waters are from 50 to 67 ft. deep.....	sq. m. 1
Escucha; high, wooded island seen beyond Roña I. from W. through E. entrance off extreme NE. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, between Escarpada Pt. and Engaño Cape.....	1
Hermanos (Los); off Engaño Cape, Palauí I., NE. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.....	1
"Twin Sisters"; 2 rocks off Palauí I., extreme NE. coast of Cagayán, Luzón; larger and most N. is ½ m. in diameter and ½ m. from Cape Engaño.....	7
Palauí; off extreme NE. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón; is 6 m. in extent, moderately elevated, and lies contiguous to NW. point of promontory which form NE. extremity of Luzón; point of San Vicente is formed between this island and coast; off point are "Twin Sisters" rocks.....	7
Roña I.; low, wooded island, with base of sand and rock off Palauí I., and prominent landmark.....	9
Eight dependent islands, total area.....	9

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The most valuable product of this province is tobacco, the annual export of which is 300,000 bales, valued at upward of \$1,000,000. The finest quality is produced in the vicinity of Itaves. The other staples are rice, corn, and nipa. Owing to the large employment of labor in the cultivation of tobacco much rice and other food stuffs are imported.

MINERALS.

But little attention has been paid to the investigation of the mineral possibilities of the mountain region. Copper mines are being worked in the volcanic chain of Magnipit. There are stone quarries in the vicinity of the larger towns.

FORESTS.

Some fine forests are found in this province. The principal woods are camalayed, brennga, pamalalian, and afin, which are employed in the construction of small boats, molave, ipil, narra, camagón, cedro, ébano, palo maría, and others, which are employed in the construction of houses and furniture. A small quantity of these woods is transported to the towns by means of dragging with carabaos to the rivers or creeks, from whence it is floated in rafts or barangays to destination.

FRUITS.

The pineapple, oranges, lemons, and other fruits of the N. portion of Luzón grow abundantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries are well represented, including weaving of fabrics used for clothing, the manufacture of mats from Buri, rice milling, salt making, distillation of wine from nipa, blacksmiths, and carpenter shops. In the raising of live stock recent figures show 32,000 carabaos, 31,000 cattle, 14,000 hogs, and 13,000 horses. Along the coast are a number of fishing settlements.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

In May, 1899, the U. S. S. *Concord*, after a reconnoissance of the N. coast of Luzón, anchored off the town of Aparri, and took formal possession.

The military garrisons of Cagayán province February 15, 1902, were:

Abúlug,	Aparri, ^a §	Tuguegarao. ^a
Alcalá, ^a	Ilagan,	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provisions of the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, and amendments thereto were extended by enactment of the Philippine Commission August 22, 1901, to that territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Cagayán, and including the Batanes and Babnyanes Is., lying to the N. of Luzón.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

Governor.....	\$1, 800
Secretary.....	1, 300
Treasurer.....	2, 100
Supervisor.....	1, 700
Fiscal.....	1, 300

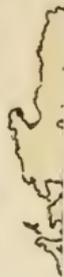
Allowance for necessary and actual expenses not exceeding \$3 per day as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province, and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

"The municipal elections which have just been held have allowed me to appreciate the general enthusiasm of the province. * * * I was splendidly received in all the municipalities which I visited as the representative of the Government for the purpose of organizing the pueblos under the municipal code. The people understand the benefits which they derive from the right to vote, and the enthusiasm increased when, after and before the elections, I explained the importance of the municipal offices, the sovereignty of the people, and the liberal and instructive provisions of the code, as the eloquent proof of the good wishes of America toward the Philippines. * * *

^a Telegraph.

§ Post-office.



Lightbulb
Photo with...

CAC



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SULU SEA

CAGAYÁN SULU AND ADJACENT ISLANDS

From a British Survey in 1871

The Sp. = Lat. $7^{\circ} 0' 0''$ Long. $120^{\circ} 20' 0''$

Scale of 1 inch = 10 miles

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
HEIGHTS IN FEET

(The total figures in the water in brackets show the depth in fathoms, and the figures in brackets show the height in feet above the level of high water.)

Miles from the Cape of Good Hope = 10,000

Distance in miles

Horizontal Miles



"In the municipalities which have American teachers the schools are assiduously visited by children and grown-up people, not only of the pueblo, but of the neighboring pueblos which have no American teachers, and the latter are begging the superintendent of instruction to provide such teachers.

"Such is the general state of peace and tranquility in the province.

"The inhabitants are busy with their usual occupations, which are mostly agricultural." (Official report of provincial governor, December, 1901.)

CAGAYÁN (cah-gah-yahn'), nat.; river 14 m. SE. of Abúlug, Cagayán. (See Grande de Cagayán Riv.)

— lake in NE. region of province of that name, Luzón, with length of 10 m. by 7 m. in width.

— river in NE. Misamis, Mindanao, which enters head of Macajalar Bay on N. coast. Above its mouth 6 m. is Cagayán de Misamis, capital of province of that name. Owing to bar with but 6 ft. at low water town is only accessible to native crafts; depth, however, is greater during rainy season as river pours out an immense quantity of water. Anchorage for larger vessels is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NE. of mouth of river.

— most S., largest, and name island of Cagayanes group in Sulu Sea, off SW. coast of Negros Occidental.

CAGAYÁN, GRANDE DE (grahn'-day day cah-gah-yahn'), Hisp.; called Tajo by Spaniards, holding first place among rivers of Luzón on account of its length and volume. Compared with rivers of archipelago it is second to none, unless it be Grande Riv., Mindanao. It drains region between W. Caraballos, Sierra Madre, and S. Caraballos, having its source on N. slope of S. Caraballos to E. of starting point of Mamparan Mt. range, taking NE. direction; after receiving waters from E. slope of Mamparan range and from W. slope of Sierra Madre, it continues in same general direction for distance of 60 m. until it reaches Tumauni about half of its course, having received on its l. bank, in neighborhood of Gamú,

CAGAYÁN, GRANDE DE—Continued.

largest of its affluents, river Magat. Passing by Ilagan and Tumauni, it continues in N. direction, and having, with great windings, fertilized districts of Cabagán Nuevo, Iguig, Amúlung, Alcalá, Gattaran, and Lal-ló, it reaches, in a broad and navigable current, town of Aparri, located near its mouth, where it empties into China Sea on N. coast of Luzón. Numerous tributaries pour into Cagayán on both sides, Magat, Bangag or Chico, and Sifú or Sibú emptying on l. bank. From W. slope of Sierra Madre descend other tributaries of Cagayán, on its r. bank; principal being Disabuñgan, Ditulay, Catalañgan, Tarretic, Masagan, Pinacanauan de Tumauni, Pinacanauan de Cabagán, and Pinacanauan de Tuguegarao. They are all short, longest not exceeding 30 m. (See Valley of the Cagayán in description of Cagayán Province.)

CAGAYÁN DE MISAMIS (cah-gah-yahn' day meesah'-mees), Hisp.; capital of Misamis, Mindanao, on river and pueblo same name, 6 m. above its entrance on S. shore of Macajalar Bay. Small vessels can ascend river to town. Large amount of trade is carried on by native craft with various towns not only on adjacent bays, but along N. coast of Mindanao and across channel by way of Camiguín I. to Bohol and other S. islands of Visayan grp. Post-office and money-order station. Pop., 1898, 9,405. Placer gold is found in adjacent mountain range on E. and S. Anchorage in bay is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NE. of mouth of river and is well sheltered except from N. to W. Another anchorage is near Vantay Pt.

CAGAYÁN SULU (GROUP), SULU SEA.

(Cah-gah-yahn' soo'-loo, nat.)

Chief town: Cagayán Sulu, Lapun Lapun Anchorage, lat. 7° 2' N., lon. 118° 32' E.

Area: 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Population: 250.

Race: Malay-Moro.

Language: Moro-Suluano.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

Cagayán Sulu to—	m.
Balábac, Balábac I.	112
Manila, Luzón	538 $\frac{1}{2}$
Puerto Princesa, Palawan	188
Siasi, NW. shore of Lubuc Bay, nearest land of Borneo	65
Sulu, Sulu I.	183
Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.	158

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The group (Cagayán Sulu I.) lies in the Sulu Sea 95 m. SW. of the angle of lat. 7° 40' N., lon. 119° 35' E., boundary under the treaty of cession to the United States. About midway between Palawan on the NW. and the Sulu Archipelago on the SE. British Borneo, Lubuc Bay, is 65 m. SSW.

AREA.

The group comprises 14 islands, Cagayán Sulu having 43 out of the 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. of the entire land surface.



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PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The islands are both volcanic and coral, their greatest elevation being 1,105 ft. Cagayán Sulu, the largest of the group, has three distinct peaks. Its structure and vegetation are picturesque as well as scientifically interesting. (*See Cagayán Sulu I.*) There are also two peculiar lakes, one of fresh and the other of salt water, separated by a very narrow natural breast. At the changing of the monsoons there is a good deal of wet weather on the islands and the temperature is comparatively low during cloudy days.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The only anchorage in the group is Lapun Lapun, on the NW. shore of the main island. At no point in the vicinity is there less depth than 4 to 9 fms.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main island has several trails to points from the anchorage to the S. coast, but intercourse is generally had by native boat.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The only inhabited island of the group is Cagayán Sulu, the others being resorted to by native craft. The inhabitants are a seafaring race of Moro blood, their language being Suluano and Malay. These islands were formerly a dependency of Sulu. Becoming independent, they were governed by half-breed Arabs descended from early Mohammedan marauders of these seas. Cagayán Sulu was colonized originally from Sulu, the date being uncertain. The United States of America and Spain, desiring to remove any ground of misunderstanding growing out of the interpretation of the treaty of peace, appointed plenipotentiaries who met at Washington and agreed upon an article in which Spain relinquished to the United States, by treaty signed at Washington November 7, 1900, all title to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago lying outside the lines described in Article III of that treaty, and particularly to the islands of Cagayán Sulu and Sibutu and their dependencies, and agreed that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United States allowed to Spain the sum of \$100,000 as a gratuity for Cagayán Sulu and Sibutu and dependent islands. Ratifications advised by the Senate January 22, 1901; ratified by the President January 30, 1901; ratified by Spain February 25, 1901; ratifications exchanged at Washington March 23, 1901; proclaimed March 23, 1901. This diminutive group in the SW. corner of the Sulu Sea, away from the routes of commerce and overlooked in the description of the lines of boundary by the treaty of peace with Spain, has been the subject of much interesting scientific and descriptive literature. (*See Cagayán Sulu I.*)

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The islands of the Cagayán Sulu group are as follows:

	sq. m.
Bintut	½
Bisu Bintut	½
Bisu Bohan	½
Bohan	½
Cagayán Sulu	43
Cinapuran	½
Green	½
Lapun Lapun	½
Mandah	½
Muligi (2)	½
Pomelikan	½
Tanjong Tavo Tavo	½
South	½
Total	46½

PRODUCTS.

The main island is covered with forests in the interior. The fruits of the latitude are abundant. The shores and smaller islands are a mass of mangrove.

INDUSTRIES.

Fishing and turtle catching, the shell forming an article of barter, together with the forest products of coconuts and coconut oil, and a limited cultivation of yams, rice, tobacco, etc., to meet the wants of the sparse population, are the industries.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The group has not been formally garrisoned.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In the earlier days of Spanish jurisdiction it formed part of the Sulu Archipelago in the Balanguingui group, then more comprehensive than now, but later, for convenience of administration, it was assigned to the Balábac group, from which island it lies 112 m. to the SE., this being more convenient as to distance, which is 158 m. from Tawi Tawi to the NW. No local municipal government has been established.

CAGAYÁN SULU (cah-gah-yahn' soo'-loo), nat.; largest island of Cagayán grp.; its geographical position at a spring on SW. shore, being lat. $7^{\circ} 0' 38''$ E., lon. $118^{\circ} 26' 55''$ E., 8 m. E. and W. and 5 m. N. and S., or 43 sq. m. Interior is hilly, rising to 3 peaks, highest, Mt. Leban, reaching 1,105 ft. on E. side and thence falling to sea. Is thinly populated and has favorable soil and climate. Hemp-palm, tobacco, sugar cane, yams, bananas, fruit, and vegetables are raised. Inhabitants, however, depend largely upon fish and rice from Palawan, which they exchange for coconuts and oil. There are few horses and bullocks and abundance of fowls. Copious spring at landing place of SW. anchorage and inside crater lake on S. side of island furnishes good water. (See Cagayán Sulu grp.) Accounts given by scientists and navigators represent group, and especially island, as possessing many attractions. Admiral Keppel, of English navy, who visited Cagayán Sulu, 1847, says: "This island, from its size and population, is next in importance to Sulu itself. Scenery is perfection of tropical beauty, with sufficient cultivation to redeem it from appearance of wildness." Capt. Sir Edward Belcher mentions, on S. side of Cagayán Sulu, circular inlet of very deep water, entrance to which is by gap 50 yds. wide, but cut off by bank of coral which admits little of anything larger than canoe. Inside is magnificent circular lake of blue water, 3 m. in circumference, completely encircled by perpendicular sandstone cliffs upward of 200 ft. in height, covered with trees and shrubs. Says the Admiral, "Nothing can be more beautiful than growth of jungle trees of every description, their trunks and branches covered with endless variety of beautiful creepers in brilliant blossoms, hanging in festoons to very water's edge." Overhead flew numerous pigeons, while on shores were parrots of every hue. From height of about 90 ft. this same party discovered another lake similar to first, separated by sort of natural sandstone wall, in which water was perfectly fresh, inner lake being 50 ft. higher than outward. English traveler St. John was also charmed with beauty of island, which he characterized as "gem of the ocean," with 3 wooded peaks covered with coconut and fruit trees, revealing scattered houses and villages. Guillemard, naturalist of cruise of the Marchesa, speaks of inner lake, which he regarded as extinct volcano, highest elevation on its shores being 1,100 ft. The mat-shed houses are shaded in groves of bananas, coconut, jack fruit, and durian trees. There was but little agriculture, although yams, sweet potatoes, and tapioca were grown. Islanders preferred to live on fruit and fish, latter being caught in large numbers by native coasters. Number of birds and insects as to species was not large.

CAGAYÁN SULO—Continued.

In coconut groves was found brilliant starling (*Calornis panayensis*, Scop.), with blood-red iris and plumage of metallic green interspersed with violet. On beach were large numbers of blue-and-white kingfishers; tiny lorikeets fed on figs and other fruits, while *Arachnotheras* searched the corollas for heavily blossomed trees for their insect prey. There was great wealth of ferns and epiphytes. Among flowering plants jessamine, which, while resembling our own, appeared larger and to have more fragrant flowers; mussaenda, with striking white bracts, contrasted with green foliage; also abundance of orange flowers in their season. Island suffered greatly from Moro pirates as late as 1863, their stronghold being among labyrinth of shoals on S. of Tawi Tawi I. After much difficulty Spaniards put end to their depredations. Only trade of island is in coconut oil. Soil, which is extremely fertile, would be suitable for raising cotton, tobacco, coffee, cacao, and sugar. Women perform greater part of agricultural work, men being engaged in fishing, managing their dugout canoes with great dexterity. They also make use of rafts constructed out of large bamboos wrapped together in form not seen elsewhere. Among crowns of palm trees, 40 or more ft. above, may be seen innumerable little sunbirds, with their bright metallic-colored violet plumage, which is also found in greater part of Malaysia. (See Cagayán Sulu grp.)

CAGAYANCILLO (cah-gah-yahn-thee'-lyaw), Hisp.; island in Cagayanes grp., Sulu Sea, off SW. coast of Negros Occidental.

— pueblo in Antique, Panay. Pop., 3,000.

CAGAYANES (cah-gah-yah'-nays), Hisp.; group of 7 small islands—Cagayán, Amiling, Bumbung, Cagayancillo, Calusa, Mandonai, and Manucan—and several islets in waters of Sulu Sea, 63 m. SW. of Naso Pt., extreme SW. land of Panay, and 70 m. W. of Matandoc Pt., W. coast of Negros Occidental, between lat. $9^{\circ} 30' N.$ and $10^{\circ} N.$, lon. between $121^{\circ} 03' E.$ and $121^{\circ} 23' E.$ Group lies in SW. approach to channel between Panay and Negros, which divides into Iloilo Strait on NW. and Guimaras Strait on SE., island of latter name lying between. Islands are generally low, Calusa, one of the smallest being 60 feet high. Sea in vicinity ranges from 100 to 1,000 fms. depth. Immediately N. of group is the Sultana Bank, which shoals in some places to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. and is dangerous to navigation.

CAGBABÁNAG (cag-bah-bah'-nag), ver.; hamlet near N. shore of Sámara.

CAGÁBING (cag-bah'-beeng), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte.

- CAGBALÍSAY** (cag-bah-lee'-sí), ver.; point on W. shore of Albay Bay, Albay, Luzón.
- island N. of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- CAGBANLIO** (cag-bahn'-lyoh); islet on S. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 03' 03" N.
- CAGBANÓ** (cag-bah-noh'), ver.; mountain in S. Leyte, 8 m. W. of Sógod Nuevo.
- CAGBATAN** (cag-bah'-tahn), ver.; islet S. of E. end of Usón I., S. coast of Busuñga I., Camianes grp., between Mindoro and Palawan.
- CAGBIYI** (cag-bee'-vee), ver.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on l. bank of Naga Riv., 6 m. E. by N. of Nueva Cáceres.
- CAGBONGA** (cag-bong'-ah), nat.; hamlet 4 m. W. of Borongan in E. Sámar.
- CAGBONLIÓ** (cag-bohn'-liew'), nat.; island 4 m. NW. of Higoso Pt., S. coast Sámar, Visayas.
- CAGBUBÚRAC** (cag-boo-boo'-rack), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 3 m. SE. of Túbig.
- CAGCANASAN** (cag-cah-nah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. of Abra, Luzón, 18 m. S. of Bangued.
- CAGDULLÓN** (cag-doo-lyawn'), ver.; island 7 m. W. by N. of Catbalogan, off W. coast of Sámar.
- CAGDÚRAO** (cag-doo'-rah-oo), nat.; village on N. shore of Candolú I., opposite Salangan village on Leleboón I., S. of Calicoan I., off extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- CAGHÁLONG** (cag-hah'-long), ver.; hill on E. coast of Sámar, few miles inland, between mouths of Ulut and Matinao Riv.
- hamlet in one of E. sources of Pagsaban Riv.
- CAGMANA** (cag-mah'-nah), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Naga Riv. in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 5 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres.
- CAGMIPÍS** (cag-mee-pees'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Sámar at mouth of Sumbugtun Riv., 6 m. NW. of Weyler.
- CAGNÍPAO** (cag-nee'-pah-oo) ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Sámar.
- CAGÓ** (cag-gaw'), ver.; S. of Bancol Bay, 4½ m. S. of Camboloton bluff, E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
- CAGOCÓ** (cag-gaw'-caw'), ver.; mountain in SE. Bohol, Visayas, 2 m. NW. of Duero.
- CAGOG** (cag-gaw'), ver.; point in island of Lugbung, NW. Romblón, Visayas.
- CAGONCÓN** (cag-gawn-cawn'), ver.; river in S. Albay, Luzón, flowing SW. unites with Donsol in lat. 13° 1' 50" N., which empties into sea on SW. coast near the boundary with Sorsogón.
- CAGOSÓAN** (cag-gaw-saw'-ahn), ver.; point at extreme NE. end of SE. sea front of Homonhón or Malhón I., SW. of extreme SE. end of Sámar.
- CAGPOG** (cag-pawg'), ver.; point in E. island of Marinduque.
- CAGSACALA** (cag-sah-cah'-lah), ver.; hill on S. bank of Ulut Riv., E. Sámar, 11 m. above its mouth.
- CAGSAUAA**, or **DARAGA** (cag-sah-wah'-ah, dah-rah'-gah), nat.; pueblo in Albay, Luzón, 1½ m. W. of Albay; lies in midst of fine hemp-growing district. The former town on sides of Mayón volcano higher up than Daraga, its successor, was destroyed in eruption of 1841 and rebuilt on site of then hamlet of Daraga. Pop., 1896, 22,186.
- volcano N. of Albay in Albay, Luzón.
- CAGTÁ** (cag-tah'), ver.; tributary of Ulut Riv. in E. Sámar.
- CAGTOAGAN** (cag-twah'-gahn), ver.; tributary on E. of Bolinog Riv., Albay, Luzón.
- CAGTONG** (cag-tong'), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 4½ m. SE. of Candijay.
- CAGUA** (cag'-gwah), ver.; mountain (volcano) 2,086 ft. high in N. extremity of Gran Cordillera Oriental, 11 m. SW. of Iligan Pt., NE. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, 13 m. S. of Escarpada Pt., forming landmark of approach for navigators from E.
- CAGUÁIT** (cag-gwah'-ect), ver.; town on E. shore of Surigao, Mindanao, SE. of Lambillón Pt., 80 m. SE. of Surigao.
- CAGUÁN** (cag-goo'-ahn), nat.; point and river to SE. on NW. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- inlet and river in Zambales, Luzón.
- CAGUAYAN** (cag-goo-ah'-yahn), ver.; port and point in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CAGUBATON** (cag-goo-bah'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 4 m. SE. of Cayán. Pop., 114.
- CAGUGURAN** (cag-goog-oo'-rahn), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 9 m. SW. of Tapas.
- CAGUNAN** (cag-goo'-nun), ver.; town in former comandancia of Amburayau, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- CAGÚRAI** (cag-goo'-rye), nat.; point at N. head of Lalauigan Bay, on Mindoro side of channel between mainland and Ilin I.
- CAHABAJAN** (cag-hah-bah'-hahn); village in pueblo of Calinog, Iloilo, Panay.
- CAHAYAGAN** (cag-hah-yah'-gahn), nat.; island 1½ by 1 m., N. of Lagúan I., forming W. line of entrance to Palápag port, off N. shore of Sámar. Owing to dangerous reef 3 m. W. breakers can be seen 5 m. On NW. point lies Rocky Islet.
- CAÍHOY** (cag'-hoy), nat.; village on SW. shore of Calicoan I., off extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas, 4 m. N. of Cabanian Pt.
- CAHUAYAN** (cag-hwah'-yahn), nat.; point on NE. coast Parasán I., off W. coast Sámar, fronting Catbalogan.
- mountain in Lepanto, Luzón.
- CAHÚT** (cag-hoo'-eet), ver.; island off E. shore of San Miguel Bay opposite Tinambog, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- CAIBAÁN** (cag-ee-bah-ahn'), nat.; mountain 9 m. E. of Hindang, in SW. Leyte.
- CAIBAO** (cag-ee-bah'-baw), Tag.; point on sea-coast of Bataán, Luzón.
- CAIBAGO** (cag-ee-bah'-gaw), nat.; mountain in W. central Sámar, N. of Dinagán peak.
- CAIBIRAN** (cag-ee-bee'-rahn), ver.; pueblo on Daran channel, E. coast of Biliran I., opposite Sámar, at mouth of Mapulá Riv., 10 m. NE. of Biliran, across island. It carries important interisland and Manila trade. Pop. of pueblo, 1898, 4,153 (estimated).
- mountain in SE. Sámar.
- CAIBUNA** (ky-boo'-nah), nat.; point extreme E. Ambil I., Lúbang Is., NW. of Mindoro.
- CAICALLAC** (ky-cah-lyack'), nat.; small bay SW. shore Ambil I., Lúbang Is., NW. of Mindoro.
- point, N. head of bay of same name, SW. shore Ambil I., Lúbang Is., NW. of Mindoro.
- CAICAYÁN** (cag-ee-cah-yahn'), ver.; river in S. Cagayán, Luzón.
- CAIHOLO** (ky-hoh'-loh), nat.; range with 9 defined peaks on SW. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Palawan, near S. boundary of Paragua.
- river emptying on SW. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, near boundary between it and Moro Palawan, at N. end of range of same name.
- mountain in range of same name near boundary between Paragua and Moro or S. Palawan.
- CAÍMA** (cag-ee'-mah), ver.; creek in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- CAIMÁN** (cag-ee-mahn'), Sp.; bay between Saboon I. and Bantuin or Galvaney Pt., 8 m. to SE., on E. coast of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

- CAIMÁN**; bay in W. Palawan.
— point in Zambales, Luzón.
- CAIMANERA** (ky-mah-nay'-rah), Sp.; village on NE. point of Bongao I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., opposite Sañgá Sañgá I. on N. and Papa-hag I. on E.
- CAIMANES** (cah-ee-mah'-nays), Sp.; tributary of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, entering that stream 8½ m. above Cotabato, Mindanao. Is also called Libunган.
- CAINALANAN** (ky-nah-lah'-nahn); rock off S. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, in Lagonoy Bay.
- CAINGÍN** (kine-heen'), hamlet in pueblo of Hago-noy, Bulacán, Luzón.
- CAINGUÍN** (cah-eeng-eeen'), nat.; point on E. coast of Panaón I., SE. of Leyte.
- CAINOG** (cah-ee-nog'), ver.; hamlet in extreme SE. part of Albay, Luzón, 37 m. SE. of Albay.
- CAINTÁ** (cah-eeen-tah'), Tag.; pueblo in NW. corner of Rizal (Mórong), Luzón, near Pásig Riv., outlet of Laguna de Bay, and on main road along bay shore 19 m. to Mórong or 10 m. across country, W. by N. from same point. Pop. of pueblo, 2,275.
— river emptying into Pásig Riv., 3 m. below the Laguna de Bay outlet, Rizal, Luzón.
- CAIRAMÁN** (ki-rah-mahn'), ver.; river in island of Panay.
- CAIRANAN** (ki-rah'-nahn), ver.; mountain in Antique, Panay, 9 m. E. of Tibíao.
- CAIRILAO** (ky-ree-lah'-oo); mountain of Batangas, Luzón, in pueblo of Nasugbu.
- CAISABO** (ki-sah'-baw), Tag.; river in Cavite, Luzón.
- CAISÁN, or COLLINSON** (ki-see'-ahn), ver.; SE. and smallest 3¼ m. in circumference of group of 4 islands and several smaller ones, 5 m. E. of Maytiaguid I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Settlement of same name is on SW. shore.
- CAITAMBO** (ky-tahm'-boh); river in Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordilleras of interior, which divide province from Batangas; takes NNE. direction, uniting with Natumpisan, which flows across pueblo of Indang and empties into sea at that point.
- CAITAN** (ky'-tahn); river in Cavite, Luzón, rising in mountains which separate that province from Batangas; taking northerly direction divides into 2 arms, E. uniting with Limbón and W. forming affluent of Patillo and crossing pueblo of Indang, emptying into sea.
- CAITINGA** (ky-teen'-gah); river of Batangas, Luzón; rising at foot of Butulao Mt. joins Malianuag and crosses and empties into sea in pueblo of Lian.
- CAITIPINGAN** (ky-tee-teen'-gahn); river of Cavite, Luzón, a tributary of Sinaliao and following along SW. boundary between Cavite and Batangas, empties into sea in pueblo of Margondón, Cavite.
- CAITINJÁ** (ki-teen-hah'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 28 m. SW. of Cavite.
- CAIUJA** (kah-you'-hah), nat.; point extreme NE. Ambil I., Lubang Is., NW. of Mindoro.
- CAIUYA** (cah-you'-vah), nat.; point extreme SE. Ambil I., Lubang Is., NW. of Mindoro.
- CAIVIRAN** (ky-vee'-rahn); point on E. shore of Panaón I., SE. of Leyte.
- CAJAGUAÁN** (cah-hah-gwah-ahn'), ver.; port and pueblo on SW. coast of Leyte, 72 m. SW. by S. of Tacloban and 20 m. NE. of mainland of Bohol. Pop., 260.
— small bay SW. coast of Leyte at the town of the same name.
- CAJIDIOCAN** (cah-hee-dee-aw'-cahn), ver.; pueblo in Romblón, Visayas. Pop., 3,636.
- CAJIDIOCAN**; village and point on E. central shore of Sibuyán I., of Romblón grp., Visayas. (Also Casidioacan.)
- CAJOAGAN** (cah-hwah'-gahn), nat.; island off N. coast of Sámar, near Cabatuan Grande, in approach of Catarman [N. M.].
— island 7 m. off N. coast of Sámar, opposite Mondragón.
- CAJONSON** (cah-hon-sawn'), ver.; E. branch of headwaters of Donsol Riv. in Albay, Luzón.
- CAJULUGAN** (cah-hoo-loo'-gahn); hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- CAKUB** (cah-koo'b'), ver.; port about 100 yds. in width at entrance, on SW. coast of Siargao I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao. Coast between Dapá inlet and this port is mass of rock, dry at low water. There is anchorage in front of entrance to port.
- CAKUT** (cah'koot), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Siargao I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, S. of Sápao; group of low islands and several rocks lie off this part of coast.
- CALAÁN** (cah-lah-ahn'), ver.; point in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CALAÑSAG** (cah-lah-ah'-sag), ver.; stream emptying into San Pedro Bay, E. Leyte, at Dutag.
- CALABA** (cah-lah'-bah), nat.; hamlet 1 m. N. of Bangued, in Abra, Luzón.
— hamlet on main road and l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
— island in entrance to Laguimanoc Bay, off S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- CALABADIÁN, or TAYTAY** (cah-lah-bah-dee-ahn', tie-tie'), ver.; southernmost of islands fronting Taytay Bay, 1 m. N. of Icadambanuan, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- CALABAGO** (cah-lah-bah'-gaw), ver.; point in E. Romblón, Visayas.
- CALABALLO** (cah-lah-bah'-lyoh), port on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 30' N.
— hamlet on shore of port of same name, W. coast of Sámar.
- CALABANGA, or CALABANGAN** (cah-lah-bang'-ah, cah-lah-bahn'-gahn), ver.; pueblo 3 m. inland from S. shore of San Miguel Bay, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 7½ m. N. by E. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop. of pueblo, 5,704.
— river rising in E. slopes of Sierra Madre and flowing into Ragay Bay, Luzón.
- CALABAZA** (cah-lah-bah'-thah), Sp.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 11 m. N. of Bacolod.
— point at extreme N. land of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, narrowest part of Basilan Strait, of which it is important landmark; is also headland of approach to Isabela to SW.
- CALABAZAS** (cah-lah-bah'-thas), Sp.; 2 islets of little height and extent, S. of Sal islets and 3 m. off SE. coast of Panay.
— narrow islet 1 m. long at opening of bay on Guimaráns Strait, S. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
- CALABOGA** (cah-lah-boh'-gah), nat.; point on E. coast of Romblón, Visayas, NW. of Romblón.
- CALABOSO, or LUSAN** (cah-lah-boh'-soh, loo'-sahn), nat.; river of Laguna, Luzón, rises lat. 14° 15' N. and taking N. course passing to E. of Vinang, empties into Laguna de Bay.
- CALABOZO** (cah-lah-boh'-thoh), Sp.; port on Pagapas Bay, on SW. side of Balayán Bay, Batangas, Luzón. Frequented by coasters.
- CALABÚCAY** (cah-lah-boo'-kí), ver.; islet midway between N. point of Paly I., NW. of Dumarán I. and E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- CALABUCTUÑGAN** (cah-lah-book-toong'-ahn), nat.; group of 2 islets between N. point of Tacbolo and headland on E. side of Inner Strait to Malampaya Sound, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

- CALACÁ** (cah-lah-cah'), Tag.; pueblo 23 m. NW. from Batangas, in province of that name, Luzón, on road to Balayán, NW. shore of bay of that name. Pop. of pueblo, 8,288.
- CALACAI** (cah-lah'-ky), nat.; point forming S. head to Butulan cove, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. Good anchorage and fresh water.
- CALACLAN** (cah-luck-lahn'), nat.; S. summit 354 ft. high and river emptying at point of same name on N.E. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- point on N.E. shore of Súbic Bay, in Zambales, Luzón.
- CALADAN** (cah-lah'-dahn), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- CALADANĠA** (cah-lah-dang'-ah), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 11 m. SE. of Bangued.
- CALADIÁS** (cah-lah-dee-ahs'), ver.; mountain in S. central range of Negros, 18 m. WSW. of Dumaguete.
- CALADÍS** (cah-lah-dees'), ver.; mountain on tongue of land between Dumanquilas Bay on E., Port Sibulan, inlet on SW. side of same bay, and on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- CALADMAN** (cah-lud'-mahn), ver.; point in island of Cebú.
- CALAGAÁN** (cah-lah-gah-ahn'), nat.; mountain in E. central Bohol, 5 m. ENE. of Sierra Buhones.
- CALAGATÚAN** (cah-lah-gah-too'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Sámar, 1 m. S. of Boroñgan.
- CALAG-CALAG**, or **BURGOS** (cah-lag'-cah-lag', boor'-gohs), nat.; hamlet of pueblo of Tayasan, on E. coast of Negros Oriental, at mouth of Bacol-lo Calag. (See Burgos, Negros.)
- CALAGUAN** (cah-lah-gah'-wahn), ver.; point in N. island of Ylin, off SW. Mindoro.
- CALAGEALAG** (cah-lah-hay-ah-lag'), ver.; river in Negros Oriental, with Bacol-lo Calag, emptying into Strait of Tañón, at Burgos, 3½ m. S. of Ayungón. (See Calag-Calag.)
- CALAGIÁN** (cah-lah-hee'-ahn), ver.; island 3½ m. by 2 m., E. of Patnanongan Pt. of Polillo grp., off Infanta, Luzón.
- CALAGNÁN** (cah-lag-nahn'), ver.; island 4 m. long NE. and SW. and 3 m. wide, 1 m. off NE. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, separated from Balin by channel nearly 1 m. wide at NE. end and almost closed at SW.
- CALAGUA** (cah-lah'-gwah), nat.; one of Calagnas Is., off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- town in Tayabas, Luzón.
- CALAGUAGUIN** (cah-lah-gwah'-geen), ver.; bay on coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- CALAGUAS** (cah-lah'-gwahs), Hisp.; group of 8 islands and several islets, of which Tinagu is largest and central, N., Pinaguapan; E., Calagua, Cacbalisay; S., Siapa, Yngalan, Guintina; W., Maculabo and Samun in Pacific Ocean, 17 m. off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, and 25 m. N. of Dáct. Maculabo, highest, may be seen 24 m. at sea.
- CALAGUINAN**, or **CALAGUIMAN** (cah-lah-gee'-nahn, cah-lah-gee'-mahn), Tag.; hamlet of pueblo of Abúca, on NW. shore of Manila Bay, 5 m. N. of Balanga, in Bataán, Luzón.
- CALAGUNBIÁN** (cah-lah-goon-beeahn'), nat.; river emptying on N. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 1 m. W. of Mati.
- CALAHÁN** (cah-lah-hahn'), ver.; hamlet ¼ m. below junction of Mayón, with Malinannang Riv., 2 m. S. of Panitan, in N. Cápiz, Panay.
- CALAITAN** (cah-lah-ee'-ton), nat.; cluster of 6 islands and channel on W. shore separating them from Tiguiñun I., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- CALAJIT** (cah-lah'-hit), nat.; islet 1 m. S. of Biliran, in sea channel between Biliran I. and Leyte, Visayas.
- CALALA** (cah-lah'-lah), ver.; mountain of Dávao near Dávao Gulf, end of E. coast range of Surigao, Mindanao.
- CALALANAG** (cah-lah-lah-nag'), ver.; island of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CALAMBA**, or **CALAMBÁ** (cah-lam'-bah [Sp. pron.], cah-lam-bah' [nat. pron.]), Tag.; a pueblo and road center on S. shore of Laguna de Bay, 17 m. SW. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 11,476. Laguna, Luzón, is post-office and money-order station.
- CALAMBAYAŊGA** (cah-lum-bah-young'-ah), ver.; island off Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CALAMIÁN** (cah-lah-myahn'), ver.; largest island of Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, 24 m. from NNW. to SSE., and 12 m. from E. to W. at widest part. Area, 192 sq. m. Is mountainous, covered with valuable forests, and coasts are indented with many inlets affording anchorage for native craft, and excellent fishing. Chief town, Culión, occupies point on E. coast between 2 fine bays fronting on channel between Calamián on S. and Busuañga on N., and connecting Mindoro (Sulu) and China seas. Inhabitants are Visayans, or Calamianes, or Tagbandas, and almost wholly pagans, and largely engaged in gathering edible birds' nests, trepang, and other products of surrounding waters. (See Calamianes grp.)
- CALAMIANES** (cah-lah-myah'-nays), Hisp.; group of islands in SW. part of archipelago, between Mindoro and Palawan (*q. v.*).

CALAMIANES OR CULIÓN (GROUP), CHINA SEA.

(Cah-lah-myah-nays, coo-lyohn', Hisp.)

Province of Paragua, Palawan.

Chief towns: Corón, Busuañga I.; Culión, Calamián I.; lat. 12° 3' 30" N., lon. 119° 58' E. (Corón).

Area: 98 islands, 677 sq. m.

Population: 16,338, estimated 1901.

Race: Calamián and Visayan.

Language: Calamián and Visayan dialects of Malayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Corón to—	m.
Agutaya, SE.	92
Manila, N. by E.	197

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The Calamianes or Culi6n group lie on the China Sea border of the archipelago between Mindoro, 49 m. on the N.E., the strait of that name flowing between them, and Paragua, Palawan 36 m. on the S.W., with the Mindoro Strait and Sea on the N. and E., and the Mindoro and China seas on the S. and W.

AREA.

The group lies between lat. 11° 39' and 12° 20' N., and lon. 119° 47' and 120° 23' E., 47 m. N. and S. and 41 m. E. and W., or covering a sea area of 1,927 sq. m. The land surface, comprising 98 islands, has an area of 677 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The islands of this connecting chain between Mindoro and Paragua are of volcanic origin, Busuaña in the N.W., Culi6n on the S., and Tundalará on the S.E. shore, rising to a height of 2,152 ft., being the principal peaks. The climate is hot and unhealthful, intermittent fevers and cutaneous diseases prevailing, due to excessive moisture and the bad quality of the drinking water.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The channels of the group, which are generally deep and more or less sheltered, afford anchorages for both native and foreign craft engaged in interisland trade.

Baquit; on the S. coast of Busuaña.

Borac; a large and well-sheltered port.

Busuaña; numerous indented with gulfs and bays.

Calamián or **Culi6n**; with a good port at the town of the latter name, being sheltered by an island, with 22 fms. in the entrance.

Cor6n; formed by Cor6n on the E., Busuaña on the N.

Culi6n; on the W., and several small islands on the S., is 13 m. wide and very deep.

Lucayan; a cove W. of the bay of Baquit.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A few trails on the larger islands bring the inhabitants of the interior in communication with the coast. The main lines, however, of intercourse and traffic are by water.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered inhabitants number 14,291, principally Visayans and Calamianes or Tagbanúas, an offshoot of the Malayan race, speaking a Malayan dialect. In the mountains of Calamián and Busuaña dwell a remnant of the Negrito race. There are but three permanent towns and but few villages, the inhabitants generally living in fishing settlements along the coast.

The following is the division of Calamianes into pueblos, with the population of each, census of 1887:

Group and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Calamianes:			
Agutaya (Cuyos group, Mindoro Sea).....	947	1,251	2,198
Culi6n (Calamianes group).....	2,351	1,920	4,277
Cuyo (Cuyos group, Mindoro Sea).....	4,112	4,791	8,903
Total.....	7,416	7,962	15,378

Census, 1896, 13,240; estimated, 1901, 16,338.

The chief towns are—

Agutaya; on the E. shore of the island of the same name, N. islands of the Cuyos group.

Busuañga; at the mouth of a river emptying about the center of the W. shore of the island of the same name, and sheltered from the sea by three islands.

Corón; on a bay on the SW. shore, Busuañga I.; divides with Busuañga almost the entire population of the island, the inhabitants of both towns being engaged in occupations of the sea.

Culión; on a fine bay at the extreme E. peninsula of Calamián I., with a fine port Pop., 2,100.

Cuyo; SW. shore of island and group of the same name.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the islands and charted islets named of the Calamianes group:

	sq. m.
Aguada; off N. coast of Busuañga, 6 m. W. of Cocononigón Pt.....	½
Bantac; 9 m. N. by E. of extreme E. point of Busuañga; 800 ft. high.....	1½
Batunan;	
Bugui; off NE. point of Calamianes, N. of Culión	½
Bulalácao; midway between S. point of Corón and SE. point of Calamián; crescent-shaped, 5 m. between the point which extends N.; 3 smaller islands lie in the concavity of N. shore; 6 islands lie off its shore; inhabited.....	5
Busuañga; N. and largest of group; 38 m. NW. to SE. and 22 m. from NE. to SW.; its NE. coast forms SW. shore of Apoó, W. half of Mindoro Strait; this channel is also known as Northumberland; island is mountainous; Busuañga, Culión, and Tundalará, the latter 2,152 ft., are chief summits; the soil, though fertile, is but little cultivated, inhabitants being chiefly engaged in gathering beche de mer (trepang) and edible birds' nests; 3 villages are situated on SW. shore.....	388
Cabilaun; in deep bay on N. coast of Busuañga, SW. of Cocononigón Pt.; inhabited.....	4
Cagbatan;	
Calamián; S. of SW. shore of Busuañga at a distance of 5 m.; 22 m. N. and S., 10½ m. E. and W.; island is also known by name of Culión; its chief town, Culión, on a fine port on NE. shore, is center of important fishing of island; soil is fertile, but only cultivated to extent of home demand, rice being the staple; inhabitants are a seafaring people.....	176
Calanhayaun; 500 ft. high; 8 m. N. by E. of extreme E. point of Busuañga.....	1
Calumbuyan; N. of Canipo and 6 m. SE. of Calamián.....	1
Camangá; 3 islands 6 m. N. of Busuañga.....	½
Canipo; 8 m. E. of extreme S. point of Calamián; inhabited.....	3
Canitanan;	
Caypayan;	
Cheron; S. of Tampal I., E. of Calamián.....	½
Chindoman; off NE. point of Calamianes, N. of Culión	2
Cocononigón; 1,300 ft. high, 3 m. off point of that name	½
Coloconto (North Rock); 10 m. NNE. of NW. point of Busuañga, 100 ft. high.....	½
Corón, Peñón de; off SE. coast of Busuañga; very high, rocky, and very little vegetation; 12 m. N. and S., 6½ m. E. and W.; highest point is 1,200 ft.....	42
Delían; 450 ft. high, 3 m. E. of S. point of Corón; inhabited.....	2
Dibanca; off E. coast of Calamianes.....	1
Dibatalo;	
Dibatuc; 4 islands SE. of Busuañga, highest 300 ft.....	1
Diboyoyan; 4½ m. N. of Busuañga.....	½
Dicalatan;	
Dichilem (North Rock);	
Dimaciat; off NE. coast of Busuañga.....	½
Dinalnigot;	
Dimpac; 4½ m. N. of extreme N. point of Busuañga; inhabited.....	2
Dinarán; 2½ m. E. of Busuañga, 500 feet high.....	2
Dipalián; off SE. coast of Calamianes.....	½
Ducabaita; S. and close to the extreme S. point of Calamián.....	1
Dumunpalit (Turret), 4 islands, highest 816 ft., 10 m. N. of Busuañga.....	½
Dunaun; off E. coast of Calamián, fronting Culión on SE.; inhabited.....	4
Galoc; long and narrow, 541 ft. high, 1 m. off extreme NW. point of Calamianes.....	2½
Guinlepen; E. of Calamianes.....	½
Guintuñgauan; E. of Bulalácao, 153 ft. high.....	½
Inulcut;	
Lagat; ENE. of Cocononigón Pt.....	½
Lago; off NE. coast of Calamianes.....	½
Lubutglubut; 13 m. E. of Busuañga.....	½
Luzón;	
Macinit;	
Malajón (Haycock); 753 ft. high, 1¼ m. E. of extreme E. point of Busuañga, and 6 m. off town of that name.....	1
Malbinchilao;	
Malaposo; 2 islands 3½ m. S. of Bulalácao.....	½
Malcatop;	
Maltataçoc;	
Magufnit.....	1
Marily; E. of N. point of Calamián I.....	4
Mataya; 2½ m. E. of extreme E. point of Busuañga.....	½
Mangleb; in channel between Busuañga and Calamián, NE. of latter.....	½
Minangá; off E. coast of Busuañga.....	½
Mininlay; S. of Bulalácao.....	½
Mitbit; off NE. coast of Busuañga.....	½
Nangá; 3 islands, highest 944 ft., 8 m. N. of Busuañga.....	2
Nalaut (Green); 10 m. off W. coast of Busuañga, 240 ft. high.....	½
North Rock (Dichilem); 6 ft. high and 6 m. N. of NW. point of Busuañga.....	½

sq. m.

Pamalican; off center or E. coast of Busuanġa	
Pedregosa;	
Piedra Blanca;	
Piñias;	
Pinnacle; 6 m. E. of extreme NW. point of Busuanġa	1
Popototan; N. of Galoc I.	1
Sail Rock; 3½ m. N. of NW. point of Busuanġa	1
Silangao; off E. coast of Busuanġa	1
Talampulan; off W. coast of Busuanġa, opposite town of that name; inhabited	8
Tambón; 4 m. NE. of extreme point of Calamián; inhabited	2
Tampal; in channel between S. point of Corón and E. coast of Calamián; inhabited	5
Tara; 730 ft. high, 10 m. NE. of Busuanġa; 1 small I. lies NE. and 3 W.; inhabited	2
Tanobtón; 2½ m. E. of NW. point of Busuanġa	1
Tangat; inhabited	1
Usón; at W. entrance to straits of Corón; inhabited	1
98 dependent islands; total area	677

In addition to these islands are upward of 55 of varying sizes, from mere rocks to 2 and 3 m. in length, which have been charted, but are unnamed, lying off the coasts of the larger members of the group.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The inhabitants of the group being employed in gathering products of the sea, take little advantage of the fertile soil of the islands. A small quantity of rice, sugar cane, tobacco, and other staples for domestic use are grown.

MINERALS.

All the islands are mountainous. No indications of mineral deposits of any kind are reported.

FORESTS.

The islands are generally covered with forest trees of more or less value for local use. On the island of Calamián grows a special variety of bamboo, which is in much demand. The forests abound in deer, wild hog, and rapacious birds, which commit great depredations on the crops. Also wild honey and wax is gathered, especially in Calamián.

FRUITS.

The most common of the fruits is the banana; pineapples and mangosteens also grow successfully.

INDUSTRIES.

The limestone caverns along the shores and the coral formations beneath the channels of this group furnish an abundance of edible birds' nests (salangane), sea cucumbers (trepang), the gathering of which together with turtles, shells, and a few pearls constitutes the principal industry. The cattle raised on these islands have a high reputation in the markets of the archipelago. It is the practice of vessels loading to run close in shore. Being driven into the water by means of a rope expertly thrown over the horns, with the aid of a donkey engine on board, the cattle are quickly loaded, despite furious kicking and bellowing during the operation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

There is no formal military occupation of these islands.

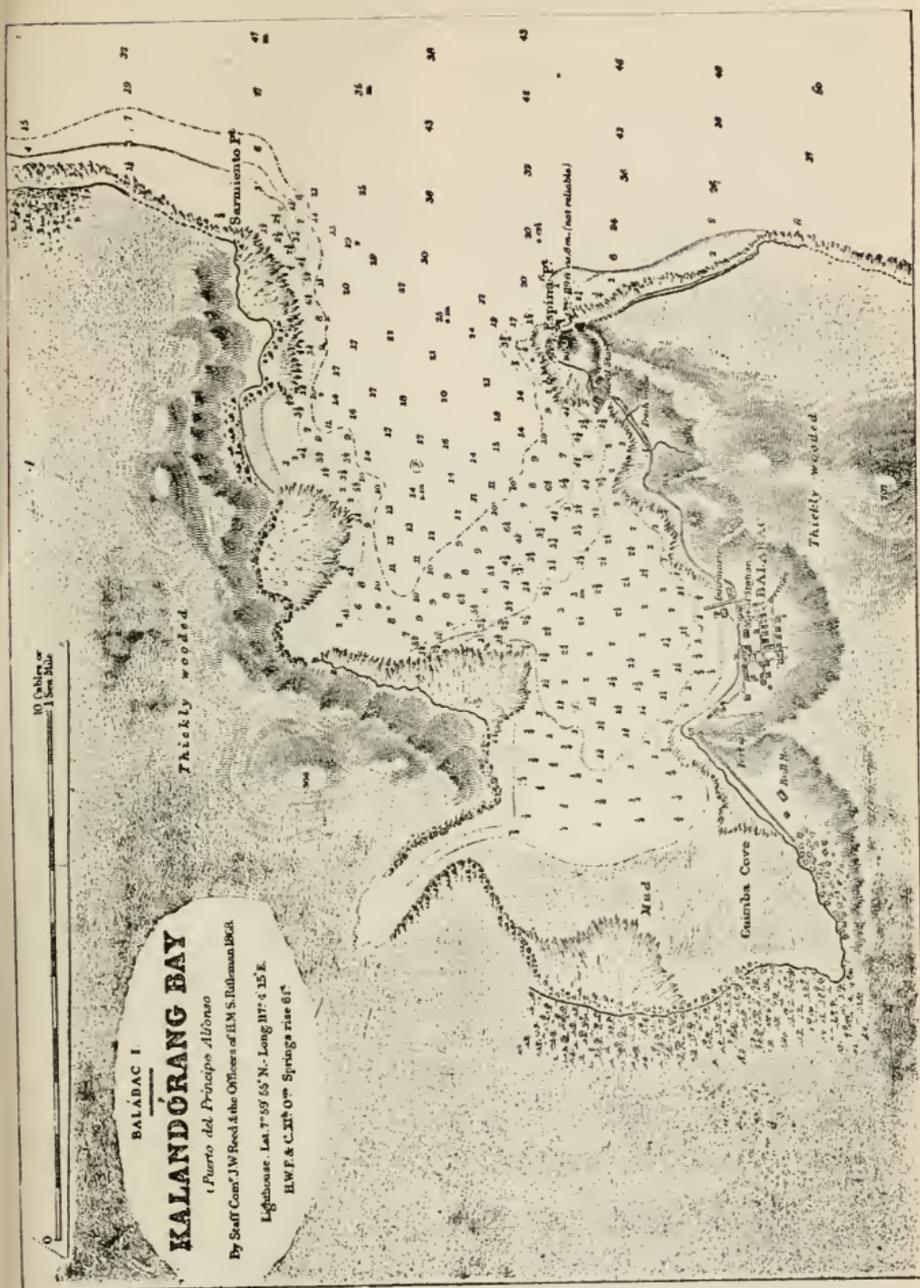
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provincial government act was extended to this group June 23, 1902, as part of the province of Paragua, Palawan.

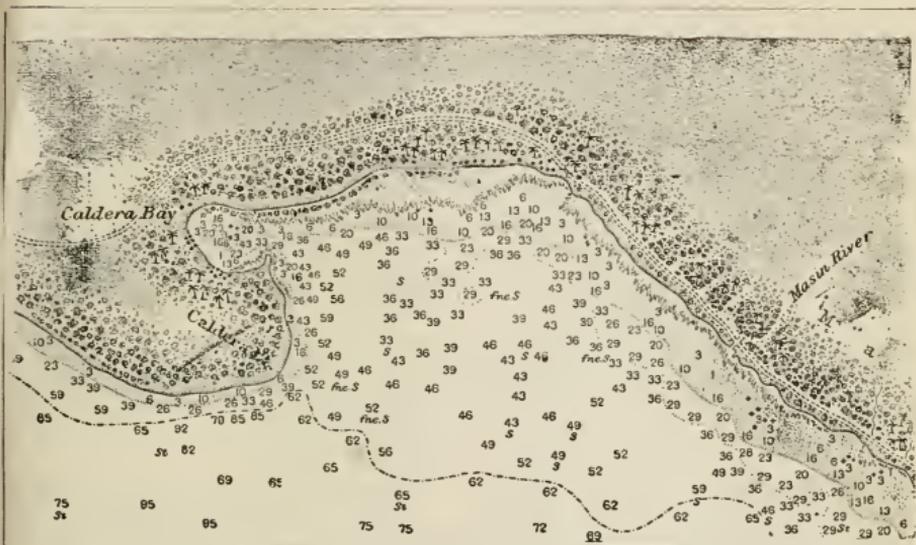
CALAMIÁS (cah-lah-meeahs'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Ibaán of Batangas, Luzón.
CALAMITÁN, or SAMILO (cah-lah-mee-tec'-ahn, sah-mee'-loh), nat.; point on Lingayén Gulf, N. coast of Pangasinán, Luzón, in pueblo of Sual.
CALAMPÁN, or CALUMPANG (cah-lum-pun', cah-lum-paling'), nat.; river of pueblo of Rosario, Batangas, Luzón, emptying at port of Batangas, in bay of same name.

CALAMPITA (cah-lam-pee'-tah), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Gimal.
CALAMUTAN (cah-lah-moo'-tahn), nat.; river of Moro Palawan rising lat. 9° 10' N., takes an E. course and empties into sea in lat. 9° 2' 30" N.
CALÁN (cah-lahn'), nat.; islet off SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
CALANÓGAN (cah-lah-now'-gahn), ver.; hamlet 5 m. NE. of Tarangnán, W. Sámar.

- CALANAUAN** (cah-lah-nah'-wahn), nat.; Moro hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- CALANCALAN** (cah-lahn-cah'-lahn), nat.; point on bay of Albay, Luzón.
- CALANCALANGAN** (cah-lahn-cah-lung'-ahn), nat.; narrow channel from 10 to 29 ft. deep separating Calupag from Tiguigun I., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- CALANCAN** (cah-lahn-cahn'), ver.; inland hamlet in W. Capiz, Panay, 1½ m. N. of Libacao.
— inlet in N. island of Marinduque.
— river in Panay.
- CALANDANAN** (cah-lahn-dah'-nahn), nat.; creek entering Culasian roadstead S. of Jervois Pt., SW. coast of Moro Palawan.
- CALANDORANG** (cah-lahn-daw'-rang), ver.; town on shore of bay of same name, E. coast of Balabac, foot of overhanging highland upon which is situated light-house; has barracks, hospital, warehouse, armed fort, and cluster of houses in fringe of luxuriant vegetation which comes down to very edge of tide.
- CALANDORANG, or PUERTO DEL PRÍNCIPE ALFONSO** (cah-lahn-daw'-rang, pwayr'-toe dale preen'-thee-pay ahl'-fohn'-soh); bay 6 m. N. of Dalauan Bay, on E. coast of Balabac I., ¼ m. wide between Sarmiento and Espina Pts.; on S. point of entrance on Almirante Gil, 105 ft. high, is fixed white light, lat. 7° 59' 55" N., lon. 117° 04' 21" E., 268 ft. above sea; tower, 13 ft. from base to vane, being square with white and red base and red lantern, visible 10 m. Bay, which is extremely picturesque, is surrounded by mountains from 900 to 1,300 ft. high, with hamlet of that name on shore at their foot.
- CALANG** (cah-lahng'); town in Tayabas, Luzón.
- CALANGALAN** (cah-lung-ah'-lun), nat.; peak in Caraballos Sur Mts., Albay, Luzón.
- CALANGAMAN** (cah-lahn-gah'-mahn), nat.; island 2 m. N. 71° E. of Naylón Pt., E. coast of Cebú.
- CALANHAYÁN** (cah-lahn-hah-yah'-oon), ver.; islet flat topped and 500 ft. high, 1 sq. m., in E. of Calamianes, 1½ m. E. by S. of Cocomongón Pt., Busuanga I., in Mindoro Strait.
- CALANOTAN** (cah-lah-naw'-tahn), ver.; mountain on E. shore of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 6 m. N. of Bolón.
- CALANTÁS** (cah-lahn-tas'), nat.; bank S. ¼, W. 2 m. from Culasí Pt., formed of large black rocks and coral. N. head is flat rock, 5 ft. above water, with 40 ft. of water near it, and increases to N.
— hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 8 m. W. of Bacolor.
- CALANUSIÁN, or REINA MERCEDES** (cah-lahn-oo-see'-ahn, ver., ray'-nah mayr'-thay-days, Sp.); town of Isabela, Luzón, on S. side of Magat Riv., at crossing of main road from Ilagan, 10 m. N. to Bayombong. Pop., 3,286.
- CÁLAO** (cah'-lah-oo), nat.; river of pueblo of Angadán, Isabela, Luzón, and tributary of Grande de Cagayán Riv. from E.
— peak in Abra, Luzón.
- CALAOAG** (cah-lah-wag'), Tag.; pueblo on SE. shore, opposite Alabat I., of E. channel to Lamón Bay, NW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. Pop., 1896, 2,652.
- CALAOCALAO** (cah-lah-oo-cah'-lah-oo), nat.; point in E. part of Albay, Luzón.
- CALAOCAN** (cah-lah-oh'-cahn), ver.; town in NW. Samar.
- CALAPA** (cah-lah'-pah), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan.
- CALAPACÚAN** (cah-lah-pah-coo'-ahn), nat.; point and village same name, E. head of anchorage of Súbic, on N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- CALAPÁN** (cah-lah-pun'), nat.; small island in channel between Bátang and Lagúan Is., off extreme NE. coast of Samar.
- CALAPÁN**; bay on N. coast of Mindoro, on S. shore of which is situated Calapán, capital of Mindoro.
- CALAPAN, or TIBAO** (cah-lah-pahn', tee-bow'), low wooded point with cogonal or reed plantation on summit, near Calapán, N. coast of Mindoro. About 1 m. E. off shore lies Silyonay of islets of that name.
— capital and pueblo of Mindoro on NE. coast, 2½ m. SE. of Balete Pt., 14 m. SSE. of Arenas Pt., and 85 m. ESE. of Manila, or 120 m. by sailing route. Small river enters bay at W. of town. Group of unnamed islets lies 8 m. N. off mouth of bay. Being no sheltered anchorage suri runs so heavily in front of town that during months of October, November, and December steamers are unable to land mails. Town is defended by fort of regular construction and has about 500 houses, those of durable construction being church and parish houses, court-house, jail, and casa real. Pop., 1896, 4,333. Inhabitants are engaged in hunting, fishing, and ordinary weaving. Commerce is unimportant. Sand banks extend in front of town to distance of ¼ m. Approaching these is depth which rapidly lessens, however, toward shore. Vessels can anchor with safety in 8 to 10 fms.
- CALAPE** (cah-lah'-pay), ver.; pueblo and port on W. coast of Bohol, 19 m. N. of Tagbilaran, Arga, on E. coast of Cebú, lies 18 m. W. across sea channel. Pop., pueblo, Cn. 1896, 10,283.
— island 4 m. long and 1 m. wide, ¼ m. off W. shore of Bohol, opposite Calape.
- CALAPIÁN** (cah-lah-pee-ahn'), ver.; point on S. shore of Panaón Strait, NE. coast of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte, 3½ m. E. of Liloan.
- CALAPOCAN** (cah-lah-paw'-cahn), ver.; point at head of Súbic Bay, in Zambales, Luzón.
- CALAPSIÁN** (cah-lap-see'n'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 37 m. S. of Dávao.
- CALAPIÚTAN** (cah-lah-poo-ee'-tahn), nat.; hamlet, near which is even with stalactites, one of the finest in the world. Described by Jäger.
- CALAR** (cah-lahr'), ver.; mountain near SW. coast of Leyte, 9 m. SE. of Albuera.
- CALARABAYAN** (cah-lah-rah-bah'-yun); mountain in Leyte.
- CALÁRAI** (cah-lah'-rye), nat.; point on E. coast of Samar, in lat. 11° 42' N.
- CALARAN** (cah-lah'-rahn), ver.; hamlet in central Samar, 12 m. NE. of Gándara.
- CALASAGGAN** (cah-lah-sug'-gun), nat.; point on E. coast of Palawan.
- CALASANAN** (cah-lah-sah'-nun), nat.; point on E. coast of Palawan, in lat. 9° 18' N.
- CALASGÁN** (cah-lahs-gun'), nat.; point on coast of Zambales, Luzón, in pueblo of Iba.
- CALASGASAN** (cah-lahs-gah'-sahn), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Pop., 813.
- CALASIÁN** (cah-lah-see'-ahn), ver.; point on E. end of coast of Negros Occidental, 5 m. W. of Isio, S. shore of Guimarás Strait, opposite Panay.
— town on SE. shore of Eran Bay, W. coast of Palawan, 82 m. SW. of Puerto Princesa.
- CALASIAO** (cah-lah-see-ah'-oo), ver.; pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, on r. bank of Dagupan Riv., 9 m. E. of Lingayén, on main highway to Manila. Pop. pueblo, Cn. 1896, 14,053.
- CALASINGAY** (cah-lah-soong'-i), nat.; inland town 6 m. WNW. of r. bank of Pulangui, E. Misamis, Mindanao, 28 m. SSE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- CALATAGÁN** (cah-lah-tah-gun'), nat.; point in pueblo of same name, on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
— pueblo in Batangas, Luzón, near SW. shore of Balayán Bay, 27 m. from town of Batangas. Pop., 964.



- CALATÁN** (cah-lah-tahn'), nat.; mountain in Mindanao, lat. 7° 30', on bank of Lanao Riv., which empties into lake of same name.
- S. branch of Sipalay Riv., Negros Occidental; rises on SW. watershed of Puente de Patioto.
- CALATAYAN** (cah-lah-tah'-yahn), Tag.; point and town of same name on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- CALAT-CALAT** (cah-lat-cah-lat'), nat.; mountain in central range of Negros, 12 m. NW. of Guijulang, E. coast.
- CALATCAT** (cah-lat-cat'), nat.; tributary of San Enrique Riv., Negros Occidental.
- CALATÓN** (cah-lah-tawn'), ver.; conspicuous headland of small peninsula which advances 1½ m. from SE. coast of Tablas I., Visayas. Point and Cabahan I. to S. form bay.
- inlet and mountain in Tablas I., Visayas.
- inlet in S. Tayabas, Luzón.
- CALÁTONG** (cah-lah'-tohng), nat.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, in pueblo of Gumacá.
- CALATRAYA** (cah-lah-trah'-vah), Sp.; pueblo on NW. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 3½ m. NE. of Dávao.
- town on Tablas I., Visayas.
- pueblo on strait of Tañón, Negros Occidental, on NE. coast of island at mouth of Gluhang Riv., 32 m. E. of Bacólo on opposite coast W. Pop. pueblo, 1898, 12,720, estimated. In 1879 layers of coal were discovered outcropping in rivers which enter sea near this town and Talabe.
- CALATUNGAN** (cah-lah-toong'-ahn), mountain in N. Mindanao.
- CALAUAG** (cah-lah-wahg'), nat.; village in pueblo of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan.
- CALAUAGAN, LAGUNA DE** (lah-goo'-nah day cah-lah-wah'-gahn), nat.; small lake near coast in Unión, Luzón.
- point in island of Batán, off Albay, Luzón.
- CALAUANG** (cah-lah'-wang); pueblo of Laguna, Luzón between Los Baños and San Pablo, near S. shore of Laguna de Bay, 15 m. SW. of Santa Cruz, with several small lakes and empty volcanic basins in vicinity. Pop. pueblo, 1898, 3,107, estimated.
- point on island of Daram, W. of Sámar.
- CALAUINAN** (cah-lah-we'-nahn), ver.; mountain in S. Leyte, 7 m. NE. of Hindang.
- CALÁUIT** (cah-lah'-oo-eet), nat.; point on extreme NW. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, and SW. head to N. entrance to W. Apo pass of Mindoro Strait.
- CALÁUNAN** (cah-lah-oo'-nun), nat.; tableland in the pueblo of Matnog, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CALÁUTIT** (cah-lah-oo'-teet), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of San Ildefonso Ilocos (Sur), Luzón.
- CALAVAYAN** (cah-lah-vah'-yun), nat.; islet off E. coast of Palawan.
- CALAVERA** (cah-lah-vay'-rah), Sp.; bay and river on E. shore of Tañón Bay, 4 m. NE. of Toledo, W. coast of Cebú.
- CALAVITE** (cah-lah-vee'-tay), nat.; islet N. of Busuanga in channel (Mindoro Strait) between that island and SW. coast of Mindoro. Inhabitants are engaged in shell fishing.
- mountain on extreme NW. coast of Mindoro, slope of which forms Cape Calavite and N. slope of Del Monte Pt. Summit about 2,000 ft. high appears dome-shaped when seen from W., but from N. or S. it shows long ridge fairly level. W. end is highest part and is visible at great distance in clear weather at NW. entrance to Verde I. passage.
- cape (lat. 13° 26' N., lon. 120° 18' E.) at extreme NW. point of Mindoro, on China Sea, 99 m. SW. by S. of Manila, 18 m. S. of Lubang
- CALAVITE**—Continued.
- I. and 60 m. W. of Calapán. Cape is sea front of W. end of promontory 2,000 ft. high of same name, while Del Monte Pt. is N. sea front.
- CALAYÁN** (cah-lah-yahn'), nat., island of Babuyanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, 12½ m. E. and W. and 4 m. N. and S., with an area of 30 sq. m., lying 15 m. NE. of Dalupiri I. Formed of mountainous and uneven land, highest in center, with low gaps in some places. It is steep-to, but without safe anchorages. Some rocks above water extend about a mile from its S. point. About 2 m. off NE. point is Panuitan I. Owing to lofty elevation of its central peak, this island is visible at distance of 52 m. at sea in clear weather. The U. S. S. *Princeton*, January 10, 1900, visited it, taking formal possession and hoisting American flag in name of United States.
- hamlet on island of same name, near center of E. coast. Pop., 584 Batán Indians.
- town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- mountain in Cagayán, Luzón.
- anchorage in Tayabas, Luzón.
- mountain in Isabela, Luzón.
- CALAYANAN** (cah-lah-yah'-nahn), ver.; point on NW. extreme of Ylin I., 5 m. SW. by S. of Mangarín, Mindoro.
- CALAYLAYAN** (cah-li-lah'-yahn), Tag.; village at mouth of river emptying into sea on S. shore of Tayabas, Luzón.
- CALAYO** (cah-lah'-yoh); extinct volcano in Cotabato, Mindanao; also called Súgut, lies ESE. of Macaturín, about 50 m. from sea.
- CALAYO**, or **FIEGO** (cah-lah'-yoh, Tag.; fway'-goh, Sp.); point in W. Batangas, Luzón.
- river in Sámar. (*See* Súgut.)
- point in Sámar.
- CALBALETE** (cal-bah-lay'-tay), nat.; island in opening of Lamón Bay, off NE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, belonging to pueblo Maubán. It is covered with valuable woods and has area of about 1 sq. m.
- CALBAYOG** (cull-bah'-yohg), nat.; river on W. coast of Sámar; a fixed white light, lat. 12° 04' N., lon. 124° 35' E., approximately, has been established on SE. point of entrance to river; visible 12 m. [N. M.]
- pueblo on SW. coast of Sámar, 28 m. NW. of Catbalogan, on shore in bend of coast near river of same name. Anchorage opposite town, 1 m. from shore, in 24 ft. of water, is not good during SW. moonsoon. Steamers from Manila call here fortnightly; has a church. Pop. of pueblo, 1896, 13,216. Coast trends SE. for 25 m., as far as Catbalogan, and is broken into bays with little depth and exposed to SW. River emptying into these bays can be entered by small coasters at half tide.
- inlet on SW. coast of Sámar.
- CALBAYOGOS** (cal-bah-yoh'-gohs), ver.; point in NE. Leyte.
- CALBIGA** (cal-bee'-gah), ver.; pueblo in SW. Sámar on river and 2 m. inland from Villarreal Gulf, 13 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop. of pueblo, 1896, 4,091.
- point on NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CALBUGOS** (cal-boo'-gohs), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- CALCUT**, or **CUTCUT** (cah-choot', coot-coot'), nat.; point on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, dividing entrance to Panlatúan port on E., from Putiao port on W.
- CALDERA** (cal-day'-rah), Sp.; point on SW. extreme of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Coasters between Zamboanga and this point, when wind and tide are against them, land their crews and track their vessels. Coast trends 8½ m. SE. of Pt. Caballo, W. of town of Zamboanga. Vessels can anchor in front of town of San Mateo.



CALDERA BAY, approaches to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (No. 1831.)

- CALDERA**; bay and port to E. of point of that name W. of Zamboanga, in SW. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Landmark is summit, 1,752 ft. high, which overlooks bay. (See Caldera Pt.) Inner port will accommodate but 4 or 5 vessels of 6 ft. draft. Entrance channel is but 200 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep.
- CALERO** (cah-lay'-ro), nat.; village on Manila Bay shore in Tondo district, Manila.
- CALIÁN** (cah-lee-ahn'), ver.; important point, broad and somewhat remarkable, on E. shore of Dávao, Mindanao. It is most E. projection of land into Célébes Sea on this part of coast and from WSW., with San Agustín C., 35 m. ENE., forms heads to great Dávao Gulf. It is 60 m. S. of Dávao. Coast, Baños Pt. to Calián, 6 m., trends N. by E. with series of high points. Good anchorage off point.
— hamlet on E. coast of S. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 5½ m. NW. of point of that name and 60 m. S. of Dávao.
— hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, ¼ m. SE. by S. of Pototan.
— small stream emptying into Mansalay Bay, SE. coast of Mindoro.
- CALIANAN** (cah-lee-ah'-neen), ver.; hamlet of Bulacán, near one of E. tributaries of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., NE. of Pulilan.
- CALIATAN** (cah-lee-ah'-tahn'), ver.; channel between Caluitano and Great Calupug Is., to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. Only practicable for vessels of 6 ft.
- CALIBAN** (cah-lee'-bahn), ver.; point on N. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- CALIBANBAGAN, or HASTINGS** (cah-lee-ban-bah'-gahn), ver.; island 3 by 2 m., 8 m. E. of N. point of Paragua (Palawan), and between it and Linapacan I. N. are 2 peaked islets.
- CALIBO** (cah-lee'-bow), nat.; pueblo in Cápiz, Luzón. (Also Calivo.)
- CALIBUGÓN** (cah-lee-boo-gawn'), ver.; tablesummit, 1,793 ft. high, in Cordillera Pulute, W. by S. of Corumi Mt., 7½ m. in S. Palawan.
- CALIBUHASSAN** (cah-lee-boo-has'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Salbug Riv., Dávao, Mindanao, 15½ m. above mouth of Tágum, its outlet into Dávao Gulf, and 35 m. NNE. of Dávao.
- CALIBUTBUT** (cah-lee-boot-boot'), nat.; hamlet of Pampanga, Luzón, in pueblo of Bacolor.
- CALIBUYO** (cah-lee-boo'-yaw), Tag.; hamlet on bay road, Cavite, Luzón, 12 m. SW. of Cavite.
- CALICLÁN** (cah-lee-clan'), ver.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, extreme NW. coast, 3 m. NE. of Malay.
- CALICOAN** (cah-lee-coh'-ahn), nat.; island 10 m. from NW. to SE. and 2½ m. from NE. to SW.; area 20 sq. m. Island has central ridge of low elevations, NE. and E. coasts being low, and opposite coast formed of range of bluffs.
- CALIDIÁN** (cah-lee-dee-ahn'), ver.; river in Bohol, Visayas.
- CALIGAIAN** (cah-lee-gab'-hahn), ver.; inlet in island of Batán, off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- CALIGÁNGANG** (cah-lee-gang'-ahng), ver.; point on extreme NE. shore of Panaón I., SE. of Leyte, at entrance of small bay.
- CALIGDAOHAN** (cah-lig-dah-ob'-hun), Tag.; mountain in Batangas, Luzón.
- CALILIDAN** (cah-lee-lee'-dahn), ver.; point on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, NNW. of Calián Pt.
- CALIM** (cah-lee-m'), nat.; hamlet of Nueva Écija, Luzón, in pueblo of Gapán.
- CALIMBAJAN** (cah-lim-bah'-hun), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CALIMUGTONG** (cah-lee-moog-tong'), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Candón.
- CALIMUTAN** (cah-lee-moo'-tahn), nat.; river emptying on SE. shore of Lagúan I., off N. coast of Sámar.
- CALINGÓ** (cah-leeen-goh'), nat.; island on E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, between islands of Canimo and Cantón.
— hamlet of Iloilo, Panay, on bank of river of same name, rising at foot of mountains which separate provinces of Antique and Cápiz.
— river in Iloilo, Panay, rising in Cordilleras, forming line of boundary between Antique and Cápiz, passes number of pueblos in its course and affords transportation in small craft to port of Iloilo, into which it empties.
- CALINOG** (cah-lee-nog'), ver.; pueblo in E. central Iloilo, Panay, 26 m. N. by W. of Iloilo. Pop. of pueblo, Cn. 1896, 6,497.
- CALINTÓN** (cah-lin-tawn'), ver.; S. of 3 Tielin Is., off SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CALIOAQUIO** (cah-lee-wah'-kew), nat.; village, originally missionary station of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Santa Lucia.
- CALIPA** (cah-lee'-pah), Tag.; hamlet of Nueva Écija, Luzón, on main road, 22 m. N. of San Isidro.
- CALIPAJÁN** (cah-lee-pah-hahn'), Tag.; hamlet of Nueva Écija, Luzón, 20 m. N. of San Isidro.
- CALIPAPÁ** (cah-lee-pah'-pah'), ver.; hamlet and small river on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 29 m. SE. of Inayauan.
- CALIPASOHAN** (cah-lee-pah-soh'-hun), Tag.; mountain in SW. Batangas, Luzón.
- CALIPAYAN** (cah-lee-pah'-yahn), ver.; town on E. side of mountain range which extends S. from Macajalar Bay, in E. Misamis, Mindanao, 11 m. SE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- CALIPAYAN, or ALEGRIA** (cah-lee-pah'-yahn, ah-lay-gree'-ah); hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, at mouth of Bugasumgan on NW. coast.
- CALIQID** (cah-lee-kid'), ver.; crater in central Cápiz, Panay, 6½ m. S. of Jamindao.
- CALIRJAN** (cah-lee-roo'-hahn), nat.; point on NW. shore of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CALIS** (cah'-lis), nat.; sharp, steep point at S. extreme of Peñón de Corón, Calamianes grp., one of headlands approaching along NE. coast of Paragua from SW. along Palawan into Mindoro Strait, and landmark entering Culián Bay.
- CALISELAN** (cah-lee-say'-lahn), nat.; river in Principe, Luzón.
- CALISIN** (cah-lee-sin'), ver.; point on E. coast of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, 3 m. S. of Culián town.
- CALISOCÁN** (cah-lee-saw-cahn'), ver.; small N. tributary of Ulut Riv., Sámar.
- CALISON** (cah-lee'-sohn), hamlet of Bulacán, Luzón, in pueblo of Calumpit.
- CALITAN** (cah-lee'-tahn), nat.; island 256 ft. high, ½ m. off NW. extreme point of Paragua, Palawan, SW. of Cabuli Pt.
- CALITUBAN** (cah-lee-too'-hahn), ver.; island 7½ m. NW. of Talibon, on N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- CALIUANAN** (cah-lee-wah'-wahn), ver.; point on W. coast of Leyte, 2 m. SW. of Hindang.
- CALIÚS** (cah-liens'), nat.; village in pueblo of Nueva Écija, Luzón.
- CALIVO** (cah-lee'-vaw), ver.; hamlet in E. Sámar, 4 m. W. of Boroiñgan.
— pueblo on l. bank of Acdan Riv., which enters sea 3 m. below on N. coast of Cápiz. Pop. of pueblo, Cn. 1896, 10,314.
- CALIZAS ESCABROSAS** (cah-lee'-thahs ays-cah-braw'-sahs), Sp.; group of islands off W. coast of Palawan, most important of which is Tapintán.
- CALLAGAN** (cah-lyah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, on Agno Riv. road, 7¼ m. S. of Lingayén.

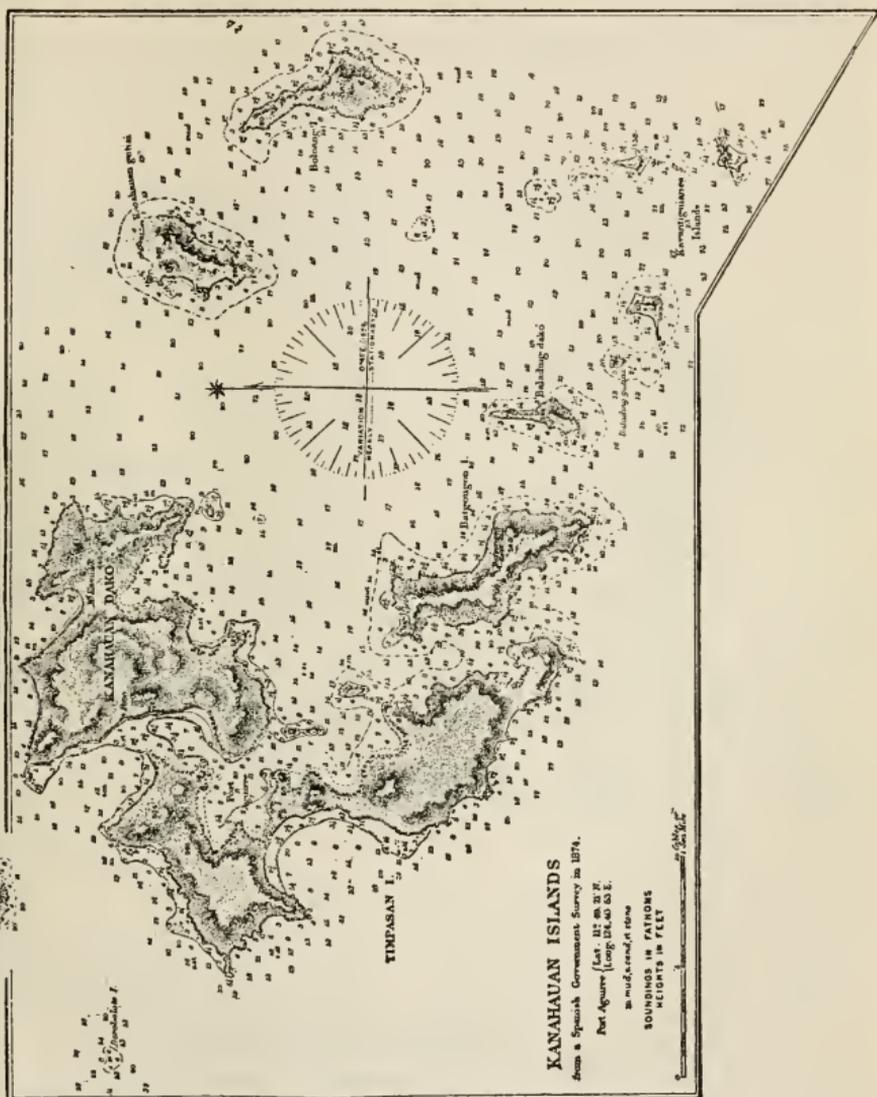
- CAL-LJAT** (cal-lyah't'), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- CALÓ** (cah-loh'), nat.; river of Cavite, Luzón, rising at foot of mountains forming central Cordilleras, which in part on S. divides Cavite from Batangas.
- CALOAN** (cah-law'-ahn); river in Leyte, Visayas. — mountain in Sámar.
- CALOBA** (cah-law'-bah), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of S. Antique, Panay, 1 m. SE. of Antique.
- CALOBDOB** (cah-lohb-cohb'), nat.; river of Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordilleras which separate that province from Batangas on S. and taking N. course unites with the Jasaan, both in pueblo of Silang.
- CALOCALÓ** (cah-law-cah-law'), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 5½ m. SE. of Cotabato.
- CALOCAN** (cah-loh'-cahn), nat.; river of Sámar, rising in mountains in lat. 12° 21' 20" N.; empties into sea on W. side of island in lat. 12° 21' 05" N.
- CALOCÓ** (cah-law-caw'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 19 m. S. of Cavite.
- CALOG** (cah-log'), nat.; point in island of Romblón, Visayas.
- CALOGANĠAN** (cah-loh-gung'-ahn), nat.; point on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 10' N.
- CALOHUÁN** (cah-law-hoo'-ahn), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- CALOLBONG**, or **ICALOLBÓN** (cah-lol-bong', ee-cah-lol-bone'), ver.; pueblo on SW. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, E. of Ajojo Pt. Pop. of pueblo, 1898, 4,382, estimated.
- CALOMPÓN** (cah-lohm-pohn'), nat.; village in pueblo of Calbiga, Sámar.
- CALONHOGÓN** (cah-lon-haw-gawn'), ver.; W. of 2 small islands in one of channels of Malampaya Sound, W. coast of Paragua (Palawan). Bartoc is E.
- CALONON** (cah-loh-noh'-ohn), nat.; river of Negros Occidental, rising in lat. 10° 47' N. and taking W. direction through pueblo of Silay, empties into sea near that town.
- CALOOCAN** (cah-law-aw'-cahn), Tag.; pueblo on Manila and Dagupan R. R. in Rizal, Luzón, 4 m. N. of Manila. Pop. of pueblo, 1896, 7,289.
- CALOS** (cah'-laws), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Abra, Luzón.
- CALOUANG** (cah-lau-wang'), ver.; important headland on Daram Channel, SW. coast of Daram I., off W. coast Sámar, pointing to Buad Channel.
- CALSIGUARAN** (cah-see-gwah'-run), nat.; island of chain stretching along N. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, approaching Sorsogón.
- CALTOM** (cal-tawm'), ver.; port on NW. shore of deep bight between CocomonĠón Pt. and point and mainland W. of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro.
- CALUÁN** (cah-lwahn'), ver.; river in N. Luzón. — hamlet on S. shore of lake in valley of Llanura de Imuc. Fine vein of dolorite in neighborhood.
- CALUÁN**, or **CAULUNĠAN** (cah-lwahn', cow-loong'-ahn); low island 2 sq. m. in area, off SE. point of Basilan I., Sulu A.
- CALUBAIA** (cah-loo-bah'-yah), ver.; mountain near E. shore of Sámar, 11 m. SW. of Hernani.
- CALUBCUB** (cah-loob-coob'), nat.; village in N. or outlying districts of Sampaloc, near NE. boundary.
- CALUBI** (cah-loo'-bee), nat.; point at E. head to Tactacan Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao
- CALUBLŪ** (cah-loo-blue'), ver.; 2 islands 2 sq. m. in chain on NW. limits of Basilan grp., off S. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- CALUDIUD** (cah-lood-lood'), ver.; low island 1 sq. m. at SW. end of outlying chain in NW. waters of Basilan grp., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 37½ m. W. by N. of Isabela.
- CALUG** (cah-loog'), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, E. coast, ¼ m. S. of San Dionisio. — hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. NW. of Bugasón.
- CALUGAO** (cah-loo'-gow), ver.; bay 11 m. wide between Taguntum and Nagumbuayan, on S. side of Catanduanes I., Luzón. River of same name empties into it, and town of same name is on its shore. — river in S. part of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, which enters bay of that name; fronted by 2 islets. — town on W. side of mouth of river of that name, on S. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- CALUGMANAUE** (cah-loog-mah-nah'-way), nat.; village in Misamis, Mindanao, originally established as station among Moros of that region.
- CALUGTANG** (cah-loog-tahng'), ver.; Visayan group of islands, dependent of Panay, off NE. coast.
- CALUGUÍN** (cah-loo-geen'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 13 m. N. of Bulacán.
- CALUGUPAN** (cah-loo-goo'-pahn), ver.; point in N. Leyte, Visayas.
- CALUHAICABUG** (cah-loo-high-cah-boog'), ver.; mountain in SE. Sámar.
- CALUHÁN** (cah-loo-hahn'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Maqueda Bay, 2 m. NW. of Paranas, in W. Sámar.
- CALŪ** (cah-looy'), ver.; point at SE. end of Romblón I., Visayas, in Taal Bay.
- CALUJA** (cah-loo'-hah), nat.; one of islands of Cagayan, off SW. coast of Negros Occidental, in lat. 9° 22' 40" N.
- CALULURA** (cah-loo-loo'-rah), nat.; point on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 30' N.
- CALUMAN** (cah-loo'-mahn), ver.; small island SW. of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- CALUMANGĠAN** (cah-loo-mang'-ahn), ver.; river, and town at its mouth, emptying into Guimaras Strait, 2½ m. NE. of Bago, Negros Occidental.
- CALUMATAN** (cah-loo-mah'-tahn), ver.; mountain in NE. Leyte, 4 m. SW. of Tacloban.
- CALUMBAGAN** (cah-loom-bah'-gahn), ver.; island of Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- CALUMBUIAN** (cah-loom-booh'-yahn), ver.; islet 1 sq. m. S. by W. of Bulalacao I., E. of Calamián, Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, cone-shaped with reddish brown appearance, and landmark of neighboring waters.
- CALUMPAN** (cah-loom-pahn'), nat.; point on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 37' 30" N. — point on shore of Balayán Bay, W. coast of Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 49' 30" N. — point on SW. coast of Davao, Mindanao, NW. of Tampal Pt. — hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 8 m. NW. of Bulacán. — hamlet on E. coast of Guimaras I., 12½ m. SE. of Nagaba. — river of Batangas, Luzón, emptying on E. side of Batangas Bay at Batangas. Brings down volcanic ashes and pumice stone; latter abounds in valley. — point on S. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- CALUMPANG** (cah-loom-pang'), nat.; islet off E. coast of S. Palawan, lat. 9° 26' N. — hamlet on l. bank of Grande de la Pampana Riv., in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón, 2 m. above junction of Chico Riv., Pampana, and on main road 11½ m. NE. of Bacolor.

- CALUMPIJAN** (cah-loom-pee'-hahn), ver.; islet at E. entrance to sea channel between Biliran I. on N. and Leyte on S.
- CALUMPIT** (cah-loom-pit'), nat.; river in pueblo of same name of Bulacán, Luzón, and one of affluents of Grande de la Pampanga Riv.
- pueblo of Bulacán, Luzón, at junction of Quiñgua and Pampanga riv., near entrance to delta, 27 m. NW. of Manila, over good road shaded by fruit trees, cocoa and Areca palms, and 3 m. from Manila and Dagupan R. R. Town, which is 11 m. NW. of Bulacán, provincial capital, is well built and stands on fertile plain, made productive by frequent overflowing of two rivers. Mt. Arayat may be seen inland. Pop. of pueblo, Cn. 1896, 15,712.
- CALUMUCAN** (cah-loo-moo'-cahn), nat.; village of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Santiago.
- CALUNGAI** (cah-loong'-i), nat.; river entering N. side of inlet on N. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CALUNGÁLANG** (cah-loong-ah'-lung), ver.; mountain in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CALUNGAN** (cah-loong'-ahn), nat.; S. point on W. extreme of S. coast of Leyte, 3 m. SW. of Merida and 5½ m. NNW. of Poson, northeasternmost of Camotes Is.
- river in Leyte emptying near point of that name.
- point at E. approach to Casilaran Bay, in SW. angle of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao.
- CALUNGBOYAN** (cah-loong-boh'-yahn); lake in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, N. of pueblo of Batac. On its shores are pueblos of San Nicolás and Sarra, first on S. and second on N.
- CALUNGUN** (cah-loong'-oon), ver.; peak in Caraballo Sur, Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- CALUNGUSAN** (cah-loong-oo'-sun), nat.; village in pueblo of Bulacán, Luzón, in province of same name.
- CALUNJÁN** (cah-loon-hahn'), ver.; point NE. of Freshwater Pt., W. coast of Palawan.
- CALUPAAN** (cah-loo-pah'-ahn), Tag.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 40 m. N. of San Isidro.
- CALUPAG, LOWER**; island off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi. (See Tiguñgun.)
- CALUPAG, or KALUPAG, GREAT** (cah-loo'-pag), ver.; island 590 ft. high, divided into 2 parts by narrow channel Calanhalañgan and forming E. side of Nochebuena and W. side of Calaitan channels, off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., 1½ m. N. and S. on NE. side of entrance to Tambilañga channel, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. On NW. shore are 3 peaks, 397, 554, and 475 ft. high; on SE. shore 2 peaks, 8,591 ft. high. Island is separated from Tiguñgun or Lower Calupag I. by Calanhalañgan, narrow channel from 10 to 29 ft.
- CALUPAG, or KALUPAG, LITTLE**; ¼ m. from NW. to SE., with 2 peaks, NW. 371, SE. 354 ft. high, off NE. shore of main island of same name, 2 m. NW. of Pasegan Sámal, off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- CALUPAN** (cah-loo'-pahn), nat.; point in island of Mindoro.
- CALUPOCAN** (cah-loo-paw'-cahn), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte, 7 m. SW. of Sógod Nuevo.
- CALUSA** (cah-loo'-sah), ver.; island 60 ft. high and most W. of Cagayanen grp., Sulu Sea, off SW. coast of Negros Occidental.
- CALUT** (cah-loot'), nat.; islet in N. part of Isabela channel, Basilan, off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- CALATAGAN, or CALATAGAN** (cah-loo-tah'-gun, cah-lah-tah'-gun), nat.; hamlet of pueblo of same name near W. shore of Balayán Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- CALUTAN** (cah-loo'-tahn); islet off NW. coast of Biliran, N. of Leyte, 1¼ m. SW. of Sulung Pt.
- CALUTIT** (cah-loo-tit'), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Pasquín, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- CALUTUÁ** (cah-loo-too-ah'), ver.; mountain hamlet on W. branch of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, in Cotabato, 21 m. SSE. of Cotabato.
- CALUYA** (cah-loo'-yah), ver.; pueblo on E. coast of Caluya I., in Semerara grp., SE. by S. of Mindoro. Pop. of pueblo, Cn. 1896, 722.
- CALUYA, or (ABAYA)** (cah-loo'-yah, cah-bah'-yah); island of Semerara grp., 623 ft. high on S., 5¼ by 2 m. in extent, 26 m. SE. by S. of Pandán Pt., Mindoro, and 17 m. W. of Naisog Pt., Panay. Island of Sebatoan lies 1½ m. N. There is bay on W., in which there is anchorage.
- CALUYAJAN** (cah-loo-yah'-hahn), nat.; peak 416 ft. high on SE. shore of Carogo or Puro I., N. side of Loog (Canayat) Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CALVARIO** (cah-vah'-ree-an), Sp.; mountain in central ridge of peninsula end of Zambales, Luzón, inland from Arenas Pt.
- mountain in Laguna, Luzón.
- CALVER**, for.; point on E. coast of Palawan, 8½ m. SW. of Maltby I., and overlooked by lofty Victoria peak, 8½ m. inland.
- CALVIJA** (cah-vee'-hah), Sp.; lake in island of Sámar; receives the mountain drainage through a number of small streams and forms the source of the Calbiga Riv. (Also Calbiga.)
- CALVIJO** (cah-vee'-haw), Sp.; town on E. shore of Sadocun Lake, about midway between 2 streams which connect that lake with Linao Lake to SE., distance of 3 m., in SE. Surigao, Mindanao.
- CAMA** (cah'-mah), Sp.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 2½ m. S. of Mayón.
- CAMACHÍN** (cah-mah-chin'), nat.; mountain between Bulaon and Gorlan, in SE. Cotabato, Mindanao. Important veins of iron are found.
- CAMAGÁN** (cah-mah-gahn'), ver.; river and hamlet at its mouth, on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 10 m. W. of Bayauan.
- CAMAGO** (cah-mah'-gaw), ver.; island in N. entrance of Endeavor Strait, Malampaya Sound, W. Paragua, Palawan.
- CAMAGIÑGAN** (cah-mah-geeng'-ahn), ver.; mountain in island of Leyte.
- CAMAINSI** (cah-mah-inn'-see), ver.; point at head of Pujada Bay, SE. Dávao, E. coast of Mindanao.
- CAMALANIUGAN** (cah-mah-lah-new'-gahn), nat.; pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, on r. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., 8 m. S. of Aparri at its mouth, and connected by road with Buguey on coast, 6 m. NE. and 46 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop. of pueblo, Cn. 1896, 5,088.
- CAMALAO** (cah-mah-lah'-aws), ver.; hamlet on tributary of Bac-hao Bañahón Riv., SW. central Sámar, 2 m. NW. of Gándara.
- CAMALIAN** (cah-mah-lee'-ahn), nat.; cove SW. of point of same name, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao; poor anchorage; fresh water to be had.
- hamlet at point of same name on SW. shore of S. peninsula of Dávao, extreme Mindanao.
- point near Guay Pt., SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- CAMALIG** (cah-mah'-lig), nat.; point on extreme S. shore of inlet at E. end of Lagúan Channel, NE. coast of Sámar.
- pueblo in Albay, Luzón, near r. bank of Inaya Riv., on main road, 5¼ m. NW. by W. of Albay, and 4¼ m. WNW. of Cagsaua, inhabitants of surrounding country are largely engaged in hemp industry. Pop. of pueblo, Cn. 1896, 15,092.
- peak 446 ft. high on E. shore of Canahauan Dacó I., of Canahauan Is., off W. coast of Sámar.

- CAMALIGAN** (cah-mah-lee'-gahn), nat.; pueblo adjoining Nueva Cáceres on W. in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Pop. of pueblo, 1898, 5,049, estimated.
- road junction 7 m. W. of Albay, in Albay, Luzón.
- CAMALISQUÍS** (cah-mah-lis-kiss'), nat.; mountain hamlet 7 m. SE. of Murcia, in central range of Negros Occidental.
- CAMALOBAGOAN** (cah-mah-law'-bah-go'-ahn), ver.; mountain in island of Billiran, N. of Leyte.
- CAMAMAUAN** (cah-mah-mah'-wahn), nat.; point on Pacific side of extreme SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 7 m. NE. of Cape San Agustín.
- CAMAMOT** (cah-mah-mot'), nat.; islet 245 ft. high in sea channel, most N. of Canahuan grp. (q. v.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Tarangnan, off W. coast of Sámar.
- CAMÁN** (cah-mahn'), nat.; river in pueblo of Bulan, Sorsogón, Luzón, rising at foot of volcano of Bulusan, takes S. direction, and unites with Juban.
- hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, on Agno highway, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Lingayén.
- CAMANAHOL** (cah-mah-nah-haw'l'), ver.; mountain in SW. Sámar, 5 m. SE. of Villareal.
- CAMANAOSENG** (cah-mah-now-seng'), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- CAMAN CAMANG** (cah'-man cah-mang'), ver.; hamlet 9 m. E. of Himamaylan, Negros Occidental.
- CAMANCHITO** (cah-mahn-chee'-taw), Hisp.; river in Cavite, Luzón.
- CAMANDAG** (cah-mahn-dag'), nat.; island in sea channel, 13 m. SW. of Calbayoc, on SW. shore of Sámar.
- mountain in Bulacán, Luzón, lat. 14° 47' N.
- CAMANDÁYAG** (cah-mahn-dah'-yag), ver.; mountain in SW. Sámar, 10 m. NE. of Santa Rita.
- CAMANDÓ** (cah-mun-doh'), nat.; village formerly pueblo of Iloilo, Panay, situated in valley watered by Sibalón Riv. and smaller stream Camandó.
- small stream of Iloilo, Panay, tributary of Sibalón Riv. Village of same name is situated on its banks.
- CAMANDULAC** (cah-mahn-doo-luck'), ver.; crater in NE. Leyte, 2 m. SW. of Babatugan.
- CAMANGÁ** (cah-mahn-gah'), nat.; village on NW. shore of bight on S. coast of Sámar, 11 m. NW. of Guluan port.
- cluster of islets S. of Nanga Is. 400 ft., high and N. off Coconouñon Pt., Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., SW. of Mindoro.
- CAMANGÁN** (cah-mahn-gahn'), ver.; mountain in S. central Sámar, 10 m. NE. of Paranas.
- CAMANHALA**, or **MACOTÓ** (cah-mahn-hah'-lah, mah-caw-taw'), ver.; creek in S. Albay, Luzón.
- CAMANHIG** (cah-mahn-hig'), nat.; hamlet in S. central Sámar, 7 m. E. of San Sebastián.
- CAMANITA** (cah-mah-nee'-tah), nat.; village on SW. coast of Sámar, 1 m. W. of Basey.
- CAMANITOHAN** (cah-mah-nee-toh'-hahn), nat.; river entering at Manito on SE. angle of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.
- CAMANJUAN** (cah-mahn-hah'-wahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, near Antique boundary, 10 m. SSE. of Sibalom.
- CAMANOC** (cah-mah-nauck'), nat.; point in E. part of Masbate I., Visayas.
- CAMANSÍ** (cah-mahn-see'), nat.; fountain tributary from N. of the Binalbagan Riv., Negros Occidental.
- point N. head of Baligao Bay, NW. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- hamlet on W. shore of bay of that name, on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
- CAMANSÍ** or **SAPIAN** (cah-mahn-see', sah'-peeahn); bay 3 m. wide and same in depth on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, midway between Nipa Pt. and Batán Bay. Is well sheltered from all winds except N.
- CAMANSUSU** (cah-mahn'-soo-soo), nat.; S. point of entrance to Canayat (Loog) Bay, S. arm of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- S. point of entrance to Canayat (Loog) and Nin Bays, W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- CAMAOGÁ** (cah-mah-aw-gah'), nat.; hamlet on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Baluan Pt.
- CAMARAG** (cah-mah-rug'), nat.; village formerly pueblo of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- town on main road in Isabela, Luzón, 24 m. SW. of Ilagan.
- CAMARÍN DE CAYAGON** (cah-mah-rin'-day cah-yah'-gawn), Hisp.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, on E. bank of Hitobano Riv., near its junction with Nitomayan, 12 m. SE. of E. of Cabancalan.
- CAMARÍN DE OBUG** (cah-mah-reen'-day oh-boog'), Hisp.; point on coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Bangui.
- CAMARINES NORTE** and **SUR** (cah-mah-rec'-ness nohr'-tay, soor), Sp.; 2 ancient provinces of Luzón, created in time of Guido de Labezares. (See Ambos Camarines.)
- CAMASUSU** (cah-mah-soo'-soo), nat.; point on SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas, forming S. head to bay of Canayat or Loog, S. arm of Nin Bay, lat. 12° 11' N.
- island 522 ft. high in middle of extensive bay of Canayat or Loog on S. and Nin Bay on N., SW. coast of Masbate, Luzón. Island marks geographical position of Nin Bay and Mandaon port, lat. 12° 10' 3" N., lon. 123° 12' 47" E.
- CAMASUSU**, or **MADIDIS** (cah-mah-soo'-soo, mah-dee'-dees), W. of 2 islands, extending seaward between Camasusu and Mariveles Pts., and separating waters of Canayat or Loog Bay on S., and Nin Bay on N., SW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- CAMATSIM** (cah-mut-seem'), nat.; mountain of Bulacán, Luzón, lat. 14° 59' N.
- CAMÁUANG**, or **CANAUAU** (cah-mah'-oo-ang, cah-nah'-oo-i), ver.; river in extreme S. of Negros Oriental, draining central mountain cone into sea at Siaton on S. coast.
- CAMAYAN** (cah-mah'-yahn), ver.; point on SE. shore of Súbic Bay and E. head opposite Grande I., coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- point in Zambales, Luzón.
- CAMAYOM** (cah-mah'-yohm), nat.; river of Ambos Camarines, Luzón, rising in lat. 13° 05' N. and emptying into Donsol Riv.
- CAMAZO** (cah-mah'-thaw), Sp.; small island $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. in area, off E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, between Mapanda and Camamauan Pts. in extreme SE.
- CAMBA** (cam'-bah), Sp.; channel connecting Célébes and Sulu Seas through shallow waters and islands immediately E. of NE. end of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- CAMBA CAMBÁ**, or **LIJAT**, or **LIJATLIJAT** (cam-bah cam'-bah, lee-hut', lee-but-lee'-hut), ver.; channel to E. of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., between Tabuan (Bukutkut) to E. and Calaitan to W., 2 m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, with 45 ft. depth.
- CAMBAGUI** (cam-bah'-gee), ver.; mountain in S. of Bohol, Visayas, 5 m. N. of Lila, on S. coast.
- CAMBAIO** (cam-bah'-yaw), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bulacán.
- CAMBAJO** (cam-bah-how'), ver.; point on Sibuyán I., in Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CAMBAJO** (cam-bah'-hoh), nat.; river of Sibuyán I., Romblón, Visayas, rising in Central Mts., flowing SE. and emptying on E. coast.

- CAMBALAGA** (cam-bah-lah'-gah), ver.; mountain of S. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas, 4 m. NE. of San Juan de Macipilay.
- CAMBALAGUÍO** (cahm-bah-lah-gee-aw'), ver.; point on SW. shore of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas, and headland of approach from S.
- CAMBALALÓN** (cum-bah-lah-lohn'), nat.; point on extreme NE. shore of Iloilo, Panay. (See Blanca Pt.)
- CAMBALAYAN** (cam-bah-lah'-yahn), ver.; point extreme E. land of Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CAMBANG** (cum-bung'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- CAMBANOG** (cam-bah-nawg'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Negros Occidental, 1½ m. NE. of Saravia.
- CAMBARI**, or **TREPANG** (cam-bah'-rec, tray-pahng'), ver.; small wedge-shaped island 4 m. E. of Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Is so named on account of abundance of Beche de Mer, "trepang" of commerce, found among coral reefs in vicinity.
- CAMBASAG** (cam-bah-sag'), ver.; town on SW. coast of Siargao I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, at W. end of Dapa channel and opposite N. point of Great Bucas I., 5½ m., 37 m. E. of Surigao.
- S. point of Siargao I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, and marks narrowest point of Dapa channel between it and E. Bucas I., distance of but 1 cable (720 ft.). Near point is island about ¼ m. long.
- CAMBASANG** (cam-bah-sang'), ver.; mountain 5 m. inland, NE. of San Pedro Bay, in SW. Sámar, 13 m. E. of Basey.
- CAMBASINGAN** (cam-bah-sing'-ahn), ver.; islet in channel between Manicani I. and SW. shore of Sámar, Visayas, in line with approach to N. entrance to Guinan, of sand and rocks nearly awash.
- CAMBIDSÓS** (cam-bid-saws'), ver.; rock 1½ m. E. of Dapdap shoal and 1 m. N. of Timpasan I., in Canabauan, off W. coast of Sámar, 7 m. SW. of Tarangan.
- CAMBÍJAN** (cam-bee'-hahn), ver.; SE. point of Sibuyan I. of Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CAMBISTA** (cam-bis'-tah), Sp.; point on E. coast of Sámar, 2 m. SE. of Sulat.
- CAMBOLOTÓN** (cam-baw-law-tawn'), ver.; bluff on coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2½ m. SSE. of Balacac, on Bancal Bay.
- CAMBÍATAY** (cam-boo-cah-tí'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Sámar, 3 m. E. of Tarangan.
- CAMBUCOL** (cam-boo-cohl'), ver.; extinct volcano in extreme S. Sámar, 5 m. N. by W. of Balangiga.
- CAMBUGSAY** (cam-boog-sí'), ver.; mountain in E. Bohol, Visayas, 6 m. SE. of Ubay.
- CAMBULAYA** (cum-boo-lah'-yah), nat.; river of Sibuyan I., Romblón, Visayas, flowing from W. to E. and emptying into bay on E. coast.
- point on island of Sibuyan, Romblón, Visayas, at mouth of Cambajo Riv., lat. 12° 24' 30" N.
- CAMBULAYAN** (cam-boo-lah'-yunn), ver.; point and river in Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CAMBULO** (cam-boo'-law), ver.; hamlet of Bontoc, Luzón, 18 m. SE. of Bontoc.
- CAMBULONG** (cam-boo-long'), ver.; prominent point on Olutanga I., off S. end of peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- CAMBUYAYAN** (cam-boo-tah'-yunn), ver.; inlet in Sámar.
- CAMERAN** (cah-may'-rahn), ver.; sandy island, 1 sq. m., with trees, 1½ m. NE. of Patongong and about same distance SW. of Buhlayan, extreme S. point of Palawan.
- CAMIÁS** (cah-mee-ass'), Tag.; hamlet of pueblo of San Miguel de Mayumo, in Bulacán, Luzón, 25 m. N. of Bulacán.
- CAMICAMIAN** (cah-mee-cah-mee'-ahn), ver.; island E. of Palawan.
- CAMIGUÍN** (cah-mee-geen'), nat.; SE. island of Babuyanes grp., lat. 9° N., lon. 121° 48' E. Pacific Ocean, 24 m. NW. of Engaño C., 21 m. E. of Fuga, and 34 m. S. of Babuyan Is. of same group; is 13 m. NNE. and SSW. and 7½ m. E. and W. Area, 65 sq. m. Was formerly volcano; N. part 2,790 ft. and S. 2,450 ft. high, with lowland close to sea along its E. and N. sides; W. of S. mountain are some steep, white cliffs which front sea 2½ m. S. of S. point of port San Pío Quinto. In different parts of island are ranches of Batán Indians. Channel between island and Engaño C. is 20 m. wide. Guinapak and Didikas rocks lie to NE. of this island. U. S. S. *Charleston* was wrecked on uncharted coral reef 3 m. NW. of Guinapak rocks, about 10 m. to E. of N. end of Camiguín I., at 5.30 a. m. November 2, 1899; ship becoming total wreck. She was last seen November 13 and disappeared in heavy typhoon.
- extinct volcano 2,450 ft. high on S. end of island of that name, in Babuyanes grp., off N. coast of Luzón.
- mountain of same name on SE. part of Camiguín I., Babuyanes grp., is conspicuous object to navigators.
- island lying 6½ m. N. of Sipaca Pt., Misamis, Mindanao, 15 m. from NW. to SE. and 9 m. E. and W. Area, 92 sq. m. Island is mountainous, having central summit of 5,383 ft., visible nearly 70 m. at sea. On NW., 3 m. E. of town and anchorage of Catarman, rises double peak 4,797 ft. Is one of most important in comparison with area in agricultural industry in Philippines. Its products are rice, tobacco, wax, and cacao in abundance. Among its towns are Catarman, Sogay, Mahluoc, Manbajao, and Agajo (*q. v.*). Small island lies off NW. coast. Island is not only of volcanic formation, but in July, 1871, was scene of active volcanic energy. From lowland on W. side of island a hill ½ m. long, 4½ wide, and 450 ft. high was thrown up in 2 months, and rose to 950 feet, and still rising. During this activity the inhabitants (then numbering 11,000) who escaped took refuge on mainland in Mindanao. Volcano on S. side is dome-shaped mass standing on seashore, and in 1875 was red and glowing with heat cracks at summit and sending forth smoke. Lava was entirely trachytic. There was no crater, but mass rose with steep walls directly from soil as if trachytic lava had issued from central cavity and boiled over until set in form of immense mound. Rocks collected were amphibolite andesite, containing some crystals of augite, andesite, and hornblende. Two small streams fed by hot springs issued from base of volcano.
- CAMILING, SAN MIGUEL DE** (sahn mee-gay'l' day cah-me-ling'), Hisp.; pueblo on main road, 19 m. NW. of Tárlac, in Tárlac, Luzón. Pop. of pueblo, 23,410, estimated.
- river in Central Luzón.
- CAMINCÍ** (cah-meen-see'), nat.; pueblo of Bulacán, Luzón. (See San Rafael Caminci.)
- CAMINIA** (cah-mee'-neeah), nat., hamlet of pueblo of Canoan, Siquijor I., Bohol.
- CAMINILA** (cah-me-nee'-lah), ver., hamlet on E. shore of San Pedro Bay, in SW. Sámar, 10 m. SE. of Basey.
- CAMIPITA** (cah-mee-pee'-tah), ver., extinct crater on E. coast of Sámar, 7 m. S. of Borongan.
- CAMIRIS** (cah-mee'-ris), ver.; point on E. coast of Leyte, at Tanauan; also divisional headland between Camiris (N.) and Tolosa (S.) Bays.
- bay on E. coast of Leyte, upon whose shores are situated towns of Palo and Tanauan.
- CAMOAN** (cah-mwah'-ahn), ver., hamlet 3 m. E. of Layog Mt., in E. Central Sámar.

ANCHORAGES IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

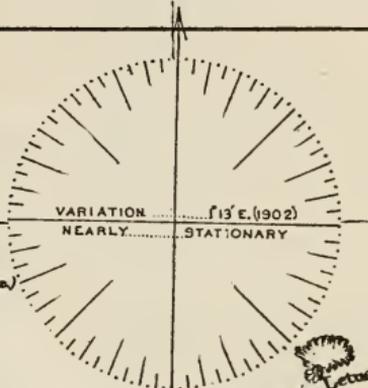


- CAMOMÓI** (cah-moh-moy'), point and mountain 240 ft. high on SE. shore of Loog (Canayat) Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- CAMOTES** (cah-maw'-tays), *Hisp.*; group of 3 islands from 5½ to 14 m., off W. extreme of S. coast of Leyte. Posen being most E., Poro central, and Písigan W., with outlying islet off NW. shore of latter. Coast of Leyte lies 14 m. E., Bohol 29 m. S., and Cebú 20 m. W.
- CAMPÁ** (cum-pah'), *nat.*; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- CAMPAGUNGAN** (cum-pah-goong'-ahn), *nat.*; mountain in S. Cebú.
- CAMPAÍ** (cahm-pah-ee'), *nat.*; bay on NE. shore Parasán I., off W. coast of Sámar, opposite Catbalogan.
- CAMPALANO** (cum-pah-lah'-naw), *ver.*; mountain in Sámar.
- CAMPALILI** (cum-pah-lee'-lee); mountain in SE. Mindanao.
- CAMPÁN** (cum-pahn'), *ver.*; small bay on SW. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, and at sea terminus of boundary between Cotabato and Dávao, Mindanao, 6½ m. NW. of Polo Pt.
- CAMPANDÁN** (cum-pahn-dahn'), *nat.*; point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- CAMPAO** (cum-pah'-oo), *ver.*; point on SE. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 1 m. SW. of Jagua.
- CAMPASAY** (cum-pah'-sigh), *nat.*; point on SW. coast of Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CAMPATOC** (cahm-pah-tawk'), *ver.*; point and hamlet on extreme NE. coast of Cebú.
- mountain in SW. Bohol, Visayas, 10 m. E. of Calape.
- CAMPILIPA** (cam-pee-lee'-pah), *ver.*; point in Daram I., W. of Sámar.
- CAMPINAYUCAN** (cam-pee-nah-yoo'-cahn), *ver.*; hamlet on one of group of 8 islands, largest being 1 by 4 m. in size, off W. coast of Siargao I., between ports Sápaó (N.) and Cacup (S.), NE. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- CAMPOMANES** (cam-paw-mah'-nays), *Sp.*; hamlet on S. shore of Nobulao Bay, on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 15 m. S. of Inayauan.
- CAMPOMANES ANTIGÓ** (cam-paw-mah'-nays ahn-tee'-gwoh); large bay and hamlet at its head on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 10½ m. S. of Inayauan. Bay heads between Ohon and Lumbio Pts.; is very deep, with 102 to 168 ft., almost touching shore.
- CAMPONASA** (cam-paw-nah'-sah), *ver.*; hamlet in S. Central Sámar, 8 m. N. of E. of Calbiga.
- CAMPONAJÓN** (cam-pawn-hawn'), *ver.*; mountain in E. central Sámar, 5 m. SW. of Sulat.
- CAMPOPO** (cam-paw'-paw), *ver.*; bay on W. coast of Leyte. (*See* Tabango.)
- mountain in Leyte.
- CAMPÓSANTO** (cahm-poh-sun'-toh), *Sp.*; river entering inlet on N. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CAMPUNG** (cum-poong'), *nat.*; affluent of Pam-panga Chico Riv., in province of same name, Luzón.
- CAMPUSÁ** (cum-poo-sah'), *ver.*; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- CAMŪ** (cah-moo'), *Tag.*; point in N. Tayabas, Luzón.
- CAMŪNAY** (cah-moo'-ni), *Tag.*; peak in Caraballos Sur, in Rizal, Luzón.
- CAMUNGYAN** (cah-moong-yahn'), *nat.*; 3-peaked islet, 140 ft. high, off entrance to Ulgan Bay, SW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*See* Three Peaks I.)
- CAMUNUHAN** (cah-moo-noo'-hun), *ver.*; mountain in SW. Leyte.
- CANA** (cah'-nah), *nat.*; island 6 m. off E. coast of Cápiz, Panay, lat. 11° 26' N.
- CANA**; point on E. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on bay of Guinayang, lat. 13° 46' N.
- CANA** (cah'-nyah), *Sp.*; creek entering narrow channel on SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- volcano (1,195 meters) in Sierra Madre, Luzón.
- CANAB** (cah-nab'), *ver.*; mountain on boundary between Hocos Sur and Abra, Luzón.
- CANABA** (cah-nah'-bah), *ver.*; point in Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol.
- CANABAYÓN** (cah-nah-bah-yawn'), *ver.*; islet off NE. coast of Sámar, 1 m. NE. of Alibangbang Pt.
- CANABUGÁN** (cah-nah-boog-cahn'), *nat.*; point on SE. shore of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.
- CANABIÑGAN** (cah-nah-boong'-ahn), *ver.*; island of horseshoe shape, 1½ m. long and ½ m. wide, 2 m. SW. of Manlagule I., on E. side of N. Balabac Strait, and 5 m. NE. by E. of NE. coast of Balabac I.
- CAÑACAO** (cah-nyah-cow'), *Tag.*; bay formed by peninsula of Cavite, between Sangley Pt., where there is a light-house, and E. point of Cavite Arsenal, well-sheltered refuge, from 4 to 25 ft. depth; patent slip with capacity for 1,500 tons, Cavite Hospital, and coal sheds for vessels of war are on shores of this bay.
- village on NW. shore of bay of same name, about 1 m. SW. of Sangley Pt.; patent slip, coal sheds, and hospital of Cavite are at this point.
- CANACHÍN** (cah-nah-chin'), *ver.*; village in Bulacín, Luzón; region in this vicinity contains large deposits of iron, worked in small bloomeries and manufactured into plowshares.
- CANADING** (cah-nah-ding'), *ver.*; mountain in SW. Leyte, 5 m. N. of Malitbog.
- CANAG** (cah-nug'), *nat.*; port at mouth of river of same name, NW. coast of Sámar.
- CANAGAAYAN** (cah-nah-gah-ah'-yahn), *ver.*; point in E. Albay, Luzón.
- CANAGAN** (cah-nah'-gahn), *ver.*; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on Matana Riv., 10 m. NE. of Bangued.
- CANAGTÁS** (cah-nug-tus'), *ver.*; mountain in Leyte.
- CANAGUALLÓN** (cah-nah-gwah-lyohn'), *nat.*; cluster of islands fronting bight on W. coast of Sámar, N. of Mancaris Pt., NW. of Catbalogan; Buñga and Mancaris are on shore of bight.
- CANAGUAN** (cah-nah'-gwahn), *ver.*; island, Ambos Camariñes (Norte), Luzón.
- CANAGUAYAN** (cah-nah-gwah'-yahn), *ver.*; river rising in Pauros Mt. in NW. Sámar, flowing W. and emptying into sea on W. coast. Navigable for native craft some distance inland.
- point on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 24' 45" N.
- point N. end of bight on W. coast of Leyte, which forms Port Palompón.
- CANAHUAN** (cah-nah-hov'-ahn), *ver.*; group of 5 moderately elevated islands and several smaller islets on E. side of N. entrance to Daram channel, 4½ m. off coast of Sámar; Borobaloto, 250 ft. high; Timpaan, 489 ft. high; Canahauan Dacó, 446 ft. high; Camamot, 250 ft. high; Boloang, 245 ft. high. They afford shelter in depths of 90 to 120 ft. in all winds.
- CANAHUAN DACÓ** (cah-nah-hov'-ahn dah-caw'), *ver.*; islet of Canahauan grp. at N. entrance of Daram channel, 6 m. SW. of Tarangan, off W. coast of Sámar. Its central crest is 446 ft. high.
- CANAHUAN-GUTIAY** (cah-nah-hov'-ahn goo-tee-í') *ver.*; one of islands of Canahauan grp., off mouth of Bac-hao Bongahon, NW. coast of Sámar.
- CANAI** (ca-ní'), *ver.*; port at N. entrance to small bay of same name, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, N. of Umanian Pt., lat. 8° 50' N.

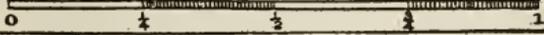
MINDANAO I.

CANALASAN COVE

From a Spanish Government Survey, 1879.
 Sumban P. Lat. 5° 41' 30" N. Long. 125° 12' 35" E. (approx.)



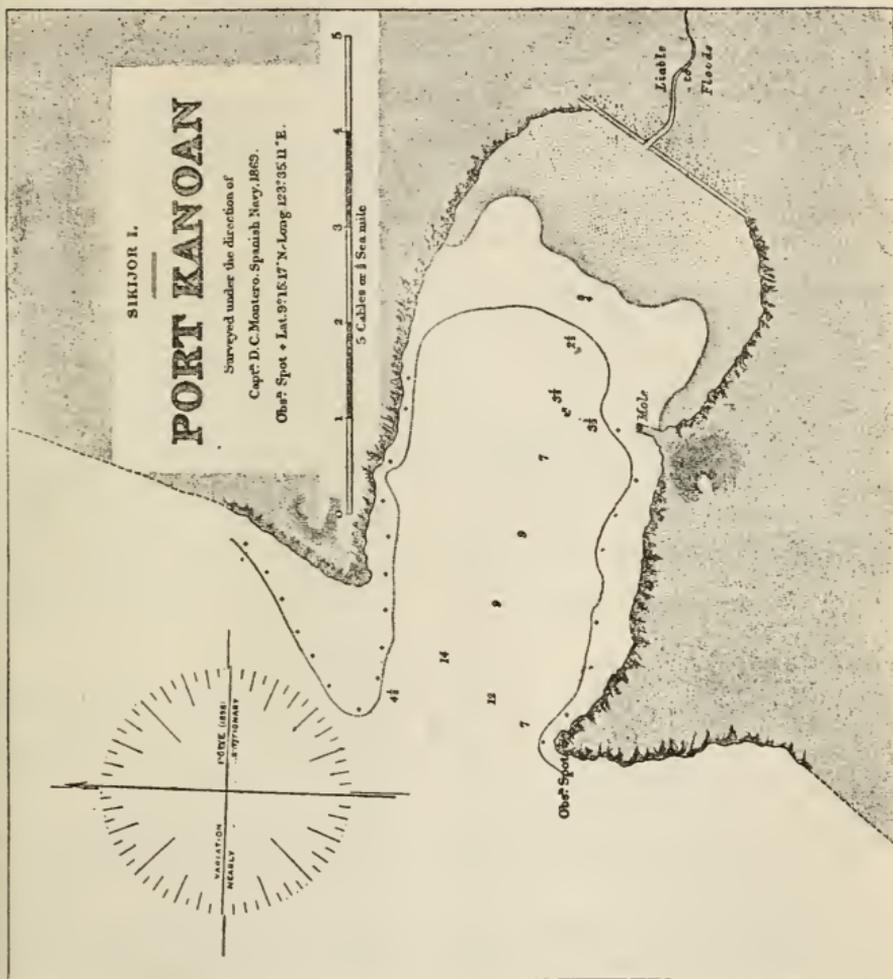
Nautical Mile



- CANAL:** town on S. shore of port of same name, on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 86 m. SE. by E. of Surigao.
- CANAL** (cah-nah'l), Sp.: hamlet in S. part of Negros Oriental, 4 m. W. of Dumaguete.
- CANAL PRINCIPAL, or GRAN CANAL** (cah-nah'l prin-thee-pal', grahn cah-nah'l), Sp.; channel in S. Balábac I.
- CANALASAN** (cah-nah-lah'-sahn), ver.; cove on SE. shore of Sarangani Bay, off S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. At Glan (Glan Masila) Riv., S. side of entrance on this cove, lat. 5° 45' 30" N., lon. 125° 15' E., is light 33 ft. above sea level on tripod 5 ft. high, visible 6 m. at sea.
- CANALIGUÁN** (cah-nah-lee-goo'-ahn), ver.; mountain in E. central Cápiz, Panay, 9½ m. S. of Dumar.
- CANAMAN** (cah-nah'-mahn), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on main road 2 m. N. of Nueva Cáceres and on small tributary of Naga Riv. Pop., 5,959.
- CANAMAY** (cah-nah-my'), nat.; point and S. head to Bais Bay, off town of that name, E. coast of Negros Oriental.
- CANANAY, or KANDUAI** (cah-nah-ny', cahndwy'), islet on S. side of Janabatas channel, N. coast of Leyte; fixed red light has been re-exhibited on this island.
- CANANDO** (cah-nahnh'-dah), nat.; point in pueblo of Palamas, on NE. coast of Masbate.
- CANANGAY** (cah-nang-í'), ver.; crater in E. Cápiz, Panay, near W. boundary of Concepción, Iloilo, 6 m. W. of Lemery.
- CANANIÁN** (cah-nah-nee-ahn'), ver.; hamlet and small port on N. coast of W. Sámar. Several islets lie off shore toward Ugamut I.
- CANANYONG-DACÓ** (cah-nah-nee-ong-dah-cow'), ver.; point in Daram I., W. of Sámar.
- CANAPIÁN** (cah-nah-pee-ahn'), ver.; hamlet near springs of Mayón Riv., 9½ m. SE. of Mayón, in N.E. Cápiz, Panay.
- CANAPUNAN** (cah-nah-poo'-nahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 4 m. N. of Barbaza.
- CANAPUY** (cah-nah-poo'y), ver.; N. headland of bay leading to Villaba on W. shore of Leyte.
- CANARÉN** (cah-nah-rayn'), nat.; village and river on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. (See Craan.)
- CANARÉN, LAGUNA DE** (cah-nah-rayn', lah-goo'-nah day), nat.; lake 3½ by 4 m. in area and river on boundary between Nueva Ecija and Tárlac, Luzón, and forms source of Chico de la Pampanga Riv., 7 m. NE. of Tárlac.
- CANARIG** (cah-nah-rig'), nat.; islet off E. coast of Palawan. Waters surrounding it abound in fish.
- CANARÓN** (cah-nah-rawn'), ver.; southernmost of Cabulaun Is., 12 m. SE. of Cabulaun I., 300 ft. high. Calamianes grp., between Busuanga and N. end of Palawan.
- CANASTILLA, MONTE DE LA** (cah-nas-tee'-lyah, mohn'-tay day lah), Sp.; mountain in S. Central Sámar, 10 m. E. by N. of Paranas.
- CANASUGAN** (cah-nah-soo'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 1½ m. NW. of San Juan.
- CANAUAN** (cah-nah'-wahn), ver.; mountain in E. Bohol, 6 m. SE. of Sierra Bullones.
- CANAUAT** (cah-nah-wat'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CANAUAY** (cah-now'-í) ver.; river in S. part of Negros. (See Camauang.)
- CANAUAYAN** (cah-now-ah'-yahn), ver.; point on W. coast of Leyte at N. headland of bay, upon shore of which is situated Palompón; favorite place of call for coasting vessels for supplies of beef, vegetables, and water.
- CANAUAYAN:** hamlet in N. central Leyte, 2 m. NW. of Jaro.
- 4 rocks off NE. point of Sinipai Dacó, between it and Sipíña I., Dapitan, Mindanao.
- CANAUAVOR** (cah-now-ah-yaw'r'), islet off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, W. of Sipaca Pt., forming anchorage inshore on mainland side of channel between that part of coast and Mindanao and Camiguín I.
- CANAYBON** (cah-nay-ee'-bone), nat.; point on N. shore Libás port, E. coast of Sámar.
- CANBOBODLÍ** (cahn-baw-bod-lee'), ver.; hamlet 1½ m. S. of Boroñgan, on E. coast of Sámar.
- CANCABATÓ** (cahn-cah-bah-toh'), nat.; creek in E. Leyte.
- bay 1½ m. wide at its entrance on N. and 2 m. inland on NE. coast of Leyte. Along its NW. shore stretches E. portion of Tacloban, capital of Leyte.
- CANCAHÁNAG** (cah-cah-hah'-nng), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- CANCAMANÍN** (cahn-cah-mah-nin'), ver.; hamlet near r. bank of Abra Riv. in Abra, Luzón.
- CANCO** (cahn'-coh), ver.; town in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 1887, 215.
- CANCRI'GAN** (cahn-crew'-gahn), ver.; inlet in S. Sámar.
- CANDA** (cahn'-dah), nat.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, rises in mountains of interior, flows across pueblo of Sariaya and empties into sea on S. coast.
- CANDABA** (cahn-dah'-bah), ver.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 13 m. NE. of Bacolor. Pop., 14,585.
- CANDABA, PINAC DE** (pea-nuck' day cahn-dah'-bah), Hisp.; lagoon on S. side of town of same name in Pampanga, Luzón, and empties into Pampanga Grande Riv.
- CANDAGA** (cahn-dah'-gah), ver.; hamlet and point S. by E. of Bantique Pt., extreme NW. part of Cebú, 4½ m. from Bulalake Pt.
- CANDAGAS** (cahn-dah'-gahs), ver.; extinct volcano in SW. Sámar, 9 m. E. of Penabaedao.
- CANDÁGIT** (cun-dah'-geet), ver.; mineral spring in Cebú.
- CANDAÍLÓN** (cahn-dah-hee-law'n'), ver.; mountain hamlet of E. Negros Oriental in S. range, 10½ m. W. of Amblan.
- CANDANARAN** (cahn-dah-nah'-rahn), ver.; island W. Balábac I.
- CANDANAY** (cahn-dah-ní'), ver.; hamlet in S. part of E. Negros Oriental, 4 m. SW. of Dumaguete.
- CANDÁQUIT** (cahn-dah'-kit), ver.; hamlet 3 m. NW. of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental.
- CANDARAMAN** (cahn-dah-rah'-mahn), ver.; inlet ½ m. wide at its E. entrance, averaging ¼ m. throughout its distance of 2½ m. to Sanz I. and separating Ramos I. on N. from Balábac I. W. end of inlet, until its outlet into Port Ciego, is almost entirely filled by Sanz I.
- CANDARANAN** (cahn-dah-rah'-nahn), ver.; low island off S. coast of Palawan, 2½ by 1½ m., 1½ m. E. of N. extreme of Balabac I., separated from that island and from Caxisigan by channel ¼ m. wide.
- CANDAYA** (cahn-dah'-yah), ver.; point in island of Cebú.
- CANDEA** (cahn-day'-ah), nat.; village N. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., SW. of Sulu.
- CANDELAR** (cahn-day-lahr'), Sp.; inland hamlet, N. Cápiz, Panay, 3½ m. E. of Banga.
- CANDELARIA** (cahn-day-lah'-ree-ah), Sp.; hamlet in E. central Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. NW. of Tapas.
- pueblo on road between Tiaong, 8 m. NW., and Tayabas, 14 m. NE., in Tayabas, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1896, 3,244.

- CANDELARIA**; pueblo on coast of Zambales, Luzón, on highway, 20 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 2,865.
- CANDIÁN** (cahn-dee-ahn'), ver.; river in Antique, Panay.
- CANDIJAY** (cahn-dee-hí'), ver.; pueblo at junction of Napa and Gagbayan Riv. in SE. Bohol, 44 m. E. by N. of Tabilaran, and 3 m. inshore W. from head of Cobton Bay. Pop., 7,872.
- CANDÍNGIT** (cahn-ding'-it), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- CANDOAGA** (cahn-dwah'-gah); river entering SE. shore Culasian road, SW. coast Palawan. Spanish fort formerly stood at mouth of stream.
- CANDODOC** (cahn-dawk-dawk'), ver.; hamlet on S. and larger of Bais Is., 2½ m. off coast of Negros Oriental, opposite Bais.
- CANDOLÓN** (cahn-daw-lawn'), ver.; point on S. shore of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 3 m. SW. of Lacy.
- CANDOLU** (cahn-daw'-loo), ver.; islet in Pacific Ocean, ½ m. off SE. point of Sámar.
- CANDÓN** (cahn-dawn'), ver.; point on coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Land in vicinity is high. — hamlet on W. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, on Magueda channel, opposite mainland of Albay. — river of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, emptying into sea SE. of point of that name. — pueblo on coast highway, 25 m. S. of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop. 15,797.
- CANDULO** (cahn-doo'-loh), nat.; island off S. coast of Sámar.
- CANEN** (cah'-nen), nat.; mountain 2,119 ft. high, NW. of Libay, SW. shore Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- CANES** (cah'-ness), nat.; island about 1 m. off E. coast of Palawan, in lat. 10° 51' N.
- CANGAL** (cahn-gahl'), nat.; point on E. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- CANGARANAN** (cang-ab-rah'-nahn), ver.; river in E. Antique, Panay. Rises in Baloy Mt., intersecting point of boundary of Antique, Iloilo, and Cápiz, and flowing W. forms S. branch of Cadián Riv.
- CANGATUGAN** (cangh-ah-too'-gahn), ver.; mountain in central Leyte, at N. headwaters of Dao Riv., 5 m. W. of Burauen.
- CANGATUYAN** (cang-ah-too'-yahn), ver.; small island N. of Cabarruyan, on W. side of Lingayén Gulf, in Zambales, Luzón.
- CANGITGITAN** (cangh-it-hee'-tahn), nat.; Moro village in Misamis, Mindanao.
- CANG-Ó** (cang-caw'), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 9 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 398.
- CANGLÁS** (cahn-glass'), ver.; mountain in W. Leyte, 7 m. NE. of Quiot.
- CANG-OUAC** (cang-oo-ac'), ver.; point NW. island of Sibuyan, W. of Romblón, Visayan Sea.
- CANGREJO** (cahn-gray'-hoh), Sp.; rock off NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- CANGSMÁN** (canghs-mahn'), ver.; mountain in extreme SW. Sámar, 10 m. NW. of Balangiga.
- CANGÚBAY** (cahn-oo'-by), ver.; hamlet near NE. shore of San Pedro Bay, in SW. Sámar.
- CANHUAMAN**, or **KANKUMAN** (cahn-hoo-ah'-mahn, kahn-koo'-mahn), ver.; small island off SW. shores of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 1 m. ESE. of Tamuk.
- CANHÚIAO** (cahn-hoo'-yah-oo), ver.; hamlet in E. Sámar, 2 m. SW. of Túbig.
- CANIBUNĀN** (cah-nee-boong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet inland from SW. shore of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- CANICABUYAN** (cah-nee-cah-boo'-yahn), ver.; islet in sea channel between Bohol and Cebú, 3 m. W. of Lanes Pt.
- CANIGAO** (cah-nee-gow'), ver.; island W. of Leyte.
- CANIGARAN** (cah-nee-gah'-run), nat.; islet in opening of bight on S. shore of Sámar, Visayas, 4 m. NW. of Guiuan port.
- CANIGO** (cah-nee'-goh); summit 508 E. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- CANIMÓ** (cah-nee-maw'), ver.; rocky island 2 m. long N. and S., 4 m. off shore from Dáct, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Cantón I. lies SE.
- CANINAO** (cah-nee-now'), ver.; island, Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- CANINGŪAN** (cah-ning-oo'-ahn), nat; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay.
- CANINOAN** (cah-nee-noh'-ahn), ver.; islet N. in channel between Manicani I. and SW. shore of Sámar, Visayas, and in line with approach to N. entrance to Guiuan, 5 m. W. of Guiuan port.
- CANIOGAN** (cah-neeoh'-gahn), nat.; hamlet in Rizal (Manila), Luzón, on l. bank of Mariquina Riv. near its outlet in Manila Bay, 8 m. E. of Manila.
- CANIPAN** (cah-nee'-pun), nat; point on SW. coast of Palawan, lat. 9° 1' N. — bay on SW. coast of Palawan opening between Alimudín and Siacle Pts. Canipan Riv. enters on E. shore. Malay village stands at its mouth. — river in SW. part of Palawan emptying into E. side of bay of that name. Is navigable for boats 2 m. above its mouth. — hamlet on rising ground on l. bank of Canipan Riv., SW. Palawan. — steep, conical hill, 976 ft. high, with 2 peaks on E. shore of Simagup Bay next to Bulahnan range. Hill is most conspicuous object on SW. coast of Palawan.
- CANIPAYAN** (cah-nee-pah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Cadián in Antique, Panay, 6½ m. E. of Caritan.
- CANIPO** (cah-nee'-paw), ver.; island 3 sq. m., 3 m. ESE. of Calamianes I. of Calamianes grp., off NE. extreme of Palawan. — island 517 ft. high, 2 sq. m., 16 m. NNW. of Cuyo, Cuyos I., Cuyo grp., Mindoro Sea.
- CANTALIN** (cah-nee-tah'-lean), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Aráyat, Pampanga.
- CANTANAN** (cah-nee-tah'-nahn), ver.; islet on N. side of channel from SW. leading to Dipulao and Usón ports. S. shore of Busuañga I., off SW. coast of Mindoro.
- CANITO** (cah-nee'-toh), ver.; secondary mountains in Negros.
- CANIÚAN** (cah-new'-ahn), ver.; SW. hamlet of Leyte, 4 m. SW. of Cajaguauan.
- CANJAGABABAL** (cahn-ha-gah-bah-bahl'), ver.; hamlet on NE. coast of Cebú, 3¼ m. N. of Bogo.
- CANJALING** (cahn-hah-ling'), nat.; point on SE. coast of Sibuyan I., E. of Romblón, lat. 12° 21' N.
- CANJALÓN** (cahn-hah-lawn'), ver.; hamlet SW. of Cambijan Pt., on SE. shore of Sibuyan I., of Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CANJAMANGPAAY** (cun-hah-mang-pah-i'), ver.; mountain in NW. Leyte.
- CANJÁPIL** (cahn-hah'-peel), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 7 m. E. of Basey.
- CANJUAN** (cahn-hwahn'), nat.; on W. shore of strait, 2 m. SW. of Cebú, Visayas.
- CANJUÁS** (cahn-hwas'), nat; hamlet in pueblo of Palanas, Masbate.
- CANLAÓN**, or **MALASPINA** (cahn-lah-awn'), ver. (mah-las-pee'-nah), Sp.; active volcano 8,192 ft. high in Negros Oriental, 10 m. NW. of Hibiyo, lat. 10° 25' N., lon. 123° 6' E. In state of eruption 1866, 1893.

- CANLILING** (cahn-leé-ling'), ver.; river in Leyte.
- CANLOAY** (cahn-lwí'), nat.; point in Sibuyán I., W. of Romblón, Visayan Sea.
- river on Sibuyán I., E. of Romblón, which empties into sea on N. shore.
- CANLOBO** (cun-law'-beau), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- CANMAASIN** (cahn-mah-ah'-sín), nat.; mountain in E. Sámar, which divides lower tributaries of Oros and Ulut Riv.
- CANMAGÁ** (cahn-mah-gah'), ver.; hamlet in central Bohol, Visayas, 4 m. N. of Vilar.
- CANMAHANA** (cahn-mah-hah'-nah), ver.; bay on SW. shore of Albay, Luzón, opposite Burnas I.
- CANMANOC** (cahn-mah-nauck'), nat.; mountain in SW. Bohol, 3 m. S. of Loón, on W. coast, showing very picturesquely from sea 2 peaks, 764 and 1,820 ft. high, as landmarks.
- CANMARÍA** (cahn-mah-ree'-ah) ver.; hamlet in central Sámar, 9 m. E. of Gándara.
- CANNOMANDÁ** (cahn-noh-mahn-dah'), nat.; point N. head to Libás port, E. coast Sámar.
- CANOAN** (cah-noh'-ahn), ver.; pueblo on bight, formed on NW. shore of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 3½ m. SW. of Tagbilaran, Bohol, 22 m. SE. of Santander, at S. extreme of Cebú, and 20 m. SE. of Dumaguete, SW. coast of Negros Oriental. Only port of refuge on island. Pop., 9,380.
- point 1½ m. N. of town of that name on NW. shore of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol.
- inlet and port in Cebú.
- river in island of Siquijor (Bohol) in pueblo of same name; empties into sea on N. coast.
- CANOGÁN** (cah-noh-gahn'), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Buqui Riv. in SW. Sámar, 10 m. NE. of Basey.
- CANOCAO** (cah-nog-cow'), ver.; hamlet at foot of Alpuj Mt. in E. Sámar, 5 m. NW. of Borongan.
- CANOGÓN** (cah-noh-gawn'), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Bohol, 4½ m. NE. of Tubigón.
- CANOMÁLAG** (cah-noh-mah'-lag), bay on extreme SW. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- point in S. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CANOMPIT** (cah-nom-pit'), ver.; point in island of Leyte.
- CANONCANIT** (cah-nohn-cah-nit'), nat.; village of Pampanga, Luzón, on road between pueblos of Dinalupijan in Bataan and Pórac in Pampanga.
- affluent of Orani Riv. in Pampanga, Luzón.
- CANOTOC** (cah-noh-toc'), ver.; point in NE. Leyte.
- CANQUINANÁG** (cahn-kee-nah-nah'-nag), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, 11 m. S. of Pambujan.
- CANSANADA** (cahn-sah-nah'-dah), ver.; hamlet in E. Leyte on Dagam road, 7 m. SW. of Tanaan.
- CANSAPAL** (cahn-sah-pahl'), ver.; point SW. of Sibuyán I., E. of Romblón, Mindoro Sea.
- CANSARAMAN** (cahn-sah-rah'-mahn), ver.; mountain in S. Leyte, 6½ m. NE. of Inopacan.
- CANSILAN** (cahn-see'-lahn), ver.; W. point of Tolón Bay, SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 9½ m. W. of Bayauan.
- CANSILAYAN** (cahn-see-lah'-yahn), ver.; inland hamlet of Negros Occidental, 2 m. SW. of Murcia.
- CANSILOC** (cun-see-lock'), ver.; mountain in Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte.
- CANSINA** (cahn-see'-nah), ver.; islet on S. fringe of numerous bare spots, which cover sea for distance of 3 m. to E. of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- CANSUARES** (cahn-swah'-rays); village 6 m. E. by N. of Gándara, Sámar.
- CANSUMIAC** (cahn-soo-mee-ac'), ver.; point on N. central coast of Sibuyán I., of Romblón grp., Mindoro Sea.
- CANSUSU** (cah-soo'-soo), nat.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- CANTAGAY** (cahn-tah-gí'), ver.; point in SE. Bohol, Visayas.
- CANTAGU** (cahn-tah'-goo), nat.; point on S. shore of Mactán I., off coast of Cebú.
- CANTALING** (cahn-tah-ling'), ver.; river in Leyte.
- CANTAMÚLIG** (cahn-tah-moo'-lig), ver.; mountain 9 m. NNE. of W. point of Bohol, 5 m. E. by S. of Getafe.
- CANTÁN** (cun-tun'), ver.; town in Antique, Panay.
- CANTANAUAN** (cun-tah-nah'-wahn), ver.; town in Tayabas, Luzón.
- CANTAQUI** (cahn-tah'-kee), ver.; hamlet in central Sámar, on Canyaba Mt., tributary of Bac-hao Bangahon Riv.
- CANTICAN** (cahn-tee'-cahn), nat.; islet in opening of bight on S. shore of Sámar, Visayas, 4½ m. NNW. of Guianan port.
- CANTILAN** (cahn-tee'-lahn), nat.; town of Siargao I., off province of Surigao, Mindanao.
- pueblo of Surigao, Mindanao, at mouth of river of same name, 6 m. S. of Pt. Capunipugan, and on W. shore of large bight on NE. coast, W. of Pt. Cánit. Pop., 10,026. Pilots for Surigao Strait are here taken aboard.
- river entering large bight on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, W. of Cánit Pt. Town of same name lies on I. bank of its mouth.
- mountain on I. shore of Tubai Riv., 3 m. before reaching great bend in that stream leading to its outlet in Butlian Bay, Surigao, Mindanao.
- CANTIÑGAS** (cahn-ting'-ass), ver.; point on SW. shore of Sibuyán I., of Romblón grp.
- CANTOAY** (cahn-twí'), nat.; point on N. shore of Sibuyán I., E. of Romblón, lat. 12° 32' N.
- CANTOCTOC**, or **CABALIÁN** (cun-tuc-tuck'), ver. (cah-bah-lee'-ahn), nat.; mountain in SE. coast of Leyte, 2 m. N. of Cabalian.
- CANTÓN** (cahn-tawn'), for; hamlet in E. Sámar, 4 m. W. of Borongan.
- rocky island 8 m. E. of Dáet, off coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Canimo I. lies NW. Raras Is. lie SW.
- CANTONICA** (cahn-taw-nee'-kah), Hisp.; mountain 7 m. S. of Borongan, in E. Sámar.
- CANTORIA** (cahn-toh'-ree-ah), ver.; outlying town of Namacpacan, in Unión, Luzón.
- CANTOROGAN** (cahn-taw-raw'-gahn), ver.; mountain in SW. Sámar, at headwaters of Suribao Riv., 12 m. E. of Santa Rita.
- CANTOTÓ** (cahn-toh-taw'), nat.; point on SW. coast of Leyte, 1½ m. SW. of Matalom.
- CANTUJAÓN** (cahn-too-hah-awn'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 4½ m. S. of Palompón.
- CANTUMA**, or **CANCYUBAN** (cahn-too'-mah, cahn-cah-hoo'-bahn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Cebú, 13 m. N. of Carmen.
- CANTUTUY** (cahn-too-tooy'), ver.; point on S. coast of Leyte, 2 m. W. of Mac-Crohon.
- CANUGAION** (cah-noo-goo-ah'-yawn), ver.; point and port on N. side of mouth of Canaguayan Riv., NW. coast of Sámar, opposite S. end of Balupiri I., in which vessels of all sizes can find shelter in bad weather. Port is formed by inlet in coast with 2 islets fronting it, leaving 2 channels for entrance. Great pass, or W. channel, is 1,000 ft. wide.
- CANUO** (cah-noo'-yoh), nat.; bay on coast of Tayabas, Luzón, between Pts. Calatag and Salincep, lat. 13° 50' N.
- CANUMAY** (cah-noo-my'), Tag.; mountain in Rizal, Luzón.
- CANUMBAO** (cah-noom-bah'-oo), ver.; point in N. Leyte.



- CANUMUG** (cah-noo-moog'), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte.
- CANUNIHAN** (cah-noo-noo'-hahn), ver.; mountain in S. Leyte, 7 m. SE. of Matalom.
- CANYITALAY** (cahn-vee-tah-li'), Tag.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on E. fountain branch of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 29 m. NE. of San Isidro.
- CANYABA** (cun-yah'-bah), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CANYÁOA** (cun-yah'-wah), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CANYÁOD** (cahn-yah'-od), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of tributary of Bac-hao Bangahon Riv., in SW. Sámar.
- CAÑA (HARBOR)** (cah'-nyah), Sp.; island off largest opening on N. shore of Princes a port, E. coast of N. Palawan.
- CAÑACAO** (cah-nyah'-cow'), Hisp.; N. bay of Cavite, in Cavite, Luzón,
— settlement on NW. shore of bay of Cañacao, Cavite, Luzón, 8 m. SW. of Manila.
- CAÑAS** (cah'-nyas), Sp.; inlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- island 1 m. E. of Calagnan I., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, off NE. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
- CAÑAS, PUNTA DE** (cah'-nyahs, poon'-tah day), point on coast of Bataán, Luzón.
- CAOYAN** (cah-wah'-yahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Balaoan (Balauang), Unión, Luzón.
- CAOGOTA** (cah-oh-goh'-tah), nat.; village in pueblo of Bulusan, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CAÓN** (cah-on') Tag.; river emptying into Balayán Bay, SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- CAORBANÁN** (cah-or-bah-nahn'), ver.; hamlet on extreme NE. headwaters of river in N. Sámar, emptying into bay 4 m. SE. of Laguán.
- CAP.** for; island of Pangutarang grp., Sulu A., WSW., 19 m. to N. Ubián.
- CAP.** or **CAPI** (cahp, cah'-pee); island of Lapanan grp. of Sulu A., 6 m. N. and S., 7 m. E. of Lapanan.
- CAPACO** (cah-pah'-caw), ver.; hamlet at foot of Catarman Mt., 13 m. SE. of Catarman, on N. coast of Sámar.
- CAPALANĜAN** (cah-pah-lung'-ahn), nat.; affluent of Bulo Riv., Pampanga, Luzón.
- CAPALÍS** (cah-pah-lis'), nat.; hamlet on E. coast of Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte.
- CAPALONĜA** (cah-pah-lawng'-ah), ver.; pueblo on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, 40 m. NE. of Dáet. Pop., 1,698.
— river of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CAPALŪAN** (cah-pah-loo'-ahn), nat.; bay on SW. shore of Pagbilao Grande I., in entrance to bay of Capulaán, on N. shore of Tayabas Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
— point 5 m. N. of Lian Pt., extending well unto Ragay Gulf near its head, Tayabas, Luzón.
- CAPANAUANA** (cah-pah-nah-oo'-nah), nat.; mountain in S. Sámar.
- CAPANUPUYAN** (cah-pah-nah-oo-poo'-yun), ver.; point in E. Sámar.
- CAPANDÁN** (cah-pahn-dahn'); point in Masbate I., Visayan Sea.
- CAPANĜÁN** (cah-pang-ahn'), ver.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón, 6 m. NW. of Trinidad. Pop., 583.
- CÁPAO** (cah'-pah-oo), Tag.; hamlet on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., Bulacán, Luzón, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Bulacán.
- CAPAP** (cah-pap'), ver.; creek in Panay.
- CAPARASAN** (cah-pah-rah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Sámar, 2 m. SE. of Santa Margarita.
- CAPARAŪNAN** (cah-pah-rah-oo'-nahn), ver.; mountain in extreme SW. peninsula of Sámar, 13 m. W. of Balangiga.
- CAPARISPISAN** (cah-pah-ris-pee'-sun), nat.; point on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Bangui.
- CAPAS** (cah'-pass), Tag.; pueblo on line of Manila and Dagupan Railway, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Tárlac, in Tárlac, Luzón. Pop., 2,925.
- CAPEJAS** (cah-pay'-hass), Sp.; small low wooded island, 6 m. N. of Buliluyan C., S. point of Palawan.
- CAPIAPI** (cah-pee-ah'-pea), Tag.; mountain in Tayabas, Luzón.
- CAPIAS** (cah'-pee-ass), low-lying island covered with scrub, off W. coast of Palawan, 6 m. N. of Buliluyan C., about 1 m. from shore.
- CAPIL** (cah-pear'); small S. tributary of Ulut Riv. in E. Sámar.
- CAPILAYAN** (cah-pee-lah'-yahn), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 7 m. NW. of Bulacán.
- CAPINATAN** (cah-pea-nah'-tan), ver.; town in district of Apayaos, Cagayan, Luzón.
- CAPINES** (cah-pee'-nays), Sp.; point on S. coast of Sámar, 18 m. W. of Higoso (Gigoso) Pt., 11 m. W. by S. of Balangiga, E. headland to San Pedro and San Pablo bays, entrance to San Juanico Strait.
— point of bay on E. coast of Sámar, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Sorongón Pt., S. of San Julián.
— extreme SW. point of Sámar, high and wooded headland of approach on E. from sea to San Pedro Bay, 12 m. E. of Balangiga.
- CAPINYAYAN** (cah-pin-yah'-yun), ver.; mountain in Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte.
- CAPIRAN** (cah-pee-rah'n), ver.; hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, near E. coast, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of San Dionisio.
- CAPISANAN** (cah-pea-sah'-nun) nat.; summit 800 ft., SE. by E. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- CAPITÁN** (cah-pee-tahn'), Sp.; hamlet on port of same name at outlet of Iligan Riv. into Iligan Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
— hamlet on l. bank of Pulangui Riv., SE. Misamis, Mindanao, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Lepanto.
- CAPITANCHLO** (cah-pee-tahn-thee'-lyoh), Sp.; islet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off E. coast of Cebú opposite Saak Pt.; channel between island and Cebú is generally used by steamers.

CÁPIZ, PANAY (VISAYAS), PROVINCE OF.

(Cáh-pith, ver.; Pah-nie, nat.; Vee-sah-yas, nat.)

Capital: CápiZ, lat. 11° 36' N., lon. 122° 42' E.

Area: 1,661 sq. m.

Population: 224,000.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Cápiz to—	m.
Iloilo by sea.....	124
Iloilo, S.....	64
Manila, NW.....	242
Manila, via Verde passage.....	310
Romblón, N.....	75
San José de Buena Vista, SW.....	81

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Cápiz, with the exception of the small peninsula of Carlés on the NE., occupies the entire N. seacoast of the island of Panay. It is bounded on the N. by the Visayan Sea, Tablas I. lying 6 m. N. of its NW. extreme, and Masbate 26 m. N. of its E. limit; on the E. by Concepción, district of Iloilo; on the S. by Iloilo, and on the W. by Antique, and 15 m. of coast on the Mindoro Sea.

AREA.

It has an extreme length of 84 m. from NW. to SE. and breadth of 47 m. NE. to SW. Area, 1,643 m. or 1,051,520 a.; dependent islands, 18 sq. m.; total, 1,661 sq. m., or 411 sq. m. larger than the State of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The land boundary of the province is formed by a range of lofty summits from the E. limit to Pucio Pt. on the extreme W. Within this semicircular outline the country is somewhat broken and gradually descends to the seacoast. Between the higher areas the surface is flat and low and subject to frequent floods. The soil is very fertile. The rivers form 3 distinct systems, that of the Cápiz, or Panay, occupying at least two-thirds of the province toward the E. This river, with a high-tide depth of 13 ft. at its mouth and a minimum of 18 ft. as far as Cápiz, on its bank, has sufficient depth for large native craft a considerable distance in the interior. Its main stream is fed by 5 tributaries. The Maindán rises across the border, joining the main stream near Cuartero. The Barbaran and another large tributary to the W. unite with the main stream near the same point, while the Malinannang enters from the W. Another important stream, the Aclán, rising near the Antique boundary, enters the sea with a depth of 7 ft. on the bar off Calivo. The Ibay, after crossing the Antique boundary, enters the sea at the town of the same name.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The following are the bays and harbors along the coast of this province:

Aclán; an anchorage at the mouth of the river of that name near the town of Calivo, 8½ m. SE. of Pt. Agpá. The bar on the river has 5 ft. of water and the river within affords shelter for native craft except from NE. winds.

Batán; 12 m. SE. of Aclán is a deep bight surrounded by a lowland. The entrance, open to the NE., is marked by Ocboc Hill, an isolated cliff 2½ m. E. The channel, 2,100 ft. wide, is 6 fms. deep. The interior of the port is sheltered from wind and sea. The anchorage inside has 5½ fms. off the town of Batán.

Buruanga; on W. coast, affording anchorage in a small bay, with a depth from 3½ to 4½ fms.

Cápiz; a roadstead open to the NW., with anchorage in 6 fms. and sheltered from the NE. between the bar and river of the same name and Nipa Pt. The river, which has 13 ft. at high water and 3 fms. inside as far as the city, is used by native vessels in case of sudden storms.

Olutaya; several small bays on this island with 3 to 4 fms. are used by coasters. There are 7 fms. of water around the island, but the passage between it and the mainland, not quite 2 m. in width, is obstructed.

Sapián; the most E. of 2 large bays about the center of the coast. It is 4 m. between heads and extends the same distance inland. It carries 4 fms. at the entrance and 3 fms. in the center of the bay. It is sheltered from all winds but N.

In the deep bight between Pirara and Bulacaue Pts., on the W. shore, are a number of small indentations, Jamulaon, Ocboc, Atimonan, Navitas, and Buncayao, which afford shelter for coasters. At the head of this bight is a bay 2 m. in width at the entrance and extending 4½ m. inland, which is protected in all weather by the island of Banocay, which fronts it. The waters of this coast are sometimes called the sea of Cápiz.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The traffic of the province is largely by water, either between the many towns on the coast or along the numerous navigable streams. There are cart roads connecting the larger towns, but those of the more distant parts are reached by trail. There are a few passes through the mountain boundaries, which are occupied by rivers, along the shores of which trails afford communication.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population is given at 224,000, exclusive of the roving tribes scattered throughout the mountains of Balete, Ibaday, Libacao, Madalag, and Tapás. A majority of the inhabitants are Visayans. The following is the division of Cápiz into pueblos and respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cápiz:			
Balete	1,152	1,171	2,323
Banga	3,364	4,006	7,370
Batán	4,486	5,583	10,019
Buruanga	1,982	2,302	4,284
Calivo	5,926	6,102	12,028
Cápiz	8,500	8,192	16,692
Cuartero	2,170	2,453	4,623
Dao	2,671	2,606	5,277
Dumalag	3,659	3,731	7,390
Dumarao	2,427	2,723	5,150
Ibaday	5,904	6,258	12,162
Ibisan	1,298	1,472	2,770
Jagnaya	1,002	1,093	2,095
Jamingdán	416	465	881
Jimeno	1,495	1,445	2,940
Lezo	1,672	2,121	3,793
Libacao	1,843	1,940	3,783
Loctugan	1,383	1,537	2,920
Maayon	984	996	1,980
Macató	3,184	3,405	6,589
Madalag	1,842	1,969	3,811
Malinao	3,183	3,403	6,586
Mambusao	4,222	4,303	8,525
Navas	2,085	2,179	4,214
Numancia	3,013	3,098	6,111
Panay	9,657	9,686	19,343
Panitan	3,336	3,119	6,455
Pilar	2,380	2,453	4,833
Pontevedra	3,264	3,227	6,491
Sapián	1,546	1,635	3,181
Sigma	2,579	2,381	4,960
Tagalán	1,559	1,578	3,137
Tapás	1,201	1,285	2,486
Total	95,335	99,867	195,202
Estimated, 1901			224,000

There are 33 towns of more or less importance, and 184 villages. The following are the names of the towns (population of 1896 is given):

Cápiz; the capital of the province, a telegraph and military station on the l. bank of the Cápiz or Panay Riv., 4 m. above its mouth. The river is navigable to the city, having from 4 to 13 ft. on the bar, and a depth of 18 ft. within the bar and up to the city. It is well built and has a small fort for its defense. It has a large native trade, particularly in rice, and is a place of call for steamers. Pop., 13,676.

Banga; on r. bank of Aclán Riv., above Calivo, at the headwaters of a stream emptying into Batán port, 7 m. inland and 28 m. W. of Cápiz.

Batán; on the E. shore of the bay of that name, 17 m. W. of Cápiz. Pop., 12,908.

Balete; at the headwaters of the stream emptying into Batán port, 25 m. WSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,065.

Buruanga; on a small bay on the extreme NW. coast, 66 m. WNW. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,967.

Calivo; a military station on the main N. coast road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the mouth of an important river, 30 m. W. by N. of Cápiz. Pop., 10,865.

- Cuartero**; on the r. bank of the Maindán Riv., 15½ m. SSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,175.
- Dao**; a military station on the l. bank of the Maindán Riv., near its junction with the Cápiz, 15 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 8,787.
- Dumarao**; a military station on the l. bank of the Badbaran, tributary of the Cápiz Riv., 20 m. S. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,085.
- Dumálag**; on the r. bank of the upper Cápiz Riv., 21 m. SSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 8,000.
- Ibajay**; a military station on the entrance point of a bay 48 m. WNW. of Cápiz. Pop., 11,351.
- Ivisan**; 2½ m. E. of Sapián Bay, and 5½ m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,000.
- Jagnaya**; on the r. bank of the Malinaunang, tributary of the Cápiz Riv., 34 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,500.
- Jimeno**; a military station near SE. shore of Batán port, 17 m. WSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,278.
- Jamingdán**; at the headwaters of the Malinannang, the W. tributary of the Cápiz Riv., 26 m. WSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,000.
- Lezo**; on the l. bank of an important river, 2 m. SE. of Numancia and 30 m. W. by N. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,500.
- Libacao**; on the r. bank of an important river, 20 m. above its mouth, near the boundary of Antique, 31 m. WSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,914.
- Loctugan**; on the l. bank of the Cápiz Riv., 3 m. S. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,475.
- Maayon**; on the l. bank of the Maayon tributary of the Cápiz Riv., 10 m. S. of Cápiz. Pop., 1,616.
- Macató**; a military station on the l. bank of a river, 4 m. from the coast and 35 m. W. by N. of Cápiz. Pop., 10,136.
- Madalag**; on the l. bank of an important river, 13 m. from the sea, near the Antique boundary, 29 m. WSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,684.
- Malinao**; a military station on the l. bank of an important river, 5½ m. above its mouth and 30 m. W. of Cápiz. Pop., 10,296.
- Mambusao**; a military station on the l. bank of the Cápiz Riv., 17 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 11,000.
- Navas**; on the SW. shore of a small bay 50 m. WNW. of Cápiz and opposite Ibajay, on the same bay. Pop., 5,257.
- Numancia**; on the road between Calivo and Macató, 2½ m. inland, 32 m. W. by N. of Cápiz. Pop., 6,123.
- Panay**; 3 m. SE. of Cápiz. Pop., 15,484.
- Panitan**; on the l. bank of the Cápiz Riv., 7 m. S. of Cápiz. Pop., 10,020.
- Pilar**; on the E. shore of a large bay, 18 m. ESE. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,895.
- Pontevedra**; 13 m. SE. of Cápiz. Pop., 9,512.
- Sapián**; 2 m. inland from the bay of the same name, 11 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 4,863.
- Sigma**; on the r. bank of the Cápiz Riv., 16 m. SW. of Cápiz.
- Tangalán**; at the mouth of a river, 41 m. WNW. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,982.
- Tapás**; on the l. bank of the upper Cápiz Riv., 26 m. SSW. of Cápiz, near the Iloílo boundary. Pop., 2,892.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The dependent islands off the coast of Cápiz province, Panay, are—

	sq. m.
Banocay; in the entrance to a bay on the NE. coast	2
Batán; 4 unnamed islands within the port of this name	3
Batoang Bagi; S. of Colasi Pt. ....	.....
Buracay; 1½ m. off the extreme NW., 4½ m. N. and S., 2 m. E. and W.; village of Buracay occupies a small bay on the SE. shore and Manoc-Manoc on the extreme SW. of the island.	5
Magatalijan; 1 m. W. of Olutaya I	½
Mahabang Pulo; a small islet in the entrance to Sapián Bay .....	.....
Malay; an islet in Sapián Bay .....	.....
Maraoa; an island in the entrance to Sapián Bay .....	.....
Masulag; an islet off the entrance to Sapián Bay .....	.....
Matalinga; 2½ m. E. of Nipa Pt.	½
Nagtig (Naptig); 3 m. NW. of Pirara Pt. ....	.....
Olutaya; 4 m. N. of Pirara Pt.; coast of the island forms little bays in which coasters find anchorage in 3 to 4 fms	1
Pandán; the central and largest island of a group of 6 islands within Batán port, 2½ by 1½ m	3
Tabón; the southernmost of a group of 6 islands within the port of Batán	2
Taguadian, 3 islets immediately off Tabón Pt. in the extreme NW. coast	½
Tuad; 4 m. SW. of Colasi Pt.	½
Also the following islands; Cabay, Carabes, Fued, Mobary, Nasamba.	.....
Dependent islets and islands, 30; total area	18

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products are rice, sugar, tobacco, hemp, indigo, chocolate, and corn. Pastoral pursuits constitute a large part of the agricultural wealth of the province. The statistics show 45,624 head of cattle and horses, with an approximate value of \$324,504.

MINERALS.

There are working mines of gold. Iron is found in different parts of the province.

FORESTS.

The forest products of Cápiz are abundant, there being not less than 87 species of building woods. There is a large yield of pitch and resin.

FRUITS.

The manga, ates, mangosteen, tampoy, sapote, and banana in great variety thrive abundantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of alcohol is of special importance, the annual product aggregating more than \$500,000 liters. There is a large manufacture of sugar sacks, hats of palm leaf, and baskets; also fabrics of silk, cotton, and hemp. The trade of the province is conducted at weekly fairs held on indicated days in all the towns. The principal articles of barter are rice, hemp, pineapples, fiber cloth, and dried fish. In 1886, 2,000,000 cabanes of palay (rice) was produced for export in Pontevedra on 20 sugar plantations. The nipa groves produced 125,000 arrobas of wine.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Cápiz was occupied by the forces of the Visayan military district in the summer of 1899. On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Cápiz:

Calivo^aCápiz^b.**CIVIL GOVERNMENT.**

The province of Cápiz was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission April 15, 1901, to include "that territory in the island of Panay, known as the 'province of Cápiz.'"

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

Governor	\$1,700
Secretary	1,200
Treasurer	2,000
Supervisor	1,800
Fiscal	1,200

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, and July, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

"Ever since April 15, 1901, when the honorable civil commission established civil government in this province, the pueblos, deeply perturbed by the successive wars from 1897 to 1901, entered with a vim into civil rule, and the organization of the municipalities in the 34 pueblos was carried out without any disturbance of any kind, as though the people had been accustomed for a long time to such laws.

^aTelegraph.^bTelephone.

"So pronounced is the public spirit for the preservation of order and the maintenance of civil institutions that at the beginning of October last, shortly after the unhappy event at Balangiga, island of Samar, some bad patriots with perverse intentions spread the rumor that 40 revolutionists from Samar, well armed with rifles, had disembarked, and that on the 1st of November the bolomen were going to cut the throats of all the Americans and Americanistas. These rumors found attention in the military, who took every kind of precautions, despite the fact that from reports received by this Government the whole thing was false and intended only to alarm the people and see if the pueblos would become disturbed. The result was that the pueblos unanimously were vigilant in their desire to maintain peace and disposed to sacrifice themselves in the interest of order, as was reported by the presidentes of the pueblos in reply to recommendations made by this Government."

"The public instruction is giving very favorable results through the appointment of American teachers and already the number of children who begin to speak English is quite large, and all of them are anxious to become acquainted with the modern American methods of instruction." (Official report of native provincial governor, December 20, 1901.)

CÁPIZ (cah'-pith), ver.; one of most important rivers of archipelago, in CápiZ, Panay. Formed of Malinannang from W. and Maayon from SE. Many important towns lie along its banks and tributaries. It is protected at its mouth by bar having 13 ft. Within bar depth becomes 18 ft., which river continues for 3 m. to CápiZ, which carries on brisk native trade, chiefly export of rice. Steamers from Manila call weekly.

— open water N. of Panay, sometimes called "Sea of Capiz." Flood stream enters from W. by passage between Panay and Carabao and Tablas, and also by passage between Tablas and Romblón and Sibuyan, and ebbs in reverse direction by same passages. These islands form W. and N. boundaries of sea. Masbate lies on E. and N. coast of Panay on S.

— pueblo, capital of province of same name. Pop., 13,676. (See CápiZ, province of.)

CAPNOYAN (cap-naw'-yahn), ver.; island 449 ft. high, 1½ m. in diameter, 9½ m. SW. of Cuyo, Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea.

CÁPOAS (cah'-poh-as), ver.; table land 3,350 ft. high, 16 m. NE. of Boayan I., with conspicuous land slip. Rises near SE. extremity of extensive peninsula N. of Malampaya sound, NW. coast of Palawan.

— bold projecting cape, 7 m. NW. of Emergency Pt., with 2 peaks and extreme W. point of peninsula, upon which Cápoas is situated, NW. coast of Palawan.

CAPOCPOCANAN (cah-poc-paw-cah'-nahn), island off E. coast of Samar, 6½ m. S. of Hernani.

CAPONES (cah-paw'-nays), Sp.; island off coast of Zambales, Luzón. Largest of 3 islands, Great Capones, lies 2½ m. WNW. from point of same name. On island is flash white light 228 ft. above high water; house 53 ft. high of brick.

— point on most W. mainland of this part of Luzón coast in Zambales, an important land mark to vessels passing along coast to and from China. Bears N. 60 m. from Cabra or Goat I., is high, bare, and reddish, having 3 islands to NW. of it, largest being Great Capones.

CAPOOCAN (cah-paw-aw'-cahn), ver.; mountain in W. central Leyte, 11 m. NNW. of Albuerca.

— pueblo on N. shore of Leyte, 22 m. W. of Tacloban. Pop., 1,622.

CAPOTE (cah-poh'-tay), Sp.; mountain in Polillo I., off Infanta Luzón.

CAPOTOAN (cah-paw-taw'-ahn), ver.; mountain in N. central Samar, 12 m. S. of Catúbig, from which flows most N. spring of Bac-hao Banghon Riv., which empties on SW. coast.

CAPROCAN (cah-proh'-cun), ver.; mountain in Leyte.

CAPSALEY (cah-sah'-lie), ver.; island of group forming NE. side of Barton Bay, on W. coast of N. Palawan.

CAPSUEGAN (cup-sway'-gun), nat.; central of 4 peaks inland from Broken Head, E shore Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Palawan.

CAPTIDARAN (cap-tee-dah'-rahn), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Igan Bay, W. coast of Guimaras I., off Iloilo, Panay, 12 m. SSW. of Nagaba.

CAPU (cah'-poo); village on NW. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, SE. of mouth of Palixet Riv.

CAPUA (cah'-pwah), nat.; mountain in Palawan, lat. 10° 50' N.

CAPUAL, or **KÁIPAL** (cah-poo-al'), ver.; island 3½ m. E. and W. and 2½ m. N. and S., 1,036 ft. high, 1 m. off NE. extreme of Sulu I., Sulu A.

CAPUCAN (cah-poo'-can); river and village of Leyte. See Capocuan.

CAPUL (cah-pool'), ver.; island 8 by 2 m., one of chain on S. side of strait of San Bernardino, stretching from Samar, E., with which it is grouped, toward Ticao I., W. It is also in center of channel S. to Leyte and central islands of Visayan grp. Chief town, Capnl.

— pueblo of island of that name in San Bernardino Strait, on bay opening toward NE. Pop. 2,295.

— point in N. island of Capnl, San Bernardino Strait, between Sorsogón and Samar.

CAPULÁAN (cah-poo-lah-ah-uh'), Tag.; inlet in SW. Tayabas, Luzón.

CAPULAN (cah-poo-lahn), nat.; island off S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

CAPULAO (cah-poo-lah'-oo), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Bohól, 3 m. N. of Libás Pt.

CAPULAYO (cah-poo-lah'-yoh), nat.; hamlet of Ambos Camarines (Norte), on river of same name.

— river of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón; rises in center of province and empties into Guinayañan Bay on S. coast.

CAPULGAN (cah-pool'-gan); mountain in SW. Leyte, 10 m. E. of Hilongos.

CAPULÁN (cah-poo-loo'-ahn), nat.; point in SE. Tayabas, Luzón.

— rocky island off SE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, in Guinayañan Bay.

CAPULJAN (cah-poo-loo'-hahn), ver.; mountain in central range of Masbate I., Visayas, 12 m. S. of Masbate.

CAPUNGAN (cah-poong-oo'-nun), ver.; mountain in E. Mindanao.

CAPUNTAAN (cah-poon-tah'-cahn), ver.; low spur in Albay, Luzón, off volcano of Albay and near provincial capital.

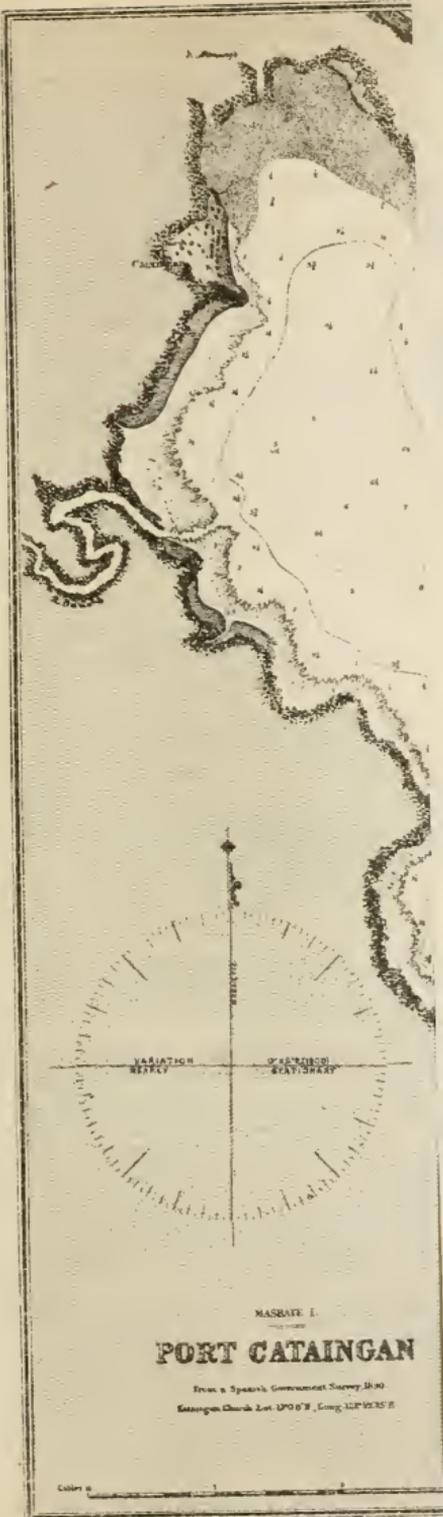
CAPUNTUCAN (cah-poon-too'-cahn), nat.; point at mouth of Sabang Riv., SE. side of Legaspi, on SW. shore of Albay Gulf, Luzón.

CAPUNUYPGAN (cah-poo-nooy-poo'-gahn), ver.; point on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 6 m. S. of Tugas and 17 m. NW. of Cáuít Pts., forming headlands and extensive bight on that shore.

- CAPUTANAN** (cah-poo-tah'-nahn), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 17 m. SW. of Cavite.
- CAPUTIAN** (cah-poo-tee'-ahn) (means whiteness), nat.; mountain on W. of Yabasan Riv., 10 m. NW. of Sulat, in E. Sámar.
- CAPYÁS** (cah-peeahs'), nat.; island on W. coast of Palawan, lat. 8° 34' N.
- CARA** (cah'-rah), Sp.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 13 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 502.
- CARABAHOL** (cah-rah-bah-hall'), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- CARABALLO** (cah-rah-bah'-lyoh), Hisp.; river in N. Luzón.
- mountains in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, taining gold and iron.
- CARABALLO CHICO** (cah-rah-bah'-lyoh chee'-coh), Hisp., mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- CARABALLO NORTE** (cah-rah-bah'-lyoh nor'-tay), Hisp.; high mountain near N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- CARABALLOS DE BALER** (cah-rah-bah'-lyohs day bah-layr'), Hisp.; peak in Carballos Sur, in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- CARABALLOS OCCIDENTALES** (cah-rah-bah'-lyohs oke-three-dayn-tah'-lace), Hisp.; one of 3 great ranges of Luzón trending approximately N. and divided into central range, which runs three-fourths of its length before it separates between provinces of Abra, Ilocos Norte, and Cagayán, and N. range, from division mentioned to most N. part of Luzón, called Pt. Pata. Its total length is about 150 m., separating provinces of Pangasinán, Nueva Abra, and district of Benguet in Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, and Cagayán. Departing from Cabalisan, near Caraballos Sur toward N., district of Benguet, in which rise ridges of Pinos and Tayabas, is left to W. of principal range. In 1 range of hills of little importance rise rivers Abra and Agno Grande, which flow, former toward N., latter toward S. Mts. Blumaca, Tapan, Cabuman, Tonglon (2,261 meters), Lugsen, and peak of Bayabas (1,520 meters) are most important of heights between Unión and Benguet. To W. of Caraballos Sur, about one-half distance from this mountain to Gulf of Casiguran, is Mt. Data (2,500 meters), one of most conspicuous of whole region. Its branches run in general direction of N. and S. Among them rises Sabagan range of mountains, which extends toward district of Bontoc to E., and also chain called Polis, highest region of that country. From ridge of Polis, giving place to valley of Sapan, there rise in turn other branches, which, with NE. trend extend to Bontoc and Cagayán, and unite with second principal range. In this range are sources of several tributaries to river Abra and Agno. At W. boundary of district of Lepanto, and forming division between it and province of Ilocos Sur, extend ranges of Tila and Malaya, which run SE., entering district of Benguet, where they join spur of Data. Boundary between provinces of Abra and Ilocos Sur consists of range which runs parallel to principal one from S. to N., thus holding province of Abra between 2 large ranges. On account of roughness and wildness of these 2 crests numerous tribes of Igorrotes there find shelter. From Caraballos Norte, which forms extreme N. point of great range, starts toward W. branch called Caraballos Chico. From last extend 2 ranges of mountains, which, running parallel toward S., enter province of Ilocos Sur.
- CARABALLOS SUR** (cah-rah-bah'-lyohs soor), Hisp.; E. and SE. ranges, third in importance in Luzón, less in height than others; its direction is more irregular, and its length twice that of Caraballos Occidentales, extending from Caraballos de Balser to strait of San Bernardino. Its trend from point of separation to boundary of province of Laguna and Tayabas is N. and S. From Banahao range turns to SE., which direction it maintains invariably until near Guinayangan, in
- CARABALLOS SUR**—Continued, province of Tayabas, where it divides into 2 spurs, which extend, respectively, one more toward S. in above-mentioned province to Pt. Bondog, where it ends, and the other toward NE., only to turn later again to E., in end of Calagua, cross province of Ambos Camarines (Norte), turn again toward SE., enter province of Ambos Camarines (Sur) and Albay, until it ends in spurs of volcano Bulusan, facing strait of San Bernardino. Among branches of this great range, besides division of Tayabas, which, separating from Caraballos de Balser, takes direction of NE. until it ends in Pt. Encento, on S. side of bay of Balser, are those which extend through provinces of Bulacán and Rizal, and those of Colasi and Bacaray, in province of Ambos Camarines (Norte).
- CARABAO** (cah-rah-bah'-oo), nat.; island 718 ft. high, 6 by 4 m., between Tablas I., 10 m. on NE., and Buracay (Borokai) I., 5 m. on S., off NW. extreme of Panay I.; anchorage is on W. side, near West Pt.
- island off shore of Cavite, Luzón, on S. side of main channel into Manila Bay, 33 m. SW. of Manila.
- inlet in NW. Cataanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- point on shore of Cataanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- CARABAPAL** (cah-rub-dah-pahl'), nat.; point on N. coast of Sámar, and E. head to Lagúan channel.
- CARABUCA** (cah-rah-boo'-cah), ver.; point on E. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- CARACAYA** (cah-rah-cah'-yah), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiiz, Panay, 8 m. S. of Mayón.
- CARAG** (cah-rug'), nat.; bay formed by islands off coast of Albay.
- CARAGA** (cah-rah'-gah), ver.; hamlet on N. side of bay of same name, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 190 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- bay semicircular in form opening to E. between Sankol and Pusan Pts., 2 m., and penetrating inland about same distance. Sankol village stands on shore near point with cocoanut plantation adjoining it. Anchorage lies WNW. of Pusan Pt., but is much exposed. Another, off Tubu, on S. side sheltered from S. winds. Only place on S. coast where there is sand beach.
- small lake in N. Mindanao.
- pueblo on shore of small bay on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, NW. of Casoman Pt., 189 m. SSE. of Surigao. Pop., 8,690.
- CARAGAS** (cah-rah'-gahs), ver.; mountain on N. shore of W. Sámar.
- CARAGAUAN** (cah-rah-gah'-wahn), ver.; S. branch of Bacog Riv. in W. Antique, Panay.
- CARAGHÁN** (cah-rug-hun'), nat.; village on S. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CARAHUMAN** (cah-rah-hoo'-mahn), ver.; hamlet 3 m. NW. of Calbáyoc, Sámar.
- CARAI** (cah-rye'), nat.; river entering on SW. shore of Bacul Bay, extreme NE. coast of Hoilo, Panay.
- CARAÍMAN** (cah-rah-ee'-mahn), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 1 m. from Santa Margarita.
- CARAMORAN** (cah-rah-moh'-run), ver.; pueblo on W. shore of Cataanduanes I., NW. of Albay, Luzón, 22 m. E. of town of same name on mainland in Ambos Camarines (Sur). Pop., 908.
- CARAMUÁN**, or **CARAMOAN** (cah-rah-moo'-ahn, cah-rah-moh'-an), ver.; pueblo in extreme SE. part of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on l. shore of Manapol Riv. emptying into Pacific Ocean, 6 m. W. of Caramuan Pt. and 48 m. ENE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 6,697.

- CARAMÚAN**, or **CARAMOAN**; peninsula on NE. shore of Ambos Camarines connected with main body of island by isthmus Ysarog.
- mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- point NE. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 4 m. E. of Caramúan port and opposite Catanduanes I.
- peak in Caraballos Sur, in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- CARANAN** (cah-rah'-nun), nat.; point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, in pueblo of Libanan.
- CARANCARAN** (cah-rah-n-cah'-rahn), nat.; hamlet on N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., 22 m. E. of Sulu. Tulayan I. lies to NW. and shelters anchorage.
- CARANDAGÁ** (cah-run-dah-gah'), nat., island off E. coast of Palawan.
- CARANURIN** (cah-rah-n-doo'-rin), nat.; village on island of Balábac, off SW. extreme of Palawan.
- CÁRANG** (cah'rung), nat.; mountain in Panay.
- CARANGAS** (cah-rang'-ass), ver.; S. tributary of Ulut Riv., in E. Sámar.
- CARANGCÁRANG** (cah-rang-cah'-rang), nat.; village S. of Petley Pt., S. side of Sulu I., on S. shore Dalrymple harbor, Sulu A.
- CARANG-DALTÓ**, or **KARANGDATO** (cah-rang-dahl-taw', cah-rang-dah'-toh), ver.; hamlet on shore of Tutu Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- point in Sulu I., Sulu A.
- CARANILÁN** (cah-ran-hahn'), ver.; point on W. shore of Albay, Luzón, between Calusi and Candán Pts.
- point on S. side of entrance to Matnog Bay, on SE. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- CARANISAN**, or **CARANIOAN** (cah-rah-nee'-sahn, cah-rah-nee'-wahn), ver.; port on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, at foot of highest mountain on that part of coast.
- point dividing waters of Mambúroa Bay on W. coast of Mindoro.
- CARANSAN** (cah-rah-n-sahn'), ver.; hamlet in Sorsogón, Luzón. In vicinity are coal veins, same as extend into Catbalogan, Sámar.
- CARANYÁN** (cah-rah-n-yahn'), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, on I. shore of river entering sea at Catarmán, 2½ m. NE.
- CARAO** (cah-rah'-oo), nat.; town in Benguet, Luzón.
- bay on NW. coast of Catanduanes I., Luzón, offering fair anchorage, and only one on W. coast.
- point on N. side of bay of that name, Catanduanes I., Albay, Luzón.
- CARAPADAS** (cah-rah-pah'-dahs), point on NW. shore of Libás port, E. coast of Sámar.
- CARAPPAPAT** (cah-rap-dah-pat'), ver.; point in N. Sámar.
- CARATAYA** (cah-rah-tah'-yah), ver.; town in CápiZ, Panay.
- CARAUAN** (cah-rah'-wahn), ver.; point on extreme SW. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- CARAUÍSAO** (cah-rah-we'-sah-oo), ver.; hamlet in W. Antique, Panay, 4 m. SE. of Patnongon.
- CARAY CARAY** (cah-ri-cah-ri'), nat.; stream in W. Biliran I., N. of Leyte, emptying into bay 1½ m. S. of Naval.
- CÁRCAR** (cahr'-cahr), ver.; pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 23 m. SW. of Cebú, on Cárcar Bay, sheltered by islet. Pop., 30,300.
- point 2½ m. E. of town of that name, E. coast of Cebú.
- port and river on E. coast of Cebú, in pueblo of same name.
- CARDONA** (cahr-daw'-nah), Sp.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, 3 m. S. of Morong. Pop., 2,641.
- CAREY**, or **SAGÁI**, or **BETO** (cah-ray', sah'-gí, bay'-law), ver.; NE. extremity of Negros I. (See Beto.)
- CARIDAD** (cah-ree-dad'), Sp.; pueblo on Manila road, between San Roque and Cavite el Viejo, 10 m. SW. of Manila in direct line, and 3 m. SW. of Cavite, in Cavite, Luzón. Pop., 1,258.
- CARIG** (cah-rig'), ver.; pueblo in S. Isabela, Luzón, on main road from Ilagan, S. to Bayombong, 30 m. SW. of former point. Pop., 2,447.
- CARIGÁN** (cah-ree-gahn'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 2 m. SE. of Lacy.
- CARIGARA** (cah-ree-gah'-rah), ver.; pueblo on N. shore of Leyte, 21 m. WNW. of Tacloban. Pop., 13,732.
- inlet in N. Leyte.
- CARINGÓ** (cah-reen'-gaw), ver.; island, Ambos Camarines (Norte).
- CARITAN** (cah-ree'-tahn), nat.; pueblo on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 19 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 1,240.
- CARIUALA** (cah-ree-wah'-lah), ver.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. S. of Zárrega.
- CARLAGA** (cah-rah'-gah), nat.; stream entering on NE. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, 2 m. E. of Sorsogón.
- CARLATÁN** (cah-lah-tahn'), nat.; village at S. outlet of lagoon of same name, on NE. shore of San Fernando harbor, 1 m. N. of San Fernando, Unión, Luzón.
- CARLÉS** (cah-lays'), Sp.; pueblo of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. SW. of Bulacaue, extreme NE. point of island, 25 m. N. of Concepción. Pop., 10,300.
- CARLOTA** (cah-law'-tah), Sp.; one of Dos Hermanas Is. (q. v.), E. of Mindoro I.
- CARLOTA, LA** (cah-loh'-tah, lah), Sp.; pueblo in Negros Oriental, 35 m. from Bacólod, Insular government owns plantation of 2,000 acres at this point. Pop., Cn. 1887, 6,386.
- CARLOTA**, or **SIMANCA** (cah-law'-tah, see-mahn'-cah), Sp.; inland town of Negros Occidental, 18 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 12,384.
- CARMELO** (cah-may'-law), Sp.; point and hamlet on E. shore of strait of Tañón, 4 m. SW. of Tuburan.
- CARMEN** (cah'-mayn), Sp.; pueblo in Central Bohol, 27½ m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 3,300.
- town on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, opposite Sámal I., and 28 m. E. of Dávao.
- hamlet in N. Central CápiZ, Panay, 4 m. W. of Cuartero.
- hamlet in Nueva Écija, Luzón, 10 m. NW. by N. of San Isidro.
- island surrounded by navigable channels on upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Lanao, Mindanao.
- CARMEN**, or **PORT BUGÚT** (cah'-mayn, boo-goot'), Sp.; pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 22 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 6,673. Port is small nook 3 m. NW. of Danao Pt., sheltered by Papu islet. Town on S. side consists of about 20 houses.
- CARMINA** (cah-mee'-nah), Sp.; town in Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol.
- CARMONA** (cah-maw'-nah), Sp.; pueblo on W. shore of Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao, 7 m. SE. by E. of Dávao, across strait of Pakiputan.
- pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, 15 m. SE. of Cavite, near Laguna boundary. Pop., 3,959.
- CARNASA** (cah-nah'-sah), ver.; island 2 by 1 m. in midchannel, 13 m. S. of Masbate and 14 m. N. of Cebú.
- CAROLAN** (cah-rob'-lahn), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, on I. bank of Nitomayan, 10½ m. SE. of Cabacalan.
- CAROLINA** (cah-raw-lee'-nah), Sp.; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. NW. of Tubuñgan.

- CAROMATA** (cah-raw-mah'-tah), Hisp.; bay on NE. shore of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- hamlet on NE. shore of bay of same name, on Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- mountain in range paralleling Illana Bay, 12½ m. W. of S. shore of Lake Lanao, near boundary between Misamis and Cotabato on S., in Misamis, Mindanao.
- CAROT** (cah-rot'), ver.; mountain on E. bank of Yabasan Riv., 8 m. W. of San Julián.
- CARPINETO** (car-pee-nay'-toh), Sp.; town on l. bank of river entering sea on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, N. of San Cop Pt., 118 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- CARRANGLÁN** (cah-rrahn-glahn'), Tag.; pueblo of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on highway to Manila, 45 m. NE. of San Isidro, at headwaters of Grande de la Pampanga Riv. Pop., 937.
- river in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- CARRASCAL** (cah-rras-cahl'), Sp.; pueblo on SW. shore of bay on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 38 m. SE. of Surigao, and 4 m. inland from Tugas Pt. Pop., 1887, 1,929.
- CARSOGLÁN** (car-saw-glahn'), ver.; mountain N. of and connecting with Peel Range, midway between Table Pt. and North West Head, and forming part of range overlooking Oyster inlet, Ulugan Bay. On peninsula N. these hills form head of inlets of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- CARTAGENA** (car-tah-hay'-nah), Sp.; hamlet and bay of Negros Occidental on W. coast, 3 m. S. of Inayauan.
- CARUDIANANG** (cah-roo-dee-ah-nung'), ver.; crater in W. Antique, Panay, at headwaters of Paluan Riv., 10 m. E. of Nalupa Nuevo.
- CARUGÚA**, or **CARUGU** (cah-roo-goo'-ah, cah-roo'-goo), ver.; river on N. coast of Negros Occidental.
- CARURAY** (cah-roo'-ri), ver.; hamlet on inlet of Tibboon (Jibboom), W. coast of N. Palawan, 46½ m. NNE. of Puerto Princesa.
- CARUYUCA** (cah-roo-yoo'-cah), ver.; point in Leyte. (See Rabin Pt.)
- CASAGORAN** (cah-sah-goh'-run), ver.; town in island of Homonhón, off SE. coast of Sámar.
- CASAGRANSATÁRAG** (cah-sah-goo-run-sah-tah'-bug), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CASALOAN** (cah-sah-law'-hun), nat.; mountain in Bohol.
- CASANAYAN** (cah-sah-nah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on great bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 6½ m. NE. of Pilar.
- CASANGAYAN** (cah-sang-ah'-yahn), nat.; point in E. Sámar.
- CASANOVA** (cah-sah-naw'-vah), Sp.; town in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- CASANTAAN** (cah-sun-tah'-ahn), nat.; village on road to Dagupan, 2 m. SE. of Santo Tomás, Unión, Luzón.
- CASAUEMÁN** (cah-sah-oo-mahn'), ver.; lake in Mindanao.
- point in E. Mindanao.
- CÁSAY** (cah'-sī), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of mouth of Sinarugan Riv., in SW. Antique, Panay, 6½ m. E. by N. of Anini-y.
- CASCADA** (cas-cah'-dah), Sp.; point midway between Malinao port on N. and Peninsula Pt. on S., on E. coast of Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao. To NW. rises summit 1,726 ft. and to SW. one 2,395 ft. high.
- point on N. side of bay on E. coast of Dinátag I., off N. point of Surigao, Mindanao.
- mountain in Palawan, known also as Falso Corumi.
- CASERTO BACO** (cah-sayr'-taw bah'-caw), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte, 3 m. NW. of Biliran.
- CASIGNÁN** (cah-sig-nahn'), ver.; town inland on river emptying into Baler Bay, Principe, Luzón, 7 m. NE. of Baler. Pop., 267.
- river rising in E. slopes of Sierra Madre, in Principe, Luzón, and emptying into bay of Baler.
- CASIGURAN** (cah-see-goo'-run), nat.; pueblo near boundary between Principe and Isabela, Luzón, at mouth of river entering head of narrow bay of same name, 17 m. long and at foot of one of loftiest elevations of Sierra Madre, crest of which, 12 m. inland, forms boundary between Principe and Nueva Vizcaya provinces, Luzón. Is 42 m. NE. of Baler. By trail 28 m. in W. direction headwaters of Grande de Cagayán Riv. can be reached. Stream navigable for small boats, thence taking N. course passes entirely across Luzón provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, and Cagayán, and empties into Pacific Ocean on N. coast. Pop., Cn. 1896, 1,804.
- NE. end of long and narrow body of water carrying 16 to 26 fms. on E. coast of Principe, Luzón, known as Casiguran Sound. Bay is entered toward NE. from sound by very narrow channel with peak 300 ft. high on E. and Sandy Pt. on W.
- sound 14 m. from SW. to NE., and 9 m. at entrance between Ildefonso C., extreme point of Ildefonso Pen., which paralleling mainland separates sound from Pacific Ocean; 90 fms. in entrance, shallowing to 26 fms. at channel to bay of same name, Baltimore Peak, 600 ft. high, on Ildefonso Pen., is landmark of approach.
- pueblo on SE. shore of Sorsogón Bay, Sorsogón, Luzón, across small bay 6 m. wide. W. side open to sea and is protected by Bagalao I., in front of it. Pop., Cn. 1887, 5,528. In 1850 quicksilver was discovered on part of coast now covered by sea. Bed of deposit consisted of stratum of clay 6 ft. deep superimposed over layer of volcanic sand and pumice. From this town Mt. Bulusan volcano may be seen in SE. and Mt. Mayón in NW. Sea at this point also makes great inroads upon coast.
- river entering on SE. shore of Sorsogón Bay at town of same name, in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CASILAGAN** (cah-see-lah'-gahn), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- CASILARAN** (cah-see-lah'-rahn), ver.; bay in SW. angle of large indentation on W. shore of Davao Gulf, Mindanao; Malag Riv. enters on SW. and forms port of that name.
- CASILÁN**, or **BADOU** (cah-see-lee'-ahn, bah-dock'), ver.; river in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- CASILIHAN** (cah-see-lee'-bahn), nat.; mountain in SW. Leyte, 6 m. ENE. of Matalom.
- CASINA** (cah-see'-nah), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- CASIPITAN** (cah-see-pee'-ton), nat.; mineral spring in Cebu.
- CASIRAHAN**, or **CASTRAHAN** (cah-see-rah'-hahn, cahs-trah'-hahn), ver.; white rock 2½ m. N. by W. of Corandagos I., 52 m. off E. coast of Paragua (Palawan), opposite Taytay.
- CASIRUMAN** (cah-see-roo'-mahn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Leyte, 3¼ m. S. of Tacloban.
- CASINIGAN** (cah-see-see'-gun), nat.; island off E. entrance to Candaraman inlet, Balábac grp., off SW. point of Palawan.
- CASOLGAN** (cah-sol'-gahn), ver.; channel 1½ m. wide, separating San Miguel from Cacraray I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- point on extreme NW. shore of Cacraray I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- CASÓNGAY** (cah-song'-I), nat.; hamlet in SE. Sámar, 6½ m. SW. of Borongan.
- CASTELLANO** (cas-tay-lyah'-noh), Sp.; hamlet on main road on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 3 m. NE. of San Isidro.



MASBATE I.
PORT CATAINGAN

From a Spanish Government Survey, 1830
 Cataingan Church Lat. 12° 0' N, Long. 121° 23' E

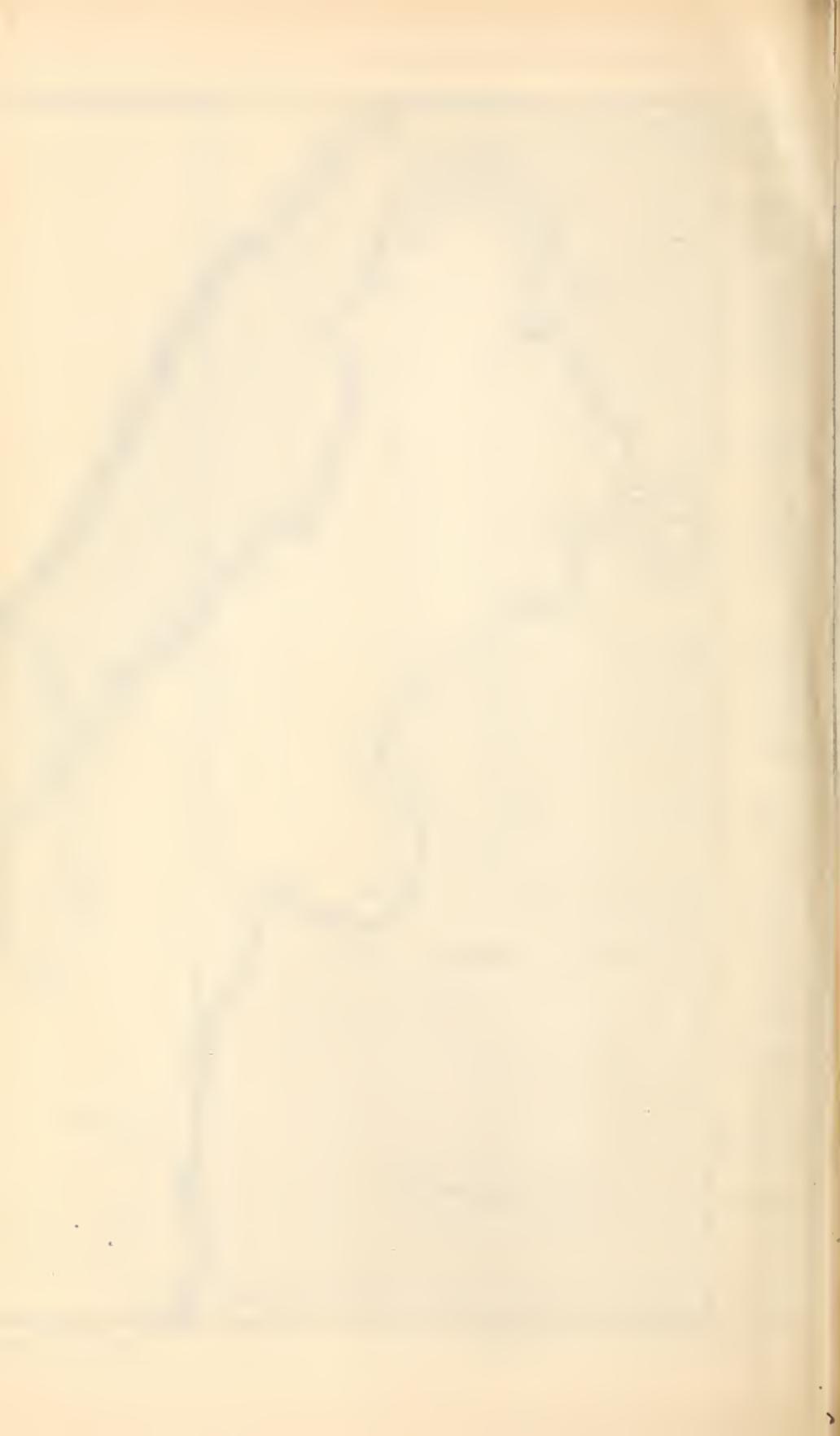
Cables



PORT CATAINGAN

Scale of Squares, International Nautical Mile
 Bearings from True 0° to 360° in 1°

- CASTILLA** (cas-tee'-lyah), Sp.; pueblo on NW. shore of Sorsogón Bay, Sorsogón, Luzón. Pop., 2,353.
- port between reefs on N. side of middle and E. Bucas Is., S. side of Dapá channel; open to N. by narrow passage on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. It is oval-shaped, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. greatest diameter, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of light draft.
- CASTILLEJOS** (cas-tee-lyay'-haws), Sp.; pueblo on high road to Súbic in Zambales, Luzón, 28 m. SE. of Iba. Pop., 3,357.
- CASTILLO** (cabs-tee'-lyoh), Sp.; point and village on N. shore of Putiao port, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Pilar, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CASTILLO, DEL** (cabs-tee'-lyoh, dayl) Sp.; point on E. coast of S. Palawan, forming N. head of Honda Bay.
- CASTLE**, for.; point on N. shore of Honda (deep) Bay, E. coast of Palawan, so named on account of protuberance on brow; also beginning of bold range which borders coast to Islas Verdes or Green Island Bay to NW. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of point is river navigable for boats.
- on one of N. of small chain of wooded islands lying across entrance to Taytay Bay, E. coast of Paragua (Palawan), 750 ft. high and about 1 m. NNW. of Ieadambanauan.
- CASTLE PEAK**, for.; peninsula forming SE. portion of Maytiaguid I., off NE. coast of Paragua (Palawan).
- CASTLÍN** (cas-tlin'), ver.; hamlet and stream 1 m. E. on E. trend of coast of Negros Occidental, S. shore of Guimará's Strait, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Isio.
- CASTRAHAN** (cas-tra'h'-hahn), ver. (See Casirahan, of Corandagos grp., E. of Paragua (Palawan)).
- CASUARINA** (cah-swah-ree'-nah), ver.; point on E. coast of Paragua (Palawan); N. end of Rosa or Sombrero I. lies $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.
- CASUDIANGÁN** (cah-soo-dyang-ahn'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CASUL** (cah-sool'), ver.; bay $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide and 3 m. deep to S. in SE. angle of Murciélagos Bay; on extreme NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, a hill 420 ft. high rises on E. shore of Murciélagos, Bay between Casul Bay and Bombón Pt.
- CASULANŪOJAN** (cah-soo-lang-oh'-hun) ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- CASULIÁN** (cah-soo-lee'-ahn), ver.; islet SE. of E. Bucás Is., on S. side of entrance to Dapá channel which separates Siargao I. N. from E. Bucás Is., NE. of Surigao, Mindanao. (Also Casulan.)
- CASÚLUG** (cah-soo'-loog) ver.; hamlet in extreme NE. of Misamis, Mindanao, NE. of Sala, 34 m. NNE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- CASUMACPÁN** (cah-soo-mack-pahn'), ver.; point and hamlet at head of deep estuary formed on NE. shore of Homohón I., or Malhón, off extreme SE. point of Sámar.
- CASUMALAC** (cah-soo-mah-luek'), ver.; point on Sibuyan I., SW. of Bohol.
- CATAABA**, or **CATUGBA** (cah-tah-ab'-bah, cah-toog'-bah), nat.; port $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep. S. of Pagauanan Pt., NW. coast of Paragua Palawan.
- CATABANA** (cah-tah-bah'-nah), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Ibajay Riv., $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Madalag, in Cápiz, Panay.
- CATABANŪÁ** (cah-tah-bang-ah'), nat.; small river entering Ragay Bay, E. coast, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- bay 3 m. SE. of Talkauayan Bay in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, 4 m. wide between Guilbai and Bagutayok Pts., E. shore of Ragay Gulf.
- CATABATAN** (cah-tah-bah'-ton), nat.; point E. head of Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.
- CATABAUAN** (cah-tah-bah'-wahn), Tag.; creek in Tayabas, Luzón.
- CATABLAS** (cah-tah'-blas), ver.; river emptying into Guimará's Strait, 1 m. N. of Minulúan, Negros Occidental.
- river in central Luzón.
- CATACÁN** (cah-tah-cahn'), ver.; village on E. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CATADMIÁN** (cah-tad-mahn'), point on E. coast of Cebú. (See Danao Pt.)
- point on Panglao I., SW. of Bohol.
- town on N. coast of Sámar at mouth of river of same name. (See Catarmán.)
- CATADONŪGAN** (cah-tah-dong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in central Sámar, E. of upper waters of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv.
- CATAGBACÁN** (cah-tag-bah-cahn'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Bohol, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Calape.
- CATAGBARAN** (cah-tag-bah'-rahn), ver.; mountain in N. Leyte, 7 m. SW. of Capoccan.
- CATAGMIÁN** (cah-tug-mahn'), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Bac-hao Bañgahón, in central Sámar.
- CATAGUPAN** (cah-tah-goo'-pun), nat.; village on island of Balábac, off SW. extreme of Palawan.
- CATAIŪGAN** (cah-tah-eeng'-ahn), ver.; port 6 m. long and 2 m. wide, formed by narrow peninsula on Pacific side, SE. coast of Masbate I. Town of same name on its NW. shores. Badley Is. lie in its entrance and Del Este Pt. is its W. head.
- pueblo on NW. shore of port of that name in SE. Masbate I. Lat. $12^{\circ} 08' N.$; lon. $123^{\circ} 59' 25'' E.$ Pueblo also embraces Ticao. Pop., Cn. 1887, 1,561.
- CATAISAN** (cah-tah-ee'-sun), nat.; point at N. end of narrow peninsula forming E. shore of Cancabató Bay, on SE. side of Tacloban, NE. coast of Leyte.
- CATALA** (cah-tah'-lah), nat.; mountain in Marinduque.
- CATALABAN** (cah-tah-lah'-bahn), nat.; island 1 m. off E. coast of Sámar, 4 m. SE. of Túbig.
- CATÁLAG** (cah-tah'-lag), ver.; village on bay in SW. part of Tablas I., W. of Romblón, Visayas.
- CATALANŪGAN** (cah-tah-lang'-ahn), ver.; river of Isabela, Luzón, tributary to Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- CATÁLAT** (cah-tah'-laht), ver.; island on W. coast of Palawan. (See Cabalás I.)
- CATALO** (cah-tah'-low), Tag.; point W. coast of Marinduque I.
- CATALONGANA** (cah-tah-lon-gah'-nah), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, in spurs of Battato Mts. on boundary with Ilocos Sur, 10 m. S. of Bangued.
- CATALUÁN** (cah-tah-loo'-ahn), nat.; point on N. shore of Lion Bay, landmark of Sógod Nuevo, S. Leyte.
- CATANAGUAS** (cah-tah-nah'-gwahs), ver.; islands 2 m. E. of Caranamoan Pt., off extreme E. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- CATANAUAN** (cah-tah-nah'-wahn), Tag.; bay 5 m. ESE. of Pt. Tuquian, SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, 50 m. SE. of Tayabas. Town of same name is on its NE. shore.
- pueblo on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on bay of same name and on l. bank of small river. Mangrove trees grow abundantly on shore. Pop., Cn. 1887 3 816.
- CATANDALAN** (cah-tah-dah-lahn), nat.; promontory on SW. coast of Albay, Luzón, opposite SE. end of Ticao I., of the Masbate grp., and headland on E. shore of E. channel to Ragay Gulf.



- CASTILLA** (cas-tee'-lyah), Sp.; pueblo on NW. shore of Sorsogón Bay, Sorsogón, Luzón. Pop., 2,353.
 — port between reefs on N. side of middle and E. Bucas Is., S. side of Dapá channel; open to N. by narrow passage on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. It is oval-shaped, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. greatest diameter, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of light draft.
- CASTILLEJOS** (cas-tee-lyay'-haws), Sp.; pueblo on high road to Súbiç in Zambales, Luzón, 28 m. SE. of Iba. Pop., 3,357.
- CASTILLO** (cabs-tee'-lyoh), Sp.; point and village on N. shore of Putiao port, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Pilar, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CASTILLO, DEL** (cabs-tee'-lyoh, dayl) Sp.; point on E. coast of S. Palawan, forming N. head of Honda Bay.
- CASTLE**, for.; point on N. shore of Honda (deep) Bay, E. coast of Palawan, so named on account of protuberance on brow; also beginning of bold range which borders coast to Islas Verdes or Green Island Bay to NW. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of point is river navigable for boats.
 — on one of N. of small chain of wooded islands lying across entrance to Taytay Bay, E. coast of Paragua (Palawan), 750 ft. high and about 1 m. NNW. of Ieadambanauan.
- CASTLE PEAK**, for.; peninsula forming SE. portion of Maytiaguid I., off NE. coast of Paragua (Palawan).
- CASTLÍN** (cas-tlin'), ver.; hamlet and stream 1 m. E. on E. trend of coast of Negros Occidental, S. shore of Guimará's Strait, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Islo.
- CASTRAHAN** (cas-trah'-hahn), ver. (See Casirahan, of Corandagos grp., E. of Paragua (Palawan)).
- CASUARINA** (cah-swah-ree'-nah), ver.; point on E. coast of Paragua (Palawan); N. end of Rosa or Sombrero I. lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.
- CASUDIANGÁN** (cah-soo-dyang-ahn'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- CASUL** (cah-sool'), ver.; bay $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide and 3 m. deep to S. in SE. angle of Murciélagos Bay; on extreme NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, a hill 420 ft. high rises on E. shore of Murciélagos, Bay between Casul Bay and Bombón Pt.
- CASULANGÓJAN** (cah-soo-lang-oh'-hun) ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- CASULIÁN** (cah-soo-lee'-ahn), ver.; islet SE. of E. Bucás Is., on S. side of entrance to Dapá channel which separates Siargao I. N. from E. Bucás Is., NE. of Surigao, Mindanao. (Also Casulan.)
- CASÚLUG** (cah-soo'-loog) ver.; hamlet in extreme NE. of Misamis, Mindanao, NE. of Sala, 34 m. NNE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- CASUMACPÁN** (cah-soo-mack-pahn'), ver.; point and hamlet at head of deep estuary formed on NE. shore of Homohón I., or Malhón, off extreme SE. point of Sámar.
- CASUMALAC** (cah-soo-mah-luck'), ver.; point on Sibuyán I., SW. of Bohol.
- CATAABA**, or **CATUGBA** (cah-tah-ah'-bah, cah-toog'-bah), nat.; port $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep, S. of Pagauanen Pt., NW. coast of Paragua Palawan.
- CATABANA** (cah-tah-bah'-nah), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Ibajay Riv., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Madalag, in Cápiz, Panay.
- CATABANGÁ** (cah-tah-bang-ah'), nat.; small river entering Ragay Bay, E. coast, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
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- CATAIŃGAN** (cah-tah-ceeng'-ahn), ver.; port 6 m. long and 2 m. wide, formed by narrow peninsula on Pacific side, SE. coast of Masbate I. Town of same name on its NW. shores. Badley Is. lie in its entrance and Del Este Pt. is its W. head.
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- CATALANGÁN** (cah-tah-lang'-ahn), ver.; river of Isabela, Luzón, tributary to Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- CATÁLAT** (cah-tah'-laht), ver.; island on W. coast of Palawan. (See Cabalás I.)
- CATALO** (cah-tah'-low), Tag.; point W. coast of Marinduque I.
- CATALONGANA** (cah-tah-lon-gah'-nah), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, in spurs of Battato Mts. on boundary with Ilocos Sur, 10 m. S. of Bangued.
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 — pueblo on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on bay of same name and on l. bank of small river. Mangrove trees grow abundantly on shore. Pop., Cn. 1887 3 816.
- CATANDALAN** (cah-tah-dah-jahn), nat.; promontory on SW. coast of Albay, Luzón, opposite SE. end of Ticao I., of the Masbate grp., and headland on E. shore of E. channel to Ragay Gulf.

CATANDUANES ISLAND.

(Cah-tahn-duah-nees, nat.)

A constituent part of Albay, Luzón.

Chief town: Birac (Virac), lat. 13° 34' 30" N., lon. 124° 13' E.

Area: Mainland, 704 sq. m., 17 dependent islands, area, 10 sq. m.; total, 714 sq. m.

Population: 33,310.

Race: Bicol.

Language: Bicol.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Birac to—	m.
Manila, WNW.....	232
Legaspi, Albay, Luzón, SW.....	43
Tabaco, W.....	36

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Catanduanes lies NE. of Albay, off the extreme E. point of Ambos Camarines, bounded on the N., E., and S. by the Pacific Ocean; on the SW. by Lagonoy Gulf, the coast of Albay lying 36 m. SW.; and on the W. by the Maqueda channel, which separates it from Ambos Camarines, 6 m. distance, and the Pacific Ocean.

AREA.

It measures 44 m. N. and S. and 29 m. E. and W. at its S. end; area, mainland, 704 sq. m.; 17 dependent islands, 10 sq. m.; total, 714 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The mountain system of this island consists of 3 ranges starting from Mount Catilamong in the center, one spur radiating to the N., reaching the sea at Yog, the extreme N. point; another to the S. at Nagumbuayan, the extreme S. point; the third to the SW., reaching the coast at Agojo Pt. on the SW. The general surface is covered with low hills, and, though very irregular, the soil is fertile and well watered. The more important rivers are the Oco, emptying on the N. coast at Payo; another, the Bató or Cabugao, the longest, emptying on the E. shore of Cabugao Bay at the town of the same name on the S. coast (its bar nearly dries at low water); another at Birac, the capital, on the same bay. Among the other rivers are the Tinago and Jimoto on the E.; the Ilacong, Cadog, Hitoma, Mavalang, and Codón on the W., and Pandán on the N.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The W. coast is in general safe and steep. The E. coast, bordered by little islets, presents some bays with bad anchorages. Off the N. coast are various islets and shoals detached from shore to a distance of 10 m.

Barás; a port on the SE. shore, N. of Nagatsa Pt., 3 m. between heads, and sheltered by 2 islands in the entrance.

Cabugao; on the S. shore, 13 m. between Nagumbuayan and Taguntún Pts., 18 fms. deep, shoaling gradually to 4 fms. near the shore. Birac, the chief town, is on the W. shore.

Carao (Carabao); the larger of 2 bays on the NW. coast, between Carabao and Caramúan Pts. Palumbanes Is. lie opposite its entrance. South Anchorage, 6 m. between Minigil and Anájao Pts. on the NE. coast and sheltered by small island of Panay and the adjacent islands, Payo and Bagamanoc are on its shores.

Jimoto; on the E. coast, between Panaran and Nagatsa Pts., 6 m. S. of the former.

Payo; on the NE. coast, South Anchorage being its best port. It is sheltered by Panay and 2 smaller islands.

Teresa (Boca); a roadstead on the SW. coast, opposite Calolbong.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The means of land communication is limited, except by trail or river, the interior towns being situated on the banks of the main streams. A cart road connects Birac and Calolbong with Bató along the S. shore.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population is 33,310, the greater part having many characteristics in common with the Visayas. The language of the island is Bicol (Vicol). There are 29 towns and 10 established hamlets, the chief towns being—

Bagamanoc; at the mouth of a river entering on the SW. shore of South Anchorage Bay on the NE. coast. Pop., 1,209.

Bató; on the NE. shore of Cabugao Bay on the l. bank of the river of that name. Pop., 2,000.

Biga; on the l. bank of Oco Riv., 3 m. above its outlet in the South Anchorage Bay on the N. coast. With Payo it has a population of 2,896.

Birac (Virac); a port open to trade and military station, at the mouth of a river entering on the W. shore of Cabugao Bay. The chief town has an important trade with Manila, Albay, and Ambos Camarines on the mainland. Pop., 5,832.

Cabugao; S. coast on the N. shore of a bay of the same name near the r. bank of the mouth of the Cabugao Riv., and fronted by 2 small islands. Pop., 2,000.

Calolbong; at the mouth of a river entering Teresa roadstead on the SW. coast, with an important coastwise trade and with Albay and Ambos Camarines on the mainland. Pop., 4,382.

Caramoran; near the W. coast on the r. bank of the Cadog or Biamlog Riv. Pop., 908.

Pandán; a military station at the mouth of the river entering the bay of the same name on the extreme N. coast. It has an important trade with the neighboring islands off the coast of the mainland. Pop., 2,153.

Payo; at the mouth of the Oco Riv., which enters what is known as the "South Anchorage," a deep indentation on the NE. coast fronted by Panay and several smaller islands. It has an important local trade. This town, situated higher up the river, has a population of 2,800.

Sula; about the center of the island near the headwaters of the Oco Riv., 10 m. above its mouth, in the South Anchorage Bay on the N. coast.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following islands lie off the coast of Catanduanes:

	sq. m.
Anájao (Tambongón); off NE. coast in S. entrance to South Anchorage Bay.....	¼
Biga; island in N. entrance of South Anchorage Bay between the small island of Panay and NE. shore.....	1
An island fronting Jimoto Bay.....	¼
Horadada; 3 rocks 40 ft. high, forming chain, 5 m. off Yog, extreme N. point.....	2
Matulin; 5 m. off Yog Pt., extreme N. end of island.....	1
Minigil; off NE. shore, 1 m. N. of point of that name off N. entrance to South Anchorage Bay; small island lies between it and the shore.....	3
Palumbanes; 3 islands 5 m. off NW. shore, fronting Carao Bay, larger of which is 2 m. long and 1 m. wide; total area of cluster.....	3
Panay; off NE. coast, sheltering entrance of South Anchorage Bay; is 3 m. NE. to SW. and 1¼ m. from NW. to SE.....	3
2 islands front and shelter Barás Bay, SE. coast.....	3
2 islands lie opposite mouth of Cabugao Riv. in bay of same name, and shelter anchorage of Bató.....	10
17 dependent islands, total area.....	10

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staples of the island are rice, cotton, corn, hemp, sesame, abacá, raised in sufficient quantities for domestic uses, and indigo and cocoanuts for shipment in native boats to the mainland.

MINERALS.

From the gravels of many of the rivers the natives gather gold, both in dust and nuggets.

FORESTS.

The mountains are covered with timber suitable for house and shipbuilding, including molave and juniper.

FRUITS.

Mangosteens, sapotes, and bananas grow both in a wild and cultivated state.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the raising of horses and cattle. There is an important fishing industry in fishing and gathering shells. Also a brisk trade in Maqueda channel and Lagonoy Gulf in native products for exchange in articles of merchandise at the ports on the mainland.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

After the occupation of Albay, Legaspi, and Tabaco, on the mainland, garrisons were established on the island of Catanduanes, but these were abolished. On February 15, 1902, there were no garrisons on this island.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

By enactment of the Philippine Commission, July 16, 1901, the island of Catanduanes was annexed to and included in the province of Albay, Luzón, the inhabitants to enjoy the same privileges and rights in the government as if the island had been originally incorporated in the province, the municipal officers of the towns in such territory to have the same relations to the provincial officers as are prescribed by the "provincial government act," and acts amendatory in addition thereto.

CATANDUANES, or **BAGAMANOC** (cah-tahn-dwah'-nes, bag-ab-mah-noc'), nat.; pueblo and port of Catanduanes I., N.E. of Albay, Luzón (*See* Bagamanoc.)

— (*See* Bató, Catanduanes I.)

CATAONAN (cah-tah-aw'-nahn), ver.; point on N.E. shore of Panglao I., Bohol.

CATARBAGAN (cah-tar-bah'-gan), ver.; hamlet of pueblo of Loón, Bohol.

CATARÁN (cah-tah-ree'-ahn), nat.; stream in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Santa Cruz.

CATARINTING (cah-tah-reen-ting'), ver.; point on Buad I., W. of Sámar.

CATARMÁN, or **CATADMÁN**, or **CALADMÁN** (cah-tar-man', cah-tad-mahn', cah-lad-mahn'), ver.; pueblo on N. coast of Sámar, with fine anchorage between 2 low points and also in nook to S. of point which forms limit of Catarmán Bay. 2 peaks E. of Catarmán serve as guide. In 1871 town was destroyed by volcano which burst forth in July of that year from low land on W. side of island, and in 2 months had thrown up hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and about 450 ft. high, destroying all vegetation for miles around, and also village of that name. At time of visit of H. M. S. *Challenger*, in January, 1875, volcano had attained height of 1,950 ft. and was still active, there being visible columns of smoke by day and series of small fires at its summit by night. Nearly all inhabitants of island, which numbered at that time 11,000, took refuge on mainland. There is good anchorage in 10 fms., with bearings on Hirapsán and Palijon I. Number of rocks upon which breakers may be seen lie 3 m. from Cajoagan Is. [N.M.] Pop., Cn. 1896, 9,052.

— mountain SE. of town of that name at headwaters of fine stream entering sea, 19 m. E., on N. coast of Sámar. (*See* Catarmán pueblo.)

— town on bay of that name, on W. coast of Camiguín I., off N.E. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, once destroyed by earthquake. 7 m. S. is active volcano of Camiguín; 2½ m. distant is summit on NW. coast, 4,797 ft. high, and 7 m. SE. another 5,338 ft.; 2 m. E. Two Peaks Mt. forms lofty landmark for navigators in surrounding sea. Pop. 4,874.

— point on SW. coast of Leyte, 4 m. S. of Baybay.

— bay on W. side of Camiguín I., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.

— river on N. coast of Sámar, rising in Caidago and Dinagán Mts., pursues NW. course through well-populated and fertile country

CATARMÁN, etc.—Continued.

and empties into sea at town of same name, on l. bank of its mouth. Vessels head for river mouth when town bears S. Anchorage is from 10 ft. to 4 fms. When river entrance is impracticable landings may be made in cove to E.

— point on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, forming with Tambog Pt. on N. 9 m., bay upon which is situated Lingnig town. S. of this point is great bank which dries, and to S. of it are 2 islets surrounded by rocks.

CATATO (cah-tah'-toh); hamlet in pueblo of Taytay, Paragua (Palawan).

CATBALOGAN (cat-bah-law'-gahn), ver.; capital and pueblo of Sámar, post-office and money-order station, on W. coast, on shore of bay at mouth of Antigas Riv. 10 m. to SE. is Daram I., and beyond channel of that name most frequented sea passage between great islands of Sámar and Leyte through the strait of San Juanico, in direction of Mindanao. W. coast of Sámar here recedes, forming large estuary in which there are numerous islands, among them Buad. Town has large trade in hemp and cocoanut oil with Manila steamers calling fortnightly. Pop., 6,459.

CATE (cah-teh'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Santo Tomás, Batangas, Luzón.

CATEL (cah-tayl'), ver.; pueblo on SE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, on bay of same name and at mouth of river also of same name, 4½ m. NW. of Tonguil Pt., 147 m. SSE. of Surigao. Pop., 3,500.

— river emptying into sea at town of that name, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 4½ m. NW. of Tonguil Pt. Coast trends S. 15 m. to Cinablagon Pt.

CATETENGAN (cah-tay-tayng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tuguegarao, Cagayán, Luzón.

CATIÁNG (cah-tee-ah'-ning), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 12 m. N. of Bacolor.

CATIAO (cah-tee-ah'-oo), ver.; E. tributary of stream in S. Sámar, emptying into sea 3 m. E. of Balaugiga.

CATIBATÓ (cah-tee-bah-toh'), Tag.; one of small lakes in pueblo of San Pablo, in SE. of Laguna, Luzón.

CATIGBIÁN (cah-tig-bee'-ahn), ver.; pueblo in SW. Bohol, 17 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., Cn. 1896, 2,180.

CATILAMONG (cah-tee-lah-mong'), ver.; mountain in Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.

CATIMÁG (cah-tee'-mag), Tag.; creek in Tayabas, Luzón.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

WEST COAST OF SAMAR

ATBALÔGAN AND VICINITY

From a Spanish survey in 1887 to 1889

Aguada Pt., Lat. 11°56' 00" N. — Long 124° 52' 30" E

Nautical Miles



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

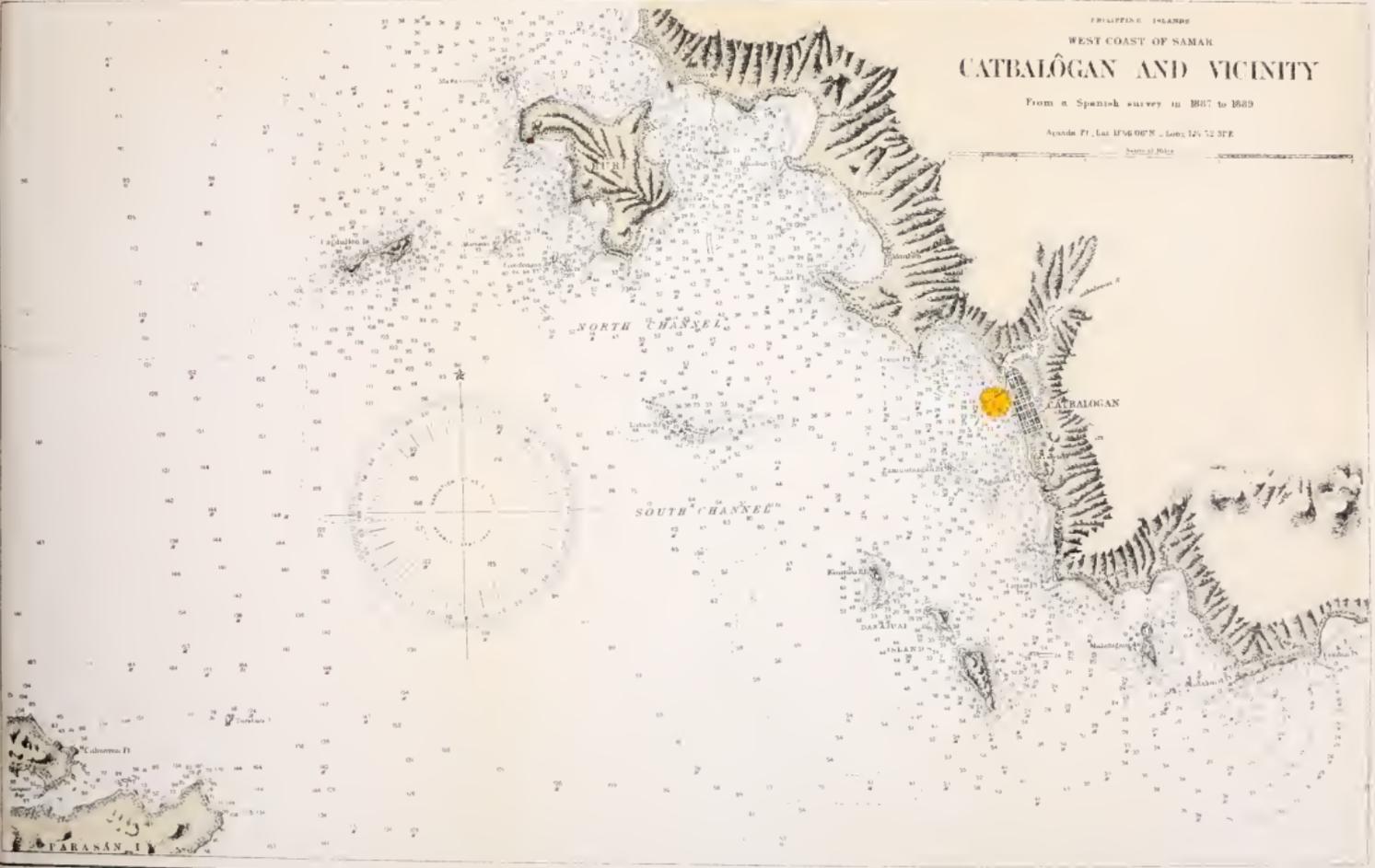
WEST COAST OF SAMAR

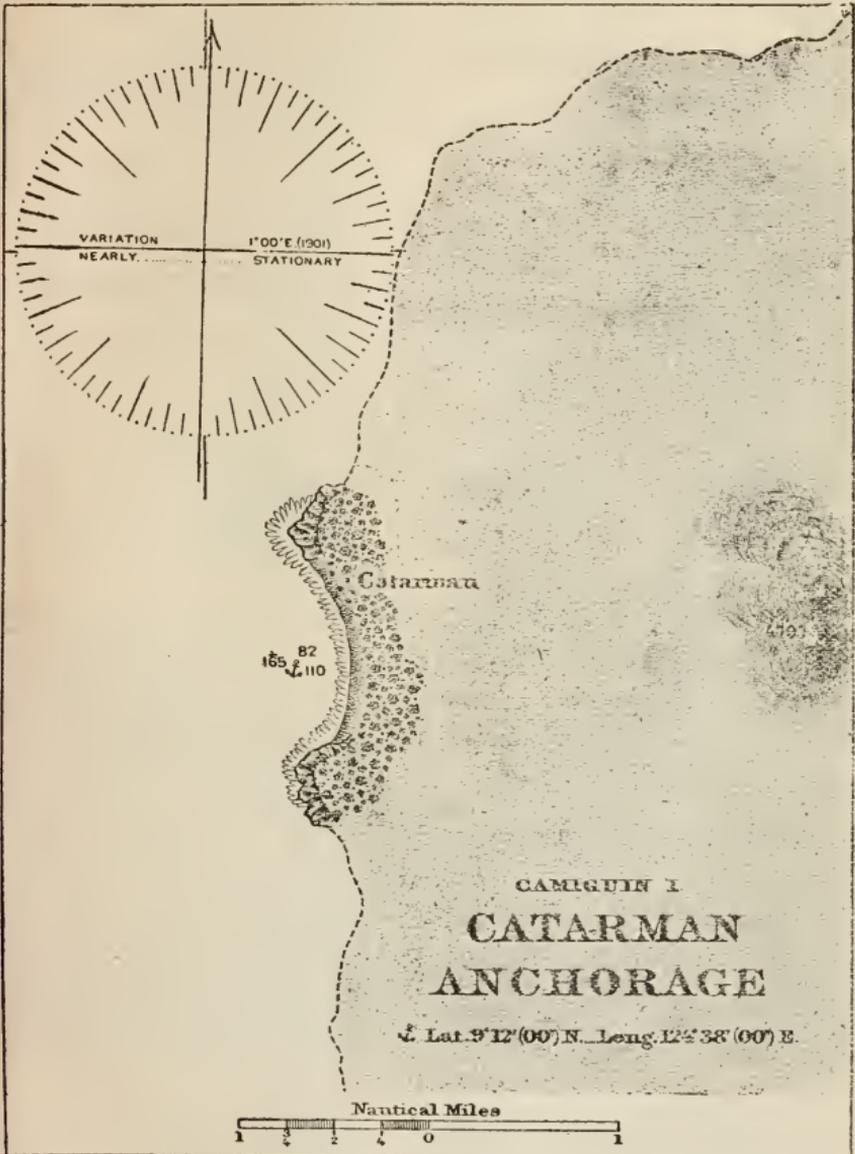
CATBALÔGAN AND VICINITY

From a Spanish survey in 1887 to 1889

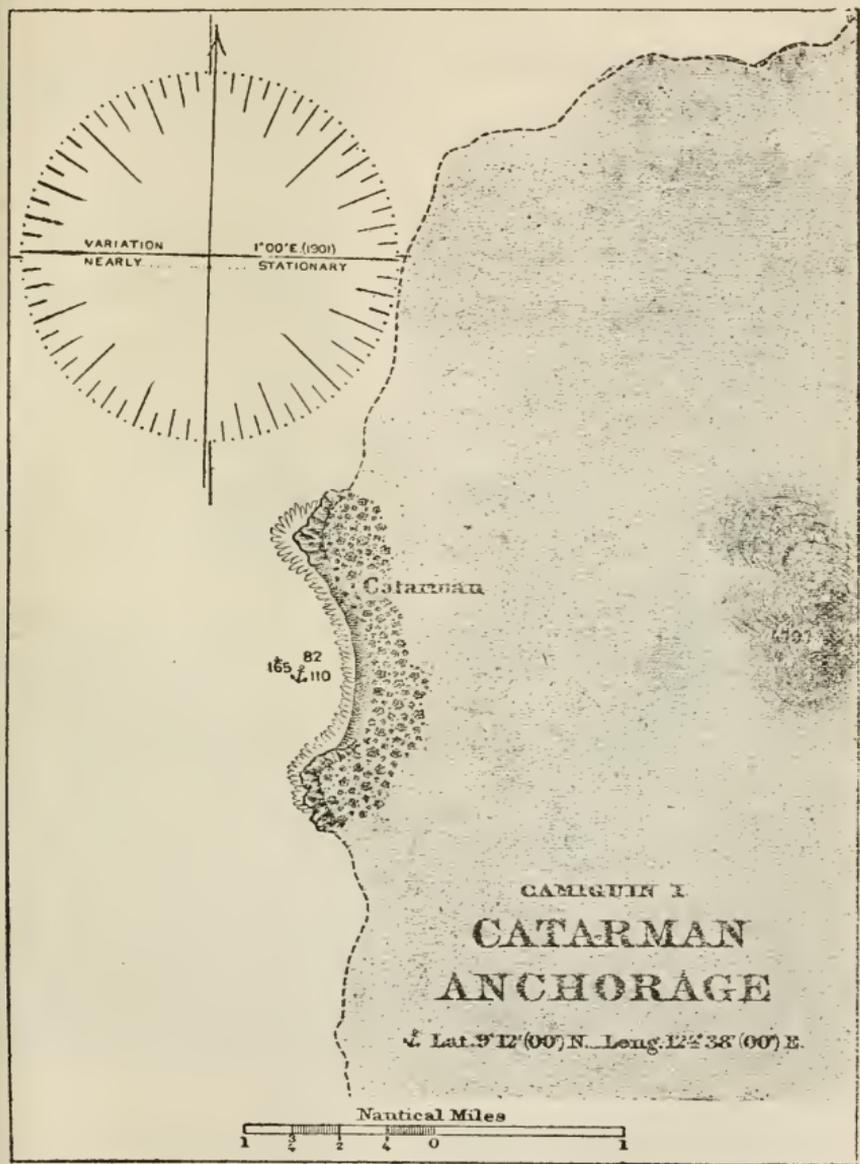
Acacido Pt., Lat. 11°56'00" N., Long. 124°52'30" E.

Scale of Miles

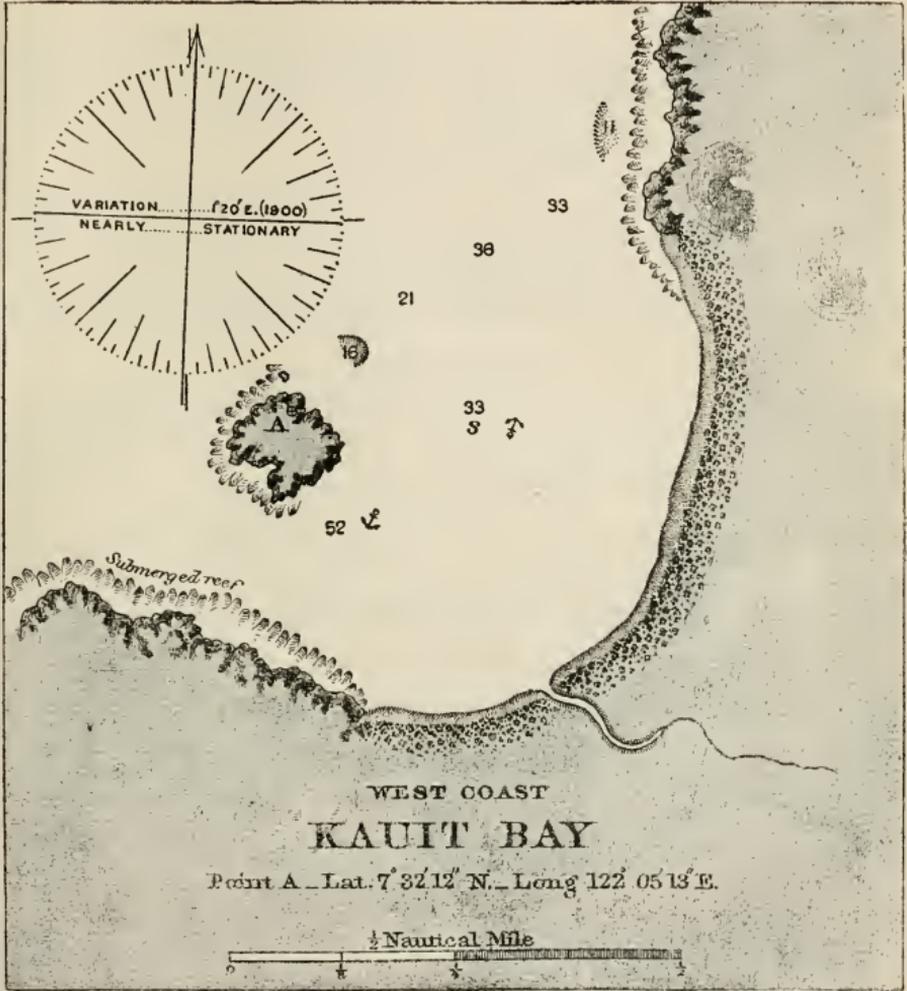








- CATIMU** (cah-tee'-moo), Tag.; hamlet in Guina-yanigan, Tayabas, Luzón.
- point on W. port of head of Ragay Gulf, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- CATINIC** (cah-tee-nick'), nat.; point of approach on SW. coast of Sámar to E. entrance to San Juanico Strait.
- CATITÁN** (cah-tee-too'-ahn), ver.; fort in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- CATIYOMAN** (cah-tee-yoh'-mahn), ver.; point in Leyte.
- CATMÓN** (cat-mohn'), nat.; river in Negros Oriental emptying into strait of Tañón, 3 m. N. of Bais.
- crater in E. Leyte, 4 m. S. of Tolosa.
- bay; point on its S. headland and river entering sea 2 m. S. on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, point being 18 m. S. of Inayauan.
- hamlet on SW. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte, 2 m. SE. of Naval.
- mountain in W. Leyte, 3 m. NE. of Albuera.
- pueblo, point, and river on E. coast of Cebú, 32 m. N. by E. of Cebú. Pop. (town), 6,098. (See Cadmón.)
- river rising in mountains in S. part of Cavite, takes N. course and joins Bablio Riv. in pueblo of Maragondón.
- 2,047 ft. high, on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, SE. of Sibuco Pt.
- creek emptying on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- CATOAN** (cah-taw'-ahn), ver.; point on S. coast of Mindanao.
- CATOBIL** (cah-toh-bill'), nat.; river emptying into W. entrance to Lagúan channel, N. coast of Sámar.
- CATÓLOG** (cah-taw'-log), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay.
- town in S. of Tablas I., Romblón grp.
- CATPATEN** (caht-pah'-ten), nat.; island on W. side San Miguel port, NW. coast Ticao I., Visayas.
- point N. extreme of island of same name, N. and W. head to San Miguel port, NW. coast Ticao I., Visayas.
- CATTBIG** (cah-too'-big), nat.; pueblo N. Sámar, near source of river emptying into bay, 3 m. SE. of Lagúan, and 46 m. N. of Catbalogan. Pop., 9,565.
- CATUGBA** (cah-tug'-bah), ver.; port S. of Paguaenan Riv., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep, formed around island like pocket between small peninsulas, that on S. forming N. head of Malampaya sound and on N. S. head of Báquit Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- CATULAHAN** (cah-too-lah'-hahn), ver.; one of group of peaks overlooking r. bank of Agusan Riv., E. and SE. of Guadalupe on that stream, in Surigao, Mindanao.
- CATUMPÁN** (cah-toom-pahn'), ver.; point on W. shore of gulf of Asid, Masbate I., Visayas.
- CATUPÁN** (cah-too-pahn'), ver.; point in Cavite, Luzón, lat. $14^{\circ} 16' 40''$ N., on SE. side of entrance to Manila Bay.
- CAUA** (cah'-wah), nat.; river rising on slope of Caua volcano, extreme NE. part of Cagayán, Luzón.
- active volcano in N. part of Sierra Madre range, Cagayán, Luzón, near Cape Engaño, in extreme NE., 3,983 ft. high, and commonly considered extinct, although Dr. Semper claims to have seen from Aparri cloud of smoke issuing from this crater.
- CAUAGAN** (cah-wah'-gahn), ver.; river of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, rising in Caraballos del Norte, and emptying on NW. coast.
- CAÁL** (cah'-wahl), ver.; hamlet inland on small stream, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, emptying on E. shore of approach to Macajalar Bay from N.
- CAUAMPIT** (cah-wam-pit'), ver.; point in W. Leyte.
- CAUAN** (cah'-wahn), Tag.; mineral spring in Tárlac, Luzón.
- CAUANHALAN** (cah-wahn-hah'-lahn), ver.; point on E. shore of Ragay Bay, in Albay, Luzón.
- CAUASÍAN** (cah-wah-soo'-ahn), ver.; small stream in pueblo of Rosario, in Batangas Luzón.
- CÁUAY** (cah'-oo-i), ver.; mountain in E. Leyte, 7 m. inland, W. of Tanauan.
- CAUAYAN** (cah-wah'-yahn), nat.; pueblo on island formed by central outlet of Abra Riv. in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, and 2 m. S. of Vigan, with which it is connected by road and telegraph. Its port, Pandán, is place of call for steamers. Pop., 6,050.
- coast hamlet of N. Cápiz, Panay, 7 m. NW. of Balan.
- point on W. shore of Sódog Bay, SE. coast of Leyte, 3 m. SE. of Sódog Antiguo.
- hamlet on NW. coast of Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte.
- town at mouth of stream of same name, on S. shore of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay, Pop., 4,644.
- pueblo on main road, Isabela, Luzón, 15 m. S. of Ilagan. Pop., 2,115.
- coast hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. S. of Carlés.
- island 827 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, N. by W. of Báquit, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Cadlao.
- easternmost of Corandagos I., off E. coast of Paragua (Palawan), $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Dalangangnem. (Also Bird.)
- islet 230 ft. high, 2 sq. m., $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. of Agutaya, Cuyos grp., Sulu Sea.
- two points, one on NE. and other S. coast of Leyte.
- river entering on SE. shore of Baliangao Bay, E. of Sulong Pt., NE. shore of Murciélagos Bay, N. Misamis, Mindanao.
- CAUCAOAN** (cah-oo-cah'-wahn), ver.; mountain of central Leyte, 10 m. NNE. of Albuera.
- CAUCAVE** (cow-cah'-vay), Tag; point on S. coast of Bataán, in bay of Manila, Luzón, lat. $14^{\circ} 26' N.$
- CAUD BÁSANG**, or **KAUD BÁSANG** (cah'-ood bah'-sahng), ver.; island W. of Simaluk, 8 m. N. of extreme NW. point of Tawi Tawi I. and of that group, Sulu A.; not inhabited, but favorite resort for fishing prahus on account of immense numbers of fish inside reefs.
- CAUGDIHON** (cah-oog-dee'-hawn), ver.; crater on W. coast of Leyte, 3 m. NE. of Inopacan.
- CAÚIT** (cah'-wit) nat.; point on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, formed by spur of E. Cordillera jutting into Pacific Ocean, seen from N. appearing an imposing bluff. From this point E. coast of Mindanao runs S. for distance of 226 m. to Cape San Agustín, extreme S. point of SE. peninsula, and forms several bays open to NE.; great chain of mountains parallels coast, passing this point about 17 m. inland on its way to extreme N. point of island.
- peninsula terminating in point of same name, 12 m. long, projecting NE. into Pacific Ocean, 32 m. S. of Siargao I., and 22 m. SE. by E. of Tugus Pt., with which it forms headlands of expansive bay.
- hamlet on NW. coast of Cebú, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Medellín; point of same name lies 6 m. SW. of Candaga Pt. Fine wells of fresh water in neighborhood.
- W. point at S. entrance to Cebú channel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Cebú; site of fortifications erected by Spaniards for defense of this approach; coal station.
- point on S. shore of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.



CAÛT; extreme S. point of S. peninsula of Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.

— high point on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and head of bay of same name; sea face composed of red earth; summit rounded and covered with forest. From this point to Batú-Tandoc Pt., 9 m. S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., shore forms little bays between intermediate Pts. Piakan and Nanga; aspect from sea is beautiful, shores being covered with verdure and cultivated land, with many native houses.

— small semicircular bay $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, at point of same name. Peak overlooks it. Near S. shore is islet 700 ft. in extent.

— town in Marinduque.

— point in W. coast of Marinduque.

— river traversing Ilocos Norte, Luzón, and passing between Laoag and San Nicolás, over bar of its name, empties into China Sea. Its tributaries are, among others, Gant, Guisi, Baybay, Pagsán, and Pagsambaran, which descend from W. slopes of N. Caraballos.

— inlet and port in Cebú.

— point in island of Panaón, SW. of Leyte.

CAÛT CAÛT (cah'-wit cah-oot'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, $35\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. of Zamboanga.

CAÛTAN (cah-wee'-tahn), nat.; small stream emptying into Tolón Bay, SW. coast of Negros Oriental, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Tolón.

— point in Negros Oriental, forming S. head of Tolón Bay, SW. coast.

CAULAYAN (cow-lah'-yun), Tag.; point in Tayabas, Luzón.

CAULUNGAN (cah-oo-loong'-ahn), ver.; island off SE. shore of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. (See Caulnan.)

CAUNAAGAN (cah-oo-nah-ah'-gahn), ver.; point in island of Leyte.

CAUNIPAN (cow-nee'-pun), ver.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

CAUPASAN (cah-oo-pah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on Tineg Riv., 6 m. N. by E. of Bangued.

CAURUSAN, or **SIRUMA** (cah-oo-roo'-sahn, see-roo'-mah), ver.; point on E. shore of Ragay Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón; 5 m. SE. of this point, former S. boundary of S. Camarines ends on shore.

CAUSILAN (cah-oo-see'-lahn), ver.; point in Negros I.

CAVANAN, or **CAVANA** (cah-vah'-nun, cah-vah-nah), nat.; mountain in Masbate I., Visayas.

CAVANALAN (cah-vahn-cah'-lahn), nat.; pueblo in Negros Occidental. (See Cabancalan.)

CAVANJÁN (cah-vahn-hahn'), ver.; point on E. coast of Tablas I., W. of Romblón, Visayas.

CAVANTIGUANES (cah-vahn-tee-gueah'-ness), *Hisp.*; cluster of small islands, largest 213, 138, and 136 ft. high, in SW. part of Canahauan Is., off W. coast of Sámar.

CAVAYAN (cah-vah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on one of tributaries of river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, at Pinialan, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)

— hamlet in pueblo of Catarmán, Sámar.

— hamlet in pueblo of Ílog, Negros Occidental.

CAVERN, for; **CAVERNA** (cah-vayr'-nah). *Sp.*; island 350 ft. high, having tall pillar rock and detached rock 30 ft. high, on NW. coast of Paragua (Palawan).

CAVILLI, or **CAUELI** (cah-vee'-lyee, cah-oo-ay'-lee), ver.; islands forming part of Cagayanes grp., off SW. coast Negros Occidental.

CAVINTÍ (cah-vin-tee'). Tag.; town in Laguna, Luzón, 9 m. ESE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 5,515.

CAVIT (cah-veet'), *Hisp.*; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay.

CAVITAN, or **CAÛTAN** (cah-vee'-tahn, cah-wee'-tahn), *Hisp.*; point on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, lat. $9^{\circ} 19' 30''$ N.

CAVITE, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Cah-vee'-tay, *Hisp.*)

Capital: Cavite (with authority to locate elsewhere), lat. $14^{\circ} 28' 55''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 54' 49''$ E.

Area: Mainland, 510 sq. m.; dependent islands, 100 sq. m.; total, 610 sq. m.

Population: 134,569.

Race: Tagálog.

Language: Tagálog.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Cavite to—	m.
Corregidor, WSW	22
Limbones Pt., entrance to Manila Bay	9
Manila by bay	30
Manila via road from Bacoor opposite	13
Manila via all road	15
Mariveles, Manila Bay	29

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Cavite divides with Batangas the area of the SW. projection of the island of Luzón. It is bounded on the NW. and N. by the bay of Manila, upon which it has a frontage of 30 m., on the N. and NE. by Manila for a distance of 39 m., on the E. by Laguna de Bay with a frontage of 3 m., and the province of Laguna de Bay for 15 m., and on the S. by Batangas, from which it is separated the entire length of 37 m. by the volcanic Sierras de Tagaytay and Súngay. The N.

shore of the celebrated volcanic lake of Taal, or Bombón, approaches within 1 m. of the S. boundary. Next to Manila, the province of Cavite is the most important in the Philippine Is. Its chief town and fortress of Cavite are the naval headquarters of the United States in Asia.

AREA.

It measures 33 m. from NE. to SW., and the same distance from E. to W. Area, 510 sq. m. (326,400 acres); dependent islands, 100 sq. m.; grand total, 610 sq. m. (490,400 acres).

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The country in the SW. and S. is mountainous and constitutes the Manila Bay watershed of the Tagaytay and Sunḡay ranges. The NW. part rises by gradual elevations and forms a fertile stretch of territory, watered by many streams and producing all the staple crops of the islands. The rivers vary in volume, according to the season.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

Cavite Bay and Bacoor in SW.; Cañacao, N. of Cavite Arsenal, and Dalagican in the SW., indentations of the great bay named, we find the finest anchorages in Manila Bay, affording a depth of 28 ft. in the center, gradually growing shallower toward the shore. Owing to the exposed situation of Manila road, particularly during the SW. monsoon, vessels upon the threatened approach of storms resort to the sheltered anchorages of Cavite Bay.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

On Sangley Pt., near the extremity of Cavite Pen., is a fixed red light 36 ft. above the sea, visible 9 m. From Pásig Riv. light the Sangley Pt. light bears SW., distant 13,464 yards.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The province is well supplied with good roads, many of which, however, are almost impassable during the rainy season. They connect the coast with the interior towns and villages in all directions. Communication with Manila is by bay and by land along a well-built highway which follows the coast. The latter, after crossing the Imus Riv., passes through Bacoor and Parañaque, thence through Malíbay, Pásay, Malate, and Ermita to the walled city of Manila, a distance of 9 m. in a straight line and 15 m. by road. At Cavite Viejo this road extends SW. to Ternate, on the S. shore of the entrance to Manila Bay, and is paralleled from that point to Manila by telegraph line. From Ternate the high road parallels the SW. and SE. boundary at a distance of about 5 m., connecting the towns of Maragondón, Bailén, Alfonso, Méndez Núñez, Indang, Silang, and Carmona with San Pedro de Tunasín on the shores of Laguna de Bay, where it joins the Manila road and telegraph line. At Silang a road extends NW. by way of Pérez Dasmaríñas via Imus to the Cavite and Manila road at Bacoor. Road communication with Batangas Province extends from Alfonso to Tuy and from Méndez Núñez to Bayuyunḡan on lake Taal, also with Laguna Province between Carmona and Bifiang.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of Cavite Province is 134,569, the majority being Tagálog. In the ports of Cavite, Estanzuela, and San Roque, Spanish is the chief medium of intercourse in business and private life. In all the other towns Tagálog is the prevailing language.

The following is the division of Cavite into pueblos and their population:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cavite:			
Alfonso.....	3,672	3,354	7,026
Amadeo.....	1,578	1,705	3,283
Bacoor.....	6,455	5,230	11,685
Bailén.....	2,495	2,036	4,531
Caridad, La.....	3,053	2,918	5,971
Carmona.....	2,012	1,871	3,883
Cavite.....	1,376	1,016	2,392
Cavite Viejo.....	3,216	3,086	6,302
Imus.....	5,175	6,967	12,142
Indang.....	5,760	5,088	10,848
Magallanes.....	1,370	1,107	2,477
Maragondón.....	4,134	4,143	8,277
Méndez Núñez.....	1,835	1,816	3,651
Naic.....	3,485	4,593	8,078
Noveleta.....	1,105	1,109	2,214
Pérez Dasmariñas.....	2,160	2,179	4,339
Rosario.....	3,088	2,988	6,076
San Francisco de Malabón.....	4,248	4,148	8,396
San Roque.....	2,875	2,792	5,667
Santa Cruz de Malabón.....	4,024	3,429	7,453
Silang.....	3,588	3,636	7,224
Ternate.....	1,246	1,125	2,371
Total.....	67,809	66,477	134,286

Estimated population, 1901, 134,569.

There are 23 towns and 108 villages. Among the most important of the towns are the following (population of 1896 is given):

Cavite; the naval headquarters of the Philippine Archipelago; and the present capital of Cavite Province. A seaport and fortress, in water, land, and telegraph communication with Manila. It is situated on the concave shore of a crescent-shaped peninsula on the E. shore of Manila Bay. The Tagalogs call it Cáuit, which means "fishhook," on account of the shape. The town Cavite is more frequently known as "the port" instead of by its name. After passing Corregidor at the entrance to Manila Bay, a NE. course leads to Sangley Pt., the landmark of that part of the coast. Within this point is Cañacao Bay, on the N. shore of which are the hamlets of Faro and Cañacao. A tongue of land about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long projecting due E. separates the waters of Cañacao Bay on the N. and Bacoor Bay, the inner harbor of Cavite. On this projection are situated the fortifications and arsenal, while immediately W., across an intervening isthmus, is the town of San Roque, and on the S. shore of Bacoor Bay, Cavite Viejo. In that portion of Cavite, within the walls, the streets are laid out at right angles, but are somewhat narrow. All their houses are of masonry. It has a parochial church, two convents, a large hospital, a well-equipped arsenal, dock-yard, dry dock, and also the sanctuary of Nuestra Señora de Porta Vaga, also several important mechanical industries. Population, which consists almost entirely of the employees of the arsenal, exclusive of the garrison, is 3,000.

Fortress; the gate in the W. wall opens upon a road crossing a narrow strip of sand to the town of San Roque. The defenses toward the N. command Cañacao Bay. Those fronting the S. sweep Bacoor Bay. The fortification occupies the area at the E. end of this projection into the bay. The stronghold of the position is Fort San Felipe on the land side, with the bastion of Guadalupe on the extreme point, and commanding Cavite Bay on the E. The stores, workshops, foundry, forge, gun factory, and other buildings of that character, including the arsenal, lie within the walls on the Cañacao Bay side. Opposite are repair slips, landings, headquarters, and hospitals. About 3 m. to the SW. is Tierra Alta, a high piece of land which has been converted into a resort for foreigners seeking recuperation from the effects of the climate. The port is well equipped for building and repairing vessels, having in 1898 a slip with a cradle 370 ft. broad and hydraulic power capable of drawing 2,000 tons. There was also a dock for gunboats and a larger private dock in which vessels of 1,500 tons have been constructed. The cove has about 20 ft. of water and is well protected. The larger vessels anchor off this cove 1 m. from shore in 5 fms. It was here that the Spanish flotilla took position in the engagement with the United States May 1, 1898.

- Alfonso**; an important road center near the Batangas boundary, 24 m. S. of Cavite. Pop., 7,660.
- Amadeo**; near the Batangas boundary, 22 m. SSE. of Cavite. Pop., 3,873.
- Bacoor**; on the SE. shore of Manila Bay at the entrance to the anchorage of Cavite, 2½ m. opposite the latter town, on the bay of the same name. Pop., 13,113.
- Bailén**; near the Batangas boundary, 25 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 4,189.
- Caridad**; on the Manila Bay side of Cavite Pen., 1½ m. W. of Cavite. Pop., 6,000.
- Carmona**; 2½ m. inland from Laguna de Bay and 16 m. SE. of Cavite. Pop., 3,959.
- Cavite Viejo (Old Cavite)**; on the extreme S. shore of Bacoor Bay, 3 m. S. of Cavite. It is also a telegraph and military station. Pop. 9,484.
- Dasmariñas**; in the central part of the province, 14 m. SE. of Cavite. Pop. 4,696.
- Imus**; important road center, 7 m. SE. of Cavite. Pop. 14,676.
- Indang**; an important road center, 21 m. S. of Cavite. Pop. 1,500.
- Magallanes**; near the Batangas boundary, 26 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop. 1,200.
- Maragondón**; at the terminus of a branch of the Manila coast road, 21 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop. 8,313.
- Méndez Núñez**; near the Batangas boundary, 25 m. S. of Cavite. Pop. 3,745.
- Naic**; on the Manila coast road, 18 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop. 9,215.
- Noveleta**; on the Manila SW. shore road, 5 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop. 2,804.
- Pérez Dasmariñas**. (*See Dasmariñas.*)
- Rosario** (also well known as Salinas); on the Manila coast road, 8 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 6,385.
- San Francisco de Malabón**; well built, between two rivers, 7 m. SSW. of Cavite, 2 m. from Santa Cruz and 6 m. from Imus, same province. Pop., 9,055. It is in good road communication with other towns.
- San Roque**; at the mainland end of the narrow peninsula occupied by the fortress of Cavite. Pop., 3,182.
- Santa Cruz de Malabón**; on the Manila coast road, 9 m. SW. of Manila. Pop., 8,546.
- Silang**; road center near the SE. boundary, 19 m. SE. of Cavite. Pop., 7,411.
- Ternate**; at the terminus of the Manila coast road and telegraph line, 15 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 1,828.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Under the enabling act of the province of Cavite, the Lubang group, previously among the dependent islands of Mindoro, on account of its naval and commercial strategical position, was embraced within this territorial area. In June, 1902, it was made part of Marinduque Province.

The only dependent island is El Fraile (the Friar), an islet 2 m. N. of Restinga Pt., SW. coast of Cavite, Luzón, the S. inner head of Manila Bay.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil in the lowland portion of the province produces an excellent quality of rice. In the vicinity of Indang, Silang, and Alfonso, coffee of the best quality is raised. Sugar is also a staple product. Corn and chocolate are grown to advantage.

The people are largely engaged in pastoral pursuits. Recent figures give this province 15,000 carabaos, 9,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs, and 5,000 horses.

MINERALS.

Explorations in the Sierras on the S. border have not shown indications of minerals of commercial value.

FORESTS.

In the SW. region are fine forests, whose woods are used in building ships and houses, and for making furniture.

FRUITS.

Bananas, oranges, lemons, mangas, and other fruits of this region are found in abundance. The Cavite mangas are the finest in the archipelago.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The principal industries in the towns in the elevated country are the manufacture of cloth from hemp and cotton, and the production of sugar. The mills devoted to the latter number 150. In the coast towns the people are wholly engaged in the fisheries, manufacture of salt, and the cultivation of rice. These products are articles of export and are carried by water to Manila.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The occupation of Cavite was the first land event after the naval engagement of Manila Bay May 1, 1898. Under the articles of capitulation United States occupation was confined to the harbor, city, and bay of Manila. The United States fleet held the bay and naval establishment. The army occupied Manila August 13, 1898, which it held until active operations began after the signing of the Treaty of Paris. Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., commanding the Department, in report August 15, 1900, states this province was not only "the birthplace of the rebellion, but it had been the hotbed of brigandage for centuries under Spanish rule."

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Cavite:

Dasmariñas, ^a	San Francisco de Malabón, ^a	Maragondón, ^b
Naic, ^a	Imus, ^b	Silang. ^a

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Cavite was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission, June 11, 1901, in that territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Cavite, together with the island of Lúbang and with the smaller islands immediately adjacent to the island of Lúbang, all to be known as the province of Cavite. By act of the Commission, June, 1902, the island of Lúbang and islands immediately adjacent were transferred to the province of Marinduque.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

Governor	\$1, 800. 00
Secretary	1, 200. 00
Treasurer	2, 200. 00
Supervisor	1, 800. 00
Fiscal	1, 500. 00

Allowance for necessary and actual expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. The presidentes at their meeting to be held on the third Monday in October, 1902, if a majority shall so determine, may change the capital from the town of Cavite to some other town in the province, the former procedure being determined in the enabling act.

CONDITIONS.

"During the trip I have been making up to date, to the mountain towns of this province of Cavite, organizing municipalities, I feel that I ought to entertain no doubt of the desire for peace entertained by all its inhabitants. In this trip I have taken steps to bring about the surrender of some small-armed groups, the wake, as it were, of the revolutionary forces already surrendered, which, though they still continue under arms, have no political color, and the proof of this is that they devote themselves solely to holding up native traders to get their money. And from the steps I have taken I am in hopes that within a few days all these small-armed parties, that are nothing more than highwaymen, will present themselves with all their arms. I can also assure you of the peace and order in my province, and that the civil authorities, with the constabulary forces, will be sufficient to maintain and preserve them." (Official report of provincial governor of Cavite, December, 1901.)

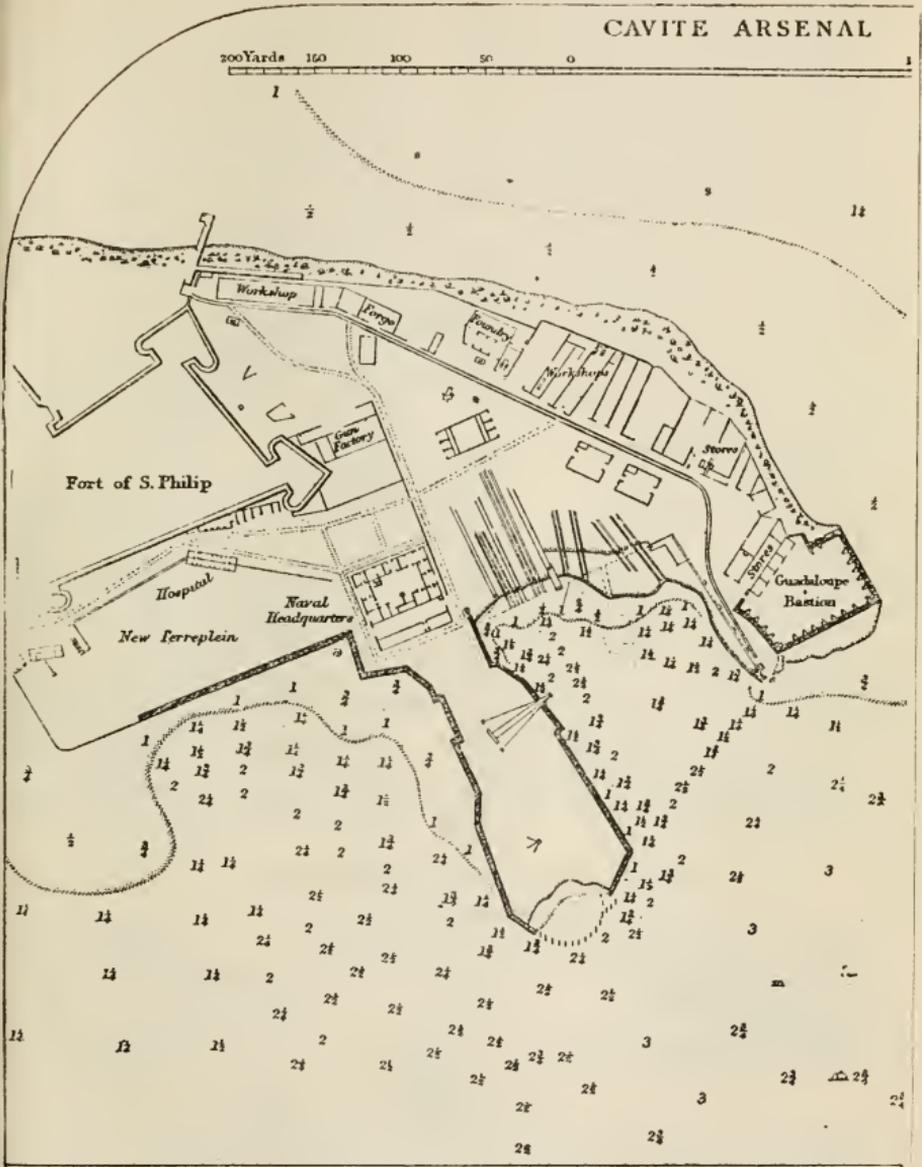
CAVITE (cah-vee'-tay), *Hisp.*: lat. 14° 28' 55" N., lon. 120° 56' 19" E. Naval headquarters of Philippine I. and capital of Cavite province (subject to change), pueblo, post-office, and money-order station, on inner shore of crescent-shaped peninsula, forming natural breakwater at seaward end of deep bight in E. side of Manila Bay. After passing Corregidor, at entrance to Manila Bay, NE. course leads to Sangley Pt., light and landmark of that part of coast. Within this point is Cañacao Bay,

CAVITE—Continued.

on N. shore of which are hamlets Faro and Cañacao. Tongue of land about 1½ m. long, projecting due E., separates waters of Cañacao Bay on N. and Bacoor Bay, inner harbor of Cavite, on S. On this projection are situated fortifications and arsenal, while immediately W. across intervening isthmus is town of San Roque, and on S. shore of Bacoor Bay, Cavite Viejo. Fine road starts from here along bay for Manila. After crossing Imus Riv. it

^aTelegraph.

^bTelephone.



CAVITE—Continued.

passes through Bacoor and Parañaque, thence through Maibay, Pineda, Malate, Ermita, to walled city of Manila, distance of 8 m. in straight line, and fully twice that distance by road. While town of Cavite is walled, fortifications are at end of land projection, stronghold of position being Fort San Felipe on landward line, with bulwarks of Guadalupe on extreme point between Cafiaeo and Bacoor bays, and sweeping Cavite Bay on E. In addition to its paraphernalia of warlike defense, town is extremely picturesque in its location. It is in telegraphic communication with all points on islands. Buildings, public and private, are of stone; garrison and employees of arsenal make up population. About 3 m. to SW. is Tierra Alta, as its name indicates. It is a favorite resort of foreigners for recuperation from effects of climate. "Roadstead" of Manila being unsafe at certain seasons harbor of Cavite affords protection. Pop., Cn., 1887, 2,392.

— town on SW. shore of small bay forming on W. of Pt. Silla, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 3 m. NE. of Dapitan.

CAVITE VIEJO (old) (cah-vee'-tay vee-ay'-haw), Hisp.; pueblo on S. shore of Bacoor Bay, in Cavite, Luzón, 9 m. S. of Manila. Pop., Cn., 6,802; 1898, 9,489, estimated.

CAXINIGAN (cag-see-see'-gahn), ver.; island off inlet of Candaranan, E. of NE. shore of Balábac I., separated by channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.

CAYABACAN (cah-yah-bah'-cahn), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of Antique, Panay, 9 m. W. of Pandán.

CAYABAYABA (cah-yah-bah-yah'-bah), ver.; inland hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Malinao.

CAYÁN (cah-yahn'), ver.; capital of Lepanto, Luzón, in SE. central portion, 4 m. NE. of Cervantes, on highway NW. to Tiagan and SE. entering Benguet. Number of trails connect Cayán with surrounding hamlets, also highway to Bontoc, 11 m. NE. Pop., 650.

CAYANGÓN (cah-yahng-own'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Cebú, 2 m. NE. of Nueva Cáceres.

CAYAPA (cah-yah'-pah), ver.; former comandancia along slopes of Ambayanan Riv., W. of and near province of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón. Area, 350 sq. m. Inhabited by various races of pagan Ifugaos; towns are San Miguel Arcángel, with population of 2,249, and Santa Cruz de Ana.

CAYAPO (cah-yah'-poh), Tag.; mountain in Bataán, Luzón.

CAVATAO (cah-yah-tah'-oo), ver.; mountain in Masbate, Visayas.

CAYBIRAN (ki-bee'-rahn), ver.; point at extreme SE. coast of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte, and NW. headland of Surigao Strait, between S. end of Leyte and extreme N. end of Surigao, Mindanao.

CAYBOBO (ki-bow'-bow), ver.; point formed of spur of Mariveles Range on W. coast of Bataán, Luzón.

CAVCAYAN (ki-cah'-yahn), ver.; fountain tributary of Chico de Gagayán Riv., in Isabela, Luzón.

CAVCAYETANO (ki-cah-yay-tah'-noh), Tag.; mountain in Bataán, Luzón.

CAYMÁN (ki-mahn'), ver.; point on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón, lat. $16^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N.

CAYNIPAO (ki-nee-pow'), ver.; small stream of Sámar, rises in lat. $12^{\circ} 12''$ N. and empties into sea on W. coast.

CAYOAUINÁAN (cah-ywah-we-nah'-ahn), ver.; mountain in central range of S. Leyte, 10 m. SW. of Abúyog.

CAYOS (cah-yaws), Sp.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. above mouth of Jalaur Riv., 2 m. SW. by W. of Dumangas.

CAYPAYAN (ki-pah'-yahn), ver.; islet at entrance to Luynuan port, W. of Usón I., fronting W. channel to Port Usón, on S. coast of Bustiniga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.

CAVQUIBA (ki-key'-bah), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 23 m. S. of Cavite.

CAYSABAI (ky-sah-by'), nat.; river emptying into W. entrance to Lagúan channel, N. coast of Sámar.

CAVUAGAN, or **CAYNAGAN** (cah-yoo-ah'-gahn, ky-nah'-gahn), ver.; river on SW. coast Negros Occidental, entering bay $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Inayuan.

— islet in mid-channel between NW. coast of Bohol and SE. coast of Cebú.

CAVVOLO (ki-vaw'-loh), Tag.; stream in Cavite, Luzón, emptying into Manila Bay near Naic.

CAZADOR (cah-thah-dor') (means hunter), Sp.; point at extreme S. end of Calumpán Pen., Batangas, Luzón, separating bays of Batangas (E.) and Balayán (W). Island of Maricabán lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

CEBÚ (thay-boo'), ver.; "silanga" between islands of Cebú and Mactán, and forms part of Cebú.

CEBU, VISAYAS, PROVINCE OF.

(Thay-boo', Hisp.; vee-sah'-yass, nat.)

Capital: Cebú, lat. $10^{\circ} 18' N.$; lon. $123^{\circ} 53' 05'' E.$

Area: mainland, 1,668 sq. m.; dependent islands, 114 sq. m.; total, 1,782 sq. m.

Population: 518,032.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

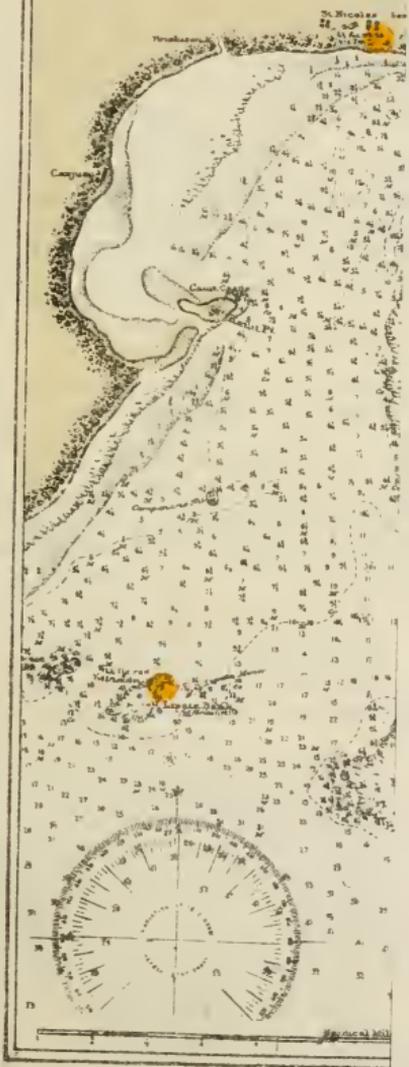
Table of distances.

From Cebú to—	m.
Manila.....	357
Manila via Visayan Sea, Mindoro Sea, and Verde Passage.....	466
Misamis, Mindanao.....	148
Tagbilaran, Bohol.....	46

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Cebú occupies about the center of the S. members of the Visayan Is. It is surrounded by the Visayan Sea, the S. point of Masbate lying 30 m. to the N., Leyte 20 m. to the E., and the Camotes Is. a less distance in the same direction, farther S.; Bohol, across the intervening channel, 18 m. to the SE.; the sea of Mindanao, to the S., and Tañón Strait, which separates it from Negros, at distances from 3 m. to 27 m. to the W.

B U I .





AREA.

It measures from NNE. to SSW. 139 m. and from E. to W. 24 m. Area, 1,668 sq. m.; 29 dependent islands—area, 114 sq. m.; total, 1,782 sq. m. (1,140,480 acres), or 532 sq. m. larger than the State of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A mountain chain called the Cordillera Central runs from NE. to SW., somewhat nearer the E. than the W. coast, throughout the length of the island. This chain becomes wider or narrower according to the configuration of the island. The principal peaks are Cúit, in the N.; Tesubig, Mangilao, Danao (1,548 ft.), Sudlong, Uling (2,172 ft., the highest), with two peaks in the vicinity, one 1,860 ft. high; Naga, on the coast (1,522 ft.), Balila, Nagtagug, Apo (between the towns of Sibonga and Alcántara), Mosangid, Ungas, and Tanaoan (1,527 ft.).

The mountains, while only from 1,500 to 2,200 ft. high, interfere with communication between the two coasts; the island being narrow the ascent is steep. The best passes are, beginning at the N.: First, from Sógod to Putad, 6 m. N. of Tuburan, on the W. coast; second, from Cebú and Mandaue, via Pareil Valley and the Batiguaguan Riv., to Asturias and Balambán, on the W. coast; third, from the city of Cebú, via Mananga Riv. and Sudlon Mt., to Toledo; fourth, from Naga and San Fernando to Pinamuñgajan, on W coast, and also to Toledo; fifth, San Fernando to Barili; sixth, Sibonga to Dumanjug, over which a temporary wagon road was constructed under the direction of United States military officers in the summer of 1900. This is the best pass through the mountains. S. of this until near the end of the island, it is difficult to pass.

The rivers of the island are of little importance. The longest is the Batiguaguan, or Balambán, descending from the central mountains, flowing toward the W. and NW., crossing an extensive zone of calcareous lands and emptying into the sea. The Cotcot, on the W. coast, is almost as large, and farther S., also on the E. slope, is the longer river of Mananga. Other rivers are the Danao on the E., which descends from Mt. Mangilao and runs to the N. of the Cotcot, the Alpaco, Minaga, Cárcar, Catmón, Bao, and some others. The Ginalauan empties on the W.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The following are the bays and harbors:

Badián; an anchorage S. of the island, in the cove of the village of the same name, W. coast.

Balambán; on the W. coast, opens S. of the point of the same name, with fair protection from both N. and S. winds.

Barili; on the W. coast, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Gorda Pt. The town of that name is at the mouth of the river emptying into the bay.

Batauan; on the W. coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the river Daligue. Also bay at mouth of canal of Daijagon, NE. of San Remigio, on the NW. coast. This canal extends to Bogó, on E. coast.

Bogó; in the angle of the NE. coast, 17 m. S. of Bulalaqui, the extreme point of Cebú. Tortuous channel, making it difficult for long vessels to enter. Here a natural high-tide waterway was deepened but not completed by the Spaniards with a view to permitting the largest "bancas" to pass to the W. coast. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars at two points would give a channel of sufficient width, and 9 ft. deep at high water.

Passing S. on the E. coast the other bays and harbors are Tobogan, Borbón, and Sógod, with poor protection from NE. and S. winds; Carmen, with fair protection from the NE. monsoon; Danao, where Pts. Danao and Lusunsacálo afford some protection from N. and S. winds; Liloan, protected from S. winds.

Boljo-ón; on the E. coast, in the bend of the same name; but little protection.

Bugut; E. coast, 2 m. N. of Caladman Pt.

Buenabrigo; W. coast, S. side of the point of this name, well sheltered.

Calavera; W. coast, SW. of Balambán Bay, about 4 m. NE. of Toledo. Vessels also frequently anchor off and unload at latter place in still weather.

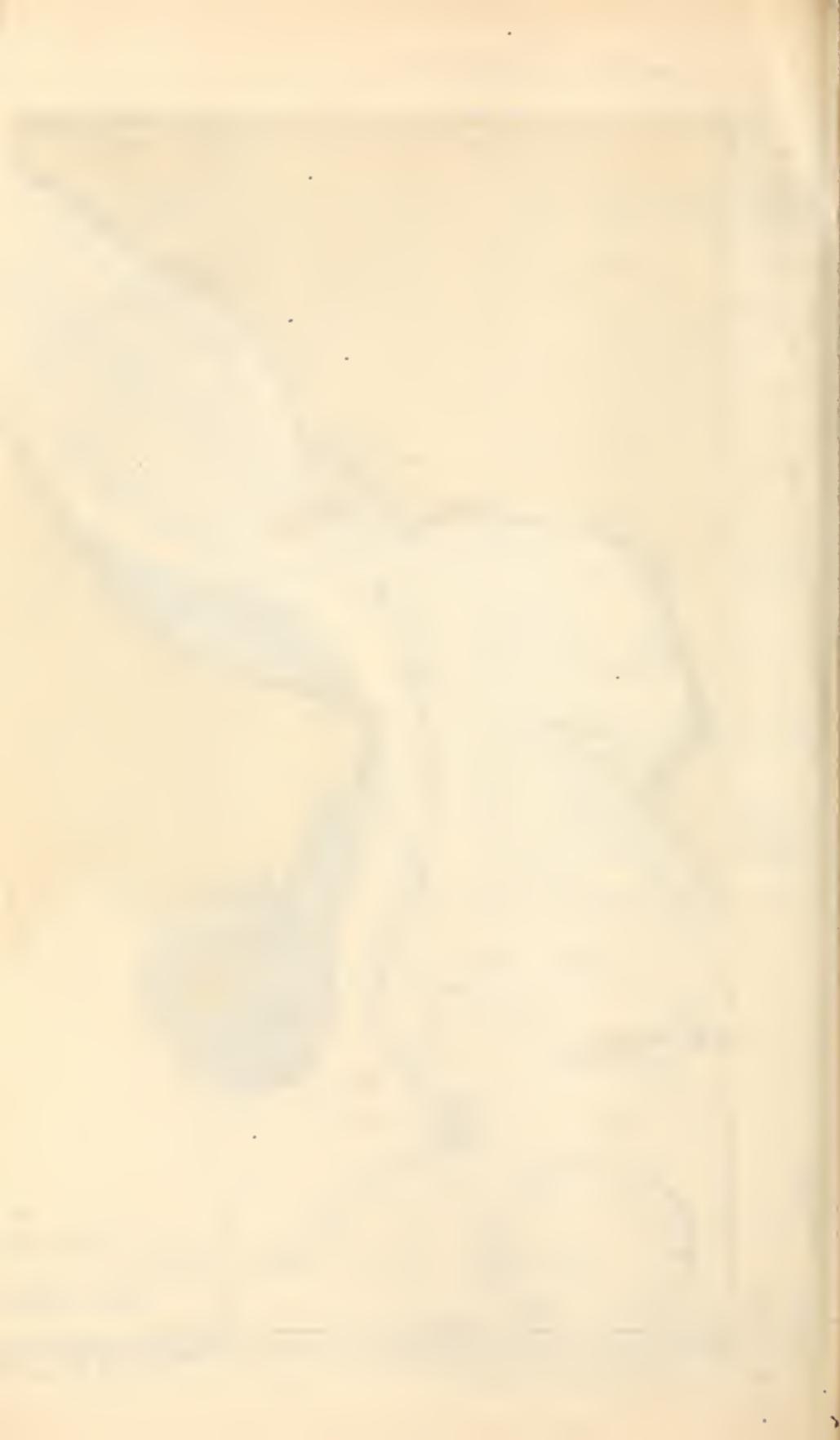
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Cáuit; on the E. coast, at the port of that name.

Cebú; the anchorage is situated SSW. of the fort of Cebú, N. of Cáuit Pt., on the E. coast. Its very fine harbor, protected by Mactán I., is one of the best in the Philippines, with secure anchorage to the largest vessels.

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Daijagon; on the W. coast, between the point of that name and Matulinog, on the S.

Dumanjug; on the SW. coast, with deep water, with protection from NE. monsoon.

Languyón; on the W. coast, 1 m. S. of Tuburan Pt.

Matutinao; on the W. coast, between Badián Pt. on the N. and Guianon on the S., the distance between these being 7 m.

Pinamungajan; on the W. coast, halfway between Tajao and Gorda Pts.

Tuburan; on the W. coast, off town of same name, 7 m. SSW. of the bay of Bataan. Good protection from S. winds.

Tinaán; on the E. coast, 11 m. SW. of Cebú.

Lambusan; NW. coast, S. of Mancao Pt., protected from NE. monsoon.

The following on the E. coast, S. of Cebú, are of considerable importance, but have little or no protection from the NE. monsoon or from S. winds: Sibonga, Argao, Dalaguete, and Oslob.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The approaches to the channel upon which Cebú is situated are lighted as follows: One fixed light on Bagácyay or Liloan Pt., NE. entrance of Port Cebú, lat. $10^{\circ} 24' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 59' 24'' E.$, 46 ft. above the sea; tower, 21 ft.; light visible 7 m. One fixed red light on N. point of Mactán I. approach, lat. $10^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 58' E.$, 39 ft. above the sea; tower, iron; gray; surmounted by two uprights 25 ft. high; visible 7 m. One fixed light on San Nicolás church tower, visible 7 m. One fixed red light on Fort Cebú, at the SE. salient, visible $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. One fixed red on Lipata Bank, at entrance, lat. $10^{\circ} 14' 30'' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 52' 20'' E.$, 26 ft. above the sea, wooden tripod, 26 ft. high; visible 7 m. One fixed green, Lanís Pt., lat. $10^{\circ} 14' 30'' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 53' 45'' E.$, 26 ft. above the sea level; the tower is a wooden tripod 26 ft. high; visible 7 m.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Along almost the entire E. coast is a highway which unites 21 towns with the capital; another on the W. coast connects many of the towns on that side of the island, and a fairly good road has been constructed between Sibonga, on the E. coast, and Dumanjug, on the W. coast, a distance of about 18 m. The E. coast road from Danao, to the N., to Naga, to the S. of the city of Cebú, is in fair order. On the W. coast the road from Barili to Alaguinsan, a section that had never been built, was constructed. The town of Cebú is the center of a large coast trade and has commercial intercourse with Manila, all the Visayan islands, Mindanao, and Palawan.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of the province under the census of 1887 was 503,422; about the same as the State of Washington and 100,000 larger than the State of New Hampshire or Rhode Island, distributed among 52 towns and a large number of villages.

The division of Cebú into pueblos and population according to the census of 1887, is as follows:

Province and pueblos.	Partial census, 1896.*	Total population combining residents present and absent, native, and Spanish, census 1887		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
Cebú:				
Aleántara.....	4,084	1,636	1,625	3,261
Alcoy.....	5,155	1,887	1,271	2,658
Alegria.....	11,455	4,672	4,205	8,877
Alaguinsan.....	5,303	1,899	1,649	3,548
Argao.....	32,859	11,577	11,545	23,122
Asturias.....	9,393	3,580	3,351	6,931
Badián.....	9,915	3,554	3,819	7,373
Balambán.....	12,624	5,836	5,277	11,113
Bantayán (Banbayán I).....	16,731	6,861	7,037	13,898
Barili.....	22,048	9,230	8,539	17,769
Bogó.....	17,560	7,822	7,370	15,192
Boljo-ón.....	7,413	2,553	2,514	5,067
Borbón.....	4,352	1,750	1,680	3,430
Cadimón.....	6,640	2,744	2,685	5,429
Cárcar.....	35,203	13,581	12,458	26,039
Carmen.....	5,879	3,273	3,065	6,338
Cebú.....	18,425	5,730	5,468	11,198

* Census of population of Cebú taken under the direction of bishop of Cebú in 1896.

Province and pueblos.	Partial census, 1896. ^a	Total population combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
Cebú—Continued.				
Compostela	4,232	2,243	2,188	4,431
Consolación	4,793	2,145	2,162	4,307
Córdoba (Mactán I.)	5,781	3,256	3,073	6,329
Daan-Bantayán	8,899	4,974	4,647	9,621
Dalaguete	20,120	10,124	9,145	19,269
Danao	15,183	7,014	6,501	13,575
Dumanjug	4,217	5,106	4,622	9,728
Ginatilan	13,284	4,595	4,809	9,404
Liloan	9,460	3,990	4,051	8,041
Malabiyoc	13,005	3,627	3,320	6,947
Mandane	10,556	4,877	5,241	10,118
Medellín	3,949	2,599	2,362	4,961
Minglanilla	10,214	9,342	8,562	17,904
Moalboal (Mualbual)	16,199	3,124	2,805	5,929
Naga	15,093	5,270	5,255	10,525
Nueva Cáceres	3,339	2,644	2,460	5,104
Opón (Mactán I.)	11,155	5,032	5,235	10,267
Oslob	5,934	2,811	2,853	5,664
Pardo (El)	9,621	4,931	4,519	9,450
Pilar (Camotes Is)	3,771	2,103	2,128	4,231
Pinamungajan	9,880	2,271	2,172	4,443
Poró (Camotes Is)	7,027	3,530	3,402	6,932
Ronda	5,094	2,240	2,099	4,339
Samboan	7,018	3,404	3,648	7,088
San Fernando	18,211	6,678	5,289	12,967
San Francisco (Camotes Is)	6,182	3,198	3,288	6,486
San Nicolás de Cebú	20,690	11,234	10,352	21,586
San Remigio	6,282	3,456	3,225	6,681
San Sebastián	3,200	1,191	1,251	2,442
Santa Fé	3,955	1,471	1,465	2,936
Santander	4,543	1,868	1,952	3,820
Sibonga	23,855	11,739	11,240	22,979
Sógod	6,826	3,084	2,788	5,872
Tabogón	10,762	3,874	3,898	7,772
Talambán	7,423	3,618	3,600	7,218
Talísay	18,585	8,395	7,694	16,089
Toledo	10,776	4,374	4,146	8,520
Tuburan	12,570	4,119	4,145	8,264
Total	602,149	257,326	246,096	503,422

^a Census of population of Cebú taken under the direction of bishop of Cebú in 1896.

Estimated, 1901, 518,032.

Cebú; capital, pueblo, port of entry, post-office, and money-order station. On the E. coast is a fine harbor formed by the island of Mactán and low islands and coral reefs S., which protect it from all winds. The country in the vicinity is level and fertile; the town contains about 2,000 buildings. Pop., Cn., 11,198; 1898, 35,243, estimated. The streets are wide and are laid out on a regular plan. The government house is a good building; the Episcopal palace is large and noted for its interior decorations. The "Rizal," a small building on the plaza, in front of the gate entering the grounds of Santo Niño church, holds the cross which, according to tradition, was planted by Magellan in Cebú on taking possession of the island. The city is crossed by a small river which is dry the greater portion of the year. In front, to the E., is the little island of Mactán, where Magellan, a victim of his rashness, terminated his days. Outside of the town are located a fine cemetery, a large leper hospital, and an artillery fort. Other suburbs lying within a radius of 5 m., are Mandane, NE., with a population of 10,556; Talambán, 7,423; El Pardo, SW., 9,621, and Talísay, SW., 18,585. The numbers given include the outlying barrios of the towns named—the towns proper (centro de población)—have only a few hundred in each case. The main suburb, San Nicolás, had a population (including its country barrios) of 14,500 in June, 1900, but the insurgents were active in some of the barrios, and many of the people were driven out. In 1896 San Nicolás had a population of 20,690. Drinking water is obtained in Cebú by sinking wells from 10 to 30 feet. There is no artillery fort outside of the town. The Spaniards built a good earth fort at Guadalupe, 5 m. from town, but the fort proper, built of stone, is within the city, and directly on a point in the harbor. Like other old Spanish forts it is picturesque. During the summer of 1900 the American commander of the district added 2 buildings to the old leper hospital and forced all lepers from the city to live there; 202 were thus collected.

Hemp receipts, 1868-1899, at the port of Cebú.

[From the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

[Piculs.]

1868	70,695	1879	87,958	1890	113,636
1869	83,747	1880	131,182	1891	193,020
1870	82,522	1881	170,770	1892	182,901
1871	98,131	1882	124,648	1893	205,504
1872	103,092	1883	115,276	1894	244,801
1873	129,642	1884	124,246	1895	167,469
1874	154,104	1885	122,103	1896	195,916
1875	100,659	1886	121,385	1897	147,706
1876	66,692	1887	131,528	1898	618,556
1877	137,258	1888	203,276	1899	241,100
1878	124,650	1889	151,616		

The following are the other chief towns grouped by populations (see Cn., 1896):

Alcántara; at the head of a deep bay, 41 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 4,084.

Alcoy; a barrio of Moalboal on the SE. coast, 50 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 5,155.

Alegria; on the SW. coast, 56 m. SW. of Cebú. Petroleum exists in this vicinity. Pop., 11,455.

Aloguinsan; pop., 5,303.

Argao; 36 m. SSW. of Cebú, with an aggregate population of 34,859.

Asturias; about the center of the W. coast, 22 m. NW. of Cebú. Petroleum exists in this vicinity. Pop., 9,393.

Badián; on the SE. shore of a large bay on the W. coast, 47 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 9,915.

Barili; on the l. bank of the river of the same name, 2 m. inland from the SW. coast. Pop., 20,914.

Balambán; about the center of the W. coast, 18 m. W. of Cebú. Also open to coast trade. Pop., 12,694.

Bantayán; on the SW. coast of the island of that name, including the villages of Ogoton and Lanis, 62 m. NNW. of Cebú. Pop., 16,731. A little island on the coast is inhabited entirely by lepers.

Bogó; open to coast trade, in the angle of the NE. coast, 54 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 17,560.

Boljo-ón; on the SE. coast, 54 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 7,413.

Borbón; on the NE. coast, 39 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 4,352.

Cárcar; open to coast trade, on the E. coast road near the head of a bay, 22 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 35,203.

Carmen; on the E. coast, 21 m. NNE. of Cebú. Pop., 5,879.

Cadmón; on the E. coast road, 31 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 6,640.

Compostela; on the E. coast road, 18 m. NNE. of Cebú. Pop., 4,232.

Consolación; on the E. coast road on the r. bank of a river entering the bay, 7½ m. NE. of Cebú. Pop., 4,793.

Córdoba; on Mactán I., off E. coast of Cebú. Pop., 5,189.

Daan-Bantayán; on the extreme NW. coast, 69 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 8,899.

Dalaguete; on the E. coast road, 46 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 20,120.

Danao; commercial coaling station, open to coastwise trade on the E. coast road, 17 m. NNE. of Cebú, at the mouth of the river of the same name. There are coal mines connected by tramway 3 m. inland. Pop., 15,183.

Dumanjug; on the W. coast at the mouth of the river of the same name, open to coastwise trade, a telegraph and military station, 37 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 4,217.

El Pardo; on the E. coast road, 4 m. SW. of Cebú, a telegraph and military station. Pop., 9,621.

Ginatilan; on the extreme SW. coast, 65 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 13,284.

Liloan; on the E. coast road, on the shore of a bay, 10 m. NE. of Cebú. Pop., 9,460.

Mabolo; 2½ m. NE. of Cebú.

Malabayoc; on the SW. coast, 61 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 13,005.

Mandaue; on the E. coast road, 4 m. NE. of Cebú. Pop., 10,556.

Matutinao; 51 m. SW. of Cebú, on SW. coast.

Medellín; on the extreme NW. coast, 61 m. NNW. of Cebú. Pop., 3,949.

Minglanilla; on the E. coast road, SW. of Cebú. Pop., 10,214.

Moalboal; on the NE. shore of a large bay on the SW. coast, 44 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 16,199.

Naga; open to coastwise trade, on the E. coast road, 11 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 15,093.

Nueva Cáceres; on the extreme SE. coast, on the main road, 61 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 3,339.

- Opón;** on the NW. coast of Mactán I., 3 m. across the channel E. of Cebú. Pop., 11,155.
- Oslob;** on the extreme SE. coast, 64 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 5,934.
- Pilar;** on the Camotes I. Pop., 3,771.
- Pinamunġajan;** on the W. coast, 22 m. W. by S. of Cebú. Pop., 9,880.
- Poró;** on the Camotes I. Pop., 7,027.
- Ronda;** on the SW. coast, a few miles S. of Dumanġug. Pop., 5,094.
- Samboan;** on the extreme SW. coast, 67 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 7,018.
- Santander;** on the extreme S. point, opposite Negros, 74 m. SSW. of Cebú. Pop., 4,543.
- San Fernando;** on the E. coast, 17 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 18,211.
- San Francisco;** on the Camotes I. Pop., 5,182.
- San Nicolás;** a suburb now incorporated with Cebú, 1 m. W. of Cebú, separated from it by the Guadalupe, about 40 yds. wide, frequently dry near its mouth. Pop., 20,690.
- San Remigio;** on a sharp point on the NW. shore, 56 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 6,282.
- Santa Fe;** on Bantayán I. Pop., 3,955.
- Sibonga;** on the E. coast highway, open to coastwise trade, 28 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 23,865.
- Sógod;** on the E. coast road, 33 m. N. of Cebú; destroyed in 1900. Pop., 6,826.
- Tabagan;** 47 m. N. of Cebú, on E. coast. Pop., 10,762.
- Talambán;** on W. coast NW. of Cebú. Outcroppings of coal are found in this barrio. Pop., 7,423.
- Talisay;** on the E. coast, 6 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 18,585.
- Toledo;** about the center of the W. coast, 19 m. W. of Cebú. Indications of petroleum exist in this vicinity. Pop., 10,776.
- Tuburan;** on the W. coast, 30 m. NNW. of Cebú. Pop., 12,570.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following islands lie within the jurisdiction of this province:

	sq. m.
Bantayán; 8 m. W. of the N. point of Cebú and 22 m. NW. of the NE. point of Negros; is low, the highest part being about the middle of the E. coast; is 13 m. from NNW. to SSE. and about 7 m. from E. to W. at S. end; Bantayán, on the SW. coast, on a little tongue of sandy land, including the inhabitants of the villages of Oġtón and Lanís, has a population of 14,400, all of whom are engaged in the collection of pearls, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, sea cucumbers, gumalon, lagan, and in the manufacture of a fine grade of fine cloth.	40
The 9 islands which comprise a group off the coast of Bantayán are surrounded by shoals which are dry at low tide and permit a passage on foot from one to the other.	3
Calangamán; 15 m. E. of Bogó Pt., E. coast, and WNW. of the entrance to Port Palompon.	½
Camotes; group of 3 islands and 1 islet, under Spanish rule part of Leyte, now of this province:	
Pasijan; westernmost, 25 m. off the coast, 10 m. N. and S., 5½ m. E. and W.; the village of San Francisco is on the SE. shore; island is mountainous and productive.	40
Ponson; most N. and 14 m. off the coast; is 6 m. N. and S., 4 m. E. and W.; town of Cáuit is on the SW. shore; island is mountainous, but productive.	14
Poró; the central of the group, 17 m. off the coast, 6 m. N. and S., 10 m. E. and W.; town of Poró is on SW. shore; inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing; island has 3 conspicuous peaks.	40
Talóng; 1½ m. off the NW. point of Pasijan.	1
Total area of the group	95
Capitanillo; 3½ m. off the E. coast opposite Pt. Udlud	½
Chocolate; 2 m. off Bulalagui, the extreme NE. point	½
Don (Doong); a chain of 7 islands extending 13 m. to the SW. of Bantayán I. (Pasil Pt.) in the direction of Bitó, the extreme NE. point of Negros, 9 m. distant	8
Guíntacan; 6 m. NW. off Tapilón, the extreme NW. point of Cebú, is covered with trees, is low and narrow, 6 m. long	6
Jibítñil; 1 m. off Cáuit Pt., NE. coast	1
Jilandargan; near the Bantayán I. shore of the channel between that island and the NW. coast of Cebú, 16 m.	3
Mactán; E. coast in front of the city of Cebú, separated by a channel 1 m. wide; is 10½ m. NE. to SW.; 6 m. from E. to W. at the S. end; it is gently undulating and partly covered with mangrove swamps; has large groves of cocoanut trees; Opón, its only town, with a population of 12,745; also Córdoba, lies 4 m. E. across the channel; inhabitants are extensively engaged in raising corn, fishing, and manufacture of salt; on the NE. point of the I. is a monument to Magellan, the discoverer of the Philippines, who was killed here in a skirmish with the natives.	40
Malapascua; 5 m. off Bulalagui, the NE. point of Cebú; the main island is 2 m. from N. to S. and 1 m. wide; it is surrounded by 4 islets, is called by the natives "Lugon"; sea cucumbers (tre-pang) and tortoise shells are taken along the coast; shores are covered with juniper trees, locally known as "agojos"	3
Olango; in midchannel between Mactán I., Cebú, and the NW. point of Bohol, 3½ m. off Mactán; is 5 m. from NE. to SW. and 2 m. from E. to W.; 5 islands lie off its SW. shore.	7
Pescador (Agadagad); on the SW. coast in the opening of the bay S. of Coptón Bay	½
Smilón; 4 m. E. by W. of Tafiñ, the extreme S. point of Cebú, 180 ft. high, with bluff along the shore	1
Zaragoza; on the SW. coast, in the bay S. of Tongo Pt., 1 m.	1
29 dependent islands, total area	114

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The chief products are rice, a superior quality of chocolate, corn, a fair grade of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and vegetables in spring; cotton is also raised for home use. Scarcity of rain retards agricultural development. The rains of July and August are copious.

MINERALS.

Beds of coal were discovered in Cebú in 1827, the first known in the archipelago. The principal deposits are those of Alpaco, Uling, Guylaguyla, Naga, Danao, San Fernando, and Compostela, and near Balambán and Asturias. Experiments have developed that while certainly inferior to special grades of English coal, it is superior to that from Australia and is adapted to general use. Gold and silver bearing lead ore are found in the central part of the island near Consolación, Acsubing, Asubig, and Balambán. At these points the soil shows traces of ancient washing. Petroleum is found with coal at Toledo on the W. coast. It is also reported from Asturias to the N. of Toledo on the same coast and from Alegría to the S.

FORESTS.

The mountains are covered with woods suitable for house and ship building, among them junipers, molaves, and bamboos of the best varieties. Forests abound on the W. side only. In the low lands coconuts grow exclusively; the wood is much used by natives in building.

FRUITS.

The mangosteen, sapote, bananas, pineapples, coconuts, and other fruits, both cultivated and wild, abound, except mangoes and bananas, which are few.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of sugar, salt (especially on the island of Mactán at Opón), coconut wine, pottery, fabrics of silk, sinamay, hemp, piña cloth, and cotton, also sugar sacks, is extensive. The cheese of Cebú is famous throughout the archipelago. In the waters along the coast are found the celebrated Regadera de Cebú (Euplectella, glass sponge, or Venus flower baskets), the only one of its genus, and the rare and much sought shell, gloria maris. The fisheries are also important. The interisland and foreign commerce through the port of Cebú is very large. The insurrection greatly interfered with commerce in 1899 and the early part of 1900, but after the defeat of the insurgents at Sudlon Mt., January 8, 1900, business commenced to revive, and in the fall of the latter year the collector of customs at the fort of Cebú reported to the district commander the following important commercial activity:

Commerce of Cebú.

During the period between September 1, 1899, and August 31, 1900, there were handled at Cebú:

	Packages.	Weight.
		<i>Pounds.</i>
Rice	982,245	193,121,110
Hemp	439,302	78,192,284
Sugar	186,210	22,075,793
Copra	46,300	6,068,082
All other.....	3,228,497	81,951,293
Total.....	4,882,554	381,408,560

Live stock, 2,619 head.

In the foregoing are not included any merchandise arriving or departing in vessels having Government property, or small vessels doing coasting trade under special permission.

* * * * *

There is included in the foregoing statement the following imports and exports:

	Packages.	Weight.
Exports:		<i>Pounds.</i>
Hemp.....	123, 226	33, 764, 000
Sugar.....	100, 210	13, 680, 188
Copra.....	46, 300	6, 068, 082
Other merchandise.....	19, 332	223, 113
Imports:		
Rice.....	469, 167	84, 456, 255
Other merchandise.....	768, 513	13, 127, 691
Total.....	1, 526, 748	151, 319, 329

During this same period the total customs collections were: \$834,219.17 (Mexican), more than one-half of which was collected during the last three months of that period.

* * * * *

The number of steamers entered during said period was 580, the number cleared 588. This does not include vessels in any way in the government service.

The importation of flour for the above period was 923,870 pounds, 90 per cent of which was American. The increase in the importation of this commodity was continuous throughout the year, and with proper care an excellent market for American flour could be established.

The following shows the hemp product of Cebú (for shipment only), 1850-1899:

[From the Manila Chamber of Commerce report.]

[Piculs. 1 picul = 137.9 American pounds.]

1850.....	14, 027	1867.....	10, 148	1884.....	10, 750
1851.....	21, 914	1868.....	3, 142	1885.....	6, 860
1852.....	23, 424	1869.....	60	1886.....	11, 838
1853.....	25, 859	1870.....	2, 490	1887.....	57, 138
1854.....	32, 167	1871.....	8, 976	1888.....	86, 942
1855.....	16, 934	1872.....	15, 178	1889.....	28, 370
1856.....	20, 307	1873.....	6, 715	1890.....	17, 206
1857.....	32, 664	1874.....	4, 274	1891.....	20, 962
1858.....	25, 958	1875.....	14, 386	1892.....	28, 300
1859.....	49, 607	1876.....	20, 062	1893.....	15, 544
1860.....	30, 473	1877.....	5, 118	1894.....	23, 368
1861.....	41, 778	1878.....	1, 208	1895.....	36, 066
1862.....	37, 963	1879.....	6, 262	1896.....	9, 906
1863.....	18, 284	1880.....	12, 333	1897.....	13, 332
1864.....	23, 739	1881.....	5, 329	1898.....	24, 052
1865.....	22, 874	1882.....	2, 205	1899.....	19, 390
1866.....	9, 009	1883.....			

The following represents the commercial movement of hemp through the port of Cebú, 1868-1899:

[From the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

[Piculs.]

1868.....	70, 695	1879.....	87, 958	1890.....	113, 636
1869.....	83, 747	1880.....	131, 182	1891.....	193, 020
1870.....	82, 522	1881.....	170, 770	1892.....	182, 901
1871.....	98, 131	1882.....	124, 648	1893.....	205, 504
1872.....	103, 092	1883.....	115, 276	1894.....	244, 481
1873.....	129, 642	1884.....	124, 246	1895.....	167, 469
1874.....	154, 104	1885.....	122, 103	1896.....	195, 916
1875.....	100, 659	1886.....	121, 385	1897.....	147, 706
1876.....	66, 692	1887.....	131, 528	1898.....	618, 556
1877.....	137, 258	1888.....	203, 276	1899.....	241, 100
1878.....	124, 650	1889.....	151, 616		

The following represents the exports of sugar and copra through the port of Cebú for the years named:

[From the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

[Piculs.]

Year.	Sugar.	Copra.	Year.	Sugar.	Copra.
1890.....	55,280	.....	1895.....	213,352	44,352
1891.....	140,200	.....	1896.....	123,228	49,200
1892.....	294,220	.....	1897.....	347,110	46,414
1893.....	271,400	.....	1898.....	159,469	10,562
1894.....	163,172	19,504	1899.....	210,780	66,282

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

During the campaign of occupation of the Visayan Islands in the spring and summer of 1899 possession was taken of Cebú. From that town operations were conducted which speedily drove the insurgents out of the position which they had taken in the mountains both in the N. and S. parts of the island, the enemy abandoning large quantities of material of war, including cannon, rifles, and ammunition. Expeditions were also conducted against bands of robbers, which were dispersed and authority established. Cebú was garrisoned by United States troops on February 15, 1902.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Cebú was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission, April 18, 1901, to include "that territory in the island of Cebú and neighboring islands known as the 'province of Cebú.'" In many of the principal towns municipal government had been established under General Orders, series 1900, Office of the Military Governor, P. I., and the municipal code enacted by the Philippine Commission.

By act of the Philippine Commission, July 17, 1901, Cebú was restored to military government and ports closed. On January 1, 1902, civil government was resumed and the ports reopened.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

Governor.....	\$3,000
Secretary.....	1,800
Treasurer.....	3,000
Supervisor.....	2,500
Fiscal.....	1,800

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. Under the enabling act the pueblo of San Nicolás is incorporated in the municipality of Cebú and made subject to the government thereof. The act also contains provision concerning the increase of councilors and regulating details respecting any change in the class of this municipality under the municipal code. The municipal government which existed de facto in San Nicolás is abolished, its existing public police force being made part of the police of Cebú and subject to the orders of the presidente of Cebú until the municipal council shall have made further provisions.

CONDITIONS.

"Upon coming in contact with the pueblos, I became convinced that all, or the majority of them, were tired of the war and of the abuses and vexations to which they were subjected by the insurgents; that they were anxious for peace, and submitted to the exigencies of the revolutionists only through fear." * * * "The

insurgents did not oppose the wishes of the pueblos; they left them at liberty to organize. They felt sure that so long as the pueblos were defenseless they would continue lending them assistance whenever they needed it. In other places, however, it seems that the insurgents had their own way entirely."

* * * * *

"The pueblos, already predisposed toward peace, upon seeing the large bodies of American troops, that some of the pueblos had been burnt, and that the insurgents did not and could not defend them, concluded to go over to the side of the American army. The pueblos began at once to furnish correct information of the insurgent movements, and some of them, Argao among them, voluntarily offered to fight the insurrection in company with the army. Many pueblos notified the insurgents of their determination and sent copies of their resolutions to Maxilom.

"In order to facilitate communication with the men in the field, I called together a meeting in Cebú, which resulted in the appointment of a peace commission. * * *

"The conditions of surrender presented by the commission were nearly all accepted by General Hughes, and as a result Maxilom and all his forces became law-abiding citizens, and so complete had become the establishment of peace in this province that not a single gun belonging to insurgents has remained in the field, and those who surrendered are giving proofs of this patriotism and await resignedly for the time when peace shall be declared to reign throughout the entire archipelago, when they will recover the exercise of their political rights.

"When I entered upon my duties as governor of this province on April 18, 1901, 15 pueblos (of the 57 constituting the same) were organized into municipalities. Nine of these were organized under order No. 40, issued by the military governor of the United States in these islands on March 29, 1900. The six others were organized under the new municipal code some time before the arrival in Cebú of the civil commission, and therefore before the establishment in this province of the régime introduced by No. 116, making all the provisions of the provincial law applicable to the province of Cebú and incorporating the pueblo of San Nicolás in the municipality of Cebú, approved on the 18th of April, 1901.

"In the months of May, June, July, and August last, 1901, 33 pueblos were organized under the new municipal code. * * * In those remaining elections are about to be held. With the advent of peace nearly all the inhabitants have now returned to their respective pueblos and have begun erecting new homes."

* * * * *

The report shows satisfactory progress in the promotion of education, increasing familiarity with methods of election and administration of affairs of municipalities, the improvements of public buildings and schoolhouses, roads, streets, squares, wharves, and bridges which suffered from neglect or the ravages of war, and gradual repair of losses from the rinderpest and locust plague.

The improvement of the commercial interests of the province by the deepening of the canal of Daijagón and measures against the spread of leprosy, which is quite common in this island, are among the recommendations for the benefit of the province. (Official report of provincial governor of Cebú, January, 1901.)

CEBÚ (thay-boo'), ver.; port or bay formed by concave trend of NE. shore of Mactán I. and Nicolás opposite. From this bay sea channel 1 to 2 m. wide extends SW., making its outlet at end of Mactán I. On r. shore on mainland near this point stands Cebú, capital of province and island of same name.

— capital of island and province of same name, pueblo, post-office, and money-order station.

— one of best lighted ports in Philippines. (See Light-houses.) Its cathedral of San Nicolás is fine building with white coral tower surmounted by red-tile dome, and is 60 ft. high; new city hall is large white structure. Opón tower is another conspicuous object on jetty extending about 100 ft. from shore, 30 ft. high, and constructed of coral blocks, whitewashed, and tapers with 3 balconies to small cupola. (See Cebú, Cebú Province, "Population and towns.")

CELEBES (thay-lay-bays); sea 373 st. m. from NW. to SE. and 528 st. m. from NE. to SW., N. coast of which is formed by S. coasts of Dávao, Cotabato, and Zamboanga, Mindanao, Basilan I., and SE. shores of Sulu A. Its E. limits by chain of small islands. On S. Islands of Célebes A. begin about 120 m. S. of

CELEBES—Continued.

Sarangani Is., off Dávao, Mindanao, and extending in chain to S. and W. to strait of Macassar, connecting Célebes Sea and Indian Ocean to N. and W. Australia; thence to N. coast of Borneo, forming its W. shore as far as Alice channel, between Sibutu (United States) and N. Borneo (British), that channel forming extreme W. water route between Célebes and Sulu seas. Is connected with Sulu Sea by number of channels between Basilan and Sulu A., from Zamboanga and Borneo, Basilan Strait on extreme NE. and Sibutu passage on extreme SW. being most important. Is connected with Java Sea by straits of Macassar. Steam route from Hongkong and Manila by way of Zamboanga, Mindanao, crosses this sea on passage to Australian ports.

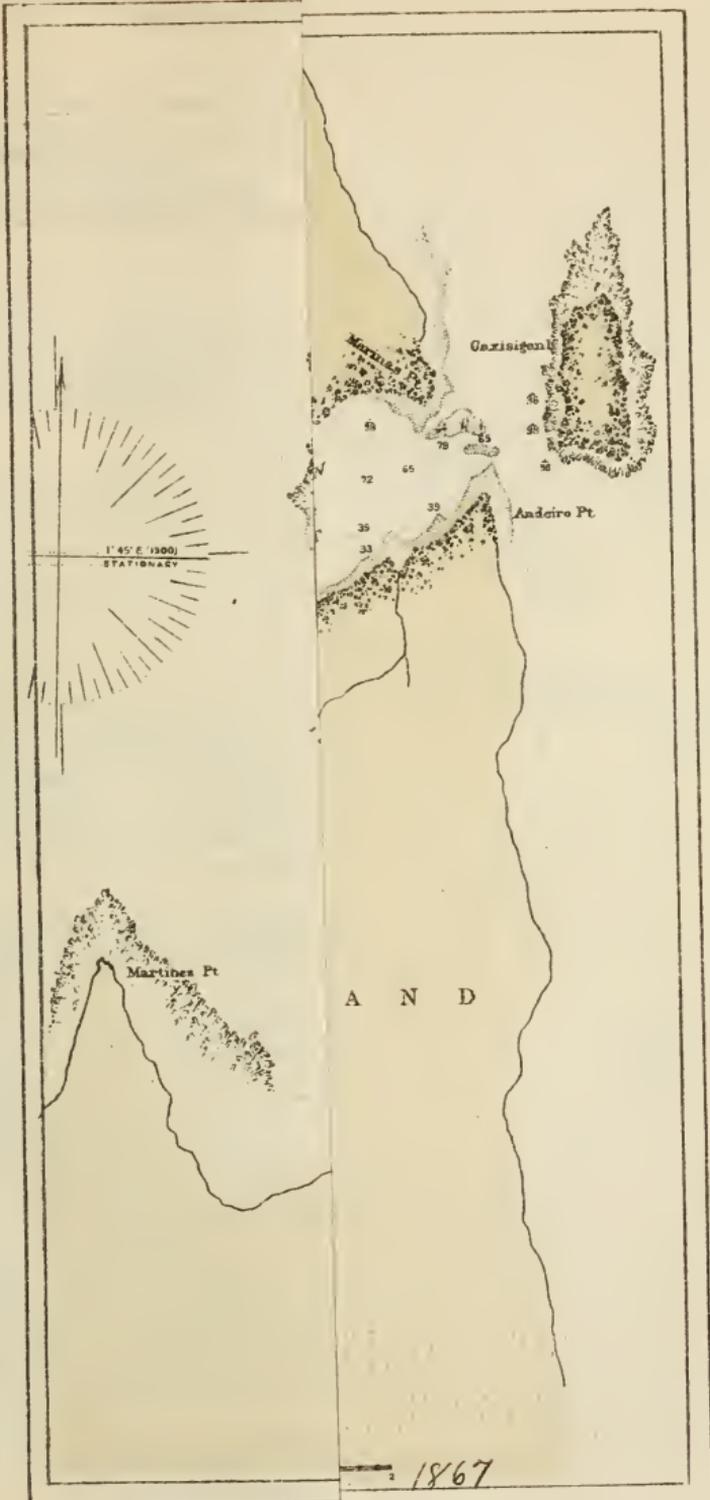
CENTRO OCCIDENTAL (then'-traw-oe-thee-den-tahl'), Sp.; mountain system in Mindanao.

CENTRO ORIENTAL (then'-traw-oh-ree-ain-tahl'), Sp.; mountain system in Mindanao.

CERRO, DEL (dayl thay'-rroh), Sp.; point on E. coast of Cebú.

CERVANTES (thayr-valn'-tays), Sp.; hamlet on NE. coast of Negros Occidental, 6 m. SE. of Arguelles.

- CERVANTES**; hamlet 11 m. SSE. of Catarman, N. coast of Samar, on remains of large town on E. tributary of Catarman Riv., navigable at this point for small launches at high tide.
- small N. tributary of Ulut Riv., in Samar.
- capital and pueblo of Lepanto, Luzón, under Spanish rule, seat of district of Cayán, 4 m. SW. of Cayán, former capital of province. It is on highway leading into Benguet and 78 m. NE. of Dagupan, nearest point on railway, 105 m. to Manila. Pop., Cn. 1887, 16,026.
- mineral spring, near pueblo of same name, Lepanto, Luzón.
- CERVERA** (thayr-vay'-rah), Sp.; pueblo on W. shore on Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao, 7½ m. SE. of Dávao, across strait of Pakiputan.
- point on E. central shore of Tablas I., Romblón, grp., Visayas.
- CETÁCEO** (thay-tah'-thay-aw), Sp.; mountain 3,451 ft. high in Gagayán, Luzón, in Gran Cordillera Oriental, 35 m. SE. of Iligan Pt., and conspicuous object to navigators.
- CHAGUE** (chah'-gee-ay), ver.; S. point of Santo Domingo Bay, W. shore of Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Luzón.
- village on W. shore of Batán I., Batanes grp., N. of Luzón.
- CHARUK**, or **CHARUK CHARUK** (chah-rook'), ver.; islet 290 ft. high, off NE. Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., in channel separating Little Calupag from N. point of Great Calupag, and which it divides into 2 narrow passages.
- CHERIF** (chay-reef'), Sp.; cluster of 3 small islands in entrance to Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and dividing passage into 2 channels.
- CHERÓN** (chay-rawn'), ver.; islet off SE. of Tampil I., in S. entrance to Corón-Calamián channel, Calamiánes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- CHICO** (chee'-coh) (means little), Sp.; small river in SW. Laguna, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay on SW. shore.
- hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Écija, Luzón.
- CHINA SEA, CHINESE TOON'HAI** (toon-hah-í), or "EASTERN SEA," or **MER ORIENTALE**; an extensive indentation on Asiatic shore of Pacific Ocean between Formosa on N. and Borneo on S., Philippine A. on E. and China and Siam on W.; extensive gulfs of Tonquin and Siam lie on its W. border, and Lingayén and Manila bays on its E. Is connected with Whang-Hai (Yellow Sea) by straits of Formosa, with Pacific Ocean by Bachi and Ballingat channels on N., Verde Passage and San Bernardino Strait on S., and with Indian Ocean by "The Straits" (Singapore) to the W. Its waters, which bound Philippine A. through its entire W. limits and separate it from SE. coast line of Asia, from S. of Hongkong to extreme S. point of Cochin China, distance due W. of Manila 12° or 834 st. m. and W. of Balábac the same. Chief cities opposite are Kungchau, Hainan I., and Hue and Saigon, on mainland of Indo-China.
- CHINDONAN** (chin-daw'-nahn), ver.; wooded island 400 ft. high, 2 by 1 m. in area, 1¼ m. off Culió, Calamián I., Calamiánes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- CHINELA** (chee-nay'-lah), Sp.; islet in Zapata grp., in mid-channel of Jintololo passage, separating Masbate from NE. point of Panay.
- CHINONGAB** (chee-nohn-gabb'), ver.; peak on W. shore of peninsula between Inlulutoc Bay W. and Malampaya Sound, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- CHOCOLATE** (choh-coh-lah'-tay), Sp.; islet 1¼ m. N. of Bulalaguí, extreme N. point of Cebú.
- CHONGOS**, or **PANDÁN** (chon'-gohs (means monkeys), pah-n-dahn'), Sp.; anchorage sheltered in all winds on S. side of Sanga Sanga I., off SW. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. People live in most abject conditions, depending entirely upon few fish they catch for subsistence.
- CHRISTMAS**, for; or **LANGOI** (lahn'-goh'-ee); SW. island, 4 m. E. of Langan inlet, SE. coast of Dumarán I., off E. coast Paragua, Palawan.
- CHURCH**, for; point 5 m. E. of Reception Pt., SE. coast of Palawan. Between these points are 2 bights in coast.
- CIBIGAHAN** (see-bee-gah'-hahn), nat.; river entering on NW. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CIDAMAK**, or **KIDAMAK** (thee-dah-mack', kee-dah-mack'), ver.; bay on N. side of Polloc harbor, E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Along its shores is small native population.
- CIDAMID** (see-dah-mid') nat.; point on W. side of inner entrance to Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- CIDEPIL** (thee-day-peel') ver.; W. point of Cotabato, Mindanao, (See Quidapil Pt.)
- CIEGO** (thee-ay'-goh) (means blind); Sp.; port at W. entrance to Candaraman inlet, NW. shore of Balábac grp., SW. of Palawan. Opening is 2 m. wide between NW. coast Balábac and Ramos Is. Iranzo Pt., lat. 8° 5' 20" N., lon. 116° 59' 43" E.
- CIEY ISLAND** (thee-ayn'-ees'-las) Sp.; cluster of islets and rocks, reputed 100, hence its name, on W. side of Lingayén Gulf, off NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón. Also known as Capapulpan Is.
- anchorage in islets of same name, Lingayén Gulf, Zambales, Luzón.
- CILANLAD** (thee-lahn-lahd'), ver.; mountain in E. Misamis, Mindanao, 18 m. inland from S. shore of Macajalar Bay at Gusán.
- CILUBEDÁN** (thee-looy-bay-dahn') ver.; SE. terminal summit of Rangayán Mt., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- CINABLAGÁN**, or **QUINABLANGÁN** (thee-nah-blah-gahn', kee-nah-blahn-gahn') ver.; town on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, on S. side of point of same name, 163 m. SE. by S. of Surigao.
- river entering on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, S. of point and town of same name.
- high wooded point resembling an island at distance, on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 15 m. S. of Tonguil Pt. There is exposed anchorage near shore. River and town of same name lie on S. side of point.
- CINABUHAN** (see-nah-boo'-bahn) ver.; outlying summit on W. slope of E. coast range of Mindanao, in SE. part of Surigao.
- CINAGBACBAGON** (see-nug-buck-bah'-gun) nat.; point about center of SW. coast of Lúbang I. (See Quinacbacbagan.)
- CINÁLONG** (see-nah'-long) ver.; anchorage on E. shore of Iligan Bay, N. of Iligan. Iligan Riv. enters in SE. angle of bay short distance below, and is stream of great importance. Anchorage is well sheltered.
- CINAMALIGAN** (see-nah-mah-lee'-ghan), nat. (See Sauang.)



THE NORRIS PETERS CO PHOTO-LITHO. WASHINGTON

R A M O S I S L A N D

Martin Hill
376

Guadalupe Pt

Andara Pt

B A L A B A C I S L A N D



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BALABAC ISLAND

PORT CIÉGO
(BLIND HARBOR)

From a Spanish survey in 1877

Entrance Pt. Lat $6^{\circ} 05' 20''$ N — Long $116^{\circ} 59' 43''$ E

SOUNDINGS AND HEIGHTS IN FEET

The soundings are reduced to the
level of low water at spring tides

Natural Scale

1867

CINAPUSAN (CINAPURAN) CLUSTER, TAWI TAWI GROUP, SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

(See-nah-poo'-sahn, ver.)

Chief town: Cinapusan (Cinapuran), lat. 5° 14' N., lon. 120° 35' E.

Area: 13 sq. m.

Population: Included in Sulu group.

Race: Moro-Malay.

Language: Moro-Suluano.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

Cinapusan to—	m.
Sulu.....	60½
Tatán.....	41

A cluster of 10 islands of the Tawi Tawi group, Sulu Archipelago, lying on SW. side of Sigboye passage, between the Célebes Sea to the SE. and Sulu Sea to the NW.

Islands of the Cinapusan cluster.

	sq. m.
Bintulan.....	½
Cinapusan (Cinapuran).....	1½
Cunilan.....	½
Luran.....	½
Manote.....	½
Secubaun.....	3
Tabawan.....	1½
Tubuan (cluster).....	1½
Tandubas.....	2
Ubian.....	1½
Total	13

The islands are generally flat and covered with tangled tropical vegetation. The fishermen of the archipelago cruise among them, but have no fixed habitation. The island of Tabawan is inhabited, while Bintulan and Cinapuran are only resorted to for fishing, the chief occupation of the natives of the group and the main dependence for subsistence. A considerable pearl-fishing industry is carried on in native boats from Tabawan. The inhabitants, who speak a Malayan dialect, at one time were notorious for acts of piracy, for which the Spanish squadron destroyed Tabawan. Since the people have been harmless and inoffensive. (See Tawi Tawi group.)

CINAPUSAN, or **CINAPURAN** (see-nah-poo'-sahn, see-nah-poo'-rahn), ver.; northeasternmost of group of several islands marking S. side of entrance to Sigboye passage between Célebes and Sulu seas, in Cinapusan grp., Sulu A. Area, 1½ sq. m.

— N. island of Cagayán Sulu grp.; lies ENE. and WSW.: ¼ m. long and 311 ft. high and 9½ m. N. of Lapun Lapun anchorage, Cagayán Sulu I.

CINASTILJOHAN (see-nahs-tee-lyoh'-hahn), nat.; (Fronton) point, W. head to Boca Engaño, SE. coast of Burias I., Visayas.

CINCO PICOS [Five Peaks] (theen'-coh pee'-cohs), Sp., NE. of Port Silanguin, Zambales, Luzón; highest 2,999 and lowest 1,030 ft. There are two others detached, 2,500 ft. May also be seen on W. entrance to Súbic Bay, making fine landmark.

CINGABO (sin-gah'-beau), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, 12 m. SE. of Catarman.

CIRAGOSNÓS (see-rah-gohs-nohs'), nat.; point forming N. head of entrance to Panlatúan port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

CISÚLAK (thee-soo'-luck), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 29 m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis.

CITABIS (see-tah'-bis), ver.; point on SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 83½ m. S. of Dávao.

CLARENDON, for.; bay ¼ m. NE. of Cape Melville, extreme SE. coast of Balábac, 1 m. in length and ¼ m. wide. British gun vessel *Avon* used this bay as shelter from SW. gales while recovering guns and stores from wreck of *Gnat*, 1869, on reef in vicinity and named from this disaster.

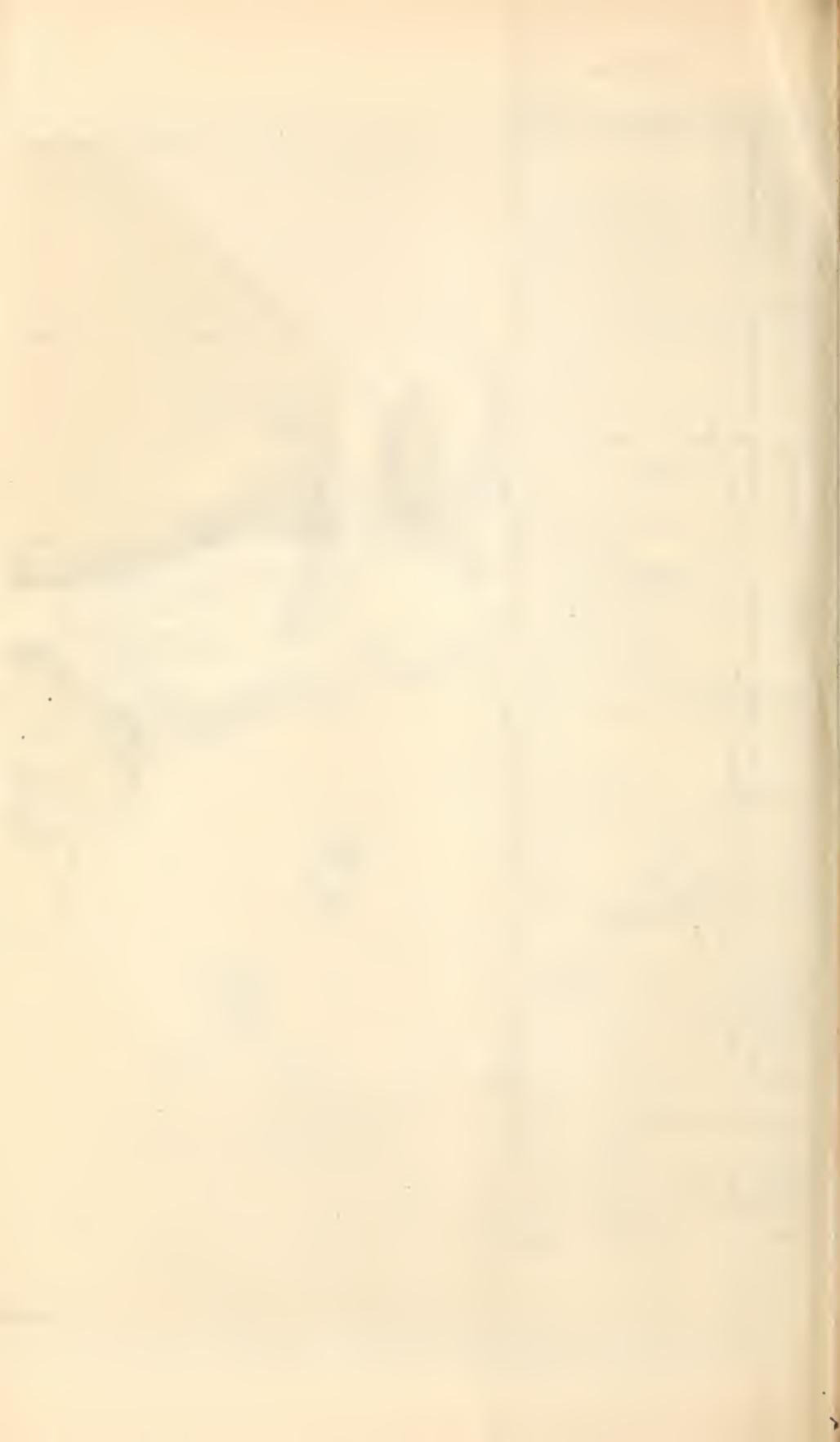
CLAUDIO (clah'-oo-dee-oh), Sp.; point on Báquit Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

CLAYERÍA (clah-vay-ree'-ah), Sp.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on road from San Quintín to coast highway, 9 m. SW. of Bangued.

— hamlet on W. slope of NE. range of Misamis, Mindanao, 7½ m. inland from Jasaan, on E. shore of Macajalar Bay.

— town on island of Burias, N. of Masbate, Visayas.

— most N. pueblo on mainland of Luzón, on extreme NW. corner of Cagayán, on coast of Pacific Ocean, 1 m. E. of mouth of Cabcungan Riv., mouth of which marks N. terminus of boundary between Cagayán and Ilocos Norte provinces, on W., and at foot of N. terminal elevations of Gran Cordillera Central. Mayraria Pt., 15 m. to W., extreme N. point of land of Luzón jutting into China Sea toward Formosa, is less than 2 m. higher in latitude. Cabcungan Pt., 2 m. NE., bears 1 m. N. Town is 70 m. NW. of Tuguegarao, but without direct road communication. Intercourse is by trail or by native coasters 36 m. to mouth



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CLAVERÍA—Continued.

of Grande de Cagayán Riv. at Aparri, where highway and telegraph line start S. Pop., 4,641.

CLEOPATRA (clay-oh-pah'-trah) Sp.; series of mountains on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, SW. of Barbacan range and in which Four Peaks are conspicuous summits.

— island off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Benulbulan.)

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, for.; sharp peak, 5,200 ft., southernmost and highest of range extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in NE. direction from Ulugan Bay and 9 m. N. of S. boundary, Paragua, Palawan.

CLERIS (clay'-rees); hamlet in pueblo of San Jacinto, Pangasinán, Luzón.

CLIFF, for.; point so named from ridge of low hills, Barbacan range, which joins E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

— point on China Sea shore of peninsula of Ulugan, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Eleven islets lie off this coast.

— head, on long wooded promontory terminating in steep cliff 350 ft. high, 9 m. NE. of Cape Sangbauen and forming N. extremity of San Pablo Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

— small red point N. of Siakel Cape, SW. coast of Palawan.

— hill 374 ft. high on S. shore of Ramos I., off N. point of Balábac I., SW. of Palawan, with bearings on Balábac peak and Secam I. in navigating N. Balábac Strait, and overlooking Candaraman inlet.

CLOTILDE, for.; rock between 6 and 7 m. from Yaganac I., Cagayán Sulu grp. (See Yaganac I.)

CLUBÁN (claw-bahn'), ver.; hill 2 m. SE. of Tubigón, W. coast of Bohol.

COABO (cwah'-boh), nat.; river and village on W. shore of Baleta port, W. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

COALIG (cwah-league'), ver.; mountain in Panay.

COAMEN (coh-ah'-mayn), ver.; islet in sea channel between Bohol and Cebú, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Getafe.

COANTO (coh-ahn-taw'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 16 m. S. of Cavite on main road.

COBADIANGA (coh-bah-dee-ang'-ah), ver.; hamlet on bank of Pagsanhán Riv., 5 m. NW. of Calbáyog, Sámar.

COBRADOR (coh-brah-dor'), Sp.; island 1 m. in diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Isulad of Romblón.

COBTÓN (cob-tohn'), ver.; bay N. of Pugaten Mt., on E. coast of Bohol, between Pts. Libas and Namanuco. Town of Candijay lies 3 m. inshore at its head on W.

COCHINOS, LOS (loh-oh-chee'-naws), Sp.; cluster of islets and rocks off Mariveles Bay, S. coast of Bataán, Luzón, on W. side of entrance to Manila Bay. Corregidor I. lies about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S.

COFINA (coh-thee'-nah), Sp.; lake in Mindanao.

COCO (coh'-coh), Sp.; islet 489 ft. high in mid-channel of Célébes Sea entrance to Basilan Strait at narrowing point between Basilan I. and Zamboanga, Mindanao. It is 1 m. NW. and SE., 490 ft. high, wooded, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from coast of Basilan I.; islet lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NW.

COCONONÓN (coh-coh-nong-awn'), ver.; point at end of narrow peninsula on NE. coast of Busuaña I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua (Palawan). Cocononón hill is a landmark for islands N. Point lies 52 m. W. by S. of W. coast of Mindoro, across Mindoro Strait. Chain of 3 islands stretches along coast, 6 m. SE. by S. of point and in front of bight formed in NE. coast. Over this point is conspicuous cone 1,300 ft. high.

— point in N. island of Burias, N. of Masbate, Visayas.

COCORÓ (coh-coh-raw'), ver.; island 1 sq. m. $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.

COCOS (coh'-cosh), Sp.; point on E. shore of Santiago I., in gulf of Lingayén, Zambales, Luzón.

— island 4 m. NE. of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

COCTÓ (cock-toh'), ver.; town in W. Cebú.

CODINGLE (coh-din'-glay), ver.; mountain in E. central Cápiz, Panay, at headwaters of tributary of Badbaran, 7 m. S. of Dumar. On its W. slope rises one of fountain branches of Jalan Riv.

CODON (caw'-don), ver.; river, hamlet at its mouth, and point in pueblo of Virac (Birac), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., on SW. coast of Catanduanes I., N. of Albay, Luzón.

COGON (cog'-don), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Sámar, 3 m. SW. of Salcedo, across head of bay.

COGON (caw'-gone), nat.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, on main road, 4 m. SE. of Panay.

— village in SE. peninsula of Sámar, Visayas, 2 m. NE. of Guiban port.

COGONAL, or CABALATA (coh-goh-nahl', cah-bah-lah'-tah), Hisp.; peak on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of mouth of Grande Riv., of Mindanao.

— hamlet of Negros Oriental, 3 m. W. of Ayuñgón.

COGONAN (coh-gaw'-nahn), nat.; hamlet on tributary of Cagayán Riv., 19 m. S. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.

COLACÓN (coh-lah-cawn'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, $89\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Zamboanga.

COLAGO (coh-lah-gaw'), ver.; town in Abra, Luzón, at headwaters of Ting Riv., 13 m. NE. of Bangued.

COLÁN (coh-lahn'), ver.; river in E. part of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, tributary to Lagonoy.

COLANJA (coh-lahng'-ah), ver.; mountain in Gran Cordillera Central, in NW. part of Isabela, Luzón.

COLAPIÁN (coh-lah-pee-ahn'), ver.; point on Panagón I., SE. of Leyte.

COLAPIN (coh-lap'-sin), ver.; point on E. of entrance to Casilaran Bay, on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.

COLASI (coh-lah'-see), nat.; point on SW. coast of Cebú, inside S. entrance to Strait of Tañón. From this point to Liloan, extreme SW. point of Cebú, coast is sandy and very steep, with rocks close to shore.

— peak in Caraballos Sur, in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

— point formed by slope of Colasi hill on E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

— W. point at entrance of San Miguel Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

— bay between point of that name and peaked hill SW. of it, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

— extreme SE. point of Homonhón or Malhón I., S. of Sámar.

— point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Dúlag, port of Cápiz, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, headland approaching from NW.

— town in extreme SE. part of Luzón, near NW. shore of San Miguel Bay, 12 m. SE. of Daet, place of call for steamers and enjoys considerable trade, valuable sulphur deposits exist in vicinity.

— volcano in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 58' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 59' E.$

— point at S. head of Mansiol Bay, in bight on SE. coast of Mindoro.

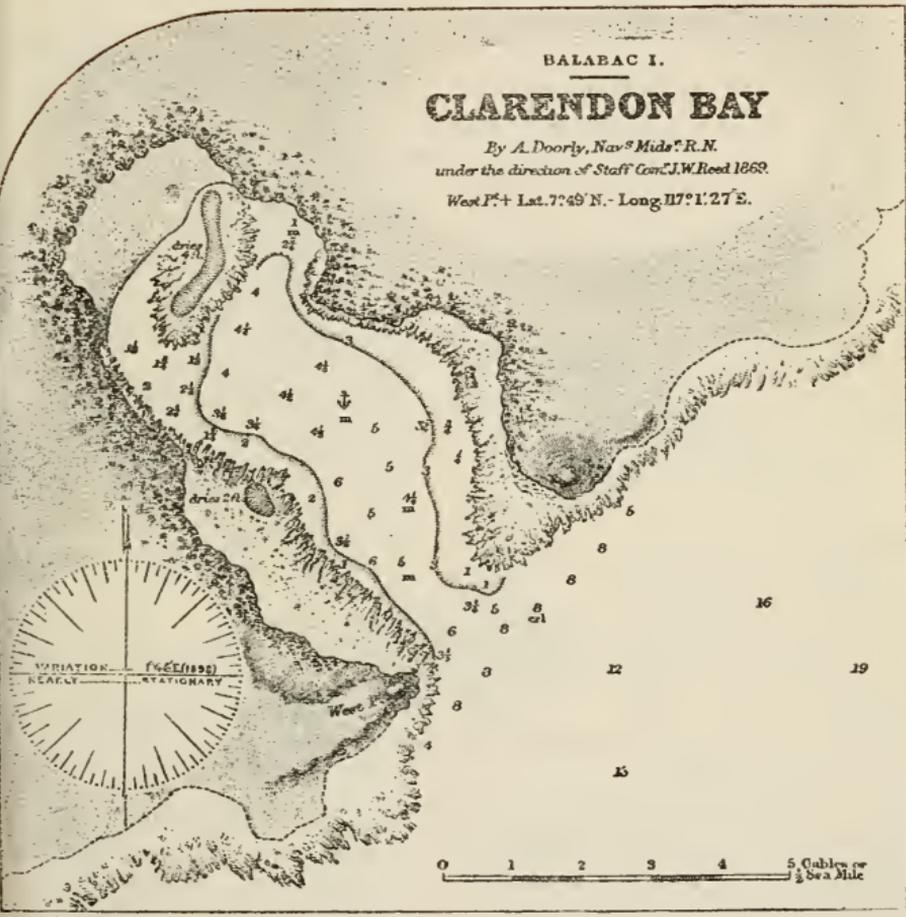
— important town on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 47 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 10,553.

BALABAC I.

CLARENDON BAY

*By A. Doory, Nav^o Mid^s R.N.
under the direction of Staff Com^d J.W. Reed 1869.*

West P^o+ Lat. 7° 49' N. - Long 117° 1' 27" E.



- COLASI**; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, extreme SE. coast, 8 m. SW. of Aquí.
- COLCOB** (coh-l-cob'), stream in Tayabas, Luzón, rising in lat. 13° 37' 30" N. and empties on the E. coast in the bay of Guinhalian.
- COLCOL** (call'-call), ver.: mountain in N. Mindanao.
- COLIÁN** (coh-lee'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on Matana Riv., 11 m. NE. of Bangued, with which it is connected by foot path.
- COLINA** (coh-lee'-nah), Sp.; village center of Usón I., off Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.; hill 452 ft. high lies to E.
- COLINA DE BURIAS** (coh-lee'-nah day boo'-ryass), Hisp.; mountain on Burias I., N. of Masbate, Visayas.
- COLINDRES** (coh-lin'-drays), ver.; hamlet on N. side of junction of Maimbong with Bacalan, in Antique, Panay.
- COLINTAN** (coh-leen'-tahn); island off coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, overlooking straits of San Bernardino.
- COLLINSON**, for.; island off Maytiaguád I., NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*See* Caisin.)
- COLÓ** (coh-law'), nat.; small river of Negros Oriental, emptying into S. entrance to strait of Tañón at Ayuquitan.
- COLOBE** (coh-law'-bay), ver.; rivulet 1 m. S. of Pine Pt., Sepangow Bay, SW. Palawan.
- COLOCAAYAN** (coh-loh-cah-oo-ah'-yahn), nat.; coast hamlet of Negros Occidental, 1½ m. SW. of Inayatan.
- COLOCOTÓ** (coh-loh-cohn-toh'), ver.; inlet ¾ m. wide and 1 m. inland, 1½ m. NW. of Bantiki Pt., inside E. shore of Sogod Bay, S. shore of Leyte; islet covered with trees lies in entrance and affords shelter to small crafts in SW. gales.
- COLOCOTÓ, or NORTH ROCK** (coh-loh-coh-taw'), ver.; NW. and highest of 4 large black rocks, highest 100 ft., next 60 ft. Colocotó is northernmost of islands on N. side of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, 9 m. NE. by N. of Caláuit Pt., and may be seen 14 m. at sea.
- COLOMA DE SANTA ISABEL** (coh-law'-mah day sahn'-tah ee-sah-bell') Sp.; pueblo in Isabela, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 1,602.
- COLORADA, or PUNTA NORTE** (coh-loh-rah'-dah [means red], poon'-tah nor'-tay), Sp.; N. cape of Burias I., N. of Masbate, Visayas, higher than Busin I., with massive bluffs and yellow patches among trees which cover cape; a fixed white light is on this point. (*See* Light-houses.)
- COLORADO** (coh-loh-rah'-doh), Sp.; point at end of peninsula forming N. entrance to Barrera port, Masbate I., Visayas.
— point on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- COLOT** (coh-loht') (means curly), nat.; mountain summit in Abra, Luzón, with foothills in great bend of Abra Riv., 5 m. S. of Bangued.
- COLOYUD** (coh-loh-yood'), ver.; small stream emptying into sea on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 1 m. SW. of Dauin.
- COLUMELA** (cob-loo-may'-lah), Sp.; hamlet on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 2 m. WNW. of Cádiz Nuevo.
- COMAS** (coh'-mass), Sp.; island off W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- COMELAN, or COMEI** (coh-may'-ahn, cohmay'), ver.; low island off SE. coast of Palawan. (*See* East I.)
- COMILLAS** (coh-mee'-lyass), Sp.; town on l. bank of most N. of outlets on delta of Agusan Riv., 2½ m. from Butúan Bay, N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 22 m. N. of Butúan.
— mineral spring in Lepanto, Luzón.
- COMINÁHUT** (coh-mee-nah'-oo-ayt), ver.; point with peak inland overlooking narrow channel between mainland of Mindoro and Ylin I., off SW. coast.
- COMINGAN** (coh-ming'-ahn), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- COMIRAN** (coh-mee'-rahn), ver.; island 80 ft. high of Balabac grp., 11 m. E. by N. of Dauluan Bay head, E. coast of Balabac I., off SW. end of Palawan. Channel of this name, through surrounding reefs, passes on S. between it and Lumbuacan I., 5 m. S.
— fairway 3½ m. wide, entering Sulu Sea NE. from straits of Balabac between Comiran and Lumbuacan Is. and adjacent reefs.
- COMOCUTÁN** (coh-moh-coo-too'-ahn), ver.; precipitous island, 928 ft. high, on W. side of Bábuit Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- COMPOSTELA** (cohm-pos-tay'-lah), Sp.; town on E. coast of Cebú, 14 m. NE. of Cebú. Pop., 4,333.
— town on l. bank of junction of one of smaller headwater tributaries of Agusan Riv. in Surigao, Mindanao, 93 m. S. by E. of Butúan. Town lies 155 m. S. by E. of Surigao, 4 m. NE. of boundary with Dávao, and 15 m. N. by E. of Javier on extreme N. head of Dávao Gulf, on S. coast of Mindanao.
- CONCEPCIÓN** (cohn-thayp-thee-ohn'), Sp.; pueblo at junction of 4 roads, 12 m. S. of Tárlac by road, in Tárlac, Luzón. Pop., 13,499.
— formerly a district in NE. part of Panay, 38 m. from Bulacaue Pt., NE. to SW. at intersection of S. boundary of Cápiz, and 17 m. from coast at Concepción, then the capital, NW. to point on boundary with Cápiz, 1¼ m. N. of Agus Bay. Its E. shore, along sea entrance toward Guimarás Strait, is strewn with numerous islands. Along NW. and W. boundary extends Cápiz to SE, sea and channel to Guimarás Strait. Its N. point (Bulacaue) is 20½ m. S. of extreme S. point of Masbate I., and on S. is bounded by Iloilo, of which it is now part. Its land boundary with Cápiz and Iloilo followed ridge of range of mountains trending SW. Country slopes SE. toward sea, and is interspersed with fertile valleys in which products of latitude are grown. Area, 683 m., and pop., 19,342. Before its incorporation its capital was Concepción, and chief port towns Carlés, the largest on extreme N.; San Dionisio on the E.; Aquí on the S. coast, and Sara and Lemery in interior.
— former capital of Concepción, now a pueblo of Iloilo, Panay, on E. coast, 47 m. NE. of Iloilo. Port and anchorage is formed by Tago Bulubadiangan and several smaller islands off E. coast. Pop., 5,736.
— hamlet on E. shore of approach to Macajalar Bay, 3 m. NE. of Gorda Pt., N. shore of Misamis, Mindanao.
— hamlet of Negros Occidental, 6 m. NE. of Bacólod.
— hamlet in E. range of Guimarás I., off E. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 12 m. S. by E. of Nagaba.
— hamlet in central Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SW. of Dumalay.
— mountain town on E. slope of dividing range between Surigao and Misamis, Mindanao, 55 m. S. by W. of Butúan.
— pueblo of 353 inhabitants in former comandancia of Tiagán, Abra, Luzón.
— hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 13 m. W. of Cayán.
- CONCEPCIÓN ANTIGUA** (cohn-thayp-thee-ohn' ahn-tee'-gwah), Sp.; hamlet on l. bank of Orás Riv., near its source in NE. Sámar.
- CONCEPCIÓN, or SIBALI** (cohn-thayp-thee-ohn', see-bah'-lee), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Maestre de Campo I., off W. coast of Mindoro.
- CONCIENCIA** (con-thee-ayn'-thee-ah), Sp.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Cápiz.
- CONCONGON** (cohn-cohng'-ohn), ver.; hill at point of peninsula of that name, Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan. One of fixed bearings for navigators along

- CONCOÑGON**—Continued.
that coast or among islands immediately N. It shows conspicuous cone 1,300 ft. high.
- CONCORDIA** (con-cor'-dec-ah), Sp.; town on E. bank of tributary of Agusan Riv., Surigao, Mindanao, 19 m. S. of Butian.
- CONE**, for.; conspicuous elevation near the 10° parallel of lat., boundary between Paragua and Moro Palawan. Mount Peel, 3,600 ft. high, just N. of same boundary, lies SW. At this point Palawan is 6 m. wide from Ulugan Bay, NW., on China Sea, to Babuyan, on Honda Bay, SW., on Sulu Sea coast. Boundary between Paragua and Moro Palawan, passes between from E. to W. From top of cone both seas may be seen.
- CONFITES** (cohn-fee'-tace); cluster of small islands off E. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- CONFLAGRATION HILL**, for.; conical island 2 m. SE. of Capos C., off W. shore of Malam-paya Pen., W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Name is from overtaking of observation party by fire accidentally started in long grass before they could reach summit. It proved fatal to one of boat's crew and nearly so to officer in charge.
- CONFUSION**, for.; rock 40 ft. high $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Pagdanam Pt., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- CONGCONG** (cohng-cohng'), ver.; mountain in central range of Iloilo, Panay, near Antique border, 9 m. W. of Igarás.
- CONGLONBOG** (cong-lawn-bawg'), ver.; point in N. Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CONGOUAK** (con-goo-ak'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas; town of Magallanes lies SE.
- CÓNICO** (coh'-nee-caw), Sp.; mountain on Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CONJOSI** (con-haw'-see), ver.; point on extreme NE. of Sibuyan Pt., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CONO** (caw'-naw), Sp.; group of islands off W. coast of Palawan.
— mountain in Palawan.
— island belonging to group of same name, off W. coast of Palawan.
- CONOGON** (coh-noh'-gone), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Inabañgan, Bohol.
- CONSOLACIÓN** (con-soh-lah-thee-awn'), Sp.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of San Miguel.
— on N. shore of Lian Bay, S. coast of Leyte. (*See* Sógod Nuevo.)
- CONSOLACIÓN**; pueblo near SE. coast of Cebú, 7 m. NE. of Cebú. Pop., 4,616.
— hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 4 m. NE. of Toledo.
- CONSTANCIA** (cons-tahn'-thee-ah), Sp.; hamlet in interior of Guimaráns I., off Iloilo, Panay, 5 m. SE. of Nagaba.
- CONSUELO** (con-sway'-law), Sp.; town on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, W. of Diuata Pt., 47 m. NE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- CONSUMALA** (con-soo-mah'-lah), nat.; point on N. coast of Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CONTONG** (cohn-tohng'); hamlet in pueblo of Guindulmán, Bohol, Visayas.
- CONVERSIÓN** (con-ver-see-awn'), ver.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 40 m. NE. of San Isidro.
- COOK**, for.; or **DUMARÁN** (doo-mah-rahn'); mainland of channel, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, separating Dumarán I. on E. from Paragua, Palawan, on W. In N. part of channel lie several small islands. Also opens into fine bay on N. On W. are 4 small and 1 larger island, latter 200 ft. high, nearly W. 2 m. from center island on opposite side. Fronting are Reef and Bivouac islets.
- COPIA** (coh'-peah), Sp.; island $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. SE. of mouth of Hijo Riv., Dávao Gulf, Mindanao; covered by trees and mangroves; passage between it and mainland practicable by schooners; anchorage between this and Pandasan I.
- COPTON** (coph'-town), ver.; point at Tañón Strait, extremity of peninsula which separates Alcántara town and bay from Mualbun town and bay on S., 2 m. W. coast of Cebú.
— summit near NE. extremity of central range of Bohol, gives an altitude of 10,150 ft. in Derrotero, and 2,870 on chart.
— town in E. Bohol, Visayas.
- CORACORAAN** (coh-rah-coh-rah'-ahn), ver.; point on E. shore of Homonhón I., off SE. coast of Sámár.
- CORAL** (coh-rah'l'), Sp.; bay on SE. coast of Palawan, between Rawnsley and Madripore Pts., 5 m.
— point and head on S. side of entrance to Oyster inlet, SW. shore of Ulugan Bay, N. coast of Palawan, near boundary of Paragua.
— between Search Pt. and Buliuyan and Church Pt. on extreme SE. coast of Palawan. Arrecife or Reef, about 1 sq. m., lies in opening and 3 islands of about same size in S. part.

CORANDAGOS GROUP, SULU SEA.

(Coh-rah-n-dah'-gohs, Hisp.)

Area: $4\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Population: 300, estimated.

Race: Of Malayan extraction.

Language: Dialect of Calamiano and Malayan.

Chief town: Tudula, island of Dalaganem.

A group of islands, Corandagos (N.) and Dalaganem (S.), and islets Indong, Cauayan, and Casirahan, ENE. from Dumarán I., off the E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 17 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and about midway between that island and Cuyos Is., E. by N.

Corandagos I., 926 ft. high, the most N., lies about lat. 10° 45' N., lon. 120° 15' E., the rest of the group being bunched within 4 m. of the same island.

The inhabitants are fearless rovers of the surrounding seas in search of edible bird's nests, beche de mer (trepang), and other products of land and water in their island haunts.

CORANDAGOS, or **MADUKANG** (coh-rah-n-dah'-gohs, mah-doo-cahng'), Hisp.; most N. of Corandagos Is., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in extent, 926 ft. high, 2 m. N. of Dalaganem and 18 m. ENE. of Dumarán I., off Paragua, Palawan.

CORCUERA (cor-cway'-rah), Sp.; pueblo in Romblón, 4 m. from town of that name. Pop., 1,995.

CORCUERA: hamlet on SW. shore of Simara I., NW. of Romblón, Visayas.

— hamlet on E. shore of Iliana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, 29 m. NW. by N. of Cotabato.

CORDELLA (cor-day'-lee-ah), Sp.; point at entrance on NW. shore of Ulugan Bay, and N. head to inlet on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

CORDILERA GRANDE (cor-dee-lyay'-rah grahn-day), Sp.; general designation of great mountain range of N. Luzón, nucleus of which is Caraballos Occidental, dividing into Cordilleras Norte and Central, form China Sea coast range.

CÓRDOBA (cor'-doh-bah), Sp.; pueblo in Cebú. Pop., 5,009.

— town in Cagayán, Luzón.

— pueblo in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 12 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 2,744.

CORDÓN (coh-rdawn'), Sp.; pueblo in Isabela, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 976.

CORELLA (coh-ray'-lyah), Sp.; inland pueblo in SW. Bohol, 7 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 4,215.

CORETI (coh-ray'-tee), ver.; N. head of Simagnp Bay, SW. coast of Palawan.

CORÓN (caw-rohn'), ver.; chief town on SW. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., SW. coast, on bay sheltered by several islands in front, 96½ m. NNE. of Taytay, Paragua (Palawan).

CORÓN: island of Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua (Palawan), celebrated for unrivaled quality of its edible bird's nests. (See Peñón de Corón.)

— strait 1½ m. wide between Busuanga (N.) and Corón (S.), Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua (Palawan). It is used by steamers trading between Cullón and Manila. Is sinuous and narrow, having greatest width of ¼ m.

— great bay on NE. shore of Corón I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua (Palawan), included between islands of Corón, Busuanga, Cullón, and Bulalacao. S. entrance is between Calis and Guintungauan islet.

CORONADA (coh-roh-nah'-dah), Sp.; bay S. of point of same name, sheltered from all winds but SW., on W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.

— high and steep point on extreme NW. end of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 6 m. SE. of Gorda head. Both monsoons blow with strength, coast being very much exposed. It is also frequently visited by violent squalls from mountains, causing considerable danger to vessels under sail.

CORREGIDOR AND ADJACENT ISLANDS, LUZÓN.

(Coh-r-ray-hee-dohr', Sp.)

[Entrance to Manila Bay.]

Chief town: San José, lat. 14° 22' N., lon. 120° 32' 10" E.

Area: Corregidor, 2 sq. m.; dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total, 4 sq. m.

Population: 420.

Race: American, Spanish, Filipinos.

Language: English, Spanish, Tagalog.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From San José to—	Naut. m.	St. m.
Cabra Light, SW. of entrance to Manila Bay	43	49
Capones Light, NW. of entrance to Manila Bay	45	52
Cavite NE	20	23
Manila, NE. (mouth of Pásig Riv.)	27	31

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Corregidor lies in the entrance to the bay of Manila. It is the first of the inner line of defense of the capital of the archipelago. It divides the entrance from the China Sea into 2 channels, the N., Boca Chica, 3 m. wide, separating it from Bataán, on the mainland, and the SE., the Boca Grande, 6½ m. wide, from Cavite, also on the mainland.

AREA.

It is 4 m. from E. to W. between Horadada and Buri Pts., 2½ m. of which is a long, low, narrow sandy strip extending into the S. channel. The W. end of the island is 1½ m. from N. to S., the E. part from ⅓ m. to a point at Buri. Area, 2 sq. m.; 5 dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total, 4 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The W. part of the island is composed of elevated crests, the highest 639 ft., and bluffs frequently cut by deep fissures. It offers shelter for vessels to defend the entrance to the bay. The soil is red clay covered with rocks. On the W. part is an abundant supply of excellent water, furnished by 3 springs near the anchorage with convenient facilities for supplying ships. This climate is even, temperate, and healthy.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

On the N. shore, at the starting point of the narrow neck projecting to the E., is a small, but deep and well-protected anchorage for all classes of ships during the SW. and NE. monsoons. The chief town, San José, is situated on the SW. shore. There is also an anchorage, almost entirely inclosed, formed by the E. extremity of Corregidor and Pulo Caballo, a small island to the S., between Buri and Caballo Pts.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Corregidor Light; occupies the converging point of 2 angles of approach to Manila Bay from the China Sea, that from Capones I. bearing about SE., and the Cabra bearing NE. on the same point.

Corregidor Island Light; on the highest part, lat. $14^{\circ} 23' 5''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 33' 30''$ E.; 1 flash white and red, alternate flashes every 10 seconds, separated by total eclipses; 631 ft. above the sea, on a cylindrical tower, painted gray, with keeper's dwelling surrounding the base; height, 42 ft.; visible 21 naut. m. or 24 st. m.

Corregidor Island; W. mole head, 1 fixed light, house white.

Caballo Island; on the NE. part of the island, lat. $14^{\circ} 22' 7''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 35' 50''$ E., 1 fixed light, 96 ft. above the sea, in a cylindrical tower, painted gray, 11 ft. high, visible 10 naut. m. or $11\frac{3}{4}$ st. m.

The semaphore station of the port of Manila to signal the approach of vessels from the sea occupies the highest elevation, from which there is an unobstructed range of vision for miles seaward and bayward.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are water or road or both means of communication with Manila, Cavite; Mariyeles, on the bay of that name, on the S. coast of Bataán, 7 m. WNW.; and with Naig, 13 m., on the Cavite shore main road to Cavite and Manila.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The fixed population is about 500. There is but one town.

San José; on the NE. shore of the island, with an excellent anchorage on a small bay. The inhabitants are Americans and Filipinos, and the language English, Spanish, and Tagalog.

The group is embraced in one pueblo with population as follows:

Island and pueblo.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish. census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Corregidor, San José	237	221	458

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the dependent islands of Corregidor:

Fraile, El (the friar); a rugged, rocky islet on the S. side of the Boca Grande, 4 m. S. of Pulo Caballo, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Corregidor, and 2 m. N. of Restinga Pt., on Cavite shore and S. head of Manila Bay; close around it are depths from 10 to 11 fms., increasing to 13 fms. a short distance to W.; is sometimes included in Cavite.	sq. m.
Horadada; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. off NW. point of Corregidor.	1
Monja, La (the nun), or Haycock; rock 133 ft. high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. of the W. part of Corregidor, with 27 fms. within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. around it; soundings decrease regularly to 20 fms. within $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to N. shore and deepen to 29 to 30 fms. near NW. part of Corregidor, where there are 2 rocks ...	1
Pulo Caballo; a dish-shaped bluff rock 420 ft. high, partially covered with verdure, lying about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Buri, and E. extreme point of Corregidor; channel between the 2 islands is about 2,880 ft. wide and has a depth of $7\frac{1}{4}$ fms. in the middle. Has a light-house on its NE. extremity.	1
Santa Amalia, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. off extreme W. point of Corregidor.	1
5 dependent islands, total area	2

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The exposure to the ocean storms renders the cultivation of the soil unprofitable. In sheltered localities rice, corn, and sweet potatoes are raised.

MINERALS.

A fair variety of granite uniformly hard is found on the island

FRUITS.

A few bananas and pineapples are cultivated in the gardens around the dwellings of the inhabitants.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief occupation of the few inhabitants not engaged in the bay trade is fishing. The island pasturage feeds about 200 head of cattle.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

After the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1, 1898, affairs in the bay were held under naval control until the arrival of the land forces of the United States, when a military station was established on Corregidor, which was maintained during the pendency of the protocol of August 12.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provisions of the "provincial government act" have not been extended to these islands.

CORREGIDOR (coh-rray-hee-dor'); extinct volcano in Bataán, Luzón, lat. 14° 23' N., lon. 120° 32' E., 640 ft. high, composed of andesite.

— group comprising islands of Corregidor, La Monja, and Pulo Caballo in entrance to Manila Bay, Luzón, between Cavite Province on SE. and Bataán Province on NW. (See Corregidor, or Mariveles I.) Area, 16 sq. m. Pop., 569. Inhabitants are chiefly employees of light-house. Chief town, San José, post-office and money-order station, 28 m. SW. of Manila.

CORREGIDOR, or MARIVELES (coh-rray-hee-dor', mah-ree-vay'-lays), Sp.; N. and larger of 2 islands which divide entrance to Manila Bay and form N. or Boca Chica and S. or Boca Grande channels, 639 ft. high, 3½ m. in length E. and W. and 1½ m. N. and S. Near N. shore on N. side is small bay protected by break-water affording good anchorage for coasting vessels. Buri Pt. is on E. Fine spring of fresh water is under cliff at W. end. Light-house stands on summit of island and other signals for navigators. 50 fms. of water in channel, decreasing to 15 fms. within ¼ m. of shore.

CORRÍN, or CORRÍO (coh-rreên', coh-ree'-oh), ver.; hamlet of Moros in Lanao, Mindanao, lat. 7° 34' N.

CORTA, LA (lah cor'-tah); hamlet in Tayabas, Luzón.

CORTADURA, DE LA (cor-tah-doo'-rah, day lah), Sp.; mountain in S. Palawan.

CORTE (cor'-tay), Sp.; pueblo near W. coast of Bohol, 6 m. E. of N. of Tagbilaran and 2 m. SE. of Paminitan. Pop., 6,018.

— point and mountain in NW. Bohol, Visayas.
CORTÉS (cor-tays'), Sp.; pueblo 3 m. SW. of Cánit Pt., E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 62½ m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., 1,861.

CORÚAN (coh-roo'-ahn), ver.; point and port on SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, on W. side of entrance to Sibuguey Bay. Chain of small islands. Cabugaán and Panubijan lie off port. (See Curdan.)

CORUM (coh'-room), ver.; Malay settlement W. of Nose Pt., SE. coast of Palawan.

CORUMÍ (coh-roo-mee'), ver.; conical summit 1,600 ft. high in central range of Palawan, 11 m. W. by S. of Aboabo, and 2½ m. NE. of Calibugón Mt.

— town on SW. coast of Palawan, SW. of Nose Pt.

COSAHOAN (coh-sah-aw'-hahn), ver.; mountain in N. central Bohol, 9 m. S. of Getafe.

COSCOSONG (cohs-cohs-nohng'), nat.; hamlet of pueblo of Santa Cruz, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

COSINA (coh-see'-nah), nat.; hamlet near junction of 2 headwater branches of Cagayán Riv., 18½ m. S. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.

COSME (cos'-may), Sp.; point on NE. coast of Ticao I. on San Jacinto port near town, port of San José bearing SE. by E.

COTABATO, MINDANAO, PROVINCE OF.

(Coh-tah-bah'-toh, meen-dah-now', nat.)

Capital: Cotabato, lat. 7° 12' N., lon. 124° 16' E.

Area: mainland, 8,332 sq. m.; 9 dependent islands, 12 sq. m.; total, 8,344 sq. m.

Population: 4,148.

Race: Moros.

Language: Moro-Maguindanao and many tribal dialects.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Cotabato to—	m.
Manila, NW. by N.....	552
Manila via Célebes Sea, Basilan Strait, Sulu and Mindoro seas, Mindoro Strait and China Sea.....	748
Dávao, ESE.....	93
Sulu, WSW.....	255
Zamboanga, W. by S.....	147

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The former province of Cotabato occupies a central position along the S. coast of Mindanao, being bounded on the N. by Lanao, part of the former Spanish province of Misamis and from which it is separated by the Dicaluñgan Mt.; on the E. and S. by Dávao and on the W. by the Célebes Sea, Illana Bay, and Zamboanga.

AREA.

It measures 168 m. from NW. to SE. and 91 m. from NE. to SW. at its S. part. Area, mainland, 8,332 sq. m.; 9 dependent islands, 12 sq. m.; total, 8,344, a little larger than Massachusetts or New Jersey.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A range of high mountains follows the line of boundary, beginning on the bay of Campán and extending to Flechas Pt. Within these encircling crests, the highest attaining an elevation of 5,000 ft. inland from Illana Bay, are lower mountains toward the coast, and between which are extensive valleys. Within 4 m. of the Dávao border is Lake Bulúan, 11 m. in diameter, and 11 m. toward the NE. the larger lake of Liguasan, 18 m. from NW. to SE.

In the S. part lies the basin of the Grande Riv. of Mindanao, or Pulangui Riv., above the lakes, not only the great river of Mindanao, but the first in the archipelago in length and volume. This stream rises on the S. slope of Malatucan Mt., in the extreme NE. corner of Misamis, 13 m. S. of Gingoog, on the N. coast of Mindanao, and after a S. course of 96 m. under the name Pulangui, in a direct line crossing into Cotabato, trends SW., receiving the waters of the two lakes mentioned, thence suddenly turning NW. it takes the name Grande Riv., and enters the sea through a number of mouths, on one of which is situated Cotabato, the capital. With the exception of a few small streams, flowing seaward from the coast range on the SW., this great river receives the entire drainage of the greater part of the province. In the Cordillera of Rangaya, or Súgut, which lies about 27 m. E. of Polloc harbor, is the volcano of Macaturín, last active in 1872. This eruption was followed by an earthquake, which partially destroyed Polloc, Cotabato, and the villages on the bank of the Grande Riv.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The following are the bays and harbors along the Cotabato coast:

Basianan or **Basiauang**; in SW. coast 8 m. N. of Tuna Bay, with 2 anchorages sheltered in all weather, in 10 to 13 fms.

Caromata; on the NE. shore of Illana Bay, 49 m. NW. of Cotabato.

Cotabato; a harbor in the mouth of the Grande Riv. of Mindanao, opposite the town of that name, with 3 fms.

Illana; on the S. coast opening from Flechas Pt. on the W. to Quidapil Pt. on the SE., 48 m., comprising the bays of Matúbug, Pagarián, Sigayán, Marga, and Caromata on the N. and Barras Matimus, Lusayán, and Parang Parang (Polloc) on the E. Its extreme N. shore is but 15 m. from the nearest point on Panguil inlet, of Iligan Bay, on the N. coast.

Lebac; W. coast affords good shelter in all weather, having 11 to 15 fms. in the S. part of the bay.

Linao; a bay on the W. coast extending from Quidapil Pt. to Lebac Pt., sheltered by a small island at the entrance, with 5½ fms.

Matúbug; on the W. shore of Illana Bay, formed by Tambulián Pt. on the S. and Dapulisan on the N.

Pagarián; in the NW. angle of Illana Bay. It includes the entrance of Dapulisan and Tigna.

Polloc or **Palac**; on the E. coast of the bay of Illana between Panga Pt. to the N. and Marigabató (red rock) to the S., 5 m. Open to the W., protected from the

winds of the bay by Bonga I., before the entrance. On the N. side are the bays of Cidamac and Súgut and on the S. side a larger bay, in which are the anchorages of Polloc and Parang Parang; in the latter was a Spanish naval station. Polloc stands on the S. shore of the anchorage of the bay.

Sangarayan; W. coast of Illana Bay, S. of Matúbug Bay.

Sambulauan; S. coast N. of Tambatán, off the cove of Matúbug.

Sigayán; S. coast on the NE. shore of Illana Bay, between the point of that name to the S. and Samaruga Pt. on the N.

Tuna; a cove on the S. coast opening about 6 m. S. of Lebac Pt., with 15 fms. in the NW. point.

Tucuran; opposite the town and past the mountain of that name.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Parang Parang, on Polloc Harbor on the mole head, lat. 7° 21' 30" N., lon. 124° 13' 40" E., located 1 flash red and 1 flash green light; 11 ft. above the sea; visible 4 m. The Polloc light is red and the Parang Parang light green.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads and bridle paths to the interior, the Grande Riv. of Mindanao and tributaries furnishing the means of communication in the cultivated district.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The province, one of the largest, most fertile, and well watered, is also the most sparsely settled portion of Mindanao. Its 4 towns lie within a radius of 14 m. There are 50 hamlets, mostly along the banks of Grand river and on the coast. During the Spanish jurisdiction a number of small military detachments were scattered over the country to keep the few people in subjection, but these have been discontinued. The population under the census of 1887 was 4,148, and the languages Moro-Maguindanao, Tiruray, Dulañgan, Manobo, Ata, Bilan, and Tagabili. Spanish is much spoken. The inhabitants are almost entirely Moros.

The following is the division of Cotabato into pueblos and their populations under the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population comprising residents present and absent, native and Spanish census, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cotabato:			
Cotabato	556	337	893
Polloc	217	173	390
Tamontaca	656	602	1,258
Total	1,429	1,112	2,541

Estimated, 1901, 4,148.

The following are the towns (estimated population in 1896 is given):

Cotabato or **Kota-bato** (stone fort); open to coast trade on the l. bank of the Grande Riv. of Mindanao, about 7 m. from its mouth, connected with Polloc Harbor by a causeway of stone. It has a fort or castle on the hill overlooking the town. The Chinese control the commerce of the place. Pop., 3,000. The river is 16 ft. deep off the town with good anchorage. Steamers call.

Lebungan; on r. bank of small river near the coast, 15 m. S. of Cotabato.

Malabang; on the bay of Illana, 17 m. NW. of Polloc, with a large stone fort about 1½ m. from the coast, and 3 blockhouses occupying vantage points nearer the sea shore, and on the crest of a rocky knoll from the base of which issue springs of the purest cool water. At a trading post near the fort a market is held two days in each week where Moros from Lake Lanao bring their produce of coffee, gutta percha, and copra to trade with the Chinese merchants.

Parang Parang; on the E. shore of Polloc Harbor, 2 m. across the bay from Polloc. Beef and other food supplies may be obtained. Barracks for 200 men and good quarters for officers. Also, good stone pier, stone blockhouses. The town is well

laid out and government buildings in good repair. There are excellent springs and masonry washing and bathing pools.

Tucuran; on NE. shore of Illana Bay, about 25 m. from Malabang, with a stone and wooden fort on the summit of the high hills sloping to the sea $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

Polloc; on the S. shore of the bay of the same name fronting on the larger bay of Illana, is well sheltered and free from danger, being protected from the W. by Bonga I. in front of the entrance. A naval station with a stone mole established at this point by Spain has been continued. The town derived its name from the Moro word Palac, meaning "separated," being situated on an island of the same name, separated from the mainland by the narrow channel Sampinitan, having but 18 inches of low water. Town is well built, with fine water. Pop., 472.

Sianan; near the E. shore of Illana Bay, 11 m. SSW. of Cotabato.

Tamontaca; on the r. bank of a river of considerable importance which parallels for some distance the Grande Riv. at 3 or 4 m. About 2 m. S. of Cotabato. Pop., 1,900.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the islands off Cotabato:

	sq. m.
Bonga; S. coast off E. shore of Illana Bay, 7 m. N. and S. and 2 m. E. and W., 300 ft. high, and thickly wooded; forms the shelter to Polloc harbor; channel between island and Panga Pt. on mainland, 5 m., has 30 to 40 fms.	8
Danauang; W. coast off Baslauang Bay	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ibus; a small island in front of the inlet of Baras, N. off the NE. shore of Illana Bay	$\frac{1}{2}$
Palac; 2 islands, S. coast E. shore of Illana Bay and in the entrance of the harbor of the same name	$\frac{1}{2}$
Puan; an island in the bay of Matubug, W. shore of Illana Bay	1
Sagarayan; S. of the point, N. of the bay of Dinas	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ticala; S. of the point, N. of the bay of Dinas	$\frac{1}{2}$
Timaco; hill forming an island, covered with forest and situated at the mouth of the Grande Riv. of Mindanao; this and Pico and Cogonal hills serve as landmarks to the mouth of the river.	$\frac{1}{2}$
9 dependent islands, total area	12

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staples, rice, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes, and vegetables, are grown in quantities sufficient for home consumption.

MINERALS.

The mountain region being almost entirely unexplored, nothing is known of the mineral possibilities of the province.

FORESTS.

The extensive forests, in which useful woods abound without means of reaching the coast, are of no present value to commerce. The gutta-percha tree is found in this province.

FRUITS.

Pineapples, mangosteens, and all the fruits of the island grow wild.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical employment of the inhabitants is limited to their own wants. The gutta-percha trade has become quite large, and is controlled by the Chinese. Considerable quantities of beeswax are gathered.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The earliest establishment of military stations in this part of Mindanao was at Cotabato December 12, at Polloc December 21, 1899, and at Parang Parang January 5, 1900, since which time garrisons have been maintained and the country kept under military control.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Cotabato:

Cotabato. ^a Malában, naval station. ^a Parang Parang. ^a Polloc. ^b

^a Telegraph.

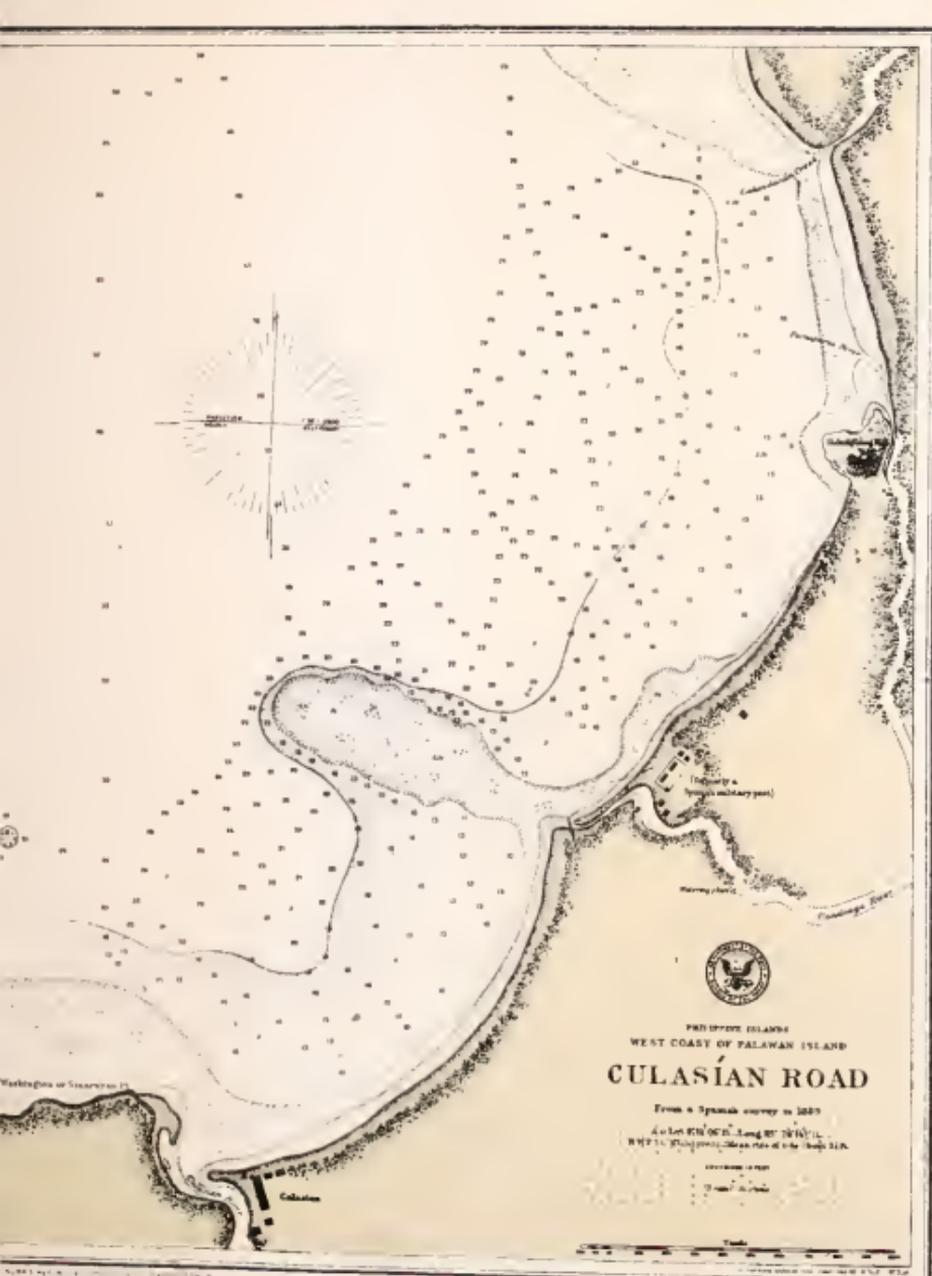
^b Telephone.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provisions of the "provincial government act" have not been extended to this portion of Mindanao.

- COTABATO**, or **TAVIRAN** (coh-tah-bah'-toh, tah-vee'-tah'n); extinct volcano in Cotabato, Mindanao, lat. 7° 6' N., long. 124° 18' E.
- COTABATO**, or **KOTA-BATO** (coh-tah-bah'-taw) (means stone fort), nat.; chief town of district of that name, pueblo, post-office, and money order station. Mindanao on island on delta at outlet of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 6½ m. from W. coast on Illana Bay. Town was partially destroyed in 1879 by violent eruption of Macaturin volcano, followed by earthquake. During Spanish jurisdiction was residence of governor-general of Mindanao; is connected with Palac harbor by causeway of stone; river is 16 ft. deep off town and affords anchorage for vessels, being careful to avoid snags carried down by current. It is place of steamers' call fortnightly. Pop., 3,000.
- COT-COT** (coht-coht'), nat.; point on river in E. Cebú.
- COTTAS** (coht'-tahs), Hisp.; hamlet on S.E. shore of Lake Tapao and within 1 m. of boundary of Misamis and Cotabato on S. in Misamis, Mindanao.
- COUAYAN** (coh-wah'-yan), nat.; river of Mindoro rising in pueblo of Boñgabong, lat. 12° 40' N., empties into sea on E. coast.
- COVADONGA** (coh-vah-dawn'-gah), Sp.; town at headwaters of one of tributaries of Pulangui Riv. in E. Misamis, Mindanao, 37 m. S. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- hamlet in W. Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 18 m. SW. of Carlés.
- COVETA** (coh-vay'-tah), Sp.; mountain of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Santiago.
- CRAAN** (crah'-ahn), ver.; village on river of same name, SW. coast of Dávao Mindanao, 6 m. E. of Pola Pt. Near this village layers of coal in commercial quantities have been found.
- hamlet on small river on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 106½ m. SW. of Dávao, (Also Kraan.)
- CRAAN**, or **CANAREN** (crah'-ahn, cah-nah'-rayn), nat.; river entering on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 6 m. E. of Pola Pt. (See Craan hamlet.)
- CRAN**, or **ERAN** (crun, ay'-rahn), ver.; bay on W. coast of Palawan. (See Eran Bay.)
- CRAWFORD**, for.; cove 1 m. in length, 11 m. NE. of Nose Pt., E. coast of S. Palawan. Davie hill lies 2 m. to S.
- point on extreme NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 1 m. S. of Lalutaya I., and abreast which island is but 8 m. wide. From this point Palawan contracts, forming at N. extremity promontory 3½ m. in length by 1½ in breadth. Near termination height is 493 ft. Two rocky islets lie N. of point. (See also Talindac.)
- CREEK**, for.; point on W. shore of Puerto Princesa (Port Royalist) Harbor, opposite Tide-Pole Pt., E. coast S. Palawan.
- CRESTA** (crays'-tah), Sp.; one of summits of Gran Cordillera Oriental in Isabela, Luzón, and overlooking Pacific Ocean on E.
- CRESTA DE GALLO** (crays'-tah day gah'-lyaw), Sp.; bare rock 6½ m. SE. of Cáuit Pt., Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- CRISTIANO** (crees-tee-ah'-noh), Sp.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., Ch. 1887, 156.
- CRISTINA** (cris-tee'-nah), Sp.; hamlet, formerly Spanish military settlement 2 m. inland on small stream entering on extreme S. shore of Panguil Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- CRISTINA**; pueblo on Dávao Gulf, W. shore of Dávao, Mindanao, 11½ m. SSW. of Dávao.
- hamlet in W. Antique, Panay, 3 m. NE. of San José de Buenavista.
- CRISTO** (crees'-toh), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- CRISTÓBAL** (crees-toh'-bahl), Sp.; extinct volcano in Laguna, Luzón, lat. 14° 3' N., lon. 121° 24' E., 5,288 ft. high, of basalt.
- CRISTÓBAL, SAN** (sahn crees-toh'-bahl), Sp.; mountain in Luzón, forming part of boundary of Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas, in lat. 14° 3' 30" N.
- CRUZ** (crooth), Sp.; cluster of islands off NE. coast of Samal I., N. waters of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- point on W. coast of Bohol, 3 m. W. of Mari-bojoc and 4½ m. S. of Loon Pt.
- CRUZ DE MAYO** (crooth day mah'-yoh), Sp.; bay on W. coast of Palawan.
- CUABO** (cwah'-boh), ver.; town on small bay on E. shore of gulf of Dávao, in Dávao, Mindanao, opposite Sámal I., 23½ m. E. by S. of Dávao.
- CUADRADO** (coo-ah-drah'-doh) (means square), Sp.; mountain on W. boundary of Pampanga, Luzón.
- CUAGUTMÁN** (cwah-goot-man'), ver.; mountain in SW. Sámár.
- CUANGLE** (cwahn'-glay), ver.; hamlet in E. central Cápiiz, Panay, 3 m. S. of Dumar.
- CUARTERO** (coo-ar-tay'-raw), Sp.; pueblo on l. bank of Maindang Riv., 1½ m. below junction of Badbarán, in NE. Cápiiz, Panay. Pop., 5,175.
- CUATI** (cwah'-tee), nat.; mountain in Pampanga, Luzón, lat. 15° 6' N.
- CUATRO ISLAS** (coo-ah'-traw ees'-lass), Sp.; group of 4 islands, Daquio, Mahaba, Apit, and Hinuguitan, from 4 to 7 m. off W. coast of Leyte at Inopacan.
- CUBAUNGAN**, or **CABACUNGAN** (coo-bah-coong'-ahn, cah-bah-coong'-ahn), nat.; point forming one of salients of NW. coast of Sámár, on straits of San Bernardino, in pueblo of Bobón.
- CUBCUB** (coob-coob') nat.; islet off W. shore of Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao, 17½ m. S. of Escocchada Pt.
- CUBCUBBUSSIT** (coob-coob-boo-sit'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Santa Lucia, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- CUBUAYAN** (coo-boo-ah'-yahn), ver.; river on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- CUBUG** (coo-boog'), ver.; hamlet 2½ m. SE. of Carlotá, Negros Occidental.
- CUBÚGAO** (coo-boo'-gow), nat.; point 1½ m. SSW. opposite mouth of Dumangas Riv., Panay; N. end of Guimaráz I., from which coast trends about SW. for 7½ m., forming capes and bays to Bondulan Pt., opposite Iloilo.
- island inshore on bight, midway between Catarman and Tonguil Pt., E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- CUBUNG CUBUNG** (coo-boong' coo-boong'), nat.; hamlet in W. Cebú, 5 m. S. of Tuburan.
- CUBY** (coo'-bee), ver.; point on W. shore of Súbic Bay, in Zambales, Luzón.
- CUCKOLD**, for.; hill 280 ft. high, 3 m. from Steep Pt. and close to W. coast of central Palawan. Immediately N. copious stream of fresh water enters sea.
- CUCURRAYAN** (coo-coo-rrah'-yahn), ver.; islet near Ambolon I., E. of Ylin, off SW. coast of Mindoro. Lies at entrance to small harbor of that name.

- UCURRAYAN**; point on S. coast of Ambolon I., E. headland to E. channel of entrance to Apo passage, N. along W. shore of Mindoro.
- UDARAÑGAN** (coo-dah-rahng'-ahn), ver.; elevation among central mountains of Cotabato, Mindanao, 9 m. N.E. of Liguasan Lake.
- UDIONAN** (coo-dee-aw'-nahn), ver.; small stream of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, E. coast, 4 m. N. of San Dionisio.
- UDTIÑGAN** (cood-ting'-ahn), ver.; mountain 1,394 ft. high in N. part of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 2 m. E. of Canaan, on W. coast.
- UENCA** (cuen'-cab), Sp.; town in Batangas, Luzón, connected with provincial capital, 8 m. by road. Pop., 6,735.
- UERNOS, DOS** (daws coo-ayr'-naws) (means two horns), Sp.; mountain of Gran Cordillera Oriental, 3,995 ft. high, SE. corner of Cagayan, Luzón, 50 m. SW. of Iligan Pt., overlooking Pacific shore and landmark for navigators.
- UERNOS DE NEGRO** (coo-ayr'-naws day nay'-graw) (means negro's horns), Sp.; mountain in S. part of Negros Oriental, W. of Nueva Valencia.
- UEVA** (eway'-vah) (means cave), Sp.; islet E. of Talusan Pt., Pagbilao Grande I., off S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
— NW. point of Burias I., Luzón. Temple I. lies 2½ m. NW.
- UEVA DE IGAM** (eway'-vah day ee-gam'), Sp.; celebrated cave in mountains, 3 m. S. of Mayón, in NE. Cápiz, Panay.
- UITAN** (coo-ee'-tahn), ver.; point on S. headland of Tolón Bay, SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 5 m. S. of Tolón; at mouth of Manobongan Riv.
- UJAO** (coo-how'), ver.; point on W. coast Sámar, 1 m. S. of Catbalogan.
- ULABA** (coo-lah'-bah), ver.; town on Daram channel, E. coast of Biliran, N. of Leyte, 2 m. S. of Mambajab Pt.
- ULAMAN** (coo-lah'-mahu), nat.; river in Mindanao.
- ÚLANG** (coo'-lang), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. S. of Tibiao.
- ULASI** (coo-lah'-see), nat.; inlet and point in SE. Sorsogón, Luzón.
— mountain in Leyte.
— pueblo in Antique, Panay. (See Colasi.)
— point on W. coast of Antique, Panay, lat. 11° 23' 40" N.
- ULASI, or COLASI** (coo-lah'-see, coh-lah'-see), nat.; bay in island of Capul, off NW. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 27' N., in W. entrance to straits of San Bernardino.
— point on island of Capul, in pueblo of Capul, off NW. coast of Sámar, in W. entrance to straits of San Bernardino.
— stream in Antique, Panay, in pueblo of same name.
- ULASIÁN** (coo-lah-see'-ahn), nat.; hamlet of Misamis, Mindanao.
— bay on SW. coast of Palawan, with Washington Head SE. ¼ S., and Lita Lita I. SSW.
— hamlet on bay of same name, at mouth of river of same name, SW. coast of Palawan. Observation spot lat. 8° 51' 6" N., lon. 117° 27' 6" E.
- ULASSEIN** (coo-lah-sain'), ver.; one of N. islands, 3½ m. in extent, of Pangutarang grp., Sulu A., about ¼ m. N. of Pandukan, and joined to it by chain of black rocks on bed of white sand.
- ÚLAT** (coo'-lah), ver.; hamlet E. of Malatuna Pt., on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
— island in channel of Port Isabela, Basilan I., off Zamboanga, Mindanao, with creek entering ¼ m. distant on Basilan shore.
- ULAYA** (coo-lah'-yah), nat.; island 2 m. off NW. coast of Cápiz, Panay, lat. 11° 45' 30" N.
- ULUL, or UTTUT** (cool-cool', coot-coot'), ver.; outside point of E. entrance to Patiao port, Albay, Luzón.
- ULEBRA** (coo-lay'-brah), Sp.; island of Babuyan grp., 3¼ m. off S. point of Dalupiri I. (See Bijutan I.)
— island, 4 m. off Negros Occidental, lat. 10° 29' N., on opposite side of straits of Guimaráz.
— island 200 ft. high, midway between Sicogón and Pan de Azúcar Is., 11 m. off E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
— island off central coast of Zambales, Luzón, separated from Guiman Pt. by a narrow channel which leads to Tamboye roads and port Santa Cruz; small, with trees and a sandy beach, passage between it and Guiman Pt. is 1½ m. broad and clear of danger with 60 fms. (Also Adder.)
- ULIANIN** (coo-lee-ah'-nin), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 8 m. N. of Bulacán.
- ULIAT** (coo-leeah'), nat.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, lat. 15° 16' 30" N.
- ULILI** (coo-lee'-lee), nat.; point and mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Paoyay.
- ULIÓN** (coo-leeohn'), nat.; port on sheltered inlet on NE. coast of Culióñ I., in Corón Bay; town of same name is on N. side; good anchorage, from 15 to 18 fms., but not much room in which to handle vessel; large inlet on W. coast, about 4 m. from S. point of Culióñ I.; accessible through narrow channel in reef of Culióñ I., about 1¼ m. from its N. extremity, with 20 fms. About 12 islands in this bay afford protection from all winds.
— mountain on SW. coast of Busuaña I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
— point on NE. coast of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., on bay of same name, NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- ULIÓN, or CALAMIÁN** (coo-leeohn', cah-lah-meeahn'), nat.; lat. 11° 53' 53" N., lon. 120° 0' 53" E. at fort; pueblo and chief town of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., on E. coast and on N. of same name, sheltered by several islands off its opening, 81 m. NNE. of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan; occupies tongue of land on N. shore of port of same name, and has 100 houses built on posts, mole, coal store, church, and star port on point. Pop., 3,500. Trade consists of tobacco, turtle-shell, trepang, pearl shell, and bird's nests; fowls, pigs, and cattle are to be had; steamers visit port going and returning between Manila and Cuyo and Zamboanga.
- ULIÓN VIEJO** (coo-leeohn' vee-ay'-hoh), Hisp.; small bay SE. of Culióñ, Calamián I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- ULIS** (coo'-lees), nat.; river rising at foot of Cordillera in central part of Batán, Luzón, and, uniting with several smaller streams, enters Orani Riv.
- UMALÁRANG** (coo-mah-lah'-rang), ver.; stream practicable for light craft at high water, N. by E. of Fatimo I., Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- UMBRE** (coom'-bray), Sp.; mountain on Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- UMI CUMÍ-AN** (coo'-mee coo-mee'-ahn), nat.; island about 12 m. off E. coast of S Palawan, lat. 8° 57' N.
- UNILÁN** (coo-nee-lahn'), ver.; island 1 by ¼ m. in extent, 1½ m. SW. of Usada in Pangutaráng grp., Sulu A.
- UNIOLAGRAN** (coo-nyoh-lah'-gun), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- UNUGUN** (coo-noo'-goon), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 339.
- U-ODBASSANG** (coo-oná-bah-sung'), nat.; island 2 m. N. of Tawi Tawi I., in Sulu A., lat. 5° 24' N.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
WEST COAST OF PALAWAN ISLAND

CULASIAN ROAD

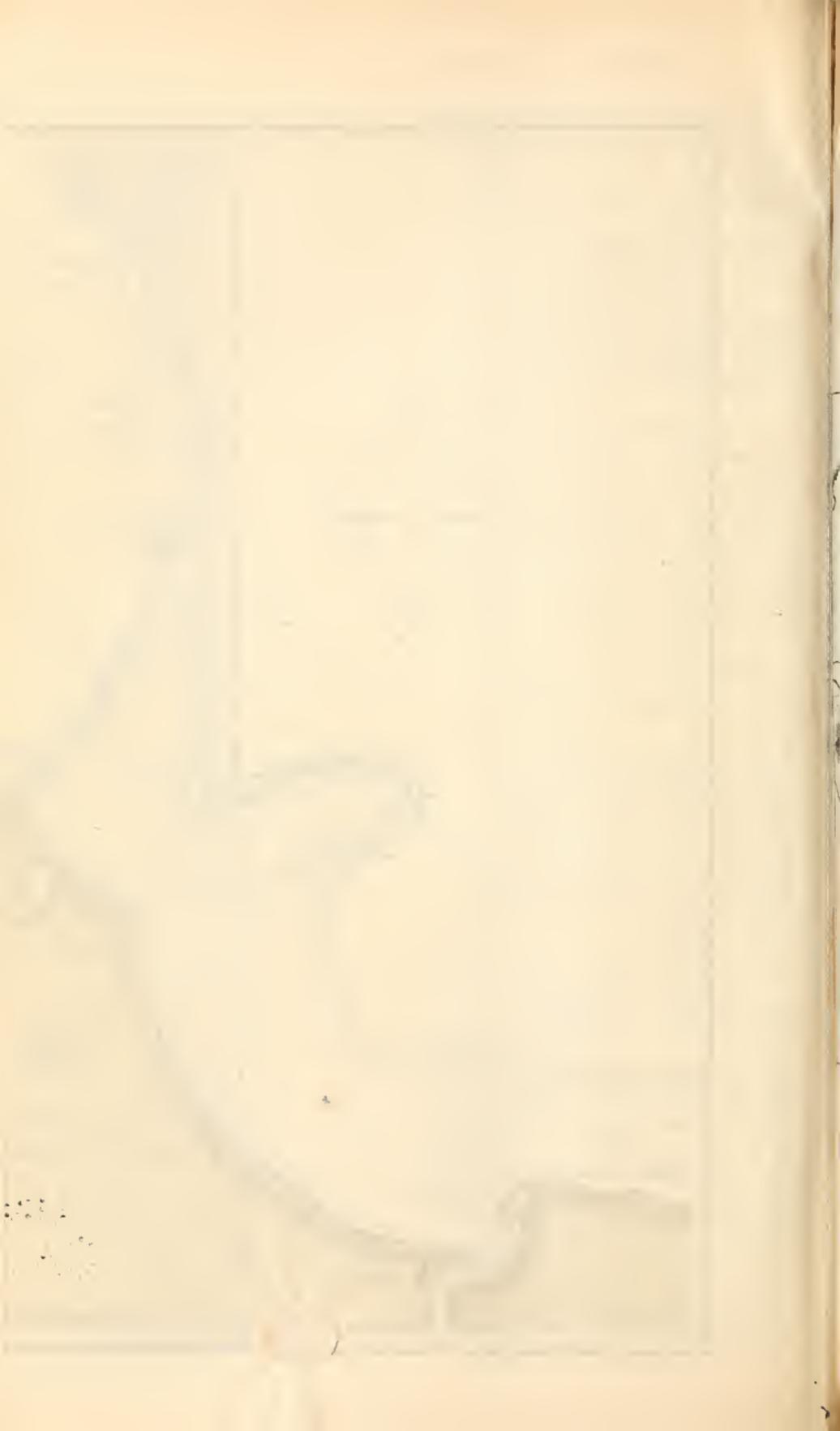
From a Spanish survey in 1825

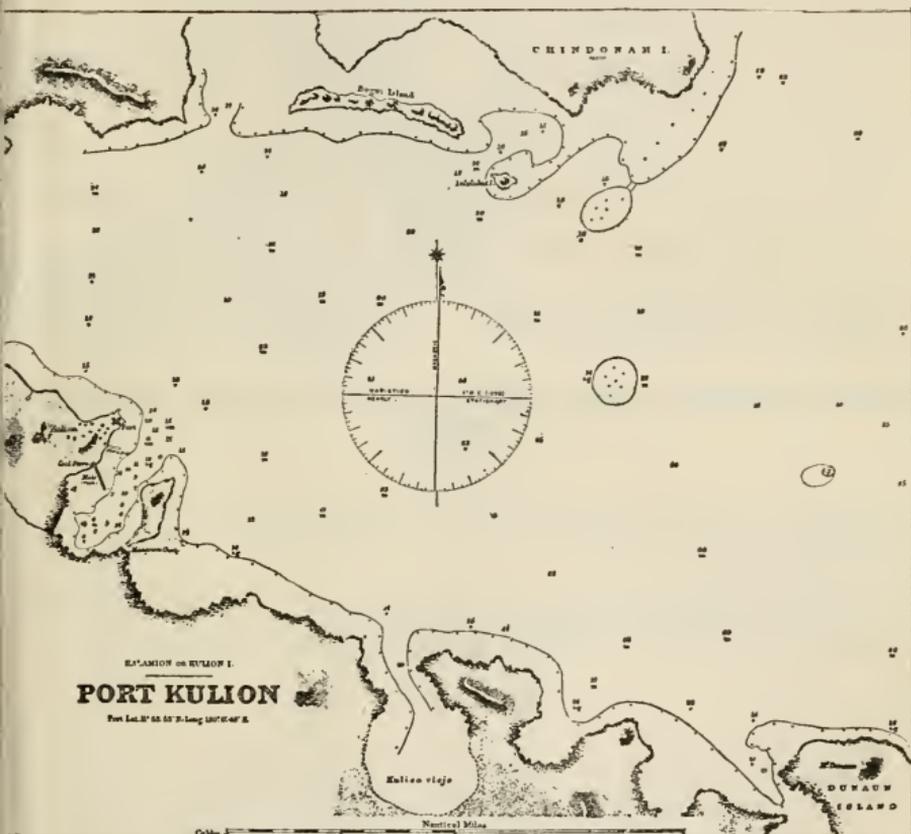
Lat. 10° 00' 00" N. Long. 124° 10' 00" E.
S.M.T. 1:10,000 (Scale of 1 inch = 1.25 miles)

Scale of depth
 10 fathoms
 20 fathoms
 30 fathoms









CUPANG (coo-pung'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.

— hamlet in pueblo of Santo Tomás, Unión, Luzón.

— river of Bulacán, Luzón, rising in mountains of Camachiu. Carries quantities of gold in its sands, which is washed out by natives.

CUPIAT (coo-pee-at') ver.; islet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in area fronting small bay at extreme N. end of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.

— hamlet on NE. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 32 m. NE. of Dávao.

CURANGUN (coo-rung'-oon), nat.; rock off NE. coast of Albay, Luzón, ESE. of pueblo of Tivi, lat. 13° 27' N.

CURAO (coo-rah'-oo) ver.; mountain in central Sámár in pueblo of Catúbig., lat. 12° 11' N. (See Burao, or Hurao.)

CURBULAHAN (coor-boo-lah'-hahn), nat.; islet 10 m. S. of Calamián, of Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, lat. 11° 35' N.

CURIANAS (coo-ree-ah'-nass), *Hisp.*; group of islets E. of Patoyac, off extreme NE. corner of Linapacan I., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.

CURO CAOYAN (coo'-raw cah-wah'-yahn), ver.; island in Libucan grp., 7 m. off mouth of Bae-hao Bañgahón, W. coast of Sámár.

CURRIMAO (coo-ree-mah'-oo), ver.; point at mouth of small river emptying N. of Gan Bay, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

— inlet and port in pueblo of Paoy, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, lat. 18° 1' 30" N.

CURÍAN, or **COROAN** (coo-roo'-ahn, coh-roh'-ahn), ver.; town on SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. by N. of Zamboanga, in approaches to Sibuguey Bay.

CUSA (coo'-sah), nat.; mountain peak 15 m. S. of Burnay Mt. in Gran Cordillera Central, Cagayán, Luzón, in boundary between latter and Abra on W.

CUSTODIO (coos-taw'-dee-oh), Sp.; point 5 m. N. of Tuluran I., at extremity of promontory which forms W. shore of Báquit Bay, Paragua, Palawan.

CUTCUT (coot-coot'), nat.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, $\frac{5}{4}$ m. NW. of Bacolor.

CUTCUT, or **CALCUT** (coot-coot', cah-l-coot'), nat.; point on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, dividing entrance to Panlatúan port on E. from Putiao port on W.

CUTIPANAN (coo-tee-pah'-nun), ver.; island, Ambos Camarines (Norte).

CUTTER, for.; point on SE. coast of S. Palawan, S. by W. of Village Bay.

CUYACUB (coo-yah-coob'), Tag.; point in S. Tayabas, Luzón.

CUYAPE (coo-yah'-pay), nat.; river in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, rises in mountains of Tetás de Santa Iloqueña, near boundary toward Abra, in pueblo of Narvaacán, and empties into bay of Naibu.

CUYAPIAO (coo-yah-pee-ah'-oo), ver.; hamlet near bank of Sibalón Riv., Antique, Panay, 8 m. E. of Patnongón.

CUYAPÓ (coo-yah-paw'), Tag.; pueblo at forks of highway in NW. Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 33 m. NW. of San Isidro. Pop. 9,350.

CUYO (coo'-yoh), ver.; capital of Cuyos grp. and pueblo on small bay on SW. shore of Cuyo I., 22 m. N. of Agutaya, chief town of N. islands of group, and 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Taytay, Palawan. It is defended by battery and has important trade in cocoanut oil, rice, edible bird's nests, and trepang. Pop., 8,258. (See Slugs.)

CUYOS (GROUP), PROVINCE OF PARAGUA, MINDORO SEA.

(Coo-yohs', nat.)

Capital (of province): Cuyo, lat. 10° 47' N., lon. 121° 5' E.

Chief town: N. islands, Agutaya, lat. 11° 7' 10" N., lon. 120° 58' 6" E.

Area: 63 sq. m.

Population: 8,500, estimated.

Race: Visayans and Calamianes, or Tagbanuas, and a Malayan race in Agutaya.

Language: Spanish and a dialect of the Calamián.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Agutaya to—	m.
Manila.....	238
Manila, via Mindoro Strait.....	262
From Cuyo to—	
Manila.....	257
Puerto Princesa, Palawan.....	172

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The Cuyos group of islands lies in the N. waters of the Sulu or Mindoro Sea, lying between lat. 10° 40' to 11° 30' N., and lon. 120° 35' to 121° 20' E., approx. The great island of Mindoro lies 66 m. to the N.; Panay 63 m. to the E.; the Sulu Sea to the S., and the N. end of Palawan 65 m. to the W.

These islands occupy a position within about 2° in lat. and the same in lon. of the geographical center of the American possessions in the E. archipelago of the Asiatic waters of the Pacific Ocean.

AREA.

The group covers an ocean area of 53 m. N. and S. and 42 m. E. and W., or 2,226 sq. m., and a land area of 63 sq. m.



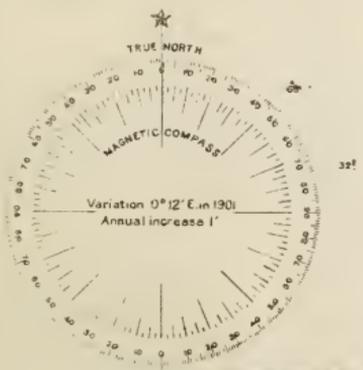
HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUZON, WEST COAST
PORT CURRIMA

Scale 5000

From a Spanish survey

Soundings in feet





HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

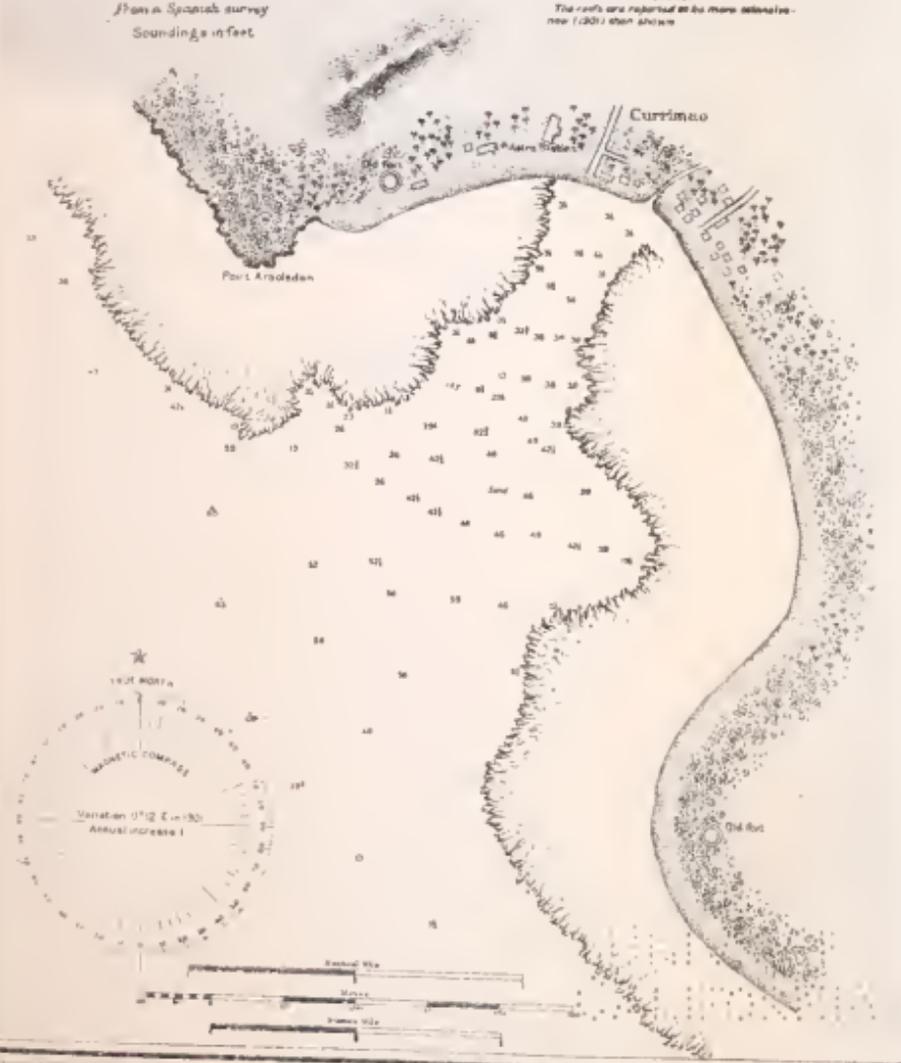
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS LUZON, WEST COAST PORT CURRIMAO

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From a Spanish survey
Soundings in feet



Geographical Position
Asra Station, Lat. 16° 01' 00" N Long. 120° 55' 44" E of G.
Cebu
The reefs are reported to be more extensive
near (20) than shown



U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Hydrographic Office, Manila Sub Office, 41 years from July 1934

Currimao No 4245

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The larger islands of the group are volcanic, invariably with central cones, ranging from 230 to 950 ft. in height. The smaller islands are generally low, sandy areas superimposed on coral.

BAYS AND HARBORS AND LIGHTS.

There are no bays of importance, owing to the smallness of the islands. The water among them, however, is from 14 to 40 fms. The route to the E. is generally used in the NE. monsoon from Mindoro to Basilan Strait.

Cuyo; an anchorage in 7 fms. W. of the town of that name, and used by steamers from Manila, Aguado peak forming the landmark. A fixed red light, visible about 2 m., is shown from the old tower on the pier W. side of the island, lat. 10° 51' 26'' N., lon. 121° 25'' E.

Agutaya; an anchorage on the SW. coast in 14 fms. with a summit of Dit islet in line with the W. extreme of Agutaya.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

Cuyo Island; fixed red light visible about 2 m. is shown from old tower on pier W. side of Cuyo I., lat. 10° 51' 26'' N., lon. 121° 25'' E. [N. M.]

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The only means of communication among the islands is by paraos and cascos engaged in native traffic. There is steamer connection with Manila, Cuyo being the point of call.

POPULATIONS AND TOWNS.

The population accredited to the only two towns is 8,364, which probably, in a general way, represents the total for all the islands. The Agutainos of Agutaya I. are a special Malayan race, the settlements elsewhere being but transient. The following are the towns:

Cuyo; the chief town of this group, on the SW. shore of the island of the same name and under Spanish domination, the capital of all the Calamianes. The people live by gathering the products of the sea, which are abundant. The town is well built, the houses being raised on piles and painted or whitewashed. The streets are regular and lined with cocoanut palms. A fort occupies the land spit near the town and was used in former times against pirates. Pop., 8,258.

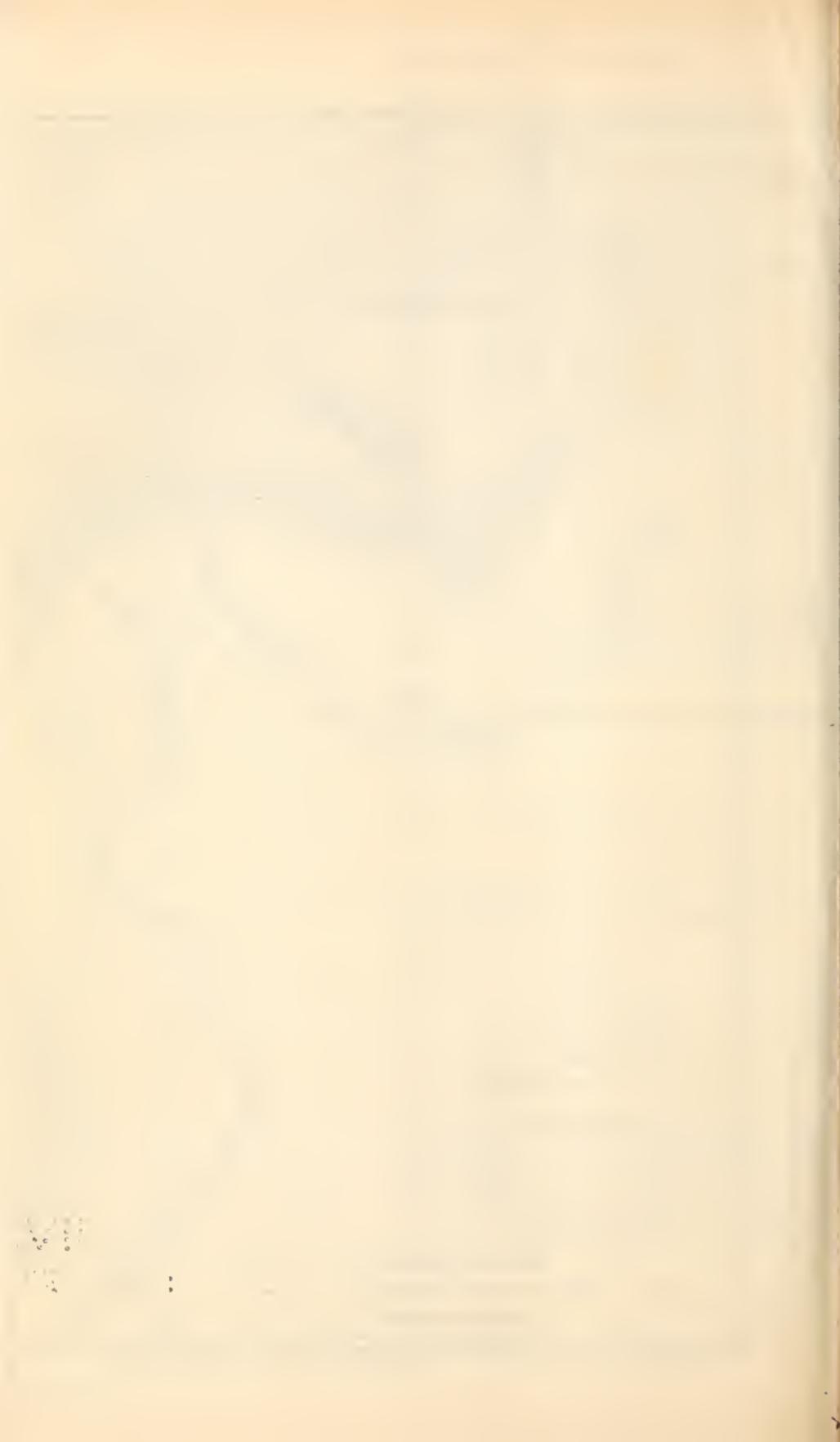
Agutaya; on the E. point of the island of the same name. Pop., 2,046. Calamián, Vicol, and Visayan are spoken, the latter especially on the Cuyos Is., which are nearest to Panay. After Calamián and Tagbanúa, it is the language most generally used in the Calamianes. The island of Agutaya has a special dialect called Agutaino. Coyuno is spoken in the islands nearest to Palawan.

ISLANDS OF THE CUYOS GROUP.

The islands of the Cuyos group, occupying an area of 53 m. N. and S., 42 m. E. and W., with Cuyo, the chief town, within 8 m. of the S. limit, the distances, may be approximated without reference from that point. The following are the islands:

Agutaya; about the center of the group, 4 m. long, bold and precipitous on all sides except the SW., and surrounded by a number of small islands. In the SW. is a summit 450 ft. high; in the NE., 3 hills, the highest of which is 956 ft. The town of the same name is on the W. shore. Area, 8 sq. m.

	sq. m.
Baranin; W. of Cuyo, 321 ft. high	½
Bisucag; close to SW. shore of Cuyo, 386 ft. high, and afford shelter during SW. monsoon; used only by coasters.....	3
Bombón; bordering Cuyo.....	1
Canarón; 300 ft. high, between Cuyos and N. point of Palawan, Mindoro Sea, 5 islands.....	1
Canipo; 8 m. NW. of Cuyo, 517 ft. high.....	2
Capnoyan; in the S., 449 ft. high. Inhabited.....	2
Cauayan; in the W., 230 ft. high.....	½
Cocora; this island is almost united to Tayanayan.....	1
Cuyo; sometimes called Grand Cuyo, the most important of the group including Bombón which is connected with it by a low, narrow neck covered with trees, is 8 m. from NE. to SW. and 5 m. from E. to W.; a central peak named Aguado rises 608 ft., at N. point of island is another peak 830 ft. high; island is very fertile; chief town of same name is on SW. shore.....	20



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Dit; N. of Agutaya, 860 ft. high.	
Guinlabo; in the center of the group, 223 ft. high	1
Imalagun; SE. of Cuyo, 303 ft. high	1
Imardan; NW. of Cuyo, 466 ft. high	1
Indagami; off Cuyo. A rock 10 ft. high lies WSW, 1 m.	
León; in the NW., 210 ft. high	1
Lúbic; in the W., 478 ft.	1
Malcatop; SW. of Cuyo	1
Manamóc; the NW., 714 ft. high	4
Maracano; in the NE., 500 ft. high	1
Matarabis; in the E., 457 ft. high	1
Ocón; in the NW., 356 ft. high	1
Pamalican	1
Pamintan	1
Pandán	1
Pañgatatan; SW. of Cuyo	1
Patunga; in center, 450 ft. high	1
Paya; W. island, 90 ft. high, composed of basalt, and has only pandanus growing at the top	1
Pútie; on the reef bordering Cuyo and Bombón I.	
Quininalin; N. cluster, consisting of 9 islands, the largest having a central hill 981 ft. high. The island is inhabited	6
Quimínalin; in extreme SW.; different from all other islands, being limestone; adjoining 2 islets, Chicos, are of crystalline limestone. They are almost inaccessible, rising abruptly from a depth of 30 fms., and are underworn to a height of 14 ft. from the water. In the Chicos, the water has worn some curious caves, which are the favorite resort of the swift.	
Silat; in S., 449 ft. high	1
Siparay; NNE., has a remarkable pinnacle rock, apparently left standing while the rest of the islands were washed away.	1
Solitario; 40 ft. high, about the middle of the Mindoro Sea between this group and the N. point of Palawan	1
Tabac rock; 8 ft. high. A group of rocks.	
Tabubuc; N. by E. of Cuyos	1
Tagaayan; 2 islands NE. of Cuyos	2
White rock; in the N., 24 ft. high, is interesting as the landing place of sea birds	1
47 islands total area	63

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The islands, except Cuyo, are generally unproductive except in products of the sea, Cuyo is fertile and grows cacao, coffee, cotton, maize, rice, cocoanuts. Cattle, horses, pigs, and fowls are also raised.

MINERALS.

On some of the islands gold is found.

FORESTS.

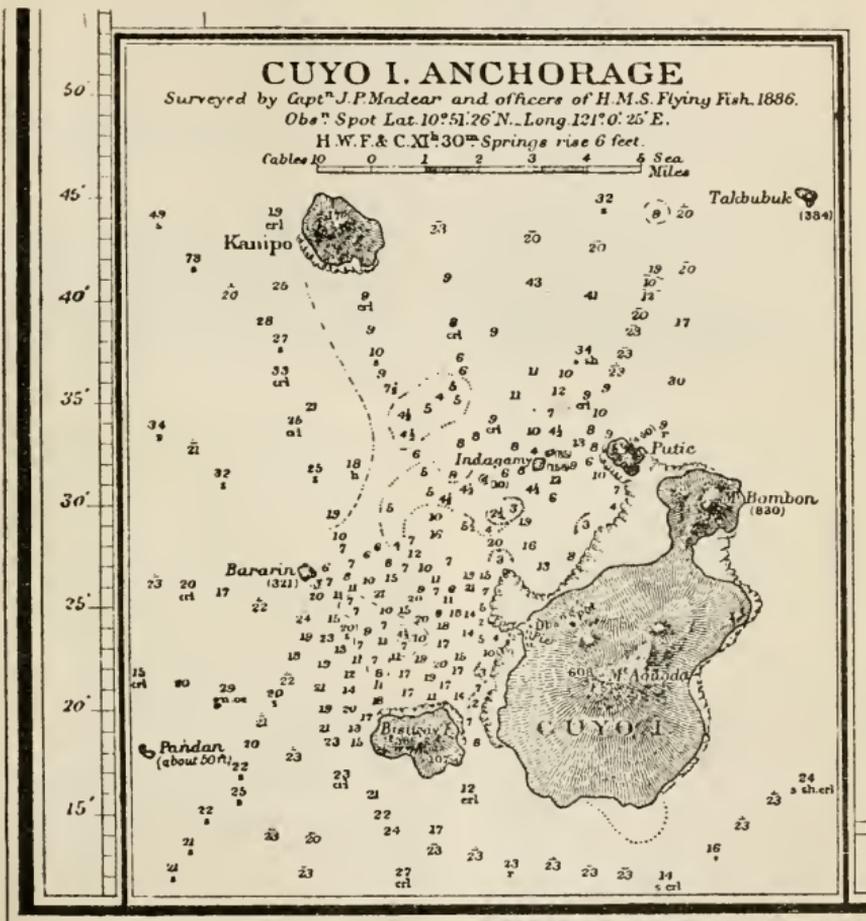
There are no forests, owing to the exposed situation of the islands.

FRUITS.

Oranges, bananas, and pineapples abound.

INDUSTRIES.

There is a limited manufacture of wine and cloth, especially from hemp, and a small export of bamboo, cocoanut oil, wax, and of late years chocolate, the cultivation of which is increasing. The principal industrial and commercial activity of these islands consists in the collection of turtle and pearls, and the gathering and preparation of edible bird's nests (*Salangana*) and "trepang" (sea slugs). The small swallow-like swift of the genus *Collocalia* (*Esculentia*), which builds these edible nests, known to commerce as "Salangana," abound in these islands. The coral reefs of the Cuyos are also peculiarly adapted to the growth of the sea product commonly known under the names sea slugs, sea cucumbers, sea pudding, and beche de mer, or scientifically *Holothuria edulis* and commercially "trepang." The slug resembles a worm and often reaches 24 to 36 in. in length. Another branch of this industry in these islands is curing the catch for commerce, which consists in splitting open, gutting, boiling, drying in the sun, smoking, and packing in bags. Among Chinese and other oriental peoples of the wealthy class the "trepang" is in high favor. The trade is very extensive throughout the eastern archipelago, the gathering extending southward as far as the shores of Australia. The *Holothuria* has no economic value among the peoples of the west. The trade of their preparation is of Malayan origin. Fleets of native craft from the Visayan and other islands of the Philippines, Macassar. in the Dutch Celebes, etc., make annual cruises to capture this prized sea product.



The annual catch runs from 400 to 500 tons, the product bringing from 7 to 50 cents per pound in the markets of China. The "tre pang" is very glutinous and is used as an ingredient for soups. The *Psolus complanatus* and another species are found in the Philippine Islands. The *Stichopus variegatus* is found in the United States island of Tutuila, Samoa. The Philippine Islands "tre pang" is regarded as the choicest. The slug found in the Cuyos, Corandagos, and others of the off-lying groups of the Philippine Archipelago attains an enormous size, specimens as large as 3 ft. in length and 8 in. in thickness being taken. These islands also abound in many and beautiful forms of infusoria, jelly fishes, sea anemones, corals, starfishes, etc., found in the tropical seas.

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The group is without a United States garrison.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Civil government was applied to this group as a constituent part of Paragua, Palawan, by act of the Philippine Commission, June, 1902. Cuyo, the chief town of the N. islands, was designated as capital of the province of Paragua and Calamián.

CUYO (coo'-yoh), nat.; island, highest peak being 830 ft., 8 m. NE. and SW. and 5½ m. E. and W., being largest and name island of group. Area, 20 sq. m. Chief town of same name situated on small bay on SW. coast; island occupies center of S. islands of group; is 10½ m. S. of Agutaya I., and 37 m. E. of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan; is thickly populated and has small, safe harbor defended by battery. Pop., 8,258. Population consists of 90 per cent

CUYO—Continued.

women, owing to roving disposition of Malaysians, of which race inhabitants are an offshoot, and owing to difficulty of finding means of living young men and even boys flee island upon calling vessels or native craft. Ships engaged in trade are furnished with fruit, chickens and eggs, and other supplies entirely by women.

D.

- DAAN BANTAYÁN** (dah-ahn' bahn-tah-yahn'), nat.; pueblo on extreme NW. coast of Cebú, 1 m. S. of Bantique Pt., and 65 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 8,530.
- DÁBUG** (dah'-boog), ver.; inland hamlet on W. slope of central range of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 24½ m. N. by E. of Zamboanga.
- DABUN** (dah'-boon), ver.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 3¼ m. SW. by S. of Lambunao.
- DACÁ** (dah-cah'), nat.; point forming N. head to Baleta port, W. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- DACÁN** (dah-cahn'), ver.; crater near E. shore of Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte, 5 m. NW. of Caibiran.
- DACLÁN** (dah-clan'), ver.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón, 13½ m. from Trinidad. Pop., 967. Fine sulphur deposits are found in vicinity.
- DACÓ** (dah-coh'), nat.; hamlet on extreme NW. point of bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
— island about ¼ sq. m. in area, 3½ m. off SE. coast of Siargao I., and landmark of approach on N. side of Dapá channel between Siargao I. and Bucas Is.
- DACULA** (dah-coo'-lah), ver.; one of many islands in Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindano; Piratas I. lies 1 m. E.
- DACUMBANÚA** (dah-coom-bah-noo'-ah), ver.; town on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 8 m. SW. of Catarman Pt. and 155 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- DACUTAN** (dah-coo'-tahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magsinlal, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- DADO** (dah'-doh), Sp.; island NW. of Iloc, off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DÁET** (dah'-ayt), ver.; former capital of Camarines Norte and pueblo in Luzón, on Dáet Riv., which empties into Pacific Ocean through small bay on NE. shore of province. It is radiating point of several roads and 138 m. SE. of Manila in direct line; place of call for steamers from Manila. Pop., 10,650.
— river rising in SE. corner of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, empties into Pacific Ocean 6 m. SSE. of Indang (Quinamanokán) I.; carries 11 ft. of water at mouth and 16 ft. inside. On W. shore are ruins of old Spanish fort, shore is covered with mangroves; town of same name is at its mouth.
- DAGACAGTÁN** (dah-gah-cah-g-tahn'), nat.; river in Zambales, Luzón, rising in Malasimbó Mt., empties into Orani Riv.
- DAGAMBAL** (dah-gum-bah'l'), ver.; mountain in Mindanao.
- DAGAMI** (dah-gah'-me), ver.; pueblo and road center in Leyte, inland 15 m. W. of S. of Tacloban and connected with Tanauan on coast, 15 m. distant by road. Pop., 25,000.
- DÁGAT NA MATABANG** (dah'-gat nah mah-tab-bang'), Tag.; Tagal name for great lake of Laguna de Bay, E. of Manila, central Luzón.
- DAGATAN** (dah-gah'-tahn), Tag.; small volcanic lake in Laguna, Luzón, near Los Baños, fringed with forests. Said by natives to be enchanted.
- DAGDAGUN** (dag-dah'-goon) ver.; point on E. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- DAGDALÚ** (dag-dah'-loo'), ver.; mountain in, reaches of E. coast range of Surigao, Mindanao, 35 m. NE. of head of Dávao Gulf. One of tributaries of Agusan Riv., upon which town of Gerona is situated, takes its rise in this mountain
- DAGDAP** (dag-dap'), Tag.; point on SE. entrance of Lamón Bay and extreme N. projection of Tayabas, Luzón, into Pacific Ocean.
- DAGNIAN** (dag-nee-ahn'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 11 m. W. of Cayán on Deagan-Cervantes highway. Pop., 354.
- DAGOLOAN** (dah-goh-loh'-ahn), nat.; river in Lanao, Mindanao, flows S., empties into Illana Bay.
- DAGONDALAJÓN** (dah-gohn-dah-lah'-hohn), ver.; hamlet at one of headwater branches of Cagayán Riv., 18 m. above Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- DAGSAÁN** (dag-sah-ahn'), ver.; hamlet on NW. coast of Guimaráz I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- DÁGUET** (dah'-gayt), nat.; point of white sand covered with low wood, on S. side of Bagañga Bay, SE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. From this point coast trends 17½ m. S. to Caraga Bay, presenting several low points and small rivers, besides few villages on shore.
- DAGUN** (dah'-goon), ver.; lake 8 m. N. and S. and 4 m. E. and W., in chain of inland waters in central Surigao, Mindanao, SE. of Lake Pinayat, into which it discharges its surplus waters. (See Pinayat.)
- DAGUPAN** (dah-goo'-pahn), nat.; river of Luzón which rises in summits of S. Unión, near Benguet boundary, entering Pangasinán it takes due W. course, receiving numerous small tributaries increasing to considerable width, and after course of 45 m. enters gulf of Lingayén at town of same name.
— pueblo, important road center, post-office, money-order station, and N. terminus of Manila and Dagupan Railroad in Pangasinán, Luzón, on l. bank of river of same name, near its embouchure in gulf of Lingayén, and 8 m. E. of Lingayén, capital, on coast highway. Pop., 16,000.
- DAGUPAN**, or **BINMALEY** (dah-goo'-pahn, been-mah-lay'), nat.; town and river 6 m. S. of San Foción, Pangasinán, Luzón. River is arm of Agno Riv. Town is near mouth and accessible to small crafts. Tower of church is landmark to navigators. Frequent communication with Manila. Light-house is at harbor entrance.
- DAGAJÓN**, or **DAIJAGÓN** (die-gah-hone', die-hah-gohn'), nat., narrow sea channel about 4 ft. deep, 2 m. long, across neck of extreme N. peninsula of Cebú, connecting bays of Bogó on E. and of Remigio (Darjagón) on W. Saves 40 m. navigation by native barotos craft by open sea route between those towns. Canalization of straits was recommended by assembly of presidents held on October 22, 1901. "This canal connects pueblos of Bogó, San Remigio, and Medefin and properly canalized would facilitate communication between one coast and other of island. Steamer, instead of spending 16 hours in trip from Cebú to Medellin, running at speed of 7 m. an hour would spend only 8 hours, for from Bogó to Medellin, doubling point of Bulalake, is matter of only 8 hours, same time that is needed to go from Cebú to Bogó; and besides in stormy weather it is impossible to make journey between Bulalake and island of Chocolate, as passage is dangerous and boats have to run up to island of gate, and then trip takes 11 hours. Furthermore, by dredging bar at Dagoñgan, which is point of exit from canal to opposite coast, province would have 2 ports of refuge in N.

DAICAJÓN, or DALJAGÓN—Continued.

for ships—one Bogó on this coast, and other Dugosogan, on other side of island." (Hearings before Com. on P. I.)

— bay on NW. coast of Cebú. From interior of bay tortuous channel communicates with Bogó Bay on E. coast, reducing isthmus here to approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide to neck of land, 720 ft. Natives pass their barots from one coast to other in both monsoons, avoiding going around by Bulalaque.

— point in Cebú at W. entrance to channel of that name.

DALJAGAN (dah-hah'-gahn), nat.; point on NW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas; Majaba and Nabngtut Is. lie off this part of coast.

DALMIPAQUIT (dah-ihm-pah'-kit) ver.; point on Sulu I., Sulu A.

DAIN (dah'-een), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 2 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 500.

DAJÁ (dah-hah'), ver.; inland hamlet of Cápiiz, Panay, 1 m. N. of Madalag, at headwaters of Ibañay Riv.

— hamlet on NW. coast of Leyte, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. NW. of San Isidro.

DAJÁ-DACÓ (dah-hah'-dah-caw'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Leyte.

DAJÁ-DIÓTAY (dah-hah'-dee-oh'-tie), ver.; point on NW. shore of Leyte, 4 m. NW. of San Isidro.

DAJICAN (dah-hee'-cahn), nat.; several small islands in entrance to Port Mambulao, on Pacific shore of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

— point in Tayabas, Luzón.

DAJUGAN (dah-hoo'-gahn), ver.; group off extreme SW. coast Negros Occidental, between Sojotón and Matatindoc Pts., former E. head to SW. sea front to Iloilo (NW.) and Guimaras (SE.) straits.

DAJUNTAJUN (dah-hoon-tah'-hoon), ver.; island N. of Bohol, Visayas.

DALADILA (dah-lah-dee'-lah), ver.; hamlet near W. shore of Sámar, $\frac{6}{5}$ m. E. of Taranganán.

DALAG (dah-lag'), nat.; hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, 1 m. NE. of Bobón.

DALAGICAN (dah-lah-hee'-cahn), Tag.; bay on Cavite Pen., partly uncovered at low tide, in Cavite, Luzón.

— point at S. end of narrow, marshy peninsula, E. entrance to Dalagican Bay.

DALAGUÁN (dah-lah-gwahn'), ver.; river in Panay.

DALAGUETE (dah-lah-gay'-tay), ver.; pueblo, point, and river on SE. coast of Cebú, 9 m. SW. of Argao Pt. and 44 m. SW. of Cebú. River rises in Uñgás Mts. and empties into sea at town and point of same name. Church is visible at great distance. Pop., 21,323.

DALAGUISSEN (dah-lah-gee'-sahn), ver.; town in Abra, Luzón, on r. bank of Abra Riv.

DALAHICAN (dah-lah-hee'-cahn), Tag.; bay in pueblo of San Roque, Cavite, Luzón. (See Bacoor Bay.)

DALANA (dah-lah'-nah), nat.; creek entering on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao above Pnugal Pt., Lanao, Mindanao.

DALANAO (dah-lah-now'), ver.; river in Panay.

DALANAS (dah-lah'-nass), ver.; river in Panay.

DALANDEM (dah-lan-dem'); peak in Caraballos Occidentales, S. Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

DALANGAN (dah-lahng'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 4 m. NW. of Trinidad.

DALANGANEM (dah-lahng-ah'-naym), ver.; most S. of Corandagos Is., 3 m. from N. to S., having high, precipitous, conical head, with islet off its N. extremity. Tudela hamlet is situated about center of island.

DALAN-NABAGO (dah-lahn-nah-bah'-gaw), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 12 m. NW. of Bacolor.

DALAPÚAN (dah-lah-poo'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on bank of river of same name in lat. $7^{\circ} 5' 30''$ N., Mindanao.

DALAUAN (dah-lah'-wahn), nat.; bay 1 m. between entrance points $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Sheldenon Bay, SE. coast of Balábac I., with shelter in SW. monsoon. Stream with shifting channel owing to freshets enters SW. corner N. of White Rock, navigable for boats. Several prominent peaks are visible a short distance from shore, among them North Bay hill, 880 ft. high, Transept hill, 1,300 ft. high, and South Bay hill, 960 ft. high. Observation spot at watering place on stream entering N. of White Rock is lat. $7^{\circ} 53' 48''$ N., lon. $117^{\circ} 3' 50''$ E.

— village on shore of bay of that name, E. shore of Balábac I., off extreme SW. point of Palawan.

DALAUANA (dah-lah-wah'-nah), nat.; point SE. of Pasacao anchorage, E. shore of Ragay Gulf, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

DALAYAP (dah-lah-yahp'), ver.; mountain in E. Sámar.

DALAYAT (dah-lah-yaht'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Pidigan, Abra, Luzón.

DALCOL (dull-call'), ver.; mountain in E. Zamboales, Luzón.

DALDAGAN (dahl-dah'-gahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Candón, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

DALICAN (dah-lee'-cahn), ver.; town of Bontoc, Luzón, 7 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 457, township having 587.

DALILIGUÁN (dah-lee-lee-goo'-ahn), Tag.; mountain of Banájao system, NW. Tayabas, Luzón. — W. branch of Pagsanján Riv., rising in Laguna, Luzón.

DALIMA (dah-lee'-mah), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 7 m. S. of Bangued, with which it is connected by trail by way of Pidigan.

DALIPE (dah-lee'-pay), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of San José de Buenavista.

— point on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 5 m. S. of Sibalom Riv., 2 m. N. of San José de Buenavista.

— hamlet in SW. part of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Lemery.

DALLÁS (dah-lyass'), ver.; town half league from Labo in Labo Mts. In vicinity lead glance and gold are found.

DALRYMPLE, or PORT TULIAN, for; harbor on NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., formed by island of Talian on N. and S. coast of Sulu to S. Only well-protected harbor in this fertile island, and is likely under American auspices to become place of importance in this part of United States Asiatic possessions. Considerable native population is settled on its shores.

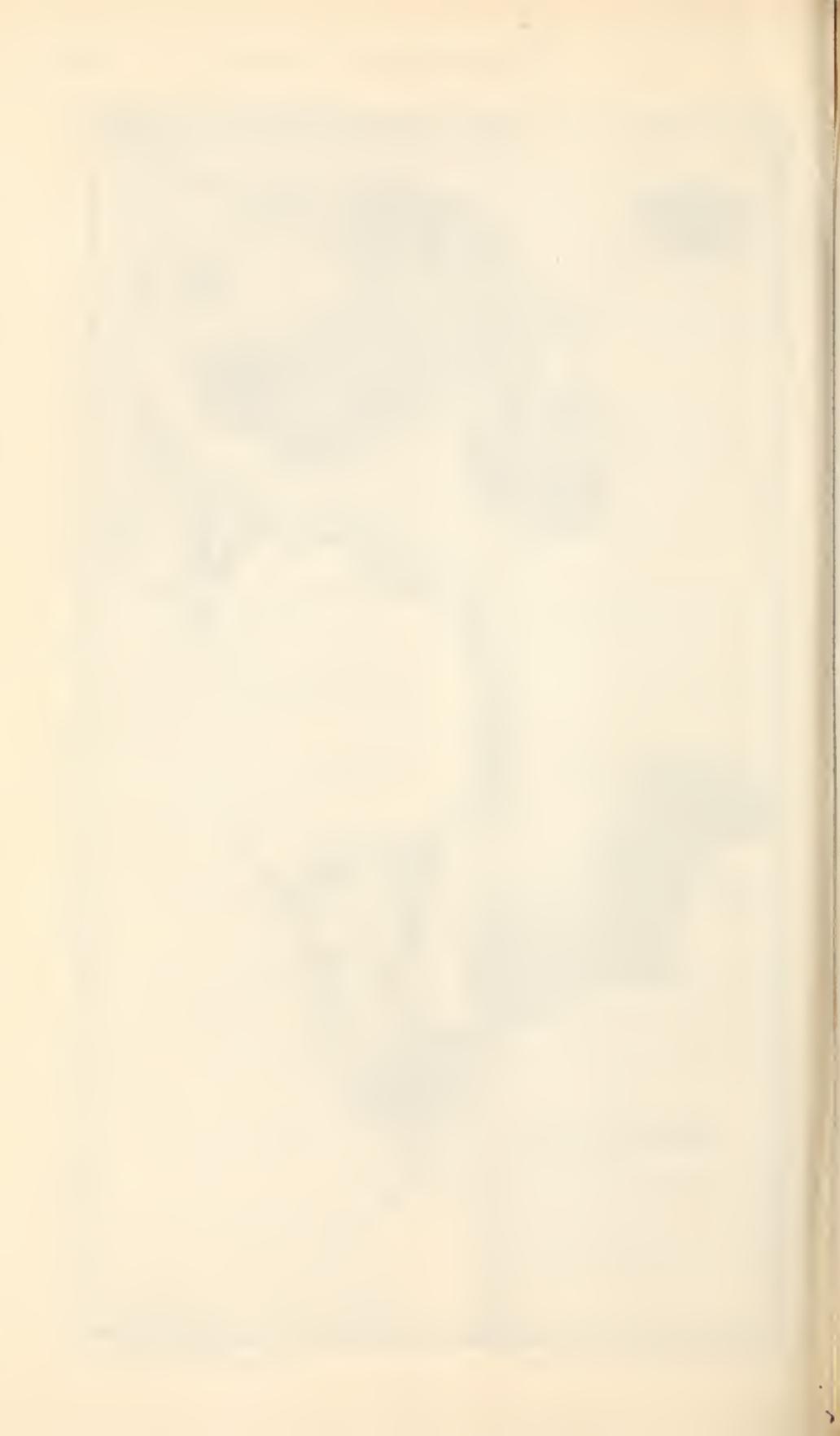
DALRYMPLE, for.; point E. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast Palawan, and N. head to Taguipa inlet.

DALUGDUG (dah-loog-doo'), ver.; point in Leyte.

DALUMAN (dah-loo'-mahn), ver.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Bas Bas, off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.

DALUPIRI (dah-loo-pee'-ree), nat.; most W. island of Babuyanes grp., 8 m. N. and S. and 5 m. E. and W., with area of 20 sq. m. Island lies 9 m. N. of W. end of Fuga I.; has level appearance and may be seen from distance of 35 m. at sea. About 3 m. off its S. point is Bijutan islet, with deep water in intervening channel. Formation is volcanic with central cone and 2 lower peaks on either side N. and S.

DALUPIRI, or DULAMPURI, or PUERCOS (dah-loo-pee'-ree, nat.; doo-lahm-pee'-ree, nat., pwayr'-cohs, Sp.); island 8 m. long and 2 m.



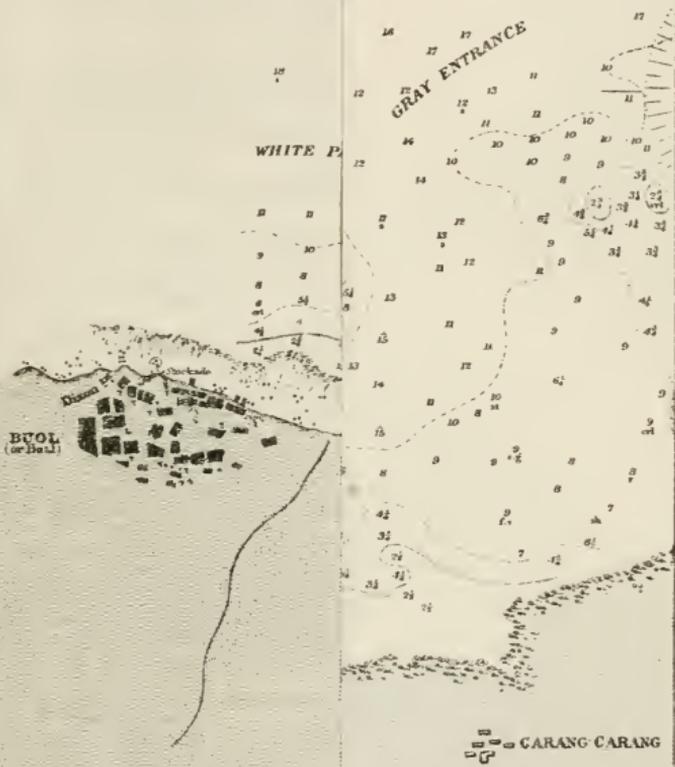
SULU ISLAND - N.E.

DALRYMPLE

By Com^d W. Chitto R.N. and the Officers
Well +, Talyan I., Lat. 6° 2.30' N Long 121° 1'
H.W.F. & C. V. 50th Bar



Additions & corrections from a Spanish Gov



SOUTH ISLAND N.E. COAST

DALRYMPLE HARBOR

By Capt W. Chace R.R. and the Officers of R.M.S. Phoenix 1872
With a Survey by Lt. J. S. M. Long 1873 and 1874
S.W.F.C. 1875 No. 44

Scale of 1000 Fathoms
Magnetic Variation from a Spanish Government Chart of 1817

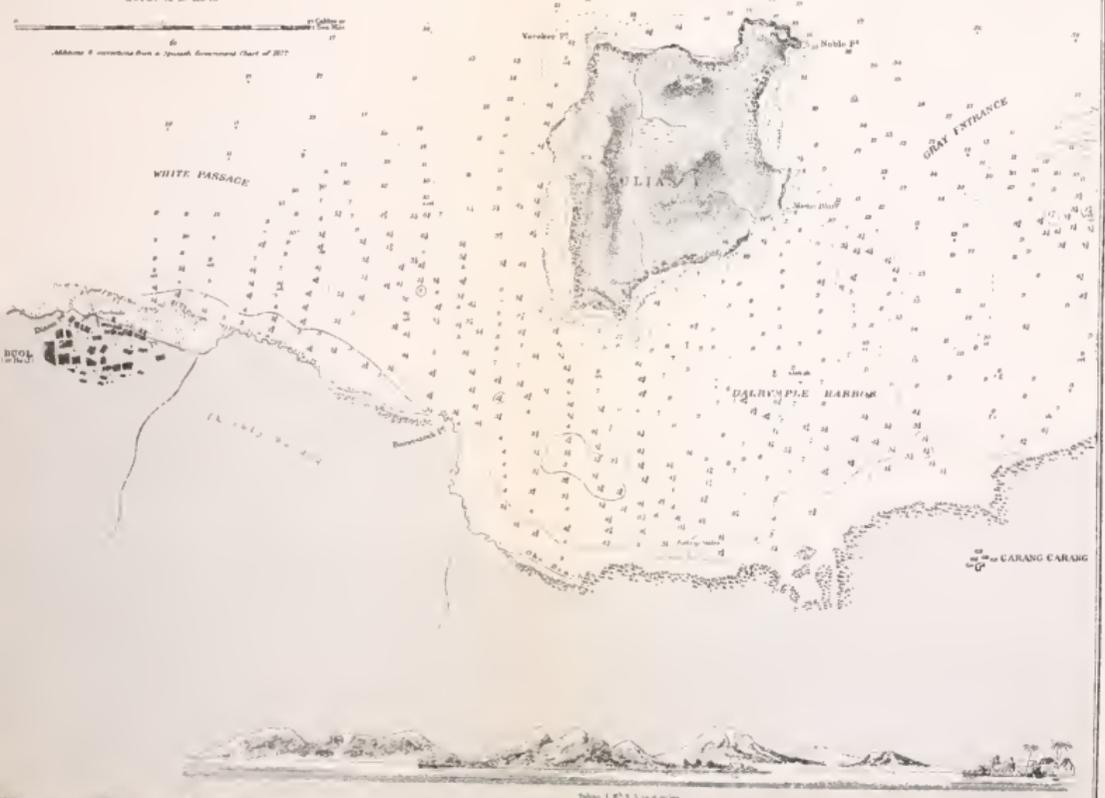
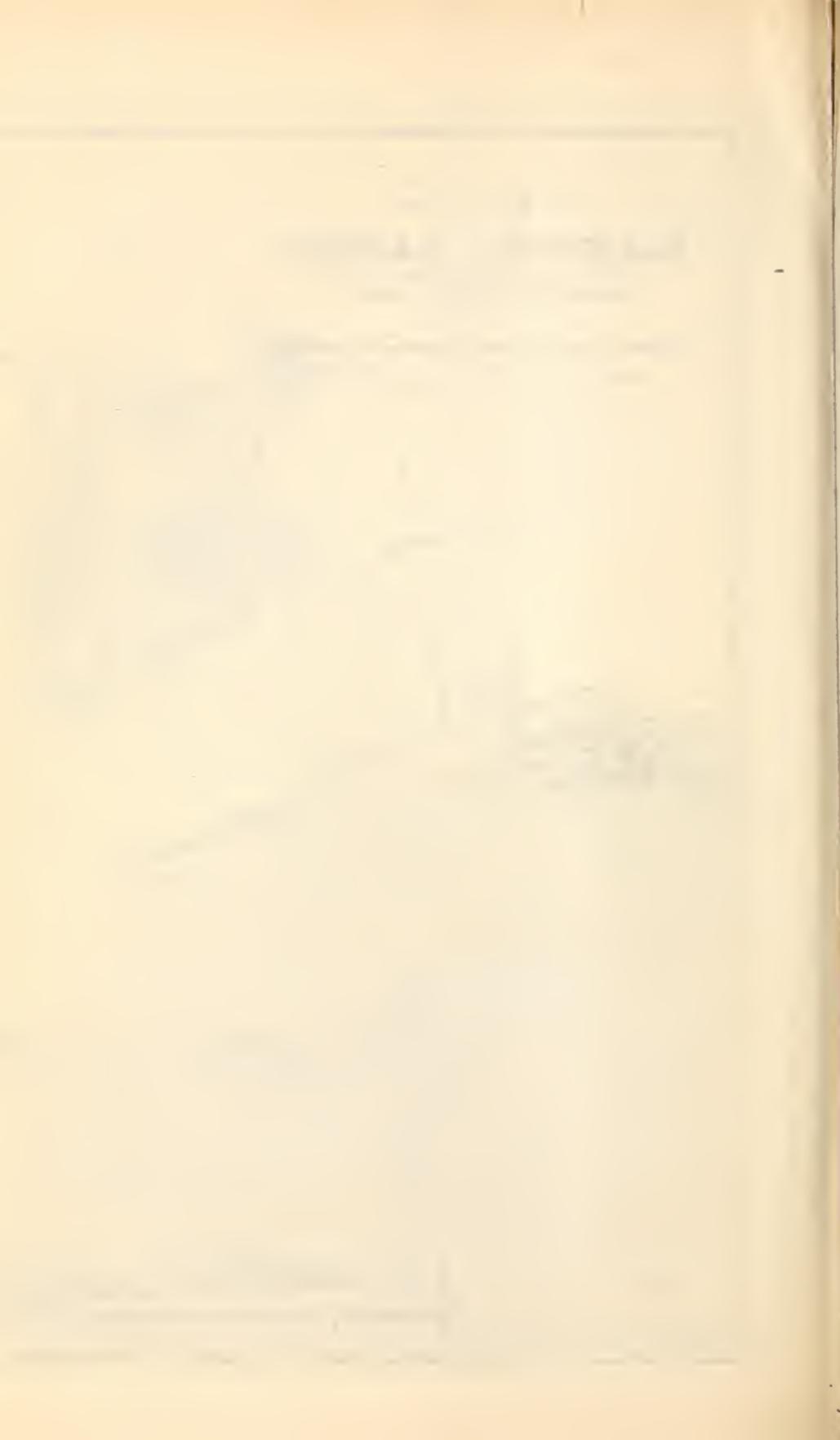


Table 1 1873 1 to 4 miles

- DALUPIRI**, or **DULAMPIRI**, or **PUERCOS**—Con. wide, 3 m. off W. coast of Sámár, S. of San Bernardino Strait and opposite mouth of Mauro Riv. Named Puerco on account of number of wild hogs roaming over its hills, and celebrated for abundance of game. In center of island is large lake swarming with alligators. Hamlet of same name is on NW. shore.
- DALUT** (dah-loot'), ver.: river on E. coast of Negros Occidental, emptying into Guimará's Strait 5 m. SW. of Manapla.
- DAMABALASAN** (dah-mah-bah-lah'-san), nat.; tributary of Bacat entering at Bantai, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- DAMACAN** (dah-mah'-cahn), nat.; point in Caceray I., off extreme E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- DAMACLÍN** (dah-mah-elin'), ver.; hamlet about midway between Butian Lake and Liguasan lagoon in SE. Cotabato, Mindanao, on stream which connects those bodies of inland water.
- DAMALOC'** (dah-mah-loke'); river in Zamboanga, Mindanao, which empties into sea on W. coast.
- DAMAQ** (dah-mow'), ver.; island $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, 226 ft. high, on S. limit of Inner Strait, Malampaya Sound, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DAMAQUIT** (dah-mah-kit'), ver.; point on W. side of entrance to Putiao port, W. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- DAMBLUE** (dam-blew'-ay), ver.; small stream flowing into Tañón Strait, 3 m. NE. of Toledo, W. coast of Cebú.
- DAMIÁN, SAN** (sahn dah-meeahn'), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- DAMITA** (dah-mee'-tah), Sp.; island 3 m. SE. of Weyler, off W. shore of Sámár, NW. of Tactac Pt.
- DAMMÁ**, or **DAMMI** (dam-mah', dam'-me), ver.; diamond-shaped island, most E. of Lapanan grp., Sulu A., $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 m. in extent.
- DAMNÓ** (dam-noh'), ver.; hamlet on road between Villasis and Malasiqui, in E. Pangasinán, Luzón, 23 m. SE. of Lingayén.
- DAMOCAN** (dah-moh'-cahn), ver.; islet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Pata (Pala) I., off S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- DAMPALÁN** (dam-pah-lahn'), ver.; town on I. bank of W. branch of Dapitan Riv., NE. Dapitan, Mindanao, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. by S. of Dapitan.
- DAMPIER**, for.; point 9 m. from N. end of Endeavor Pt., and forms W. extremity of bay between Dumarán and Paragua, Palawan, into which Cook channel opens on N. point. Peak 960 ft. high lies inland, and is a commanding headland entering bay and channel.
- DAMPILASAN** (dum-pee-lah'-sahn), nat.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- DAMPOL** (dum-paul'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Quiñga, Bulacán, Luzón.
- DAMULAN** (dah-moo-lah'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of Leyte, entering sea 3 m. SE. of Albuera.
- DAMUNIL** (dah-moo-nil'), ver.; river in Abra, Luzón, near S. boundary and tributary from E. to Abra Riv.
- DANA BASOT** (dah'-nah bah-sought'), nat.; point on SE. shore of Palánog port, NW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- DANACALAN** (dah-nah-cah'-lahn), ver.; hamlet at head of port on N. shore of Sámár.
- DANAI** (dah'-nie), nat.; creek emptying into China Sea, N. coast of Lúbang I., off Batangas, Luzón, NE. of Tilig port.
- DANAJÓN** (dah-nah-hawn'), ver.; islet NE. of Bohol I., 8 m. N. of Lapin Grande or Minoc I.
- DANÁN** (dah-nahn'), ver.; active and solfataric volcano in Leyte, lat. $10^{\circ}54'N.$, lon. $124^{\circ}53'E.$, composed of andesite and contains sulphur.
- DANAQ** (dah-now'), nat.; hamlet on S. bank of Ulag Riv., in N. central Bohol.
- DANAQ**; pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 4 m. N. of Compostela, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Cebú. Anchorage is not good. Pop., 15,483.
- river of importance in NE. part of Negros Occidental, rising in crater of Solitario, flows E. and empties into small bay, on N. shore of which is situated Escalante. Mouth has depth of 16 ft. on bar at low water, and 33 ft. up stream.
- hamlet on W. coast of S. Antique, Panay, 4 m. N. of Dao.
- mountain lake in W. Leyte, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, S. of Panagua crater and 7 m. N. of Albuera.
- peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- DANAQ**, or **CATADMÁN** (dah-nah'-oh, cah-tahd-mahn'); point and river on E. shore of Cebú, 4 m. E. of Carmen. Signal station on point. River enters bay 2 m. N.
- DANAODANAUAN** (dah-now-dah-now'-ahn), ver.; islet in E. waters of Surigao Strait, off SW. coast of Dinágat I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- island about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Gipdó I., on E. side of Surigao Strait, between N. point of Surigao and Dinágat I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- DANÁUANG** (dah-nah'-wahng), ver.; small island fronting Basitang Bay, on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
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- point, extreme E. of Sorsogón, Luzón, and N. approach to Gúbat port.
- point on SW. coast of Lubang I., NW. of Mindoro.
- town of Negros Occidental, on I. bank of Malanao Riv., 2 m. above its mouth on S. shore of Guimará's Strait, $46\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 1,445.
- DANCALAO** (dahn-cah-lah'-oh); river in Batangas, Luzón, rising in mountains of Batulao and emptying into bay of Balayán on S. coast.
- DANDUGAN** (dahn-doo'-gahn), ver.; point on coast of Cebú.
- DANGAL** (dang-ahl'), nat.; point on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DANGÁN** (dahng-ahn'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Zamboanga.
- DANGAY** (dahng-í'), ver.; hamlet of Lanao, Mindanao, on S. shore of Lake Lanao. Lake Tapao lies 3 m. to S.
- DANGINEN** (dang-ee'-senn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Cабugao, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- DANGLÁ** (dahn-glah'), ver.; town in Abra, Luzón, 7 m. N. of Bangued, on Tingeg Riv.
- DANGLANS** (dun-glass'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tayum, Abra, Luzón.
- DANGLAY** (dun-glte'), nat.; mountain 1,145 ft. high, 1 m. N. of Binátac Pt., N. head of E. entrance to San Juanico Strait, NE. coast of Leyte.
- mountain in SW. Sámár.
- DANGON** (dahng'-ohn), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Maasin Riv., 3 m. NE. of Maasin.
- DANGSMÁN**, or **CANGSMAN** (dahng-mahn', cangsmahn'), ver.; mountain in extreme SW. of Sámár.
- DANGSUD** (dahng-sood'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Jalaur Riv., 1 m. SW. by S. of Barotac Nuevo.
- DANGUSUNGAN** (dahng-oo-soong'-ahn), ver.; river rising in coast range on E. coast and emptying into sea on NE. shore of bay of Remigio.
- DANICAP** (dah-nee-cup'), ver.; mountain in E. central Bohol, 6 m. NE. of Sierra Bullones.
- DANIK** (dah-neck'), nat.; creek entering on S. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, E. of Bulusan Pt.



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- hamlet on W. coast of S. Antique, Panay, 4 m. N. of Dao.
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- peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
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- DÁNIM** (dah-neem), ver.; point on SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 12 m. S. by W. of Dumaguete and same distance NE. of Bombonón, extreme SE. end of Negros.
- DANJUGAN** (dahn-hoo'-gahn), ver; island 1 m. long, 2 m. N. of Binigslan Pt., N. of Inayauan, W. coast of Negros Occidental.
- DANKÁN** (dunn-cahn'), nat.; point and village to N. on SW. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- DANLIG** (dahn-leeg'), ver.; hamlet on extreme E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, with good harbor on W. side of N. waters of Cook channel, separating Dumarán I. from mainland, 23 m. SSE. of Taytay.
- pueblo on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, on shore of channel between mainland and Dumarán I., 24 m. SSE. of Taytay. Pop., Cn. 1887, 569.
- DANSALAN, or DINAMPAN** (dahn-sah'-lahn, de-mahm'-pahn), ver.; hamlet at SW. of 2 outlets of Liguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao, 31½ m. SE. of Cotabato.
- creek carrying drainage of Liguasan Lagoon into Kobulanang tributary of Baecat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- hamlet on NW. shore of port Sorsogón, E. of Sorsogón.
- tributary of the Grande Riv. of Mindanao. (See Baecat Riv.)
- DANTALÓN** (dahn-tah-law'n'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Liguasan Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- DANUISONG** (dah-nwe'-song), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Mindanao, 7 m. SW. of Cántit Pt.
- DAO** (dah'-oo), nat.; pueblo 1 m. above junction of Maingang with Malinannang Riv., in Cápiz, Panay, 19 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop. 8,785.
- river rising in central range of S. Leyte, and running E. enters sea 2 m. S. of Dutag.
- hamlet, Pampanga, Luzón, 13 m. N. of Bicolor.
- DAO**; pueblo at mouth of river of same name on W. coast of S. Antique, Panay, 15 m. S. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 7,948.
- mountain in central range of Negros Occidental, 9 m. E. of Suay.
- DAOG-DAOG** (dah-og-dah-og'), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte, 8 m. E. of Inapacan.
- DAPÁ** (dah-pah'), nat.; channel between Siargao and Bucás Is., safe and deep, least width 1 cable (720 ft.) between island off Pt. Cambásak, S. point of Siargao, and N. coast of E. Bucás.
- pueblo on SW. shore of Siargao I. and N. side of Dapá channel, 41 m. E. of Surigao; anchorage in narrow channel between Dapá reef and shore. Inlet NW. of Dapá also for boat navigation. Pop., 1,200.
- DAPDAP** (dahp-dahp'), nat.; point forming E. head to entrance to Panlatúan Pt., SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- point on S. side of Hoílo Strait, NW. shore Guimarán I., opposite Hoílo, Panay.
- town 10 m. NE. of Cebú, adjoining Liloan, E. coast of Cebú, and with it numbers 8,380 inhabitants.
- town on E. coast of Sámar, 2 m. N. of Paric. Pop., 2,634.
- shoal upward of 1 m. S. of Layalaya islets, off W. coast of Sámar, opposite Taragnán.
- hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, NW. coast, 4½ m. SE. of Tangalan.
- hamlet 4 m. N. of Taragnán, W. coast of Sámar.
- hamlet in SW. Hoílo, Panay, 2½ m. NW. of Córdoba.
- town in Surigao, Mindanao.
- point in N. Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- point in Tayabas, Luzón.
- DAPPAPAN** (dahp-dah'-pahn), nat.; inland hamlet of N. Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Sapián.

DAPITAN, MINDANAO.

(Dah-pee'-tahn, meen-dah-now', nat.)

Chief town: Dapitan, lat. 8° 39' N., lon. 123° 24' E.

Area: 2,386 sq. m.; mainland, 2,383 sq. m.; 6 dependent islands, 3 sq. m.

Population: 17,273, official; 3,000, estimated; total, 20,273.

Race: Moros chiefly.

Language: Moro, Malay-Moro, Visayan-Sibuyano, and local dialects.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Dapitan to—	m.
Cebú, Cebú, N. by E.....	118
Dumaguete, Negros, N.....	47
Hoílo, Panay, N.....	176
Manila, Luzón, NNW.....	443
Manila, via Sulu and Mindoro seas, Mindoro Strait, and China Sea.....	524
Surigao, Mindanao, NE. across the Sea of Mindanao.....	164
Zamboanga, Mindanao, SW. via Sulu Sea.....	151

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The portion known as the comandancia of Dapitan occupies the NW. coast of Mindanao between the NW. angles of boundary of Misamis and NE. of Zamboanga, and is bounded on the N. by the Sulu Sea, E. by Misamis and Lanao, S. by Cotabato and Zamboanga, and W. by Zamboanga and the Sulu Sea.

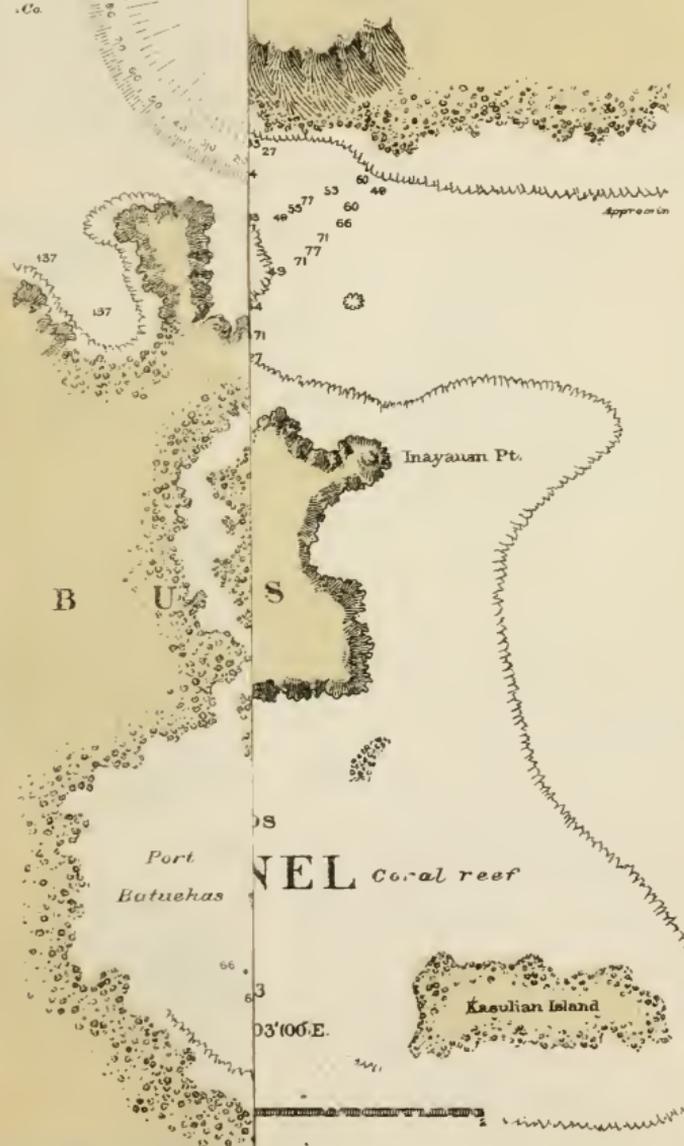
AREA.

Dapitan is triangular in shape, 52 m. along its E. and 101 m. from E. to W. along its S. boundary; total, 2,386.

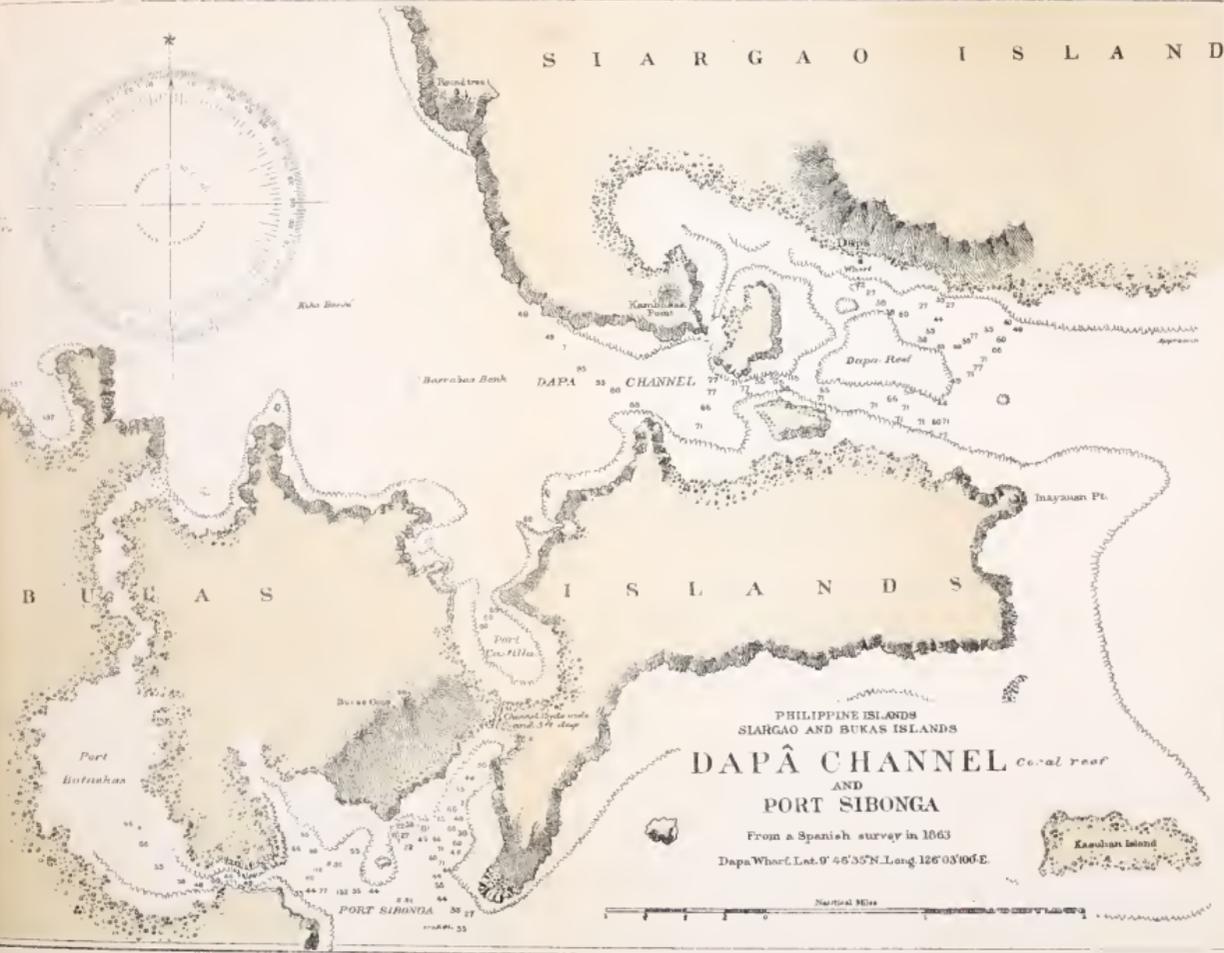
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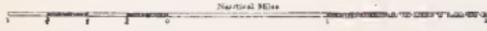
B U K A S

I S L A N D S

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SIARGAO AND BUKAS ISLANDS

DAPÂ CHANNEL AND
PORT SIBONGA

From a Spanish survey in 1663
Dapa Wharf Lat. 9° 46' 35" N. Long. 126° 03' 00" E.



PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The E. and S. regions of this territory are composed of high mountains, the Gran Malindang extending along the E. boundary forming the watershed of rivers flowing into Iligan and Panguil bays on the E., Sindañgan and the Dapitan bays on the NW. and W. The rivers in the SE. part also find their outlets in the Bay of Panguil.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The Dapitan shore is indented with several bays, the best of which are: **Capul**; a sheltered inlet on the SE. angle of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast. **Dapitan**; between Tagolo on the N. and Sicayac Pts. on the S., 8 m. apart. Sheltered from all winds but the W. with 17 fms. at the entrance and 4½ fms. at the anchorage before the town.

Murciélagos; between Bombón Pt. in Misamis and Silla Pts. in Dapitan, 14 m., with soundings from 4½ to 8 fms. Safe anchorages among the islands.

Sindañgan; between Dauigan Pt. (N.) and Sindañgan Pt. (S.), 21 m. The shores of this bay are very steep, the only anchorages being S. of Dauigan Pt. in 3 fms. and E. of Sindañgan Pt. in 11 fms.

Talaguilong; port in the N. part of the Dapitan Bay, about 1 m. in diameter, completely shut in and convenient for vessels of all sizes, with a depth from 5½ to 8 fms.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The channel between Sulu and Mindoro seas is lighted from Dapitan Bay at—**Tubud** (Tagolo); point, lat. 8° 42' N., lon. 123° 23' N., 1 fixed red light 43 ft. above the sea, height of tower, 20 ft., iron, on stone base, lead color, keeper's dwelling attached, visible 12 m.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The means of transportation for native products is by coast waters and rivers navigable for small boats, all the settlements lying within access to this means for transportation. From Dapitan to Dipolog, the farthest town, is a horse road, and in many parts suitable to cart travel.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of Dapitan officially stated at 17,273, and 3,000 estimated wild, or total of 20,273, is almost entirely Moro, speaking Moro, Malay-Moro, Visayan-Sibuyano, and dialects. The following are the towns:

Dapitan; on the l. bank of the river of the same name, navigable for lanchas, which can enter from Dapitan Bay at high water. It has an important trade in cacao, wax, and maize. Cattle are also to be had in abundance. Pop., 7,627, including the villages of Barcelona, Conquista, Danpolan, Ilaya, and Lebay.

Dipolog; on the coast, 7½ m. SW. of Dapitan. Pop., 4,611, with dependent villages Polanco and Sianib.

Lubunigan; at the mouth of a river, 10 m. SW. of Dapitan. Pop., 5,157, with the villages of Dahinop, Lanġitian, Manocán, Matan, Miatan, Tabao, Toocaa, and Sera.

Matan; on the N. coast, 14 m. SW. of Dapitan;

Padua; on the W. slope of Gran Malindang Mt., 25 m. ESE. of Dapitan.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The dependent islands lying off the coast of Dapitan are:

Aligbaí; 11½ m. NNW. of Dapitan Bay	sq. m.
Murciélagos; several small islands N. of Cipit Pt., 8 m. ENE. of the coast end of the boundary between Dapitan and Zamboanga. They are generally low, the largest, the E., being 2,160 ft. in length. The channels between them are clear, with 4½ to 8 and 18 fms	1
Silino, 3 small islands lying inshore on Murciélagos Bay, N. coast, 8 m. N. by E. of Tagolo Pt.	1
6 dependent islands, total area	2½

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staple products of agriculture, including hemp, cotton, corn, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and vegetables, are cultivated by primitive methods for domestic consumption.



PHYSICAL FEATURES.

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	sq. m.
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Silino, 3 small islands lying inshore on Murciélagos Bay, N. coast, 8 m. N. by E. of Tagolo Pt.	½
6 dependent islands, total area	2½

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staple products of agriculture, including hemp, cotton, corn, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and vegetables, are cultivated by primitive methods for domestic consumption.

MINERALS.

The existence of gold, coal, copper, platinum, and sulphur in Mindanao has been established, but to what extent is not known.

FORESTS.

Except along the sea coast of Dapitan these territories are covered with extensive forests of woods useful in house and ship building and furniture making. The rivers during the rainy season afford facilities for reaching the coast, particularly through the main stream and tributaries of the Pulangui. The forests of ebony are particularly valuable.

FRUITS.

The fruits of the islands, particularly bananas, pineapples, grow abundantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The collection of forest products, especially gums, wax, and honey, the weaving of fabrics for domestic use, the manufacture of cacao, and the raising of cattle are the industries. These articles, in small quantities, are exported through the ports of Cotabato and Dapitan.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The only garrisoned point is at Dapitan, established April 1, 1901.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provincial government act has not been extended to this portion of Mindanao.

DAPITAN (dah-pec'-tahn), nat.; bay on extreme NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, opening between Tagolo Pt. on N. and Sicayac Pt. to S., 8 m., and sheltered from all winds but W. N. coast of bay is high. Pt. Tubud (Tugod), 1½ m. S. of Pt. Tagolo, is remarkable by having over it isolated conical hill. Town of Dapitan lies on E. shore where river of same name enters bay. Little port of Talaguilong is in N. part of bay. Anchorage is before town. There is also fixed light on Pt. Tubud (q. v.). On peninsula between Silla Pt. on N. and Dapitan Bay on W. coasts is conspicuous hill, 1,397 ft. high.

— pueblo in former comandancia of Dapitan, Mindanao, on l. bank on main outflow of river of same name into Dapitan Bay. Town enjoys large export trade in cacao, wax, and maize. Surrounding region is populous, and soil, which is very fertile, is extensively cultivated. Large herds of fine cattle are raised for local and export trade. Port is important coaling place for vessels passing from Dumaguete and ports of Visayan Is. along coast of Mindanao, SW. to Zamboanga and Sulu A. Pop., 5,700.

— river rising in Gran Malindang Mt., and taking NW. course of 19 m. enters Dapitan Bay through 2 mouths, between which is town of same name. Bar of river has very little water at low mark, but lanchas used along this coast in traffic of local produce can enter stream and moor at wharves of town at high water.

DAPNÁN (dap-nahn'), ver.; pueblo of E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, N. of Bagaña Bay, 171 m. SSE. of Surigao. Pop., 500.

DAPO (dah'-poh), nat.; point SW. coast of Sámar. (See Sua.)

DAPUÁ (dah-pwah'), nat.; point on E. shore of Binaña Bay, on SE. coast of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

DAPULISAN (dah-poo-lee'-sahn), ver.; point on N. side of Matúbug Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

DAQUIDAQUID (dah-key-dah-kid'), nat.; island off coast of Masbate, Visayas.

DAQUÍO (dah-kee'-oh), ver.; islet of Cuatro grp., off W. coast of Leyte, 6 m. NW. of Inopacan.

DAQUIT (dah-kit'), ver.; point on extreme projection of E. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas.

DARACOTAN (dah-rah-caw'-tahn), ver.; bay 2½ m. between heads, 2¼ m. N. of Santa Mónica, on extreme NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Tinguiban hamlet is on its NW. shore and island of same name opposite. (See Crawford Pt.)

— island in that bay, 1 m. off shore on extreme NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

— point at S. extremity of bay, 2¼ m. N. of Santa Mónica, NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

DARAGA (dah-rah'-gah), nat.; hamlet at mouth of river of that name, on SW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.

— town in Surigao, Mindanao.

DARAGA or CAGSAUA (dah-rah'-gah, cahg-sab'-wah); town at foot of Albay volcano, near headwaters of Sabang Riv., about 2 m. E. of Legaspi, and 5 m. N. of Albay, Luzón. Hills in vicinity and of Albay are covered with extensive groves of cocoa palms. Pop., 25,000.

DARAJUAY (dah-rah-why'), nat.; group of 3 islets 2 m. SW. of Catbalogan, off W. coast of Sámar.

DARAM (dah-rahm'), ver.; channel leaving San Bernardino Strait, SE. between Daram I. E. and Biliran I. W., 12 m. wide, which ends in spacious estuary formed on N. shore of Leyte, and finds outlet to SE. through narrow strait of San Juanico, 20 m., averaging 1 m. wide between SW. Sámar and NE. Leyte.

— island W. of Sámar.

— mountain in Sámar.

DARANGÁN (dah-rang'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.

- DARGÚAN** (dar-goo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, 67 m. SW. by W. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- DARIGAYOS** (dah-ree-gah'-yohs), inlet and river on China Sea, Unión, Luzón, 11 m. N. of San Fernando.
- town and point on W. coast of Unión, on main road between San Fernando, Bagnotan, and Namagpacán.
- DARIMIBO** (dah-ree-mee'-beau), ver.; island E. of Sámar.
- DARIQUI** (dah-ree'-key), ver.; river on NW. part of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, emptying into bay of that name.
- DARÓ** (dah-raw'), ver.; hamlet in SE. part of Negros Oriental, 2 m. NW. of Dumaguete.
- DAROMÁOANG**, or **DURUMANAN** (dah-roh-mah'-wahng, doo-roo-mah'-nahn), nat.; point and river emptying on its E. side, SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- DARRENA** (dah-rray'-nah), ver.; point in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- DÁRSENA** (dar'-say-nah), Sp.; point and S. islet of Los Naranjos grp. in San Bernardino Strait, S. of Sorsogón, Luzón, toward Masbate I.
- DARUM** (dah-room'), hamlet on W. shore of channel between Sámal I. and mainland, Dávao, Mindanao, 11½ m. SSW. of Dávao.
- DARUMAUAAN** (dah-roo-mah'-wahn), nat.; river entering extreme SE. shore of Misamis port, Panguil Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- DASANA** (dah-sah'-ahn), ver.; SE. of Lapanan grp., Sulu A., off S. point of Damámá I.
- DASALAN** (dah-suh'-lahn), nat.; low island 2 sq. m. in extent in outlying NW. chain of Basilan grp., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 33½ m. W. by N. of Isabela.
- DASOL** (dah-saul'), ver.; bay between Caimán and Santa Cruz Pts. on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón. Town of same name situated 3 m. inland.
- pueblo in Zambales, Luzón, on main highway between gulf of Lingayén and Dasol Bay, 13½ m. SSE. of Agno, 23 m. WSW. of Lingayén, on gulf of that name, and 46 m. N. of Iba. Coast road S. starts at this point. Pop., 2,404.
- DASÚ** (dah-soo'), ver.; town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- DATÁ** (dah-tah'), ver.; an extinct volcano, lat. 16° 57' N., lon. 120° 55' E., 7,364 ft. high, in Gran Cordillera Central, in SW. of Lepanto, Luzón. Composed of trachyte.
- hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, in summits of Gran Cordillera Central, near Bontoc boundary, 8 m. NE. of Cayán. Pop., 471.
- DATAGAN** (dah-tah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of river entering sea on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, SE. of Dapitan. Hamlet lies 23½ m. S. of that town.
- DATDALAYAC** (dah-tah-lah-yahc'), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Tayum, Abra, Luzón.
- DATINAUA** (dah-tee-nah'-wah), ver.; point on W. coast of Marinduque I.
- DATO** (dah'-toh), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., 5 m. W. of Gátang.
- DATU BATÓ** (dah'-too bah-toh'), nat.; island of 1 sq. m. in NE. waters of Lapanan grp., Sulu A.
- DATUPIÓ** (dah-too-pee-oh'), ver.; fountain tributary rising in central range and flowing NW., emptying into sea through Lagasan Riv., Negros Occidental.
- DAU'AJAN** (dah-wah'-hahn), ver.; islet off W. shore of Leyte, 3 m. NNW. of Villaba.
- DAUAN** (dah'-wahn), nat.; islet off Maluso Bay, W. shore Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- DAUBUHAN** (dah-oo-boo'-hahn), ver.; mountain in S. central Bohol, 8 m. N. of Valencia, on coast.
- DAU'IGAN** (dah-we'-gahn), ver.; high, steep point with flat top, forming N. head of Sandaigan Bay, on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao. Anchorage in S. angle of bay between point and Taboonan.
- inlet on NE. coast of Sandaigan Bay, SE. of point of that name, W. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- DAULICAN** (dah-we-lee'-cahn), nat.; river and town in SE. part of Isabela, Luzón, river emptying into Dilásac Bay, or port of Tumañgo.
- DAUIN** (dah'-win), ver.; pueblo and point in Negros Oriental, on extreme SE. coast, 9 m. S. of Dumaguete and 14 m. W. across sea channel from nearest W. shore of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol. Within radius of 4 m. to W. and NW. are numerous hot and sulphur springs possessing excellent curative properties. Volcano of Magaso lies 8 m. NW. of Dauin. Pop., 8,000. (Also Davin.)
- DAUIS** (dah'-wees), ver.; pueblo on N. coast of Panglao I., 1 m. across sea channel, S. of Tagbilaran, Bohol. Pop., 8,992.
- DÁUIT** (dah'-wit), ver.; point on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, overlooked by hill resembling obelisk.
- DAÚL** (dah-ool'), ver.; river entering sea on E. coast of Mindoro, midway between Mayllague and Balate Pts.
- DAÚLI** (dah-oo'-lee), ver.; point on NW. shore of Dasol Bay, NE. of Caimán Pt., Zambales, Luzón.
- DAULIG**, or **DANLIG** (dah-oo-leeg', dahn-leeg'), ver.; town on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Pop., Cn. 1887, 569.
- DAÚTAN** (dah-oo'-tahn), ver.; small stream 2 m. NW. of Guilhungan, Negros Occidental.
- DÁVAO** (dah'-vow), ver.; extensive bay on S. shore of Mindanao, having its entrance between Calían Pt. on W. and San Agustín C. on E., 55 m., and inland to N. 69½ m. Large island of Sámal nearly fills N. part. Capital, Dávao, lies on W. shore, and opposite Sámal I., 3½ m. across Pakiupatan Strait. Shore of entire gulf, from Calían to San Agustín, is indented with small islets and bays, upon which are many towns and hamlets, besides large agricultural population in surrounding region. From Calían Pt. coast runs almost due N. 42 m. as far as Casilaran, on NW. shore of which is Malalag port, and Mercedes on S. shore, thence NNE. 30½ m. enters river Dávao or Vergara, at mouth of which stands Dávao, capital. Entire length of shore is clean and very steep near shore. Port of Malalag is stated in Spanish Derrotero to be capable of holding vessel of any size. From Hijo Riv. coast runs nearly S. by E. as far as C. San Agustín. Many anchorages in indentations along this shore, but much exposed to swell which sets in with S. winds.
- DÁVAO**, or **VERGARA** (dah'-vow, vayr-gah'-rah); river of considerable size rising in numerous branches in dividing range in Misamis, Mindanao, between watersheds of Dávao Gulf on E. and Illana Bay on W. After SE. course enters Gulf of Dávao N. of Dávao, capital.
- capital of district of that name and pueblo, Mindanao, on bay on head of W. arm of Dávao Gulf, formed by Sámal I. on E., at mouth of river of same name. Town was founded in 1847. Pop., 3,308. At N. point of entrance to Riv. Dávao, lat. 7° 1' 30" N., lon. 125° 35' 1", stands light-house built of iron, on stone base, with keeper's dwelling attached. Height 27 ft. above sea level, and tower from base to base 20 ft., visible 12 m. Regular steamer from Manila, Zamboanga, and Polloc calls.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUZON, WEST COAST
DARIGAYOS INLET

Scale 5000



Breakers

Pin Rock

Old Pier

DARIGAYOS

DARIGAYOS

RIVER

1:5000 Scale

DÁVAO, MINDANAO.

(Dah'-vow, meen-dah-now', nat.)

Chief town: Dávao, lat. 7° 1' N., lon. 125° 4' E.**Area:** Mainland, 8,976 sq. m.; islands, 195 sq. m.; total, 9,171 sq. m.**Population:** 33,668.**Race:** Malay-Moros.**Language:** Moro, Visayan, and a number of local dialects.**Department of Mindanao:** Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.*Table of distances.*

From Dávao to—	m.
Cotabato, W. by N.	94
Manila, NW	610
Manila, via Dávao Gulf, Sarangani and Basilan straits, Sulu Sea, Mindoro Strait, and China Sea	995
Surigao	194

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The unorganized province of Dávao occupies the SE. part of Mindanao. It was formerly known as Nueva Guipúzcoa, and extends from Mayo Bay, on the Pacific Ocean, to Campán Bay, on the Célebes Sea. It is bounded on the N. by Surigao, on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, on the S. by the same and Célebes Sea, and on the NW. and W. by Cotabato and the detached part of Misamis.

AREA.

It is 145 m. from N. to S., and 127 m. from E. to W., between San Agustín Pt. and Campán Bay. Area: Mainland, 8,976 sq. m.; 25 dependent islands, area 195 sq. m.; total area, 9,171 sq. m. (5,869,440 a.), or 7 times the size of Rhode Island, 4 times the size of Delaware, 1,000 sq. m. larger than New Jersey, and 856 sq. m. more than Massachusetts.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The range which begins on the N. coast at Dinata Pt., after forming the boundary between Surigao and Misamis, continues, after leaving the intersection of the N. boundary between Dávao and Surigao, to form the boundary between the former province and Misamis and Cotabato. At its intersection with Dicaluñgan Mt., making a W. trend, the range terminates on the Célebes Sea coast at Campán. Its highest summit, Apo volcano, 20 m. WSW. of Dávao, is 10,312 ft. high. The rest of the range has a number of summits from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. All the rivers having their rise in this range, some of them across the border in Misamis and Cotabato, flow into the bay of Dávao, Pacific Ocean, and the Célebes Sea.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast of Dávao forming the SE. shore of Mindanao has many bays and inlets, two of them being the finest in the archipelago. The following are the bays and harbors:

Balete (Valete); E. coast; a deep, sheltered inlet on the W. shore of the port of the same name on Pujada Bay.

Campán; SW. coast; the boundary between Dávao and Cotabato terminates at the head of this bay.

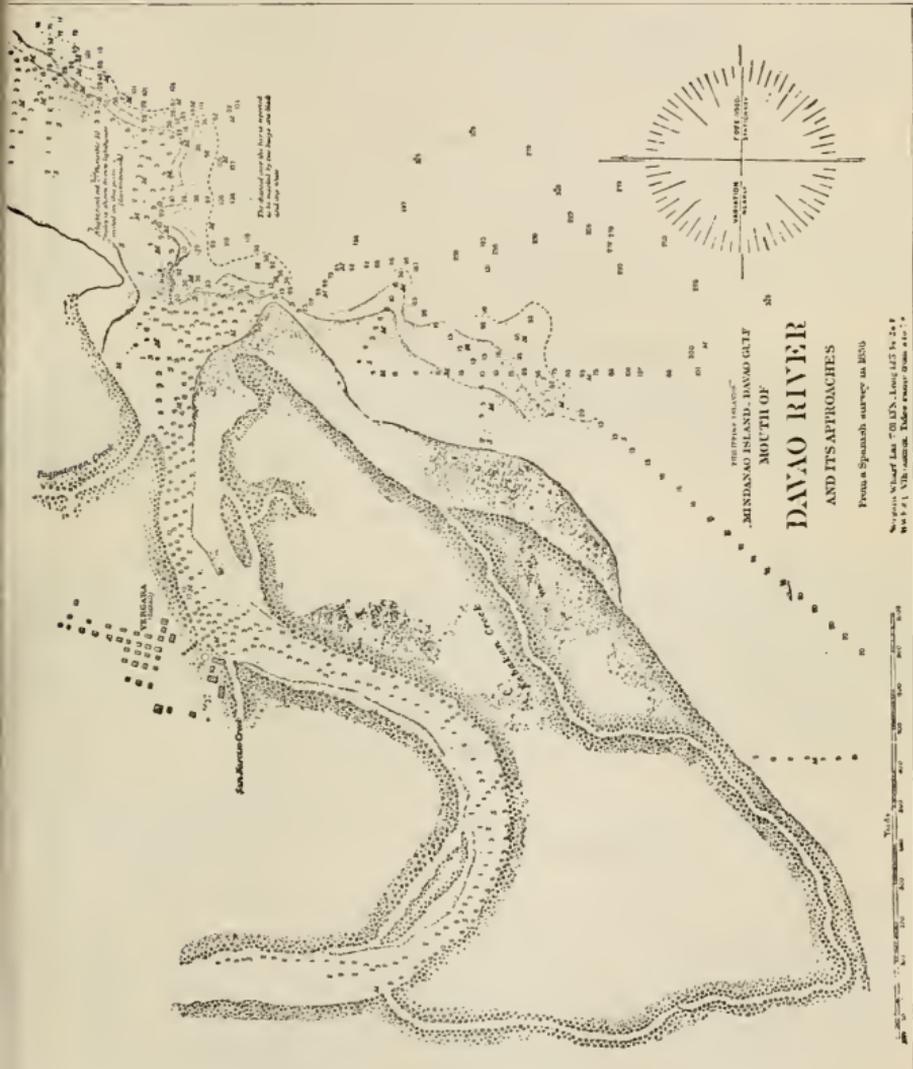
Canalasan; S. coast; an inlet on the E. shore immediately inside the entrance to Sarangani Bay.

Casilaran; a fine bay in the angle of the cove on the W. side of Dávao Bay after turning Caluñgan Pt. It is well sheltered and has a light-house.

Dávao; S. coast; a great bay between Calián Pt. on the E. coast of the peninsula of Sarangani and C. San Agustín on the S. extremity of Dávao Pen., 33 m.

Lanigan; E. coast, 2½ m. N. of San Agustín C., opposite the port of the same name, and accessible for small craft only.

Malipano; S. coast, between the island of that name and Sámal I., in the N. waters of Dávao Bay. It was a naval station under the Spanish. Its conditions are good, being protected by Talicud I.



Mayo; E. coast; the N. and E. boundary between Surigao and Dávao terminates on the E. head of this bay. It is 6 m. at the entrance and penetrates 8 m. inland to the W. A peak 1,853 ft. high marks the approach and terminates the narrow peninsula which separates it from Pujada Bay on the S.

Pasiputan; strait between Sámal I. and the mainland, forms a safe anchorage with 17 fms. off Dávao capital.

Pujada; W. coast; 5 m. between heads, with a high island of the same name in the entrance. It extends 12 m. inland. It has an extreme width of 7 m. Sheltered from all winds, with 20 to 55 fms., and with a head 1,853 ft. high marking the approach. A narrow peninsula divides it from Mayo Bay on the N.

Sarangani; S. coast; 8 m. between heads, wider within and trending 17 m. inland. It has 18 fms. A light-house stands on the E. side of its entrance.

Sigáboy; on the E. coast of Dávao Bay, in front of the town of the same name.

Tumánao; on the W. side of Sarangani I., 18 fms.

Yucatán; E. coast; inside Mayo Bay, 2½ m. W. of Tugubum Pt.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

Glan (Glan-Masilá) Riv., S. side of river entrance, Canalasan Cove, lat. 5° 45' 30" N., lon. 125° 15' E.; 1 flash light; 33 ft. above the sea; tower, 5 ft. high; visible 7 m.; tripod.

Dávao; N. point of entrance to Dávao Riv., lat. 7° 1' 30" N., lon. 125° 35' 1" E.; 1 flash light, red, 27 ft. above the sea; tower, iron on stone base, lead color; keeper's dwelling attached, 20 ft. high; visible 12 m.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

With the exception of the immediate vicinity of Dávao, all the towns and villages are on the coast. A few have intercourse by navigable river or wagon road, but generally communication is by sea. Much good work has been done on roads by the United States troops, many miles of communication having been opened from Dávao both N. and S.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population represented by 30 towns is 33,668, which, however, does not include the total number within the boundaries of this former province. The dominant race is more distinctively Indonesian than any of the races of the archipelago. The 4 representative branches being Bagobos, Tagacaolos, Kalaganes, and Guiangas. The inhabitants are much divided into tribes, having dialects of their own. The tribes are Mandayas (principal), Sámales, many Visayans in the principal towns. The chief dialects are Bisaya, Bagobo, Guianga, Tagbana, Tagacaolo, Ata, Calagan, Manobo, Moro, Tagabili, Bílan, and Sanguil.

The following is the division of Dávao into pueblos and their population:

Province and pueblos.	Total population combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dávao:			
Astorga.....	97	76	173
Dávao.....	803	670	1,473
Luzón.....	108	125	233
Mati.....	278	257	535
Santa Cruz.....	364	350	714
Sigáboy.....	322	291	613
Total.....	1,972	1,769	3,741

Estimated, 1901, 33,668.

The principal towns are—

Belen; on the l. bank of the river at the mouth of which Dávao is situated, 21 m. above that town.

Bilanagan; on the W. shore of Mayo Bay, 47 m. ESE. of Dávao.

Boayagan; at the mouth of a river entering on the N. shore of Sarangani Bay. Quite a number of villages lie along the E. and W. shores from this point.

- Calatrava**; on the Pasiputan Strait, 6 m. NE. of Dávao.
- Caraga**; on the E. peninsula in the former comandancia of Mati. Pop., 8,690.
- Cateel**; on the E. peninsula in the former comandancia of Mati. Pop., 3,500.
- Dávao (Vergara)**; the capital, on the NW. shore of Dávao Bay, opposite the island of Sámal. It is well laid out with broad streets and has a number of well-built houses. There are 15 towns within a radius of 17 m. Pop., 3,308, embracing a number of dependent villages.
- Glan**; on Canalasan Cove, inside of Sumbún, the E. point of Sarangani Bay. A summit 1,670 ft. rises inland.
- Higo**; on the N. shore of an inlet in the extreme N. waters of Dávao Bay. Cuptat I. lies in the entrance to the inlet.
- Malang**; on the mainland of Pasiputan Strait, 3 m. NE. of Dávao.
- Macar**; on the W. shore of Sarangani Bay, 81 m. SSW. of Dávao.
- Malálag**; situated on one of the finest ports in the archipelago, well sheltered, with a good depth.
- Mati**; on the N. shore of Balete Pt., 46 m. ESE. of Dávao. Pop., 2,475. Good quarters for 50 men, pier for small boats, etc. Best harbor in Mindanao. Outcropping of coal, also gold exists.
- Mercedes**; on the Casaliran Bay, W. shore of Dávao. The towns of Vera and Santa Isabel, on the river, lie in the vicinity, 24 m.
- Nanay**; on the E. peninsula in the former comandancia of Mati. Pop., 2,649.
- Peñaplata**; on Sámal I., 9 m. NE., opposite Dávao. Pop., 1,848, including a number of hamlets.
- Pilar**; on the SE. point of the SE. extreme of the E. peninsula, 58 m. SE. of Dávao.
- San Alfonso**; E. coast, N. of San Agustín C.; 58 m. SE. of Dávao.
- Santa Cruz**; situated on one of the finest ports in the archipelago, with a good depth and sheltered from all winds, 14 m. S. by W. of Dávao. Pop., Cn. 1887, 714.
- Sigáboy**; on the E. shore of Dávao Bay, sheltered by the island of that name, 43 m. SE. of Dávao. A number of small towns lie along the shore of the bay N. and S. of Sigáboy. Pop., 2,217.
- Tabaquil**; on the N. shore of Mayo Bay, 40 m. ESE. of Dávao.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the islands adjacent to the Dávao coast of Mindanao:

	sq. m.
Balut (Masilá, large); the westernmost of the Sarangani Is., 6 m. N. and S. and 7 m. E. and W. It is covered with vegetation and inhabited by Sanguliles and Bilanes. Its central cone is a volcano 3,117 ft. high, from which smoke occasionally ascends	25
A small island 40 ft. high lies off its SW. shore	1
Camazog; E. coast, 15½ m. N. of San Agustín Pt.	1
Cuptat; S. coast, 2 islands in the entrance to an inlet on the extreme N. shore of Dávao Bay, fronting Higo	1
Dumalag; S. coast fronting Matina in the S. entrance to Pasiputan Strait	1
Malipano; a small island off the SW. coast of Sámal I., Dávao Bay	1
Olanivan; N. of Sarangani I., or Little Balut, 60 ft. high	1
Pandasan; a small island near the coast of Sámal I., Dávao Bay	1
Pujada; E. coast in the entrance to the bay of that name, 200 ft. high, 3 small islets lie off the SE. shore. Opposite to the mainland rises a summit 787 ft. high	1
Sámal; S. coast, 820 ft. high, in the N. waters of Dávao Bay, 17 m. N. and S., 13 m. E. and W. It is thickly populated, having 7 villages. The soil is fertile and produces excellent chocolate, which is cultivated. This island forms the E. shore of Pasiputan Strait, and also shelters the harbor of Dávao	140
Santa Cruz; S. coast, 2 islands off the NE. shore of Sámal I., in the channel between that and the mainland	2
Sarangani; the easternmost of the islands of that name, 820 ft. high, off the extreme S. point of Mindanao, 8 m. N. and S. and 3 m. E. and W., sometimes known as Balut-Parido (or Little).	16
Tumanao and Patucu villages are on its N. shore	16
Sarangani; 2 islands and an islet 7 m. off the extreme S. point of Mindanao, and form the S. shore of the strait of that name; the channel between the islands, 3 m. wide has 12 fms. The natives call the larger island Balut-Masilá and the smaller Balut-Parido; the former is high and covered with vegetation and inhabited by a number of Sanguliles and Bilanes.	1
Sigáboy; S. coast, E. side of Dávao Bay, S. of the port of that name.	1
Talicut (Guisoc); S. coast off the SW. shore of Sámal I., 6 m. long and 1 m. wide; 2 small islands lie in the N. entrance to the channel between it and Malipano. It is low and covered with forests and uninhabited on account of the absence of fresh water; excellent tobacco is grown upon the island	6
Tres Arboles; S. shore at the head of Dávao Bay, near mouth of the river Higo	1
25 dependent islands, total area	195

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Hemp, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, indigo, corn, and sweet potatoes are staples. The cinnamon tree, cloves, and nutmegs, the betel nut and betel pepper, the chewing gum of the East, grow spontaneously.

MINERALS.

Indications of important deposits of coal are reported in the vicinity of Mati. This town, at the head of Port Balete, on Pujada Bay, one of the best sheltered and accessible on the coast, affords tide-water facilities. Gold, copper, and platinum are also reported. The precious metal at Coraja and along the E. coast is supposed to be abundant, as the natives are said to have had many gold ornaments made of native gold.

FORESTS.

The mountains are covered with valuable forests of teak, iron wood (*manconi*), *ipil*, *sibucao*, ebony, juniper, bamboo (*boga*), and rattan. The proximity of the shore of Dávao Bay affords advantages for shipment.

FRUITS.

The pineapples, mango, and bananas of Dávao are celebrated on account of their quality.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries are limited to home demand. Large numbers of cattle, horses, carabaos and hogs, are raised. The grazing being excellent on the island of Sámal a fine quality of chocolate is manufactured.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The occupation of Mindanao, within the boundary of this former Spanish province, took place on December 20, 1899, at Dávao, the capital, at which point a garrison was then maintained.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Dávao:

Dávao.

Macar.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provisions of the "provincial government act" have not been extended to this province.

DAVERSTOCK, for.; point on W. side of Dalrymple Harbor, N. coast Sulu I., Sulu A.

DAVIE (dah'-vee-ay), ver.; hill 2 m. S. of Nose Pt., SE. coast of S. Palawan. On N. side of cove is S. extremity of coast range.

DAVIL DAVIL (dah-vill' dah-vill'), nat.; island of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A., W. of Balanguingui I.

DÁVILA (dah'-vee-lah), Sp.; hamlet in W. Leyte, near W. shore of Bao Riv., 3 m. NW. of Ormoc.

DAY (die), ver.; hamlet 4½ m. W. of Boroiñgan, in E. Sámár.

DAYAGÓN (dah-yah-gohn'), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. S. of Carlés.

— hamlet on SE. shore of deep bight on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. SW. of Carlés, Concepción, and 8 m. NE. of Pilar, Cápiz.

— prominent point on E. coast of Mindoro, 58 m. SSE. of Calapán and 3 m. S. by E. of Boiñgabón.

— hamlet in extreme NE. Negros Occidental, 4 m. E. of Arguelles.

DAYAJAN (dah-yah'-hahn), ver.; hamlet on Inunukan Bay, W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.

DAYANA (dah-yah'-nah), ver.; island on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, WNW. lic point and village of Silupa.

DAYAP (dah'-yahp) (means lemon), nat.; point on Laguna de Bay, in Laguna, Luzón, in pueblo of Bay.

— point forming SE. head of Polo Bay, on NE. coast of Mindoro.

— inlet in N. Mindoro.

DAYAPAN (dah-yah'-pahm), nat.; river in Batangas, Luzón, rising in Macólod or Macólod Mt. empties into Calumpán Riv.

DAYHANGÓN (die-hang'-ohn), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Bohol, 2 m. S. of Paminuitan.

DÁYOG (dah'-yog), ver.; hamlet in W. Sámár, 10 m. NNE. of Catbalogan.

DAYO (dah'-yoh), Tag.; mountain in W. Rizal, Luzón.

DAYOS (dah'-yohs), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

DEAGAN (day-ah'-gahn), ver.; island off entrance to Naro Bay, E. coast of Masbate I., with Vigia Pt. forms S. channel between Ticao and Masbate Is., Visayas.

DEANS, for.; wooded limestone head overlooking Tagnipa inlet, Ulugan Bay, SW. Paragua, Palawan.

DECALATÁN (day-cah-lah-tahn'), ver.; one of islet group in Corón Passage between Busuaniga and Calamián Is., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.

DECEPCIÓN (day-thayp-thee-ohn'), Sp.; point on extreme SE. coast of Palawan, 2½ m. NE. is Madripore (Madrépora) Pt.

DECTÓN (deck-tohn'), ver.; river on extreme SW. coast of Antique, Panay, emptying into sea 3½ m. N. of Aníni-v.

DEEP, for.; bay on E. coast of S. Palawan, immediately N. of Puerto Princesa. (See Honda Bay.)

DEEP BAY, for.; low wooded point, 4½ m. SW. of Steep Pt., S. Palawan, and of valley formed on N. by spur of Victoria Peak. W. coast of Palawan here trends NE. 18 m. to Long Pt.

DELAPON (day-lah'-pon), nat.; garrisoned town in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

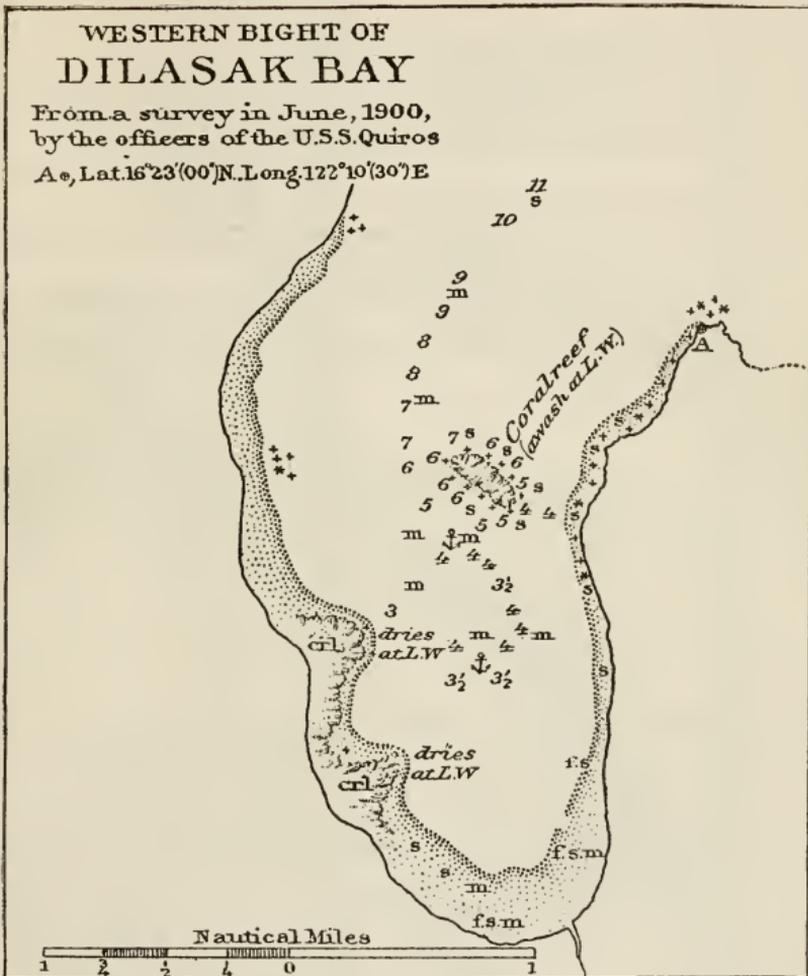
DELGADA (dayl-gah'-dah), Sp.; point on E. coast of Principe, Luzón, in center of bay of Baler.

- DELIÁN** (day-lee-ahn'), ver.; islet 450 ft. high, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of Calis Pt., S. end of Peñón de Coron I. of Calamianes grp. Shores are steep to and clean.
- DEL MEDIO** (dayl may'-dee-oh), Sp.; middle island of Los Naranjos grp., off S. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- DELONG** (day-long'), ver.; mineral spring in Lepanto, Luzón.
- DENOWAN** (day-noh'-wahn), ver.; point on SW. coast of Mindanao, lat. $6^{\circ} 55' N$.
— island off SW. coast of Mindanao, opposite point of same name.
- DEOTO-BATA** (day-oh'-toh-bah'-tah), ver.; island E. of Laparan I., Laparan grp., Sulu A.
- DÉQUEZ, or GOAT** (day'-kayth); small and rather low island, $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. m. in area, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of NW. point of Ibugos I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- DESEADA** (day-say-ah'-dah), Sp.; point on E. coast of Luzón.
- DESOLACIÓN** (dah-soh-lah-thee-ohn'), Sp.; extreme N. point of land on Dinágat I. across sea channel, 18 m. SW. of Homohón I. and 34 m. SW. of Sámar.
— point at N. extreme of Dinágat I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, and head to navigators entering Surigao Strait from N., 36 m. S. of Súngai Pt., extreme SE. point of Sámar, with Malhón I. lying in midchannel.
- DESPUJOL** (days-poo-hall'), Sp.; pueblo on Tablas I., Romblón, Visayas.
- DESTACADA** (dess-tah-cah'-dah), Sp.; island E. of Masbate, Visayas.
- DESTACADO** (dess-tah-cah'-doh), Sp.; 2 boat-looking rocks W. by S. of opening between Guntao Is. and mainland, NW. Paragua, Palawan.
- DEVIL'S CAP**, for.; peak, part of same ridge with Sultán Peak SE., terminating long table spur overlooking Island Bay, SE. Palawan.
- DEVIL'S CUP**, for.; peak 720 ft. high N. of Decp Bay Pt. W. coast of S. Palawan, near Paragua boundary.
- DIABLO** (dee-ah'-bloh), Sp.; islet off N. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
— point in Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
— peak in Carabullos Occidentales, on boundary between Abra and Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- DIABLO, PASO DEL** (pah'-soh dayl-dee-ah'-bloh), Sp.; channel between S. end of W. peninsula and Talim I., in Laguna de Bay, off S. coast of Rizal, Luzón.
- DIACACAN** (dee-ah-cah'-cahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 4 m. N. of Sebaste.
- DIABI** (dee-ah'-dee), ver.; hamlet in SW. corner of Abra, Luzón, 20 m. S. of Bangued.
— pueblo near N. boundary of Nueva Vizcaya with Isabela, Luzón, on main highway, 18 m. NE. of Bayombong. Pop., 109.
— mountain tributary of one of branches of Grande de Cagayán Riv., in Isabela, Luzón.
- DIAPILA** (dee-ah-fee'-lah), ver.; island on N. side of Base Bay, N. of Pasco inlet, 1 m. off extreme NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DIAGO** (dee-ah'-goh), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, near r. bank of Abra Riv., 3 m. W. of Bangued.
- DIALAO** (dee-ah-lah'-aw), ver.; point E. of Mayraira Pt., Ilocos Norte, Luzón. With Negra Pt. 9 m. SW. marks deep bay. Port of Bangui is on its shore.
- DIALUANAN** (deeah-lee-yah'-nahn), nat.; point on E. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lat. $17^{\circ} 45' N$.
- DIAN** (dee-ahn'), ver.; river in NE. Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Lamón Bay at Felisa Pt.
- DIANA** (dee-ah'-nah), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast of Cebú, 1 m. SW. of Cárcar.
- DIANGAPPIK** (dee-ahn-gap'-pick), ver.; point at N. limit of Sulu roadstead, Sulu I., Sulu A.
- DIANGLIT** (deeahn-gleet'), nat.; islet off SW. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.
- DIANIGAYOS** (dee-ah-nee-gah'-yos), ver.; point on China Sea coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 26 m. S. of Candón Pt. Low and covered with trees.
- DIAO** (dee-ah'-aw); bay on coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, lat. $17^{\circ} 30' N$.
- DIAPILA** (dee-ah-pee'-lah), ver.; island off extreme NW. point of Paragua, Palawan.
- DIBANCA** (dee-bahn'-cah), ver.; island 2 by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in height on E. coast of Calamián I., S. of Culión, Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DIBATALO** (dee-bah-tah'-law), ver.; islet off SE. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., SW. of Mindoro. (See Dibitac.)
- DIBAYABAY** (dee-bah-yah-by'), nat.; point and river in Principe, Luzón.
- DIBINISA** (dee-bee-nee'-sah), ver.; point in Isabela, Luzón.
- DIBINUBO** (dee-bee-noo'-beau), nat.; island off E. coast of Sámar, 6 m. SE. of Boronigan.
- DIBITAC, or DIBATALO** (dee-bee-tack', dee-bah-tah'-law), ver.; islet 300 ft. high, off SE. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., SW. of Mindoro.
- DIBOAYAN** (dee-boh-ah'-yahn), ver.; islet in NW. entrance to Busuanga-Calamián channel, Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- DIBOYOYAN** (dee-boh-yoh'-yahn), ver.; islet $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Caláuit Pt., Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., W. of S. point of Mindoro.
- DIBUGHÁ** (de-boog-hah'), nat.; island on NW. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, NE. of inlet NE. of Saclayan Pt.
- DIBULÁN** (dee-boo-loo'-ahn), ver.; island SW. of Lagen, entering Bâquit Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DIBUT** (dee-boot'), ver.; bay in Principe, Luzón. (See Dingalan.)
- DICADAÍTO** (dee-cah-dah-ee'-toh), nat.; off extreme S. point of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- DICALAYO** (dee-cah-lah'-yoh), Tag.; mountain in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lat. $16^{\circ} 50' N$.
- DICALUÑGAN** (dee-cah-loong'-ahn), ver.; central part of range of mountains in S. Dávao, Mindanao, beginning N. of Apo volcano, near Dávao Gulf on E., takes concave trend to SW., thence W. as Decaluñgan Mts., thence NW. to Mt. Cabalata at S. mouth of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 155 m., forms divide of drainage of S. Mindanao into Dávao Gulf and Célébes Sea on E. and S. and SW., and into valley of Bulúan and Liguasan lakes and lower part of Grande Riv. of Mindanao into Ilana Bay. Apo volcano is 10,312 ft. Entire range is marked by lofty elevations at close intervals.
- DICAPÉN** (dee-cah-pen'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- DICAPILARIN** (dee-cah-pee-lah'-rin), ver.; point in coast of Principe, Luzón.
- DICAPINISAN** (dee-cah-pee-nee'-sahn), nat.; point forming with Dibayabay entrance to bay of Dörtoring, on E. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lat. $15^{\circ} 30' 30'' N$.
- DICAPULULAN** (dee-cah-poo-loo'-lahn), ver.; island in chain between Busuanga grp. and Linapacan I., NE. of latter island, off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DICAYO** (dee-cah'-yoh), nat.; river in Misamis, Mindanao, emptying into sea on N. side, lat. $8^{\circ} 32' N$.
— hamlet in pueblo of Lubuñgan, Lanao, Mindanao.
- DICEN** (dee'-thayn); inland hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Lubuñgan, Cotabato, Mindanao.

- DICHILEM**, or **NORTHWEST** (dee-chee'-laym), ver.; large black rock $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Sail Rock, 1 m. NW. of Dinapac I., and 7 m. NW. by N. of Caláuit Pt., Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- DICAPÚLAG** (dee-cah-poo'-lah-aw), ver.; town on shore of Baler Bay, coast of Principe, Luzón, 7 m. NE. of Baler.
- DIDICA** (dee-dee'-cah), nat.; cluster of 4 sharp-pointed rocks, known as Northern Pillars, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Dinapac Rocks, much higher than latter and when seen at considerable distance appear like ships under sail; are $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent NE. and SW. with area of $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. m.; among them many rocks of various sizes which render approach dangerous to navigation. Ocean current runs strongly to N. in SW. monsoon, and as there are no soundings near their approach by vessels is dangerous in light winds. With small low islands they form group of some 200 ft. high and 1 m. in circumference. On its N. coast is active volcano, lat. $19^{\circ} 2' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 9' E.$, height 700 ft. Between these and Dinapac Rocks SW., U. S. S. *Charleston* went to pieces. (See Dinapac.)
- DIENTE** (dee-ayn'-tay), Sp.; point at NW. extremity of Capaos Pen., 6 m. N. of Capaos C., and W. limit of principal channel to Malampaya Sound, W. Paragua, Palawan.
- DIFÚN** (dee-foon'), ver.; mountain range crossing boundary between Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón. Grande de Cagayán Riv. flows at its base.
- mountain hamlet in SW. Isabela, Luzón.
- DIGNAYAN** (dig-nah'-yahñ), ver.; mountain in E. part of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- DIGO** (dee'-gaw), ver.; hamlet near Tagabulin Pt. on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, in Dávao, Mindanao, 18 m. S. by W. of Dávao.
- DIGOLIRÍN** (dee-goh-lyee-reen'), ver.; river in Isabela, Luzón, rising in E. slopes of Sierra Madre and emptying into Pacific Ocean.
- DIGOS** (dee'-gaws), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, $23\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Dávao.
- DIGOSAN** (dee-gaw'-sahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- DIGPI** (deeg-pee'), ver.; hamlet on E. point of Tulu Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., 20 m. SE. of Sulu.
- DIGUIG** (dee-geeg'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Carranglán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- DÍJAO** (dee'-how'); nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Goa, Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- DIKALABÚAN** (dee-cah-lah-boo'-ahn), nat.; point on Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, below mouth of Tampán Creek, Lanao, Mindanao.
- DIKALI** (dee-kah'-lee), ver.; summit in Dicaluñgan Mt. in Cotabato, near line of boundary with Dávao, Mindanao.
- DILA** (dee'-lah) (means tongue), nat.; river in Mindanao.
- DILÁN** (dee-lah'-in), Tag.; mineral spring in Norzagaray, Bulacán, Luzón.
- DILAO, SAN FERNANDO DE** (sahn fayr-nahn'-doh day dee-lah'-oo), Hisp.; district of city of Manila.
- DILÁSAC** (dee-lah'-sahck), ver.; bay on coast of Principe, Luzón. Charted Yumañgo by Spanish.
- DILASO** (dee-lah'-saw), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- DILE** (dee'-lay), ver.; point off coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, most prominent point on coast, sheltering Vigan roads.
- DILÍAN** (dee-lee'-ahn), nat.; one of numerous islets of Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- DILÚLAP** (dee-loo'-lap), ver.; river of SE. Isabela, Luzón, tributary to Desabuñgan Riv., which drains into Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- DIMALANSAN** (dee-mah-lahn-sahn'), ver.; port in Isabela, Luzón, at S. head of deep bight on NW. coast, 17 m. SE. of boundary with Cagayán on N.; Estagno and Gay Is. lie on entrance. (Also Dimasalansan.)
- DIMALÁSAG** (dee-mah-lah'-sag), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Pulangui Riv., 6 m. after it crosses boundary into Cotabato, Mindanao.
- DIMALGLOT** (dee-mahl-glot'), ver.; islet off S. shore of Usón I., S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- DIMALOOO'** (dee-mah-loh-ohk'), nat.; bay and creek W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 6 m. SW. of Misamis.
- DIMAMPÁU**, or **DANSALAN** (dee-mahm-pow', dahn-sah'-lahñ), nat.; village on NW. shore of Liguasan Lagoon. (See Dansalan.)
- DIMANCAL** (dee-mahn-cahl'), ver.; islet of Linapacan chain, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Linapacan, NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- DIMANGLET** (dee-mahñ-glayt'), ver.; islet 3 m. NNW. of extreme NW. point of Linapacan I. of that chain, NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- islet 250 ft. high off Usón I., off S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., off SW. coast of Mindoro.
- DIMAQUIAT** (dee-mah-kee-at'), islet $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. by E. of Caláuit Pt., Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., W. by S. of Mindoro.
- DIMASANCAY** (dee-mah-sahn-ki'), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of branch of Grande Riv., in Cotabato, Mindanao, 22 m. E. of Cotabato.
- DIMATADMO'** (dee-mah-tahd-moh'), nat.; point on E. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lat. $16^{\circ} 47' 30'' N.$
- DIMIAO** (dee-mee-ah'-aw), ver.; pueblo on NE. shore of Badbalao Bay, S. coast of Bohol, 21 m. W. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 8,014.
- DIMPAC**, or **HIGH ISLAND** (dee-mee-pahck'), ver.; N. island of Calamianes grp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. to SW., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. off extreme N. coast of Busuanga I., SW. of Mindoro. 1 m. NW. are rocks above water, one of which named Sail Rock, 140 ft. high, is remarkable. Also $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. large black rock named Northwest Rock, or Dichilem.
- DIMPAO** (dim-pah'-aw), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- DINACSAAN** (dee-nack-sah'-ahn), nat.; point N. shore, SW. arm of Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate.
- DINAGÁN** (dee-nah-gahn'), nat.; mountain in W. central Samar forming one of spurs NW. of center range, trending from NE. to SW., abutting on coast at Santa Margarita. Caibago peak rises to N.
- DINÁGAT** (dee-nah'-gat), nat.; pueblo on SW. shore of island of same name, 15 m. across Gipdó Passage, NE. of Surigao, on N. extreme of Surigao, Mindanao; chief industry of town and surrounding regions extraction of gold from mine in terminal spur of E. coast range of island in that vicinity. Pop., 1,200. (Also Dinagad.)
- island 43 m. N. and S. and 14 m. E. and W., with average width of 6 m. and area of 258 sq. m., lying N. of extreme N. point of Surigao, Mindanao, across intervening channel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Chain of mountains traverses island along E. coast, beginning inland from Desolación Pt., on extreme N., at Peak Redondo reaching height of 3,337 ft. Another elevation about center of range, 1,726 ft., inland from Port Malinao; another, 2,395 ft., inland from Cascada Pt.; another proceeding S., of 2,074 ft., inland from Peñascales Pt., and another at extreme S. end, 1,791 ft. high, NE. of Port Gabo. Coasts are bold and steep-to, with numerous small harbors. On W. side of S. point are 2 islands almost forming part of main island, being separated by very narrow channel. Conical mountain 1,060 ft. high rises in southernmost of these 2 islands. Town of Nonok is at S. end of this island, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.

WESTERN BIGHT OF
DILASAK BAY

From a survey in June, 1900,
by the officers of the U.S.S. Quiros
Ae, Lat. 16°23'(00')N. Long. 122°10'(30')E



DINÁGAT—Continued.

of this point lies flat island, which forms N. side of E. passage of Surigao Strait. On N. lies passage 39 m. wide from Pacific Ocean leading to San Pedro and San Pablo Bay on NW. and Surigao Strait to SW. On E. is Pacific Ocean, with Siargao I. and intervening islets 21 m. E. of S. extreme. On S. are Gipdó and S. passage of Surigao Strait, on W. by sea channel between Dinágat and Tañón I. and S. extreme of Leyte, 17½ m. wide.

— point on SW. coast of Dinágat I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao, approaching from Surigao Strait.

DINAK (dee-nack'), nat.; island in lower reach of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

DINALUPIJAN (dee-nah-loo-pee'-hahn), Tag., pueblo and post-office on N. borders of Bataan; Luzón, 13 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 733.

DINANO (dee-nah'-noh), ver.; fountain tributary rising in S. slopes of volcano of Bulusan, in Sorsogón, Luzón, and forming river taking N. course, finding its outlet in Port Sorsogón, near Jubán.

DINAPAC, or **GUINAPAK** (dee-nah-pack', gee-nah-pack'), ver.; 2 tower-like rocks, 1 larger than other, with some smaller rocks contiguous, 10½ m. E. by S. from N. point of Camiguín I., Babuyan grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón. Between them and nearest part of Camiguín I. is channel 7 m. wide. September 27, 1899, U. S. S. *Charleston* sailed from Cavite on cruise and running survey to N. of Luzón; November 2 struck rock 2½ m. N. of Dinapac Rock and became total wreck.

DINAPASO (dee-nah-pah'-soh), nat.; river in Sorsogón, Luzón, affluent of Jubán.

DINAPIQÍ (dee-nah-pee-key'), ver.; point in Isabela, Luzón.

DINARÁN (dee-nah-rah'n'), ver.; saddle-shaped island, 2 sq. m., with 2 summits, each 580 ft. above sea, off E. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., W. by S. of Mindoro.

DINAS (dee'-nahs), nat.; village on stream emptying on W. shore of Illana Bay, opposite Puan I., Cotabato, Mindanao.

— port and hamlet on W. shore of Matúbug Bay, S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 67½ m. WNW. of Cotabato. Port is formed by opening in reef which borders S. of Pt. Pisan.

DINATADMÓ (dee-nah-tad-moh'), ver.; point in Isabela, Luzón.

DINCULAN (din-coo'-lahn), nat.; point on S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., W. by S. of Mindoro.

DINDAY (din-die'), ver.; hamlet in S. Negros Oriental, 2 m. S. of Amblán, on coast at entrance to Tañón Strait.

DINĀGALAN, or **DIBUT** (ding-ah'-lahn, dee-boot'), Tag.; bay at end of boundary between Principe and Infanta, Luzón. Round point projects from bottom of bay with 10 islets off it.

DINGLE (din'-glay), ver.; pueblo on r. bank of Jalaur Riv., in E. Iloilo, Panay, 18 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 11,000.

DINGRÁS (din-grass'), ver.; pueblo on l. bank of Grande de Laoag Riv., 10 m. overland from Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Pop., 12,600.

DINIAXAN (dee-nee-ah'-nahn), ver.; lead mountain ½ league N. by E. of Mambulao, N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

DÍNID (dee'-need), ver.; point at extreme S. end of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte, and headland of entrance to Surigao Strait.

DINIGMÁN (dee-nig-mahn'), ver.; most S. of 3 rivers in extreme N. of Infanta, Luzón, rising in Cordillera or E. coast range, and emptying into Pacific Ocean.

DINO (dee'-noh), nat.; islet off NE. coast of Leyte, lat. 11° 13' N.

DINOĠÓ (dee-noh-gaw'), nat.; crater in E. Cápiz, Panay, at one of S. headwater tributaries of Maindang Riv., 13 m. S. of Mayón.

DIODÍ (dee-oh-dee-oh'), ver.; mountain in NE. Leyte.

DIOGO, or **REDONTA** (dee-oh'-gaw (means high), ray-dohn'-dah), ver.; island of Batanes grp., rising 848 ft. high and lying 4 m. E. of Ibayat, with distinct appearance of shoal water between several small islets off its E. side, the outermost being short ½ m. distance.

DIOTORING (dee-oh-toh-ring'), ver.; bay on E. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, its entrance between Dibayabay and Dieapinisan Pts.

— island in bay of same name off coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

— point on bay of same name, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

DIPALÁN (dee-pah-lee'-ahn), ver.; islet about ½ sq. m. area, off extreme SE. coast of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.

DIPÓLOG (dee-poh'-log), ver.; pueblo on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 6½ m. SW. of Dapitan. Pop., 4,611. (See Blanca Pt.)

— river in NW. Mindanao.

DIPUL (dee-pool'), ver.; 2 islets 1 m. NE. of Bulán, E. and larger 249 ft. high, in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

DIPULÁ (dee-poo-lah'), nat.; tributary of Kakal-mund outlet of Liguasan Lagoon into Grande Riv. of Mindanao.

DIPÚLAO (dee-poo'-lah-oo), ver.; port in N. water of Port Usón, off S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., W. by S. of Mindoro. Báquit I. stretches along its S. front.

— hamlet on E. bank of Bacbac Riv., entering E. side of port of same name, S. Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., W. by S. of Mindoro.

DIPULISAN (dee-poo-lee'-sahn), nat.; point on SW. shore of Pagarian Bay, NW. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Observation spot for this anchorage, in 56 to 65 fms., is lat. 7° 43' 38" N., lon. 123° 25' 45" E.

DIPULUT (dee-poo-loot'), ver.; island of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

DIRIQUE (dee-ree'-kay), ver.; stream in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, entering bay of same name 3 m. S. of C. Bojeador.

— port and bay on extreme NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

— town on r. bank at mouth of small stream, and on shore of bay of same name, 17 m. N. of Loog and 3 m. S. of C. Bojeador.

DISABUNĠAN (dee-sah-boong'-ahn), ver.; river rising in Gran Cordillera Oriental, in Isabela, Luzón, and empties through other streams into Grande de Cagayán Riv.

DISACAN (dee-sah'-cahn), ver.; town at mouth of small river entering sea on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 28 m. WSW. of Dapitan.

DISASTER, for.; cape at extreme N. point of Ramos I., N. part of Balabac I., from which separated by very narrow channel, and 17½ m. SW. of Buliluyan C., extreme SW. point of Palawan.

DISCAPÚLUM (dis-cuh-poo'-loom), ver.; islet, most N. of Linapacan chain, 3 m. SW. of Ducabaita, southernmost of Calamianes grp., 12 m. NE. by N. of Linapacan, off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

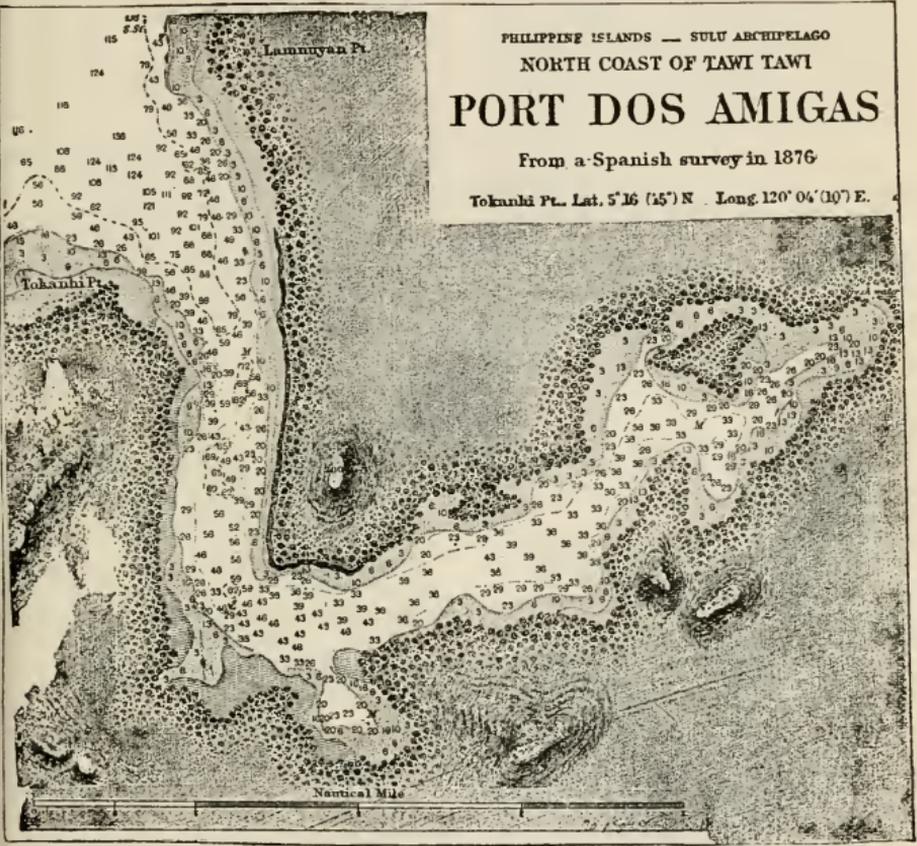
DISIASI (dee-see-ah'-see), ver.; extreme SE. point of Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, N. headland of entrance to channel between Batán I. on N. and Sabtán I. on S.

DISUMAŠGIT (dee-soo-mang-it'), ver.; point and island off coast of Isabela, Luzón.

DIT (deet), ver.; island 860 ft. high, of Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea, 2½ m. NW. to SW., 2½ m. N. of Agutaya.

- DITORIÁN** (dec-taw-rec-ahn'), ver.; island of Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón. (*Also* Ditorean.)
- DITULAY** (dec-too-lie'), nat.; river in Isabela, Luzón, tributary to Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- DIUALAN** (dec-wah'-lahn), ver.; low point covered by mangroves on W. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, midway between Misamis and Polo Pts.
- DIUATA** (dec-wah'-tah), nat.; low, sandy point and W. headland to Butian Bay, NW. shore of Surigao, Mindanao; also marks N. terminus of line of boundary between Surigao on E. and Misamis on W.
- volcanic peak forming part of E. range of Mindanao, between towns of Lianga and Hinatúan.
- one of series of summits rising out of lateral range of mountains beginning at Cúit Pt., taking trend S. by W., and joining hills which parallel E. shore of Agusan Riv. in Surigao, Mindanao.
- DIUR** (dee-coor'), ver.; point on W. shore of NW. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón.
- DIUYU'** (dee-ew'-yon), nat.; river entering on SE. shore of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- DIVAÍT** (dee-vah-it'), nat.; point on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, lat. 8° 30' N.
- DIVALAÍS** (dee-vah-lah'-is), ver.; point in N. Mindanao.
- DIVATA** (dee-vah'-tah), nat.; point on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, lat. 9° 6' 30" N.
- DIVILACAN** (dee-vee-lah'-cahn), ver.; bay on E. coast of Isabela, Luzón.
- DIVINISA** (dee-vee-nec'-sah), nat.; point on coast of Isabela, Luzón, lat. 16° 57' 30" N.
- DIVOT** (dec-yoh't'), nat.; point on NE. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, lat. 8° 20' N.
- DIXON**, for.; point, W. entrance (White Passage) to Dalrymple Harbor, NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A. Bnal or Boal, N. shore of Sulu I., lies immediately E. of this point.
- DOANG LANSOD** (daw-ahng-lahn-sod'), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 5 m. N. of Bayanan.
- DOBJAN** (dob-hahn'), ver.; mountain near Paracale, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, containing deposits of gold worked by natives.
- DOBLE PICO** (doh'-blay pee'-coh), Sp.; mountain in W. Cagayán, Luzón.
- mountain in NE. Mindanao.
- DOCCAN** (dock-cahn'), ver.; island of Lapanan grp., of Sulu A., off SW. shore of Lapanan, from which it is separated by channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. In center is large lagoon with several islets in it.
- DOCG** (doh-coog'), nat.; point on coast of Zambales, Luzón, lat. 16° 22' 30" N.
- DOHINOB** (doh-hee-nob'), ver.; town on shore of large bight on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 18 m. WSW. of Dapitan. (*See* Blanca Pt.)
- DOLORES** (doh-loh'-rays), Sp.; pueblo of Abra, Luzón, $\frac{6}{11}$ m. NE. of Bangued, connected by road. Pop., 2,970.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 10 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in central Pampanga, Luzón, 4 m. N. of Bacolor.
- pueblo in NW. Tayabas, Luzón, near Laguna boundary; connected with San Pablo 5 m. NW. by road, and 14 m. W. of Tayabas. Pop., 2,571.
- hamlet in central Cápiz, Panay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. of Dumarao.
- river entering sea on E. coast of Sámar, 6 m. S. of Orás. Boats drawing 7 ft. may enter in good weather. Inside water deepens to 5 fms. Stream is navigable for 7 ft. draft for 32
- DOLORES**—Continued.
m. above its mouth. River runs through mountains with sharp turns and high and rocky banks. Current swift, trees in many places overhanging stream 50 ft.
- DOLORES, or PARIC** (doh-loh'-rays, pah-reek'); town at mouth of Ulut (Carolina) Riv., E. Sámar.
- DOLORES, or TERMAS** (doh-loh'-rays, tayr'-mahs), Sp.; hamlet in SW. Leyte, 9 m. NW. of Albuera.
- DOMALOANG** (doh-mah-law-ang'), ver.; hamlet E. of Bac-hao Banihahón Riv., in S. central Sámar.
- DOMÉ** (doh-may'), ver.; island off Maytiagnid I., E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*See* Pinachuyan.)
- DOMONDÓN** (doh-mon-dohn'), Tag.; stream in SW. Tayabas, Luzón.
- DOX** (dawn), ver.; chain of 5 islets, largest 2 m. from E. to W., extending SW. from Bahayan I. to Panagsagan, extreme NE. point of Negros Occidental, 12 m. distant.
- DOÑA ANA** (doh'-nyah ah'-nah), Sp.; island inside Cidamid Pt., W. shore Putiao Port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- DOÑÁUANG** (doh-nah'-vang), ver.; island off Basitang Pt., on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- DOÑGAL** (dong-ahl'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- DOÑGAL MOUNT**; point NE. by E. of San Antonio (Rocky) Bay, SE. coast of Palawan.
- DOÑGAN** (dohng'-ahn), nat.; river of Sámar emptying into sea on E. coast.
- DOÑGDONG** (dong-dong'), ver.; low, flat island in channel between Pala (Pata) I. and S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- DOÑGEÓN** (dawn-bay-awn'), ver.; mountain in N. Pangasinán, Luzón.
- DOÑGÓN** (dohng-awn'), ver.; town on NW. shore of narrow bay of same name heading NE. from Palompón Pt., China Sea coast of Mindoro, 57 m. SSW. of Calapán. River of same name empties into sea $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of point.
- bay on W. coast of Mindoro, 7 m. SSE. of Sablayan Anchorage and 8 m. NW. of Iriron Bay, and E. of point of that name. Vessels can anchor protected from N. winds.
- point on W. coast of Mindoro at entrance to bay of that name.
- point on E. coast of Sorsogón.
- hamlet in SW. Sámar, on E. shore of San Juanico Strait near its E. outlet, 3 m. W. of Basey.
- DONSOL** (dohn-saul'), ver.; river formed by several tributaries in central Albay, Luzón, and emptying into sea on its SW. coast. Bar of river has 3 ft. at low water and 5 to 11 ft. in-side for 1 m.
- pueblo on NW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, on r. bank of Donsol Riv. near its mouth, 18 m. SW. by W. of Albay. Carries on lively trade in abacá (Manilla hemp), palm mats, and cocoanut oil with Manila. Steamers call fortnightly. Pop. 5,500.
- DOOG** (doh-og'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 28 m. SE. of Inayauan.
- DOROGAN** (doh-roh'-gahn); hamlet in pueblo of Donsol, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- DORONGAN** (doh-rong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Albay, Luzón, near r. bank of Bolinog Riv., 11 m. S. of Albay.
- DOS AMIGOS** (dohs ah-mee'-gohs), Sp.; port 6 m. E. of Bakun Pt. Entrance is between Takanhi and Lamnuyan Pts., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on N. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- DOS CUERNOS** (dohs coo-ayr'-nohs), Sp.; peak (1,204 meters) in Sierra Madre, SE. Cagayán, Luzón.

- DOS HERMANAS** (dohs ayr-mah'-nahs), Sp.; 2 flat islets of rocks 138 ft. high named Isabel (E.) and Carlota (W.), in mid sea channel 28 m. E. by S. of Mindoro I., 16 m. NN. W. of Tablas I., and 13 m. S. by W. of Marinduque I.
- group of 5 islets off N. point of Santiago I., W. head of entrance to Lingayán Gulf, off extreme N. end of Zambales, Luzón.
- DOS HERMANOS** (dohs ayr-mah'-nohs), Sp.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 2½ m. NE. of Minulán.
- DOS PICOS** (dohs pee'-cohs), Sp.; mountain in Cavite, Luzón.
- DOUBLE**, for; 2 low, flat islands fronting an indentation in SW. coast of Palawan, N. of Treacherous Bay.
- islet NW. of Linapacan I. in chain between Calamianes grp. and Paragua, Palawan.
- island ½ m. in length near W. extreme of Capsalai I., Barton Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DOUBLE PEAK**, for; elevation 1,400 ft. high on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, inland from Danlig hamlet, on N. Cook Channel.
- elevation between Maynit Lake on S. and Tendido Mt. to N., in W. range terminating to N. part of Surigao, Mindanao.
- DRAGÓN** (drah-gohn'), Sp.; point on Pacific coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- DRAKE PEAK**, for; summit 1,300 ft. high of range extending N. from Squall Pt. (*q. v.*), E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DROMEDARIO** (droh-may-dah'-ree-oh), Sp.; group of 4 peaks, highest 1,864 ft., in center of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- DRYBAK**, for; southernmost of 2 banks, 1 dry at all tides, other at half tide, within bay and fronting Maibún Riv., Sulu I., Sulu A.
- DUANDÁN** (doo-ahn-dahn'), ver.; mountain in W. Mindanao.
- DUCÁ** (doo-cah'), ver.; inland hamlet between Libunñan and Sianan, 12 m. SW. by S. of Cotabato, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- DUCABAITA** (doo-cah-bah-ee'-tah), ver.; island 1½ m. E. and W., 1 m. S. off S. point of Calamian I. and most S. of Calamianes grp., 10 m. NE. by E. of nearest part of Linapacan I., off Paragua, Palawan.
- DUCUS** (doo'-coos), ver.; town near headwaters of tributary of Pulangui Riv., 3½ m. S. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis, Mindanao.
- DUDOC** (doo-dock'), ver.; river rising in W. hills of Gran Cordillera Central, and flowing W. empties into Abra Riv. below San José, in Abra, Luzón.
- DUEMO** (doo-ay'-maw), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 14 m. NE. of Bacolor.
- DUEÑAS** (doo-ay'-nyass), Sp.; pueblo in E. Iloilo, Panay, at junction of N. tributary with Jalaur, 21 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 7,130.
- DUERO** (doo-ay'-roh), Sp.; pueblo on coast road, SE. shore of Bohol, 40 m. E. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 7,143.
- DUGÁ** (doo-gah'), ver.; mountain in S. Samar, 3 W. of N. of Balangiga.
- DUGÁN** (doo-gahn'), ver.; small river entering SW. angle of Bislig Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. River takes its rise in E. slopes of Magdiinta Mt.
- DUGAÑGAN** (doo-gang'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in S. central Samar, 10 m. NE. of Cathalogan.
- DUGAS** (doo'-gahs), nat.; river rising in Ambos Camarines, and emptying into sea across pueblo of Tabaco, Albay, Luzón.
- DUGLIÓ** (doo-glee'-oo), ver.; point in island of Tanglao, SW. of Bohol, Visayas.
- DUGLÚN** (doo-gloon'), nat.; village on SW. shore Tara I., off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- DUGMÁN** (doog-mahn'), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. WNW. of San Dionisio.
- DUGÓ** (doo-gawh') (means blood), Tag.; river emptying into Manila Bay, in Cavite, Luzón.
- DUGOLAÁN**, or **DUGULAÁN** (doo-goh-lah-ahn', doo-goo-lah-ahn'), ver.; point on N. shore of Iilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- DÚLAG** (doo'-lahg), ver.; pueblo near Manacagan Mt., in Leyte. Extensive deposits of sulphur are found in vicinity. Pop., 10,113.
- DULAMA** (doo-lah'-mah), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- DULAMPIRI** (doo-lam-pee'-ree), ver.; island S. of straits of San Bernardino, off W. coast of Samar I. (*see* Dalupiri.)
- DULAN** (doo'-lahn), nat.; river entering extreme S. inlet of Libás port, E. coast of Samar.
- DULANGAN** (doo-lahn'-gahn); hamlet in Cápiz, Panay.
- DULAÑON** (doo-lang'-awn), ver.; river emptying into Bay of Sabaang, NE. of town of Sabaang, on N. coast of Mindoro.
- DULANÍS** (doo-lah-nis'), ver.; river, 24 m., very rapid, in Panay, rises in ridge between Antique and Iloilo, empties between Santa Bárbara and Tibiao.
- DULAYAN** (doo-lah'-yahn), ver.; town of Nueva Vizeaya, Luzón, 15 m. N. of Bayombong by road.
- DULAYAP** (doo-lah-yahp'), mountain in E. Abra, Luzón.
- DULJÓ** (dool-hoh'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Panglao I., SW. of Bohol; covered with cocoanut palms.
- DULJUGAN** (dool-hoo'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in extreme SW. angle of extreme W. shore of Leyte, 3 m. W. of Quiot.
- low, thinly wooded point at extreme SW. corner of extreme W. shore of Leyte, 3 m. W. of Quiot; also N. headland of sea channel setting E. between Leyte and Camotes Is. Port Dupón lies 2 m. E.
- DÚLONG CAÚT** (doo'-long cah'-wit), Tag.; point on Laguna de Bay, in Rizal, Luzón, at N. end of Talim I.
- DULUGAN** (doo-loo'-gun), nat.; river entering SE. shore SW. arm of Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate.
- DULUMAQUÍN** (doo-loo-mah-key-ahn'), ver.; hamlet on stream emptying Bulñan Lake into Liguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- DULUMBAYAN** (doo-loom-bah'-yahn), ver.; district in Santa Cruz, Manila, Luzón. N. of Bilidid prison.
- DULUNGIN**, or **BALANGLÍN** (doo-loon-geen', bah-lahn-geen'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, on S. side of opening of Port Santa Maria. Between point and Santa Maria are 4 detached rocks.
- DUMAGÁS** (doo-mah-gahs'), Tag.; river in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, emptying into Dingalan Bay.
- DUMAGSÁN** (doo-mug-sahn'), Tag.; river in Batangas, Luzón.
- DUMAGSAYÁ** (doo-mag-sah-yah'), ver.; mountain among N. elevations of central range of Negros, 16 m. NW. of Calatrava.
- DUMAGUETE** (doo-mah-gay'-tay), ver.; capital and pueblo and post-office of Negros Oriental, N. of point of same name on SE. coast, 6½ m. SE. of Tagbá Pt. entrance to Strait of Tañón, 66 m. E. of S. of Bacólod and 13 m. NW. of nearest point of Siquijor I. Pop., 13,584; township having 13,618. Inhabitants are chiefly engaged in gathering turtle shells and trading in cotton.
- point and secondary mountains in SE. Negros.
- DUMÁGIT** (doo-mah'-geet), nat.; point on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, at W. head to Putiao port, its geographical position for port being lat. 12° 52' 10" N., lon. 123° 38' 18" E.



- DUMÁGUIT**; town on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, on NW. side of entrance to Batán port, 21 m. W. of Cápiz.
- DUMÁLAG** (doo-mah'-lag), ver.; island off Matina hamlet at head of W. arm of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- pueblo in central Cápiz, Panay, on r. bank of tributary of Badbaran Riv., 21 m. SSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 8,000.
- DUMALAGUI** (doo-mah-lah'-gee), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- DUMALANGIN** (doo-mah-lung'-inn), nat.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- DUMALAYLAY** (doo-mah-lie-lie'), ver.; river in Panay.
- DUMALI** (doo-mah'-lee), nat.; point and most conspicuous headland on extreme E. coast of Mindoro and formed by termination of shoulder of Dumali Mt., 34 m. SE. by E. of Calapán. Maestre de Campo I. lies 13 m. SE., Dos Hermanas (Carlota) 21 m. ESE., and Marinduque I. 24 m. NE. by E.
- high-peaked mountain in NE. of Mindoro, inland from point of that name, which forms lofty promontory, and is visible long distance at sea by great white patch 400 ft. above sea.
- DUMALIN**, or **DUMALON** (doo-mah'-lin, doo-mah'-lohn), ver.; point and hamlet on extreme SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, W. by N. of Caldera Pt.
- DUMANGAS** (doo-mahn'-gahs), river entering S. part of Dingalan Bay, in Infanta, Luzón.
- pueblo on l. bank of Dumangas, reaches of Jalaur Riv., 4½ m. above its outlet in Iloilo Strait, E. Iloilo, Panay, 13 m. NE. of Iloilo. River is shallow, but boats can enter at high water. Pop., 14,114.
- river in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. from Cabugao Pt.
- point on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay. From Banate to this point shore trends to S. 13 m. and then to river Dumangas.
- point and creek on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- DUMANJUG** (doo-mahn-hoog'), ver.; pueblo and point on Strait of Tañón, W. coast of Cebú. Town is 35 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 13,171.
- DUMÁNLOG** (doo-mahn'-log), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- DUMANQUILAS** (doo-mahn-key'-lahs), nat.; bay in SE. part of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 12½ m. between heads, 19 m. deep. Waters of bay are much taken up by number of islands, 14 of which are charted and afford good shelter.
- point on SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- hamlet on deep estuary on E. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao, 94 m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- point on bay of same name, with Tritón I. marking entrance, E. end of S. shore of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- river entering bay of that name by several mouths opposite Igat I., S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- DUMAQUIT** (doo-mah-kit'), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. NW. of Balán.
- extreme W. point of entrance to Putiao port, on SW. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- DUMARA** (doo-mah'-rah), ver.; mountain in W. Antique, Panay, 15 m. E. of Barbaza.
- DUMARÁN** (doo-mah-rah-nu'); thickly wooded island 600 ft. high, 18 m. N. and S. and 15 m. E. and W., area 128 sq. m., off E. coast of Paragna, Palawan, from which it is separated by Dumarán or Cook Channel, 3¼ m. wide at Endeavor Pt. Chief town Araceli, on SE. coast. Three small islands front SE. side of Dumarán I., Langoi (Christmas), Quimitant, and another unnamed. South Hill is important landmark on S. shore. On N. extreme is white cliff, vis-
- DUMARÁN**—Continued.
ible long distance at sea. Well peopled, and has much arable land; goats and hogs are abundant; fruits of latitude grow in abundance.
- (Cook Channel); sea way 3¼ m. wide, between Dumarán I. and mainland of Paragua, Palawan.
- pueblo on W. coast of island of that name and E. shore of Cook Channel; lies 4¼ m. N. of Barton Pt. at head of small bay abreast Endeavor Pt. Fort, with church forming part of its equipment, stands close to landing place. Village itself stands among cocoanut trees. Large body of land in vicinity is under cultivation, yielding rice, maize, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and cotton for home consumption; and of ship supplies, pigs, goats, and fowls are raised in abundance. Pop., Cn. 1887, 2,032.
- DUMARAO** (doo-mah-rah'-aw), ver.; pueblo on l. bank of Badbaran Riv., central Cápiz, Panay, 21 m. WSW. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,083.
- DUMATAYTAY** (doo-mah-tie-tie'), ver.; hamlet in W. Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. E. of Libacao.
- DUMATULUNG** (doo-mah-too'-loong), nat.; creek on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, opposite Ponos islets.
- DUMBELL**, or **TALAKANEN** (tah-lah-kah'-nen), nat.; remarkable double-headed island of Taytay Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- DUMGÁ** (doo-mah'-gah'), ver.; inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. NW. of Macatú.
- DUMINI** (doo-mee'-nee), ver.; inlet in S. Sámar.
- DUMÚLUG** (doo-moo'-loog), ver.; river in central Luzón.
- DUMUN** (doo-moon), ver.; mountain in Cagayán, Luzón, on tributary of Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- DUMUNPALIT** (doo-moon-pah-lit'), ver. [turret]; island 8 m. NE. of Caláut Pt., Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., W. by S. of Mindoro, and bearing S. 50° E., 7¼ m. from North Rock, 816 ft. high, having several detached rocks about it and a remarkable hummock on its SW. point, somewhat resembling a turret.
- DUMURU** (doo-moo'-roo), nat.; river in SE. Masbate I., Visayas, emptying into W. side of Cataiñgan port.
- DUMÚRUG**, **EAST** (doo-moo'-roog), nat.; point at extremity of peninsula, forming E. shore of Cataiñgan port, SE. Masbate I., Visayas.
- river entering NW. shore Cataiñgan port, S. of Cataiñgan, SE. shore Masbate I., Visayas.
- DUN** (doon), ver.; small stream emptying into sea on SE. coast of Cebú, 3¼ m. SW. of Oslob.
- DUNAO** (doo-now'), ver.; islet between Malanġaban and Bulubudlañgan Is. in group off E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. E. of Concepción.
- DUNÁUN** (doo-nah'-oon), ver.; island 3½ m. NW. to SE., 1½ m. NE. to SW., SE. of Culiñ, Calamian I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan; peaked hill on NE. marks approach to Port Culiñ from S.
- DUNG** (doong), nat.; anchorage off village of Saavedra, E. shore of Balut I., Sarangani grp., S. of Mindanao.
- DUNĠAL** (doong-ahl'), ver.; point at sea end of mountain of same name, SE. coast of Palawan.
- DUNĠAS** (doong-ass'), ver.; point at N. extreme of Sámal I., head of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- DUNĠUN** (doong-oon'), ver.; point at extreme NW. end of Leyte.
- hamlet on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 5 m. N. by W. of Tugubun Pt., SE. terminus of boundary between Surigao and Dávao districts, and 209 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- DUNOL** (doo-nohl'), ver.; bay on extreme S. coast of Albay, Luzón.

DUPAGAN (doo-pah'-gahn), ver.; hill town in extreme SW. of Cagayán, Luzón, on W. slope of Gran Cordillera Central, near boundary with Abra.

DÚPAX (doo'-pahx), ver.; pueblo of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, 14 m. S. of Bayombong, connected by road. Pop., 2,229.

DUPÓN (doo-pawn'), Sp.; port on extreme SW. point of Leyte, 2 m. E. of Duljagan, with remains of port on SW. headland. Quoit is near its head.

— bay and river in W. Leyte.

— point in Panay.

DUPULISAN (doo-poo-lee'-sahn), ver.; point forming S. head of Pagadian (Pagarian) Bay, on extreme NW. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

DUQUINO (doo-key'-noh), ver.; island of Cuatro Islas grp., W. of Leyte.

DUQUIS (doo'-kiss), ver.; town in district of Ambarayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

DURANĜAN (doo-rang'-ahn), ver.; island 386 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, in center of channel between Passage 1. and Balula Pt., on W. shore Malampaya Bay, Paragua, Palawan.

DURIÉN (doo-ree-ayn'), ver.; river of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, after passing pueblo of Candón empties into sea in lat. $17^{\circ} 4' N$.

DUROZ (doo-roth'), Sp.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 1 mile S. of Pavia.

DURUMANAN (doo-roo-mah'-nahn), nat.; point and river on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao. (See Daromáoang.)

— hamlet on SE. shore of terminal basin of Panguil Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.

DURUNDEÉN (doo-roon-day-ayn'), ver.; point on W. coast of Palawan, N. of Tagbayug Bay. Malanut lies to SW., on bay.

— mountain in central range of Palawan, inland from Tagbayug Bay and SW. of Sultán Peak.

DURUNĜAO (doo-roong-ah'-oo), Tag.; point on Balayán Bay, S. coast of Batangas, Luzón.

DURUUNĜAN (doo-roo-oong'-ahn), nat.; river entering bight on W. coast of Sámar, NE. of Moroporo Pt.

DÚTAG (doo'-tahg), ver.; town of importance on W. shore of San Pedro Bay, E. Leyte, and coast road 18 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 10,113.

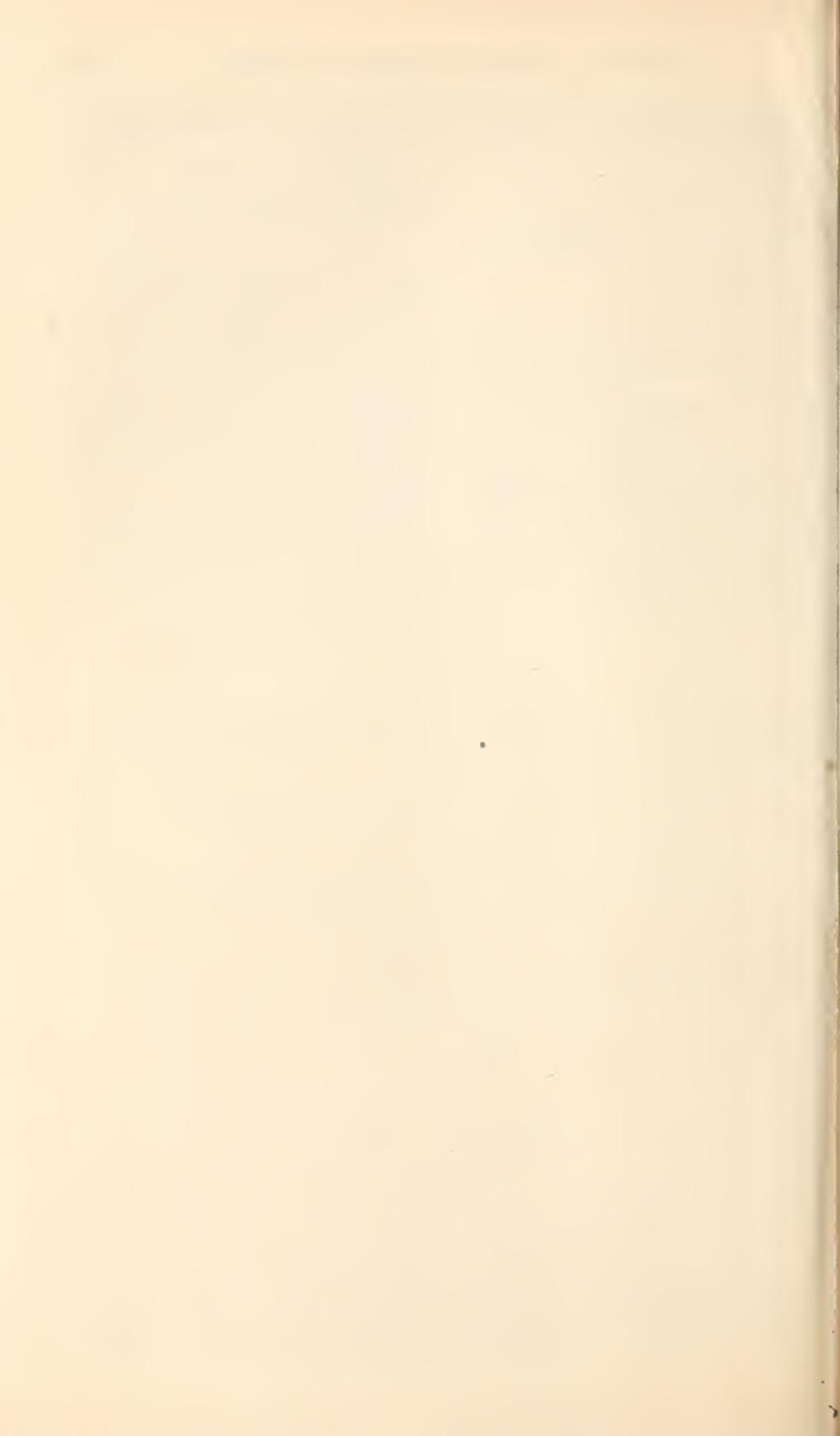
DÚYAG (doo'-yahg), ver.; hamlet in N. Cápiz, Panay, on E. shore of anchorage of Cápiz, capital 2 m. SE. inland, with which it is connected by fine road.

DUYAGAN (doo-yah'-gahn), ver.; point in E. Mindoro.

DÚYANG (doo'-yang), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of W. Antique, Panay, 8 m. W. of Pandán.

DUYO (doo'-yoh), Tag.; peak in Caraballos Sur, in Rizel, Luzón.

DUYUNĜAN (doo-yoong'-ahn), ver.; small river of Negros Occidental emptying into bay 4 m. S. of Inayauan.



E.

- EAST**, for.; low coral island off SE. coast of Palawan, also known as Comei, Comeian or Tagulinog, in lat. $8^{\circ} 53' N.$, lon. $118^{\circ} 14' E.$ or ESE of Eustasia Pt., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, covered with trees, tops of which are visible 20 m. at sea.
- point on E. shore of Tablas I., Visayas.
- EASTERN**, for.; passage between NE. coast of Mindanao and S. points of islands Dinágat and Bucas. (See Ginatúan.)
- EAST PEAK**, for.; summit, 1,890 ft. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Talindac, and very conspicuous from N. and W. of Paragua, Palawan.
- EBA** (ay'-bah), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 9 m. ESE. of Basey.
- EBRO** (ay'-brawh), Sp.; town on l. bank of Gibong Riv., in central Surigao, Mindanao, 33 m. SE. by S. of Butúan.
- EBUS** (ay'-boos), nat.; hamlet in Lanao, Mindanao, lat. $7^{\circ} 30' 30'' N.$
- ECHAGÜE** (ay-chah'-gway), Sp.; pueblo of Isabela, Luzón, on W. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv. and connected with highway by 2 roads, one near Carig, 10 m. SW., and other at Angadanán, 5 m. NW. Pop., 5,700.
- EGAÑA** (ay-gah'-nyah), Sp.; pueblo of Antique, Panay, 5 m. E. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 1,995, pueblo having 3,807.
- ELCANO** (ayl-cah'-noh); remains of small town on branch of Gándara Riv., 2 m. by river above town of Tivaran.
- ELEFANTE** (ay-lay-fahn'-tay), Sp.; island off Marinduque, with extinct volcano resembling Yriga, but less in height, covered with fine pastures and trees; abounds in half-wild cattle shipped to Manila, where they command good price.
- ELEPHANT**, for.; one of N. of small group of islands lying across entrance of Taytay Bay, off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Castle I.
- islet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Pt. Sabaa, is sugar-loaf rock, almost bare, on Marinduque I. Good anchorage.
- ELISARIO** (ay-lee-sah'-ree-oh), Sp.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- ELIZABETH**, for.; point on SW. coast of Palawan, 4 m. NNE. of Eran Bay. Peak 3,067 ft. high rises 8 m. inland.
- EL PARDO** (ayl pah'-doh), Sp.; pueblo in Cebú. Pop., 10,647.
- EL REAL** (ayl ray-ahl'), Sp.; village on E. shore of Lagúan I., at N. entrance to Lagúan channel. Calomatan Riv. empties S. of this village.
- EL SALVADOR** (ayl sahl-vah-dohr'), Sp.; pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., 2,845.
- EMERGENCIA** (ay-mer-hayn'-thee-ah), Sp.; point in W. Paragua.
- EMMELINE**, for.; southernmost of chain of small islands on Mantaknín Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- EMMIT**, for.; point on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, with High Triple Hill bearing NE. inland.
- small wooded island 170 ft. high, with 2 pillar rocks at its N. end, on NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, midway between Talindac and Crawford Pts.
- EMPINADA** (em-pee-nah'-dah), Sp.; range of secondary mountains in Balábac I., SW. of Palawan,
- ENCAMPMENT**, for.; point on NE. shore of Ramos I., SE. of C. Disaster, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., in Balábac grp., SW. of Palawan.
- ENCANTO** (en-cahn'-toh), Sp.; point on E. coast of Principe, Luzón, in pueblo of Baler.
- ENCARNADA** (en-car-nah-dah) (means red), Sp.; point at N. entrance to small bay on W. side of Lingayén Gulf, in Zambales, Luzón.
- END**, for.; peak 4,512 ft. high on S. end of Victoria peak range in Paragua, Palawan.
- ENDEAVOR**, for.; point at narrows of Cook channel, 12 m. NE. of High Pt., low and densely wooded, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- shallow strait, 1,000 ft wide, E. of Tuluran I., entering Malampaya Sound, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- island near head of Barton Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- point on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, and W. head of Cook channel. From here shores of Palawan assume very different character, being fronted by islands and rocks, not one of which partakes of features of those farther S.
- ENGAÑO** (en-gah'-nyoh), Sp.; cape E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., 54 m. from Pala Pt. on N. point of Palau I., off NW. extreme of Cagayán, Luzón, forming expansive bay. Landmark of approach for navigators to E. coast of N. Luzón from China Sea, front being intersected by several fine rivers, including Pamplona and Grande de Cagayán. Channel between cape and Camiguin I., to NNW., is 20 m. wide, clear of danger. (See also Escarpada Pt.)
- ENGAÑOSO** (en-gah'-nyoh'-soh), Sp.; highest peak situated in center of Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas, dividing highlands of N. from low lands of S. Coast of Burias I. here makes bend called Boca Engañosa, dominated by hill of that name.
- rock off W. coast of Burias, I., Visayas, about 1 m. from Gorión islet.
- ENIARAN** (ay-nee-ah'-rahn), ver.; island off W. coast of Passage I., Malampaya Sound, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- ENMEDIO** (en-may'-dee-oh); channel SE. of Balábac I., SW. of Palawan.
- ENORÚAN** (ay-noh-roo'-ahn), nat.; islet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Guintulan Pt., Basey, SW. coast of Samár.
- ENRILE** (en-rec'-lay), Sp.; pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, near bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., immediately N. of boundary with Isabela, 7 m. SW. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 7,000.
- ENRIQUETA** (ayn-rec-kay'-tah), Sp.; hamlet on SW. shore of Biri I., Sámar.
- village at mouth of small estuary on W. coast of Biri I., Sámar, in strait of San Bernardino. Barin I. lies opposite on W. side of channel.
- ENTABLAO** (en-tah-blah'-doh), Sp.; road center in pueblo of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, Luzón, opposite San Antonio crossing of Grande de la Pampangá Riv., 2 m. SW. of San Isidro in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- ENTALULA** (en-tah-loo'-lah), ver.; island off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, opposite opening of Bacuit Bay.
- ENTILAN** (en-tee'-lahn), ver.; point in E. Albay, Luzón.
- ERAN**, or **CRAN** (ay'-rahn, crahn), ver.; first bay on coast of SW. Palawan, affording anchorage in SW, winds and furnishing wood, water,

- ERAN**, or **CRAN**—Continued.
and supplies; 4 m. wide at entrance and open to N.; Eran Riv. enters in SW. corner and is navigable for boats short distance.
- point on W. side of entrance to that bay, SW. coast of Palawan.
- river emptying into SW. corner of that bay, SW. coast of Palawan, with good water and navigable for boats. At entrance of river is excellent seining.
- settlement on shore of Eran Bay, SW. Palawan. Region in vicinity is inhabited by Dusuns or hill people, mixture of Malay under self-styled Panjiran. They sell beeswax, fowls, goats, sweet potatoes, etc., or barter their products for bolos and few articles known to their simple wants.
- ERAN QUOIN**, for.; quoin-shaped hill 518 ft. high, named by natives Palepaikan, rising out of plain midway between Low and Eran Pts., SW. coast of Palawan.
- ERENAS** (ay-ray'-nahs), Sp.; hamlet on NW. coast of Sámár.
- ERENAS Y MALAYAT** (ay-ray'-nahs ee mah-lah-yat'), hamlet on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- ERMITA** (ayr-mee'-tah), Sp.; district of city of Manila. On river bank E. of monument of Magallanes are barracks of fort, and ascending that stream great tobacco factories of Arroceros, Quinta market, and military hospital, latter in barrio de la Concepción. Bridge here crosses Pásig to suburbs of San Miguel. Infantry barracks stand immediately S. of bastion of San Gabriel, near gate, and where road to Paco starts. Church and convent of Ermita front on highway which extends from Manila to Malate through Ermita. Pop., 7,260. NE. of Manila, in Ermita, adjoining city and fronting on Pásig, is section known as Arroceros, or rice mills. Most important resort of native population, being center of great tobacco factories. In one of these alone over 7,000 women are constantly occupied. In this section is also observatory, botanical gardens, kiosko, dance hall, and other resorts for people, and slaughter house.
- hamlet of Cagayán, Luzón, from which trails lead across Chico de Cagayán Riv. to Mataman, Tuao, and Tuguegarao, latter 18 m. distant.
- ERENSTIN** (err-ness-tin'), Sp.; circular lake of fresh water, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, on S. shore of Cagayán Sulu. Small barrier of 200 yds. separates it from another circular lake to W., called Singúan. Country in vicinity is composed of low hills about 800 ft. in height.
- ESCALANTE** (es-cah-lahn'-tay), Sp.; town on strait of Tañón, on extreme NE. coast of Negros Occidental, on bay at mouth of Danao Riv., 42 m. E. of Bacólod, on opposite side of island. Pop., 3,000.
- ESCARCEO** (es-cahr-thay'-oh), Sp.; point, so named from tide rips off it, covered with trees on extreme N. end of peninsula, on N. coast of Mindoro, 14 m. NW. by W. of Calapán. Galera lies on land end of this peninsula. Point is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. across from Verde I. in midchannel between Mindoro and Batangas, Luzón.
- ESCARPADA** (ays-cahr-pah'-dah), Sp.; point S. head Port San Pio Quinto, W. coast Camiguín I.
- extreme NE. point of Cagayán, Luzón. From San Vicente coast runs E. 5 m. to this point, which in charts and sailing directions has usually been distinguished as Engaño. Coast turns abruptly to SE. 12 m. to Iligan Pt.
- island of Naranjos grp., off S. coast of Sorogón, Luzón.
- point on SW. coast of Ticao I., Masbate, Visayas.
- ESCARPADO** (ays-cahr-pah'-doh), Sp.; settlement on l. bank of Juáhit Riv. entering Princessa port, E. coast of S. Palawan.
- point and mountain in S. Palawan.
- ESCONCHADA** (es-con-chah-dah'), Sp.; point on W. shore of Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao, and SW. of Berrugosa Pt., forming important headland on E. side of Surigao Strait. To N. of this point are 2 bays on NW. shore of Dinátag I. separated by Berrugosa Pt. Islets "Twins" lie 2½ m. NNE. of latter point.
- S. point or headland of bay on NW. coast of Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- ESCUCHA** (es-coo'-chah), Sp.; small island E. of Palau I., off extreme NE. point of Cagayán, Luzón, and N. of Negra Pt. on adjacent mainland.
- ESFUERZO**, DEL (day'es-fwayr'-thoh), Sp.; point on W. coast of Palawan.
- strait toward E. of Tukuran, Palawan.
- ESMERALDA** (es-may-rah'-dah), Sp.; mountain of Negros Occidental, one of most N. summits of central range, 11 m. S. of Manapla, on N. coast.
- ESPAÑA** (es-pah'-nyah), Sp.; small stream emptying into sea on SW. coast of Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas; small island lies near its mouth.
- town in Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- ESPERANZA** (es-pay-rah'n'-thah) (means hope), Sp.; town on r. bank of Agusan Riv., Surigao, Mindanao, 10½ m. SSE. of Butian.
- ESPIÑA** (ess-pea'-nah), Sp.; point, S. head to Calandórang Bay, Balábac I., SW. of Palawan. On point is coal store and small jetty and fresh water.
- ESPÍRITU SANTO** (es-pee'-ree-too sahn'-toh), (means Holy Ghost), Sp.; cape on NE. extremity of coast of Sámár, 11 m. ESE. of Palápag Port, important point of approach from Pacific Ocean. High and visible in clear weather 40 m., thus serving as excellent mark for working strait of San Bernardino. Mt. Mesa de Palápag, 10 m. SW. of this cape, is always visible at 42 m.
- ESTAGNO** (es-tahg'-noh), Sp.; island E. of Isabela, Luzón. (See Dimalansán.)
- ESTAMPA** (ess-tahn'-pah), Sp.; summit 856 ft. high, on NW. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- point on SE. shore Iloilo Strait, NW. shore Guimaras I., opposite Iloilo, Panay.
- ESTANCIA** (es-tahn'-thee-ah), Sp.; pueblo and anchorage on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. S. of Carlés. Anchorage S. of Cayo Pt. between islet of Lugmit (SW. of Calagnan) and Bayas Is. Town of Estancia is 1 m. inland and connected with coast by good road.
- river in Panay, known also as Panisán.
- ESTANZUELA**, or **CARIDAD** (ess-tan-thway'-lah, eah-ree-dah'd'), Sp.; village on W. shore of Bacoob Bay, SSW. of San Roque, Cavite, Luzón.
- ESTE** (ays'-tay), Sp.; point forming E. extreme of Tablas I., Romblón grp.
- ESTELLA** (ays-tay'-lyah), Sp.; town in Isabela, Luzón.
- ESTILETE** (ays-tee-lay'-tay), Sp.; mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- EULALIA** (ay-oo-lah'-lee-ah), Sp.; hamlet on NE. coast of Leyte, 3 m. across sea channel from Biliran I.
- EUSTASIA** (ay-ooos-tah'-see-ah), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Palawan, S. by W. of Scott Pt.
- EWIIG**, for.; river entering Puerto Princessa, E. coast of Palawan. (See Juáhit Riv.)

F.

- FALDÓN** (fahl-dawn'), Sp.; creek entering on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- FALSE SHARP**, for.; peak 2,814 ft. high, S. of Gantung Mt., overlooking Eran Bay, SW. Palawan
- FALTABAN** (fah-tah'-bahn), Sp.; island off Tabunan, extreme NW. point of Ticao I., Visayas, at E. side of N. entrance to Port San Miguel.
- FARALLONES** (fah-rah-lyoh'-ness), Sp.; cluster of islets in bay of San Miguel, near coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, between islands of Canimo and Cantón.
- FARALLONS** (fah-rah-lyons'), Sp.; 6 islets 1 m. SW. of S. entrance to Port Silanguin, coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- FARO** (fah'-roh), Sp.; hamlet at Sangley Pt., N. shore of Cañacao Bay (*see* Cavite), 8½ m. SW. of Manila, Luzón.
- FAROL** (fah-rol'), Sp.; island of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
— point in E. Mindanao.
- FATIMA** (fab-tec'-mah), Sp.; island in range of approach to Dumanquilas Bay, E. end of S. shore of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- FATIMO** (fah-tec'-moh), ver.; cluster of islands which fills head of Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Surrounding banks are nearly dry at low water.
- FAUNIL** (fow-neel'), stream entering on l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- FELICES** (fay-lee'-thays), Sp.; cluster of islets E. of Basilan, off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- FERNÁNDEZ** (fayr-nahn'-dayth), Sp.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. NW. of Mayón.
— point at entrance to Port Concepción, Maestre de Campo I., E. of Mindoro.
— mountain in E. Zambales, Luzón.
- FIDELISÁN** (fee-day-jee-sahn'), nat.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 16 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 478.
- FILANTROPIÁ** (fee-lahn-troh-pee'-ah), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Palawan. (*See* Philanthropy.)
- FIN** (feen), Sp.; sharp pinnacle in central mountain range in S. Palawan. (Pagoda Cliff.)
- FISH**, for.; point on SE. coast of Palawan, 4 m. N. by E. of Nose Pt.
— bay on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, overlooking Mt. Airy.
- FISHERMAN**, for.; point on E. coast of Palawan, just S. of Paragua boundary, SE. of Babuyán; hill 1,225 ft. lies inland.
- FLACA** (flah'-cáh), Sp.; point W. of Yucatan Pt., on Mayo Bay, E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- FLAT**, for.; low, tree-covered island 2 m. in extent N. and S., 6 m. E. of Bivouac Pt. and fronting Mantakwin Bay, E. coast of S. Palawan.
— one of largest islands in Green Island Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- FLECHA** (flay'-chah), Sp.; narrow peninsula through which extends from NW. to SE., E. boundary of Zamboanga with Cotabato, Mindanao. (*See* Buganian Pen.)
- FLECHAS** (flay'-chahs), Sp.; promontory at extreme SE. end of narrow peninsula jutting into Célébes Sea, at S. extreme of line of boundary between Cotabato on E. and Zamboanga on W., Mindanao; also headland marking division of great bays of Illana on E. and Dumanquilas on W., S. coast of Cotabato and Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- FLECHAS**; conspicuous point on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 12 m. SW. of Endeavor Pt. (High Pt.)
- FLORES** (floh'-rays) (means flowers), Sp.; hamlet 8 m. W. inland from W. coast of Antique, Panay.
- FLORIDA BLANCA** (floh-ree'-dah blahn'-cáh), Sp.; pueblo in SW. Pampanga, Luzón, 9 m. W. of Bacolor. Pop. 7,654.
- FONDEADO** (fon-day-ah'-doh), Sp.; island 4 m. SE. by S. of Babuyán, on E. coast of N. Palawan, immediately S. of Paragua boundary.
- FONT**, Sp.; islet in middle of entrance to Port San Pio Quinto, W. shore of Camiguín I., Babuyan grp., about 1½ sq. m. in area; has on each side safe channel leading to port, N. 1 m. wide and S. 2 m. wide. In S. channel water presents remarkable discoloration of iron caused by profuse boiling spring of salt water to S.; evidences of recent volcanic action is discernible throughout island, leading to conclusion that this natural curiosity is of same origin; best anchorage is E. of island abreast small stream of fresh water which bears ENE. Island is inhabited during small part of year, when people are engaged in excellent fishing on its shores. Preliminary landing of crew and saved equipment and boats of wrecked U. S. S. *Charleston* having been made on lee side of Camiguín I., in plain sight of scene of disaster, ship was abandoned at 8 a. m. November 2, 1899, landing at 12.30 p. m.; party reembarked and proceeded to Font I., about 5 m. distant, effecting landing in safety with equipments, rifles, machine guns, etc., about 2 p. m.; natives next morning brought supplies of chickens, cocoanuts, and oranges. No drinking water on island.
- FORMOSA** (for-moh'-sah), Sp.; town on shore of bay on NE. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- FORTÚN** (for-toon'), Sp.; island 1 m. in extent, 6½ m. SW. of Fuego, off Talin Pt., W. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- FOTOL** (foh-tall'), ver.; town in district of Apayaos, Luzón.
- FOUR PEAKS**, for.; peaks on shore of upper Grande Riv., Mindanao. (*See* Tiniptiban.)
— summits in Cleopatra Range, inland from Green Island Bay, SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
— range, with summits 4,730, 4,800, 4,900, 5,200 ft., E. of St. Pauls Mt., of which Cleopatra's Needle, 5,200 ft., is southernmost and highest in S. Paragua, Palawan.
- FRAGATA** (frah-gah'-tah), Sp.; river rising in mountain ranges of Bohol, having its outlet to sea through Ispil.
- FRAILE** (frye'-lay) (the friar), Sp.; rock which appears like sail, 3½ m. S. from Caballo light and 2 m. from S. shore of Manila Bay. Dependent island of Cavite.
- FRAILES, LOS** (lohs frye'-less), S.; cluster of 4 islands off SW. shore of Silanguín I., off SW. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- FRANCÉS** (frahn-thais'), Sp.; island E. of Malabuctín I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, NE. entrance to Aletas de Tiburón Bay.
- FRASER**, for.; island in N. waters of Honda Bay, E. coast of Palawan, S. of Paragua boundary.
- FRESHWATER**, for., or **AGUADA** (ah-gwah'-dah), Sp.; point at N. head of arm of Eran Bay, on SW. coast of Palawan,

- FUEGO** (fway'-goh), Sp.; point on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón, 7 m. S. of Limbones Pt. Elevated and rocky, with small islands in its vicinity.
- FUENTE DE AGUA DULCE** (fwayn'-tay day ah'-gwah dool'-thay), Sp.; celebrated natural outflow of water issuing from mountains on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, NE. of Salay.
- FUERTE QUINTANA** (fwayr'-tay kin-tah'-nah), Sp.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 15 m. S. of Cavite.
- FUGA** (foo'-gah), Sp.; one of S. islands of Babuyanés grp., 16½ m. NE. of Pt. Cabiñigán, on N. coast of Luzón, and 21 m. W. of Camiguín I. Lower and of more even appearance, particularly in E. part, than any of other larger islands of group; 11 m. E. and W., and 3 m. N. and S.; area of 27 sq. m. Its only town is
- FUGA**—Continued.
Musa on bay on S. shore. Strongly marked tide rip extends from C. Bojeador to this island, broken water of which is similar to line of breakers entire distance, 49 m. in ENE. direction.
- FUGAY** (foo-gī'), ver.; point on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, in pueblo of Buguey.
- FULAY** (foo-lie'), ver.; river in Cagayán, Luzón, rising in Gran Cordillera, lat. 17° 52' N., and taking course to W. empties into Cagayán Riv. in pueblo of Alcalá.
- FULÍN** (foo-lin'), ver.; S. of 3 islets 7 m. off E. coast of Sámar, opposite mouth of Ulut Riv. (See Banján and Linao.)
- FURAO** (foo-rah'-aw), ver.; town in pueblo of Gamú, Isabela, Luzón, on N. side of crossing of Magat Riv.; by main road 8 m. S. of Ilagan.



G.

GABA (gah'-bah), ver.; small bay on NW. side of Batán I., Albay, Luzón; channel 1 m. wide, which separates Batán from Cacraray, connects Gaba with great Albay Bay on S.

GABAMBÁLANG (gah-bam-bah'-lang), ver.; extreme point at angle of SW. coast of Negros Occidental, taking trend E., and S. headland of deep bight of Guimarás Strait.

GABAO (gah-bah'-oh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Santiago, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

GABAON (gah-bah'-own), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

GABAYONG (gah-bah'-yong), ver.; river in E. central Leyte, rising in N. slopes of Anadining Mt., flows N. by Alang-Alang and San Miguel and enters bay 4 m. SW. of Babatugon.

GABI (gah-bee'), nat.; mountain in Panaón, SE. of Leyte.

GABÓ (gah-baw'), ver.; port at SE. end of Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao; well sheltered from N. by high mountains Caballeto, and to S. by Mt. Lapa on island SW. of Dinátag. Port is 1½ m. wide and penetrates 1½ m. to W., where it forms an elbow, turning into Gabo Passage; anchorage is in this angle, sheltered by islet joined to S. shore.

— "silanga" between Dinátag and islands of Ginatúan grp., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, and connects Pacific Ocean with Surigao Strait.

GABÓN, or **DACTER** (gah-bawn', dah-cwayr'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

GABOT (gah-bot'), ver.; point on China Sea coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, between Gan Bay N. and mouth of Grande de Badoe Riv.

— bay on coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Badoe, between Gabot and Manglani Pt.; N. is port of Currimao.

GABUNG (gah-boong'), ver.; island 2 m. E. and W. and 1 m. N. and S., 2 m. E. of Manlagule of Balábac grp., SW. of Palawan, and central of 3 islands, Apo, Gabung, and Byan, like stepping-stones in sea channel, 5 m. wide, between larger islands of Bugsuk and Manlagule. (Also Gabunc.)

GACAT (gah-caht'), ver.; mountain in SE. Leyte, 7 m. SE. of Sógod Antique.

GACUB DE JUPPA (gah-coob' day hoop'-pah), Hisp.; mountain in SW. Leyte.

GADANI (gah-dah'-nee), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of and crossing Abra Riv. in Abra, Luzón, 5 m. ENE. of Bangued.

GAGALANGIN (gah-gah-lahng-inn), Tag.; suburb of Manila, Luzón, by act of Jan. 29, 1902, made part of district of Tondo.

GADGABAN (gad-gah'-rahn), ver.; hamlet in E. Sámar, 5 m. SW. of Túbig.

GAGBAYAN (gag-bah'-yahn), ver.; S. tributary of Napo Riv., which it joins at Candijay, SE. Bohol.

GAGO (gah'-goh), ver.; mountain settlement in Cotabato, Mindanao, 23 m. SE. by E. of Cotabato.

GAHILONGAN (gah-hee-long'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in E. Sámar, 2 m. NNW. of Borofgan.

GAÍNZÁ (gah-in'-thah), Sp.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Pop., 2,631.

GAJOTAN (gah-yoh'-tahn), ver.; hamlet 1½ m. S. of Catarman, Sámar.

GAJO (gah'-hoh), Sp.; point in Albay, Albay, Luzón, on S. shore of entrance to Albay Bay. (Also Sajo.)

GALANGALAN (gah-lan-gah'-lahn), ver.; mountain in Sorsogón, Luzón.

GALÁS (gah-lahs'), Tag.; mineral spring near Mabitac, in Laguna, Luzón.

GALÁUIT (gah-lah'-oo-ect), ver.; hamlet of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, on road between Ibung and Bagábag.

GALBÁN (gal-bahn'), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Batangas, Luzón, E. of Malabrigo on Verde Passage. (Also Malagundi.)

GALERA (gah-lay'-rah), Sp.; point on NW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. (See Kípit Pt.) Murciélagos islets lie 2 m. N.

— port formed by promontory on NW. side of extreme N. peninsula of Mindoro, forming its SE. and E. shores, and islands of Del Medio and Paniquian its shelter toward NW. Balateros Chico and Grande are 2 coves on S. shore; is 10 m. SW. by S. of Malacot Pt., E. headland of Batangas Bay, S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, and refuge for coasters from points of Visaya to Manila. Islets at entrance of bay close it to W. Port itself is canal or silanga, with 2 passages, one to N. and other to NW. Verde I., which gives name to passage, on S. shore of which Galera port opens, lies about 5 m. to NE. From Abra de Ilog to Galera port coast is moderately high and picturesque, with 2 beautiful water courses descending in cascades from highland to coast. Coast is safe within ¼ m. of shore.

GALERA, PUERTO (pwayr'-toh gah-lay'-rah), Sp.; town on neck of N. peninsula with Del Valadero Bay on SE. and Galera port on NW. side. Pop., 1,912.

GALIANO (gah-lee-ah'-noh), Sp.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón, 8 m. WSW. of Trinidad, and connected by highway. Pop., 1,330.

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GALLO MALO (gah'-lyoh mah'-loh) (bad cock), Sp.; channel between Tandubata and E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. Can be penetrated by gunboats 2 m. from N. end; sides are high and forest clad. Many creeks open into it. Mapait, native settlement, is on its shores.

GALOC (gah-lohek'), long, narrow island, 2½ sq. m., 941 ft. high, close off NW. extreme of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan. Close off its N. shore lies Popotán I.

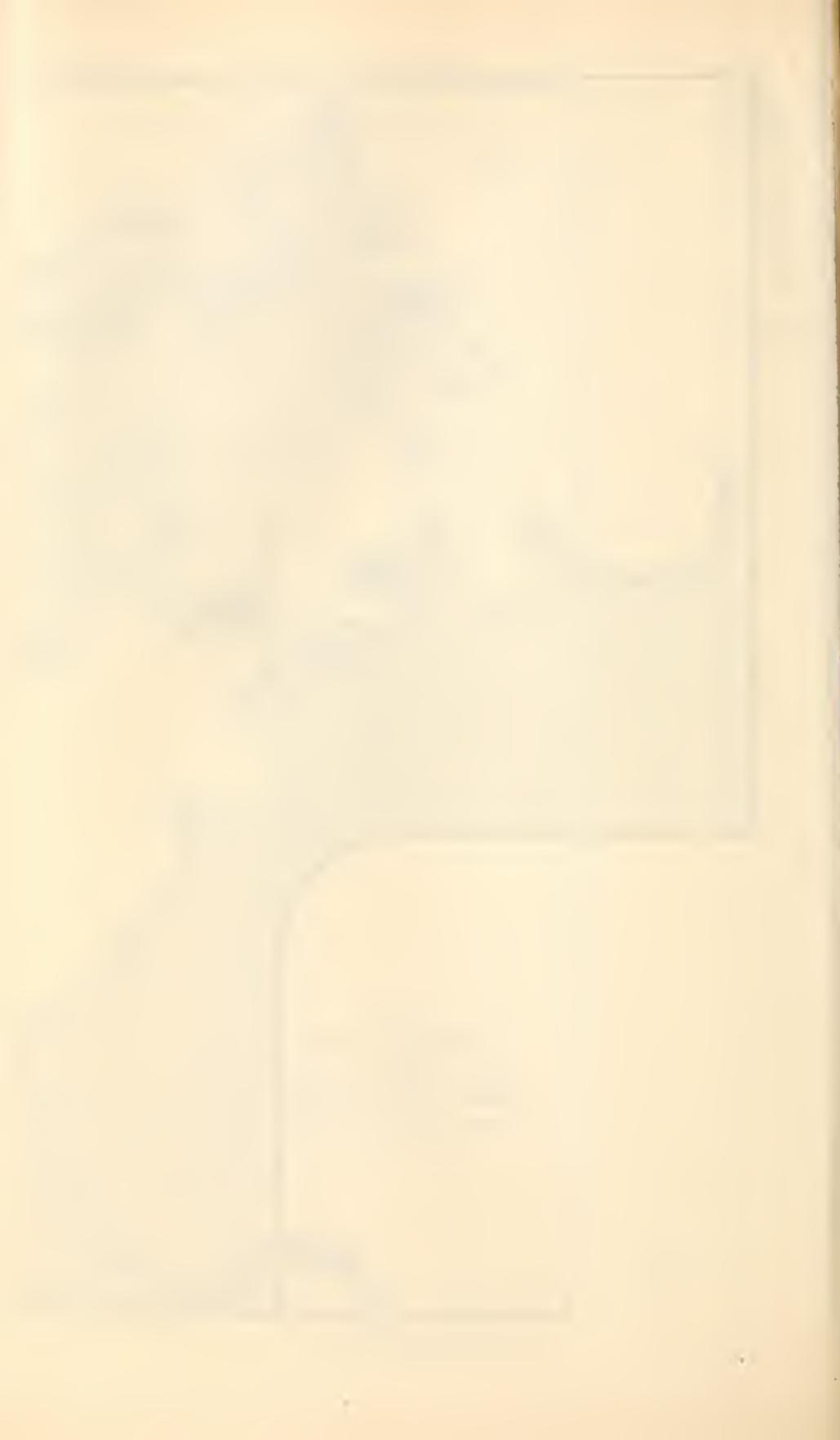
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GALVANEY, or **BANTUIN** (gal-vah-nay', bahn'-tween), Sp.; point on E. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 8 m. SE. of Saboon I.; point is high and steep and connected with mainland by neck of low land.

GAMAY (gah-mí'), ver.; point on Daram Channel, E. land of Biliran I., N. of Leyte

GAMBAL (gum-bahl'), nat.; village on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of Sandy Pt.



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- GAMAY** (gah-mí'), ver.; point on Daram Channel, E. land of Biliran I., N. of Leyte.
- GAMBAL** (gum-bahl'), nat.; village on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of Sandy Pt.

- GAMBANG** (gahn-bung'), mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- GAMÚ** (gah-moo'), nat.; pueblo on W. shore of Grande de Cagayán Riv., 2 m. below mouth of Magat and 8 m. SE. of Ilagan, in Isabela, Luzón. Pop., 6,101.
— point on N. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on Lamón Bay, in pueblo of Gumacá.
- GAN** (gahn), ver.; bay between Cullili Pt. and Badoc I., Ilocos Norte, Luzón, near N. boundary of Ilocos Sur; Badoc is on its SE. shore.
- GÁNDARA** (gahn'-dah-rah), Sp.; pueblo on l. bank of Bac-hao Bangahón, W. Sámar, 17 m. N. of Catbalogan. Pop., 15,563.
— military station and depot for stores on San José branch of Gándara Riv., 8 m. above Gándara by river. New nipa shacks built to house troops and stores summer of 1901.
- GANBÍA** (gahn-dee'-ah), Sp.; town on bank of Agusan Riv., 77 m. S. by E. of Butúan, Surigao, Mindanao.
- GANDOL** (gun-dohl'), nat.; one of cluster of 4 islets about center of Tambiluannga Channel, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- GANGA** (gahn'-gah), Sp.; point at end of neck of land 2 m. long, separating Igan Bay on S. from port Santa Ana on N., on W. coast of Guimaráns I., off Hilo, Panay.
- GANIÁ** (gah-neeah'), nat.; tributary of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- GANJAM** (gahn-ham'), ver.; mountain in NW. Leyte, 2 m. N. of Leyte.
- GANÓN** (gah-non'), ver.; hamlet on Pitogo Bay between Tandikán and Tandú Pts., SE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- GANOSI** (gah-noh'-see) ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao.
- GANOY** (gah-noy'), ver.; lake in Sámar.
- GANTAGAY** (gan-tah-gí'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Bohol, 2 m. SW. of Yagna.
- GANTÓN** (gahn-tone'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 20 m. N. of Bulacán.
- GANTUNG** (gan-toong'), ver.; mountain 5,868 ft. high in Central Cordillera of S. Palawan. One of highest in range, extending from Mantalingahan Mt. NE. to parallel of 9° 10' N.
- GAP**, for.; range overlooking hills of Valley Cone, on W. coast of Palawan.
- GAPÁN** (gah-pahn'), Tag.; pueblo, road center, 3½ m. E. of San Isidro, in Nueva Ecija, Luzón. Pop. 20,216. (*Also* Gapang.)
— river in Luzón, tributary of Grande de Pampanga Riv., in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- GAPARANÇO** (gah-pah-rang'-oh), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Sámar, 2½ m. SE. of Pambujan.
- GAPÁS** (gah-pahs'), Tag.; mineral spring in vicinity of Balayán, Batangas, Luzón.
- GAPASGAPAS** (gah-pahs-gah'-pahs), nat.; SE. point islet off SW. shore Mactán I., Cebú, Visayas, 2 m. S. of Cebú.
- GAPAY** (ga-pí'), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- GAPÓ** (gah-poh'), ver.; passage, NE. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- GAPUS** (gah'-poo's), nat.; mountain 426 ft., its S. peak 472 ft. high, on shore of Sanig Bay and Mandaoñ port, E. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- GARAN** (goo'-rahn), nat.; point, W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 8½ m. SW. of Misamis.
- GARAŪDATO** (gah-rang-dah'-toh), ver.; extreme S. point of E. end of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- GARCÍA** (gar-thee'-ah), Sp.; hamlet in W. Cápiiz, Panay, 3 m. S. of Jamindaos.
— hamlet in central Cápiiz, Panay, 4½ m. SW. of Tapas.
- GARCÍA HERNÁNDEZ** (gar-thee'-ah ayr-nan'-daith), Sp.; pueblo on S. coast of Bohol, 29 m. E. of Tagbilaran. Pop. 5,064.
- GARDINER**, for.; low islands, outermost of chain of 3, lying in NE. direction from Crawford Cove, fronting Island Bay, SE. coast of S. Palawan. Abobo hamlet lies on mainland opposite.
- GARDOQUI** (gahr-doh'-key), Sp.; point on bank of mouth of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao.
— point on N. side of entrance to S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- GARELLANO** (gah-ray-lyah'-noh), Sp.; pueblo of Dávao, Mindanao, 16½ m. SW. by S. of Dávao.
- GARGAY** (gar-gí'), ver.; town in NE. Sámar.
- GARLIT** (gahr-leet'), ver.; hamlet in Tártae Luzón, lat. 15° 28' 30" N.
- GAROT** (gar-rot'), ver.; hamlet in mountains of NW. Antique, Panay, 4 m. W. of Pandar.
- GARTAN** (gahr'-tahn), river in pueblo of San Miguel, Pampanga, Luzón, tributary to Pinac de Candaba.
- GARZA** (gar'-thah), Sp.; low, sandy, tree-covered island, 2½ m. SW. of Buruncan Pt., S. coast of Mindoro, on SE. side of Pandoracan Bay.
— point on SW. coast of Marinduque, in pueblo of Gasán.
- GASAKAN** (gah-sah'-cahn), nat.; point W. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, and S. head of Malábug Bay.
— hamlet on S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao on inlet on W. shore of entrance to Illana Bay.
- GASÁN** (gah-sahn'), ver.; mountain in Marinduque.
— pueblo 2 m. inland on small river emptying into sea on SW. coast of Marinduque I. 48 m. E. by S. of Calapán, Mindoro, across sea channel. Pop., 4,785. (*Also* Gazán.)
- GASGAS** (gas'-gas), ver.; mountain of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Santiago.
- GASPAR** (gahss-pahr'), Sp.; creek enters on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao Cotabato, Mindanao.
— island of Tres Reyes grp., SW. of Marinduque.
- GATA** (gah'-tah), Sp.; sierra in SW. of Sorsogón, Luzón, inland from Bulán.
— island 350 ft. high, off NW. coast of Leyte, 20 m. W. of port of Dajá-Dacó. (*Also* Gato.)
— hamlet on tributary of Putangui Riv., 3½ m. within boundary between Cotabato and Misamis, Mindanao.
- GATA**, or **BULAG** (gah-tah, Sp.; boo-lag, nat.); point in SW. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- GATABUCA** (gah-tah-boo'-cah), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.
- GÁTANG** (gah'-tang), nat.; hamlet on S. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- GATTARAN** (gat-tah'-rahn), ver.; pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, on r. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., and on main river and road to Tuguegarao, 33 m. S. Pop., 805.
- GATBAGOS** (gat-bah'-gohs), ver.; mountain in central N.W. Leyte, 8 m. ENE. of Villaba.
- GATBÓ** (gat-beau'), ver.; village SE. of Sugot in Albay, Luzón. Valuable layer of coal equal in quality to Australian product has been discovered. Sugot, port of outlet.
- GATE** (gah'-tay), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Bulán, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- GATIMUYUD** (gah-tee-moo-yood'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Candón, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- GATO**, or **SUMANCABIBI** (gah'-toh, soo-mahn-kab-bee'-bee), ver.; island off W. coast of Masbate, Visayas, off Dajigan Pt.
- GAUI** (gah'-oo-ee), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Boljoón, Cebú.
- GAUMASAN** (gah-oo-mah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo Tuao, Cagayán, Luzón.

DINAGAT I.

PORT GABÓ

Surveyed under the direction of
CAPTAIN CLAUDIO MONTERO *Spanish Navy*

1864

M^{ts}. Caballeto. Lat. 9° 53' 5" N. Long. 125° 43' 20" E. (Approx.)



0 5 10
 10 Cables or 1 Sea mile

- GAUSAN** (gah-oo-ee'-sahn), ver.; mountain in extreme SW. corner of Leyte, 3 m. ESE. of Cajaguán.
- GAÚS** (gah-ooos'), ver.; island in NE. Bohol, 4 m. N. of Lapín Grande.
- GAVET** (gah-vet'), nat.; river entering at Pingano Pt., N. head of Gavet Bay, on NE. shore of Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
— bay on E. side of Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- GAVILÁN** (gah-vee-lahn'), Sp.; point on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, between Balinasan and San Mateo.
- GAVIOTA** (gah-veeh'-tah), Sp.; rock off NE. shore of Subie Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- GAY** (gí), Sp.; island off entrance to port Dimalansán, Isabela, Luzón.
- GAYAGAYA** (gah-yah-gah'-yah), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 11 m. E. of Bulacán.
- CAYO** (cah'-yoh), ver.; island among Taytay Is., S. of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.
- GAZÁN**, or **BANO** (gah-than', bah'-noh), ver.; point on SW. shore of Marinduque I., town of that name inland.
- GELABIÓC** (hay-lah-beock'), nat.; river entering outer channel on S. side of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- GEMELOS** (hay-may'-Johs) (means twins), Sp.; 2 rock islets 1 m. N. of Crawford Pt., 1½ m. off extreme NW. shore of S. Palawan.
— island off extreme NW. point of Paragua, Palawan.
- GENERAL** (hay-nay'-ral'), Sp.; largest and highest of cluster of 3 islands and several rocks of NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, off Capunui-pugan Pt., 6 m. SE. of Tugás Pt., from which it is separated by deep narrow channel showing several rocks above water, including Tritón rock and Anki islet, 2½ m. to SE. Anchorage SW. of island near shore.
— largest island, 2 by 2 m., of group of that name, of 4 islands—General, Tritón, Aukiri, Unamaa—and rocks lying NE. of Capunui-pugan Pt., off NE. coast of Mindanao, 5 m. SE. of Tugás Pt.
- GENURÚAN** (hay-noo-roo'-ahn), ver.; island off NW. coast of Biliran I., N. of Leyte, opposite Canayan hamlet.
- GEO** (hay'-ohj), ver.; town in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- GERONA** (hay-roh'-nah), Sp.; town at headwaters of smaller streams forming Agusan Riv., in S. part of Surigao, Mindanao, 91 m. SSE. of Butúan, and 162 m. SSE. of Surigao, in extreme N. end of district.
— pueblo in Tárlac, Luzón, on Manila and Dagupan Railroad, 9 m. N. of Tárlac. Good road facilities. Pop., 9,261.
- GETAFE** (hay-tah'-fay), Sp.; pueblo on coast road on extreme NW. end of Bohol, 41 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 3,397.
- GIBAGNÁN** (hee-bag-nahn') ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Leyte, 1½ m. N. of Matalon.
- GIBON** (hee'-bohn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Butúan, Surigao, Mindanao.
- GÍBONG** (hee'-bong), ver.; river in central Surigao, Mindanao, formed by 2 branches rising in E. range, and entering into Pinayat Lake on its N. shore.
- GIBUSÓN** (hee-boo'-sohn), ver.; island 4½ m. NW. of Berrugosa Pt., off NW. coast of Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao, 3 m. long NW. and SE., of irregular shape, and 2½ sq. m. in extent.
- GIGANTANGÁN** (hee-gahn-tang'-ahn), ver.; island 2 m. in length and 7 m. wide, 2 m. off NW. point of Leyte. (*Also* Gigantangan.)
- GIGANTE NORTE**, or **SIBULAC BABAI** (hee-gahn'-tay nohr'-tay, see-boo-lahk' bah'-bye), Sp., most N. of Gigantes Is., and second in size, is conspicuous landmark in sea channel between Mindanao and S. Visayas and Verde Passage route to Manila. Light-house stands on its NE. point. (*See* Gigantes grp.)
- GIGANTES** (hee-gahn'-tays), Sp.; group of 9 islands off extreme NE. point of Panay, as follows: Antonia, extreme S.; Balbagan, extreme W.; Bantigui, in SE.; Cabugao, in SE.; Sand, in SW.; Sibulac-Babae (N. Gigante); Sibulac-Lalake (S. Gigante); Tulumannañ, extreme SW.; Uaibajón, extreme NE. N. and S. Gigante, latter larger, have each 2 peaks. N. island lies 12 m. E. of Bulacane, extreme NE. point of Panay. On NE. shore of N. Gigante is light-house marking ocean channel across Visayan Sea between S. Visayan Is. and Mindanao and Verde Passage route to Manila.
- GIGQUIT** (hee-gah'-kit), ver.; pueblo on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 27½ m. SE. of Surigao. Island of Bucás lies 12½ m. across sea channel to E. Pop., 7,116.
- GIGOSO**, or **IIIGOSO** (hee-goh'-soh, or ee-goh'-soh), ver.; point and village on SW. coast of Sámar, 13 m. WNW. of Guianan, on SW. shore an inlet which receives Quinapundan Riv., and ESE. of Balangiga.
- GIGUAN** (hee-goo'-ahn), ver.; island SE. coast of Sámar.
- GIGTASAYAN** (hee-gwah-sah'-yahn), ver.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into bay of Guinayanggan.
- GILGÁON** (hee-lee-gah'-ohn), ver.; small stream and hamlet at its mouth on SW. shore of Negros Occidental, 9 m. NW. of Siaton Pt.
- GILLANG** (hee-lyahng'), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cotabato, Mindanao, in lat. 7° 14' 30" N., near Lanao boundary.
- GIM** (him), ver.; river in Cebú.
- GIMAGDANAY** (hee-mag-dah'-nun), ver.; mountain in Cebú.
- GIMALALUD** (hee-mah-lah-lood'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tayasan, Negros Oriental.
- GIMALIC** (hee-mah-lick'), point 364 ft. high on S. shore of Iloilo Strait, NW. coast of Guimarás I., opposite Iloilo, Panay.
- GIMANOC** (hee-mah-nock'), nat.; island W. of Sámar.
- GIMÉNEZ** (hee-may'-nayth), Sp.; island off E. shore of Malabuctín I., off Maytiaguid I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
— pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao.
- GIMENO** (hee-may'-noh), ver.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- GIMOGAN** (hee-moh-gahn'), ver.; river in NW. part of Negros Occidental, emptying into sea on N. coast 3¼ m. SE. of Guimugahan Pt.
- GINAC** (hee-nahek'), ver.; inlet on coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- GINAMOC** (hee-nah'-mock'), ver.; islet near S. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 15' 30" N.
- GINATAG** (hee-nah'-tag), nat.; hamlet in N. Sámar, near source of river emptying into Pacific Ocean at Bobón.
- GINATILAN** (hee-nah-tee'-lahn), ver.; river and pueblo at its mouth, on Strait of Tañón, SW. coast of Cebú, 65 m. SW. of Cebú. Hill of Tuburan is its landmark. Pop., 12,144.
- GINATÚAN** (hee-nah-too'-ahn), ver.; largest island of group of that name, 3 by 2 m., 5 m. SE. of Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
— pueblo in Surigao, Mindanao. Pop., 2,277.
- GINATÚAN**, or **GUNTÚAN** (hee-nah-too'-ahn, goon-too'-ahn); group of islands between S. end of Dinátag I., fronting approach to Gipdó Passage, and NE. coast of Mindanao, distant 8 to 12 m., comprising Ginatúan, Bayalán, Cabsugan, and smaller island. Channel be-

- GINATÚAN**, or **GUNTÚAN**—Continued.
 tween first two is practicable for steamers. Channels on Mindanao side are not.
 — narrow and tortuous passage comprised between NE. coast of Mindanao and S. points of Dinátag and Bucás Is. Passage is extremely difficult on account of strength of current and tide whirls off S. end of Dinátag I.
- GINGÓOG** (hin-goh'-og), ver.; pueblo on shore of bight on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, between Diuata and Sipaka pts., 44 m. NE. by N. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 1,433.
 — mountain in N. Mindanao.
- GINIGARAN** (hee-nee-gah'-rahn), ver.; pueblo and river on E. shore of Guimarás Strait, in Negros Occidental, 29 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 13,620.
- GINORATAN** (hee-noh-bah'-tahn), rat.; river entering on E. shore Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas. Peak 902 ft. high rises inland about 2 m.
- GINTIGIÁN** (hin-tee-bee'-ahn), nat.; river entering on SE. shore of Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate.
- GION** (hee-on'), ver.; interior hamlet in S. part of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- GIPDÓ** (hip-doh'), ver.; island 1,030 ft. high, on E. side of Surigao Strait, between N. point of Surigao and Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
 — passage separating Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, from 2 islands to SW., about 400 yds. wide. S. entrance is at Port Gabo, and N. about 3½ m. S. of Dinátag town. About middle of this distance another channel branches off to WSW., separating 2 islands.
- GITALONG** (hee-tah-long'), ver.; river on N. coast of Negros Occidental, falling into sea at Cádiz Nuevo.
- GLAN** (glahn), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Canalasan Cove, Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 88 m. S. by W. of Dávao; town, stands on bank of river, 2 m. from its mouth. Light is on S. side of entrance to river, 33 ft. above sea, and may be seen at distance of 6 m.
- GLAN-MASILÁ**, (glahn-mah-see-lah'), ver.; river entering Canalasan Cove at Glan, on SE. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. Light is located at S. side of river entrance for navigators entering bay. (See Canalasan Bay.)
- GLUBANG** (gloo-bang'), ver.; important river rising in NE. slopes of central range of Negros, near Mt. Dumagsaya, and emptying into sea at Calatrava.
- GOA** (goh'-ah), ver.; pueblo in E. part of Ambos Camarines (Sur) on main road 20 m. E. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 7,748.
 — town in island of Samar.
- GOAT**, for.; island on NE. side of Cook Channel, Dumarán I., off Paragua, Palawan. (See Mayabacan.)
 — small island W. of NW. point of Ibugos I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón. (See Déquez.)
- GOÁTIG** (goh-ab'-tig), ver.; mountain in W. range of Panay, on line of boundary between Antique and Iloilo.
- GOGO** (goh'-goh), nat.; point on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, at S. entrance to Bacul Bay, N. of Estancia.
 — hamlet on NE. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Carlés.
- GOLO** (goh'-loh), ver.; high, narrow strip of land 8½ m. WNW. to ESE., southeasternmost of Lubang Is., off NW. point of Mindoro, and separated from name island of group to WNW. by channel 2,880 ft. SE. point bears 8 m. N.
- GOLO**—Continued.
 of Del Monte Pt., toward W. end of N. coast of Mindoro. C. Santiago, SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón, lies 18½ m. NE. by E.
 — "silanga" in Lubang grp., off coast of Batangas, Luzón, and NW. of Mindoro.
 — passage between extreme SE. end of Lubang I. on NW. and NW. point of Golo I. on SE., NW. of Mindoro.
- GOMAGAMOT** (goh-mah-gah-moh't), nat.; creek emptying on SE. shore of Panguli Bay, SW. end of Misamis Port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- GÓMEZ** (goh'-mayth), Sp.; bay and point on SW. coast of Mindoro. (See Lalatigán Bay.)
- GONDOL** (goh-dawl'), nat.; verdure-clad island and mark for navigators in Nochebuena Channel, E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- GORDA** (gohr'-dah) (meaus fat), Sp.; point highest on coast, on E. shore of Tañón Strait, 2 m. N. of Barili, W. coast of Cebú.
 — point on S. coast of Bohol, 1 m. SW. of García Hernández.
 — point on W. shore of Ragay Gulf, 1½ m. N. by W. of Pasgo Pt., Tayabas, Luzón.
 — point on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. From Pt. Bagácay N. coast of Mindanao trends to S., forming slight inflection with 8 towns on it. At distance of 19 m. is Pt. Gorda, E. of 2 points of that name on this coast.
 — prominent head and point at extreme NW. land of Zamboanga, 3½ m. SW. of terminus of Sulu Sea coast boundary, between Zamboanga and Misamis, Mindanao. N. coast of Mindanao, approaching from NE., here takes sudden S. trend to Pedruscos Pt., rounding thence to SE. into Basilan Strait to Zamboanga. Coronada Pt. lies 6 m. to SE. Exposed position of head causes monsoons to blow with great force off this part of coast.
 — point W. of Yucatán Pt., on Mayo Bay, E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
 — point in Bataán, Luzón, on N. shore of entrance to Manila Bay.
 — point in Batangas, Luzón.
- GORITA** (goh-ree'-tah), Sp.; hamlet on I. bank of Abra Riv. in Abra, Luzón, 5 m. SW. of Bangued.
- GORLAN** (gohr'-lahn), ver.; hamlet in SE. Cotabato, Mindanao. Region in vicinity is extremely mountainous and important deposits of iron are reported.
- GORÓA** (goh-roh'-ah), ver.; point on extreme SE. coast of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- GORRIÓN** (goh-ree-ohn'), Sp.; islet in Boca Engañosa, off W. shore of Burias I., Luzón.
- GOSO** (goh'-soh), ver.; hamlet in S. central Samar, near headwaters of Ulut Riv.
- GOTTA** (got'-tah), ver.; hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, at E. point of entrance to bay on S. coast.
- GOYENÉN** (goh-vay-nay'n'), ver.; 2 conical islands—Great, 308 ft. high, and Little, 59 ft. high—on E. side of Moluso Bay, W. by S. of mouth of Moluso Riv., W. coast Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- GRACIA** (grah'-thee-ah), Sp.; town on r. bank of headwaters of river entering Sadoeun Lake in S. Surigao, Mindanao, 55 m. S. by W. of Butián
- GRANADA** (grah-nah'-dah), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast road of Cebú, 2 m. S. of Boljo-ón.
- GRAND CORDILLERA**. (See Cordillera Grande.)
 — pueblo of Negros Occidental, 6 m. SE. of Bacólod. Pop. 2,864.
- GRANDE** (grahn'-day), Sp.; river emptying into Matnog Gulf, SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
 — island 167 ft. high, ½ m. from N. to S. and less E. to W. in entrance to Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón, S. point of island. On July 8,

GRANDE—Continued.

1898, several vessels of United States squadron took possession of this island. German gunboat *Irene* which had been holding communication with natives suddenly left bay.

— point on NE. shore of Camasusu I., S. head to N. entrance to Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

GRANDE, RÍO (ree'-oh gran'-day), Sp.; river of Mindanao, large volume of which stream has its origin in Buldan Lake near SE. boundary of Cotabato with Dávao, Mindanao, finding its outlet in narrow channel, pursues course of 12 m. to NW., where it enters Liguasan Lagoon, NW. outlet of which in 2 streams forms source of Grande Riv. of Mindanao. Uniting 8½ m. farther on its course, after pursuing distance of 12 m., river again divides, forming delta, r. arm of stream passing Cotabato capital, reaches sea at Patuan. Left arm has its outlet S. of Timaco I.

GRANJA, LA, or GUÍNTÁS (lah grahn'-hah, geen'-táhs), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of S. Antique, Panay, 3 m. S. of Antique.

GRAN LAJA (grahn lah'-hah), Sp.; islet ½ m. off Palaul I., E. of Hermanos I., off NE. coast of Luzón, square steep, mass of lava about ½ m. in extent which may be seen 27 m. at sea.

GRAVELINAS (grah-vay-lee'-nahs), Sp.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 4 m. S. of Bangued.

GRAY, for.; E. entrance to Dalrymple Harbor, NE. coast Sulu I., Sulu A.

GREEN, for.; islet at entrance to W. crater on Cagayán Sulu I., Cagayán Sulu grp., distant about 1 m.

— island, Calamianes grp., N. off Paragua, Palawan. (See *Nalaut*.)

— point on S. side of Langeán port, E. shore of Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

GREEN; 2 islands, N. and S., lying near shore together, 4 m. in length. Country inland is very bold. N. are 2 smaller islands, Reinard. (See *Bold Peak*.)

GREEN HILL, for.; point on SW. Leyte shore, 12 m. SW. of Bató.

GREEN ISLANDS, for., or **ISLAS VERDES** (ees'-lahs vayr'-days), Sp.; bay NE. of Green Is., with several low coral islands, SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

GREEN, NORTH AND SOUTH, for.; islands 6 m. E. of Johnson I., SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See *Verde Is.*)

— expansive bight on E. coast, Palawan, and strewn with many islets.

GUADALUPE (gwah-dah-loo'-peh), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 2 m. N. of Inopacan.

— hamlet in W. Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. S. of Libacáo.

— hamlet in Rizal, Luzón, on l. bank of Pásig Riv., 5 m. SE. of Manila.

— hamlet in pueblo of San Miguel, Cebu.

— town on r. bank of Agusán Riv., Surigáo, Mindanao, 16 m. S. by E. of Butuán.

— hamlet at mouth of Nabincalan Riv., 7 m. S. of Calatrava, E. coast of Negros Occidental; end of N. divisional line between Oriental and Occidental Negros touches sea 2 m. SW. of this hamlet, or 8 m. SW. of Calatrava, Negros Occidental, and 5½ m. NE. of Hebayo, Negros Oriental.

GUADI (gwah'-dee), nat.; river emptying on NW. shore of Súbie Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, W. side of Súbie.

GUAGUA (gwah'-gwah), ver.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, at head of one of main channels of Pampanga delta, 2½ m. SW. of Bacolor, port of Bacolor, and in direct water communication with Manila. Pop., 10,722.

GUAM (UNITED STATES).

(Goo-ahm', nat.)

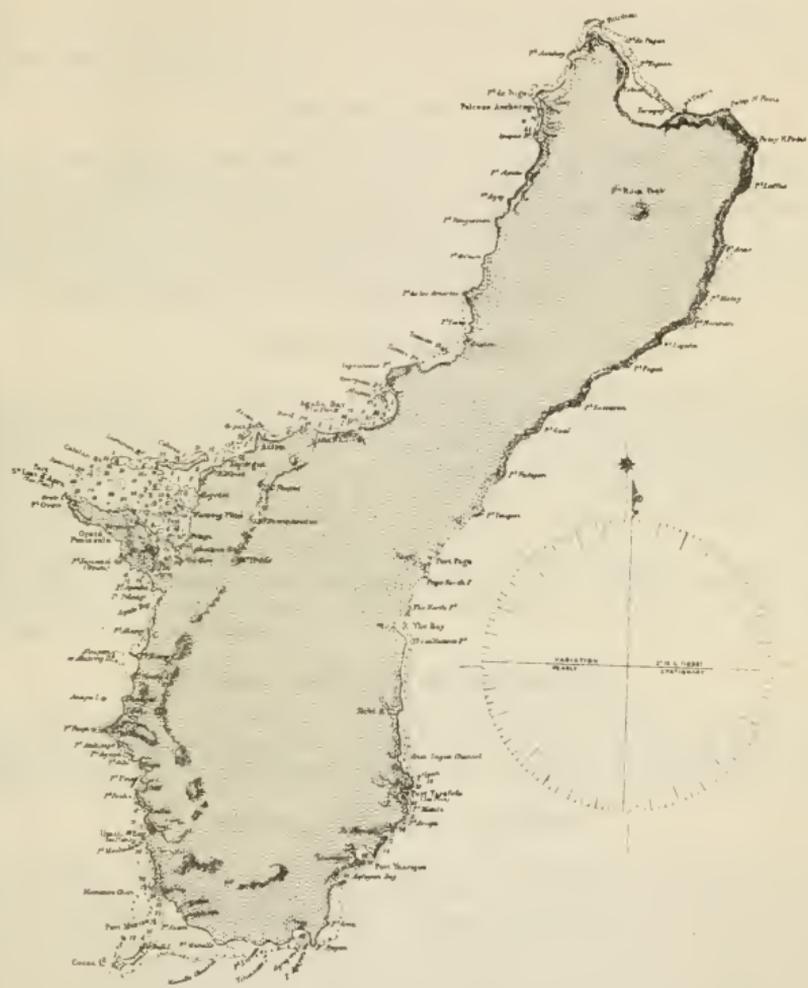
[One of the Mariana or Ladrone Islands. An insular Pacific outpost of the Philippine Archipelago.]

Capital: Sta. Cruz Fort (S. Luis d'Apra), lat. 13° 25' 45" N., lon. 144° 39' 28" E.**Area:** 224 sq. m.**Population:** Cu. 1887, 8,353; approximately, 1901, 9,000.**Race:** Chamorros, intermixed with Tagalog and Spanish.**Language:** A mixed dialect of Tagalog and Spanish.**Naval station** of the Asiatic fleet, United States of America.*Table of distances.*

From Guam (San Luis d'Apra) to—	m.
Hongkong (British), China.....	1,823
Honolulu (United States).....	3,337
Manila (United States), N. route.....	1,750
Manila (United States), S. route.....	1,506
Midway Islands.....	3,302
Nagasaki, Japan.....	1,440
Pellew Islands (Germany).....	710
Samoa (United States).....	3,097
Shanghai, China.....	1,700
Yokohama, Japan.....	1,342

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The United States island of Guam, Guahan, or Guajan, lat. 13° 25' 45" N., lon. 144° 39' 28" E. (Santa Cruz, Fort San Luis d'Apra), is the largest and southernmost of the Maria, Mariana, Ladrone, or Robber Is. of the Micronesian chain of N. Pacific groups. It lies 21° (1,260 naut. m., 1,460 stat. m.) E. of the San Bernardino Strait light. The nearest land of the Philippine Archipelago is the Visayan island of Sámar (Binu-



GUAM OR GUAJAN ISLAND

5th Cross Is. 7.5. Low 4.4. Apr. - 1. 141 25 40' N. Long 144° 35' 38" E. of Greenwich

Scale 1:100,000



THE
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gayan Pt.), near the mouth of the Orás Riv. It occupies the strategic center of a semicircle of radius W. with Yokohama, Japan, 1,342 naut. m. to the N., and Torres Strait, York C., N. Australia, 1,380 naut. m. to the S. China and Indo China and Dutch possessions in Asia form the W. mainland and archipelagoes fronted by the NW. and S. coastline of the Philippine Is. The remaining 12 smaller islands of the Mariana group, between lat. $14^{\circ} 5'$ and 21° N., lon. 144° and 146° E., for a money consideration paid to Spain by Germany, have been transferred to the protection of the latter power. The nearest of these islands to Guam is Rota I., 800 ft. high, 30 naut. m. ($34\frac{1}{2}$ st. m.) NNE.

AREA.

The island is 32 st. m. N. by E. to S. by W., and 9 m. E. and W., extreme measurements. Area, 224 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The N. part of the island rises to a summit upward of 1,000 ft. high, known as Santa Rosa. From Agaña, about the center, to Merizo, in the SW., a range of low elevations—Pacpac, Reconnaissance, and Tin Kio, the latter a landmark for San Luis d'Apra—follows, a few miles inland, the W. coast. The shore is generally rocky, except on the SE., where it is low and coral. The climate is excellent, with two seasons, the rainfall being distributed throughout the year. Destructive typhoons sometimes visit the island and occasionally an earthquake.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coasts of Guam are indented by a number of fine bays and harbors, as follows: **San Luis d'Apra**, or **Caldera**; on the W. coast, the finest harbor in the entire archipelago, is 3 naut. m. NE. to SW. at the entrance and 3 m. from N. to S., formed by the Oroté Pen. on the S. and Apa or Cabras I. on the N., the latter affording shelter. The bay has from 4 to 27 fms., with good anchorage. Fort Santa Cruz occupies a small island about the center of the inner harbor. In 1899 the U. S. S. *Bennington* made a survey of the harbor.

Atatano and **Abo** are coves on the E. and S. shores of this port.

Pago, **Ylic**, **Tarofoto**, **Ynarajan** (**Inarajan**) on the E., **Ajayan** and **Merizo** on the S., and **Umata**, **Agata**, **Agaña**, **Tumun**, and **Falcón** bays on the W. afford anchorages more or less exposed.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The transportation of the export products of the island to San Luis d'Apra, the point of steamer call, is generally by native craft. There are also a few good roads, one extending from the landing of Apra across the neck of the Oroté Pen. to Ayat Bay, about 1 m. S.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The Spanish census of 1887 gives the aggregate of population represented by the pueblos of Guam I., men, 4,053; women, 4,300; total, 8,353; estimated increase to 1900, 647; total, 9,000. The Spanish census figures for 1887 for the 13 islands of the group now under German protection are: Rota, 491; Saipan, 836; Tinian, 234; total, 1,611. Total for the group, 9,964. The United States has upward of one-half the area and about 84 per cent of the population of the former jurisdiction of Spain in this archipelago. The aboriginal inhabitants were of the Chamorro Indonesian stock, now almost lost in a fusion of Tagalog and Spanish. The language is a Malayan dialect, modified by Tagalog and Spanish. There are 4 pueblos with a number of surrounding villages.

Agaña, chief town, lies on the S. shore of the bay of that name, about 9 naut. m. via Tepungan Sound, N. of San Luis d'Apra. Alupan I. affords shelter in the NE. angle. It is a town of considerable local trade, well situated at the mouth of a small river, and well built. Pop., 1887, men, 3,021; women, 3,164; total, 6,185.

Ayat; on the E. shore of bay of the same name, W. coast, 8 m. SW. of Agaña and 1 m. S. of San Luis d'Apra, the Oroté Pen. separating it from the important port of that name on the N. An extensive trade overland is carried on over the highway which connects the two towns. Pop., 1887, men, 553; women, 572; total, 1,125.

Inarajan, or **Ynarajan**; 14 m. S. of Agaña, on the bay of that name, SE. coast, and includes the villages of Agfayan Bay, on the S. Pop., 1887, men, 179; women, 218; total, 397.

Merizo; 16 m. SSW. of Agaña, SW. coast, on the port of that name. Cocoa I. forms a shelter to the SW. Pop., men, 303; women, 346; total, 649.

Pago; on the port of that name, about the center of the E. coast; is included in the pueblo of Inarajan, 5 m. SE. of Agaña, across the island.

San Luis d'Apra; lies in a cove in the extreme SE. of the fine bay of that name, 8 m. SW. of Agaña. A road extends S. across the neck of the peninsula from the town to Ayat Bay. It is the chief commercial port of the island, on account of its fine bay. It is included in the district of Agaña.

Tepungan; on the sound of that name, W. coast, between San Luis d'Apra and Agaña.

Ylic; on the bay of that name, in the pueblo of Inarajan, E. coast, 7 m. S. of Agaña.

A number of villages stretch along the coast the entire circuit of the island; the inhabitants being engaged in raising the necessaries of life and fishing.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following islets lie off the coast:

Agrigan; at the entrance to Ajayan port, SE. coast.

Aloupan, or **Alutung**; off Bangue Pt., W. coast.

Alupan; in the N. waters of Agaña Bay.

Anaya; N. of Faxpi Pt., W. coast.

Bali; off the NE. point of Cocoa I., between it and the SW. mainland.

Cabra; in the NE. opening of San Luis d'Apra port, W. coast.

Cocoa; off the SW. shore, and forms port Merizo, with the mainland.

Faxpi; off the point of that name, W. coast.

Gapán; off Assan Pt., W. coast.

Peladgi; in the opening of Ayat (Agat) Bay, W. coast.

Tchiaoude; off the S. coast, opposite Liquan Pt.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The cultivation of the soil is devoted to the raising of maize, sugar cane, potatoes, yams, and other products of agriculture for home consumption. A few cocoanuts are also grown.

MINERALS.

The island presents no indications of mineral deposits.

FORESTS.

While the N. and W. portions are wooded, the timber is of value only for building purposes after the style of the island.

FRUITS.

Bananas and oranges and a few pineapples are grown.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries are confined to the rudest arts of weaving of home products.

UNITED STATES OCCUPATION.

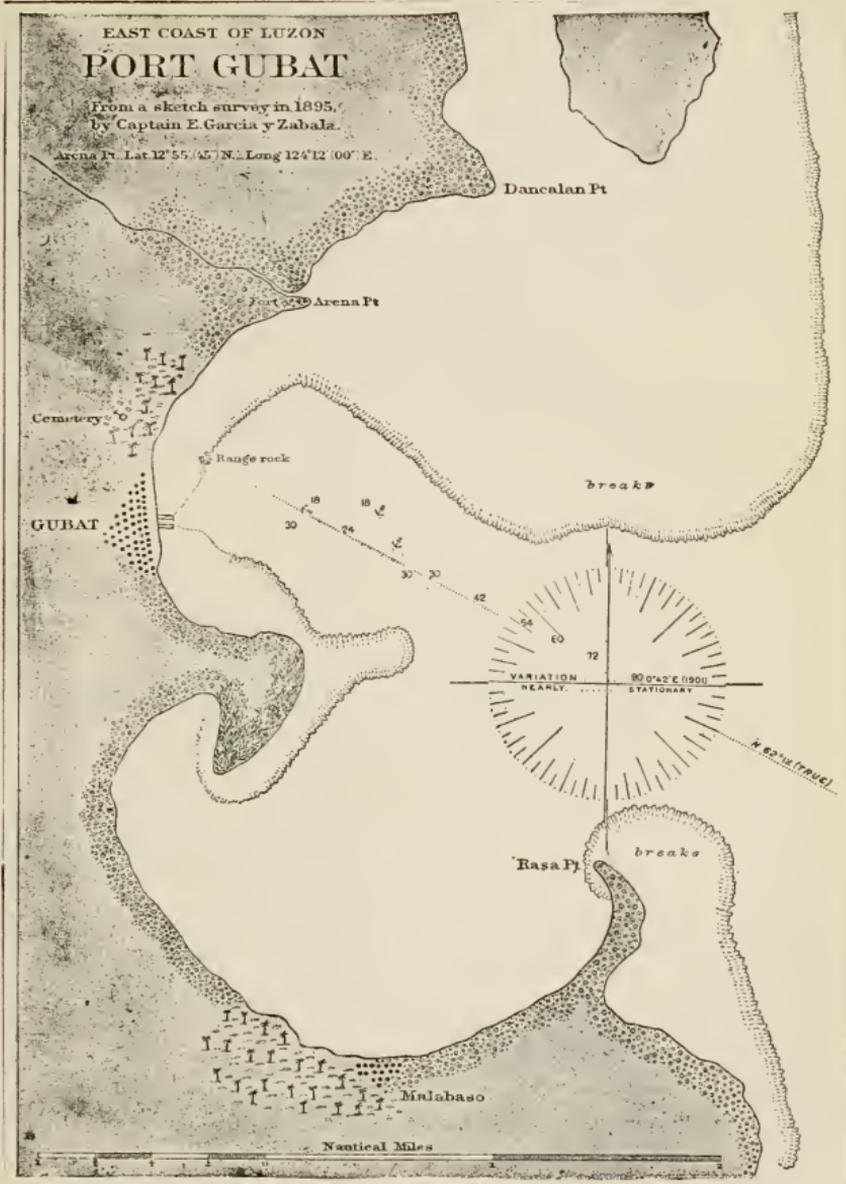
The island was discovered by Magellan in 1531, occupied by Spain in 1688, and renamed Marianne (Mariana), after the Empress Marie Anne, of Austria. During the war between the United States and Spain, June 21, 1898, the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Charleston* received the formal surrender of the island. It was included in the territory ceded to the United States under the Treaty of Paris December 10, 1898, and since has been a port of call for vessels between the United States and Manila.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The affairs of the island are administered by a governor assigned from the United States Navy.

- GUANGO** (gwahn'-goh), nat.; point on SE. shore of entrance to Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, opposite N. point of Pujada I.
- GUANGÚAN** (gwahn-goo'-ahn), nat.; point on NE. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, and N. head of estuary and river entering bay at this point.
- long peninsula on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, separating Mayo Bay on N. from Pujada Bay on S. Terminates at Lamigan Pt.
- GUASÁN** (gwah-sun'), ver.; mountain in N. Benguet, Luzón.
- GUAY** (gwí), nat.; low point on extreme SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, and N. headland to E. entrance to Sarangani Strait.
- bay on coast of Bataán, Luzón; place of refuge for vessels waiting for fair wind to enter Manila Bay.
- GUBAN, BAJO DE** (bah'-hoh day goo'-bahn), *Hisp.*; point on S. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- GÚBAT** (goo'-bah't), nat.; bay 12 m. N. of Bulusan, on E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- pueblo on E. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón, on NW. side of port of that name, near tongue of land which divides bay in 2 parts. Manila steamers call 11 m. SE. of Sorsogón. Pop., 13,359. Waters formerly were infested by pirates who not only pillaged town and terrorized region but carried off fishermen as captives.
- GUBATAN** (goo-bah'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in S. Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Aquí.
- GUÉRNICA** (gayr'-nee-cah), *Sp.*; pueblo on r. bank of river entering Dávao Gulf, W. shore Mindanao, 12 m. WNW. of Dávao.
- GUGÁN** (goo-gahn'), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Leganés.
- GUÍA** (gee'-ah) *Sp.*; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, on tributary of Mayón, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of that town.
- GUIANASAN** (gee-ah-nah'-sahn), ver.; mountain in Biliran I., N. of Leyte.
- GUIANG**, or **GUINJANG** (gee-ahn'-geen-hahn'), ver.; islet 1 m. SE. of Siargao I., NE. of Surigao, Mindanao, and off town of Cabuntog.
- GUIBANDÁN** (gee-bahn-dahn'), ver.; mountain on E. shore of Leyte, 4 m. S. of Tacloban.
- GUIBARRA** (gee-bah'-rrah), *sp.*; inland hamlet in SW. Cotabato, Mindanao, 18 m. SW. by S. of Cotabato.
- GUIBAUAN** (gee-bah'-wahn), ver.; town in Basilan I., N. of Leyte.
- mountain in Basilan I., N. of Leyte, known also as Lamutun.
- GUIBUNGAN** (gee-boong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on NW. coast of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- pueblo in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 685.
- GICALOLOAN** (gee-cah-loh-loh'-ahn), ver.; mountain in Samar.
- GUIDADALAO** (gee-dah-dah-lah'-aw), nat.; point on SE. shore and E. head of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 6 m. SW. by S. of Misamis.
- GUIDAFÍN** (gee-dah-feen'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by E. of Quidapil Pt.
- GUGAAMÓN** (gee-gah-ah-mohn'), ver.; point in Cebú.
- GUGIBINAN** (gee-gee-bee'-nahn), ver.; hamlet $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Catarman, Samar.
- GUGINTÓ** (gee-geen-toh'), *Tag.*; pueblo on Manila and Dagupan Railroad in Bulacán, Luzón, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Bulacán. Pop., 5,115.
- GUTHALINAN** (gee-hah-lee'-nahn), ver.; point in E. Tayabas, Luzón.
- GUIJALO** (gee-hah'-law), ver.; inlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- GUIJULUGAN** (gee-hoo-loo'-gahn), ver.; pueblo and river of Negros Oriental emptying into strait of Tañón, on which it is situated, E. coast, 42 m. SE. of Bacólod and 13 m. across sea channel, NW. of Dumangue, W. coast of Cebú. Pop., 7,006. (*Also* Guihuljugan.)
- GUILAMGAN** (gee-lahm'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Danealan, Negros Oriental.
- GUILBAY** (geel-by'), ver.; point on N. side of Catabanga Bay, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, E. shore Ragay Gulf.
- GUILHUNGAN** (geel-hoong'-ahn), ver.; pueblo and stream in Negros Occidental emptying on its N. border, on S. shore of Guimarán Strait, 50 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop. of town, Cu. 1887, 2,375.
- GUILONG** (gee-long'), ver.; mountain hamlet in central range, SW. Leyte, 6 m. E. by S. of Matalom.
- point on NE. shore of Lugbung I., W. of Romblón, Visayas.
- GUILUTUGAN** (gee-loo-too'-gahn), ver.; islet in gulf of Asid, 10 m. off Bary Pt., W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- GUILMAMPAG** (gee-mahm-pahg'); point on E. coast of Negros Oriental, in pueblo of Tanhay.
- GUIMANÁN** (gee-mah-nahn'), ver.; point at extreme of projection of land forming bay of Dasol, on coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- GUIMARÁS** (gee-mah-rass'), ver.; island 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. to SW., and 12 m. E. to W. in front of Iloilo and forms with Panay I. strait of Iloilo, 5 m. wide at its entrance at N. end, and 25 m. wide at SW. entrance, its narrowest channel being 1 m. between Iloilo and Nagaba. On E. it is separated from Negros by strait of Guimarán, its entrance at N. end of island 15 m., and at S. end 20 m., narrowest part of channel 7 m. between Pandán Pt., W. coast of Negros, and nearest shore of Guimarán, opposite. Mountain range extends along E. coast in which summits of Jaljat, Pandán, and Akdan are visible across Guimarán Strait from opposite shore of Negros. W. slope is open and fertile, gradually descending to shore of Iloilo Strait. With exception of distance of 10 m. between Alegria and Santo Guisi, island coast is completely paralleled by fine highway, at no point over 2 m. inland, and along which lie important towns of Nagaba and Buenavista and number of hamlets. SE. coast is bordered by number of small islands which render approach from that direction dangerous. Igam Bay and Port Santa Ana on W. coast are among anchorages along coast.
- strait between Negros, E., and Panay, W., 7 m. wide at its narrowest between points. Passage, however, is reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ m. by small islands of Inampulugan, Lalunga, and Nadalao.
- GUIMBÁ** (geem-bah'), ver.; hamlet near N. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao.
- river and village N. side, on N. shore of Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- cove SW. angle of Calandórang Bay, W. of Balábac I.
- GUIMBÁ, SAN JUAN DE** (sahn wahn day geem bah'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tárlae, Luzón.
- GUIMBAL** (geem-bahl'), ver.; pueblo, port, and point on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 17 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop. of pueblo, 10,958.
- GUIMBALAON** (geem-bah-lah'-on), ver.; pueblo on r. bank of Samayas Riv., 9 m. NE. of Bacólod, Negros Occidental.

- GUIMBÁN** (geem-bahn'), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, tributary to Lagonoy, and flowing E. empties into Lagonoy Bay.
- GUIMBANĀN** (geem-bang'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 3 m. E. of San José de Buenavista.
- GUIMBARÓTOG** (geem-bah-roh'-tog), ver.; mountain in extreme NW. Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. E. of Buruaŋga.
- GUIMPALIDÁN** (geem-pah-lee-dahn'), ver.; hamlet in E. central Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. N. by W. of Calinog.
- GUIMPUNAN** (geem-poon'-nahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Sámár, 11° 7' 30" N.
- GUIMUGAHAN** (gee-moo-gah'-hahn), ver.; point on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 4 m. ENE. of Cádiz Nuevo.
- GUINA-ANG** (gee-nah-ahng'), ver.; one of larger of many small towns of Bontoc, Luzón, 9 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 1,071.
- GUINABARANAN** (gee-nah-bah-rah'-nun), ver.; point in NW. Sámár.
- GUINABASAN** (gee-nah-bah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet and river on W. coast of Cebú, 6 m. N. of Asturias.
- GUINABASAN**, or **BUENABRIGO** (gee-nah-bah'-sahn, ver.; bwayn-ah-bree'-goh, Sp.); point in W. Cebú.
- GUINAD** (gee-nahd'), ver.; point on S. shore of entrance to Igam Bay, coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- GUINAGABO** (gee-nah-gah'-boh), ver.; hamlet near N. coast of Negros Occidental, 2 m. E. of Cádiz Nuevo.
- GUINAGAUÁN** (gee-nah-gah-wahn'), nat.; town in E. Leyte, on Dagam road, 6 m. SW. of Tanátuan.
- GUINAGDONG** (gee-nahg-dong'), nat.; point and river W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 3½ m. SW. of Misamis.
- point on NE. shore of Masbate I., 10 m. across channel, SW. by S. of extreme point of Buriás I., Visayas.
- GUINAGUANAN** (gee-nah-gwah'-nahn), ver.; bay on S. coast of Bohol, immediately E. of anchorage of Loay.
- GUINALANAN** (gee-nah-lah'-nahn), ver.; hamlet on coast of Guimarás Strait, 2 m. N. of Minaluán, Negros Occidental.
- GUINALINAN** (gee-nah-lee'-nahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. N. of Barbaza.
- GUINAMBÁN** (gee-nam-bahn'), ver.; NW. point of San Miguel I., off E. shore of Albay, Luzón; across channel 1 m. wide, communicating between Lagonoy Gulf on N. and Tabaco Bay on S., and is extreme NW. point of chain of important dependent islands 31 m. in extent, trending SE. to Ungay Pt., SE. extreme of Rapu Rapu; between Lagonoy Gulf on N. and Albay Bay on S.
- GUINANUG** (gee-nah-noog'), ver.; point on E. coast of Sámár, 4 m. SE. of Soronŋon Pt.
- GUINAÓN** (gee-nah-ohn'), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 679.
- GUINÁPAC** (gee-nah'-pack), ver.; 2 tower-like rocks 10½ m. E. by S. of N. point of Camiguín I. of Babuyanés grp. U. S. S. *Charleston*, struck on this cluster of rocks 5.30 a. m. November 2, 1899, and was total loss. (See Camiguín I.)
- GUINARENO** (gee-nah-ray'-noh), ver.; hamlet in E. Leyte on main road, 2½ m. S. of Dagam I.
- GUINARUN** (gee-nah'-roon), nat.; river entering on SE. shore of Palánog port, NW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- GUINAUAYAN** (gee-nah-wah'-yahn), ver.; islet off SW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- GUINAYANGÁN** (gee-nah-yahng'-ahn), Tag.; pueblo at E. terminus, on head of Ragay Gulf, of highway across head of Tayabas Pen., Luzón, beginning at Tayabas, capital, thence proceeding NW. to Laguna de Bay and Manila, and E. through Tayabas towns of Pagbilao, Atimonan, Gumacá, and López to Guinayanŋan; total distance from Tayabas 46 m. From Guinayanŋan highway continues around N. shore of Ragay Bay and thence entire length of Ambos Camarines and Albay, terminating at Albay, provincial capital, distance of upward of 100 m. Pop., 2,000. Ward Catimo is its business center.
- GUINBI** (geen-bee'), ver.; mountain in SW. Bohol, 3 m. SE. of Sevilla.
- GUINBUANGÁN** (geen-bwang'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. NE. of Panay.
- GUINDAHAÁN** (geen-dah-hah-ahn'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- GUINDANAN** (geen-dah'-nahn), ver.; point in island of Daram, W. of Sámár.
- GUINDUGANAN** (geen-doo-gah'-nahn), ver.; point 6 m. S. of Cueva Pt., Buriás I., Masbate grp.
- GUINDULMAN** (geen-dool'-mahn), ver.; pueblo at head of inlet of same name on SE. shore of Bohol. S. coast road begins at this point, 4½ m. E. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 8,063.
- mountain in island of Cebú.
- GUINGAPUGAN** (geen-gah-poo'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of SE. Sámár, 4 m. SE. of Quinapundan.
- GUINGUI** (geen'-gee), Tag.; mountain in NW. Luzón.
- GUINHALINÁN** (geen-hah-lee-nahn'), Tag.; point on W. shore of Ragay Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
- GUINHANDANG** (geen-hahn-dahng'), ver.; mountain in NE. Leyte.
- GUINIBÍAN** (gee-nee-bee'-ahn), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- GUINJANG** (geen-hang'), ver.; islet off SE. coast of Siargao I., NE. of Surigao, Mindanao, opposite Cabuntog town. (See Guiang.)
- GUINLÁ** (geen-lah'), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Malampaya Bay, NW. Paragua, Palawan, 85 m. NE. by E. of Puerto Princesa.
- GUINLABAGAN** (geen-lah-bah'-gahn), ver.; islet in gulf of Asid, 8 m. W. of Bary Pt., W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- GUINLABO** (geen-lah'-boh), ver.; islet 1½ m. off S. shore of Agutaya I., Cuyos grp., 3 m. SSW. of Agutaya, Mindoro Sea.
- GUINLANAGAN** (geen-lah-nah'-gahn), ver.; town in SE. Leyte.
- GUINLANTUYAN** (geen-lahn-too'-yahn), ver.; point in island of Daram, off W. coast of Sámár.
- GUINLAÓN** (geen-lah-on'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Port Sorsogón, in Sorsogón, Luzón, E. of Sorsogón.
- GUINLAPAÁN** (geen-lah-pah-ahn'), ver.; mountain in E. Bohol, 5 m. NE. of Batuanán.
- GUINLATUYAN** (geen-lah-too'-yahn), ver.; point on W. coast of Daram I., on Daram Channel, off W. coast of Sámár.
- GUINLEPEN** (geen-lay'-pen), ver.; islet off SE. coast of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., 2 m. S. of Calisin Pt., N. of Paragua, Palawan.
- GUINLUTHAGAN** (geen-loot-hah'-gahn), ver.; islet in gulf of Asid, 7 m. W. of Malbug Pt., Masbate I., Visayas.
- GUINOAHOBANĀGA** (gee-noh-ab-hoh-bang'-ah), ver.; hamlet in E. Sámár, 5 m. WNW. of Boroŋgan.
- GUINOBATAN** (gee-noh-bah'-tahn), nat.; pueblo in Albay, Luzón, on l. bank of Inaya Riv., 9 m. W. by N. of Albay and 4½ m. SE. of Ligao. Pop., 20,500.



- GUINOBATAN:** town of about 10,000 inhabitants on banks of Quinali Riv., in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- river in Masbate I., Visayas.
- GUINOJOAN** (gee-noh-hoh'-ahn), nat.; point extreme SE. of Lugbung I., W. of Romblón, Visayas, and W. head to Romblón port from S.
- GUINOLABAAN** (gee-noh-lah-bah'-ahn), ver.; mountain in central range of S. Leyte, 10 m. SE. of Albuera.
- GUINSILITAN** (geen-see-lee'-ton), ver.; pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., 1,875.
- GUINTACAN** (geen-tah'-cahn), ver.; island 4½ m. N. and S., and 1½ m. E. and W., 10 m. NW. of Medellin, on NW. coast of Cebu.
- GUINTAGBUAN** (geen-tag-boo-cahn'), ver.; lagoon on E. shore of Leyte, 1 m. N. of Abúyog, through which river outflow of Bito Lake, 3½ m. inland, reaches sea.
- GUINTAHAN** (geen-tah'-hahn), ver.; river of Negros Occidental. (See Guisán.)
- GUINTÁS** (geen-tass'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of S. Antique, Panay. (See Granja, La.)
- GUINTIGAN** (geen-tee'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, ½ m. S. of Carlés.
- GUINTIGUAN** (geen-tee-gwán), ver.; hamlet and bay on E. coast of Tablas, Visayas, in Romblón grp.
- GUINTIGUAN** (geen-tee-gee'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Samar, 3½ m. S. of Borongan.
- GUINTÍN** (geen-teen'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Taal Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- GUINTINCA** (geen-tee-noo'-ah), ver.; second in size, 2 by 5 m., of Calaguas Is., N. of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, in S. approach to Lamón Bay.
- GUINTÓ** (geen'-toh), ver.; stream in pueblo of Batangas, province of same name, lat. 13° 35' 50" N.
- GUINTULAN** (geen-too'-lahn), nat.; point on SW. coast of Samar, on W. side of Basey. An islet lies in channel off point.
- GUINTUNGAN** (geen-toong-ah'-wahn), ver.; islet ¼ m. E. and W., 153 ft. high, E. of Bula-lácao I., E. of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., N. of Paragua, Palawan, and important landmark entering Corón Bay from S.
- island 1½ m. W. of Pangutasian I., off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- GUINTURILAN** (geen-too-ree'-lahn), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 4 m. SE. of Valladolid.
- GUINULAUAN** (gee-noo-lah'-wahn), ver.; hamlet in Cebu.
- GUINZADAN** (geen-thah'-dahn), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 7 m. ESE. of Cayán. Pop., 762.
- GIÓN** (geehón'), Sp.; hamlet at mouth of river of that name in SW. Masbate, Visayas.
- GIURÓN** (gee-rohn'), ver.; active volcano in 1852, Solfatoric, lat. 11° 32' N., lon. 124° 28' E., in Biliran I., N. of Leyte.
- GUINAN**, or **GUINTAHAN** (gee'-sahn, geen-tah'-hahn), ver.; river of Negros Occidental, formed by Planiplan and other tributaries, and enters sea 1½ m. N. of Himamaylan.
- GUINGUIS** (gees-gees'), ver.; river in Tayabas, Luzón; rises in Cordilleras of interior, receives various affluents, and empties into sea on S. coast.
- GUINJAN** (gee-see'-hahn), ver.; pueblo at mouth of Paliuan Riv., on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 27 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 6,247.
- GUISO** (gee'-soh), ver.; hamlet in E. central Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. ENE. of Calinog.
- GUISSAN** (gees'-sahn), ver.; island off coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- GUITACOR** (gee-tah-cor'), ver.; mountain in Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- GUITIGUTIN**, or **SIBUYAN** (gee-tee-gee-teen', see-boo-yahn'), ver.; mountain in Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- GUITIAGAN** (gee-twah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet at NW. headwaters of Bac-hao Bañágon Riv., in SW. Samar.
- GUICADNÓN** (gee-wad-nohn'), ver.; river entering sea on NE. coast of Negros Occidental, 4 m. S. of Escalante.
- GUIUAN** (gee'-wahn), ver.; peninsula in SW. Samar. Near edge of reef several sulphur springs, covered at high water, gush forth but are not brackish. Town of Guinan is near by.
- pueblo and port, lat. 11° 1' 30" N., lon. 125° 33' 14" E., on extreme S. coast of Samar, with church and 2 flat-topped hills as landmarks, and anchorage in 4 to 7 fms. Good typhoon anchorage for vessels drawing 15 ft. behind an unnamed island from Tubabao I. Channel carries 10 fms. to small islet N. of island, then 4 fms. 78 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Higoso Pt. lies 13 m. WNW. Pop., 11,311.
- GUITANÓN** (gee-wah-non'), ver.; island, 2 m. NW. to SE., 1½ m. off S. coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- point and hamlet 2½ m. NE., on E. shore of strait of Tañón, W. coast of Cebu, S. side of entrance to bay of Matutinao.
- GUJANÁN** (goo-hang'-ahn), ver.; small low island off NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- GULA** (goo'-lah), Sp.; hamlet on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Pampanga, Luzón, 13 m. NE. of Bacolor.
- GULANYALAN** (goo-lahn-yah'-lahn), ver.; mountain of Sorsogón, in pueblo of Bulán, Luzón.
- GULAYAN** (goo-lah'-yahn), nat.; river in Bohol, Visayas.
- GULOS** (goo'-laws), ver.; mountain group in SW. spur of Gran Cordillera Central, in Abra, Luzón.
- GUMACÁ** (goo-mah-cah'), Tag.; pueblo on S. shore of bay 26 m. E. of Tayabas, in that province, Luzón, on highway between towns on head of Tayabason W. and Ragay Gulf on E. Pop., 7,571.
- GUMAI** (goo'-my); river entering sea on E. coast of Samar; 3 fms. may be carried within 1,000 yds. of its mouth, with an anchorage to S. of islet; 2 ft. of water on barat low water; nothing larger than steam launch can enter
- GUMALAC** (goo-mah-lahek'), nat.; island off W. coast of Leyte. (See Babugon.)
- GUMALARANG** (goo-mah-lah'-rahng), nat.; river entering on S. shore of San Rafael Bay, N. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Used by shipping in outer road of Isabela port, Basilan. Fresh water may be obtained about ¼ m. inland.
- river emptying into San Rafael Bay on S. shore, used by shipping in outer road of Isabela port, Basilan, off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- GUMALÁSAC** (goo-mah-lah'-sahk), Tag.; small river of Tayabas, Luzón, on W. shore of Ragay Bay.
- GUMAY** (goo-my'), ver.; 2 hamlets of same name in NE. Samar, one at mouth and other inland on river which takes its rise in Mesa de Palápag and flowing SE. empties into Pacific Ocean. One in pueblo of Catúbig.
- inlet in Samar.
- GUMILAN** (goo-mee'-lahn), ver.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- GUNALINAO** (goo-nah-lee-nah'-oo), ver.; river of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into bay of Guinayanán.
- GUNDUHÁAN** (goon-doo-hoo'-ahn), ver.; pueblo in Bohol. Pop., Cn. 1887, 6,737.
- GUNG-U'GONG** (goong-oo'-gong), ver.; town of Bontóc, Luzón, 12 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 716.

GUNILO (goo-nee'-loh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan.

GUNITIGUAN (goo-nee-tee'-gwahn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Romblón, Visayas.

GUNJANGAN (goon-hahng'-ahn), ver.; small low island $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Tulian, Sulu grp., Sulu A.

GUNNONG (goon'-nong), ver.; point on W. coast of Palawan. (See Baja.)

GUNO (goo'-noh), ver.; hamlet in Mindanao, on banks of Tumbo Riv.

GUNTAO (goon-tah'-oo), ver.; narrow island and westernmost of group lying off entrance to Bacuit Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. N. island is reddish brown, 1 m. by 300 yds. S. is broader and higher.

GUNTÚAN, or **GINATÚAN** (goon-too'-ahn, hee-nah-too'-ahn), ver.; cluster of islands fronting E. approach to Gípdó Passage to Surigao Strait; lie about $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. off coast of Surigao, Mindanao, in NE. direction toward Siargao I. Deep channel, 3 m. wide, between them and S. coast of Dinágat I. Guntúan I., which gives its name to cluster, is largest, 3 m. long NW and SE., and has small island off its N. point. Bayalnan (Bayatuan) is next island of cluster to SE. Channel between it and main

GUNTÚAN, or **GINATÚAN**—Continued.

island is 2 m. wide, with several islets which reduce passage to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Channel is practicable to steamers, but passages between W. island of cluster and coast of Mindanao are not practicable. Cabsugan is S. island of cluster. Nagubat islets lie 8 m. to S.

GURAN (goo'-rahn), ver.; mountain in Mindanao.

GUSÁ (goo-sah'), ver.; pueblo on S. shore of Macajalar Bay, 2 m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misámis, Misámis, Mindanao. Pop., Cn. 1896, 790.

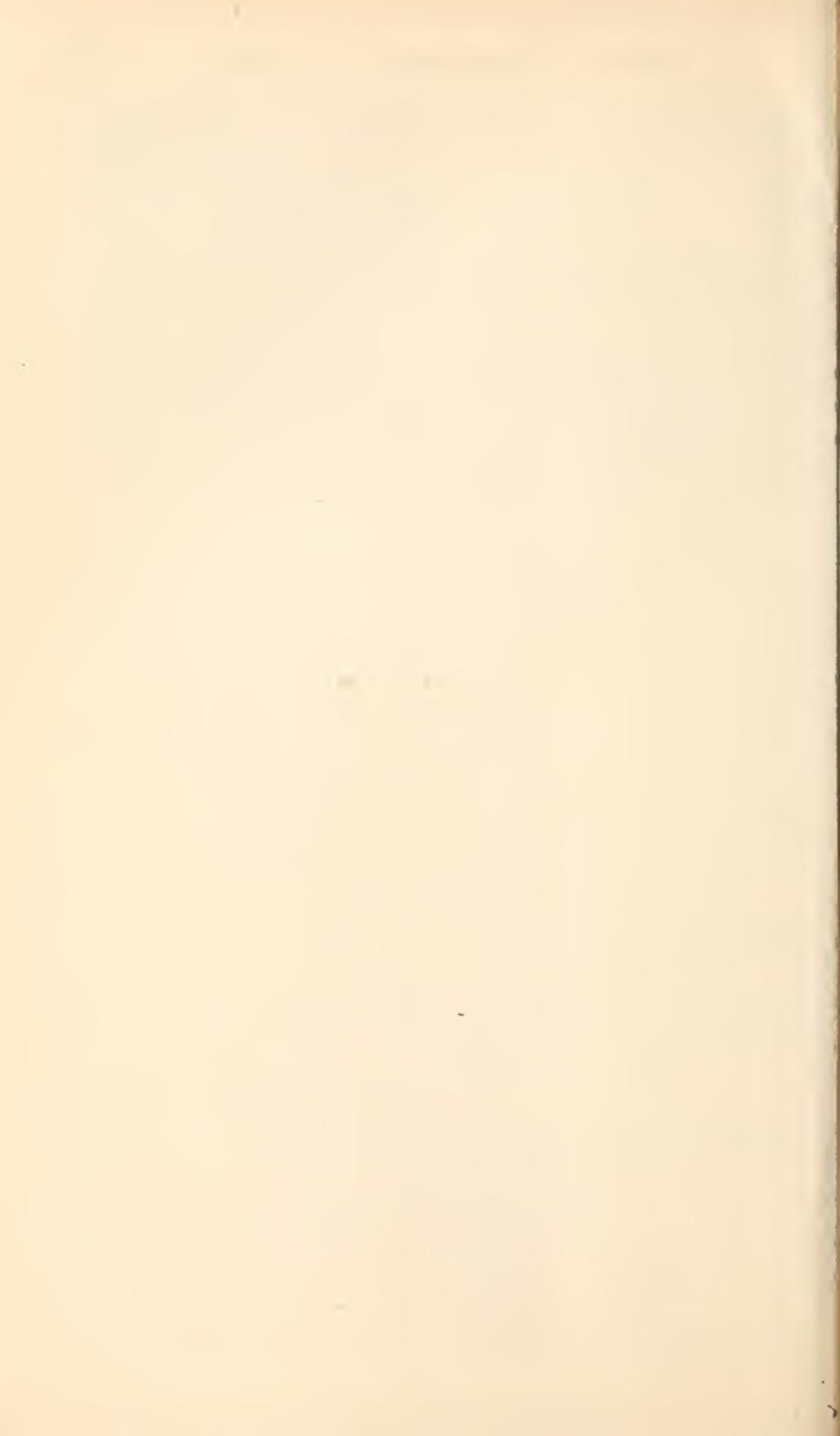
GUSU (goo'-soo), ver.; hamlet in Zamboanga, Mindanao, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Zamboanga.

GUSUN (goo'-soon), nat.; islet between Laminusa and Siasi Is., off E. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

— bank of sand and coral which divides into 2 passages channel which separates Laminusa from Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

GUSUNAN (goo-soo'-nahn), ver.; river in W. Mindoro, entering sea at Sablayán town and point.

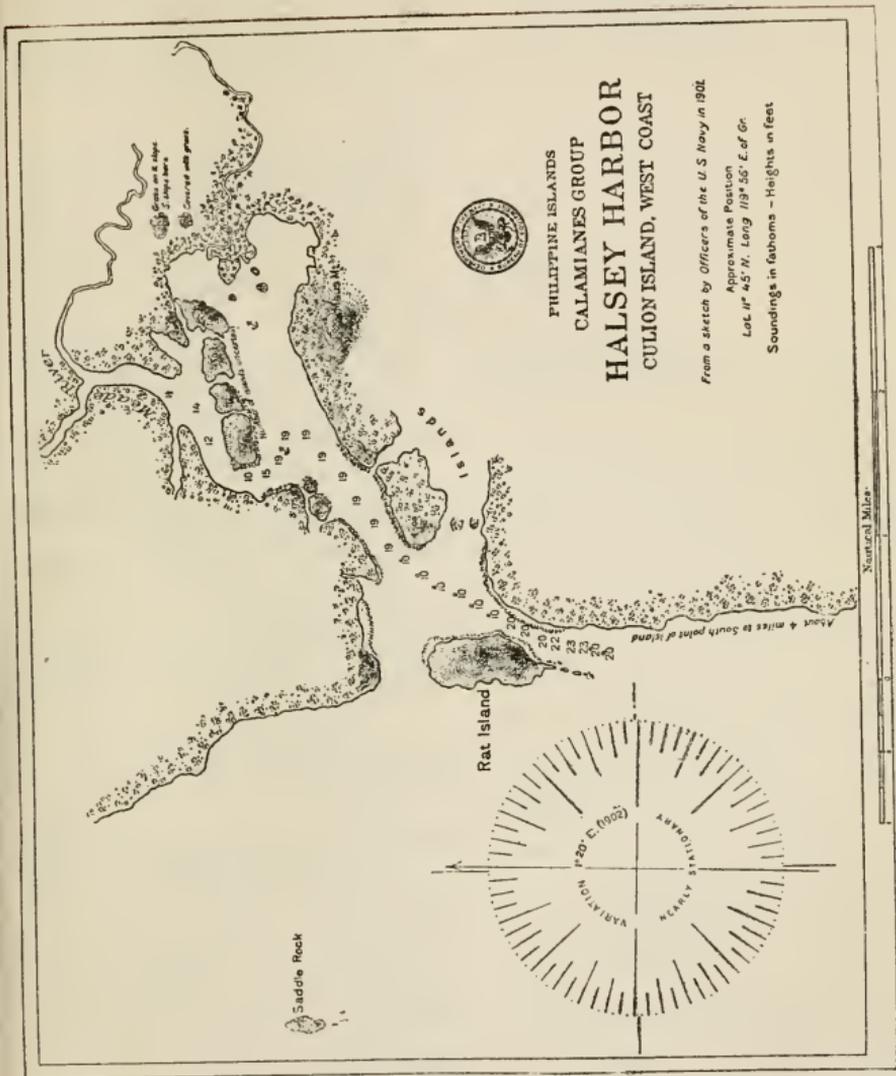
GUTE (goo'-tay), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Bulán Riv., in extreme SW. Sorsogón, Luzón, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Sorsogón.



II.

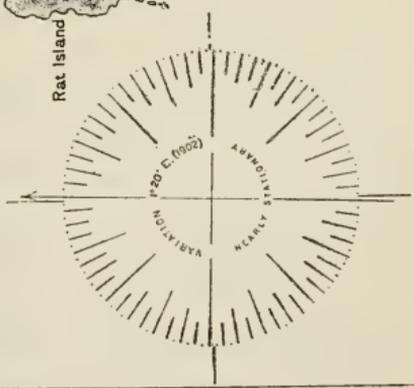
- BABA** (hah'-bah), nat.; point on N. side of entrance of Bacayacan Bay, E. coast of Sámar.
- LABASAN** (hah-bah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in Sámar near mouth of Matinao Riv., 3 m. SW. of Porie.
- LABAYA** (hah-bah'-yah), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Sámar, 9 m. SW. of Villareal.
- LACOP** (hah-cohp'), ver.; mountain in S. Sámar, 8 m. NNE. of Balangiga.
- LACPOAN** (hack-poh'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, 6½ m. S. of Catarman.
- HAGONOY** (hah-goh-noy'), Tag.; pueblo on l. bank of Nayo Grande Riv., outlet of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Bulacán, Luzón, 10 m. W. of Bulacán. Pop., 20,120.
— lake peculiar to Philippine Is., covered with water during rainy season and which can be cultivated during dry. Situated in pueblos of Hagonoy and Calumpit, Bulacán.
— formerly name of that part of course of Grande de la Pampanga Riv. which passes through Bulacán, Luzón, forming drainage of lake of Hagonoy, in pueblos of Calumpit and Hagonoy. Grande de la Pampanga Riv. is now name applied to entire stream from its source in Nueva Ecija to its mouth on N. shore of Manila Bay.
- HAGRAY** (hah-grí'), ver.; point on E. coast of extreme SE. Sámar.
- HALABÁ** (hah-lab-bah'), ver.; point in island of Leyte.
- HALCÓN** (hah-cohn'), Sp., or **WILHELMINA**, for.; outlying rock in extreme NW. waters of Sámale Is., Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
— mountain in N. central Mindoro 2,702 ft. high (China Sea Directory says 8,865 ft.), 17 m. SW. of Calapán. One of known summits of interior Cordilleras, which begin at Calavite Mt., near extreme NW. coast. Main crest trends SE., paralleling coast until it reaches Halcón, thence elevations form plain with summits which spread over interior to S.
- HALSEY**, for.; harbor of Calamián or Culióñ I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- HAMA HAMA ANG** (hah-mah-hah-mah-ahng'), nat.; islet on E. side of Tambilianga channel between NW. shore of Tigungun and Sibaloec Is., on NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- HAMURAUAN** (hah-moo-rah'-wahn), ver.; point on NW. shore of Homonhón or Malhón I., S. of Sámar.
- HANAGDÓN** (hah-nahg-dawn'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- HANDIG** (han-díg'), ver.; extreme N. point of Homonhón or Malhón I., 11 m. SW. across sea channel from SE. extremity of Sámar.
- HANIPOLÓN** (hah-nee-poh-law'n'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- HANOPOL** (hah-noh-pohl'), ver.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- HAPIDAN** (hah-pee'-dahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of mouth of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., in SW. Sámar.
- HAPUNAN** (hah-poo'-nahn), nat.; hamlet on E. coast of Sámar at Pangpang Pt.
- HARBOR**, for.; island in N. part of Puerto Princesa Harbor, E. coast of S. Palawan. (See Cana I.)
— hill 960 ft. high, overlooking Ulugan Bay, Paragua, Palawan.
- HARBOR HILL**, for.; summit 960 ft. high, in Marabay range, 1 m. inland from Busli Pt., E. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- HARE'S EARS**, for.; 2 islands in outlying NW. waters of Basilan Is., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao. (See Sanghol Is.)
- HASSAAN** (hahs-sah'-ahn), nat.; town on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., 5,000.
- HASTINGS**, for.; island off NE. extreme of Paragua, Palawan. (See Calibangbagan.)
- HATABA** (hah-tah'-bah), ver.; point on W. coast of Daram I., at entrance to small bay.
- HAUE** (hah'-way), ver.; mountain in central range of S. Leyte, 10 m. NW. of Sógod Nuevo.
- HAUTE** (how'-tay), ver.; islet off W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, lat. 10° 28' 30" N.
- HAYCOCK**, for.; island W. coast of Busianña, lat. 12° 9' N., Calamianes grp., N. of Paragua, Palawan; abounds in edible bird's nests. (See Malañón.)
- HAY-IPUT** (high-ee-poot'), ver.; mountain in SW. Bohol, 3 m. W. of Sevilla.
- HÉGAD** (hay'-gad), ver.; low, flat island off N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., separated from Pangaturan and Babúan by safe, deep channels. (Also Higad.)
- HEN AND CHICKENS**, for.; group of islets and rocks 1½ m. off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, midway between Bluff Point Bay and Table Pt., 6 m. beyond. NW. islet is 80 ft. high. (See Gallina, La, y los Pollos.)
- HERALD**, for.; partly submerged portion of W. coast of Mindoro, off Sablayán Pt., Pandán I., lat. 12° 46' 15" N.
- HERMANA MAYOR** (ayr-mah'-nah mah-yor'), Sp.; island and small islet 3½ m. E. of coast of Zambales, Luzón, called Hermanas (Sisters) Is., low, woody, and sandy. Hermana Mayor is 5½ m. S. of Culebra. Hermana Menor (Macalira) lies 3 m. SSE. of Mayor and W. of Santa Cruz Pt. and Harbor, Zambales, Luzón, with which it forms 8-fm. channel.
- HERMANA MENOR**, or **MACALIRA** (ayr-mah'-nah may-nor'), Sp.; mah-cah-lee'-rah, ver.; island 3 m. SSE. of Hermana Mayor, and W. of Santa Cruz port, with which it forms 8-fm. channel.
- HERMANAS, DOS** (dohs ayr-mah'-nohs), Sp.; group of islets N. of Santiago I., at W. entrance to gulf of Lingayén, in Zambales, Luzón.
— 2 islands, the E. 136 ft. high, 24 m. E. by S. of Dumali Pt., E. coast of Mindoro, in channel from Visayan Sea and Verde Passage, between S. point of Marinduque and Bantón I., N. of Tablas, Romblón grp.
- HERMANOS, LOS** (lohhs ayr-mah'-nohs), Sp.; islets off C. Engañón, on N. shore of Palauí I., NW. of NW. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón.
- HERMITA** (ayr-mee'-tah), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Piat, Cagayán, Luzón. (See Ermita.)
- HERMOSA**, or **LLANA HERMOSA** (ayr-moh'-sah, lyah'-nah ayr-moh'-sah), Sp.; pueblo and post-office on main road N. to Pampanga, in extreme NE. part of Batañ, Luzón, near extreme NW. angle of Manila Bay.
- HERNÁNDEZ** (ayr-nahn'-dayth), Sp.; hamlet on SE. coast road of Cebú, 4½ m. SW. of Argao.
- HERNANI** (ayr-nah'-nee), Sp.; pueblo in SE. Sámar, 52 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 2,555.

- HERON**, for.; point on SW. shore of Puerto Princesa Harbor, E. coast of S. Palawan, S. across bay from Tide Pole Pt.
- HERSCHEL**, for.; mountain 2,316 ft. high, on W. coast of S. Palawan, S. of Paragua boundary. (See Long Pt.)
- HIABONG** (hee-ah-bong'), ver.; town on NW. shore of Maqueda Bay, W. coast of Samar, 5 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,579.
- HIAGÓ** (hee-ah-goh'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Samar, 4 m. NE. of Bascy.
- HIAGUNITAN** (hee-ah-gee-nee'-tahn), ver.; small N. tributary of Ulut Riv., in E. Samar.
- HIAMLONG** (hee-ahm-long'), ver.; river in Catanduanes I., off coast of Luzón, NE. of Albay, rising in center of island flows W. and empties into sea.
- HIBA** (hee'-bah), ver.; hamlet on headwaters of W. tributary of Bac-hao Bañahón Riv., in SW. Samar.
- HIBAPSAN** (hee-bahp'-sahn), ver.; island N. of Samar.
- HIBAYA** (hee-bah-yah'), ver.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, 5 m. W. of Guijulugan.
- HIBAYO** (hee-bah'-yoh), ver.; town of Negros Oriental, on strait of Tañón, on E. coast, 2½ m. SE. of Bacólod.
- HIBOG** (hee-bog'), ver.; river in island of Panay.
- HIBUGAY** (hee-boo-gí'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- HIBUNG** (hee-boong'), hamlet on NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. NW. of Navas.
- HIBUTAN** (hee-boo'-tahn), ver.; point and hamlet on S. shore of Samar, NW. of mouth of Pagsaban Riv.
- HIERRA** (yayr'-bah), Sp. (See Manglar.)
- HIGÁN** (hee-gahn'), ver.; hamlet on Pitogo Bay, between Pts. Tandikan and Tandu, SE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- HIGÁN, or ILIGAN** (hee-gahn', ee-lee'-gahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- HIGANLIGAM** (hee-gahn-lee'-gahn), ver.; point on S. coast of Leyte, 4½ m. SE. of Maasin.
- HIGASAÁN** (hee-gah-sah-ahn'), ver.; river whose headwater tributaries rise in adjacent springs, flow in opposite directions, and coursing on a winding way among mountains of central range E. slopes, unite 5 m. of Abuyog, and find their outlet in sea immediately S. of that town.
- HIGH**, for.; island off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Caenipa I.)
— island 4 m. E. of Ibayat, Batanes grp. (See Diogo I.)
- HIGH ISLAND**, for.; island 2 m. N. of N. point of Busuaña I., Calamianes grp., SW. of Mindoro. (See Dimapac.)
- HIGH NIPPLE**, for.; peak 1,254 ft. high on W. coast of Palawan, 1 m. S. of Sanghauen Pt.
- HIGH POINT**, for.; bold headland forming NE. limit of Green Island Bay, SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, Coast trends NE. 12 m. to Endeavor Pt., is low and densely wooded. (See Flechas Pt.)
- HIGH TRIPLE HILL**, for.; elevation 3,652 ft. high of Four Peak Range, central Palawan.
- HIGOSA** (ee-goh'-sah), Sp.; point and hamlet on S. shore of SE. Samar, 5½ m. S. of Quinapundan, 18 m. E. of Capines Pt. (See Gigoso.)
- HIGUNUNÚN** (hee-goo-noo-noon'), ver.; low islet 6 m. E. of Pagsanján Pt., on NE. coast of Samar. (Also Higinum.)
- HIHAN** (hee'-hun), ver.; point at S. entrance to Quinangcang Bay, NW. coast of Panaón I., off SE. point of Leyte.
- HIJO, or NIJO** (ee'-hoh, nee'-hoh), Sp.; town in Dávao, Mindanao, at head of bay on extreme N. shore of Dávao Gulf, 27 m. NNE. of Dávao. (See Nijo.)
— river in Mindanao.
- HILABAN** (hee-Jah'-bahn), nat.; island off NW. coast of Samar. (See also Talabat, Tubabao.)
— island 2 by 1 m. in area, S. of Binugayan Pt., E. coast of Samar. (See Orás Riv.)
- HILONG, HÍLONG** (hee-long-hee'-long), ver.; mountain of N. Mindanao, 35 m. inland, SE. of Cáuit Pt.
— mountain summit in Surigao, Mindanao, 6 m. ESE. of Manobos, on bend of Tubai Riv.
- HILONGOS** (hee-long'-ohs), ver.; pueblo on SW. coast of Leyte, 62 m. SW. of Tacloban, and 27 m. across sea channel NE. of mainland of Bohol I. Pop., 13,813.
— point and river in SW. Leyte, rising in central mountain range and emptying into sea, 1½ m. E. of town and point of that name.
- HILUGUIRAN** (hee-loo-gee'-rahn), ver.; mountain in E. spurs of central range of S. Leyte, 6 m. SW. of Abuyog.
- HILUMOG** (hee-loom-nohg'), ver.; point on S. side of SE. coast of Leyte, 1½ m. SE. of Cabalian.
- HIMAGAAN** (hee-mah-gah'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Donsol, NW. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- HIMALASAGAN** (hee-mah-lah-sah'-gahn), ver.; mountain in S. central range of Leyte, 4 m. S. of Burauen.
- HIMALÁYOM** (hee-mah-lah'-yom), ver.; hamlet in SE. Leyte, on coast, 2½ m. W. of Cabalian.
- HIMAMAILAN** (hee-mah-my'-lahn), nat.; on W. coast of Negros Occidental. (See Jimamaylan.)
- HIMAMAYLAN** (hee-mah-my'-lahn), ver.; river 1 m. and town at mouth of Talaban-diot Riv., in Negros Occidental, E. shore of Guimaras Strait, 37 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 6,758.
- HIMARAYA** (hee-mah-rah'-yah), ver.; point on SE. coast of Albay, near Sorsogón boundary, and W. head to Sógod Bay, on NE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- HIMBUGÁN** (him-book-gahn'), ver.; point in Biliran I., N. of Leyte.
- HIMONÁN** (hee-moh-nin'), ver.; hamlet on Pagsaban Riv., Samar.
- HIMOTO** (hee-moh'-toh), ver.; river in Catanduanes I., off coast of Luzón, NE. of Albay.
- HIMUQUITAN** (hee-moo-key'-tahn), ver.; islet of Cuatro grp., off W. coast of Leyte, 6 m. WSW. of Inopacan.
- HINABAY** (hee-nah-by'), ver.; mountain in central chain, S. Leyte, 8 m. E. of Inopacan.
- HINABLÁN** (hee-nah-blahn'), ver.; extreme W. point of Homonhón, or Malhón I., S. of Samar.
- HINADON** (hee-nah'-dawn), ver.; hamlet 10 m. E. of Tarangunan, W. Samar, in pueblo of that name, 10 m. SE. of S. mouth of Bac-hao Bañahón Riv.
- HINAGDANAN** (hee-nahg-dah'-nahn), nat.; hamlet in Samar, 5 m. SW. of pueblo of Pambujan.
- HINALÁYAD, or JINALAD** (hee-nah-lah'-yah, neh-lahd'), ver.; river in extreme S. part of Negros Oriental, draining Caladias Mt. into sea at Sibac hamlet.
- HINALGÁN** (hee-nahl-gahn'), ver.; hamlet in N. Samar, 9 m. SW. by S. of Pambujan.
- HINAMOU** (hee-nah-mock'), nat.; islet in N. waters of San Pedro Bay, SW. Samar, 3 m. SE. of Bascy.
- HINANATAN** (hee-nah-nah'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in N. Samar, on river 16 m. SW. of Pambujan.
- HINANTANGAN** (hee-nahn-tang'-ahn), ver.; mountain in central range, S. Leyte, 10 m. E. of Hilongos, in pueblo of Hilongos.
- HINAUANAN** (hee-nah-wah'-nahn), ver.; mountain in Panaón I., SE. of Leyte.
- HINAULIGAN** (hee-now-lee'-gahn), ver.; point in Leyte.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 CALAMIANES GROUP
HALSEY HARBOR
 CULION ISLAND, WEST COAST

From a sketch by Officers of the U. S. Navy in 1902.
 Approximate Position
 Lat. 45° N. Long. 119° 56' E. of Gr.
 Soundings in fathoms - Heights in feet.



Nautical Miles

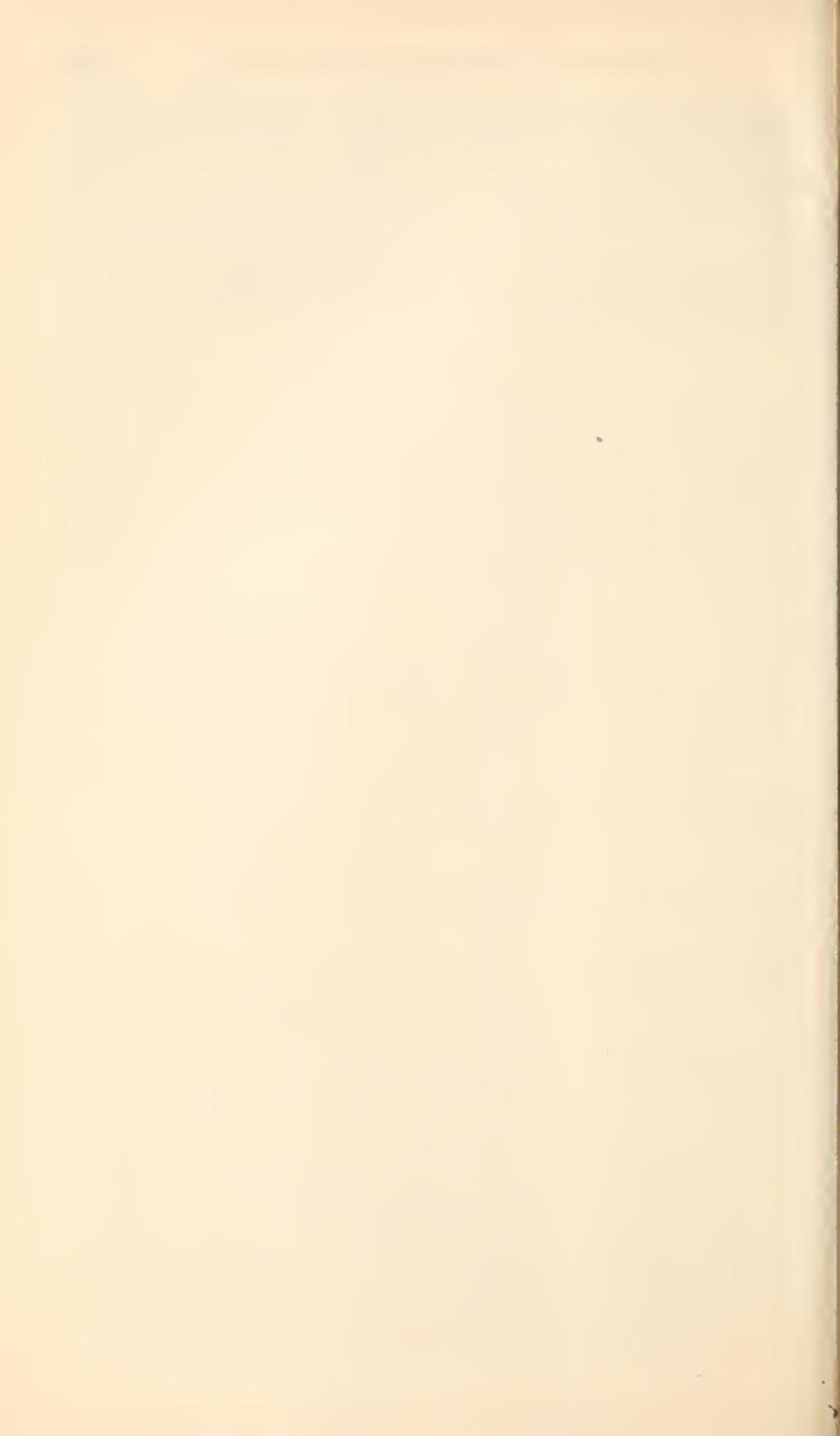
Saddle Rock

Rat Island

Miles & miles to south point of island

- HINAYANGAN** (hee-nah-yahng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Sógod Bay, on S. coast of Leyte, 10 m. S.E. of Sógod Antiguo.
- HINDANG** (hin-dahng'), ver.; pueblo on SW. coast of Leyte, 57 m. W. of Tacloban and 30 m. NE. of mainland of Bohol. Pop., 5,314.
- hamlet in SE. Sámar, 4 m. SSW. of Borongan.
- HINGANTINGAL** (hing-ahn-ting-ah!'), ver.; river in S. Leyte.
- HINGASAN** (hing-ah'-sahn), ver.; mountain in S. Leyte, 5 m. NW. of Sógod Nuevo.
- hamlet on NW. shore of Lion Bay, inlet in NW. angle of Sógod Bay, S. coast of Leyte, 2½ m. W. of Sógod Nuevo.
- HINGATUNGAN** (hing-ah-toong'-ahn), ver.; point in Leyte.
- HINGOO** (hin-goh'-oh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Butúan, NW. Surigao, Mindanao.
- HINGUANA** (hin-gwah'-nah), ver.; elevation in mountain system of Panaón I.
- HINIGARAN** (hee-nec-gah'-rahn), ver.; river in Negros Occidental, W. coast.
- HINOGACAN** (hee-noh-gah'-cahn), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Ulut Riv., in S. central Sámar.
- HINUBÁUN** (hee-noo-bah'-oon), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 22 m. S. of Inayauan.
- HINUNANGAN** (hee-noo-nahng'-ahn), ver.; pueblo at head of bay of same name, on I. bank of Málaga Riv., on E. coast of Leyte, 61 m. S. by E. of Tacloban. Pop., 7,899. (Also Hinanang-an.)
- inlet in E. Leyte.
- HINUNDAYAN** (hee-noon-dah'-yahn), ver.; pueblo on bay of same name, on SE. coast of Leyte, 63½ m. S. by E. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,896.
- HINUNUCAN** (hee-noo-noo'-cahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Leyte, 13 m. due N. of Hinunangan, in pueblo of Hinunangan.
- HIPAPAD** (hee-pah-pahd'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Catubig, Sámar.
- HIPARAYAN** (hee-pah-rah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, 7 m. SW. of Pambujan.
- HIPTOLES** (hip-toh'-less), ver.; tributary of stream in S. Sámar emptying into sea 3 m. E. of Balangiga.
- HIPUDIÓS** (hee-poo-deoós'), nat.; village at mouth of stream entering on N. shore of inlet 3 m. E. of Balangiga, S. coast Sámar.
- HIRAPSAN** (hee-rahp-sahn'), ver.; one of Talabones Is., off N. coast of Sámar, in approach to anchorage of Catarman. Channel at S. end carries 5 fms.
- HIRÍ** (hee-ree'), nat.; point NE. coast Lubang I., off W. coast Batangas, Luzón.
- HIRIGATUNGAN** (hee-ree-gah-toong'-ahn), ver.; conspicuous headland of approach to E. coast of Leyte, 12 m. N. of Hinunangan.
- HIRUNCAN** (hee-roon'-cahn), ver.; river of Sámar, taking N. course empties into sea on N. coast.
- HITAASAN** (hee-tah-ah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Maqueda Bay, W. coast of Sámar, 3 m. S. of San Sebastián.
- HITOAG** (hee-toh-ahg'), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte.
- HITOBANG** (hee-toh-bahng'), ver.; river in central Negros Occidental, rising in main range, 7 m. ENE. of Isabela, flows S., joining Nito-mayan, tributary of Ilog, 1 m. W. of Camarin de Cayagán, near Negros Oriental boundary; 2½ m. before its junction stream makes descent of many feet, known as Lapan Falls.
- HITUMNOG** (hee-toom-nohg'), ver.; point in SE. Leyte.
- HIUTO** (hew'-toh), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 4½ m. S. of Catarman.
- HIUTO**; mountain 7 m. inland from N. coast of Sámar, at Mondragón.
- HOANGHON** (hoh-ahng-ohn'), ver.; point on W. shore of deep estuary in S. Leyte, 3 m. NNE. of Malitbog.
- HOBÁN** (hoh-bahn'), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of anchorage and 1 m. SW. of town of Mercedes, in extreme SE. Sámar.
- HODLONGÓN** (hod-long-awn'), ver.; mountain in Leyte near SW. coast, 6½ m. S. of Baybay.
- HOG**, for.; island 300 yds. in extent, 3 m. N. of Green I., and same distance from shore, off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- HOGNAY** (hohng-ní'), ver.; hamlet on one of W. tributaries of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., in SW. Sámar.
- HOLE** (haw'-lay), ver.; town in S. Sámar.
- HOMONHÓN**, or **JOMONJOLA**, or **MALHÓN** (hoh-mohn-hohn', hoh-mohn-haw'l', mahl-hohn'), ver.; island 10 m. from NW. to SE., and 5 m. greatest width NE. to SW., 11 m. SW. across sea channel between extreme SE. point of Sámar and nearest NE. point of Homonhón, or Malhón I.; lies midway in sea channel, 36 m. wide between SE. point of Sámar and N. point, Desolation (Desolación), of Dinátag I., S.
- HONDA** (awn'-dah), Sp.; bay on E. coast of Palawan, N. of Princesa port, abreast Ulugan Bay on opposite side of S. Palawan, plain intervening, on either side of which mts. Peel and Cone are conspicuous, being here only 5 m. wide; number of low coral islands covered with trees intersperse waters of bay
- HONDO** (awn'-doh), Sp.; small river emptying into Basilan Strait, E. by S. of fortress and cemetery of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- HONG** (hohng), ver.; mountain among N. elevations of dividing range of Negros Occidental, 15 m. W. of Calatrava, E. coast.
- HONOB-HÓNOD** (hoh-nob-hoh'-nod), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Danao Riv., NE. Negros Occidental, 6 m. SW. of Escalante.
- HONOP** (hoh-nop'), mountain 3 m. SW. of Lanang, in SE. Sámar.
- hamlet in SW. Sámar, 4½ m. NE. of Basey.
- HORADADA** (aw-rah-dah'-dah), Sp.; island and point W. of Corregidor, in entrance to Manila Bay, Luzón.
- 3 rocks N. 31° W. of Yot Pt., Catanduanes I., off coast of Luzón, N. of Albay.
- HORCAPILOTOS** (ohr-cah-pee-loh'-tohs), nat.; islet surrounded by sunken rocks off Balete Pt., on N. coast of Mindoro, opposite pueblo of Calapán.
- HORMIGA** (awr-mee'-gah), Sp.; island situated on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, E. of channel between Cauayan and Cadlao. Near N. end of Paragua are islands of Gemelos, Diapila, Calitan, and Cabuli.
- HORN ROCK**, for.; pointed projection above water, 130 yds. off Batu Tandoc Pt., W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Between this and Nanga Pt. is anchorage.
- HORN, THE**, for.; curiously formed peak 1,250 ft. high on Matinloc I., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- HORNOS** (ohr'-nohs), Sp.; point at S. end of Bataán, Luzón, on China Sea, N. of Boca Chica entrance to Manila Bay.
- HOWLEY**, for.; SW. island inshore of Johnson I. and 1½ m. off E. coast of Palawan.
- HOYA DE JBA** (aw'-yah day ee'-bah), Hisp.; anchorage and point in Zambales, Luzón.
- HUBANG** (hoo-bahng'), ver.; point and pueblo of Bulusan, Sorsogón, Luzón. (*Also* Hubag.)
- RUBASAN** (hoo-bah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Sámar I., opposite Balupirí I.
- HUGPÁ** (hoog-pah'), ver.; crater in SW. part of Biliran I., off S. point of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 4 m. NE. of Biliran.

- HULUBI**, or **HUBI** (hoo-loo'-bee, hoo'-bee), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, about 3 m. NW. of sea end of line of boundary between Cotabato and Davao, Mindanao.
- HULUGADLÁN** (hoo-loo-gah-dyahn'), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 9 m. S. of Inayauan.
- HUM** (hoom), nat.; islet in Laparan cluster, Sulu A.
- HUMAGANÓHANG** (hoo-mah-gah-noh'-hahng), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- HUMANĀN** (hoo-mung'-ahn), ver.; point in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- HUMAYAN** (hoo-mah'-yahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- HUMIGÁN** (hoo-mee-gahn'), Tag.; town at headwaters of Agno Riv., in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 42 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 5,848. (*Also* Umigan.)
- HUMMOCK**, for.; point 10 m. NE. of Elizabeth Pt., SW. coast of Palawan; bights of bays along this coast usually have streams of fresh water. Point Hill, 560 ft. high, is its chief mark.
- HUNUNOCK** (hoo-noo-nohck'); point off W. coast of Palawan forming little bay in which are situated islands of Manglar and Hierba.
- HURAO**, or **CURAO** (hoo-rah'-aw, coo-rah'-aw), ver.; mountain in Samar.



I.

- IÁTING** (ee-ah'-ting), ver.; mountain in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 16½ m. SW. of Carlés.
- IBA** (ee'-bah), ver.; pueblo, capital of Zambales, Luzón, on peninsula formed by river 2½ m. from its mouth and point of that name; at foot of Iba Mt. on coast road S. to Súbic Bay, and 85 m. in direct line NW. of Manila; has several fine public buildings, church, meeting hall, and parish house, and is well built. Pop., 3,572.
- mountain in Zambales, Luzón, inland from provincial capital of province of that name.
- point on coast of Zambales, Luzón, near capital of province of that name.
- hamlet of Pampanga, Luzón, on boundary with Tárlac and on main road, 18 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- point on NW. shore of Ragay Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
- IBAÁN** (ee-bah-ahn'), Tag.; pueblo on Malaquin-tubig Riv., 5 m. from Batangas in that province, Luzón, connected by 2 highroads. Pop., 8,900.
- IBALICAY** (ee-by-kí'), ver.; point in Panay.
- IBAJAY** (ee-bah-high'), ver.; important river in Cápiz, Panay, rising in Cápiz in E. spurs of Bacalan Mt., parallels central range along borders of Antique, flows in NW. direction and turning N., W. of Cabalos Mt. enters sea at town of Ibayaj. Along its course are many thriving villages.
- point in Panay.
- pueblo at mouth of river and on point of same name on N.E. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 42½ m. NW. of Cápiz. Pop., 11,351.
- IBALONG** (ee-bah-long'), ver.; point on W. shore of Albay, Luzón, S. of Sorsogón port.
- IBAN** (ee'-bahn), ver.; islet off N.E. shore of Leyte in W. entrance of sea channel leading to San Juanico Strait.
- hamlet at mouth of Quinabasahan Riv., tributary of Bicol, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 7 m. S. of Nueva Cáceres.
- IBÁNSAO** (ee-bah'-now), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 7 m. E. of Cayán. Pop., 318.
- IBASAN** (ee-bah'-sahn); hamlet in pueblo of Loctangan, Cápiz, Panay.
- IBATANES** (ee-bah-tah'-nays), Hisp.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 6 m. N.E. of Trinidad. Pop., 480.
- IBAY** (ee-by'), ver.; town in N. Cebú.
- IBAYAT** (ee-bah-yat'), nat.; mountain in W. range of Antique, Panay, at headwaters of one of tributaries of Canganaran Riv., 7½ m. E. of Valderrama.
- central island of Batanes grp., 9 m. NNE. and SSW. and ¾ m. E. and W.; area, 27 sq. m.; 16 m. NNW. of Batán, channel between free from danger. On N. rises Mt. Santa Rosa 680 ft. and on S. Mt. Riposet 800 ft. above sea. Island is most fertile of all Batanes. As viewed from seaward it presents barren outline defying disembarkation to any but those acquainted with locality. It is without anchorages. Interior is highly cultivated, and in many places shows fine timber.
- IBÁYOG** (ee-bah'-yog); mountain in Panay.
- IBOBOR** (ee-boh-bohr'), ver.; one of group of islets inshore between Paly I. and E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, SE. of Taytay.
- IBONAN** (ee-boh'-nahn), Tag.; river in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, rising in E. slopes of Sierra Madre, empties into bay of Dingala, Pacific coast.
- IBUGAY** (ee-boo-gí'), ver.; mountain in central Leyte, 3 m. SW. of Dagami.
- IBUGOS**, or **BASHI** (ee-boo'-gohs, bah'-shee), ver.; small island of Batanes grp., 2 sq. m. in extent, W. of Sabtán I., from which separated by channel ¼ m. wide. Island is generally low except on S. end, where there is hill, at foot of which lies village. Small stream empties inside SW. point of Sabtán, which may be entered by boats. Reefs on both sides of channel have gaps through which boats enter in fine weather.
- IBUJO** (ee-boo'-hoh), ver.; town in E. Leyte.
- IBULAO** (ee-boo-lah'-oh), ver.; river in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, rising at foot of Guingui Mt. and emptying into Magat Riv., branch of Grande de Cagayán.
- IBUNG** (ee-boong'), ver.; pueblo of Nueva Vizcaya. Four roads leave it, one connecting with main highway at Bagabag. Pop., 980.
- IBUS** (ee'-boos), ver.; islet in inlet fronting hamlet of Baris, on N.E. shore of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- ICADAMBANAUCAN**, or **TAYTAY** (ee-cah-dam-bahnah'-wahn, tie-tie'), ver.; island 2½ m. by 1 m. in extent, 610 ft. high, ¾ m. E. of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan, and separated from S. point of that bay by channel 1 m. wide.
- IDIAYAN** (ee-dee-ah'-yahn), ver.; small stream entering sea on extreme SW. coast of Antique, Panay.
- IDIO** (ee'-dee-oh), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. N. of Sebaste.
- small stream in Antique, Panay, emptying into sea at Pandán.
- IÉTING** (ee-ay'-ting), ver.; point on SE. shore of San Pedro Bay, SW. Sámar, 12 m. SE. of Basey.
- IGABO** (ee-gah'-boh), ver.; hot spring N.E. of Malinao Mt., not far from Tibi, in Aumbos Camarines. In middle of plot of turf encircled by trees is bare spot 100 by 70 paces, covered with stones rounded by attrition to size of man's head. Hot water bubbles out of ground and discharges into brook. Women cook by means of nets in which they suspend food in water, which contains no traces of alum and very slight traces of sulphur.
- IGAIRÁN** (ee-gah-ee-rah'n'), ver.; hamlet on extreme S. coast of Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- IGAN** (ee'-gahn), nat.; islet in Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, below Kalipubuan, Lanao, Mindanao.
- bay 2 m. at its entrance and 2 m. deep on W. shore of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay, immediately S. of Santa Ana port.
- hamlet near l. bank of Pulangui Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao, 16 m. ENE. of Liguasan Lake.
- IGANEGA** (ee-gah-nay'-gah), ver.; hamlet on shore of San Juanico Strait, in SW. Sámar, 2 m. E. of Santa Rita.
- IGASAN** (ee-gah'-sahn), ver.; point 3 m. NW. of Tak Tak Pt., S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- ÍGAT** (ee'-gat), ver.; bay N. of Ígat I., well sheltered in N. waters of Dumanquilas Bay. Dumanquilas Riv. enters bay opposite by several mouths. Locality extremely unhealthy.

- IGAT**; point on mainland S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, opposite Dayana I. in Dumanquilas Bay.
- island marking entrance to Dumanquilas Bay, separated from mainland by narrow channel on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- islet N. of Matalvi I., off W. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- IGAAN** (ee-gah'-wahn), ver.; small stream entering sea on SW. coast of Leyte, 6 m. N. of Inopacan.
- IGBABÓN** (eeg-bah-bohn'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Patnongón.
- IGBALÁNGAO** (eeg-bah-lang'-ah-oh), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 2½ m. S. of Bugasón.
- IGBANÚT** (eeg-bang-oot'), ver.; mountain in W. range of Panay, on line of boundary between Antique and Iloilo, 14 m. ENE. of Valderrama.
- IGBÁNIG** (eeg-bah'-nig), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- IGBARAUAN** (eeg-bah-rah'-wahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. N. of Caritan.
- IGBURÍ** (eeg-boo-ree'), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 8 m. E. of Patnongón.
- IGCAGÁ** (eeg-cah-gah'), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of W. Antique, Panay, 1½ m. W. of Pandán.
- IGCAHOLA** (eeg-cah-hoh'-lah), ver.; hamlet in extreme S. Antique, Panay, 3 m. NE. of Anini-y.
- IGCARÓN** (eeg-cah-ron'), ver.; mountain in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 12 m. E. of Miagao.
- IGDALAQIT** (eeg-dah-lah-kit'), ver.; hamlet on small bay on SW. coast of Antique, Panay, 2½ m. N. of Anini-y.
- IG-IANGOT** (eeg-yahng-ot'), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- IGLABÓN** (ee-glah-bohn'), ver.; river in extreme W. Antique, Panay, with Veyu at its mouth.
- IGLESIA** (ee-glai'-see-ah) (means church), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Palawan, at N. end of bight which ends in Coral Bay.
- IGMINTO** (ceg-meen'-toh), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- IGOD** (ee'-god), ver.; river rising in Tauig-oid Mt., falling into sea on S. coast of W. Antique, Panay, near Magaba.
- IGRADIOS** (ee-grah'-dee-os), ver.; mountain in W. range of Antique, Panay, near headwaters of one of W. tributaries of Cadian Riv.
- IGSOROT** (eeg-soh'-roht), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Piliuan Riv., in W. Antique, Panay.
- IGUÁIT** (ee-gwah'-it), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Port Princesa, E. coast of Palawan, 2½ m. W. of Puerto Princesa.
- IGUANA** (ee-gwah'-nah), Sp.; long spit of sand in middle of E. entrance of Iloilo Strait between Dumagas Pt., SE. coast of Panay, and coast of Guimarás I. Shallowest part is 9 ft. Largest of Siete Pecados bears NW. by W. ½ m.
- IGUANO** (ee-gwah'-noh), Sp. (See Apulit I., off Taytay Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.)
- IGUANTACÁN** (ee-gwahn-tah-cahn'), ver.; hamlet in W. Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. SW. of Jamin-dao.
- IGUCOX** (ee-gee'-cohn), ver.; extreme SE. of numerous islands lying off Polillo I., off Infanta. Area 1¼ sq. m.
- IGUG** (ee-gee-g'), ver.; pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, near r. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., on main highway, 10 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 4,000.
- IGUGAN** (ee-gee'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on bay which sets up from head of San Juanico channel in SW. Samar, 6 m. SSE. of Villareal.
- ILACAONG** (ee-lah-cah-ohng'), point on W. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, in pueblo of Carmoran.
- ILAGAN** (ee-lah'-gahn), ver.; pueblo, capital of Isabela Province, and post-office, in forks of Grande de Cagayán and Pinacananan Rivs., on main highway 84 m. S. by E. of Aparri, at mouth of Grande de Cagayán Riv., on N. sea-coast; 20 m. S. of Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayán; 60 m. NE. of Bayombong, capital of Nueva Vizcaya, to which points it is in river as well as road connection, and 275 m. NNE. of Manila, by road or via Aparri by river and sea. Pop., 13,811, besides large transient element engaged in extensive trade of river and surrounding country. Stands near head of vast valley of Grande de Cagayán Riv., which, beginning at elevated crest dividing drainage of that stream into Pacific Ocean on N. and of Grande de la Pampanga Riv. into Manila Bay on S., sweeps N. past numerous towns and hamlets with extensive population engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits and numerous mechanical industries. Pacific port of city is Palaná, on that coast, 36 m. E. by S.
- ILAGAON** (ee-lah-gah'-ohn); hamlet in pueblo of Siaton, Negros Oriental.
- ILANG-ILANG** (ee'-lang-ee'-lang), nat.; one of many streams which have their sources in central Cavite, Luzón, and flowing N. empty into Manila and Bacoor (Cavite) bays.
- ILANIN** (ee-lah'-neen), nat.; river emptying on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- bay inside entrance to Súbic Bay, E. side Zambales, Luzón.
- ILANON** (ee-lah-nohd'); river in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, tributary to Magat branch of Grande de Cagayán.
- ILAUE** (ee-lah'-way), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte.
- ILAYA** (ee-lah'-yah), nat.; hamlet at head of Taguinting Riv., in NW. Bohol, 4 m. SE. of Inabanga.
- hamlet in N. central Leyte, 1½ m. SW. of Jaro.
- town in Lanao, Mindanao. Pop., 1,099.
- river entering sea S. of Sablayán, W. coast of Mindoro.
- ILAYA, SAN LORENZO DE** (sahn loh-rahny'-thoh day ee-lah'-yah); hamlet 2 m. SE. of Dapitan, and same distance inland from SW. angle of Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- ILDEFONSO** (eel-day-fohn'-soh), Sp.; cape at seaward end of pen. separating bay of Casiguran from Pacific Ocean, Principe, Luzón.
- ILDEFONSO, SAN** (sahn eel-day-fohn'-soh), Sp.; town in pueblo of Bantay, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- ILÍAN** (ee-lee'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank ½ m. above mouth of river of same name, 5½ m. NE. of High Pt., E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 89½ m. NE. of Puerto Princesa.
- ILIGAN** (ee-lee'-gahn), ver.; pueblo SE. angle of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, in fertile plain on r. bank of river of same name, through which flow waters of extensive inland lake Lanao or Maguindanao (Malanao), and which carries trade of large population, settled in towns, hamlets, and plantations on its encircling shores. Pop., 6,020.
- hamlet in pueblo of Dumarán, on island of that name, off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- river in SE. angle of Iligan Bay and stream of great importance. Connects that bay with Lanao or Maguindanao (Malanao) Lake, 16½ m. inland S.; surrounded by number of towns, among which and with great bay on N. there is extensive local trade. Entrance to river

ILIGAN—Continued.

and river itself, as well as bay, admit of passage of native vessels of considerable size. Iligan, situated in fertile plain NE. of r. bank of river, 22 m. from lake to bay.

— arm of sea on N. coast of Mindanao, on S. shore of sea channel between that island and Visayan grp. on N. Opens to N. between Panaón Pt. E. and Bombón Pt. W., 37½ m. across and 23½ m. deep to S. On its shores are number of small bays and large port, Misamis, formed by channel 12 m. long and 2½ m. wide in SW. angle. Shores of bay are generally safe and steep-to. Also number of fine towns along its borders and numerous fine streams of fresh water drain into it.

ILIGAN, or **HIGAN** (ee-lee'-gahn, ee'-gahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, which here forms extensive bight S. to headland Moisés, which bears S. by E., distant 64 m.

ILIHAN (ee-lee'-hahn); mountain in SE. Leyte.

ILIJAN (ee-lee'-hahn), nat.; hamlet in NW. part of Cápiz, Panay, 2½ m. S. of Navas.

— inlet and point in S. Batangas, Luzón.

— point in Cebú.

— point W. shore Panaón I., off SE. point of Leyte, in approach to Sógod Bay.

— hill 420 ft. high on NE. coast of Casul Bay, on Diyuu Riv., SE. part of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast on the boundary between Misamis and Dapitan, Mindanao.

ILIMBO (ee-lee-mee'-boh); hamlet near N. coast of Sámar, 3½ m. E. of Catarman.

ILIM, or **ILÍN**, or **YLÍN** (ee-lee'm', ee-lee'n'), nat.; village on W. shore of island of same name

ILIM, or **ILÍN**, or **YLÍN**—Continued.

off SW. point of Mindoro, with anchorage for small vessels and good supply of water.

— 7 well-defined peaks, Mt. Ilín 850 ft. high, on NW. shore, are landmarks of Ilín I. approaching SW. coast of Mindoro.

ILINAN (ee-lee'-nahn), nat.; bay on SE. coast of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, NE. of Kamayán Pt.

ILING (ee-leeng'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Mangarín, Mindoro. Pop., 427.

ILINGUÍN (ee-leeen-geen'); summit 733 ft. on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

ILINID (ee-lee-need'), ver.; point in Leyte.

ILINÍN (ee-lee-need'), Tag.; S. point of Binangá Bay, at entrance to Súbic Bay, in Bataán, Luzón.

ILLÁN (ee-lyahn'), Sp.; detached hill 600 ft. high covered with wood, 1 m. inland within Townsend Pt., SW. coast of Palawan.

ILLANA (ee-lyah'-nah), Sp.; bay on S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, opening into Célébes Sea on SW. between Tapián Pt. on E. and Flechas Pt. on W., 58 m. to NW. from Tapián Pt.; separated from Panguil Bay, inlet of Iligan Bay, on N. side of Mindanao, by isthmus 15½ m. wide; number of rivers and lagoons open into bay and on shores are many villages.

ILLIJAN (ee-lyee'-hahn), ver.; crater in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. SE. of Pilar.

ÍLOC (ee'-lock), nat., or **AUSTIN**, for.; island 4 m. in extent, 1½ sq. m. area, 5 m. NW. of Bagumbanguín, NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

ILOCOS NORTE, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF

(Ee-loh'-cohs, nat.; nohr'-tay, Sp.)

Capital: Laoag, lat. 18° 13' 5" N., lon. 120° 36' E.

Area: 1,265 sq. m.

Population: 163,349.

Race: Largely Ilocanos, with a few Igorrotes and other tribes.

Language: Principally Ilocano.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Laoag to—	m.
Manila, S.	211
Vigan, S., Ilocos Sur	47
Aparrí, E. by N., Cagayán	68

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Ilocos Norte occupies the NW. corner of Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by the China Sea; on the E. by Cagayán and Abra, from which it is separated by the Cordillera del Norte and its SW. spur; on the S. by Ilocos Sur, and on the W. by the China Sea. The province lies entirely within the embrace of the W. slopes of the Cordilleras and the sea. It is beautifully diversified with mountains and broad valleys of great fertility, and watered by fine rivers, particularly the Grande de Laoag, which spreads fan-like over the entire central part and empties into the sea 8 m. below the capital of that name.

AREA.

Its greatest length from NNE. to SSW. is 79 m. A portion of this distance comprises a wedge-like strip but 7½ m. wide and 16 m. long, shut out from the China Sea on the W. and hemmed in by Abra on the E., and from E. to W. 25 m. Area: Mainland, 1,264 sq. m., 4 dependent islands, 1 sq. m.; total, 1,265 sq. m., or 15 sq. m. larger than Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A chain of high mountains inland, which commences near San Fabián, in the gulf of Lingayén, extends parallel to the coast, gradually diminishing in height and stretching inland about 28 m. to the S., off C. Bojeador, leaves a spacious plain fronting the sea. Another chain of hills begins about 8 or 9 m. from the shore, and extends N. parallel to the coast line. Mt. Cáuit, on the crest of which are some trees, forms a conspicuous mark on this low coast. The Laoag Riv. discharges to the S. of the mount; its mouth is closed by a bar forming a bank which extends some distance seaward; the town of Laoag stands near the bank of the river, about 5 m. inland. Among the most noted peaks are Quebrada, 3,040 ft. high in the N., Sugar-loaf, 2,500 ft. in the center, with a peak to the N., 3,881 ft., and another to the E., 4,828 ft. Mt. Patapat, on the N. coast, and another summit, 1,945 ft., inland from Dialao Pt., are the landmarks for navigators rounding the extreme NW. point of Luzón. The surface of the province, hemmed in between these Cordilleras and the China Sea, is much broken by foothills, but the soil is fertile and watered by a number of streams, all emptying into the China Sea, the most important being the Pagsán and Guisi, forming the Laoag, to the N., and the Tasilán or Badoc to the S. The climate is salubrious and particularly beneficial to foreign residents resorting thither from the heats of the more S. provinces and islands for health. Among the natural wonders of the province is a grotto of great beauty and 39 acres in extent, situated in Lice Mt.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast N. of Mt. Cáuit is generally low, and S. high, with a sandy shore. On the extreme NW. land of this province is C. Bojeador, the first land sighted by vessels approaching Luzón from the N. ports of China. The coast is generally clear. The following are the principal bays and anchorages:

Banguí; forming a deep bight on the extreme NW. coast, 10½ m. between Dialao and Negra Pts.

Cáuit; 17 m. S. of C. Bojeador, and an anchorage from 5 to 10 fms., off the village of same name, on the roadstead of Laoag, on the river Laoag, 10 m. above its mouth.

Currimao; on the W. coast, an inlet in the bight of Gan, with an anchorage in 4 fms. Coasting steamers call at this point.

Diriquí; on the NW. coast, 5 m. S. of C. Bojeador. This bay affords good anchorage during the NE. monsoon with bearing on the cape light-house, with 12 to 15 fms. outside and 6 to 10 fms. inside, with room for a ship 250 ft. long to swing.

Gan; a bight on the W. coast between Culilí and Sólod Pts. and Badoc I., 1½ m. Currimao port is in the N. part of this bay.

Suad; on the W. shore of the extreme NW. pen., S. of Dialao Pt.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

At C. Bojeador is the most W. of the 3 great lights on the N. coast of Luzón. The Bojeador light is situated on the summit of the hill, 1,750 yds. E. from the NW. extreme of the cape, lat. 18° 30' 18" N., lon. 120° 35' E., the light having 1 flash every minute; 360 ft. above the sea; height of tower 65 ft. and light visible 32 m. The light-house is a stone tower with a white cupola, the average period of the light is about 59 seconds, duration of light about 14 to 15 seconds, eclipse about 44 to 46 seconds. A military station was established at this point.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The trail which leaves Aparri at the mouth of the Grande de Cagayán, following the N. coast through Abúlug, Pamplona, and Clavería, after leaving the latter town continues to C. Bojeador and thence along the W. coast to Pasuquín Pt. From here to Laoag it becomes a fine wagon road; thence S. into Ilocos Sur, and continues along the coast to the gulf of Lingayén, where it takes a SE. course to Manila. From C. Bojeador the road is paralleled by a telegraph line the entire distance, and is also the projected route of a railroad to be continued N. from Dagupan, the present terminus of the road from Manila. From Bitac the road extends to Paoay to the W. and Port Currimao, the best anchorage in the province. Another road runs to the E. through the town of San Miguel, where it divides, leading to Piddig and Solsona toward the E. and to Dingras and Banná to the SE.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population is 163,349, a majority of the inhabitants being Ilocanos, although a number of Apayaos, Tinguianes, and Igorrotes also inhabit this province. Ilocano is generally spoken. The Tinguianes living near the principal towns, although having their own dialects, speak Ilocano.

The following is the division of Ilocos Norte into pueblos and their respective populations, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ilocos Norte:			
Bacarrá	7,062	6,887	13,949
Badoc	6,099	5,518	11,617
Banguí	4,020	3,744	7,794
Banná	2,200	1,912	4,112
Bátac	8,446	8,535	16,981
Dingras	6,006	5,663	11,669
Laoag	15,324	15,546	30,840
Nagpartian	1,804	1,673	3,477
Paoay	6,138	6,009	12,147
Pasunquín	3,623	3,639	7,262
Piddig	4,049	3,779	7,828
San Miguel	5,676	5,575	11,251
San Nicolás	6,524	6,532	13,056
Solsóna	2,119	2,031	4,150
Vintar	4,626	4,552	9,178
Total	83,716	81,595	163,311

Estimated, 1901, 163,349.

There are 15 towns, mostly situated near the sea shore, and 119 villages, also 56 rancherías of wild races.

The following are the towns:

Laoag; the capital, a port open to coastwise trade, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, 5 m. above its mouth. It is beautifully situated on an extensive plain stretching along the river shore for several miles, with a picturesque background of hills. Its name signifies "clearness," on account of the sky and atmosphere, which are almost continuously clear. The town is well built. Pop., 37,094.

Badoc; on the SE. shore of Gan Bay, on the coast road, 21 m. S. of Laoag. Pop., 10,846.

Bacarrá; on the main road, 3 m. N. of Laoag. Pop., 13,735.

Banguí; on the SE. shore of the bay of that name, on the extreme NW. coast, 25 m. NNE. of Laoag. Pop., 6,129.

Banná; at the fork of Burnay tributary of the Pagsán branch of the Laoag Riv., 14 m. SE. of Laoag, with which it is connected by road. Pop., 2,146.

Bátac; on the main road, 10 m. S. of Laoag. It has an important trade, having upward of 19,000 inhabitants, and the largest town in the province. Pop., 16,981 (in 1887).

Currimao; a port open to coastwise trade, 16 m. S. by W. of Laoag and 8 m. SW. of Bátac, of which it is the seaport. Steamers call here frequently. Pop., 5,000, estimated.

Dingras; on the l. bank of the Pagsán Riv., before its entrance to Laoag, 8 m. ESE. of Laoag. Pop., 12,600.

Nagpartian; on the coast trail inland from Negra, the extreme NW. point not only of the province but of Luzón, 5½ m. NE. of C. Bojeador and 19 m. N. of Laoag. Pop., 1,985.

Paoay; on the main highway, 11 m. S. of Laoag. Pop., 11,848.

Pasunquín; on the main road, 8 m. N. of Laoag. Pop., 5,616.

Piddig; on the l. bank of the Guisi Riv., near its junction with the Pagsán, forming the Laoag, 9 m. E. of Laoag. Pop., 10,579.

San Miguel; on the r. bank of the Laoag Riv., 4 m. above Laoag. Pop., 9,015.

San Nicolás; on the l. bank of the Laoag Riv., opposite the town of same name. Pop., 9,578.

Solsona; on the l. bank of the Guisi Riv., 13 m. E. by S. of Laoag. Pop., 3,991.
Vintar; 6 m. NE. of Laoag, on the l. bank of Bacarrá Riv., connected with the main highway at the town of same name. Pop., 11,803.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

There are but 4 islands of geographical importance off the coast of Ilocos Norte:

Badoc, a tableland of bold outline and moderate height, not wooded, off the W. coast at Sólod Pt., and in the S. approach of Gan Bay. The passage between it and the mainland, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, has from 11 to 16 fms. The boundary between Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur terminates on the coast 2 m. to the SE.	sq. m.
Three islands lie off Mayrayra, the most N. point of the mainland of Luzón	
Four dependent islands, total area	1

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil yields bountifully all the grains and fruits adapted to that genial climate. The pasturage of fine herds of cattle is one of the main sources of wealth. In all parts of the province rice and cotton of superior quality are raised, also corn, sugarcane, and a fair grade of tobacco. In the vicinity of Bangui, in the extreme N., a large amount of tobacco and chocolate is grown. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat and other products of the temperate zone have been very successful.

MINERALS.

There are fine deposits of iron ore and copper in different parts of the province, the latter having been worked by the natives from time immemorial.

FORESTS.

In the mountains are found the very best of the indigenous woods of the Philippines, besides the pine and oak and other woods of the temperate zone, much of it being shipped to Manila. Pitch, honey, and wax are found in abundance. The forests also abound in wild carabaos, boars, deer, jungle owls, pigeons, and many other varieties of birds.

FRUITS.

The pineapple, orange, and lemon are the principal fruits.

INDUSTRIES.

The inhabitants are among the most progressive and industrious of any of the native races of the Philippines. The male portion of the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture, horse and cattle raising, and fishing in the rivers and along the coast where fish are abundant. The women are principally occupied in spinning and weaving. Paoay is particularly celebrated for the manufacture of a specialty known throughout the archipelago as the "blankets of Ilocos," which are entirely the work of the women of the province.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The establishment of military control was one of the earliest events in American occupation, owing to the particular necessity of the maintenance of the light-house at C. Bojeador. On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Ilocos Norte:

Currimaos, ^a	Dingras, ^a	Laoag, ^{§a}	Paoay.
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CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Ilocos Norte was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission of August 20, 1901, to embrace "that territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Ilocos Norte."

^a Telephone.

[§] Post-office.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

Governor	\$1,800
Secretary	1,300
Treasurer	2,100
Supervisor	1,700
Fiscal	1,300

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province, and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

“The establishment of the provincial government * * * and entry upon office of the provincial officials * * * caused a feeling of general satisfaction among the inhabitants, who have seen in it a favorable change in their political situation. Their conviction was furthermore confirmed by the organization of the municipalities of the province, to all of which the benefit of the new régime was extended. * * * The establishment of provincial government with its provincial board, and of the municipal governments with their municipal councils have been and are most favorably received by all the inhabitants.” (Official report of the provincial governor of Ilocos Norte, January, 1902.)

ILOCOS SUR, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Ee-loh'-cohs, nat.; soor, Sp.)

- Capital: Vigan, lat. 17° 35' N., lon. 120° 25' E.
- Area: Mainland, 490 sq. m.; 2 dependent islands, 1 sq. m.: total, 491 sq. m.
- Population: 185,792.
- Race: Principally Ilocano.
- Language: Ilocano.
- Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Vigan to—	m.
Bangued.....	15
Laog, Ilocos Norte, N.....	47
Manila, S.....	210
San Fernando, Unión.....	67

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Ilocos Sur is the central of the three stretching along the W. coast of Luzón between the extreme N. and the gulf of Lingayén. It is bounded on the N. by Ilocos Norte; on the E. by Ilocos Norte, Abra, and Lepanto; on the S. by Unión, and on the W. by the China Sea.

AREA.

The territory consists of a narrow strip 70 m. from N. to S., 5½ m. from E. to W. on its N. boundary and 21 m. in the same direction on its S. boundary, its least width being but 2½ m. from the sea coast to the Ilocos Norte boundary, S. of Sináit, in the N. Area: Mainland, 490 sq. m.; 2 dependent islands, 1 sq. m.; total, 491 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The entire E. boundary is formed by the coast line of mountains, which fall in graceful terraces toward the seacoast. The streams are small and their volume regulated entirely by the season. The Amburayan Great Riv., which forms part of the boundary between this province and Unión on the S., is the largest stream in the province. The highest summits are Nagapú, 4,154 ft., inland from Salomague Bay, and Bulagao, 3,629 ft., at the intersection of the E. boundary with the E. line of Ilocos Norte, which here comes to a point. This mountain stands about the same distance from Vigan and Bangued, the capital of Abra. Another summit SE. of Vigan is 1,408 ft.; Mt. Estilete, inland from Santa Lucía, 4,446 ft., and Mt. Monserrat, a few miles farther S. on the boundary, 5,617 ft. high. The Abra, a river of great volume, crosses its N. half in a distance of 10 m. and enters the sea at Vigan, the provincial capital.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast of Ilocos Sur, 69 m. from N. to S. in a direct line, is indented with a number of bays and roadsteads sheltered from the winds of the NE. monsoon, as follows:

Lapuc, or **Lapug**, or **Salut-Salut** (**Solón-Solón** on some charts); S. of Salomague port, separated by a point and sheltered from the same winds, with 7 fms. Mt. Bulagao, 3,629 ft. high, is situated to the SE.

Salomague; sheltered from all winds except between SW. and WNW. The island of the same name stretches along the N. side of the port. This port is convenient for vessels in the vicinity of Vigan during the SW. monsoon, at which season landing at that point is inaccessible. The anchorage is 7 fms. Coast steamers call here monthly.

Solbec; 3 m. NW. of Narvacán and 12 m. S. of Dile Pt. The coast highway touches the shore of this bay at the village of the same name. Small vessels can anchor in front of the town sheltered from all except SW. winds.

Vigan; a roadstead sheltered from N. winds by Dile Pt., but exposed to the S. and W. Anchorage 10 to 12 fms., near the shore, with the river bearing to the E. About 10 m. inland to the ENE. is a chasm between 2 mountains named Abra de Vigan, or Gap of Vigan, a mark used by navigators.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The coast highway traverses this province from N. to S., on the way touching several convenient ports, and with but one exception connecting the towns and most of the villages. There are a number of permanent bridges of wood, brick, and cane. A railroad has been projected along the route of this highway.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of Ilocos Sur, Cn. 1887, 179,903, the greater part being Ilocanos. There are a few hamlets of Tinguianes in the mountains, each with its own dialect. The former comandancia of Amburayan, in the S. part of the province, adjoining the boundary with Unión, comprising 30,000 inhabitants, mostly Igorrotes, distributed among 34 towns and 76 hamlets, Alilem being the chief, and Luyo and Cabacán towns of less importance, under act of May, 1902, was constituted a subprovince of Lepanto-Bontoc.

The former comandancia of Tiagán, also in the S. part of the province, comprises 5,889 inhabitants, divided among 25 hamlets and 53 villages, the principal, San Emilio, with a population of 1,668.

The following is the division of Ilocos Sur into pueblos and their respective populations, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ilocos Sur:			
Bantay	2,924	2,826	5,750
Cabúgao	6,127	5,855	11,982
Candón	8,774	9,197	17,971
Caoayan	3,136	2,208	5,344
Lapo	3,515	3,311	6,826
Magsingal	4,717	41,817	9,534
Narvacán	8,550	9,843	18,393
Nueva Coveta	225	210	435
Salcedo	809	993	1,802
San Esteban	1,362	1,459	2,821
San Idefonso	1,311	1,273	2,584
San Vicente	2,637	2,832	5,469
Santa	4,127	4,573	8,700
Santa Catalina	2,571	2,596	5,167
Santa Cruz	3,847	3,809	7,656
Santa Lucía	3,562	4,004	7,566
Santa María	6,281	6,341	12,622
Santiago	2,049	2,074	4,123
Santo Domingo	4,056	4,058	8,114
Sevilla	767	728	1,495
Sinait	3,719	3,784	7,503
Tagudín	6,718	7,079	13,797
Vigan	7,018	7,231	14,249
Total	88,801	91,101	179,903

Estimated, 1901, 215,792.

There are 22 towns and 587 villages or hamlets and 55 hamlets of mountain races in Ilocos Sur, exclusive of the former comandancias.

Vigan; the capital of the province, open to coastwise trade, on the main highway, near the r. bank of the N. outlet of the Abra Riv. It was founded by Salcedo, and was originally known as Villa Fernandina. It has fine streets and many buildings of durable construction, including local government edifices, barracks, prison, seminary, and several imposing ecclesiastical structures. Pop., 19,000.

Bantay; on the main highway, 1 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 6,449.

Cabúgao; on the coast highway, 17 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 8,259.

Candón; a port open to coastwise trade, on the main road, 25 m. S. of Vigan, being the third in the province. Pop., 15,797.

Caoayan; on the r. bank of the N. outlet of the Abra Riv., 1 m. S. of Vigan. Pop., 6,050.

Lapo; on the main highway, 13 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 6,000.

Magsingal; on the main highway, 9 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 8,446.

Narvacán; on the main road, 13 m. SSE. of Vigan. The largest town in the province. Pop., 16,500.

Salcedo; near the E. boundary, toward Lepanto, 31 m. S. by E. of Vigan. Pop., 914.

Salomague; on the port of that name, 15 m. N. of Vigan.

San Esteban; on the main highway and on the port of that name, 17 m. SSE. of Vigan. Pop., 2,132.

San Ildefonso; on the main highway, 3 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 2,033.

Santa; on the l. bank of the Abra Riv., 3 m. E. of Vigan. Pop., 8,532.

Santa Catalina; on a small river between Vigan and the coast, 3 m. W. of the former. Pop., 5,100.

Santa Cruz; on the main highway, 34 m. S. of Vigan. Pop., 5,876.

Santa Lucía; on the main highway and coast, 30 m. S. of Vigan. Pop., 7,113.

Santa María; on the main highway, 15 m. SSE. of Vigan. Pop., 10,030.

Santiago; on the main road and on the port of the same name, 18 m. S. of Vigan. Pop., 4,087.

Santo Domingo; on the main highway, 6 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 8,931.

San Vicente; on the main highway, 2 m. NW. of Vigan. Pop., 5,237.

Sináit; a military and telegraph station and the most N. town in the province, near Ilocos Norte boundary, on the coast highway, and 22 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 7,936.

Tagudín; a military station on the main highway, 2 m. N. of Unión boundary, 47 m. S. of Vigan. Pop., 4,055.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

There are but 2 islands of any importance off this portion of the China Sea coast of N. Luzón:

	sq. m.
Pinget; low and covered with forests, opposite Magsingal, NW. of Santo Domingo Pt.; point and island form a small anchorage	1/2
Salomague; on the N. side of the port of same name	1/2
2 dependent islands, total area	1

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil is fertile, producing all the crops adapted to the latitude. Of the 434 sq. kilometers under cultivation in this province, according to late statistics, 282 were in rice, 55 in corn, 1 in wheat, 34 in indigo, 29 in sugar, 2 in chocolate, 2 in maguey fiber, 65 in vegetables, and 64 in peanuts. The Igorrotes and tribes called Buric and Busao of the mountains cultivate rice, coffee, chocolate, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, cotton, and vegetables.

MINERALS.

The mountains abound in copper, which is worked in a rude way by the Igorrotes.

FORESTS.

The principal woods are panorapin, palo de china, casisguís, deran, banaba, aculao, and busilising. Its mountains also abound in plants of medicinal value.

FRUITS.

Pineapples and bananas are the most abundant of the fruits of this province.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries consist of weaving of cotton cloth and the manufacture of baskets, hats, card cases, and pipes. There is scarcely a town in Ilocos Sur which is without its looms, managed entirely by women, who weave cotton cloth for domestic use. The most prominent towns in this line of industry are Bantay, near Vigan, the capital; Narvacán, San Ildefonso, and San Vicente. In these towns are also a number of furniture shops. In Vigan is a large carriage manufactory which turns out carriages of all classes and prices. In all the larger and many of the smaller towns one day in the week is set apart for market, called "Tiangué," when the staples, vegetables, and fruits of the country, cloth, silk, and cotton manufactured in the province, pottery, and cloth made in China are bought and sold. There is also a considerable outside traffic, the chief articles of export being indigo, cocoanut, sugar, brown sugar, sweet potatoes, cotton, and maguey fiber. The imports are rice, the production not equaling the local demand, preserves from Europe, dried fish, iron and manufactures thereof, oil, alcohol, and indigo seed.

A chief source of wealth is the enormous number of cattle and swine raised.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The establishment of military posts in this province kept pace with the earliest occupation of N. Luzón.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Ilocos Sur:

Salomague.^b Santa María.^a Vigan.^{§ a}

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Ilocos Sur was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission of August 16, 1901, to embrace that territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Ilocos Sur.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

Governor	\$1,800
Secretary	1,300
Treasurer	2,100
Supervisor	1,700
Fiscal	1,400

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

"Since the surrender * * * this province has been completely pacified, and from that time until the present all the pueblos have enjoyed the tranquility and personal security of normal times before the outbreak of the insurrection against Spain. * * * As a consequence of this pacification, the natives, as well as the Americans, military and civil, inhabitants of this province, can now visit all the pueblos with entire freedom and safety, without any fear whatever of even malefactors and road agents, which fortunately do not exist in this province."—(Official report of the provincial governor of Ilocos Sur, December, 1902.)

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

[§] Post-office.

ÍLOG (ee'-log), nat.; important river of Negros Occidental, formed by junction of Tablas rising in Puente de Patioto tableland and E. branch, having its springs in Tipasi or Ang, among S. mountains of Negros Oriental, 14 m. inland from its mouth, on S. shore of Guimará's Strait, 2 m. NW. of San Juan de Ílog, on its r. bank.

— river descending from Mt. Malarayat and flowing into bay of Tayábas, Luzón.

ÍLOG, ABRA DE (ah'-brah day ee'-log), *Hisp.*; cove between 2 hills on N. coast of Mindoro, high, thickly wooded, and bordered by sand beaches, toward Del Monte Pt. Shore of cove is low and sandy, and 3 m. across. Anchorage shelters vessels of all sizes in SW. winds.

ÍLOG, ABRA DE—Continued.

Two rivers enter, E. of which, 2 m. inland, is Ílog, which may be reached by small coasters and bancas at high water.

— town at junction of 2 rivers, 2 m. above mouth of main stream, entering bay of Ílog on N. coast of Mindoro, 27½ m. W. of Calapán; 21 m. E. by S. of Del Monte Pt.; 24 m. SSE. of Santiago C., S. coast of Batangas, Luzón. Town can only be reached from bay by small coasters and bancas at high water. Pop., 1,272.

ÍLOG, SAN JUAN DE (sahn hwan day ee'-log), *Hisp.*; pueblo near W. coast of Negros Occidental, at E. mouth of river of same name. Pop., 6,070.

ILOÍLO, PANAY, VISAYAS, PROVINCE OF.

(Ee-Ioh-ee'-loh, ver.)

Capital: Iloilo, lat. 10° 42' N., lon. 122° 35' E.

Area: Mainland, 1,776 sq. m.; dependent islands, 326 sq. m.; total, 2,102 sq. m.

Population: 462,444.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Iloilo to—	m.
Manila, N. W.	297
Manila, via Iloilo and Mindoro straits.	440
Puerto Princesa, Palawan, across Sulu Sea.	276
Romblón, N.	181
Zamboanga, via Sulu Sea.	276

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Iloilo includes all of the E. and SE. coast of the island of Panay from Pt. Bulacaue, lat. 11° 34' N. to Nasog Pt., lat. 10° 34' N., and has a coast line, 140 m. It is bounded on the N. by Cápiz and the Visayan Sea; on the E. by the Visayan Sea and the strait of Iloilo; on the S. by Mindoro Sea, and on the W. by Antique.

AREA.

Its greatest length is 111 m. from NE. to SW., and 34 m. from NW. to SE.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The range of mountains follows the line of boundary with Cápiz and Antique with an elevation ranging from 951 to 5,200 ft. in the S. and from 1,959 (Sibala Mt.) to 2,815 ft. (Agudo Mt.) in the NE. From this range the surface descends over an undulating country to the coast. There are numbers of fine rivers, the most important of which are the Jalaur and its branches, and the Jaro (formed by the junction of the Tigón and Aganan), which enters the strait N. of Iloilo, and the Iloilo, which enters at the city of that name. The general aspect of the country is that of a well-cultivated and planted park.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast approaching Iloilo Strait from the N. is indented with a number of bays sheltered by numerous islands. Iloilo Strait, between Guimará's I. and the mainland, has several bays sheltered by that island. Vessels of 15 ft. can ascend the Iloilo Riv., an arm of the sea, to the town of that name. Large vessels anchor outside near the spit. Within the bar the depth increases from 16 to 23 ft. The indentations in the coast S. of the strait are practically open roadsteads. On Guimará's Strait, between that island and Negros 7½ m. wide, the channel being reduced to 2 m. by the islets and banks at the S. entrance, there are several small bays sheltered by the island off the SE. coast. The E. coast of this island is clear and has a depth of 5½ fms. at a distance of 1 m.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Iloilo coast of Panay is one of the best lighted in the archipelago, as follows:

Calabazas; S. extremity of the E. island, lat. $11^{\circ} 4' 30''$ N., lon. 123° E.; 1 flash as follows: Every 15 seconds 3 flashes in quick succession, with total eclipses; 100 ft. above the sea; tower 39 ft. high; light visible 18 m.

Gigante I.; on the salient point of the N. extremity, lat. $11^{\circ} 39'$ N., lon. $123^{\circ} 21' 20''$ E.; 1 flash, white and red, as follows: Every 15 seconds 3 white flashes, followed by 1 red flash; light 78 ft. above sea level; tower 38 ft. high, cylindrical on square base, light gray color; visible 16 m.

Guimarás I.; SW. extremity, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. $24^{\circ} 30'$ W. from Lusarang Pt., lat. $10^{\circ} 28' 20''$ N., lon. $122^{\circ} 27' 4''$ E.; 1 flash, white and red, as follows: Every 15 seconds group of 3 white flashes, followed by 1 red flash; 112 ft. above the sea; height of tower 58 ft.; visible 17 m. The structure, cylindrical iron tower, white and gray, in front of rectangular dwelling, with which it is connected by 2 lateral pavilions.

Iloilo; r. point of entrance to Iloilo Riv., lat. $10^{\circ} 41' 51''$ N., lon. $122^{\circ} 35' 29''$ E.; 1 flash light red; 28 ft. above the sea; 23 ft., height of tower; visible 7 m.

Manigonigo; islet off the NE. extremity of Panay I., lat. $11^{\circ} 37'$ N., lon. $123^{\circ} 11' 15''$ E.; light, 1 flash every 5 seconds; 69 ft. above the sea; tower 29 ft. high; light visible 16 m.; structure, cylindrical iron tower with balcony around lantern; gray; stands at the middle of rear face of main building.

Siete Pecados; Iloilo Strait, lat. $10^{\circ} 46' 4''$ N., lon. $122^{\circ} 40' 14''$ E.; light, 1 flash with red sector; 98 ft. above the sea; 29 ft. height of tower; visible 13 m. Structure cylindrical; iron; surmounting keepers' dwelling.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The province of Iloilo has some of the best-built gravel roads in the archipelago. The principal towns are in cart-road communication with Iloilo, and the rest of the settlements are in communication with these highways by means of trails. The larger rivers are navigable for native boats, especially in the rainy season, some of them to the foot of the mountains. By means of these communications the products of the country are largely concentrated at Iloilo.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The city of Manila, separated from the contiguous territory, makes Iloilo the most populous province of the archipelago, having, according to the official census of 1887, 423,462 inhabitants. In the coast towns are many European and Chinese half-castes. There are also many Chinese. In the mountains separating the province from Cápiz and Antique are numbers of families of Negritos, of Aetas, and others. These are in race, language, and customs largely Visayan. These Montescos or Monteses (mountaineers) have as a rule but one name, family name being lacking; have never embraced the Catholic religion, practice polygamy, and are very much feared by the average Visayan on account of their lack of respect for human life. Among the Visayans they occupy a place similar to that occupied by the Apaches in this country. In the former province of Concepción the population in 1897 was 38,982, making an aggregate of 462,444 inhabitants. The language spoken is Visayan.

The following is the division of Iloilo into pueblos, and their population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total
Iloilo:			
Ajuy.....	4,718	4,670	9,388
Alimodíán.....	5,092	5,705	10,197
Anilao.....	1,839	1,620	3,459
Arévalo.....	1,596	1,690	3,286
Banate.....	3,216	3,036	6,252
Barotac Nuevo.....	6,378	6,357	12,775
Barotac Viejo.....	3,456	3,120	6,576
Buenavista.....	2,970	3,002	5,972
Cabatúan.....	9,942	10,342	20,284
Calinog.....	3,875	3,879	7,754
Carlés.....	5,441	4,993	10,234

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Iloilo—Continued.			
Concepción.....	2,017	1,855	3,872
Córdoba.....	1,618	1,600	3,218
Dingle.....	6,297	6,503	12,800
Ducñas.....	3,423	2,916	6,339
Dumangas.....	8,282	8,451	16,736
Guimbal.....	5,818	5,744	11,562
Igbarás.....	4,872	5,080	9,952
Iloilo.....	6,184	5,780	11,964
Janinay.....	12,712	13,031	25,743
Jaro.....	5,383	5,610	10,993
Lambunao.....	3,895	3,832	7,727
Leganes.....	2,265	2,288	4,553
Lemery.....	1,231	1,262	2,493
León.....	6,362	6,697	13,059
Lucena.....	2,597	2,806	5,403
Maasin.....	5,194	5,282	10,476
Mandurriao.....	2,599	2,640	5,239
Miagao.....	10,348	10,384	20,732
Mina.....	2,458	2,662	5,120
Molo.....	3,636	3,645	7,281
Nagaba.....	2,804	2,987	5,791
Otón.....	7,332	7,235	14,567
Passi.....	4,330	4,299	8,629
Pavia.....	3,959	3,965	7,924
Paz, La.....	1,908	1,964	3,872
Pototan.....	10,325	10,587	20,912
San Dioniso.....	2,195	2,180	4,375
San Enrique.....	1,526	1,558	3,084
San Joaquín.....	6,349	6,167	12,516
San Miguel.....	3,373	3,457	6,830
Santa Bárbara.....	7,536	7,631	15,167
Sara.....	3,246	3,204	6,451
Tigbaan.....	5,066	4,838	9,904
Tubungan.....	2,621	2,696	5,317
Zárraga.....	2,830	2,857	5,687
Total.....	210,957	210,911	421,868

Estimated, 1901, 462,444.

Iloilo; the provincial capital, a port of entry, department headquarters, telegraph and military station, stands on a low sandy flat near the r. bank of the river of that name. Vessels drawing 15 ft. of water can reach the city at all times and have protection against all storms. It is built on an irregular plan, its two principal streets following the course of the river. Its public buildings and private houses are of good construction. Next to Manila it is the most important commercial town in the Philippines in exports and imports, the former consisting of tobacco, rice, coffee, hides, and hemp, and the latter Australian coal and general merchandise. The place is not subject to the severe visitations of typhoons that occur in many other places in the archipelago. Pop., 13,000 (authority of Lieutenant Grant), and of Molo, a suburb, 1,600.

Ajuy (Ahui); on the N. shore of a bay opening on Iloilo Strait, 41 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 1,000.

Alimodian; on the r. bank of the Tigón Riv., 13 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 11,387.

Anilao; on the coast road, 22 m. NNE. of Iloilo. Was destroyed by fire in 1900. Pop., cn. 1887, 3,459.

Arévalo; pop., 3,594.

Balasan; in the NE. of Concepción district, 62 m. from Iloilo.

Banate; on the N. shore of a bay, 22 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 6,764.

Barotac Nuevo; on the l. bank of the Jalaur, near the junction of an important tributary, 16 m. NNE. of Iloilo. Pop., 11,805.

Barotac Viejo; on the l. bank of a river entering Iloilo Strait, 30 m. NE. of Iloilo. Pop., 5,590.

Bátad; near the shore of a bay in Concepción district, 61 m. NNE. of Iloilo. Pop., 12,964, with Estancia.

Buenavista; near the NW. shore of Guimaráis I., 4 m. opposite Iloilo. Pop., 3,497.

Cabatúan; on a tributary of the Suague Riv., 15 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 18,177.

Calinog; on the l. bank of the Jalaur Riv., 27 m. NNW. of Iloilo. Pop., 8,866.

- Carlés**; on the W. shore of the extreme NE. peninsula, 69 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 10,300.
- Colasi**; on the shore of the strait, in the S. of Concepción district, 37 m. NE. of Iloilo. Pop., 6,228, with Ajuy.
- Concepción**; on the W. channel by Sombrero I. to Iloilo Strait and opposite the S. part of that island, 50 m. NE. of Iloilo. Pop., 5,736.
- Córdoba**; between 2 branches of an important river, 14 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 2,744.
- Dingle**; on the r. bank of the Jalaur Riv., 20 m. NW. of Iloilo, on the main road N. from Iloilo through Jaro, Santa Bárbara, and Pototan. A fire in December, 1900, destroyed all buildings except a very large stone church. Town was rebuilt, but structures were of bamboo and nipa, owing to the difficulty of obtaining lumber. Pop., 11,000.
- Dueñas**; on the main road between Dingle and Passi, near the junction of the Ulián with the Jalaur Riv., 22 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 7,130.
- Dumangas**; near the r. bank of the Jalaur Riv., 2 m. above its outlet in Iloilo Strait, 14 m. NE. of Iloilo. Famous for its church building and convent built of pressed brick, marble, and iron. A town of considerable importance, and early engaged in active participation in the insurrection against the Spaniards. Totally destroyed by fire in June, 1900, during a fight between the insurgents and a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry. Rebuilding began in May, 1901, immediately after the surrender of the last band of insurgents in Panay I. Pop., 14,114.
- Estancia**; on the channel opposite Calagnán I., 66 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 12,964, with Bítad.
- Guimbal**; at the mouth of a river emptying into the strait, 28 m. W. by S. of Iloilo. Pop., cn. 1887, 11,562.
- Igarás**; on the r. bank of a river emptying into the strait 19 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 12,140.
- Janiuay**; in the hill country between the Jalaur and its Suague tributary, 19 m. WNW. of Iloilo. Pop., 28,738.
- Jaro**; on a plain along the r. bank of the large river of the same name, navigable for bamboo rafts and flat boats engaged in river trade. It was crossed by a massive stone bridge, swept away in a flood about 1898. The town, 4 m. NW. of Iloilo, is one of the earliest of the Spanish settlements in the archipelago, having been founded in 1584. In 1865 it was made an episcopal see, separating it from Cebú by bull of Pius IX. The town has some good buildings. Pop., 10,333.
- Lambunao**; near the foot of the W. boundary range, 26 m. NW. by N. of Iloilo. Pop., 7,989.
- La Paz**; near the head of the bay, 2½ m. NW. of Iloilo, and practically part of that city. Pop., 3,641.
- Leganés**; near the strait coast, 7½ m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 2,875.
- Lemery**; in the district of Concepción, near the Cápiz boundary, 43 m. NE. of Iloilo. Pop., 3,677.
- León**; near the bank of one of the large rivers, 15½ m. WNW. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,950.
- Lucena**; on main road between Santa Bárbara and Pototan, at the junction of the Suague with the Jalaur, 15 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 6,511.
- Maasin**; at the headwaters of a tributary of the Suague branch of the Jalaur Riv., 19 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 9,674.
- Mandurriao**; on the l. bank of a river entering Iloilo Bay, 5 m. NW. of that town. Pop., 6,749.
- Miagao**; on the S. shore of Iloilo Strait, 36 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 22,100.
- Mina**; at the junction of two tributaries of the Suague Riv., between Pototan and Janiuay, 17 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 4,357.
- Molo**; near the W. shore of the strait of Iloilo, 1½ m. NW. of that city. Pop., 9,547.
- Nagabá**; on a small bay on the NW. shore of Guimarás I., 3 m. S. of Iloilo, across the strait. Pop., 8,000.
- Otón**; on the shore of the strait, 7 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,363.
- Passi**; at the junction of the Malímao and Jalaur Rivs., 25 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,802.
- Pavía**; at the junction of the Tigón and Aganan Rivs., 8 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 10,221.
- Pototan**; well laid out, with a large church, convent and dwellings, on the r. bank of the Jalaur, 17 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 14,512.
- San Dionisio**; on the N. channel of Iloilo Strait, 19 m. NE. of Iloilo. Pop., 1,782.
- San Enrique**; on the l. bank of the Jalaur, 24 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 3,015.

- San Joaquín**; on the coast of the S. approach to Iloilo Strait, 31 m. W. by S. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,918.
San Miguel; on a tributary of a river entering the strait, 10 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 7,300.
Santa Bárbara; near the r. bank of Tigón Riv., 12 m. N. by W. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,000.
Sara; in Concepción district, 2½ m. NW. of that town and 49 m. NE. of Iloilo. Pop., 10,950, with 5 other towns.
Tigbauan; on the shores of the S. approach to Iloilo Strait, 15 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 9,109.
Tubūngan; on the r. bank of a river, 17 m. WNW. of Iloilo. Pop., 4,368.
Zárraga; on the r. bank of the Janipaan, 11 m. N. by E. of Iloilo. Pop., 5,208.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The E. and S. coasts of this province on the island of Panay are generally clear, except opposite the district of Concepción, N. of the entrance to Iloilo Strait, and off the S. coast of the large island of Guimarás. The following is a list of the dependent islands:

	sq. m.
Anauáyan; in the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait, 2½ m. E. by S. of Tagubanhan I.; it is 336 ft. high and visible 15 m. off; intervening channel is 15 fms.	1
Antonia; one of the most S. of the Gigantes Is., 12 m. E. of Carlés Pen.; intervening channel 6 to 8 fms.	1
Babalód; one of a cluster of 7 islets and rocks in the opening of Igan Bay, W. coast of Guimarás.	1
Bagabú; near the S. point of Tagil; channel between it and Bulubadiañgan, 2 m. wide, is 7 fms.	1
Balbagán; the most W. of the Gigantes Is., 9 m. E. of Bulacaue Pt., 100 ft. high; depth of channel 7 to 16 fms.; N. passage being the better for vessels of large craft.	1
Baliguáñ; 10 m. E. of Bulubadiañgan; 100 ft. high; around it are 15 to 20 fms.; it is one of the best natural marks for vessels making Iloilo Strait from the N. and from the E. to clear the numerous shoals about the route.	1
Bantigui; one of the Gigantes Is., 13 m. E. of Carlés Pen.	2
Bayás; group of 4 islets of little height, 3 m. off the mainland and 2 m. SE. of Calagnán I.	2
Binauan; 2 small islets in the middle of the bay near the coast, with 4½ fms. around it.	3
Binuluañgan (Balín); off the NE. coast, opposite the Estancia Pen.	3
Buglug; ¼ m. SE. of Pan de Azúcar I.	3
Bulubadiañgan; one of the E. of the group of islands at the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait, 3 m. off Concepción.	4
Buri; an inshore island at the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait.	4
Cabúgao; one of the Gigantes Is., 12½ m. E. of Carlés Pen.	9
Calabazas; 2 islets of little height, S. of Sáloc islet, ¼ m. from the mainland, with 5½ to 7 m. between them on the coast; one of the lights to the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait.	9
Calagnán; 2 m. off the NE. shore, 3 m. N. and S., 3 m. E. and W.	9
Canas; 2 m. E. of Calagnán I.; the channel is from 7 to 11 fms.	1
Culebra; 5½ m. E. of the mainland and 4½ m. NE. of Pan de Azúcar, 200 ft. high.	1
Dunao; one of the N. islands in the entrance to the strait of Iloilo; the channels have from ¾ to 4 fms.	1
Gigantes or Sibulua; 2 islands of moderate height, with islets and sharp-detached rocks, off the extreme NE. coast of Panay. (Islands of this group are arranged alphabetically in the general list).	1
Gigantes Norte, or Sibulua Babay, the most N. of a group of 7 islands, 9 m. E. of the extreme NE. point of Panay, 2 m. long and 1 m. wide.	2
Gigantes Sur, or Sibulua Lalaqui; ½ m. S. of the N. island, with a channel from 1½ to 6 fms.; 3 small islets lie 2,400 ft. SE.	1
Guimarás; is 27 m. long and 18 m. wide, situated at the S. entrance of the strait which separates Panay and Negros; it is very flat in front of the coast of Iloilo, with which it forms the channel of this name; interior is mountainous, the summits of Jaljat, Pandán, and Aedán being visible from Negros, about 30 to 40 m. distant; the soil is fertile and produces rice, hemp, cotton, corn, and tobacco in small quantities; most important towns are Buenavista, with 4,383 inhabitants; Nagabá, with 6,279, besides a large number of small villages; chief occupations are agriculture and fishing; there is considerable manufacture of fabrics; island with the mainland forms the Strait of Iloilo, SE. coast is bordered by a number of islets, which render navigation very difficult.	243
Guiuanon; a narrow strip 2 m. long, 3 m. off the S. shore of Guimarás.	2
Inampulugan; in mid-channel between Guimarás and Negros, 3 m. off the coast of the former; is 3 m. N. and S., and the same E. and W.	6
Lalunga; in the channel between Guimarás I. and Negros, 3 m. off the coast of the former.	2
Luginot; in the channel between Calagnán and the mainland, off Estancia.	1
Lulugbán. (See Nabúñnt).	
Lusaráng; 1 m. NW. of the S. point of Guimarás I.	1
Magoisi; 2 m. N. of Pan de Azúcar.	1
Malañgabán; NE. point of the islands in the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait, 1½ m. SE. of Pan de Azúcar, with an islet near the SW. part; channels are from 9 to 12 fms.	3
Manigonigo; 90 ft. high, 2½ m. E. of Bulacaue, the extreme NE. point; intervening channels are 2½ to 4 fms., and only suitable for small craft; a light-house station.	1
Nabúñnt, or Lulugbán; 4 m. W. by S. of Pt. Bulacaue, the extreme NE. point of Panay; 100 ft. high.	1
Nadúla; in mid-channel between Guimarás I. and Negros, 4 m. from either coast.	2
Nagarao; in the channel between Guimarás and Inampulugan.	1
Nalibos; in channel between Guimarás and Inampulugan, 1 m. off coast of former.	1
Nauai; 3 m. off SE. coast of Guimarás.	1

	sq. m.
Panabulon; in channel between Guimará's and Guinanon Is., 4 m. off coast of former; another island lies in channel between this and mainland; area aggregating	2
Pan de Azúcar (sugar loaf); 2 m. off E. coast, largest of 5 N. islands, at N. entrance of channel to Iloilo; is 4 by 2½ m. long; one of the 2 conspicuous peaks which are loftiest, and has an elevation of 2,037 ft. above sea	8
Pepitas; a cluster of black rocks 7 ft. high, 2 m. S. of Calabazas; vessels can pass between them and the latter island, and also mainland	4
Ragalumbi; off coast of Estancia	3
Sálo; an inshore island at N. entrance to Iloilo Strait	5
Sibuluac Lalaqui; Gigantes Sur Is., 12 m. E. of Bulacane Pt.	3
Sicogon; high, and 7 m. E. of Estancia Pen., 3 m. NE. and SW.; channel between it and Calagnán, ¾ m. wide, 7 to 12 fms. deep, clear and safe, and recommended for vessels making for Iloilo Strait	5
Siete Pecados; a group of several large rocks situated in the middle of channel from Iguana bank and a little before reaching the sheltered water formed by the N. point of Guimará's and coast of Panay; highest of these is about 25 ft. above water, and all of them are precipitous; straits at this point are but 4 m. wide; channel between them and mainland, ½ m. wide, is from 9½ to 20 fms. deep, and that between them and Guimará's, of same width, is 7 to 10 fms.; there is a light on one of these islands.	4
Sombrero; one of the larger islands of the group in the middle of the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait; its S. point is opposite Concepción, the former capital of the district of that name; channel is 6½ fms.	3
Susan; in the channel, 4 m. wide between Guimará's and Inampulúgan	4
Tacubanhan; one of the larger islands in the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait, a little more than 1 m. S.E. of Bacahúan headland on the Panay coast, with which it forms a strait called Apitón; is 4 m. NNE. and SSW. and 2 m. wide; 2 m. off the shore	8
Tagil; between Pan de Azúcar and Bacahúan headland, 4 m. long and of moderate height; the passage between the island and the coast is from 1¼ to 2¼ fms.	2
T go; in mid-channel between Bulubadlañgan and Sombrero Is., in the N. entrance to Iloilo Strait	4
Tandog; 2 m. NNW. of Lusarang Pt. and ¼ m. off the extreme S. point of Guimará's; in the vicinity are a number of islets and rocks.	4
Tiniguilbán; one of 7 islets in the entrance to Igan Bay, W. coast of Guimará's	4
Tuhinanán; in SW. of the Gigantes Is., 4¼ m. E. of Carlés Pen., 200 ft. high and 1 m. long NE. and SW.; channel is 2½ to 4 fms.	1
Tunaquin; 1 m. NE. of Sicogon I.	4
Uaidajon; 700 yds. E. of the NE. extremity of Gigante Norte; 3 detached rocks within the channel lie between it and other channels having from 5½ to 9 fms.	4
Unisan; a group of rocks 9 m. S.E. of Lusarang, the extreme S. point of Guimará's; islets and the passages occupy 3 m.; soundings in the neighborhood show 6½ to 8 fms. to the N., and 20 fms. within 1 m. E.	4
The following islands, unnamed on the chart, lie off the coast of Concepción district: Adcalayo, Baybong, Bitad, Nasichuan, Pañgalancalañgan, Pulupantao	1
80 dependent islands, total area	325¼

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The products are sugar cane, corn, rice, coffee, chocolate, tobacco, hemp, and others for home consumption. According to recent statistics there were 37,552 farm hands employed. The pasturing of cattle, carabaos, sheep, and horses, is an important occupation throughout the province. At the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain there were 153,439 head of live stock, the greater part being cattle.

MINERALS.

Mines of gold, iron, and other metals, and quarries of fine stone are found in the province.

FORESTS.

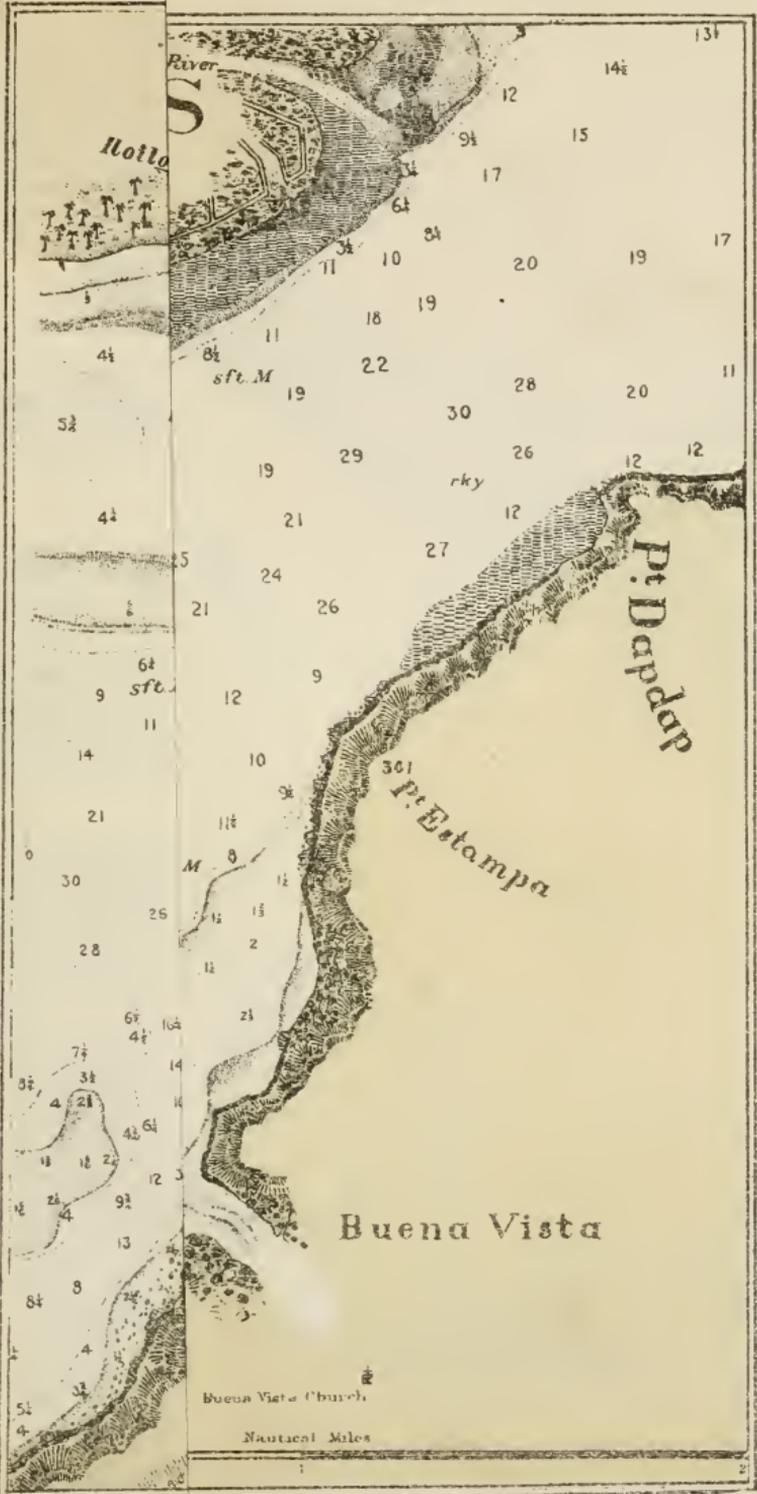
There are extensive forests of valuable woods for building, dyeing, and other purposes.

FRUITS.

The fruits consist of mangosteens, bananas, oranges, and other varieties common to the island of Panay.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The inhabitants (particularly of Molo) make excellent fabrics of pineapple fiber (piña), jusi, sinamay, and cotton. There are 300 looms in operation. In Concepción the principal industry is the manufacture of sugar. The port of Iloilo, the second in the archipelago in commercial activity, was thrown open to commerce in 1855.

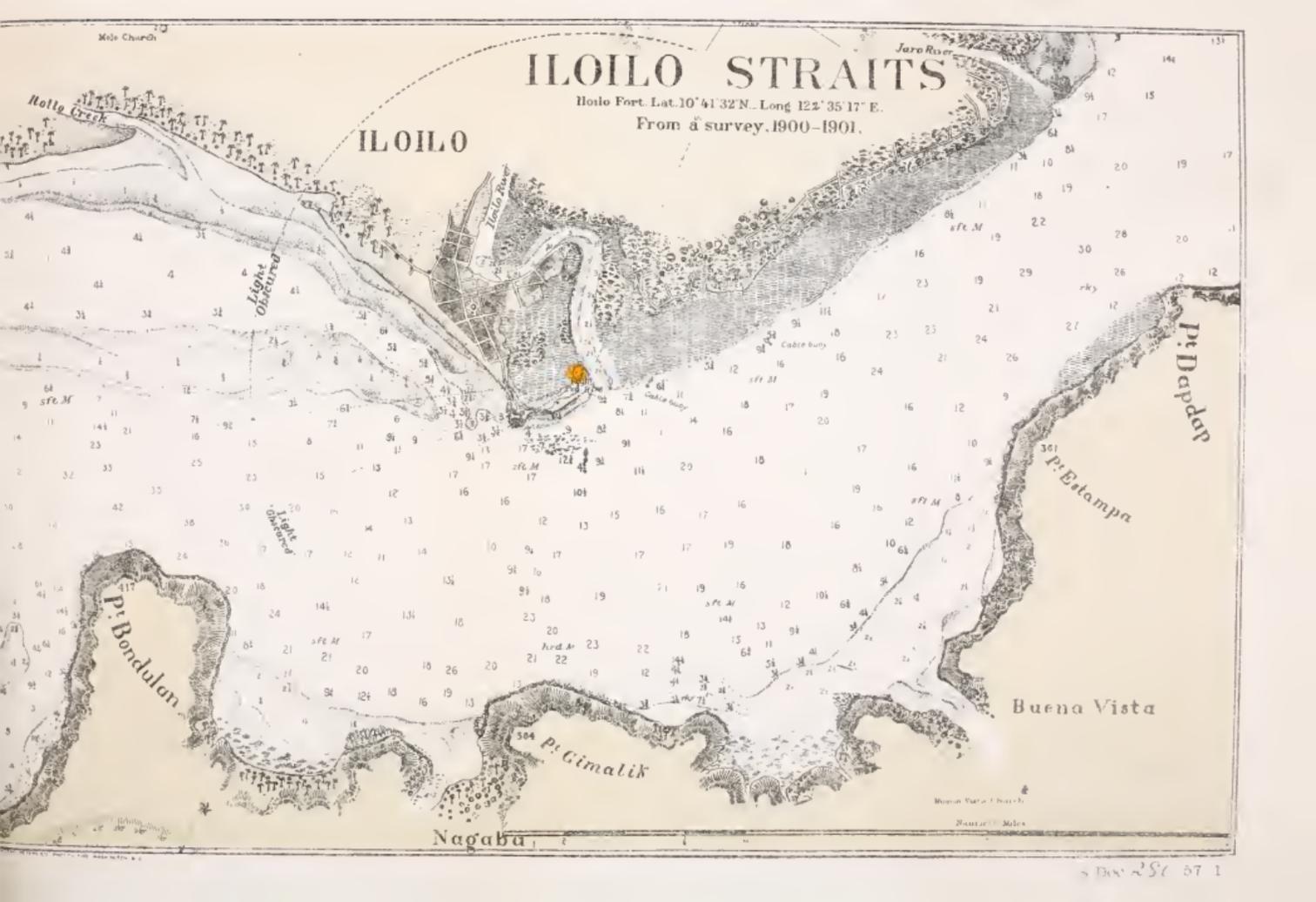


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ILOILO STRAITS

Iloilo Fort. Lat. 10° 41' 32" N. Long 122° 35' 17" E.

From a survey, 1900-1901.



ILOILO

Nolle Creek

Jaro River

Light obscured

Light obscured

P. Bondulan

P. Gimalik

P. Dapdap

P. Estampa

Buena Vista

Nagaba

Miles

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The First Battalion of the Sixth Infantry, in the spring of 1899, was landed at Iloilo, where it was held as a reserve subject to calls from the subdistrict commandery, on account of better embarking facilities than on the coast of Negros, opposite. The troops occupied Iloilo and the suburbs of Jaro and Molo. The enemy, numbering about 4,000, were located from Otón to Balangtán, with Santa Bárbara as headquarters. Operations were commenced immediately, resulting in the dispersion of this force and the establishment of order and authority.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Iloilo:

Banate, ^a	Jaro, ^a	Pototan, ^b	Sara, ^a
Igarás, ^a	Lambunao,	San Joaquín,	Tigbauan, ^b
Iloilo, ^{§ b}	Maasin, ^a	Santa Bárbara, ^b	Tubunġan.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Iloilo was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission, April 11, 1901, to embrace "that territory in the island of Panay known as the 'province of Iloilo,' including the comandancia of Concepción.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$3, 000
Secretary	1, 800
Treasurer	3, 000
Supervisor	2, 200
Fiscal	1, 800

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

"The civil rule established here has satisfied the people and completed the work of pacification commenced by the military government. It may be asserted that the people, convinced of the advantages of this rule, have forgotten all the past in order to think only of their advancement materially, morally, and politically. Highway robbery, which is the sequence to every war and famine, far from taking hold in this province, is decreasing." (Official report of the provincial governor of Iloilo, December, 1901.)

ILOILO (ee-loh-ee'-loh), ver.; capital of province of same name, Panay, p. o. and money-order station, fort, lat. 10° 41' 32" N., lon. 122° 35' 17" E., on low, sandy, flat point projecting into channel of Iloilo Strait, which contracts to 1 m. to W. shore of Guimará's I. opposite. At end of this spit is fort, close to which is deep water. River of same name has its outlet on N. side of town. Vessels with 15 ft. draft can ascend river short distance and lie alongside wharves which communicate with merchant houses. Large vessels anchor outside. There is a large trade with Manila and other island ports as well as foreign. Principal houses are well built, and poorer classes of nipa on 4 strong posts. There are many industries, chiefly manufacture of piña, jusi, and sinamay, besides water and land traffic and fishing. Chief imports are Australian coal, and general merchandise from Europe. Chief exports are sugar, tobacco, rice, coffee, hides, sapan wood, and hemp. There is regular weekly communication besides casual steamers in local interisland trade. Iloilo claims to be not only second town of archipelago in commercial importance, but center of culture and civilization in Visayan grp. and S. Philippine A. Pop., cn. 1887, 11,364; cn. 1896, 6,429.

ILOILO; important river in Iloilo, Panay, on r. bank of mouth of which is situated important city of same name. Rises in outlying E. sierras of central range, and flowing SE, enters Iloilo Strait. From Iloilo town to sea river makes 2 sharp bends and flows with great force to E. On entrance channel near S. end is house of port pilots. Vessels drawing less than 13 ft. anchor within river off jetty near warehouse. Those of greater draft outside. Entrance is lighted.

— strait between islands of Panay and Negros, Visayan Sea.

— river in Infanta, Luzón, rising on E. crest of Cordillera or E. coast range and emptying into Pacific Ocean.

ILONG (ee-long'), nat.; mountain in Negros.

ILONGOS (ee-lawn'-gohs), Hisp.; town in W. Leyte.

ÍLOY (ee'-joy), ver.; river in Negros Occidental, emptying on W. coast.

ILUÁN (ee-loo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet near NE. headwaters of Lagasán Riv., 13 m. E. of Bago, Negros Occidental.

IMALAGUN (ee-mah-lah'-goon), ver.; islet 303 ft. high, 3½ m. SE. by S. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.

^a Telephone.

^b Telegraph.

§ Post-office and money-order office.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The First Battalion of the Sixth Infantry, in the spring of 1899, was landed at Iloilo, where it was held as a reserve subject to calls from the subdistrict commandery, in account of better embarking facilities than on the coast of Negros, opposite. The troops occupied Iloilo and the suburbs of Jaro and Molo. The enemy, numbering about 4,000, were located from Otón to Balangtán, with Santa Bárbara as headquarters. Operations were commenced immediately, resulting in the dispersion of this force and the establishment of order and authority.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Iloilo:

Banate, ^a	Jaro, ^a	Pototan, ^b	Sara, ^a
Igbaris, ^a	Lambunao,	San Joaquín,	Tigbauan, ^b
Iloilo, [§] ^b	Maasin, ^a	Santa Bárbara, ^b	Tubunġan.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Iloilo was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission, April 11, 1901, to embrace "that territory in the island of Panay known as the 'province of Iloilo,' including the comandancia of Concepción.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$3,000
Secretary	1,800
Treasurer	3,000
Inspector	2,200
Alcalde	1,800

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

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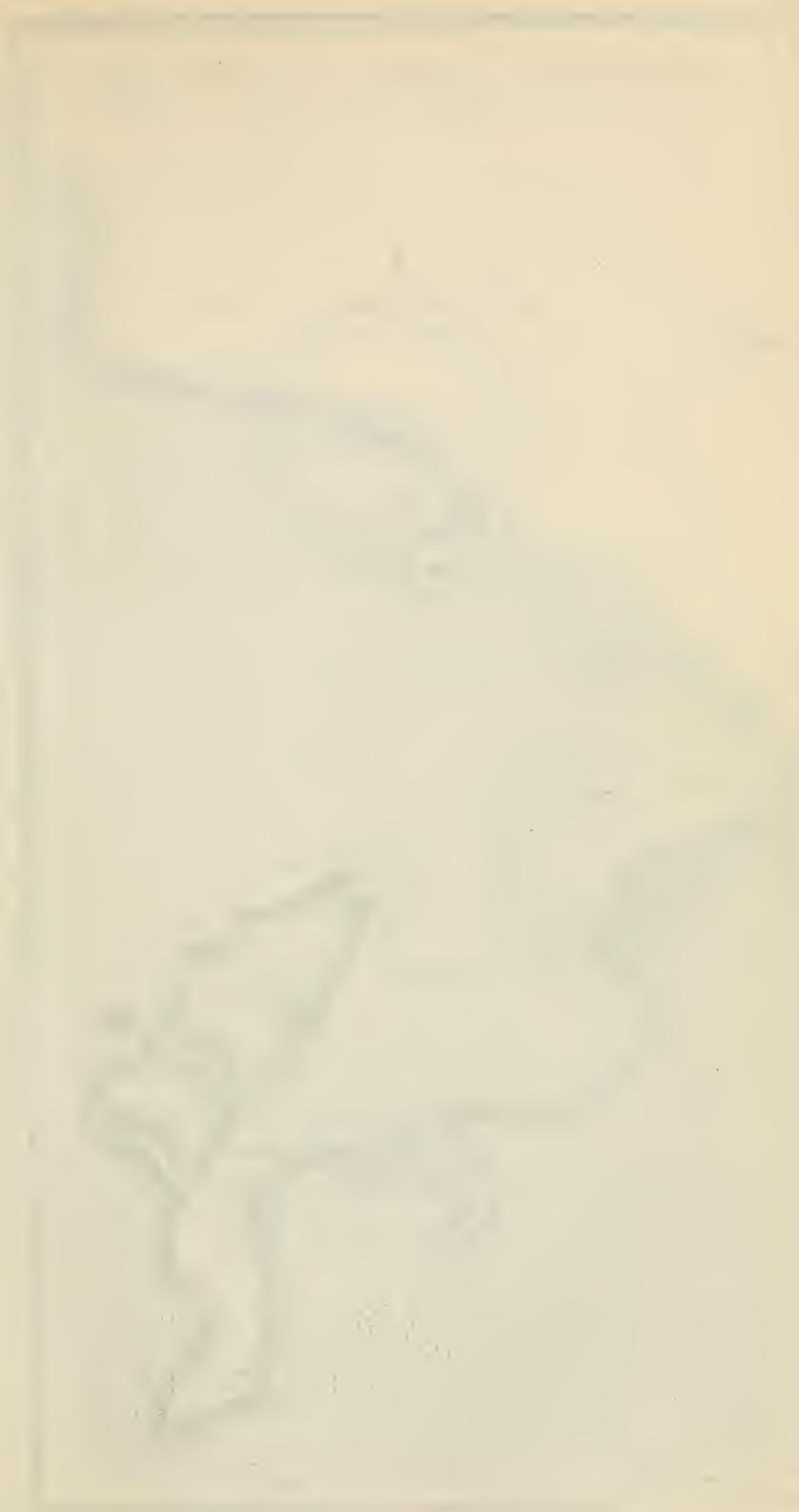
IMALAGUN (ee-mah-lah'-goon), ver.; islet 303 ft. high, 3½ m. SE. by S. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.

^a Telephone.

^b Telegraph.

[§] Post-office and money-order office.

- IMBALABA** (im-bah-lah'-bah), ver.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off N.W. shore of Paragua, Palawan, E. of Cad-lao I.
- IMBAYA** (im-bah'-yah), ver.; hamlet in S. central Bohol, 3 m. S. of Carmen.
- hamlet in pueblo of Vilar, Bohol, on trail between Guindulman and Carmen, at head of one of tributaries of Vilar Riv.
- IMPASUGON** (im-pah-soo'-gohn), ver.; town on l. bank of important stream emptying into Macajalar Bay at Taguloan, 21 m. SE. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- IMPONAN** (im-poh'-nahn), ver.; village near NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao I., on river emptying into estuary of Macajalar; center of gold district.
- IMURIAN** (ee-moo-roo'-ahn), ver.; bay between Boayan I. and Emergency Pt., on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 12 m. wide at its entrance; fine seining.
- islet in N. waters of bay of that name, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- IMUN** (ee'-moos), Tag.; river entering Bacoor Bay from SE. in Cavite, Luzón.
- pueblo on Silang road in Cavite, Luzón, 8 m. SE. of Cavite; stronghold of insurrection, 1896; in its principal building (brick) Aguineldo and other chiefs established their headquarters and resisted authority of Spain. Pop., 14,696.
- INAASAN** (ee-nah-ah'-sahn), ver.; mountain stream in W. Leyte, rising in Caucuaan Mt. and emptying into Lake Danao.
- INABAŅGA**, or **INABAGAN** (ee-nah-bang'-ah, ee-nah-bah'-gahn), ver.; pueblo near NW. coast of Bohol, 30 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 9,957.
- INABASAN** (ee-nah bah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in S. central Iloilo, Panay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Cabatúan.
- INABLÁN** (ee-nah-blahn'), ver.; small river in extreme S. of Albay, Luzón, emptying into San Bernardino Strait, W. of Dunol Bay.
- INABONŅA** (ee-nah-bong'-ah), ver.; river rising in Pinooan, and flowing N. falls into sea at Lanís Pt., NW. coast of Bohol.
- INABUYATAN** (ee-nah-boo-yah'-tahn), ver.; northernmost of 3 islands on E. shore of Bacut Bay, 1,130 ft. high, conspicuous on entering and resembling elephant on his haunches, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- INAC** (ee-nack'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of Cotabato.
- INACAFAN** (ee-nah-cah'-wahn), nat.; point in W. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- INAGAFAN** (ee-nah-gah'-wahn), nat.; town on E. coast of Palawan, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of Puerto Princesa.
- INAGAYAN** (ee-nah-gah'-yahn), ver.; inlet in Biliran I., N. of Leyte.
- INAGUIANAN** (ee-nah-gee-ah'-nahn), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, rising in Isarog Mt. and emptying N. into San Miguel Bay.
- INAGUICAN** (ee-nah-gee'-cahn), ver.; E. point of island off E. shore of Infanta, Luzón, and NW. entrance lead to Lamón Bay. Provincial capital, Binañonan de Lampón, lies on mainland opposite this island. Nearest land of Polillo I. is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.
- INALUNGAN** (ee-nah-loong'-ahn), ver.; town at foot of E. slope of Gran Cordillera Central, near headwaters of Saltán Riv., in SW. Cagayán, Luzón, 30 m. W. of Tuguegarao.
- INAMBLÁN** (ee-nam-blahn'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 2 m. N. of Malabúyoc.
- INAMBÚYOD** (ee-nam-boo'-yod), ver.; island NE. of Matinloc, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Cliff and Crown islets lie on N. Mushroom rock, named from its shape, lies $\frac{1}{4}$ m. off its SE. face.
- INAMPULUGAN** (ee-nam-poo-loo'-gahn), ver.; island $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 m., and hamlet on its extreme E. coast in Guimará's Strait, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off SE. shore of Guimará's I. Between this island and Guimará's are 6 steep rocks with flat summits, on which are trees.
- INAMUCÁN** (ee-nah-moo-cahn'), nat.; port on W. shore of Iligan Bay at its entrance from W., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, between Bombón and Polo Pts.
- point at W. entrance to port of same name Misamis, Mindanao.
- INÁN** (ee-nahn'), nat.; river tributary to Pineda Riv. entering on NE. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- INAPUY** (ee-nah-pooy'), nat.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 17 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 417.
- INARARAN** (ee-nah-rah'-rahn), ver.; point on W. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón, N. of Bulán Riv.
- INARCÁN** (ee-nar-cahn'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, N. by E. of Cidepil (Quidapil) Pt., $31\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. of Cotabato.
- INARIJAN** (ee-nah-ree'-hahn), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- INATÁN** (ee-nah-tahn'), nat.; river entering on S. shore of Sámar, SE. of Balangiga.
- INATOLIRAN** (ee-nah-toh-lee'-rahn), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- INATULAN** (ee-nah-too'-lahn), nat.; islet on SW. side of opening of bight on S. shore of Sámar Visayas, 2 m. W. off Guianan port.
- INAUAYAN** (ee-nah-wah'-yahn), ver.; point on W. coast of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- INAÚLAN** (ee-nah-oo'-lahn), ver.; hamlet on bay setting in from San Juanico Strait, in SW. Sámar.
- INAURIÁN** (ee-nah-oo-ree'-ahn), ver.; tributary from E. of Bolling Riv., in Albay, Luzón, 3 m. above its mouth in Port Putiao.
- INCAUSUGAN** (ee-nah-oo-soo'-gahn), ver.; inlet in Biliran I., N. of Leyte.
- INAÚTAN** (ee-nah-oo'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 4 m. S. of Bangued.
- INAYA** (ee-nah'-yah), ver.; river rising in SE. Albay, Luzón, and empties into Lake Bató.
- INAYAUAN** (ee-nah-yah'-wahn), nat.; town and river $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 68 m. SE. of Bacólod.
- hamlet in pueblo of San Nicolás, Cebú. Under P. C. act of April 18, 1901, incorporated in the municipality of Cebú.
- INDAGAMY** (een-dah-gah'-me), nat.; islet 158 ft. high, W. of N. end of Cuyo I., Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea. Smaller islet to NE. rises 85 ft.
- INDAGÚA** (een-dah-goo'-ah), nat.; one of eluster of 4 islets, about center of Tambiluaniga channel, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- INDÁN** (in-dahn'), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, on r. bank of Laró Riv. Pop., 5,800.
- INDANG** (een-dahng'), Tag.; pueblo and road center in Cavite, Luzón, 21 m. S. of Cavite. Pop., 1,500; township, 13,341.
- low point on E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- town in pueblo of Hilongos, on SW. coast of Leyte, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Inopacan.
- INDANG**, or **JINDAN** (een-dahng', heen'-dahn), river of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, emptying into Pacific Ocean, NW. of Iindang I.
- INDANG**, or **QUINAMANOKAN** (een-dahng', kee-nah-nah'-noh'-kahn), nat.; island in Pacific Ocean, off E. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- INDONG** (een-dong') nat.; islet of Corandagos Is. connected with SE. side of Corandagos, off Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.





PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 NORTH COAST OF MINDANAO
PORT INAMUCAN

From a Special survey in 1879

Port Inamucan is 1 m. E of S. long 124° 45' W
 Mindanao the old Call of Sulu

DEPARTURE TABLE

Half scale of 1:50,000. The scale of the chart

INFANTA, LUZÓN (INCLUDING POLILLO GROUP), SUB-PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

(Een-fahú' tah, sp.)

Capital: Binauñgonan de Lampón; lat. 14° 40' N., lon. 121° 39' E.
Area: Mainland, 472 sq. m.; dependent islands, 405 sq. m.; total, 877 sq. m.
Population: 10,795.
Race: Tagálog.
Language: Tagálog.
Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Binauñgonan de Lampón to—	m.
Baler, Príncipe, N.	77
Manila, W.	46
Polillo, NE.	18

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

This former comandancia consists of a narrow strip of territory on the Pacific coast, bounded on the N. by Nueva Ecija, on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, on the S. by Tayabas, and on the W. by Laguna, Rizal (Mórong), and Bulacín.

AREA.

It measures 63 m. from N. to S., 15 m. from E. to W. on the N., 16 m. about the center, and 3 m. the same direction along the S. boundary. Area: Mainland, 472 sq. m.; 22 dependent islands, 405 sq. m.; total, 877 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface is extremely rugged, the mountain chain of Bangangan (Sierra Madre), which forms the entire W. boundary, sending out a number of spurs, between which the E. slopes are drained into the Pacific by many streams, from 5 to 15 m. in length, and diminishing to rivulets during the NE. or dry monsoon. The territory is entirely without rivers of any size.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The shore of this portion of Luzón is but little known. The latest charts indicate the coast to be several miles out of true position, and particularly the location of Polillo I. Inaguian Pt. is reported 3 m. to the W. and 3 m. to the S. of its present charted position. On the coast are several bays. The most important:

Bonleo; narrow, on N. coast of Polillo. River of same name enters on S. coast.

Dingulan; a bight between Sna (Agria) and Deseada Pts., receiving several streams, and exposed to the W.

Lampón, Real de; 2 m. between heads, with a N. trend inland 6 m. It is known as the royal port. In the seventeenth century it was a harbor of the galleons between Manila and New Spain, being considered a safer way of communication than by the narrow strait of San Bernardino.

Matacón; a bay on the N. coast of Polillo.

Pinnavisagan; a sheltered bay on the NE. coast of Polillo.

Polillo; on the W. coast of the island of the same name.

Santa Mónica and Misma; 2 anchorages on the coast but little known.

Upata; bay on the NW. coast of Polillo, SE. of Panampakan Pt.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The precipitous character of the country, and the mountains and rivers which must be crossed, render the construction of roads impossible, except at a cost not warranted by the commerce of the region. There are several trails over the mountains to the central provinces, that to Simloan at the outlet of the Salambatoe Riv. in the NE. corner of Laguna de Bay being 22 m. SW., and used by mail carriers and travelers. To the headwaters of the Salambatoe Riv. the distance is 15 m.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population of Infanta is 9,095, and of Polillo, 1,700; total, 10,795, in both cases the race and language being Tagálog. In the mountains of Binauñgonan are a few Negritos.



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POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population of Infanta is 9,095, and of Polillo, 1,700; total, 10,795, in both cases the race and language being Tagálog. In the mountains of Binañgonan are a few Negritos.

The following is the division of Infanta into pueblos and respective population, according to the census of 1887:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Infanta:			
Binañongan.....	3,043	2,982	6,025
Polillo.....	530	564	1,114
Total.....	3,593	3,546	7,139

Estimated, 1901, 10,795.

The chief and only towns on the mainland and island are:

Binañongan de Lampón; 2 m. N. of the N. point of Lampón Bay. This was the seventeenth century port for the galleon trading between New Spain (Mexico) and Manila. Pop., 7,557, which includes the territory and vicinity.

Polillo; on a bay on the SW. shore of the island of the same name. It carries on considerable trade with Baler Bay on the N. and Lamón Bay on the S. Pop., 1,400.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The mainland of Infanta is free from islands. Off the W. shore of the island of Polillo, 17 m. E. of Inaguican Pt., on the mainland, are a number as follows:

	sq. m.
Balesin; 19 m. S. of Polillo, 50 ft. high in the channel between Polillo and Alabat Is., in Lamón Bay.....	
Binañongan; off the E. shore near Binañongan, de Lampón, separated from the mainland by a channel about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide; is 7 m. NW. to SE. and 4 m. from NE. to SW.....	25
Cabungeoñ; one of the cluster E. of Polillo I.....	1
Calagian; between Patnanongan and Iguicon Is.; a chain of 5 islands extending from NE. to SW. from the E. point of Cabungeoñ to Patnanongan Is.....	4
— also 2 islands lie in the channel between Malaguinoan and Cabungeoñ on the E. and Palasan on the W.; another in the opening to the bay on the NE. coast, and Bantá Pt. on the mainland.....	
Iguicon; the southeasternmost of islands off the E. shore of Polillo.....	1
Jomálig; 4 m. N. and S., 13 m. E. and W., 11 m. SE. of Polillo, lying in the entrance to Lamón Bay between Polillo and Calagnas Is.....	52
Lantao; 3 m. E. of Jomálig I., in the E. entrance to Lamón Bay.....	
Malaguinan; between Telong and Cabungeoñ Is., E. of Polillo I.....	
Malanay; between Jomálig and Calagnas Is., in the E. entrance of Lamón Bay.....	
Nelaguinnan; between Cabungeoñ and Palasan, E. of Polillo.....	1
Palasan; 5 m. N. and S., 2 m. E. and W., 2 m. off the E. coast of Polillo.....	9
Patnanongan; 8 m. N. and S., 2 m. E. and W., 4½ m. E. of Agta, the extreme S. point of Polillo.....	16
Polillo, next to Catanduanes, the largest island off the coast of Luzón, being separated from the coast of Infanta by a channel 17 m. wide between Inaguican Pt. and the SW. coast of the island; measures 28 m. from N. to S. and 23 m. from E. to W. across its N. line; is formed of a central mountain of medium height, the chief summits Malolod and Capote and covered with forests; on the N. and E. are several bays and openings. The E. coast is fringed with islands and dangerous reefs. On the W. the water is deep, except in front of the port of Polillo, where there is an extensive reef, parallel with the island, which forms a narrow canal open on the NW., with a depth from 77 to 93 ft., which leads to the port of Polillo; chief town of same name lies on the SE. shore of a deep bay; its chief trade is the sale of balate gum and wax; coal is also found.....	294
Telong; S. of Bantá Pt., NE. coast of Polillo.....	1
Tumalic; rocky and uninhabited, SE. of Polillo.....	
22 dependent islands, total area.....	405

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The sparse population is chiefly engaged in the rudest agriculture, the cultivation of rice, cocoanut, chocolate, and coffee occupying the greater portion of the population; also fishing among the coast population. There is also trade with the more populous and arable provinces of Ambos Camarines (Norte) and Tayabas, which surround the adjacent bay of Lamón on the E., S., and W.

MINERALS.

Coal is found on the island of Polillo, but is not worked on account of the difficulties of reaching the coast. There are indications of coal and iron on the mainland, but no investigation has been made as to their quality or quantity.

FORESTS.

This region is well timbered from the summits of the mountains to the coast, and the same may be said of Polillo. Among the trees of great commercial value is the balate, which produces what is known to commerce as balate gum, a variety between the caoutchouc and gutta-percha. This tree, formerly common in tropical America,

from the Antilles to Guiana, has become scarce in that region. The extent of its growth in Polillo therefore becomes a question of commercial importance.

FRUITS.

Pineapples and bananas grow wild.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of nipa wine at Binauñonan is the most important industry. Prior to the hurricane of 1882 there was a large manufacture of cocoanut oil, which was paralyzed by the hurricane of that year.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

There have been no military posts established in this region.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under act of P. C. June 12, 1902, Infanta was annexed to the province of Tayabas, Luzón, the inhabitants to enjoy the same rights and privileges as if the said territory had been originally incorporated in the province of Tayabas. The municipal officers in the towns included in the territory to have the same relations to the provincial officers of the province of Tayabas as prescribed by the provincial government act and the enabling act of province of Tayabas, as provided for the municipal officers of the towns of the said province.

CONDITIONS.

No report for 1901.

INFANTA (een-fahn'-tah), Sp.; pueblo of Zam-bales, Luzón, 44 m. from Iba. Pop., 3,115.

INGALAN (een-gah'-lahn), ver.; one of Calagulas Is., off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

INGESA (een-hay'-sah), Tag.; village on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

INIGUÁN (ee-nee-gee'-ahn), nat.; point and creek emptying on S.E. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamisport, Misamis, Mindanao.

INJANG (ee-nee'-hahng), nat.; mountain 508 ft. high on peninsula between N.E. shore of Nin Bay, W., and Alas Bay, E., W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

INITAN (ee-nee'-tahn), nat.; river tributary to Sibalom, 2½ m. above that town in Antique, Panay.

INITAO (ee-nee-tow'), ver.; small bay on N. side of Maputi Pt., E. shore of Higau Bay, N. coast Misamis, Mindanao, into which small craft can enter and find sheltered anchorage in front of pueblo of Initao.
— point in N. Mindanao.

— pueblo on E. shore of Higau Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 26 m. W. by N. of Cagayan de Misamis. Pop., Cn. 1887, 1,252.

INTÓNG (ee-nee'-tohng), nat.; peak 440 ft. high in S. point of peninsula between Nin and Cabuluang bays, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

INLANGAN (een-lahng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, 11 m. S. of Bayombong.

INLU'LOTO' (in-loo-loo-toe'), ver.; largest of several bays, 1½ by 2½ m. on China Sea, shore of peninsula, dividing waters of Imurrián and Malampaya bays, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. On its N. side Saddle Hill, 1,000 ft. high, is conspicuous.

INMÁN (een-mahn'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Bolingog Riv., in Sorsogón, Luzón.

INNER STRAIT. for.; channel 3½ m. long and 2½ m. wide to Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan.

INO'ÍN (ee-noh-thin'), ver.; town in extreme S. part of Albay, Luzón, in S. foothills of volcano of Bulusan. Pop., 5,254.

INOGÁN (ee-noh-gahn'), ver.; hamlet in N. Samar, 4 m. S.E. of Mondragón.

INOGBÚN (ee-nohg-boon'), nat.; village on N. shore of San Antonio Bay between San Juan Pt. and Marauñás, S.E. coast of Palawan.

INOPACAN (ee-noh-pah'-cahn), nat.; pueblo and road center of importance on SW. coast of Leyte, 58 m. SW. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,239.

— inlet in W. Leyte.

INOSLOBÁN (ee-nos-loh-bahn'), ver.; village midway between Tanauan and Lipá, Batangas, Luzón, and fork of 2 roads.

INSHORE CHANNEL, for.; small passage between Balábac and Great Reef Is., being very narrow and full of dangers to navigators.

INSIG (een-seeg') (means Chinese), nat.; small stream on W. coast of Cebu, emptying into strait of Tañón, 4 m. N.E. of Tuburan.

INTERINSULAR, name for interisland waters of Visayan Sea.

INTERIOR, name for interisland waters of Visayan Sea.

INUGUBAN (ee-nee-goo'-bahn), ver.; hamlet on S. bank of Gagbayán Riv., in E. Bohol, 4½ m. SW. of Batuanan.

INUGUY (ee-noo-gooy'), nat.; hamlet near l. shore of Pulangui Riv. in Cotabato, Mindanao, 10½ m. N. by E. of Liguasan Lake.

INULÍ'UT' (ee-noo-loo'-oot'), ver.; islet in Culióñ port, 1 m. N.E. of that town, Calamián I., Calamianes grp., Mindoro Sea.

INUNUCAN (ee-noo-noo'-cahn), ver.; large bay on W. coast of Masbate I., between Unutát and Bagupaniao Pts., chain of islets, Napayagan, Bagunbanua, Nabugbnt and Majaba across its entrance, forming a shelter for its waters.

INYAUAN' (in-yah'-wahn), ver.; small stream and hamlet at its mouth in extreme W. part of Antique, Panay.

IOATAN (yoh-ah'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Samar, near E. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 11 m. S.E. of Basey.

IOT (yot), ver.; point on N. shore of Catanduanes I., dependency of Albay, Luzón.

- IPAYO** (ee-pah'-yoh), ver.; hamlet near l. bank of Bac-hao Bauñahou Riv., 1 m N. of Gándara, in W. central Sámar.
- IPAYOC** (ee-pah-yohk'), ver.; river falling into sea on W. coast of Antique, Panay, immediately N. of Sebaste.
- ÍPHI** (ee'-peel), nat.; seaward reach of numerous tributaries draining NE. section of Bohol, and having its outlet 2 m. E. of Talibón, on N. coast.
- pueblo of N. Bohol, on r. bank of river of same name, at junction of Fragata, 46½ m. NE. of Tagbilarán. Pop., 1,745.
- hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2½ m. N. of Barlaza.
- extreme NW. point of Sibuyán I., Romblón grp.
- bay in E. Sámar.
- mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- IPJAG** (ee-p-hag'), ver.; hamlet in E. central Leyte, at headwaters of Gabayong, 6 m. SW. of Alañg-Alang.
- IPOAN** (ee-poh'-ahn), ver.; small stream entering Magat Riv. above Bambang, in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- IPOLOTE** (ee-poh-loh'-tay), ver.; bay 4½ m. between heads Brooke and Pinanasan, SE. coast Palawan.
- IPOXAN** (ee-poh'-nahn), ver.; pueblo in NE. Misamis, Mindanao, on river entering Macajalar Bay, and 10½ m. W. of Cagayán. Pop., 5,586.
- point on SW. shore of Macajalar Bay, W. by N. of mouth of Cagayán Riv., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- IQUISAN** (ee-keey'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on extreme W. shore of Sámar, 4 m. SW. of Villareal.
- IRADA** (ee-rah'-dah), Sp.; mountain on N. extremity of Batán I., Batanes grp., 3,806 ft. high, apparently old volcano, and thickly covered with trees.
- IRANZA** (ee-rah'-thah), Sp.; point on Ciego or Blind Harbor, NW. coast Balábac I. Observation spot, lat. 8° 5' 20" N., lon. 116° 59' 43" E.
- IRANZO** (ee-rah'-thoh), Sp.; point at SW. extreme of Ramos I., Balábac grp., and N. entrance head from W. to Candaraman inlet, SW. of Palawan.
- IRAO**, or **CULEBRA** (ee-rah'-oo, coo-leh'-brah), ver.; island of Babuyan grp., 3½ m. off S. point of Dalupiri I., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón. (See Bijutan I.)
- IRAOAHAN** (ee-rah-oh-ah'-bahn), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, on river emptying into bay 3½ m. SE. of Lagnan and 1 m. NE. of inland town of Catúbig.
- IRAYA** (ee-rah'-yah), nat.; village on NW. shore of entrance to Alankao Napangpang Bay, SW. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- hamlet in N. end of Sámar, 63 m. from Catbalogan.
- IRIGA** (ee-ree'-gah), ver.; pueblo on main road and r. bank of Buhí Riv., Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 23 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 17,094.
- mountain 3,976 ft. high, N. of Buhí Lake, 22 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Extinct volcano, basalt and andesitic, lat. 13° 26' N., lon. 123° 26' E.
- IRON** (ee-ree'-ron), ver.; island off bay of same name, W. coast of Mindoro.
- pueblo near S. side of mouth of river of same name on W. coast of Mindoro, 57 m. S. by W. of Calapán. Pop., 143.
- bay about 8 m. SE. of Dongón Bay and 20 m. N. of Mangarín, with good anchorage in NE. monsoon on W. coast of Mindoro.
- IRONG-ÍRONG** (ee'-rong-ee'-rong), ver.; point in W. Sámar.
- IRONIRON** (ee-roh-nee'-rohn), nat.; point ESE. of Moroporo Pt., W. coast of Sámar, NW. of Catbalogan.
- IRONÍN** (ee-roh-seen'), ver.; point in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- pueblo in Sorsogón, Luzón. Pop., 5,224.
- IRRAYA** (ee-rah'-yah), ver.; mountain of Batán I., of Batanes grp., N. of Cagayán, Luzón.
- IRISAN PANĠASAHAN** (ee-roo'-sahn pahng-ah-sah'-bahn), nat.; channel and village on W. shore of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- ISABEL** (ee-sah-bel'), Sp.; point on W. coast of Palawan, N. of Éran Bay.
- one of Dos Hermanas Is., E. of Mindoro.
- island in Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao. (See Kabaksalán I.)
- point at end of narrow neck of land, 2 m. NW. of Remigio, on NW. coast of Cebú.
- ISABEL, INFANTA** (in-fahn'-tah ee-sah-bel'), Sp.; settlement in NW. part of Cotabato, Mindanao, N. of Tuarán, near N. shore of Illana Bay.

ISABELA, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Ee-sah-beh'-lah, Sp.)

Capital: Ilagan, lat. 17° 8' 50" N., lon. 121° 50' E., approximately.

Area: Mainland, 5,394 sq. m.; 2 dependent islands, 1 sq. m.; total, 5,395 sq. m.

Population: 48,302.

Race: Ilocanos, Igorrotes, and other races, including Tagálogs.

Language: Ilocano, Ibanag, Tagálog, and dialects.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Ilagan to—	m.
Bayombong, SW	71
Manila, SSW	168
Tuguegarao, Cagayán, N.	34

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Isabela is the central of the 3 lying along the Pacific coast of N. Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Cagayán; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean; on the S. by Príncipe and Nueva Ecija, and on the W. by Nueva Vizcaya, Lepanto-Bontoc, and Abra.

AREA.

It is the largest of the provinces of Luzón, 118 m. from NE. to SW., and 82 m. from NW. to SE. Area, 5,394 sq. m. (including comandancias of Saltán and of Llavac), and 2 dependent islands, area 1 sq. m., total 5,395 sq. m.; 400 sq. m. larger than Connecticut, over twice as large as Delaware, and four times as large as Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Inland a short distance from the Pacific shore extends the Sierra Madre range. The country is broken by low hills, extensive plains and fertile valleys. Mt. Moisés, inland from Palanán Bay, is 4,209 ft. high. The Grande de Cagayán Riv. takes its rise in the extreme SW. part, near the border of Nueva Ecija, and thence flows in a N. direction across the entire province, receiving numerous tributaries on the way, the most important being the Gandon or Gaddano, rising in Nueva Vizcaya; the Magat, a fine stream also rising on the W. border of Nueva Vizcaya; the Pinacanauan, and the Sifú. These tributaries and the main stream receive the drainage of the entire province, the streams on the Pacific slope of the sierras being short and of no importance.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast presents numerous small sheltered coves utilized by native bancas. Steamers in fair weather can lie close inshore discharging into boats. The bays and coves are but imperfectly known, but do not seem adapted to vessels of large size.

The following are the bays:

Bicobfán; S. of Dimalansán, penetrates 2 m. inland, is about 2,000 ft. wide, with 9 to 11 fms. It furnishes a completely land-locked harbor with 10 fms. Safe as a typhoon anchorage, with ample room for turning ships.

Digollirín; a small inlet about the center of the coast.

Dilásac; 8 m. between heads, on the coast near the Príncipe boundary on the S. This bay is sometimes known as Port Tumango. It has two sheltered inlets, one of which is Palanán. The bight at the SW. end of this bay forms a completely land-locked harbor with 5 fms. The E. end of the bight is open to the NE. monsoons.

Dimalansán; a small port S. of Divilacan Bay, penetrates 3 m. inland, is 720 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep. Vessels can safely discharge cargoes at this anchorage. Estagno I. lies in its entrance, which is narrow, but for small craft it furnishes absolute shelter.

Divilacan; on the NE. coast. A bight indented by several smaller bays near the boundary of Cagayán with 9 to 17 fms. Mts. Cresta and Moisés are the landmarks. The anchorage is exposed to the NE. monsoons, but being protected by a reef, is reasonably safe under all conditions. Gay I. is on the E.

Palanán; on the N. part of the coast, 7 m. between heads, with 7 to 27 fms. Mt. Moisés, WNW., 4,209 ft. high, is a mark for all the ports in this vicinity. It is exposed to NE. winds. For landing supplies this bay affords facilities. The river entering it allows floating large native boats well inland.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main highway which parallels the Grande de Cagayán Riv. from Aparri to Manila crosses this province and connects all its principal towns. It crosses the main stream twice and the Magat tributaries once and enters Nueva Vizcaya 5 m. SW. of Estella. The telegraph line follows the road. The Grande de Cagayán and its larger tributaries also afford facilities for transportation of products.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered inhabitants number 48,302, Cn. 1887, 46,884. Besides these are various races of Igorrotes, Togades, who live between Echagüe and Angadanán, Galdanes, Mayaoaos, Ilongotes or Ibilao, Bjuuanes, Silipianes, Binanganes, Bunginanes, the Isanayes, the Buayas, who inhabit the Delim country, the Catalanganes, and in the E. mountains Negritos. There are also a number of Tagálogs. In this province are found the largest number of wild races. The languages are Ilocano, Ibanag, Cagayán, Gaddán, and Tagálog.

In the former comandancia of Saltán are Gaddanes who speak Ibanag, Gaddán, Yaga, and Iraya languages.

The following is the division of Isabela into towns and their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Isabela de Luzón:			
Angadanán.....	1,084	1,104	2,188
Cabagan Nuevo.....	2,953	2,890	5,843
Cabagan Viejo.....	1,771	1,725	3,496
Carig.....	700	637	1,337
Cauayan.....	1,148	1,011	2,159
Colonia de Santa Isabela.....	823	779	1,602
Cordón.....	506	470	976
Echagüe.....	2,233	1,753	3,986
Gamú.....	1,824	2,198	4,022
Ilagan.....	5,816	5,459	11,275
Palanán.....	483	497	980
Reina Mercedes.....	976	831	1,807
Santa María.....	1,463	1,379	2,842
Tumaúni.....	2,289	2,082	4,371
Total.....	24,069	22,815	46,884

Estimated, 1901, 48,302.

This province, the largest in area, is one of the least populated, there being but 22 towns and 63 villages. All the towns except 2 are on the banks of the Grande de Cagayán Riv.

Ilagan; the capital, on an elevation at the junction of the Pinacanauan with the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 84 m. S. of Aparri at its mouth. It enjoys a delightful climate. Pop., 13,049.

Angadanán; on the main road, 3 m. W. of the Grande de Cagayán and 29 m. S. of Ilagan. Pop., 2,739.

Cabagan Nuevo and Viejo; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., on the main road, 5½ m. S. of the boundary of Cagayán and 21 m. NW. of Ilagan. The main road here crosses the Grande de Cagayán Riv. Tuguegarao is but 14 m. N. Pop., 9,000.

Carig; on the main road on one of the tributaries of the main stream between Grande de Cagayán Riv. and Magat, 39 m. SSW. of Ilagan. Pop., 2,477.

Cauayan; on the l. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., and on the main road 17 m. S. by W. of Ilagan. Pop., 2,115.

Echagüe; on the l. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 34 m. S. of Ilagan. Pop., 5,700.

Estella; on the main road 6 m. from Nueva Vizcaya boundary, 42 m. SSW. of Ilagan.

Gamú; on the main road, 3 m. S. of the junction of the Magat and on the l. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 8 m. S. of Ilagan. Pop., 5,320.

Palanán; on a small river, emptying into the bay of the same name, 5 m. above its mouth. It lies at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mts., 37 m. E. of Ilagan. Pop., 1,137.

Reina Mercedes; on the r. bank of the Magat at the crossing of the main road, 13 m. SSW. of Ilagan. Pop., 3,826.

Santa María; on the main road, 3 m. S. of Cagayán boundary, near the crossing of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., 24 m. N. by W. of Ilagan. Pop., 2,607.

Tumaúni; on the r. bank of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., on the main highway, 10 m. NNW. of Ilagan. Pop., with Balásag, 4,814.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coast of Isabela has been but little explored, but is apparently free from islands. There are but two off its extreme NE. coast, charted as follows:

Gay; off the point between Divilacan and Dimalansán, Estagno I. lies across the entrance.....	sq. m.
Estagno; off the E. head of Dimalansán port, Gay I. being off the opposite point.....	1
2 dependent islands, total area.....	1

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The chief staples, rice, sugar cane, chocolate, coffee, corn, and vegetables grow with very little care. The corn crop is a specialty among the inhabitants, as it takes the place of rice when the latter commands a high price. Tobacco is raised extensively.

MINERALS.

Nothing is known of the mineral wealth of this province, although it is believed to contain important deposits of iron.

FORESTS.

The vast timber growth which covers the mountain regions, although but little investigated, shows many valuable woods particularly useful for furniture making. There is also an abundance of molave (molane), ípil, narra, camagón, and other building woods.

FRUITS.

Pineapples and oranges grow wild.

INDUSTRIES.

The most important industry is the growth and treatment of tobacco, which is not only produced in large quantities, but is regarded as the best in the Philippines. It is the chief article of export, and constitutes the wealth of the country. The raising of cattle is also an important industry.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The establishment of military posts at Ilagan and other strategic points in the province followed soon after the departmental organization.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military garrisons in Isabela: Angadanán, Carig, Cauayan,^a Cordón, Echagüe, Ilagan,^a Solano.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Isabela was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission, August 24, 1901, to embrace that territory in the island of Luzón known as the "province of Isabela."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,500
Secretary	900
Treasurer	1,800
Supervisor	1,500
Fiscal	1,200

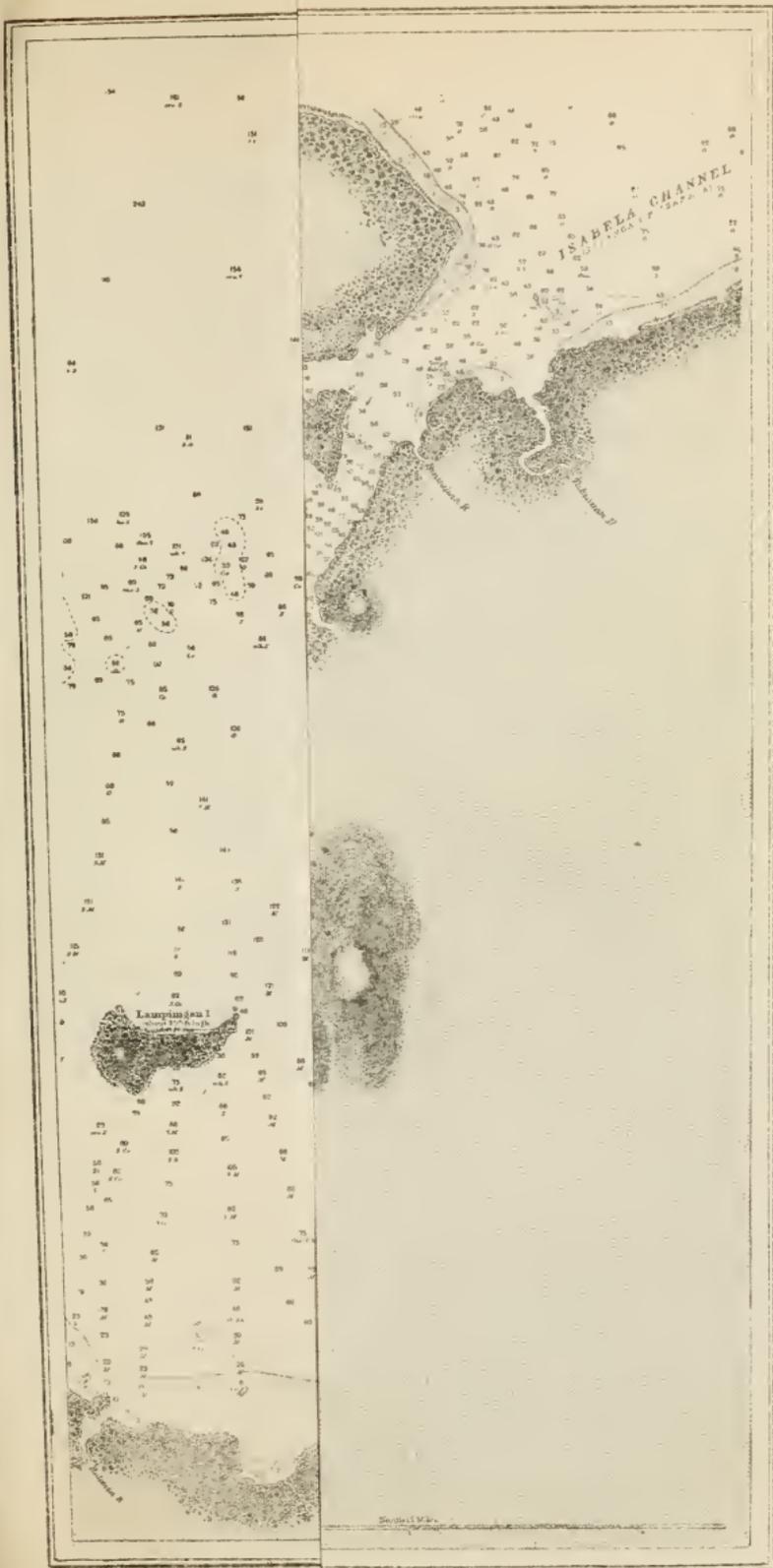
Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses, not to exceed \$3 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

"No armed insurgents heard of in province for six months. Non-Christian tribes friendly, some hostile to Christians penetrating territory. Cagayán Valley completely tranquilized; no escorts used now by civil officers. * * * People friendly to American Government. Province safe and quiet as any State in Union." (Official report of the provincial governor of Isabela, December, 1901.)

^a Telegraph.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
BASILAN ISLAND
APPROACHES TO
PORT ISABELA

From a French survey of 1855
Under the special Order of 17th Dec 1876

MALAMAU ISLAND

B I L A N I

ISABELA (ee-sah-beh'-lah), Sp.; narrow waterway between Malamaui and Basilan Is., on S. shore of which stands Isabela de Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

— pueblo of Negros Occidental, 36 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 11,104.

— inlet on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

— "silanga" between Malamaui and Basilan Is., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao; forms port of Isabela de Basilan.

ISABELA DE BASILAN (ee-sah-beh'-lah deh bah-see'-lahn), Sp.; pueblo, capital of Basilan grp., on NW. coast of Basilan I., lat. $6^{\circ} 42' 24''$ N., lon. $121^{\circ} 58'$ E., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 569½ m. S. of Manila. Roadstead is between Malamaui and Lampinigan Is., with 36 to 96 ft. Has naval hospital, mole, and number of well-built houses. Naval station is Isabela on S. side of channel, at entrance of Pasahan Riv. Fort, 65 ft. above sea, commanding both entrances of channel, is at little distance S. of establishment, and at its E. port are barracks. Is small store and repairing yard with workshops for machinery and slip capable of hauling up gunboat of 200 tons. Also wooden hospital, erected 1885 on poles over reef at entrance of Pasahan Riv. Pop., 1,300.

ISABELA, or **PASAHÁN** (ee-sah-beh'-lah, pah-sah-hahn'), river entering Isabela channel, W. of Isabela, on N. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

ISAROG (ee-sah-rog'), ver.; extinct volcano, lat. $13^{\circ} 41'$ N., lon. $123^{\circ} 21'$ E., 6,450 ft. high, 36 m. in circumference, about center of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, between San Miguel Bay and Lagonoy Gulf, forming apex of irregular mountain system which sends its drainage into Lagonoy Bay on E., San Miguel Bay on NW., and the Bicol Riv. on S., flowing around base to N. Well-built road makes complete circuit at its foot.

ISIÁN (ee-see'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. E. of Tubungan.

ISIO (ee'-see-oh), ver.; pueblo and river on E. trend of coast of Negros Occidental, S. shore of Guimaras Strait, 55 m. SSW. of Bacólod. Pop., 1,596.

ISLAND BAY, for., or **BAHÍA DE LAS ISLAS** (bah-ee'-ah day lahs ees'lahs), Sp.; number of low coral islands in open bight, with depth from 2 to 38 fms., 19 m. in extent, N. of Crawford Cove and fronting E. shore of Palawan, about lat. $9^{\circ} 5'$ N. Aboda lies on SW. shore. Plain on mainland, which extends across island to Tagbayug Bay about 9 m., is cultivated in many parts and broken by number

ISLAND BAY, for., or **BAHÍA DE LAS ISLAS**—Continued.

of conical hills backed by Saddle Hill of Pulute and Steep Cliff on Malanut range.

ISLAS VERDES (ees'-lahs vayr'-days), Sp.; bay on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (Also Green Islands Bay.)

ITAVES (ee-tah'-vess), ver.; former politico-military comandancia, organized in 1889; bounded on N. by Apayaos tribe, and on E. by limits of towns of Reina Mercedes, Gamli, Hagan, Hacienda de Santa Isabela, Fumanin, Cabagan Nuevo and Viejo, Santa Maria, Enrile, Solano, Fuao, Piat, and Manaleg, in its W. mountains, which join with Apayaos tribe on S. at boundary, along watershed N. of mountains of Bunginan, on W. by boundaries of Abra and Bontoc. Contains 15,268 inhabitants; principal town is Magaogao. There are in Itaves more than 126 villages, formed for most part by Calanas, who speak Itaves language. Now embraced in province of Cagayán, Luzón.

ITLÚS (it-loos'), ver.; several rivulets of fresh water, so named by natives; situated E. of Truce head, Eran Bay, SW. coast of Palawan.

ITOGON (ee-toh'-gohn), ver.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 609.

ÍTOM (ee'-tom), small stream in SW. Leyte, 3 m. S. of Matalom.

IUÁLIT, or **E-WI-IG** (ee-wah'-lit, ay-we-eg), ver.; river entering port opposite Puerto Princesa, Palawan. Opposite its mouth is small island (Del Río). River is navigable for boats about 3 m.; ¼ m. above is Palmeras, thriving hamlet with several settlements, doing a lively trade in beeswax, rice, maize, and other products of neighborhood. At low water mud dries nearly ¼ m. from entrance, through which, however, is boat channel on either side of Isla del Río.

IVANA (ee-vah'-nah), ver.; town on an open roadstead on SW. shore of Batán I. of Batanes grp., N. of Cagayán, Luzón. San Vicente hamlet 2 m. NNE. affords shelter for shipping. Sabtán I., another member of same grp., lies to SW. (See San José de Ibana.)

IVISAN (ee-vee'-sahn), ver.; pueblo in N. Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. inland from SE. shore of bay, with which it is connected by road, 5¼ m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop. 5,000.

I-WI-IG, **SIERRA DE** (see-ay'-rrah deh ee-we-ig'), Hisp.; short series of elevations near SW. coast of Palawan coming down shores of Marasi Bay, between Simagup and McLean Pt. Highest, 1,814 ft. (Also E-wi-ig.)

IZQUIERDO (ith-kee-ayr'-doh), Sp.; hamlet in E. Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. N. of Dumlaga.



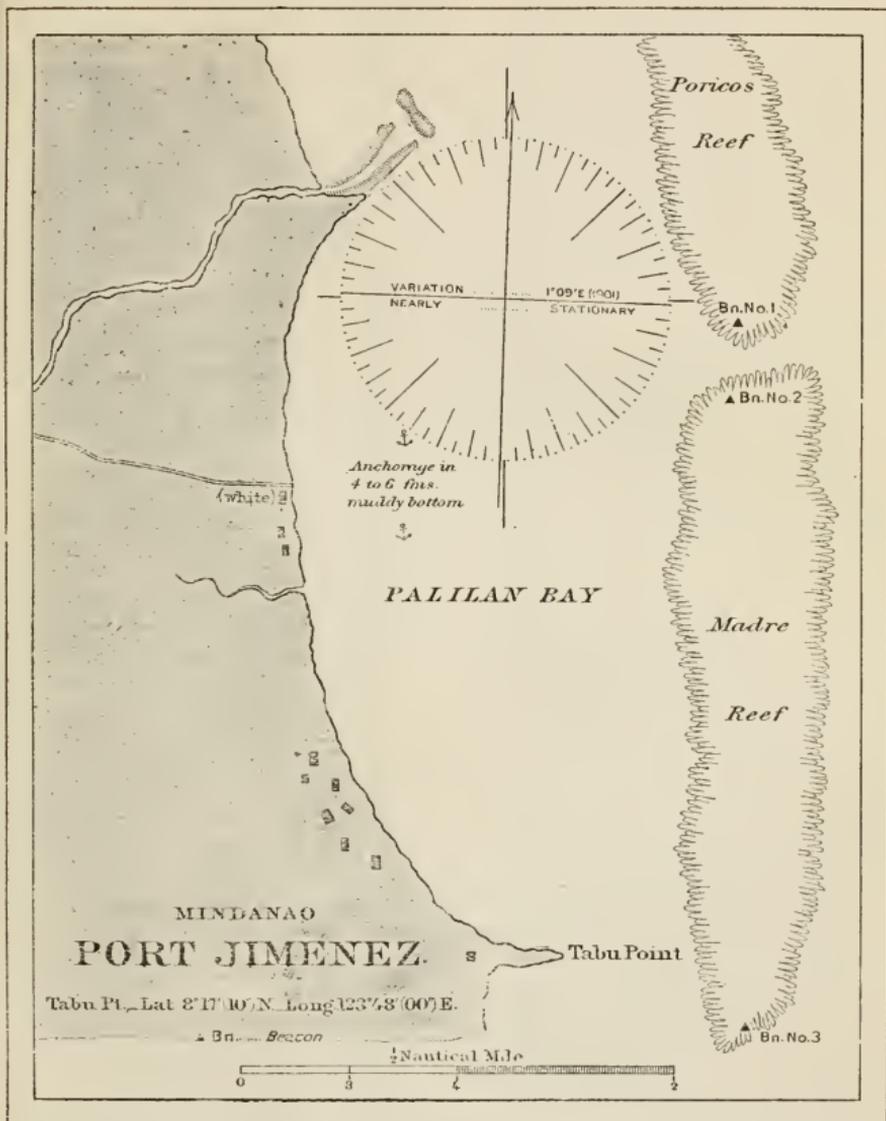
- ISABELA** (ee-sah-beh'-lah), Sp.; narrow waterway between Malamaui and Basilan Is., on S. shore of which stands Isabela de Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- pueblo of Negros Occidental, 36 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 11,104.
- inlet on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- "silanga" between Malamaui and Basilan Is., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao; forms port of Isabela de Basilan.
- ISABELA DE BASILAN** (ee-sah-beh'-lah deh bah-see'-lahn), Sp.; pueblo, capital of Basilan grp., on NW. coast of Basilan I., lat. 6° 42' 24" N., lon. 121° 58' E., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 569½ m. S. of Manila. Roadstead is between Malamaui and Lampinigan Is., with 36 to 96 ft. Has naval hospital, mole, and number of well-built houses. Naval station is Isabela on S. side of channel, at entrance of Pasahan Riv. Fort, 65 ft. above sea, commanding both entrances of channel, is at little distance S. of establishment, and at its E. port are barracks. Is small store and repairing yard with workshops for machinery and slip capable of hauling up gunboat of 200 tons. Also wooden hospital, erected 1885 on poles over reef at entrance of Pasahan Riv. Pop., 1,300.
- ISABELA**, or **PASAHÁN** (ee-sah-beh'-lah, pah-sah-hahn'), river entering Isabela channel, W. of Isabela, on N. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- ISAROG** (ee-sah-rog'), ver.; extinct volcano, lat. 13° 41' N., lon. 123° 21' E., 6,450 ft. high, 36 m. in circumference, about center of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, between San Miguel Bay and Lagonoy Gulf, forming apex of irregular mountain system which sends its drainage into Lagonoy Bay on E., San Miguel Bay on NW., and the Bicol Riv. on S., flowing around base to N. Well-built road makes complete circuit at its foot.
- ISIÁN** (ee-see'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. E. of Tubungan.
- ISIO** (ee-see'-oh), ver.; pueblo and river on E. trend of coast of Negros Occidental, S. shore of Guimaras Strait, 55 m. SSW. of Bacólod. Pop., 1,596.
- ISLAND BAY**, for., or **BAHÍA DE LAS ISLAS** (bah-ee'-ah day lahs ees'lahs), Sp.; number of low coral islands in open bight, with depth from 2 to 38 fms., 19 m. in extent, N. of Crawford Cove and fronting E. shore of Palawan, about lat. 9° 5' N. Aboda lies on SW. shore. Plain on mainland, which extends across island to Tagbayug Bay about 9 m., is cultivated in many parts and broken by number
- ISLAND BAY**, for., or **BAHÍA DE LAS ISLAS**—Continued.
of conical hills backed by Saddle Hill of Pulute and Steep Cliff on Malanút range.
- ISLAS VERDES** (ees'-lahs vayr'-days), Sp.; bay on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*Also* Green Islands Bay.)
- ITAVES** (ee-tah'-vess), ver.; former politico-military comandancia, organized in 1889; bounded on N. by Apayaos tribe, and on E. by limits of towns of Reina Mercedes, Gamit, Ilagan, Hacienda de Santa Isabela, Fumanin, Cabagan Nuevo and Viejo, Santa Maria, Enrile, Solano, Fuaó, Piat, and Manaleg, in its W. mountains, which join with Apayaos tribe on S. at boundary, along watershed N. of mountains of Bunginan, on W. by boundaries of Abra and Bontoc. Contains 15,208 inhabitants; principal town is Magaogao. There are in Itaves more than 126 villages, formed for most part by Calanás, who speak Itaves language. Now embraced in province of Cagayán, Luzón.
- ITLÚS** (it-loos'), ver.; several rivulets of fresh water, so named by natives; situated E. of Truce head, Eran Bay, SW. coast of Palawan.
- ITOGÓN** (ee-toh'-gohn), ver.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 609.
- ÍTOM** (ee'-tom); small stream in SW. Leyte, 3 m. S. of Matalom.
- IUÁLIT**, or **E-WI-IG** (ee-wah'-lit, ay-we-eeg), ver.; river entering port opposite Puerto Princesa, Palawan. Opposite its mouth is small island (Del Río). River is navigable for boats about 3 m.; ¼ m. above is Palmeras, thriving hamlet with several settlements, doing a lively trade in beeswax, rice, maize, and other products of neighborhood. At low water mud dries nearly ¾ m. from entrance, through which, however, is boat channel on either side of Isla del Río.
- IVANA** (ee-vah'-nah), ver.; town on an open roadstead on SW. shore of Batán I. of Batanes grp., N. of Cagayán, Luzón. San Vicente hamlet 2 m. NNE. affords shelter for shipping. Sabtán I., another member of same grp., lies to SW. (*See* San José de Ibaná.)
- IVISAN** (ee-vee'-sahn), ver.; pueblo in N. Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. inland from SE. shore of bay, with which it is connected by road, 5½ m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop. 5,000.
- I-WI-IG, SIERRA DE** (see-ay'-rrah deh ee-we-ig'), *Hisp.*; short series of elevations near SW. coast of Palawan coming down shores of Marasi Bay, between Simagup and McLean Pt. Highest, 1,814 ft. (*Also* E-wi-ig.)
- IZQUIERDO** (ith-kee-ayr'-doh), Sp.; hamlet in E. Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. N. of Dumalag.



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- JAAYA** (hah-ah'-yah), ver.; point on coast of Pagbilao Bay, N. inlet of Tayabas Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
- JARONGA** (hah-bong'-ah), ver.; pueblo on SW. shore of Maynit Lake at its outlet in channel to Butúan Bay, NW. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Pop., 1,644.
- JABUALIA** (hah-bwah'-lyah), ver.; island W. of Sámár.
- JABUJAB** (hah-boo-hahb'), ver.; point on E. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte, 5 m. N. of Caibarán.
- JACBAG** (hahk-bahg'), nat.; point on E. shore of Tañón Strait, 4 m. SW. of Barili, W. coast of Cebú.
- JACLUGAN** (hahk-loo'-gahn), ver.; bay in E. Leyte.
- JAÉN** (hah-ayn'), Sp.; pueblo on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 2 m. N. by E. of San Isidro. Pop., 4,651.
- JAGDÁN** (hag-dahn') (means ladder), nat.; point in Panay.
- JAGNA**, or **HAGNA** (hag'-nah), ver.; pueblo on main road on SE. coast of Bohol, 36 m. E. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 1,162; township, 13,491.
— point on E. coast of Bohol, in pueblo of same name.
- JAGNAYA** (hag-nah'-yah), ver.; pueblo on S. bank of Malinannang Riv., Cápiz, Panay, 21 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,500.
- JAGUAYA** (hah-gwah'-yah), ver.; mountain in extreme SE. Sámár, 3 m. NW. of Salcedo.
- JALA** (hah'-lah), Tag.; point in S. Rizal, Luzón, on Laguna de Bay.
- JALA**, or **JALAJALA** (hah-lah-hah'-lah), Tag.; extreme S. point of E. peninsula jutting into Laguna de Bay and S. terminus of boundary between Rizal and Laguna.
— pueblo in Rizal, on W. shore of E. of 2 peninsulas extending S. into Laguna de Bay, 21 m. SE. of Mórong. Shore line is overgrown with grass and prickly sensitive plants 8 ft. high, affording excellent pasture for buffaloes. Vast fields of rice and sugar stretch away to base of hills. On N. is Sembrano Mt. Pop., 1,735.
- JALÁN** (hah-lahn'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 19½ m. S. of Cavite.
- JALAU** (hah-lah'-oor), ver.; river of Iloilo, Panay, rising in mountain boundary with Cápiz.
- JALIÁN** (hah-lee'-ahn), ver.; island ½ sq. m. in mid-channel between Siargao and Dinátag Is., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 8 m. NE. of Port Gabo, SE. shore of Dinátag I. Smaller island lies NE.
- JALIGDUJUY** (hah-lee-g-doo-whce'), cascade near mouth of Ulut Riv., to SE. of mountain of Barayán, on E. coast of Sámár.
- JALIGUE** (hah-lee-gay) (means pillar), nat.; river S. of Manca Pt., W. coast of Cebú, which can be entered by small coasters.
— point in W. Cebú.
- JALJAT** (hah-lahb'), ver.; summit on E. coast range of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay, visible from W. coast of Negros opposite, across Guimarás Strait, on clear day.
- JALO** (hah'-loh), ver.; river in Panay.
- JALOBÓN**, or **BAO** (hah-loh-bone', bah'-aw), ver.; river with 5 ft. of water on bar at low water, and deeper within, entering Ormoc Bay SE. of Ormoc, Leyte.
- JAMBUBUYOG** (hahm-boo-boo'-yog), ver.; mountain in S. Cebú.
- JAMBÚJÁN** (hahm-boo-hahn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Dolores, Tayabas, Luzón.
- JAMELO** (hah-may'-loh), Sp.; port on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón, on SE. side of bay of same name, 4½ m. S. of Limbones I. Mangroves grow near mouth of river which discharges at head of port.
- JAMINDÁN** (hah-mean-dahn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Mambusao, Cápiz, Panay.
— pueblo at headwaters of Malinannang Riv., in W. part of Cápiz, Panay, 25 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,000.
- JAMURAON** (hah-moo-rah'-ohn), ver.; point on S. side of bay of that name, E. side of Ragay Gulf, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
— bay in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, E. shore of Ragay Gulf. Inland is mountainous.
— hamlet and bay on SW. shore of bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, Pirara Pt. being N. headland, 5 m. E. of Panay.
- JANABATAS** (hah-nah-hah'-tass), ver.; channel on W. end of strait of San Juanico, which separates Sámár and Leyte on SW. and connects through that strait Visayan Sea and Pacific Ocean.
- JANABÓN** (hah-nah-bohn'), ver.; island W. of Sámár.
- JANAJOJNAO** (hah-now-hah-now'), ver.; creek in S. Batangas, Luzón.
— point on NE. coast of Maricabán I., off Batangas, off dividing peninsula between Balayán and Batangas bays, S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 38' 50" N.
- JANDAYAN** (han-dah'-yahn), ver.; narrow island 3 m. long, 1½ m. N. of Getafe, off N. coast of Bohol.
- JANGÁN** (han-gahn'), nat.; point and hamlet on W. shore of gulf of Asid, Masbate I., Visayas.
- JANIOG** (hah-nyog'), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte.
- JANIPAÁN** (hah-nee-pah-ahn'), ver.; most S. of tributaries of Jalaur Riv., pueblo of Pototan, in SE. Iloilo, Panay.
- JANIUAY** (hah-nee-wí'), ver.; pueblo in Iloilo, Panay, 18 m. NNW. of Ilo-ilo. Pop., 28,738. Petroleum reported.
- JANLÓD** (hahn-lod'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of river emptying into S. end of Madalay Lake, in W. Cápiz, Panay.
- JANSOL** (hahn-saul'), ver.; hamlet of NE. Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. N. of Pontevedra.
- JANTO** (hahn'toh), ver.; island N. of Ambos Camarines (Norte).
- JAPITAN** (hah-pee'-tahn), ver.; point on N. side of small bay opposite Palaton Pt., 2 m. W. of Barili, W. coast of Cebú.
- JAPUNAO** (hah-poo'h'-nahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Catúbig, Sámár.
- JARO** (hah'-roh), Sp.; pueblo on tributary of Tigón Riv., SE. Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. W. of N. of Iloilo. Pop., 10,333.
— river in Iloilo, Panay.
— pueblo in N. central Leyte, 15 m. W. by S. of Taeloban. Pop., 12,475.
— lake in Leyte.
- JASAÁN**, or **HASAÁN** (hah-sah-ahn'), nat.; pueblo on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., 9,444.

- JASAÁN**, or **HASAÁN**: river in Cavite, Luzón, taking N. course unites its waters with San Agustín Riv.
- JÁTIVA** (hah'-tee-yah), Sp.; town on r. bank of Agusán Riv. in central Surigao, Mindanao, 65 m. S. by E. of Surigao,
- JAI** (how), ver.; island 3 m. long off Tabigui Pt., N. coast of Bohol, 2 m. NE. of Talibón.
- JAITO** (how'-law), ver.; island in Pacific Ocean, off Capalonga in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- JAVIEL** (hah-vee-ayl'), Sp.; 2 peaks, 1,863 (E.), 1,630 (W.) ft. high, on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, E. by S. of Sibuco Pt.
- JAVIER** (hah-vee-ayr'), Sp.; town on extreme NE. shore of Davao Gulf, Davao, Mindanao, 30 m. NE. of Davao.
- JAYAANG** (hah-yah-ang'), ver.; islet 3 m. W. off Tubigon, NW. coast of Bohol.
- JEMBUBUC** (hem-boo-book'), ver.; mountain in Cordillera Central, S. Cebú, 5 m. SE. of Malabúyoc.
- JERVOIS**, or **SIKOT**, for; point forming with Cape Washington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. entrance to Culasian Bay, on SW. coast of Palawan.
- JESÚS** (hay-soos'), Sp.; point on extreme N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
— point and port 2 m. SE. of Parón Pt., on S. shore of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.
— point forming W. head of anchorage of Catbalogan, W. coast of Samar.
- JIABONG** (hee-ah-bohng'), ver.; pueblo in SW. Samar.
- JIBALO** (hee-bah'-law), ver.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. NE. by N. of Janiuay.
- JIBATÓ** (hee-bah-toh'), nat.; hamlet in E. Cápiz, Panay, near headwaters of Badbaran Riv., 10 m. SE. of Dumarao.
- JIBBOOM**, for. (**TIBBVON?**); bay between Cliff Head and Peaked Pt., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. on NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Head of bay affords shelter for steam vessels. Ranges inland attain altitude upward of 2,000 ft.
- JIBITNIL** (hee-bit-nee'l'), ver.; islet 2 m. N. and S. in sea channel 2 m. NW. of Medellin, on NW. coast of Cebú. Passage between it and mainland less than 1 m.
- JIBÓN** (hee-bawn'), Sp.; summit overlooking E. bank of Agusán Riv., central Surigao, Mindanao.
- JIDULPAN** (hee-dool'-pahn), ver.; island N. of Bohol, Visayas.
- JIGABÓ** (hee-gah-boh'), ver.; mineral spring in vicinity of Tibi, Albay, Luzón.
- JIGSICAN** (big-see'-cahn), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Port Princesa, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. by W. of Puerto Princesa, E. coast of Palawan.
- JIGUSO** (hee-goo'-soh), ver.; point on S. coast of Samar, lat., $11^{\circ} 4' N$.
- JILAGTUNGAN** (hee-lag-toong'-ahn), ver.; 2 islets 2 m. apart in sea channel between, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Mactán I., off SE. coast of Cebú.
- JILAÍTIN** (hee-lah-ee'-teen), ver.; hamlet and point on E. coast of Negros, 6 m. S. of Hibago. Point is 3 m. farther S.
- JILANBAÑAN**, or **JILANTAGÁN** (hee-lahn-bang'-ahn, hee-lahn-tah-goo'-ahn), ver.; island 2 m. N. and S. and 2 m. E. of Bantay I. and 9 m. WNW. of Medellin, on NW. coast of Cebú.
- JILANDARGÁN** (hee-lahn-dar-gahn'), ver.; island NW. of Cebú.
- JILANTAGÁN** (hee-lahn-tah-goo'-ahn), ver.; island off NW. coast of Cebú. (*See* Jilanbañan.)
- JILAULPAN** (hee-lah-ool'-pahn'), ver.; islet $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Talibón, on N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- JILIPO** (hee-lee'-poh), ver.; hamlet in SW. Isabela, Luzón.
- JILOGTUC** (hee-log-took'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Tañón Strait, 2 m. N. of Barili, W. coast of Cebú.
- JILSAGASAN** (heel-sah-gah'-sahn), ver.; small stream entering strait of Tañón, 1 m. SE. of Gorda Pt., W. coast of Cebú.
- JILUAN** (hee-loo'-ah), ver.; mountain in central Cápiz, Panay, near Antique boundary, 10 m. SW. of Jamindao.
- JIMALÁ** (hee-mah-lah'), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 3 m. S. of Sibonga.
— river in Batangas, Luzón, taking S. direction and emptying E. of Balayán, into Balayán Bay.
- JIMALALÁ** (hee-mah-lah-lah'), ver.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Jimalalud.
- JIMALÁLOT** (hee-mah-lah'-loht), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Tanjay, Negros Oriental.
- JIMALALUD** (hee-mah-lah-lood'), ver.; pueblo of Negros Oriental, on strait of Tañón, 50 m. SE. by S. of Bacólod and 12 m. across sea channel, W. of Mualbual, Cebú. Pop., 5,559.
- JIMAMAYLAN**, or **HIMAMAILAN** (hee-mah-mi'-lahn), ver.; pueblo on W. coast of Negros Occidental, 41 m. S. by W. of Bacólod, near mouth of Palawan Riv. Pop., 6,758.
- JIMATAO** (hee-mah-tah'-aw), ver.; river emptying on N. shore of Balayán Bay, SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- JIMÉNEZ** (hee-may'-nayth), Sp.; port and pueblo on l. bank of mouth of river entering Palilan bay, an indentation of Iligan Bay, from W. at Pt. Tabú. Blockhouse and warehouse mark landing place; good road leads to town about 1 m.; harbor difficult to enter. Pop., 8,707.
- JIMENO** (hee-may'-noh), Sp.; pueblo in Cápiz, Panay. Pop., 3,278.
- JIMONINI** (hee-moh-nee'-nee), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Catarman, Samar.
- JIMOTO** (hee-moh'-toh), ver.; river in Catanduanes I., dependency of Albay, Luzón, emptying on E. coast into inlet of same name.
— inlet on E. coast of Catanduanes, dependency of Albay, lat. $13^{\circ} 45' 30'' N$.
- JIMUGUIT** (hee-moo-geet'), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 15 m. S. of Naylen; river of same name enters sea about 2 m. N. of Bugod Pt.
- JINABUVAN** (hee-nah-boo'-yahn), ver.; hamlet at head of bay on W. shore of Leyte, 2 m. N. of Villaba.
- JINADUG** (hee-nah-doo-g'), nat.; point on W. shore of Panguil Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Misamis, Misamis port, Mindanao.
- JINAGDAXAN** (hee-nahg-dah'-nahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Catarman, Samar.
- JINALAD** (hee-nah-lad'), ver. (*See* Cinalayad Mt. in S. Negros.)
- JINAMOC** (hee-nah-mock'), nat.; island 1 m. from NW. to SE., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, opposite Basey, SW. coast of Samar.
— island in San Pedro Bay, E. coast of Leyte.
- JINANBLAN** (hee-nan-blahn'), ver.; hamlet on NE. shore of Matutinao, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of that town, W. coast of Cebú.
- JINATILAN**, or **GINATILAN** (hee-nah-tee'-lahn), nat.; hamlet on E. coast of Cebú.
- JINATÚAN** (hee-nah-too'-ahn), ver.; town on l. shore of river emptying into sea, on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, immediately N. of San Cop Bay, 114 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- JINAUPANG** (hee-nah-oo-pang'), ver.; point in Cebú.
- JÍNAY** (hee'-nie); nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bulán, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- JINÉ** (hee-nay'), ver.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, near l. bank of Janipaan Riv., 2 m. NE. of Zárraga.
- JINÉS** (hee-nays'), Sp.; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Maasin.
- JINOBOAN** (hee-noh-boh'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Tanjay, Negros Oriental.
- JINO-LANAN** (hee-noh-lah'-nahn), ver.; river rising in W. spurs of Cordillera Central and emptying into strait of Tañón, 2 m. N. of Toledo, W. coast of Cebú.



- JINTOTOLO** (hin-toh-toh'-loh), nat.; passage between SW. point of Masbate and NE. point of Panay. Jintotolo I. divides channel, that between Jintotolo I. and Zapatas being generally used.
- island 2 m. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, in Jintotolo channel, 4 m. S. off Palanaut, extreme S. point of Masbate I., 15 m. N. of Bulacaue, extreme NE. point of Panay I. Zapatas lie 6 m. SW.
- point NW. of SW. extremity of Masbate I., Visayas. Jintotolo I. lies 5 m. S.
- J. NEBAÁN** (hee-noo-bah-ahn'), ver.; river of Negros Oriental emptying into small bay at Santa Maria, 5 m. N. of Jimalalud, E. coast.
- JINUTANGAN** (hee-noo-tang'-ahn), ver.; islet 12 m. N. of Úbay, on NE. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- JINUYAN** (hee-noo'-yahn), ver.; river in Negros Oriental emptying into sea, 7 m. N. of Guijugan, E. coast.
- JIP** (hip), ver.; cluster of interesting limestone rocks 95 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Guintunganan I., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- JITIMBUR** (hee-tim-boor'), ver.; point on W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, lat. $12^{\circ} 35' 40''$ N.
- island off W. coast of Masbate, Visayas, in lat. $12^{\circ} 25' 40''$ N.
- JIWATA** (hee-wah'-tah), ver.; circular lake opening into Sulu Sea, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width and from 14 to 55 fms. in depth. W. of 3 lakes—Singuan in center and Ernestin on E.—regarded by scientists as natural wonders, having appearance of extinct craters and surrounded by range of hills on E. 182 ft. high; on N. 2 peaks, Basut and Banghá, 830 and 531 ft. high. In entrance to Jiwata is islet 27 ft. high. Good water is to be had from freshwater lake adjoining.
- JOBO** (hoh-boh'), hamlet on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, on N. shore of Liangá Bay, 95 m. SE. of Surigao.
- small island on N. side of entrance to Liangá Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- point in E. Mindanao.
- JOHNSON**, for; SE. island $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, in Green Island Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 19 m. SE. from Bold Pt., and 4 m. from shore. Rosa I. on Spanish charts.
- JOLÓ** (how-law'), nat.; archipelago, pueblo, capital, island, and sea. (See Sulu.)
- JOLONGÁJOG** (hoh-lohn-gah'-hog), ver.; hamlet of NE. Cápiz, Panay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Pontevedra.
- JOMÁLIG** (hoh-mah'-lig), ver.; narrow island in Pacific Ocean, 13 m. E. and W. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m. N. and S., $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Polillo I., 17 m. E. of Infanta, off Inaguayan Pt., and off NW. shore of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Lies in middle of NE. opening of Lamón Bay, which it assists with Polillo I. in sheltering from N. winds of Pacific. Small islands, Lanlao and Manlanat, lie to E. Island is hilly and without permanent population.
- JOMONJOL**, or **MALHÓN** (hoh-mohn-hall', mahl-honh'), ver.; island in midchannel between Sungi, SE. point of Sámar and Desolación, N. point of Dinátag I., off NE. coast of Mindanao.
- JONOC-JONOC** (hoh-nock-hoh-nock'), mountain in Negros Occidental.
- JOROAN** (hoh-roh'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Tibi or Tibí, Albay.
- JOVELLAR** (hoh-vay-lyar'), Sp.; pueblo in Albay, Luzón, 10 m. from Albay. Pop., 5,279.
- town in extreme SE. part of Surigao, Mindanao, 214 m. SSE. of Surigao, boundary between that province and Dávao passes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of this town.
- JABUYATAN** (hwah-boo-yah'-tahn), ver.; island off W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, forming group with several others at entrance of Bacuit Bay.
- JACAC** (hoo-ack'), nat.; central of 3 Tielin Is., in strait of San Bernardino, off SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- JAMÁN** (hwah-mahn'), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- JAMBUYOD** (hwahm-boo-yod'), ver.; island off W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, NE. of Masinloc.
- JIBALAN** (hoo-bah'-lahn), ver.; port in S. Mindanao.
- JUBÁN** (hoo-bahn'), nat.; small bay at S. extremity of Capul I., San Bernardino Strait, SE. of Sorsogón, Luzón. On W. point of entrance is remarkable pyramidal rock.
- JUBÁN, LOWER** (hoo-bahn'); point on S. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, 5 m. W. of Jubán.
- pueblo on SE. shore of Sorsogón Bay, Sorsogón, Luzón. Pop., 6,000.
- JUBAS** (hoo'-bass), ver.; point on E. shore of Sógod Bay, S. coast of Leyte, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Sógod Antiguo.
- hamlet in N. central Leyte, 6 m. S. of Barugo.
- JUBAY** (hoo-by'), ver.; hamlet on NW. coast of Leyte, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Villalón.
- JUBUC** (hook-boo-book'), ver.; island of Cuyú grp., Mindoro Sea.
- JULAGAN** (hoo-lah'-gahn), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 8 m. SW. of Cavite.
- JULÁN** (hoo-lahn'), Tag.; river in pueblo of Rosario, Cavite, Luzón.
- JULÁN** (hoo-lee-ahn'), Sp.; river in pueblo of Imus, Cavite, tributary of Binacayan.
- JULANAN** (hoo-leeah'-nahn), ver.; stream emptying into Masinloc Riv. from N. in Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- JULISA** (hoo-lee'-sah), ver.; hamlet in E. Leyte, 4 m. E. of Burauen.
- JULIÁN** (hoo-loo'-ahn), ver.; river in SE. Iloilo, Panay, from tributaries in NW. angle of transverse range of mountains which constitute boundary between Iloilo and Cápiz on N. and uniting in main stream flows SE.; at Lucena receives W. branch which rises in number of small streams having their sources in central range on E. slopes along boundary with Antique. Continuing its course, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in direct line SE., it receives Janipaan, and thence making complete horseshoe to E. empties into Iloilo Strait directly opposite N. point of Guimarás I.; entire course of main stream and tributaries flows through fertile and populous region.
- JULUGAN** (hoo-loo'-gass), ver.; town in W. Cebú.
- JUMANTRAL** (hoo-mahn'-tral'), ver. (See Homonhon or Malhón I., S. of Sámar.)
- JUNCLO** (hoo-claw'), ver.; bay on E. coast of Catanduanes I., dependency of Albay, Luzón.
- JUNENO** (hoo-nay'-noh), ver.; town 1 m. inland from SE. shore of Batán Bay, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 17 m. W. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,278.
- JUNES** (hoo'-nays), ver.; mountain in SE. Antique, Panay, on line of boundary with Iloilo.
- JUNOJA** (hoo-noh'-bah), ver.; hamlet on main road in Albay, Luzón, 19 m. N. of Albay.
- JUNOJO** (hoo-noh'-hoh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tibí, Albay, Luzón.
- JURAO-JURAO** (hoo-rah'-aw-hoo-rah'-aw), nat.; island 1 m. off extreme SW. coast of Panay, 2 m. SE. of Siron Pt.
- JURI** (hoo-ree'), nat.; point NE. coast Lubang I., off W. coast Batangas, Luzón.

K.

- KABAKÁN** (kah-bah-kahn'), nat.; creek entering Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, and village of same name, 2½ m. up that stream, Lanao, Mindanao.
- KABAKSALAN**, or **ISABEL** (kah-bakh-sah-lahn', ee-sah-bell'), nat.; island 1½ m. long in Grande Riv. of Mindanao, at Kakalmund, outlet of Liguasan lagoon.
- KABAKUNGAN** (kah-bah-coong'-ahn), nat.; 3 wooded summits E. of Kalipubuan bend, Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Lanao, Mindanao.
- KABALOCAN** (kah-bah-loh'-cahn), nat.; amphitheater of wooded hills between Bacat and Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KABINĀGAN** (kah-beeng'-ahn), ver.; island of Tapul grp., Sulu A. (*See* Cabingaan.)
- KABUGAO** (kah-boo'-gah-oo), ver.; river of Ilocos Sur empties into China Sea.
- KABIYOK** (kah-boo'-yok), ver.; point on E. coast of Marinduque I., SW. of Salomague Pt.
- KAI-HO-LO** (kī-hoh'-law), ver.; high range on shores of Uluan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
— river emptying into SW. corner of Uluan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan; breaking through mangrove between high ranges of Carsoglan and Kai-ho-lo; navigable for boats inside its mouth.
- KAKÁ** (cah-cah'), nat.; village on l. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, near NW. shore of Liguasan Lagoon.
- KAKALIPULON** (kah-kahl'-lee-poo'-lohn), nat.; creek entering on r. bank of Talaya tributary of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 4 m. above Toviran.
- KAKALMUND** (kah-kahl-moond'), nat.; NW. outlet of Liguasan Lagoon into Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KAKATAAN** (kah-kah-tah'-ahn), nat.; island 105 ft. high at NW. entrance to Sigboya Passage, NE. of Tawi Tawi I., between Bubuan I., SE., and Mamanú I., NW., Sulu A.
- KALAILAYAN** (kah-lie-lah'-yahn), Tag.; town on small river entering sea N. of Silankapó Pt., 12 m. from Laguimanok, Tayabas, Luzón.
- KALAKLÁN** (kah-lah-klahn'), ver.; N. point of Olongapó port, Subic Bay, Zambales, Luzón.
- KALAMBUGAN** (kah-lum-boo'-gahn), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, opposite Misamis.
- KALANGUNAN** (kah-lahng-oo'-nahn), nat.; stream on delta, having outlet in both N. and S. arms of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KALBUGAN**, or **AMANAIM** (kahl-boo'-gahn, ah-mah-nee-ime'), nat.; village at mouth of Kakalmund outlet of Liguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KALIPAPÁ** (kah-lee-pah-pah'), nat.; hamlet of Misamis, Mindanao, on r. bank of Pulangui Riv., 6 m. from boundary with Cotabato.
- KALIPAPÁN** (kah-lee-pah-pahn'), nat.; creek entering on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Lanao, Mindanao.
- KALUBLÚ** (kah-loo-boo'), ver.; island of Basilan grp., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- KALULUB** (kah-loob-loob'), nat.; cluster of rocks between Dasaan I. on SW., Tienga on N., and Lampingan NE., NNW. of extreme W. point of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- KALUDA** (kah-loo'-dah), nat.; creek entering on l. bank of Talayan tributary of S. branch of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KALUKATÚ** (kah-loo-kah-too') nat.; village on r. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 1 m. below Tumbao.
- KAMALADÁN** (kah-mah-lah-dahn'), ver.; bay on E. side of Sibuguey Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao. On W. of its opening is Lutangan I., and on E. islet of Malebegas.
- KANDARANĀGAN** (kahn-dah-rahng'-ahn), nat.; hill and former port, now a Moro village on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, opposite Bacat port and mouth of Bacat or Dansalan Riv.
- KANKUMAN** (kahn-koo'-mahn), nat.; island 1 m. ESE. of Tamuk, SW. of Basilan I., off S. coast Zamboanga, Mindanao. (*Also* Canhuan.)
- KAPPO** (kahn'-poh), nat.; village on Bacat tributary of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KAPUAL** (kah-pwahl'), ver.; island of Sulu grp., Sulu A. (*Also* Capual.)
- KARANGÁN** (kah-rahng-gahn'), nat.; islet N. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., lat. 5° 53' 30" N.
- KARANG DATÓ** (kah-rang' dah-toh'), ver.; hamlet and point in Sulu I., Sulu A. (*See* Carang-dató.)
- KAROGO** (kah-roh'-goh), ver.; island separating Nin Bay (q. v.) from Magaguayag, Masbate I., Visayas.
- KASIBOI** (kah-see-boy'), ver.; mountain in Leyte. Its crater, lat. 10° 55' N., lon. 124° 52' E., indicates seismic disturbance at comparatively recent period. Jagor says: "Just S. of crater of Kasiboi in Leyte, where sulphur is made, hot spring 50° R. 12 ft. broad flows from E. depositing siliceous sinter at its edges. In the ravine farther S. with sides 100 ft. high, vegetation ceased, rock being of dazzling white or colored by sublimated sulphur. In numerous places thick clouds of vapor burst from ground with strong smell of sulphurated water. At some thousand paces farther siliceous springs break through loose clay earth which is permeated with sulphur. At E. there is number of small boiling quagmires which, on forcing stick into matted ground, send forth water and steam."
- KATIKTĀN** (kah-tik-too'-ahn), nat.; town on r. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, below confluence of Caimanes or Libuñgan.
- KATULUNĀGAN** (kah-too-loong'-ahn), nat.; creek entering Talayan tributary of S. outlet of Grande Riv. of Mindanao.
- KATUNGÍ** (kah-toon-hee'), nat.; hamlet on bank of river emptying into Liguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KATUNOL** (kah-too-nohl'), nat.; river emptying into on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao. Kilambugan ranch lies on N. bank of its mouth.
- KÁUIT** (kah'-weet), nat.; point, low and sandy, on W. coast of Marinduque.
— mountain 16 m. S. of Cape Bojeador, commencing near San Fabián, in gulf of Lingayén forming conspicuous landmark for navigators.
- KAUKUAVE** (kow-kwah'-vay), ver.; point bearing W. 1 m. from shoal, on which American ship *Sea Witch* grounded in 1884.

- KIKO** (key'-kaw), ver.; rock in middle of entrance to Dapá channel, off SW. coast of Siargao I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao.
- KILAMBUGAN** (kee-lam-boo'-gahn), nat.; bight on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, opposite Misamis. Kilambugan ranch is at N. end.
- KINAPISSÁN** (kee-nah-puhs-sahn'), nat.; island of group of same name, Sulu A., between island of Bubúan on NE., Tabawan on S., and Bintoolan on W. (*Also* Quinapusán.)
- KININABAGARAN** (kee-nee-nah-bah-gah'-rahn), ver.; point on NW. shore of Samar I. (*Also* Barobodiangan.)
- KINKEHÁN** (keen-kay-hahn'), ver.; island 30 m. N. of Tawi Tawi I., Pañgútárang grp., Sulu A.
- KINUBEDÁN** (key-noo-bay-dahn'), nat.; 2 summits of Lanao, Mindanao, in lat. 7° 20' N., 13 m. W. of Tumbao Pt., on Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Lanao, Mindanao.
- KIPIT**, or **QUIPIT** (key-pít'), ver.; river of Mindanao, which enters bay to E. of point of same name, NW. coast of Zamboanga.
- KIPIT**, or **QUIPIT**, or **GALERA** (key-pít', gah-lay'-rah), ver.; low, flat, sandy point forming W. headland of bay on NW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, SW. of Sindangan Bay. River of same name enters bay. Surrounding country is low; coast to W. of point bordered by sandy beaches, separated by rocky headlands, and pierced by mouths of several rivers. Agojos, wood similar to the pine of Europe, grows abundantly. High mountains rise inland, and hills are covered with cogonal.
- KLIN**, for.; river entering Célébes Sea on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- KNOB**, for.; island NW. of Malabuctún I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*See* Balás I.)
- KOBILANANG** (koh-boo-lah'-nahng), nat.; tributary on l. bank of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KOLÁN**, or **KOLAIT** (koh-lahn', koh-lah'-it), ver.; low mountain at N. end of Iloilo Strait, E. coast of Panay.
- KOLAT** (koh-laht') ver.; low mountain in SE. coast of Panay. (*See* Kolán.)
- KOLINBO** (koh-lean'-doh), nat.; ereck entering on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Kalipapán Pt.
- KRANG** (krahng), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, between Denowan Pt., N., and Tuna Pt., S., lat. 6° 29' N.
- KUABBÁSANG** (kwad-bah'-sahng), ver.; island 7 m. N. of extreme N. point of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- KUBÍ** (koo-bee'), ver.; S. point and inner head of Olongapó Bay, Subíc Bay, Zambales, Luzón.
- KUDAL** (koo-dahl'), nat.; island in Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 3 m. below Balumis, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- KUHANGAN** (koo-hahn'-gahn), ver.; island NE. of Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A.
- KUALDÁN** (kwee-ahl-dahn'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- KUINULARAN** (kwee-noo-lah'-rahn) ver.; hamlet on extreme NW. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- KULASEJAN** (koo-lah-say'-hahn), nat.; point and river emptying on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- KULASSUN** (koo-lahs'-soon), ver.; cluster of islands of Pañgútárang grp., Sulu A. (*Also* Kulassian.)
- KULILI** (koo-lee'-lee), nat.; point 8 m. S. by W. of Mt. Káuit, high with sandy shore.
- KUNILAN** (koo-nee-lah'-ahn), nat.; islet in Pañgútárang grp., Sulu A., between Usada I. on NE. and Bas-Bás on SW., lat. 6° 3' N.
- KUPANG** (koo-pang'), ver.; hamlet and eat of an iron foundry NNE. of Angat.

L.

- LAÁ** (lah-ah'), ver.; island of coral formation, covered with trees, 1½ m. from NW. edge of Tiji Tiji bank, S. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- LAAB** (lah-ahb'), ver.; mountain in W. central Leyte, 12 m. S. of Carigara.
- LAAG** (lah-ahg'), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 9 m. E. of Bangued.
- LAAL** (lah-ahl'), nat.; mountain in Pampanga, Luzón, of considerable elevation.
- LAARANGAN** (lah-ah-rahñ'-gahn), ver.; pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao.
- LABAÑGAN** (lah-bahñg'-ahn), ver.; river in SE. Samar, rising in Mapilit and Paogas Mts. and emptying into Pacific Ocean at Lanang, E. coast of Samar.
- LABAÑGAO** (lah-bang'-ah-oh), nat.; island off N. coast of Samar, opposite Pt. Oot, or Lanigan.
- LABAÑGON** (lah-bang'-ohn), nat.; bay on S. coast of Mindanao.
- LABAO** (lah-bah'-oh), ver.; town at headwaters of tributary of river entering great bay E. of Blanca Pt. (*q. v.*), NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- LABAYAO** (lah-bah'-yah-oh), ver.; hamlet 2½ m. NW. of Calbayoc, Samar.
- LABNÓ** (lah-noh'), nat.; islet off Gogo Pt., NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, in channel between Binuluañgan and Calagnán I.
- LABÓ** (lah-boh'), nat.; pueblo on l. bank of In-dang Riv., in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, on main road, 10 m. NW. of Dáct. Gold is found in Labó Hills in this vicinity. Pop., 4,213.
- pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao.
- point at entrance to Port Misamis, opposite fort tower in Misamis, Mindanao.
- river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón; flows across pueblo of same name and empties into sea on NE. coast.
- port on W. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in pueblo of Badoc, S. of Gabot Pt.
- township in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, in which gold is found. Near village of Labó, on that river, platinum and possibly lead glance are found in mountain of that name.
- point 1 m. NE. of Misamis, and W. head to Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LABO TETAS DE POLANTUNA** (lah'-boh tay'-tas day poh-lahn-too'-nah), Sp.; extinct volcano 5,092 ft. high, of andesite, in S. part of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, lat. 14° 1' N., lon. 122° 46' E.; One of peaks of range of lofty elevations which stretches from NW. to SE. across province, and divides watersheds of Pacific Ocean on N. and Ragay Gulf on S.
- LABOC** (lah-ock'); town in S. Bohol, Visayas.
- LABÓN** (lah-bohn'), ver.; hamlet on l. shore of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 7 m. SE. of Bangued.
- LABOÑGAN** (lah-bong'-ahn), nat.; river emptying on S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- LABOON** (lah-boh'-ohn), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Maasin Riv., 4 m. NE. of Masin, Leyte.
- LABÚA** (lah-boo'-ah), ver.; mountain in S. central Leyte, 9 m. NE. of Albuera.
- LABUAGAN** (lah-bwah'-gahn), ver.; river entering arm on N. shore of Port Usón, S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- LABUÁN** (lah-boo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Sibuguey Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 62 m. NNE. of Zamboanga.
- LABUANG** (lah-bwang'), ver.; mountain in E. Samar, 6 m. W. of San Julián.
- LABUYO** (lah-boo'-yoh), nat.; creek emptying on N. shore of Panguil Bay, S. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- point on E. coast of Talim I., in center of Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón.
- LACAGAN** (lah-cah'-gahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Tayasan, Negros Oriental.
- LACALA** (lah-cah'-lah), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tayabas, Tayabas, Luzón.
- LACANGAT** (lah-cahng'-ah'), nat.; village on NE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- LACAÓN** (lah-cah-awn'); mountain in Panay.
- LA CARIDAD** (lah-cah-ree-dahd'), Sp.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, between San Roque and isthmus of Dalahican. Pop., 1,256.
- LA CARLOTA**, or **SIMANCAS** (lah-car-loh'-tah, see-mahn'-cahs), Sp.; pueblo in Negros Occidental. Pop., 12,384.
- LACARÓN** (lah-cah-rohn'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 43½ m. S. of Dávao and 2 m. N. of Malita Pt.
- LACAY-LACAY** (lah-ki-lah-ki'), ver.; point on extreme N. shore of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, with Patapa Mt. inland. Boundary between Cagayán, E., and Ilocos Norte, W., terminates at coast 4 m. E. of this point.
- LACICTIPAC** (lah-seek-te-pahk'), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- LA CORTA** (lah-cohr'-tah), Sp.; hamlet in Tayabas, Luzón.
- LA CRUZ** (lah-crooth'), Sp.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 4½ m. NW. by N. of Dumangas.
- LACUNG** (lah-coong'), nat.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- LACUP** (lah-coop'), ver.; town at headwaters of Ting Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 20 m. ENE. of Bangued, with which it is connected by foot-path.
- LACUTÁN** (lah-coo'-tahn), nat.; bay on NW. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, between Cabayán and Tataidaga Pt.
- LACY** (lah'-thee), Sp.; pueblo and bay on SE. coast of Siquijor I., 36 m. SE. of Tagbilaran, Bohol. Pop., 6,448.
- LAGA** (lah'-gah), nat.; rock 1 m. off W. shore of Maripipi I., E. of S. extremity of Masbate.
- LAGABARIQUE** (lah-gah-bah-ree'-kay), ver.; crater 1 m. NE. of San Isidro, in NW. Leyte.
- LAGABAY**, or **SIGABOY** (lah-gah-by', see-gah-boy'), ver.; pueblo on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, in Dávao, Mindanao. Pop., en 1887, 613.
- LAGÁLIT** (lah-gah'-lit), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of San Idefonso, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- LAGÁN** (lah-gahn'), ver.; point on E. coast of Ticao, Visayas, at entrance to bay.
- LAGAÍN** (lah-gah'-aw-inn), ver.; point 4½ m. SW. of Dayagan, E. coast of Mindoro. Lagaín banks lie off coast. (*See* Tielin Pt.)
- LAGASAN** (lah-gah'-sahn), nat.; hamlet on W. shore of Maimbún Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., 10½ m. S. of Sulu.
- river in Negros Occidental, formed of 2 main branches which rise in central range, and uniting enter strait of Guimarás 2½ m. N. of Valladolid.

LAGASNALILA (lah-gas-nah-jee'-lah), Tag.; point at extreme S. end of Burias I., Visayas.

LÁGAT (lah'-gat), ver.; islet 334 ft. high, S. 7° W. of Tara I., NE. of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., off N. end of Paragua, Palawan.

LAGATA (lah-gah'-tah), ver.; coast hamlet in N. Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. SE. of Calvo.

LÁGAUI (lah-gah'-we), ver.; pueblo in former comandancia of Quiáangan, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

LAGAUT (lah-gah'-oot), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of SE. end of Sámar, 6 m. SW. of Salcedo.

— village $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Cabanisan Pt., S. shore of Sámar, Visayas.

LAGAYÁN (lah-gah-yahn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, on Tineg Riv., 9 m. NE. of Bangued.

LAGAYÁN, LAGUNA DE (lah-goo'-nah day lah-gah-yahn'), Hisp.; mountain lake 6 by 8 m. in W. elevations of Gran Cordillera Oriental, Cagayán, Luzón, 8 m. inland from Pacific Ocean and connected with it by tortuous outlet.

LAGAYRAY (lah-guy-ri'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 10 m. NE. of Basey.

LÁGBU (lug-boo'), ver.; mountain in NE. Unión, Luzón.

LÁGÉN (lah-hen'), ver.; island, 1,140 ft. high, S. and largest of 3 islands on E. side of Bacuit Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

LÁGIN (lah-heen'), nat.; creek emptying on r. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

LÁGINIT (lah-hee-nit'), nat.; point on W. coast of Sámar, opposite Aokon I., in Daran channel.

LAGLAG (lahg-lahg'), nat.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay.

LÁGNÁS (lahg-nass') nat.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, rising at foot of Mt. San Cristóbal, receives tributary from Majajay Mts., crosses S. part of pueblo of Dolores, and joins Purin Riv.

LÁGO (lah-goh'), Sp.; island with cone-shaped summit, 450 ft. high, in Busuanga-Calamián channel, Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

LAGOAGOA (lah-goh-ah-goh'-ah), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.

LÁGODÍAN (lah-goh-dee'-ahn), nat.; village W. of Mati, NW. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

LÁGONBATÓ (lah-gohn-bah-toh'), nat.; point, S. shore of Calagnán I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

LÁGONLONG (lah-gohn-long'), ver.; pueblo at mouth of river emptying on E. shore of approach to Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 24 m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 1,834.

LÁGONNOY (lah-goh-noy'), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, flowing E. enters Albay and empties into Lagonoy Bay.

— pueblo in SE. part of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, near Albay boundary, on r. side of river of that name, 23 m. E. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 8,500.

— gulf on SE. coast of Luzón, shores of which, beginning at Maqueda channel, on N. form

LÁGONNOY—Continued, semicircle of about 100 m. to Montugan Pt., entirely within Albay, Luzón. Catanduanes I. lies NE. of its mouth and 4 mineral-bearing islands, San Miguel, Cacaray, Batán, and Rapurapu, along its S. shore. It also has several fine bays, Tabaco and Albay among them along its coast.

LA GRANJA (lah gran'-hah), Sp.; pueblo on NW. coast of Sámar, at mouth of Sabangan Riv., 69 m. NW. of Catabogan. Anchorage has 10 fms. but not well sheltered. Pop., 3,413.

— town in Antique, Panay.

— town in Negros.

LÁGASDÓN (lahg-sah-dawn'), ver.; mountain in Mindanao.

LÁGSIG (lahg-sig'), Tag.; mountain in Nueva Ecija, on boundary of Benguet, 15 m. SW. of Caraballo (Sur) Mt.

LÁGUÁN (lah-gwahn'), nat.; island separated from N. coast of Sámar by narrow channel, which communicates with Port Bulápag. Town of Lahuán stands on SW. shore.

— channel between Sámar and Laguán I.

— hamlet in pueblo of Palápag, Sámar.

— island off NE. coast of Sámar. Stream enters bay of same name about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Livás Pt. Soundings are from 8 fms. decreasing to 3 off river mouth, where there are many fish weirs.

— town and p.o. on eminence on SW. shore of narrow island of that name, 7 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off N. coast of Sámar and which forms W. shore of port Palápag. Pop., 8,129.

— small stream which, with Quiapo Riv., forms tributary of Lipáyan Riv. on N., in Tayabas, Luzón.

— bay between Livás Pt. on W. side of Laguán I. offering good anchorage in 35 ft., sheltered, however, from E. and NE. winds only.

LÁGUÁS (lah-gwás'), nat.; river in pueblo of Bataán, Batangas, Luzón, emptying into Batangas.

LÁGUI (lah'-gee), nat.; island off E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

LA GUÍA (lah gee'-ah), Sp.; town on NW. shore of Balete (Valete) port, on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Dávao.

LÁGUILANOC (lah-gee-mah-nock'), Tag.; port in S. Tayabas, Luzón.

— point on E. shore of bay of same name, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

— bay on N. shore of Tayabas Bay, Tayabas, Luzón, formed between Tagbilao Grande and Chico Is. and the mainland on E. Talaban I. about center is lat. 13° 55' 30" N., lon. 121° 48' 10" E.

LÁGUMBANTÁ (lah-geem-bahn-tah'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Ibajay Riv., 2 m. S. of Ibajay at its mouth, in Cápiz, Panay.

LÁGUIN (lah-geen') ver.; creek and inlet in W. Sámar.

LÁGUÍO (lah-gee'-oh), ver.; stream rising in pueblo of Gumaca, Tayabas, Luzón, and emptying into bay of Lamón.

LÁGUÍSIT (lah-gee'-sit), nat.; river of Pangasinán, Luzón, tributary to Agno Grande.

LÁGUMÁ (lah-goo-mah'), ver.; point on E. coast of Leyte, 6 m. N. of Hinunangan.

LAGUNA, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Lah-goo'-nah, Sp.)

Capital: Santa Cruz, lat. 14° 18' N., lon. 121° 24' 30" E.

Area: Mainland, 750 sq. m.; 4 dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total, 752 sq. m.

Race: Tagálog.

Language: Tagálog.

Population: 169,983.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Santa Cruz to—	m.
Batangas, by road on Batangas Bay (S. coast Verde Passage).....	47
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Maubán on Lamón Bay E., Pacific coast ESE.....	20
Manila, NW.....	34
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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Laguna lies along the E. and S. shores of Laguna de Bay, from which it takes its name. On the SE. boundary begins the great peninsula of SE. Luzón, from Tayabas to Sorsogón. It is bounded on the N. by Laguna de Bay and Rizal (Mórong); on the E. by Infanta and Tayabas; on the S. by Tayabas and Batangas; on the W. by Cavite and Rizal (formerly Manila).

AREA.

It forms a crescent on 2 sides of the lake, and measures from its NE. point, in a SW. direction, 50 m., and from its SW. point, E. and W., 21 m. Area, 750 sq. m. (land). 4 dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total area, 752 sq. m.; about $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of the State of Delaware.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The country is mountainous in the N. part, having a peak on the peninsula which extends into the lake, terminating opposite Santa Cruz, 2,579 ft. high. In the SW. rises the celebrated Mt. Maquiling, 3,666 ft. high. It has a number of rivers which irrigate the fertile soil. On the E. the bay forms an arm about 6 m. wide and separates the body of the province from a peninsula, through the center of which extends not only a range of mountains but the boundary between Laguna and Rizal. Among the natural curiosities are the waterfall at Botocán, also the grotto at Maquiling.

Among its celebrated mineral springs are those at Lubú, near Jalajala; Galás, near Mabítac; Bomboñgan, near Pagsanján; Aguas Santas, near Los Baños; at Pansol, near Calamba, and at Calamba (Botal).

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The region is well provided with roads. One extends from Mamasanan S. to Mabítac, near the N. shore of the E. arm of Laguna de Bay; thence it follows the coast of the bay to Santa Cruz; from this point a highway and telegraph line extends to Majayjay and thence into Tayabas. From Santa Cruz a main road, telegraph line, and projected railroad follows the shore of the bay to Biñang, 22 m. opposite, and thence continues to Cavite and Manila. Calauang and San Pablo are also important road centers. From Calamba, on the main shore road, extends a main highway, telegraph line, and projected railroad S. into Batangas, and across that province to Batangas town, on the bay of that name, in the Verde Passage between the Mindoro and China seas. The lake (Laguna de Bay) affords excellent water facilities to Manila city and bay by way of the Pásig Riv.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population is 169,983. The inhabitants are chiefly Tagálog, which is the only language spoken.

The following is the division of Laguna into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Laguna (La):			
Alaminos.....	2,374	2,292	4,666
Baños (Los).....	1,349	1,404	2,753
Bay.....	1,179	1,175	2,354
Biñang.....	7,358	8,094	15,452
Cabiyao.....	4,428	4,601	9,029
Calamba.....	4,628	4,180	8,808
Calauang.....	1,607	2,153	3,760

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Laguna (La)—Continued.			
Cavinti.....	2,900	2,804	5,704
Lilio.....	2,990	2,985	5,975
Longos.....	641	785	1,426
Luisiana.....	2,221	2,388	4,609
Lumbang.....	2,423	2,528	4,951
Mabítac.....	701	694	1,395
Magdalena.....	1,478	1,665	3,143
Majayjay.....	3,554	3,632	7,186
Nagearlán.....	6,342	7,244	13,586
Pacte.....	1,438	1,491	2,929
Pagsanján.....	3,535	3,589	7,124
Pangil.....	1,432	1,362	2,794
Páquil.....	935	891	1,826
Pila.....	3,058	3,103	6,161
San Antonio.....	783	890	1,673
San Pablo.....	9,726	9,639	19,365
San Pedro de Tunasín.....	2,227	2,177	4,404
Santa Cruz.....	6,417	6,523	12,940
Santa María.....	433	422	855
Santa Rosa.....	4,709	4,646	9,355
Siniloan.....	2,621	2,667	5,288
Total.....	83,480	86,024	169,504

Estimated, 1901, 169,683.

The province has 33 towns, 15 villages, and about 400 hamlets.

Santa Cruz; capital, on the SE. shore of Laguna de Bay. It has fine municipal, ecclesiastical, mercantile, and private buildings. It is a place of important trade, and in road and telegraphic communication with Manila, Cavite, Batangas, and Maubán, on the different coasts of Luzón. It is the terminus of a projected railroad from Manila. Pop., 13,141.

Alaminos; on the road between San Pablo and Tanauan, in Batangas, 20 m. SW. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 4,600.

Bay; on main road, S. shore of Laguna de Bay, 11 m. SW. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 1,790.

Biñang; on the W. shore of Laguna de Bay, on the main road, telegraph line, and projected railroad, at the N. terminus of the boundary between this province and Cavite. It is the largest town in Laguna. Pop., 19,786.

Cabuyao; on the l. bank of Laguna de Bay, on the main road and telegraph line, and projected railroad, 20 m. WSW. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 8,888.

Calamba (Calambá); on the SW. shore of Laguna de Bay, at the mouth of the San Juan Riv., on main road between Santa Cruz and Manila. It is also on the projected railroad between these towns and the starting point of a projected branch railroad to connect the main line and Laguna de Bay with Batangas, on that bay, on the S. side of the island. This is the birthplace of the champion of the Filipinos and martyr Dr. José Rizal y Mercado. Pop., 11,476.

Calauang; on the San Pablo road at the crossing of a river entering Laguna de Bay, near Bay, 12 m. SW. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 3,107.

Cavinti; on the l. bank of a branch of the Lamoc Riv., 7 m. ESE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 5,515.

Lilio; on the main road between Majayjay and Nagearlán, 12 m. S. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 5,000.

Los Baños; on the S. shore of Laguna de Bay and the main road and projected railroad, 15 m. SW. of Santa Cruz and 34 m. SE. of Manila. In the vicinity are some of the finest mineral springs in the archipelago, which are a favorite resort for invalids from Manila. Pop., 2,756.

Longos; on the main road, 7 m. N. by E. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 1,413.

Luisiana; at the headwaters of the S. branch of the Lamoc Riv., near the Tayabas boundary, 10 m. SE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 3,802.

Lumbang; on the main road, 4 m. E. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 4,293.

Mabítac; on the l. bank of the river, near its mouth, on the E. shore of Laguna de Bay, 11 m. N. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 1,431.

Magdalena; on the main road between Santa Cruz and Majayjay, 6 m. S. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 3,143 (in 1887).

Majayjay; important road center 11 m. S. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 6,528. Near this town is the famous waterfall of Botocán formed by the Camatian Riv. This stream,

having its source to the E. of Mt. Banajao (7,326 ft. high), receives during its course of 9 m. several large branches until it reaches Salto, at which point it enters a canyon 466 ft. deep. The river at a width of 90 ft. here takes a perpendicular plunge and rises again in a cloud of vapor, which presents beautiful color illusions from the rays of the sun.

Nagearlán; on the road between Majayjay and San Pablo, 12 m. S. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 12,976.

Paete; road center on the E. shore of Laguna de Bay, 7 m. N. by E. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 2,887.

Pagsanján; on the main road at the crossing of the Lamoc Riv., 3 m. E. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 6,327.

Pangil; on the main road, E. shore of Laguna de Bay, 10 m. N. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 2,459.

Paquil; on the main road on the E. shore of Laguna de Bay, 8 m. N. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 1,719.

Pila; on the main road, 6 m. SSW. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 5,987.

San Antonio; on the road midway between Paete and the Tayabas boundary, 10 m. NE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 1,649.

San Pablo; important road center, 17 m. S. by W. of Santa Cruz. In this vicinity are 5 small mountain lakes. Pop., 19,537.

San Pedro de Tunasán; near the boundary of Rizal, on the road from Manila to Biñang, 31 m. W. by N. of Santa Cruz across the bay. Pop., 3,700.

Santa Rosa; on the W. shore of Laguna de Bay, and on the main road, telegraph line, and projected railroad, 21 m. W. of Santa Cruz, on the opposite side of the lake. Pop., 9,434.

Santa María; in the mountains on the main road, 5 m. N. of the E. arm of Laguna de Bay and 16 m. N. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 840.

Siniloan; on the main road at the mouth of the Salamabatoc Riv., in the NE. angle of the E. arm of Laguna de Bay, 12 m. N. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 6,659.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following islands in Laguna de Bay lie off the coast of this province.

Caimanes; in the bight of Los Baños, 2½ m. W. of that town	1
Pulo Bay; in S. waters of Laguna de Bay, 2 m. off coast near town of Bay	1
Pulo Calamba; in opening to deep bight in S. waters of Laguna de Bay, 4 m. NNW. of Los Baños.	
Island at mouth of river which enters E. arm of bay, 4 m. N. of Santa Cruz	1
4 dependent islands, total area	2

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

This province is considered the garden of the Philippines. Its soil and climate are adapted to the successful growth of every variety of tropical plant and tree known to the archipelago. The staple products of domestic use and commercial value are sugar cane, rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, indigo, cocoanut, betel nut, and vegetables. Recent statistics show that upward of one-fifth of the province is under cultivation.

MINERALS.

The volcanic structure of the mountain regions and the presence of numerous springs strongly impregnated with iron indicate the presence of that mineral. Investigation has not yet revealed the existence of that or any other metal.

FORESTS.

The forest area is less extensive than in the other provinces. The growth of wood suitable for house and native boat building and furniture making is sufficient both in variety and quantity to meet home demands.

FRUITS.

The lansón (lanzón) and chico mame, among the most delicious of the fruits of the archipelago, are cultivated in great abundance. The sweet pineapple, mangosteen, sapote, banana, orange, lemon, and other fruits are raised with equal success and constitute an important article of trade with Manila.

INDUSTRIES.

There is considerable development of mechanical industries. In the list are 210 mills for the extraction of cocoanut oil, a large number of distilleries for the manufacture of cocoanut wine, and several establishments, which make large numbers of bolos, the knife which takes the place of the machete of the West Indies. The cabinet shops turn out furniture of the finest designs and handiwork. Blacksmithing, boat building, and other trades are carried on with success. The cheese rivals in quality that of Cebú. The output of these industries is exported from the towns along the lake to Manila and thence to all parts of the archipelago. The pastoral industry is also important, there being reported more than 45,000 head of live stock, including horses, cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and goats.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

During the movement of the troops, immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace, in the provinces contiguous to Manila a force was sent into Laguna to take possession of strategic points along the shores of Laguna de Bay.

On February 15, 1902, the following garrisons were established at Laguna:

Alaminos.	Cavinti. ^b	Nagcarlán. ^b	Santa Cruz. ^a
Bay. ^b	Lilio. ^b	Paete. ^b	Santa Rosa. ^a
Biñang. ^a	Los Baños. ^a	Pagsanján. ^b	
Cabúyao.	Luisiana. ^b	Pila. ^b	
Calamba. ^{a c}	Magdalena. ^b	San Pablo. ^a	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provisions of the "provincial government act" on July 1, 1902, were extended to that territory in the Island of Luzón, known as "the province of Laguna."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1, 400
Secretary	1, 200
Treasurer	2, 200
Fiscal	1, 400
Inspector	1, 800

All provincial officers are allowed necessary and actual traveling expenses, not exceeding \$2.50 per day, while absent from the capital of the province on official business.

LAGUNA (lah-goo'-nah), Sp.; hamlet on l. shore of river emptying into sea E. of Cotabato, Mindanao.

— hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 6½ m. NW. of Bulacán.

— hamlet on N. bank of Bacong Riv., 9 m. ENE. of Tibiao, W. coast of Antique, Panay.

LAGUNA DE BAI or **BAY** (Lagoon Bay), (lah-goo'-nah day by), Hisp.; purse-shaped lake of fresh water in heart of Luzón, connected with Manila Bay by narrow channel known as Pásig Riv., 32 m. from NW. to SE. and 28 m. from E. to W., and has coast line 108 m. On NW. and N. extends province of Rizal, on E. and S. Laguna, which separates it from Pacific Ocean, 13 m. distant from Siniloan, its NE. angle, and on W. by Laguna, Cavite, and Rizal; its nearest point to Manila Bay 6 m. W. at Las Peñas. In center is Talim I., 9 by 3 m., between which and Rizal Pen. on N. is strait of Quinabulusan. There are several other small islands, Pulo Insán, Pulo Olgipán, and Pulo Calamba; also Pulo Bay. In its N. waters are 3 gulfs and 2 peninsulas, and on its shores many fine towns and capital Santa Cruz de la Laguna. Receives waters of 15

LAGUNA DE BAI, or **BAY**—Continued.

— rivers. It has appearance of fresh-water sea. Among its fish are "corvinas" (kind of conger), very abundant and celebrated. Coast towns carry on large trade of products of interior with Manila.

LAGUNDÍ (lah-goon-dee'), nat.; point on SW. shore of Ticao I., Visayas, 7 m. distant from Masbate I., across intervening channel.

— hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 8¼ m. NW. of Bulacán.

— pueblo in Rizal, formerly Mórong, Luzón.

LAHANG (la-hahng'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.

LAHAT-LAHAT (lah-haht-lah-haht'), nat.; islet in channel between Bubuán and Cabucan Is., off NW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.

— low wooded island in Lapanan grp., Sulu A., NE. of Billangúan and Bambannan.

— several islands off SW. coast of Basilan I., Sulu A.

LAHI (lah'hee), nat.; river entering Dávao Gulf on E. shore opposite Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao.

LAHUÁN (lah-whan'), nat.; island off S. coast of Sámar, E. of Alipata Pt.

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

^c Post and money-order office.

- LAHUY** (lah-hooy'), ver.; island N. of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 4 m. long, whose NW. extremity terminates in sharp peak like sugar loaf, rising above smaller islands around it. 3 m. NW. of sugar loaf lies group of 4 islands.
- LAÍB** (lah-ees'), ver.; town at mouth of small river on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 57 m. S. of Dávao.
- LALAJA** (lah'-lah), Sp.; island off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- LALAJÁN** (lah-hahn'), ver.; low point covered with mangroves at NE. extreme of Balut I. of Sarangani grp. About 2 m. S. is anchorage sheltered from SW. and exposed to NE. Hot spring on shore covered at high water.
- extreme NE. point of Balut I., Sarangani grp., S. of Mindanao.
- LALAJANOSA** (lah-lah-noh'-sah), Hisp.; island off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, lying S. of Siargao I., and E. of S. Bucas Is., 2½ m. NE. of Anjanau I. Passage between this island and reef, SE. of Siargao, is 5 m.
- LALAS** (lah'-lass), Sp.; cluster of 3 islets on S. side of entrance to Port Santa Maria, NW. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- LALAKÁNAN** (lah-kang'-ahn), ver.; river entering on S. shore of Iligan Bay, SW. of Binuni Pt., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- LALA** (lah'-lah), nat.; creek emptying on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LALAB** (lah'-lab) ver.; hamlet on W. shore of bay of Batán, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. NE. of Balete.
- LALABÚAN** (lah-lah-boo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Illana Bay, N. of Matimas Pt., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LALABUNGUEN** (lah-lah-noon'-gayn), ver.; inlet in S. Mindanao.
- LALAJAN** (lah-lah'-hahn), ver.; town in W. Panay.
- LALANGÁN**, or **GÓMEZ** (lah-lahn-gahn', ver., goh'-mayth, Sp.); bay on SW. coast of Mindoro, about middle of strait between Ilin I. and mainland, suitable for coasters drawing 1½ fms.
- LALAQIHUÁN** (lah-lah-kec'-whán'), ver.; hamlet in pueblos of Sámal, Bataán, Luzón.
- mountain in S. Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- LALACIGAN** (lah-lah-wee'-gahn) nat.; island off SE. coast of Sámar, between Masisingi to NE. and Puapunan Is. to SW.
- bay on N. coast of Sámar, in pueblo of Pambuján.
- point on E. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 38' N.
- LALAUIGUIN** (lah-lah-wee'-geen), nat.; bay and point on its S. end on mainland side of channel between Mindoro and Ilin I.; watering place for vessels is on this bay.
- LALAWAN** (lah-lah'-wahn), nat.; town in E. Cebú.
- LALAYAN** (lah-lah'-yahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- LALAYANGA** (lah-lah-yung'-ah), nat.; point on E. shore of Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LALAYUNGA** (lah-lah-yoong'-ah), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- LALAY-YAGAN** (lah-lī-yah'-gahn), ver.; point in island of Buad, W. of Sámar.
- LALIG** (lah-lig'), ver.; river of Tayabas, Luzón, in pueblo of Tiaong, taking SW. course and entering Tiaong Riv.
- LALIT** (lah'-lit), ver.; tributary of Malanao Riv. in W. Tayabas, Luzón.
- LAL-LÓ** (lahl'-law'), ver.; pueblo and p. o. on r. bank of Grande de Cayagán Riv., Cayagán, Luzón, 14 m. from its mouth and connected with coast at Buguey, 11 m. NE. and 42 m. of Tuguegaro. Pop., 6,475.
- LALOP** (lah-lóp'), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Basilan I., Sulu A.
- LALUNGÁ** (lah-loon-gah'), nat.; island 1 m. in diameter in Guimarán Strait, 2 m. off E. coast of Guimarán I., opposite Iloilo, Panay.
- LALUTAYA** (lah-loo-tah'-yah), ver.; island 1½ m. long, 407 ft. high, 3 m. NE. of Crawford Pt., 1¼ m. off extreme NW. coast of Paragwa, Palawan.
- LAMBABA** (lah-mah'-bah), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 10 m. S. of Bangued.
- LÁMAG** (lah'-mag), ver.; town of Abra, Luzón, 13 m. NE. of Bangued.
- LAMBALANA** (lah-mah-lah'-nah), nat.; point on SE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LAMANIG** (lah-mah-nig'), nat.; bay in SW. part of S. arm of Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- LAMAQ** (lah-mah'-aw), nat.; hamlet in central Sámar, 9 m. S. of Catubig.
- point on W. shore of Bataán, Luzón.
- LAMASANA** (lah-mah-sah'-nah); island on S. coast, 2 m. SE. of S. point of Leyte, long and narrow, ¼ m. from N. to S., and 1 m. in breadth. Has 2 towns, San Bernardo and Triana.
- LAMBACAN** (lam-bah'-cahn), ver.; island SE. of Balábac, off SW. end of Palawan.
- LAMBACÓN** (lam-bah-hohn'), ver.; point on N. side of Baganga Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- LAMBACÁNAN** (lam-bahng'-ahn), ver.; river in island of Marinduque.
- LAMBILLÓN** (lam-bee-lyon'), ver.; point at N. entrance to small bay on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Town of Caguait (Gigaquit) on SW. shore.
- LAMBIT, PUEBLO VIEJO DE** (pway'-bloh vyay'-hoh day lahm-bit'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, central Panay, 2 m. W. of Calinog.
- LAMBUL** (lam-bull'), ver.; islet of Sarangani cluster, off S. end of peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao. (See Olanivan I.)
- LAMBÚANO** (lam-boo'-now), ver.; pueblo in Iloilo, central Panay, 29 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 7,989.
- river in Panay. (See Taland Riv.)
- LAMBUSAN** (lam-boo'-sahn), ver.; river entering sea near Mancao Pt. and 6 m. S. of Remigio, W. coast of Cebú.
- LAMIDÁN** (lah-mee-dahn'), ver.; hamlet SW. of Calían Pt., E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 69½ m. S. of Dávao.
- LAMIGAN** (lah-mee'-gahn), nat.; point and divisional headland of peninsula of Guangan, 10½ m. NW. to SE., separating Mayo Bay on NE. from Pujada Bay, on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. At sea front of peninsula summit 853 ft. conspicuous landmark for vessels on this coast.
- point in S. Mindanao.
- LÁMINA** (lah'-mee-nah), Sp.; hill SE. of Bueat, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LAMINGAO** (lah-meeng-ah'-aw), ver.; island off W. coast of Sámar, opposite pueblo of Pinabagdao.
- LAMINTAO** (lah-meen'-tow), nat.; point on SW. coast of Mindoro.
- LAMINUSA** (lah-mee-noo'-sah), ver.; island in Tapul grp., Sulu A., 4 m. E. of E. point of Siasi I.; low and covered with mangroves; on NW. port village and coconut plantation; anchorage between this island and E. point of Siasi well sheltered. Place was pillaged and wrecked in 1884 at time of civil war after death of Sultan; native town at that time contained 2,000 inhabitants. Depths range from 18 to 60 ft. Island is one of numerous elevated spots of dry land on reef which extends E. from coast of Siasi I., one of best grounds of marine pearl-breeding mollusks.
- LAMIT** (lah-mit'); island off N. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, W. of Quinalásag.
- LAMITAN** (lah-mee'-tah), ver.; hamlet in central Basilan I., Sulu A.
- LAMMUYAN** (lam-moo'-yahn), ver.; point on N. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., and E. head to Amigao port.

LAMÓN (lah-mohn'), nat.; landlocked bay on Pacific coast of Luzón, protected from N. winds by Polillo, Patnanongan, and Jomálig Is. On W. and S. shores lie Infanta, Laguna, and Tayabas, and on S. and E. Tayabas and Ambos Camarines (Norte). Alabat I. and several smaller islands form an inner bay on S.

— point on E. coast of Mindanao, 5 m. S. of Lianga Bay.

— bay in Laguna, Luzón. (*See* Maubán.)

LAMONAUAN (lah-mob-nah'-wahn), ver.; mountain, one of peaks of Gran Cordillera Central, on line of boundary between Abra and Cagayán, between Mts. Bumurayan and Pucá.

LA MONJA (lah mon'-jah), Sp. (Nun or Haycock); high rock in middle of entrance to Manila Bay, 3 m. W. of Corregidor I.

LAMONTANA (lah-mohn-tah'-nah), Hisp.; hamlet in pueblo of Tayasan, Negros Oriental.

LAMPAY (lam-pie'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, 2 m. NNE. of Calinog.

LAMPINGAN (lam-pee-nee'-gahn), ver.; island 200 ft. high off NW. shore of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, with Malamaui I. forming roadstead of Isabela, capital.

— island in N. waters of Imurían Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

LAMPÓN (lahm-pohn'), Tag.; port, well sheltered, with 5 to 12 fms. (Binañongan), in NW. part of Lamón Bay, in Infanta, Luzón. Shores are overgrown by dense vegetation and covered by remarkable Binañongan Mt.; several rivers, where good water may be obtained, flow into port. Port celebrated in Philippine history as depot during part of sixteenth century of Spanish galleons and treasures of Manila, it being in more desirable position for communication with New Spain than any port in then little-known and difficult strait of San Bernardino.

LAMPÓN, REAL DE (ray-ah'-day lahm-pohn'), Hisp.; deep, narrow point on E. coast of Infanta, Luzón, trending N. 5 m. within 1 m. of Binañongan de Lampón, provincial capital.

LAMPÓN, REAL DE—Continued.

Several rivers enter it from N. and W. Pacapateon hamlet lies on W. side of its entrance.

LAMPONG (lahm-pong'), Tag.; lake in pueblo of Barás, Rizal, Luzón.

LAMUCUHÁN (lah-moo-coo-hahn'), ver.; mountain in S. Leyte, 3 m. W. of Malitbog.

LAMUNYÁN (lah-moon-yahn'), nat.; point E. head to Dos Amigas port, N. coast Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.

LAMUTÍ (lah-moo-tee'), Tag.; mountain in Rizal, Luzón.

LAMUTUN, or **GUIBAUAN** (lah-moo'-toon, gee-bah'-wahn), ver.; mountain in Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

LAMYÓN, or **SOLITARIO** (lah-moo-yohn', ver.; soh-lee-tah'-ryoh, Hisp.); island S. of Albay, Luzón.

LANAD (lah-nahd'), ver.; peak in Zambales range, Luzón.

LANAHÚAN (lah-nah-hoo'-ahn), ver.; island 7 m. S. of Manghal Pt., S. coast of Basilan I., Sulu A., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao; has 2 hills, 318 and 394 ft. high; N. side is inhabited.

LANÁN (lah-nahn'), nat.; point and river entering narrow channel of Barrera port, between Pamontalán I. and mainland, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.

— town on E. Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas. (*See* Taun.)

LANANG (lah-nahng'), ver.; river and bay on E. coast of Sámar, with anchorage with 10 ft. to 8 fms. about 800 yds. from river's mouth; bad in heavy weather.

— town in N. Masbate, Visayas, on r. bank of river rising in Bagasimbahan Mts. and emptying into Barrera port 2½ m. below. Pop., 1,294.

— hamlet on W. shore of narrow channel of Pakiputan Strait, which separates main shore of Dápuan, Mindanao, from Sámal I., 3½ m. NE. of Dávaon.

— pueblo on bay on E. coast of Sámar, 44 m. SE. of Catbalogan, across island. Pop., 4,479.

LANAO, MINDANAO.

(La-now', meen-dah-now', ver.)

Chief town: Bató, near Lake Lanao. Lat. 7° 50' N., lon. 124° 20' E.

Area: 3,900 sq. m.

Population: 100,000 (estimated.)

Race: Moros.

Language: Moro, Malay-Moro, and local dialects.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

In defining the boundaries of the new civil province of Misamis, under the "provincial government act," a large portion of the former territory of that name was cut off S. of lat. 8° and now constitutes the district formerly known as Lanao, which lies in the heart of Mindanao, and is bounded on the N. by the 8th parallel of lat.; on the E. by Surigao and Dávaon; on the S. by Cotabato, and on the W. by Dapitan.

AREA.

The district of Lanao measures 70 m. N. and S. along its E., and 130 m. E. and W. along its S. boundaries. Area, 3,900 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The region within the boundaries of Lanao and the E. part of Dapitan is traversed by the Rangaya or Súgut range and its spurs, the highest summit of which in Lanao is 5,200 ft. W. of Lanao Lake, and 8,580 ft. and 5,427 ft. in the Gran Malindang, along the E. boundary of Dapitan. From these elevations the rivers of Lanao fall

N. into Panguil and Iligan bays, and in Dapitan W. into the Sulu Sea. The Pulangui or Grande Riv. of Mindanao traverses the great valley of the E. part of Lanao from N. to S. The line of boundary between Lanao and Misamis crosses the Laguna de Malano, or Lanao, from which the district takes its name. This lake is 16 m. from N. to S. and 10½ m. from E. to W., at least four-fifths of its length from N. to S. lying within this district. It is from 18 to 30 ft. in depth, and has 6 islands, the largest of which, Nuza, is inhabited. The lake empties over a waterfall into Iligan Riv.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads, but numerous trails connecting the various Moro settlements. The towns and villages along the shores of Laguna de Lanao use that waterway and tributaries as means of traffic among themselves and to the adjoining regions of Misamis and to tide water at Iligan Bay. Paths over the mountains which separate the district from Cotabato on the S. are also in connection with rivers flowing S. across Cotabato into Illana Bay. The region between Lake Lanao and the mountain boundaries of Surigao and Davao draining into the Panguil, not only forms means of transportation into that river, but also through it has an outlet to the sea by way of the continuation of that stream, known as the Pulangui or Grande Riv. of Mindanao.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The region comprehended under the name Lanao is occupied by Moros of the Malanao tribes, Batô alone having a population of 4,000. It is estimated that the inhabitants along the banks of the Pulangui Riv. and Lanao Lake, which is surrounded by over 60 towns and villages, will approximate upward of 100,000. The languages spoken are the Malanao dialects of the Moros. In Dapitan the inhabitants in towns number 17,273. The wild tribes are estimated at 3,000. Total, 20,273 of Moro blood, speaking dialects of Malay-Moro, Visayan-Cebuano, and Montés.

The following are the principal towns of Lanao:

Batô; the chief Moro settlement near Lanao Lake. Pop., 4,000 (estimated).

Covadonga; at the headwaters of a tributary of the Pulangui Riv., near the Misamis boundary.

Ducus; on the l. bank of a tributary of the Pulangui Riv., near the Misamis boundary.

Lepanto; on the r. bank of the Pulangui, 2 m. S. of Valencia.

Marahui, or **Marahuit**; a former Spanish military station, with a native settlement in the vicinity.

Nuza; a village of 500 nipa huts on an island in Lanao Lake.

Sevilla; on the r. bank of the Pulangui, 6 m. S. of its crossing of the boundary from Misamis.

Valencia; on the r. bank of the Pulangui, 8½ m. S. of the Misamis boundary and 15½ m. E. of Lanao Lake.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil, of great fertility and well watered by the main channels of the Pulangui, its tributaries, and the lake, produces bountiful crops of hemp, cotton, sugar, coffee, corn, cacao, tobacco, and vegetables for home consumption. The spices, gutta-percha, and rubber grow wild.

MINERALS.

There are reports of gold in the hills, also indications of coal, but nothing is known of the quantity or value.

FORESTS.

Some of the most valuable woods and forest products of Mindanao are reported to exist in this province.

FRUITS.

Bananas, mangoes, pineapples, and other species of the lower latitudes of the archipelago.

INDUSTRIES.

The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in gathering forest products, weaving for home use, and raising cattle. Trade is carried on by the lake and also by the Pulangui and tributaries to Cotabato.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, there were no military garrisons in Lanao, although the country was occupied by troops.

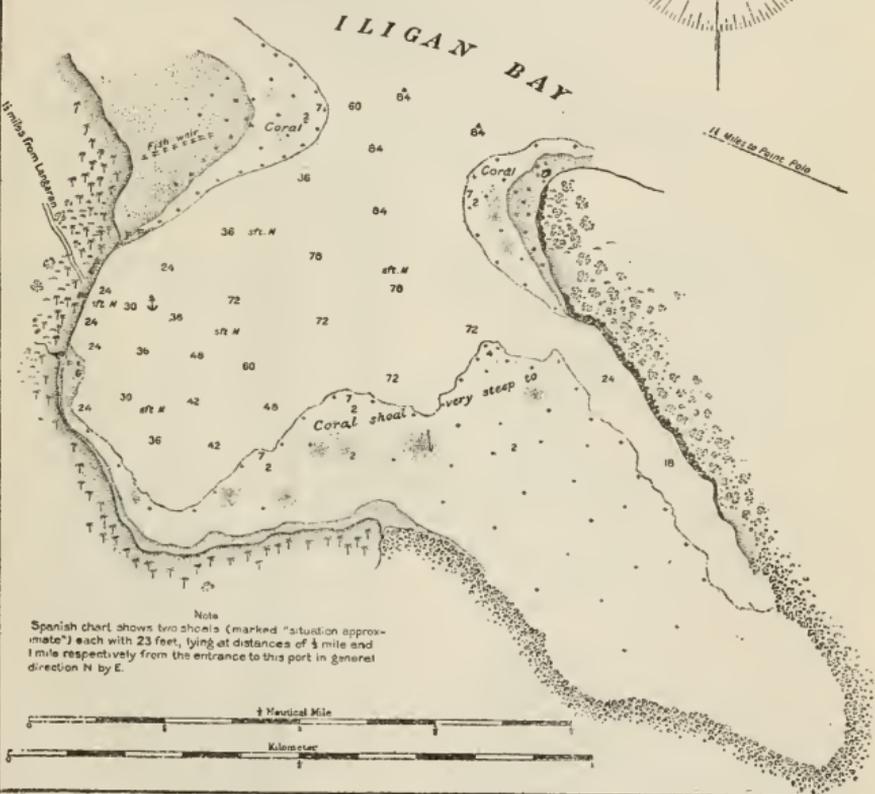
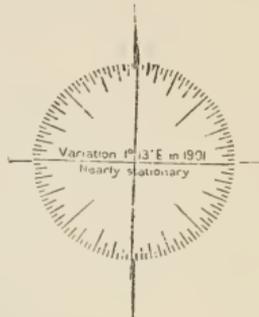
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The provisions of the "provincial government act" have not been extended to Lanao.

- LANAŌ, or MALANAŌ, or MAGUINDANAŌ** (lah-nōw', mah-lah-nōw', mah-geen-dah-nōw'), ver.: lake 22 m. NE. to SW., and from 15 to 16½ m. wide in Misamis, Mindanao. Waters empty into Iligan Bay on N. through river of same name, 16½ m. long. Bay fed by number of streams draining surrounding elevations. On S., connected by stream about 2 m., is Lake Tapao, its SW. shore within 16 m. of NE. shore of Iligan Bay, on S. coast of Mindanao. Lake occupies extensive basin with Lake Tapao and surrounded by villages at intervals of 2 or 3 m., comprising large population engaged in agriculture and trade.
- hamlet on NW. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. Dávao, Mindanao, 77½ m. S. by W. of Dávao.
- hamlet on NE. coast of Cebú, 2½ m. SE. of Dañ Bantay, on NW. coast opposite.
- hamlet on E. coast road, 6 m. SW. of Argao, Cebú.
- LANAS** (lah'-nabs), Sp.: hamlet on W. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 78 m. SSW. of Dávao.
- mountain in Cebú.
- LANAVAN** (lah-nah'-vahn), nat.: island off S. coast of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- LANAY** (lah-nie'), ver.: river in Batangas, Luzón, rising in Mt. Bartolina, flowing NNE., thence turning to E. and emptying into Rosario Riv.
- LANDARGUN** (lahn-dar'-goon), ver.: one of highest, 5,397 ft., and most remarkable of peaks of central mountain range, extending NE. from Mantalingahan Mt. and 11 m. inland from Pescado Pt., S. Palawan.
- LANDICAN** (lahn-dee'-cahn), ver.: point in S. Mindanao.
- LANDIÑGAN** (lahn-doong'-ahn), ver.: point on SE. coast of Cebú, 1 m. S. of Nueva Cáceres.
- LANĠANGILAN** (lang-ahn-hee'-lahn), ver.: hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 9 m. NE. of Bangued and on trail S. along Abra Riv.
- LANĠGAŌ** (lang'-ah-oh), nat.: point on W. side of Bunut Port, S. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- hamlet on r. bank of Cagayán Riv., 9½ m. above Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LANĠGARAN** (lang-ah'-rahn), ver.: town and port on NW. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, 17 m. E. of Dapitan. Lat. 8° 37' N., lon. 123° 41' E. Pop., 11,779.
- river emptying on N. shore of Iligan Bay at town of same name on its r. bank, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LANGASMATE** (lan-gass-mah'-tay), ver.: 2 flat islands covered with vegetation, W. of Maluso Bay, W. coast of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao
- 2 islands of Maluso Bay, WSW of mouth of Maluso Riv., W. coast of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- LANGAYANĠGAN** (lahn-gah-yahng'-ahn), ver., mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- LANGCÁN** (lang-cahn'), ver.: port and point on SE. coast of Dumarán I., off Paragua, Palawan.
- LANGÉE** (lahn-hay'-ay), ver.: point on extreme S. shore of Luzón, in Albay.
- LANGIDEN** (lahn-gee'-den), ver.: hamlet in Abra, Luzón, in pueblo of La Paz.
- LANGIDEN**: mountain in Abra, Luzón, in pueblo of La Paz.
- LANGLÁ** (lahng-lah'), nat.: hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, on bank of Cabanatuán Riv.
- LANGLAB** (lahn-glad'), nat.: hamlet in pueblo of Naga, Cebú.
- LANGŌS** (lahng'-os), ver.: hamlet near Paracale, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Deposits of gold, worked by natives, and red lead exist in vicinity.
- LANGŌY** (lahng-oy'), nat.: SW. islet, 4 m. E. of Langeán inlet on SE. coast of Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*Also* Christmas.)
- LANGŌYON** (lang-oh'-yon), ver.: point of prominence on E. side of Sindangan Bay, SW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- LANGTANAG** (lahng-tah-nahg'), nat.: point on NE. shore of Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- LANGUIDÉN** (lahn-gee-dayn'), ver.: hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 4 m. SW. of Bangued.
- LANGUPAŌ** (lahn-gee-pah'-aw), ver.: island off N.E. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- LANĠGUYŌN** (lahng-oo-yohn'), ver.: point midway between Baganga and Caraga bays, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- point at S. of entrance to harbor of Tuburan and river entering 1 m. SE. of point, W. coast of Cebú.
- LANHIL** (lahn-hill'), ver.: NE. island of Basilan grp., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 558 ft. high, about 1 sq. m. in area, in middle of entrance to Basilan Strait, 10½ m. N. by E. of Matanal, E. point of Basilan I., and 1½ m. to NW. of Sibago I.
- LANIG** (lah-nig'), ver.: mountain in Bontoc, Luzón.
- LANIGAN** (lah-nee'-gahn), nat.: anchorage 2½ m. N. of C. San Agustín, S. end of SE. peninsula of Mindanao. Very accessible to very small craft and well sheltered from N. and S. Stream of fine water enters S. of anchorage. (*Also* Lauigan.)
- river in Panay.
- LANIGAN, or LAUGAN** (lah-nee'-gahn, lah-wee'-gahn): port (anchorage) on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, inside San Agustín Pt., E. head of gulf, lat. 6° 15' N., lon. 126° 5' E.
- LANÍS** (lah-niss'), ver.: SW. point of Mactán I. off Cebú, with light to S. entrance to Cebú port, Cebú.
- ledge on W. end of small islet about 60 by 40 ft., upon which is light-house and group of nipa houses occupied by light-keeper and pilots for harbor of Cebú
- LANŌW** (lah' nōw') (also Lanao), ver.: hamlet in S. part of Mindanao
- LANŌY** (lah-noy'), ver.: river of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, tributary to stream entering Magat Riv.
- LANSOGŌN** (lahn-soh-gohn'), ver.: hamlet on I. bank of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., W. Samar.
- LANTAG** (lahn-tahg'), nat.: hamlet of Abra, Luzón, between Pusulguan and Gineg Rivs., which unite S. of point of same name.
- LANTAO** (lahn-tah'-oh), ver.: small island off E. end of Jomálig I., in entrance to Lamón Bay, off coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

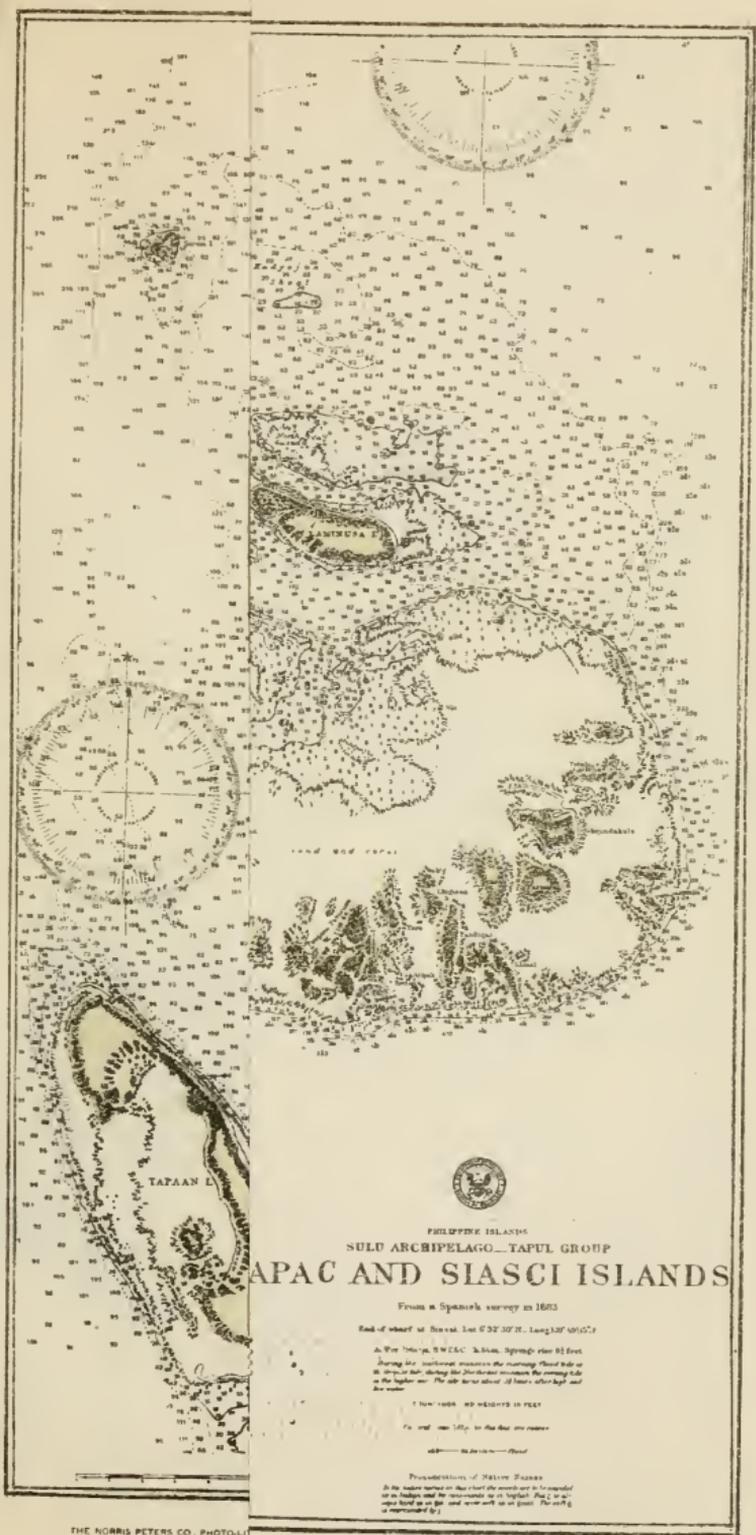
MINDANAO, NORTH COAST
PORT LANGARAN
 Scale 7200

Reconnaissance by officers of the U. S. S. Leyte
 Position (approx.) Lat. 8° 37' N., Long. 123° 41' E. of Gr.



Note
 Spanish chart shows two shoals (marked "situation approximate") each with 23 feet, lying at distances of 1/4 mile and 1 mile respectively from the entrance to this port in general direction N by E.

- LANTIÁN** (lahn-tee-ahn'), ver.; point on Romblón I., Visayas.
- LANTOG** (lahn-tog'), ver.; mountain in W. central Cordillera, Cebú, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Argao.
- LANTÓN** (lahn-toan'), ver.; hamlet of Cotabato, Mindanao, near borders of Misamis, 32 m. NE. of Cotabato.
- LANTUBA** (lahn-too'-bah), nat.; point E. shore of Barrera I., Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- LANUGAN** (lah-noo'-gahn), ver.; islet 1 m. from SW. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- LANI MANG** (lah-noo-mang'), ver.; river in Panay.
- LANIZA** (lah-noo'-thah), Sp.; pueblo on SW. shore of bight W. of Cáuit Pt., NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 55 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., cn. 1887, 2,207.
- LAOAG** (lah-wag'), ver.; river of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, enters China Sea S. of Mt. Cáuit; mouth closed by bar. Anchorage off river is good in 7 fms., with Cáuit Mt. bearing NE.
- pueblo, p. o., and capital of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 4 m. from mouth of Grande de Laoag Riv. on coast road. Pop., 37,094.
- LAOANG** (lah-wang'), ver.; pueblo in Sámar. Pop., 8,129.
- river in Sámar emptying on SW. coast, in pueblo of Basey.
- hamlet in pueblo of Balangiga, on S. coast of Sámar.
- LAOANGAN** (lah-wang'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. of Pambuján.
- LAOG** (lah-og'), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, SW. Sámar, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Basey.
- hamlet in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.
- LAOIS** (lah-oh'-ees), Hisp.; hamlet in pueblo of Santo Tomás, Unión, Luzón.
- LAPA** (lah-pah'), ver.; mountain 1,060 ft. high on island SW. of Dinátag I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao; mark to navigators approaching S. entrance to Gipdó Passage from Port Gabó.
- mountain on SE. shore of Gabó port, Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- LAPAC** (lah-pack'), ver.; village on island of that name, Tapul grp., Sulu A. Supplies of bullocks, goats, and fowls are abundant, but vegetables scarce.
- island $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., 6 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. and 1,311 ft. high. Has 2 conspicuous peaks, with great dip between, giving at distance appearance of 2 islands. On NW. are 8 peaks, highest 1,010 ft. altitude; on SW. are 2 peaks, Mt. Lapac, most N., 1,305 ft., and other 1,043 ft. high. This island, like Siasi, is surrounded by villages, in which chief occupation of people is pearl and shell fishing.
- point on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- LAPALAU** (lah-pah'-lah-oo), nat.; creek entering on bank of Talayan, tributary of S. branch of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LAPARÁ** (lah-pah-rah'), ver.; hamlet near Paracale in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Deposits of gold worked by natives exist in this vicinity.
- LAPARAN** (lah-pah'-rahn), nat.; largest island of group of that name, Sulu A., 7 m. NE. to SW. and 4 m. E. and W., 66 m. W. by S. of Sulu and 23 m. WSW. of Malicut of Pangutaran grp., Sulu A. (See Tawi Tawi grp.)
- LAPAT** (lah-pat'), nat.; point on Dumanquilas Bay, SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- LAPAYON** (lah-pah'-yohn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, SE. Panay, 3 m. W. of Zárraga.
- LA PAZ** (lah path), Sp.; town at headwaters of stream entering Agusan Riv., 1 m. below outlet of Pináyat Lake, in Surigao, Mindanao.
- LA PAZ**—Continued.
- 34 m. S. by W. of Butúan. Town lies in foothills of dividing range between Surigao on E. and Misamis on W.
- pueblo in Iloilo, SE. Panay, 2 m. NNW. of Iloilo. Pop., 3,641.
- pueblo on Tingey Riv., in Abra, Luzón, in foothills of SW. spur of Gran Cordillera Central, 7 m. NE. of Bangued, with which it is connected by footpath. Pop., 2,869.
- hamlet in E. Leyte, 7 m. S. of Burauen and $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bitó Lake.
- pueblo and road center in Tárlac, Luzón, 9 m. SE. of Tárlac, near r. bank of Chico (small) de la Pampanga Riv. Pop., 2,805.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 6 m. NNE. of Bacolor.
- LA PAZ VIEJA** (lah path vee-ay'-hah), Sp.; hamlet on r. bank of Chico de la Pampanga Riv., at junction of 4 roads and crossing of that stream in Tárlac, Luzón, 12 m. SE. of Tárlac.
- LAPGAO** (lahp-gow'), nat.; pueblo in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- LAPINIG** (lah-pee-nig'), nat.; creek emptying on extreme SW. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LAPINIG**, or **LAPINIT** (lah-pee-nig', lah-pee-nee't'), nat.; point on NE. coast of Sámar.
- LAPINÍN** (lah-pee-nee'n'), ver.; 2 islands NE. of Bohol, Visayas.
- LAPINÍN CHICO** (lah-pee-nee'n' chee'-coh), Hisp.; island 1 m. off SW. shore of Lapinig, and 2 m. NE. of Ubay, NE. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- LAPINÍN GRANDE**, or **MINOC** (lah-pee-nee'n' grahn'-day, mee-noke'), Hisp.; island 9 m. from NE. to SW. and 5 m. from NW. to SE., lying at NE. extremity of Bohol, Visayas, and separated by sea channel 1 m. wide and 18 to 21 ft. deep.
- LAPIRAUAN** (lah-pee-rah'-wahn), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao. Off hamlet lies group of 6 small islands in entrance to this bay. $79\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- LAPITAN** (lah-pee'-tahn), nat.; point on NE. shore of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LÁPIZ** (lah'-pith), Sp.; hamlet on N. shore of Polloc port, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LAPLÁN** (lah-plahn'), ver.; falls in Hitobano Riv., Negros Occidental.
- LAPOG** (lah-pog'), ver.; pueblo on coast highway in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 14 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 6,000.
- bay on coast of Ilocos, Sur, Luzón, S. of port Salomague, on old charts Solot-Solot or Solón-Solón by others. Well sheltered. Landmark, Mt. Bulagao, 3,629 ft. high on SE.
- LAPOGÁN**, or **SIBUG** (lah-poh-gahn', see-boog'), nat.; river in Isabela, emptying into Grande de Cagayan Riv.
- LAPOLAPO** (lah-poh-lah'-poh), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Ibaán, Batangas, Luzón.
- LAPUN LAPUN** (lah-poon lah'-poon), nat.; islet 135 ft. high, NW. of anchorage of that name, off N. coast of Cagayán Sulu I., Cagayán Sulu grp., Sulu Sea.
- anchorage, 18 fms. off N. coast of Cagayán Sulu I., Cagayán Sulu grp., Sulu Sea. Geographical position, "observation spot." S. shore of anchorage between Toa Bulingis and Toa Solot, lat. $7^{\circ} 02' 45''$ N., lon. $118^{\circ} 28' 37''$ E.
- LARA** (lah'-rah), Sp.; hamlet $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Cotabato, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LARAC** (lah-rahk'), ver.; island off S. coast of Mindanao.
- LARASÁN** (lah-rah-sahn'), ver.; river in pueblo of Tiaong, Tayabas, Luzón, rising at foot of San Cristóbal and empties into Tiaong Riv.
- LARGA** (lahr'-gah), Sp.; point on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Long Pt.)



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 SULU ARCHIPELAGO...TAPUL GROUP
APAC AND SIASCI ISLANDS

From a Spanish survey in 1602

End of sheet of Sheet No 6257 N. Long 137 00' E

A. W. 10 fms. S.W. C.C. 3 Miles. Spring rise 81 feet
 During the neap tides the morning flood sets at
 10 fms. S.W. during the afternoon the evening sets
 at the higher end. The tide runs about 12 hours after high and
 low water.

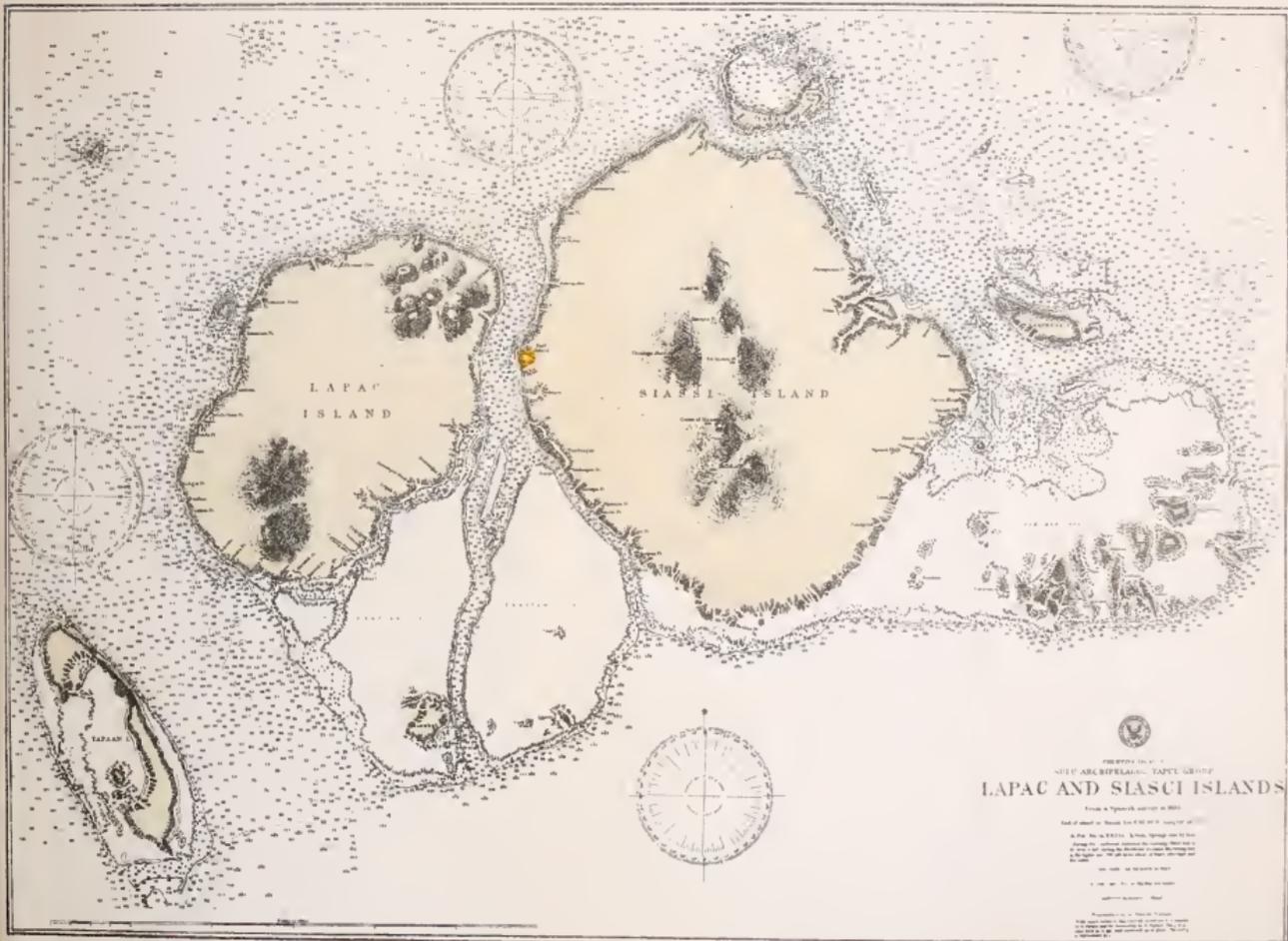
1 New 1000 fms. depth in feet

10 and 100 fms. to the sea in meters

1000 fms. depth

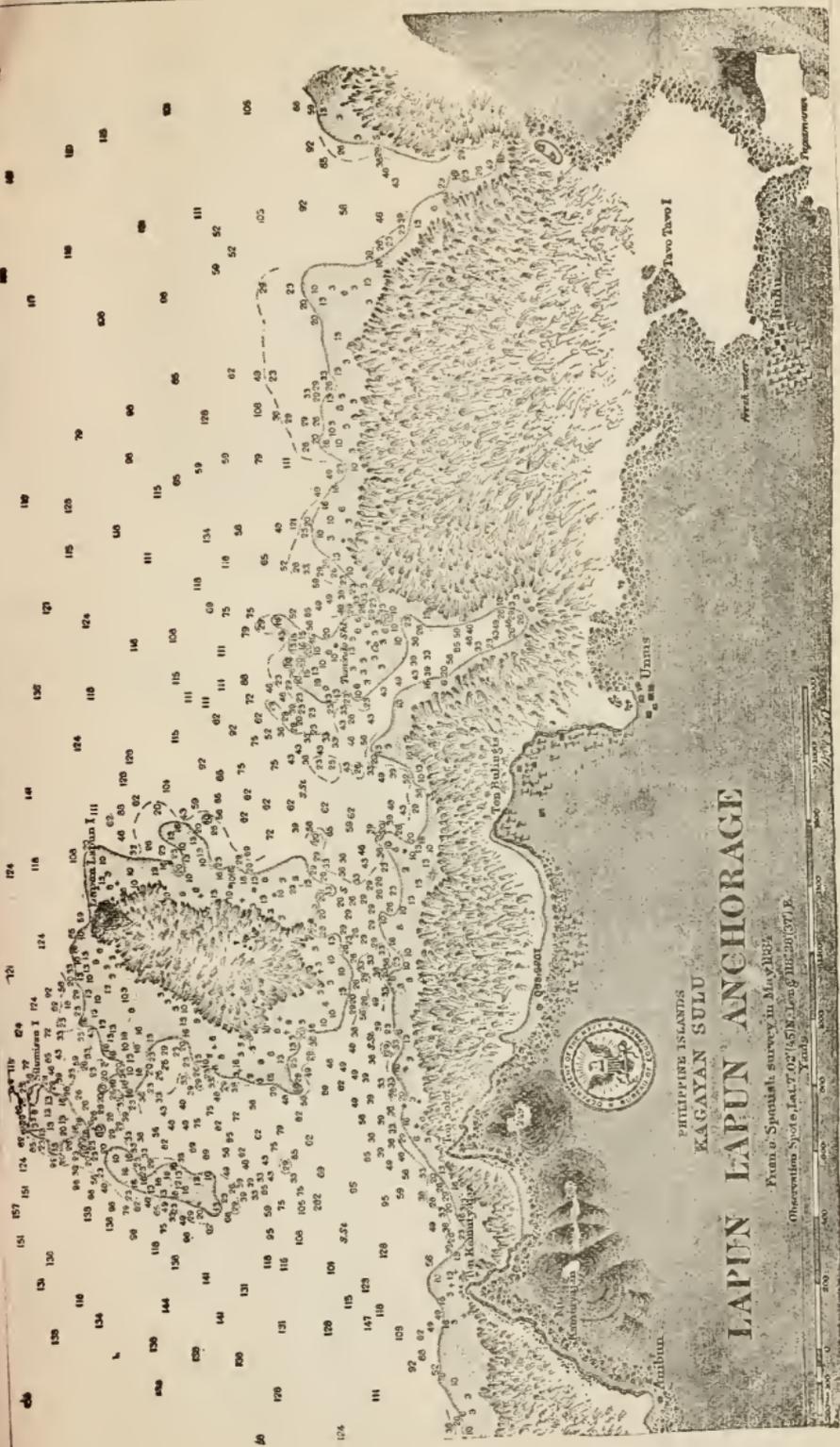
Representations of Native Islands

In the water surface on these charts the words used to be translated
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 UNITED STATES NAVY
 THE ARCHIPELAGO, LAPAC GROUP
LAPAC AND SIASSI ISLANDS

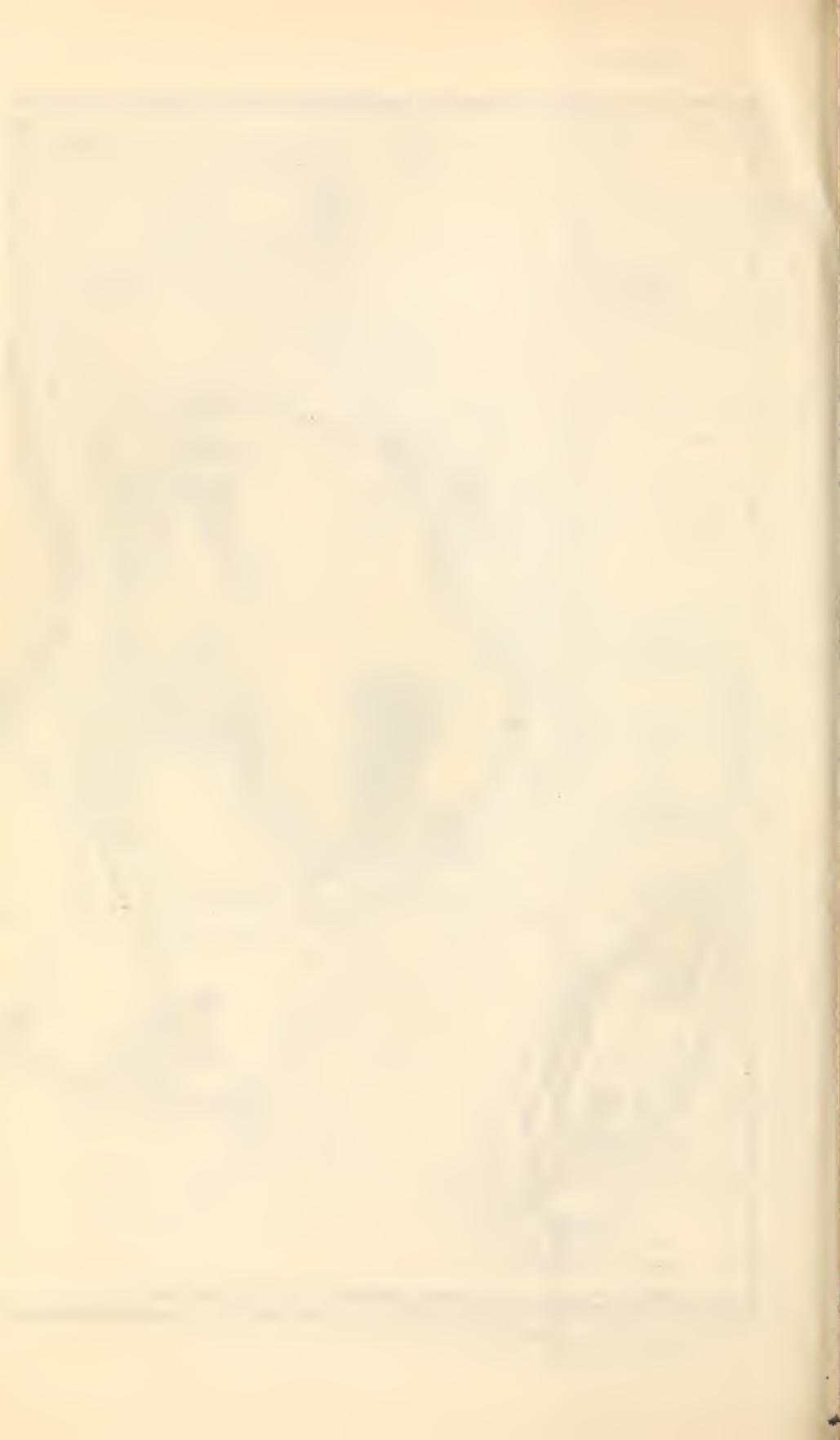
FROM A SURVEY MADE IN 1881
 AND A SURVEY OF 1882 AND 1883
 BY THE U.S.S. "ALBATROSS" AND "SHEPHERD" UNDER THE
 COMMAND OF ZEPHYRUS C. BRADY, U.S.N.
 AND THE U.S.S. "SHEPHERD" UNDER THE
 COMMAND OF JAMES W. WALKER, U.S.N.
 PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
 1884

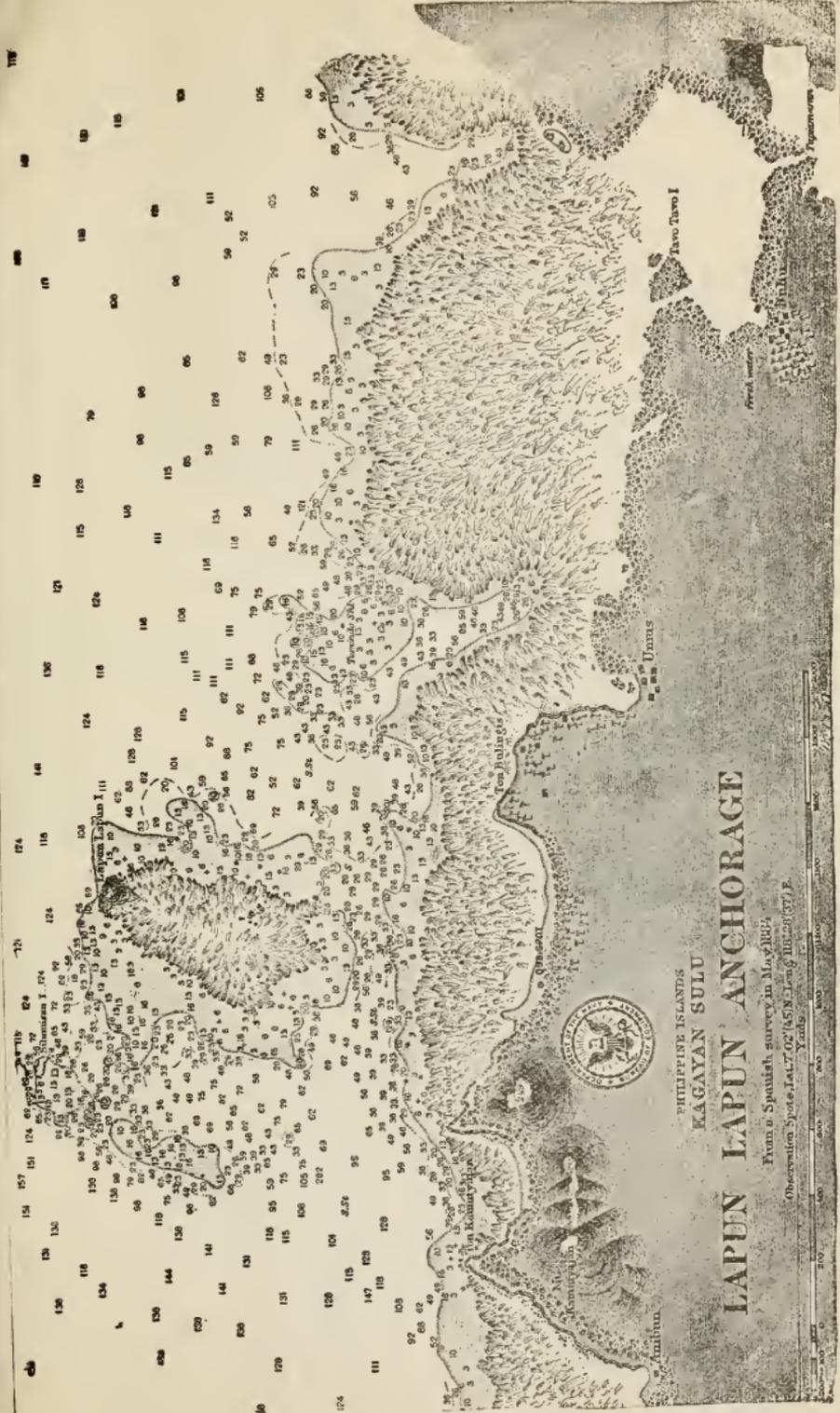


PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 KAGAYAN SULU
LAPUN LAPUN ANCHORAGE

From a Spanish survey in May 1892.
 Observation Spot at Lat. 7° 02' 45" N. Long. 125° 29' 37" E.
 Yearly.







PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 KAGAYAN SULU
LAPUN LAPUN ANCHORAGE

From a Spanish survey in May, 1835.
 Observation by the U.S. S. S. Albatross, under the command of Lieut. J. M. Wright, U.S.N., on the 17th of August, 1858. (S. I. 117, p. 107.)



- LARÓ** (lah-roh'), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in Labó Mt. flows NE., emptying into Pacific Ocean opposite Indang I.
- LARUTÍN** (lah-roo-teen'), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 12 m. W. of Pandán.
- LASAI** (lah-sí'), ver.; point SE. of Naro Bay, Masbate I., Visayas.
- LASANG** (lah-sabng'), ver.; point and river in S. Mindanao.
- LASEDÓN** (lah-say-dawn'), ver.; hamlet on 1. shore of one of outlets of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato Mindanao, 5 m. W. by S.
- LASINI** (lah-see'-see), Tag.; point in SE. Bataán, Luzón.
- LAS MERCEDES** (lahs mer-thay'-days), Sp.; pueblo near mouth of small river, on SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 13 m. NE. of Zamboanga. Pop., 2,372.
- pueblo in Dávao, Mindanao.
- LASNÁSÓN** (lahs-nah-sohn'), ver.; small stream entering sea on SE. coast of Cebú between Nueva Cáceres and Oslob, 1½ m. S.
- LAS NAVAS** (lahs nah'-vahs), Sp.; town in central Surigao, Mindanao, on W. foot of coast range, 89 m. SSE. of Surigao. Town lies near headwaters of Gibong Riv., tributary of Lake Pináyat.
- LAS NIEVES** (lahs nee-ay'-vess), Sp.; town on r. bank of Agusan Riv., in Surigao, Mindanao, 9½ m. S. by E. of Butián.
- LAS PIÑAS** (lahs pee'-nyass) Sp.; pueblo on E. shore of Manila Bay, in Rizal, Luzón, 8 m. S. of Manila. Pop., 4,000.
- LASSÁN** (lahs-sabn'), ver.; river of Dávao, Mindanao, entering Dávao Gulf on NW. shore. (See Panaeón Riv.)
- LASUÁN** (lah-soo-ahn'), ver.; 2 islets of same name, 2½ m. apart, in mid channel between NW. coast of Bohol and SE. coast of Cebú, 4½ m. SE. of Mactán I., off SE. coast of Cebú.
- LATAG** (lah-tahg'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Santiago, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- LATING** (lah-tiug'), ver.; mountain in NE. Panay.
- LATITUDE**, for.; island off S. end of Montero I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- LATÓNÓN** (lah-tohng'-ohn), nat.; point and mountain 1 m. to SW., 1,297 ft. high, on NW. shore of Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- LA TORRE** (lah toh'-rray), Sp.; hamlet 2 m. E. of Bayombong Nueva, Vizeaya, Luzón.
- LA TRANCA** (lah trahn'-eah), Sp.; village on Manila Bay, coast of Cavite Pen., SW. of Cavite, Luzón.
- LA TRINIDAD** (lah tree-nee-dad'), Sp.; pueblo and former capital of Benguet, Luzón, in N. central part of province. Pop., 2,108.
- LATUÁN** (lah-too-ahn'), ver.; island 4 m. SE. of E. peninsula of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., and with Secubrun I. forms Paragua channel.
- LATÚN** (lah-toon'), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 16 m. S. of Bangued.
- LAUAÁN** (lah-wah-ahn'), ver.; islet off S. coast of hamlet on mainland and river of same name, in S. Sámar.
- mountain in E. Leyte, 7 m. E. of Alang-Alang.
- mountain on Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte.
- LAUÁN, or LABAN** (lah-wahn', lah-bahn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bantón, Romblón, Romblón grp., Visayas.
- bay on E. coast of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- hamlet in pueblo of Baleno, Masbate, Ticao I., Visayas.
- hamlet in pueblo of Romblón, Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- town in Iloilo, Panay.
- LAUANG** (lah-wang'), ver.; town and river in Masbate I., Visayas.
- LAUEG** (lah-weg'), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on bank of river at foot of sprn of Cordillera Central.
- LAÚG** (lah-oo-g'), nat.; village on Balábac I., off extreme SW. point of Palawan.
- LAUGÁN** (lah-oo-gahn'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast road, 4½ m. S. of Colasi, Antique, Panay.
- LAUGIA** (lah-we'-gah); point on E. coast of Mindoro.
- LAUGIAN** (lah-we'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on extreme SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 11 m. SW. of San Joaquin.
- point on N. coast of Sámar.
- port on E. coast of gulf of Dávao, Mindanao. (See Lavigan.)
- LAUING** (lah-wing'), ver.; creek in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- LAUIS** (lah'-wis), ver.; hamlet on N. point of Bantayan I., 17 m. NW. of Medellin, on NW. coast of Cebú.
- pueblo and point on NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 9 m. SW. of Getafe. Pop., cn. 1887, 7,188.
- LAULAN** (lah'-oo-lahn), nat.; creek entering on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- LAÚN, or LANÁN** (lah-oon', lah-nahn'), ver.; town on E. coast of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas, off E. coast of Mindoro, 5 m. N. of Calaton Pt.
- LAUNGAN** (lah-oong'-ahn), ver.; mountain in W. Lepanto, Luzón.
- LAUREL**, for.; rock between 6 and 7 m. from Yaganac I., Cagayán Sulu grp. (See Yaganac I.)
- LAURIGAN** (lah-oo-ree'-gan), ver.; point on S. coast of Mindoro, on small inlet, Bulacán.
- cove on E. shore of Bulalácao Bay, SE. coast of Mindoro, sheltered from all winds, with from 13 to 16 fms.
- LAVAMPÁ** (lah-vahm-pah'), nat.; island in inner entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, E. off Saclayán Pt.
- LAVEZARES** (lah-vay-thah'-ress), Sp.; pueblo on N. shore of Sámar, W. fronting Balicuatro Is., 64 m. N.W. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,480.
- LAVIBIÁN** (lah-vee-bee'-ahn), Tag.; river in W. Laguna, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay, W. shore. (Also Basal.)
- LAVIGAN** (lah-vee'-gahn), ver.; point on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, 2 m. NW. of C. San Agustin, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- LAVIGAN, or LANIGAN, or LAUGIAN** (lah-vee'-gahn, lah-nee'-gahn, lah-wee'-gahn), ver.; port (anchorage) on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, inside San Agustin Pt., E. head to gulf, lat. 6° 15' N., lon. 126° 5' E.
- LAVILAVI** (lah-vee-lah'-vee), nat.; point extreme W. of Ambil I. and E. head of N. entrance to Ambil Passage, NW. of Mindoro.
- LAWA** (lah'-wah), ver.; hamlet at Calilidan Pt., W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 66 m. S. of Dávao.
- LAYAAN** (lah-yah'-ahn), ver.; inland hamlet in Cápiz, N. Panay, 1 m. S. of Cápiz.
- LAYABAN** (lah-yah'-bahn), ver.; point N. of Aloran and 8 m. SSE. of Polo Pt., W. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LÁYAC** (lah'-yahk), Tag.; tributary which empties into Manila Bay through Orani Riv., in Bataán, Luzón.
- LAYAG** (lah-yag'), nat.; mountain in Antique, W. Panay, at head waters of Sibalón Riv., 4 m. SE. of Valderrama.
- mountain in Masbate, Visayas, about center of island, S. of Port Barrera.
- LAYAGON** (lah-yah'-gawn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of tributary of Jalaur Riv., in Iloilo, W. Panay, 2 m. NW. of Maasin.

- LAYA-LAYA** (lah-yah-lah'-yah), ver.; 2 islets 1 m. SE. of Libucán Daco, in Libucán grp., off W. coast of Sámar.
- LAYANLAYANG** (lah-yahn-lah-yahng'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.
- LAYAPAC** (lah-yah-pahk'), point in Buad I, W. of Sámar.
- LAYAUAN** (lah-yah'-wahn), nat.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- LAYLAY** (lie-lie'), Tag.; river in Marinduque I.
- LAYO** (lah'-yoh), nat.; river entering on NW. shore of Libás port, E. coast of Sámar.
- LAYOAN** (lah-yoh'-ahn), ver.; hamlet near I. bank of Bac-hao Bañgáhon Riv., 3 m. NE. of Gándara, SW. Sámar.
- LÁYOG** (lah'-yog), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, SE. Panay, 7 m. W. of Janiway.
- mountain 3 m. SW. of Súlat, E. coast of Sámar.
- hamlet on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, 35 m. SE. of Albay.
- LAYUGAN** (lah-yoo'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on I. bank of Abra Riv., 8 m. SE. of Bangued.
- LEÁN** (lay-ahn'), ver.; mountain and islet off Palawan.
- LEAUGÁN** (lay-ow-gahn'), for.; hamlet in Lanao, Mindanao.
- LEBAC** (lay-back'), ver.; port between Lebac and Nara Pts., on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 24 m. S. by E. of Quidapil Pt.; affords good shelter in all weathers, but sea sets in with W. winds.
- port W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, approaching Illana Bay; easy of access and suitable for vessels of any size; on NE. shore is village.
- island off Lebac Pt., SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- river entering port of that name, SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- N. point at entrance to port of that name on SW. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- one of several rivers entering port of that name E. of anchorage. Natives along shores have reputation of using poisoned arrows.
- LEBANG** (lay-bahng'), ver.; mountain in SW. Benguet, Luzón.
- hamlet in Unión, Luzón.
- LEBUK** (lay-book'), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 17½ m. S. by W. of Isabela.
- LEBUÑGAN** (lay-boong'-ahn), ver.; town in SW. Cotabato, Mindanao, 15 m. SSW. of Cotabato.
- LECHONES** (lay-choh'-nays), Sp.; point in S. Bataán, Luzón.
- LECTÁN** (lee-too'-ahn), nat.; point on SE. end of Balanguingui I., Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- LEBAC** (lay-dahk'), ver.; hamlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- LEDÁN** (lay-dahn'), nat.; mountain with 3 peaks, N. 1,000 ft., S. 1,105 ft., and SE. 926 ft. high, in NE. corner of Cagayán Sulu, 3 making landmarks of approach to island from Sulu Sea.
- LEGANÉS** (lay-gah-ness'), Sp.; pueblo in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 2,875.
- LEGASPI** (lay-gas'-pee), Sp.; mountain of Suri-gao, 3,888 ft. high, at N. end of great range paralleling E. coast of Mindanao. It commands Jugas Pt. and surrounding region.
- hamlet, Negros Oriental, 1 m. S. of Jilaitán Pt., 9 m. N. of Guñjulugan, E. coast.
- island off SW. coast of Sámar, in strait of San Juanico.
- pueblo, p. o., and m. o., and port of Albay, capital of Albay, Luzón. Roadstead exposed to NE. storms; useless in winter. Season of most active trade with Manila between January and October. During autumn months native water communication ceases. Town is 1½ m. NE. of Albay and 4 m. from Mayón or Albay Vol. It shares with Tabaco hemp shipment of the province. Pop., 6,830.
- LELAUGAN** (lay-lah-we'-gahn), ver.; island off E. coast of Sámar, 5 m. S. of Hernani.
- LELEBOÓN** (lay-lay-boh-ohn') nat.; island ½ m. in diameter between Condolú and extreme S. point of Calicoan I., off extreme S. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- LEMERY** (lay-may-ree'), Sp.; pueblo in SW. part of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 12 m. E. of Concepción. Pop., 3,677.
- pueblo 15 m. from Batangas, Luzón, on W. shore of Pansipal Riv., which connects that lake with Balayán Bay. At this point highway crosses stream by native ferry and road to Balayán. Pop., 2,890. Township has 14,000 inhabitants and is center of agriculture, fishing, and trade, inland and coast.
- LENE** (lay'-nay), ver.; stream emptying into San Miguel Bay, E. shore, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- LENGÁ** (layn-gah'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 6 m. SSE. of Cayán. Pop., 200.
- LENO** (lay'-noh), ver.; bay on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao. (See Linao Bay.)
- LENUÑGAN** (lay-noong'-ahn), ver.; island in opening of bay on E. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 17½ m. S. of Cauté Pt. Tandá lies at mouth of SW. shore of bay.
- LEÓN** (lay-awn'). Sp.; pueblo in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 14 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,950.
- hamlet in W. Antique, Panay, 2½ m. SE. of Nalúpa Nueva.
- islet, 210 ft. high, of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, 21 m. WNW. of Agutaya.
- LEPANTO** (lay-pahn'-toh), Sp.; town on Tiagan-Cervantes highway, 9 m. E. of Cayán, on headwaters of Abra Riv., in Lepanto, Luzón.
- town on r. bank of Pulangui Riv., 4½ m. SSE. of Cagayán de Misamis, Mindanao.

LEPANTO, QUIAÑGÁN, LUZÓN, AND SUBPROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

(See Lepanto-Bontoc, Luzón, province of.)

LEPANTO-BONTOC, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Lay-pahn'-toh-bohn-talk', ver.)

Capital: Cervantes, lat. 17° 1' 10" N., lon. 120° 50' 30" approximately.

Area: 1,232 sq. m.

Population: Lepanto, 16,026; Bontoc, 13,985; Amburayan, 30,000; total, 60,011.

Race: Ifugaos and Igorrotes.

Language: Ilocano, Igorrote, and Ifugao.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

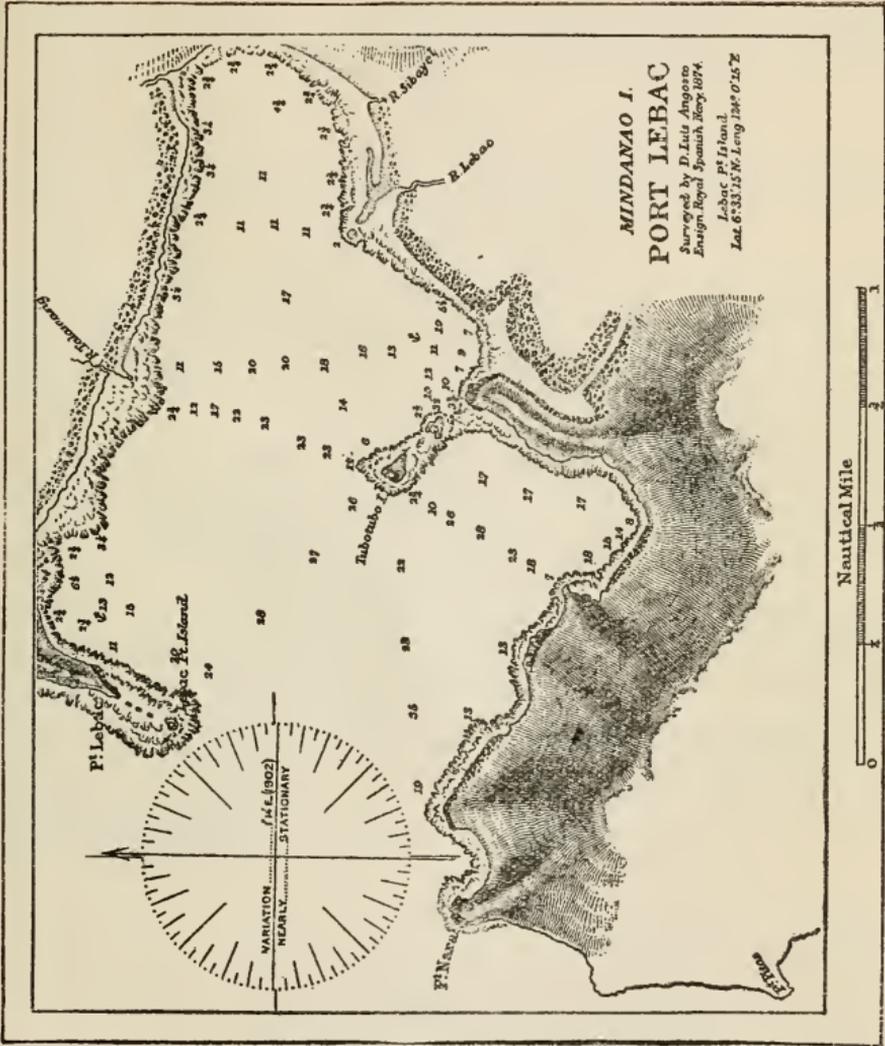


Table of distances.

From Cervantes to—	m.
Bontoc, NE	15½
Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, SSE.....	41
Manila, S	170
San Fernando, SW., Unión	45
Vigan, Ilocos Sur, NW	49

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Lepanto-Bontoc, comprising the former comandancias of Lepanto, Bontoc, Amburayan, and Quiangan, occupies the W. center of N. Luzón, and is bounded on the N. by Abra, E. by Cagayán, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, S. by Nueva Vizcaya and Benguet, and W. by Unión and Ilocos Sur.

AREA.

The 3 subprovinces united measure approximately 56 m. from NW. to SE. and 33 m. from NE. to SW.; area, 1,232 sq. m. or the size of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The E. half is very rugged, being covered by the main range and W. spurs of the Cordillera Central, while its W. boundary is formed of the lofty summits of Langohgoan, Estilete, 4,446 ft., Monserrat, 5,617 ft., and Girayán, 6,280 ft. high. Within their borders on the E. watershed rise the N. tributaries of the Magat, emptying through the Grande de Cagayán into the Pacific on the W., while the W. watershed drains through the Abra Riv. into the China Sea on the W.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The country thinly settled is without roads, all transportation being by trail, except to Vigan, in Ilocos Sur, which is a drive of about 12 hours from Cayán.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population of Lepanto is 16,152 and of Quiangan 30,000, the latter distributed among a large number of hamlets of which 218 are known. The inhabitants of the former are made up of various races of Ifugaos and Busaos, Igorrotes the most numerous. The languages are Ilocano, Catoan, Igorrote, Ifugao, and other dialects.

The following is the division of Lepanto into pueblos and their population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblo.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lepanto:			
Cervantes	8,146	7,880	16,026
The census of 1896 states in detail the population of the towns organized after 1887, as contained in the following additional table:			
Angaqui.....	734		
Bagnén.....	1,180		
Balaca.....	263		
Banaso.....	385		
Banco.....	520		
Banguitan.....	450		
Besao.....	2,055		
Cadanaanan.....	468		
Cagubalan.....	149		
Cayán.....	671		
Cervantes.....	920		
Dain.....	336		
Data.....	841		
Gayán.....	203		

Province and pueblo.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lepanto—Continued.			
Guinsadán	749		
Ibanao	630		
Lenga	276		
Lessep	431		
Luban	690		
Malaya	1,174		
Maucayan	1,469		
Masla	525		
Namatec	186		
Namitpit	568		
Otucan	483		
Pandayan	271		
Pilipil	164		
Pingad	738		
Quinali	171		
Sabañgan	739		
Sumedel	565		
Suyon	614		
Tacbac	442		
Tadián	735		
Ululin	185		
Vila	628		
Total	21,608		

Estimated, 1901, 46,152.

The following are the chief towns:

Cervantes; capital of the province, 3 m. SE. of Cayán, in Lepanto, about the center of Lepanto, on the divide between the headwaters of the Caicayán, a branch of the Grande de Cagayán to the NE., the Abra to the NW.; and the Grande Agno to the S. Pop.: Of the town proper, 920; of the pueblo, 16,026.

Cayán; sometimes Cagayán, the former capital of Lepanto, lies 3 m. NE. of Cervantes, now the present seat of local government. Pop., 671.

Bagnén; 9 m. N. by E. of Cervantes, at the headwaters of the N. branch of the Abra Riv. with the Bontoc boundary. Pop., 1,180.

Besao; on the N. branch, near its source, of the Abra Riv., 11 m. N. by E. of Cervantes.

Donaue; in the former Quiañgán comandancia.

Lagau; in the former Quiañgán comandancia.

Magulang; in Quiañgán comandancia.

Maucayan; SE. of Cayán, in Lepanto, and celebrated for its copper mines.

Mangaosa; in Quiañgán comandancia.

Quiañgán; the principal town of the former comandancia of the same name, in the valley also of the same name, which extends from N. to S. from Lepanto to Nueva Vizcaya, following the Abulao branch of the Magat Riv.

Sagao; in Quiañgán comandancia.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The crop for home consumption is rice, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, and vegetables.

MINERALS.

The region abounds in copper almost pure. At one time the mines of Maucayan produced annually more than 4,000 quintals (220 lbs. avoirdupois=1 quintal).

FORESTS.

The molave (molaue), banaba, pine, oak, sabine, elm, strawberry tree, and cassimont grow in extensive forests.

FRUITS.

There are no cultivated fruits, oranges and lemons being found wild. The country is adapted to the growth of fruits of the S. portion of the temperate zone.

INDUSTRIES.

Mining copper is the only industry of any importance.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Lepanto:

Cervantes.^a San Emilio.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

[Under act of May 28, 1902, P. C.]

The territory hitherto comprised in the comandancias of Lepanto, Bontoc, and Amburayan, together with the territory lying between the boundaries of Abra, Cagayán, and Bontoc, and not hitherto included within the limits of any province organized under the provincial government act, was constituted a province, to be known as the province of Lepanto-Bontoc, divided into 3 subprovinces as follows:

The subprovince of Lepanto, to comprise the territory hitherto included in the comandancia of Lepanto.

The subprovince of Bontoc, to comprise the territory hitherto included in the comandancia of Bontoc, and that limited by the boundaries of Abra, Cagayán, and Bontoc, and not hitherto included within the boundaries of any province organized under the provincial government act.

The subprovince of Amburayan, which shall comprise the territory hitherto included in the comandancia of Amburayan.

The provisions of act No. 337, entitled "An act providing for the organization of a provincial government in the province of Nueva Vizcaya," and of act No. 388, amendatory thereof, are made applicable to the province of Lepanto-Bontoc: *Provided*, That the officers of the provincial government shall be:

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Provincial governor	\$1, 800
Lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Bontoc; office, pueblo of Bontoc.	1, 400
Lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Amburayan; office, pueblo of Alilem	1, 200
Secretary-treasurer	1, 200
Supervisor	1, 500
Fiscal	1, 500

The provincial officers, except for Bontoc and Amburayan, are required to reside and keep their offices at Cervantes, in the subprovince of Lepanto, which is declared the capital of the province of Lepanto-Bontoc. The lieutenant-governors, in the exercise of their duties in their respective subprovinces, are subject to the supervision of the provincial governor, as set forth in acts 337 and 388. They are also eligible to appointment as deputies of the provincial secretary-treasurer. The governor and lieutenant-governors are constituted justices of the peace ex officio.

LERINGANAN (lay-ring-ah'-nahn), ver.; hamlet of Cotabato, Mindanao, 7½ m. SW. of Lebuñgan.

LESA (lay'-sah), Sp.; inlet in S. Mindanao.

LESSEP (les-sayp'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., 263.

LETAYEN (lay-tah'-yayn), ver.; island at entrance to Sibulan Bay, and off that island, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

LETUC (lay-took'), nat.; point E. head of Canalosán cove, Sarangani Bay, Dávao, Mindanao.

LEYTE, VISAYAS, PROVINCE OF.

(Lay'-tay, vee-sah'-yas, nat.)

Capital: Tacloban, lat. 11° 15' N., lon. 124° 59' 30" E.

Area: Mainland, 3,872 sq. m.; dependent islands, 342 sq. m.; total, 4,214 sq. m.

Population: 270,491.

^a Telephone station.



SAMAR ISLAND



This is the best and latest information available for the use of mariners.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LEYTE, EAST COAST
TACLOBAN HARBOR
SAN PEDRO AND SAN PABLO BAY

Scale 20/800

Survey by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

June 1902

Soundings and Heights in Fathoms

Geographic Position

Latitude 11° 07' N Long 124° 50' E

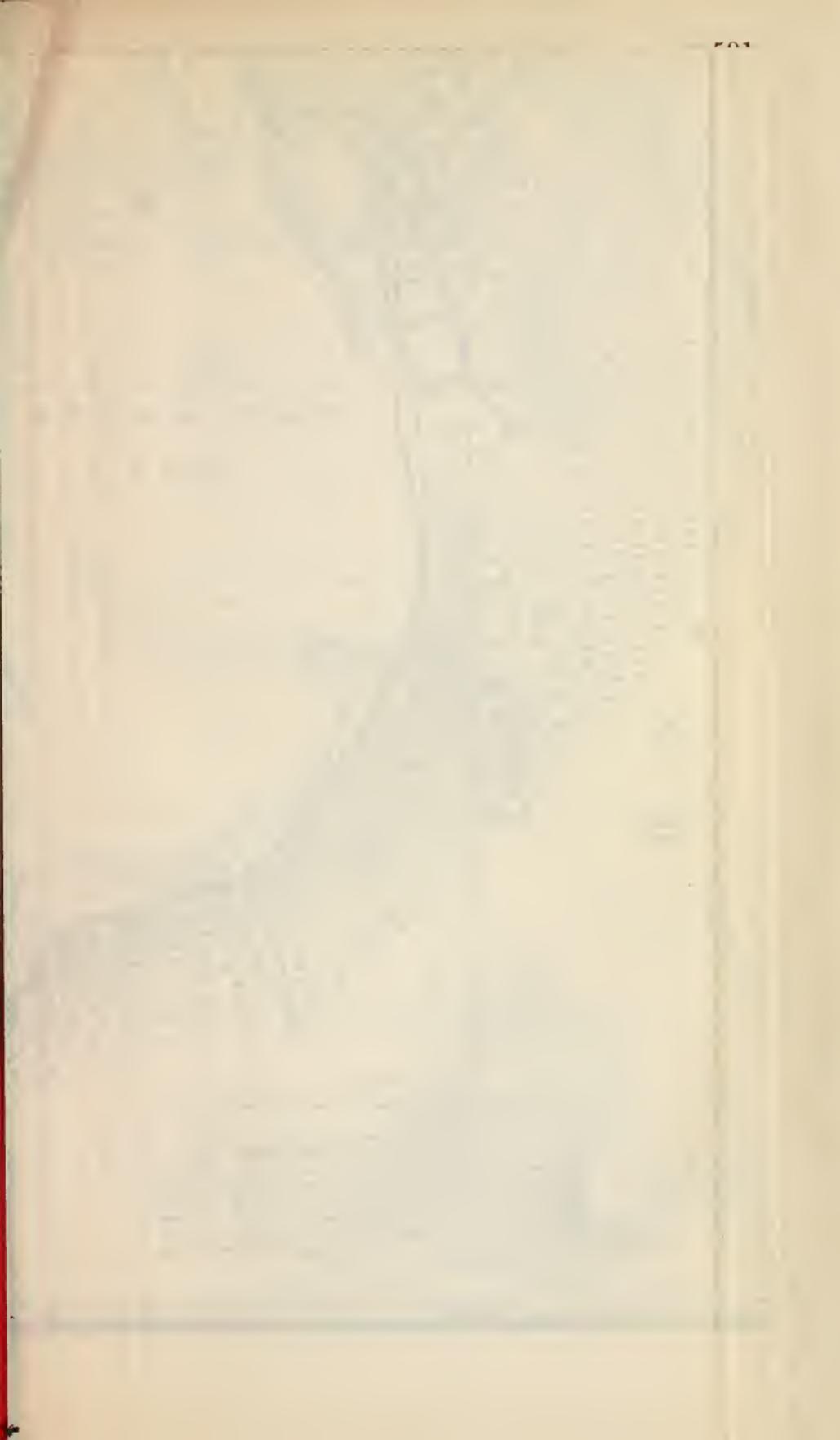
Barometer

Mean Sea Level

Scale of Distances

Tides
The low water of the day generally is from the mean low water of the previous day.
The high water of the day is from the mean high water of the previous day.
The difference between high water and low water is from 10 to 12 feet.
The time of high water is from 10 to 12 hours after the sun is on the meridian.
The time of low water is from 10 to 12 hours before the sun is on the meridian.
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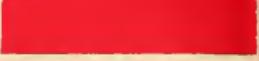
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Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of **Visayas**: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Tacloban to—	m.
Cebú via Surigao Strait	207
Manila	360
Manila via San Juanico Strait; Daram Passage, San Bernardino Strait, Mindoro Sea, and Verde Passage	414
Misamis, Mindanao, via Surigao Strait	207

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Leyte comprises the island of that name. It occupies a central position among the SW. members of the Visayan grp. It is bounded on the N. by the waters leading up to San Bernardino Strait, the SE. point of Masbate lying 20 m. opposite the extreme NW.; on the NE. by Sámar, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of San Juanico; on the E. by San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, the Pacific Ocean and Surigao Strait which separates it from Dinágat I.; on the S. by Panaón, one of the dependent islands; Sógod Bay and the NE. arm of the Sulu Sea, Mindanao lying 30 m. to the SE.; on the W. by the Visayan Sea, Bohol lying 16 m. to the SW. and Cebú 22 m. to the W.

AREA.

Its extreme length of mainland is 121 m. from NW. to SE., and 52 m. NE. to SW. Area, mainland, 3,872 sq. m.; 40 dependent islands, 342 sq. m.; total, 4,214 sq. m. It is within 776 sq. m. as large as Connecticut; over half the area of Massachusetts; nearly twice that of Delaware, and 4 times that of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The interior of the island is mountainous, there being a number of craters of extinct volcanoes, among them elevations 6 m. NE. of Campucán, 4,245 ft. high; 6 m. S. of Carigara Bay, 4,025 ft. high, overlooking Biliran Strait on the N., 2,074 ft.; Cabalán Mt. in the extreme SE., 3,130 ft.; a peak overlooking Tacloban, 1,047 ft.; and Mt. Sacripante, 3,911 ft. high, in the SW. The island is traversed by many very fine rivers, among them the Palaoay, the Apanican, and Leyte entering a long, narrow cove in the NW. The latter stream is an outlet for a portion of the waters of Danao Lake. The Cabáyong receives through the Cantepopo the waters of 2 interior lakes, Amanbiuing and Danao, which empty on the E. shore of Carigara Bay and several into San Pedro and San Pablo Bay; the Baybay into the bay of that name and the Bao through a delta into Bello port.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The irregular coast line of Leyte is indented by numerous bays, some of them among the finest of the archipelago. The following may be mentioned:

Arévalo; on the NW. coast, 13 m. S. of Rabín Pt.

Baganito; on the coast of Biliran I.

Baybay; on the W. coast about the center.

Biliran; the channel of Biliran separating the island from the NW. promontory of Leyte, 15 m. long and 7 m. wide at its N. and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. at its S. entrance, has an anchorage of 5 fms. in front of the town of Biliran.

Biloan (Biliran); on the N. shore of Biliran I., W. of Anas Pt.

Cajagnaán; on the extreme SW. coast, NE. of Taguís Pt.

Camiris; on the E. shore of the bay of San Pedro and San Pablo, N. of Tanauan.

Campopo; on the W. coast separated from Tabanço by Pt. Liglio and peninsula, 6 m. wide. It is larger and deeper than the Tabines.

Cancabatô; a cove S. of Tacloban near the E. entrance of San Juanico Strait.

Capalis (Biliran); on the E. shore of Biliran I., fronting the channel of Daram, S. of Jabujab Pt.

Carigara; a deep bight in the N. coast, 23 m. between heads and extending 11 m. inland.

Dupón; on the W. coast between Sacaysacay Pt. on the NW. and Capiyoman on the SE.

Hilongos; on the SW. coast, E. of Pontod Pt.

Hinunangan; on the SE. coast, with 15 fms. in the middle and $5\frac{1}{2}$ fms. off the town. The 2 islands Cabugan in the N. part afford shelter, the channels being 1 m. wide and 15 to 25 fms. deep.

Hinundayan; on the SE. coast opposite Dinágat I. and S. of the island of Cabugan Grande and Chico, or San Pedro. It is small, with 11 fms. in the passages on either side of the island and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fms. within.

Inagayan; on the extreme NW. coast of Biliran I., E. of Pintado Pt.

Inopacan; S. of Bitanguan Pt.

Isidro; on the extreme NW. coast, 12 m. S. of Rabín Pt.

Jaclugan; formed by the E. coast of a small peninsula E. of Tanauan.

Liloan; a sheltered port on the W. coast of Panaón I. From 7 to 9 fms. deep. It has 2 entrances, the E. very narrow, with $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fms. in Panaón Strait, and the W. from 7 to 9 fms. At the NW. of the entrance point the depth is 56 fms.

Lión; at the extreme NW. angle of Sógod Bay.

Maasin; on the extreme SW. coast, W. of Bató Pt.

Ormoc; on the W. coast E. of Calunangan, 15 m. between heads, with $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 9 fms. It is the only safe anchorage on the S. coast of Leyte during the typhoons. Port Bello is in the NW. angle.

Panaluran; formed by the N. coast of the small peninsula of Tacloban.

Palompón; a port on the W. coast S. of Pt. Canaguayan. The only entrance is to the N.

Quinangcang; on the W. coast of Panaón, near its NW. point.

Romano; on the E. shore of Panaón I.

San Agustín; on the W. coast, about the center, N. of Baybay.

San Pedro and San Pablo; formed by the SW. coast of Samar and the E. of Leyte. It is 13 m. between heads opening into the Pacific Ocean. It extends 12 m. N. to the entrance of San Juanico Strait. One of the most capacious harbors of the archipelago.

Siapón; on the W. coast, 2 m. E. of Dupón port, sheltered from all winds except from the S. and SE. It is 15 fms. at the entrance and gradually lessening inward.

Sógod; on the S. coast of Leyte, 22 m. between Taacán or Ninipo, the S. point of Leyte and Nañgayao on the W. coast of Panaón I. opposite, and extending 26 m. inland to the N. It is surrounded by a number of fine anchorages. It has 78 fms. at the entrance, 32 fms. in the center, and 64 in the N. waters.

Sónog; on the SW. shore of Panaón I., S. of the point of that name.

Tabango; on the W. coast separated from Campopo by Pt. Liglio, 6 m. wide. Is larger and deeper than the Tabines.

Tabín Chico; on the NW. coast N. of Tabín Grande. Depth 7 to 11 fms.

Tabín Grande; across the dividing peninsula, 2 m. S., and 9 m. S. of the NW. end of Leyte. Depth is 7 to 11 fms.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Along the E. coast, especially between Tacloban and Abúyog are numerous roads suitable for carriage and wagon transportation at all seasons of the year. The W. coast is paralleled by roads or trails almost the entire distance from N. to S. The numerous rivers furnish inland transportation. On the coast communication is more frequent by sea. The large number of gulfs and bays, although they often cause breaks in the road, furnish coastwise as well as interior waterways.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The number of registered inhabitants is 270,491, almost all Visayans. The language of the province is Visayan.

The following is the division of Leyte into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Leyte:			
Alang-Alang	3,145	2,958	6,103
Albuera	1,523	1,307	2,830
Almeria	1,240	1,160	2,400
Babaturigón	668	654	1,322
Barugo	4,199	4,094	8,293
Bató	1,275	1,337	2,612
Baybay	5,848	5,596	11,444
Biliran	882	785	1,667

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Leyte—Continued.			
Burauen	7,242	6,692	13,934
Cabalian	2,174	1,947	4,121
Caibirán	2,434	2,011	4,445
Cajagnaán	566	568	1,134
Capococin	654	691	1,345
Carigara	6,553	6,127	12,680
Dagami	11,819	11,929	23,748
Dúlag	4,639	4,454	9,093
Hilongos	7,848	5,827	13,675
Hindang	2,235	2,180	4,415
Hinunangan	3,382	3,370	6,752
Hinundayan	1,788	1,774	3,562
Inopacan	1,477	1,315	2,792
Jaro	4,724	4,504	9,228
Leyte	1,598	1,673	3,271
Liloan	1,567	1,419	2,986
Maasin	7,353	7,120	14,473
Mae Crohón	2,556	2,329	4,885
Malibago	425	390	815
Malitbog	3,887	3,579	7,466
Maripipi	807	722	1,529
Matalom	2,378	2,293	4,671
Mérida	863	849	1,712
Naval	1,475	1,360	2,835
Ormoc	6,776	6,539	13,315
Palo	8,229	7,826	16,055
Palompón	2,781	2,984	5,765
Quiot	959	1,066	2,025
San Isidro del Campo	1,684	1,461	3,145
San Miguel	1,315	13,333	2,048
San Ricardo	1,702	1,375	3,077
Sógod	2,150	2,334	4,484
Tacloban	2,505	2,394	4,899
Tanauan	7,264	7,360	14,624
Tolosa	2,490	2,393	4,885
Villaba	1,292	1,203	2,495
Total	138,471	131,284	269,755

Estimated, 1901, 270,491.

There are 50 towns of populations from 1,850 to 25,000; also 130 villages. The following are the towns:

Tacloban; the capital, open to coast trade. On the W. of the entrance to the narrow strait of San Juanico, in the NW. entrance to San Pedro and San Pablo Bay. It is well built and has an important trade. It is a perfectly protected port, with 4 different wharves for ships. Pop., 11,000.

Abúyog; on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Nalibunan Riv., 34 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 9,112.

Alang-Alang; near the r. bank of the Cabayong Riv., 11 m. WSW. of Tacloban. Pop., 8,602.

Albuera; on the W. coast, 31 m. SW. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,555.

Almería; on the W. coast of Biliran I., 50 m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,216.

Babatunçon; on the S. shore of the Janabatas channel, end of San Juanico Strait, 15½ m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., 2,213.

Barugo; open to coast trade. On the SE. shore of Carigara Bay, 20 m. W. by N. of Tacloban. Pop., 12,322.

Batô; on the SW. coast, between Hilongos and Matalom, 64 m. SSW. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,651.

Baybay; open to coast trade, on the W. coast, at the mouth of Pagbañgauan Riv., 40 m. SSW. of Tacloban. It is also an important hemp port. Pop., 17,367.

Biliran; on the S. coast of Biliran I., 40 m. WNW. of Tacloban. Pop., 6,201.

Burauen; near the l. bank of the Dao Riv., 21 m. S. by W. of Tacloban. Pop., 21,290.

Cabalian; on the extreme SE. point, 70 m. S. by E. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,785.

Caibirán; on the E. coast of Biliran, on the Daram channel, 37 m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,153.

Cajagnaán; on the SW. coast, 75 m. S. by W. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,000.

- Capoocan**; on the S. shore of Carigara Bay, 25 m. E. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,000.
- Carigara**; open to coast trade, on the S. shore of the bay of the same name, 22 m. W. of Tacloban. Pop., 13,732. It is also an important hemp port.
- Cáuit**; on the SW. shore of Ponsón I., Camotes grp.
- Dagami**; on the r. bank of the headwaters of the Binahaan Riv., 16 m. SSW. of Tacloban. Pop., 25,000.
- Dúlag**; on the E. coast, at the mouth of Catbassag Riv., 19 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 10,113.
- Hilon̄gos**; on the SW. coast, at the mouth of the Salog Riv., 62 m. S. by W. of Tacloban. Pop., 13,813.
- Hindang**; on the W. coast, 60 m. SSW. of Tacloban. Pop., 5,314.
- Hinunangan**; on the W. coast, at the mouth of Paso Riv., 62 m. S. of Tacloban. The Cabugan Is. lie off this coast. Pop., 7,899.
- Hinundayan**; on the SE. coast, S. of Pandán Pt., 65 m. S. by E. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,986.
- Jâro**; 9 m. SE. of Carigára, on the shore of that bay, 15 m. W. of Tacloban. Pop., 12,475.
- Inopacan**; on the W. coast, 55 m. SSW. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,239.
- Leyte**; on the E. side of the narrow arm of Biliran Strait, trending S., 37 m. W. by N. of Tacloban. Pop., 6,719.
- Liloan**; on the N. point of Panaón I., on Panaón Strait, 76 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,982.
- Maasin**; open to coast trade, on the extreme SW. coast, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 78 m. S. by W. of Tacloban. It is a hemp port, and a beautiful and well-built city. Pop., 9,674.
- Mac Crohón**; W. of side extreme SE. point, 18 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 5,780.
- Malibago**; on the S. shore of the N. entrance to San Juanico Strait, 13 m. NNW. of Tacloban. Pop., 1,119.
- Malitbog**; on the W. shore of Sógod Bay, 74 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 7,906.
- Maripipi**; on the SE. coast of the island of that name, 58 m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., 1,988.
- Matalom**; on the SW. coast, 67 m. S. by W. of Tacloban. Pop., 6,146.
- Mérida**; on the W. shore of the approach to Port Bello, 42 m. SW. of Tacloban. Pop., 1,897.
- Naval**; on the SW. coast of Biliran, on the strait, 22 m. WNW. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,183.
- Ormoc**; open to coast trade, on the NE. shore of the bay of Port Bello, near the delta of the Bao Riv., 36 m. SW. of Tacloban. It is also an important hemp port. Pop., 8,107.
- Palo**; at the mouth of a river entering on the W. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 6½ m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 17,736.
- Palompón**; open to coast trade, on the W. coast of a bay fronted by Pasologon I., 45 m. WSW. of Tacloban. Pop., 7,858.
- Pastrana**; at the headwaters of a river entering into San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 14 m. SW. of Tacloban. Pop., 2,841.
- Quiot**; on the SW. coast, at the mouth of a river, 45 m. SW. of Tacloban. Pop., 2,422.
- San Isidro del Campo**; on Tabín Chico Bay, NW. coast, 45 m. W. by N. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,352.
- San Miguel**; on the l. bank of the Cabayugan Riv., 6½ m. above its mouth and 12 m. W. by N. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,126.
- San Ricardo**; on the extreme SW. point of Panaón I., 93 m. S. of Tacloban. It is the most S. town of the province. Pop., Cn. 1887, 3,077.
- Sógod Antiguó**; on the E. shore of Sógod Bay, 65 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,722.
- Sógod Nuevo**; in the NE. angle of Sógod Bay, 60 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 2,840.
- Tabón-tabón**; a small village on the l. bank of the Raquid Riv., 16 m. S. by W. of Tacloban.
- Tanauan**; on the W. shore of the entrance to San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 9 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 18,509.
- Tetal**; at the headwaters of a river entering into Carigara Bay, 5 m. S., about 21 m. W. of Tacloban.
- Tolosa**; on the W. shore of the entrance to San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 11 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 5,587.
- Villaba**; on the W. coast 42 m. S. of Canapuy. Pop., 3,257.
- Villalón**; in the extreme NW., on Biliran Strait, 47 m. NNW. of Tacloban.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coast of Leyte is generally free from islands. Those which lie off its shores are found in groups. The following is a list:

Bacol; an island formed by a channel at the N. entrance to San Juanico Strait	sq. m.	3
Babugón, or Gumlac; off the W. coast N. of Cabga I.		1
Badung-Badung; in the bay of San Pedro and San Pablo		
Biliran; 16 m. from NW. to SE., and 13 m. from E. to W. It is mountainous, quite high and has a small mountain chain which divides it longitudinally. The highest peak of this chain is in the W. part. The most important towns are Almeria, Naval, and Biliran on the W. coast, and Calbirán on the E. coast; also a multitude of little villages along the shore. The island is noted for its sulphur springs in the mountains.		144
Buaya; 2 islands of this name, one on the N. side of the W. entrance to Janabatas channel, the other at the E. entrance to this channel to San Juanico Strait.		
Cabgá; close to the W. shore N. of Binagnaán.		
Cabugan Chico or San Pedro; 2 m. S. of Cabugan Grande and 2 m. off the E. coast		
Cabugan Grande or San Pedro; 2 m. off the E. coast. These islands lie in the N. part of Hinunaiñgan Bay		2
Calaji; in the channel between Biliran I. and the mainland of Leyte		
Calangaman; off the S. shore of the W. entrance to Janabatas channel, N. coast		
Calumpijan; 2 m. off the W. shore of Carigara Bay, N. coast. The peak Paeduhanan overlooks it.		
Calutan; off Actá Pt., W. shore of Biliran I.		
Canigao; 5 m. N. of Panaón Pt., 2 m. off the W. coast.		
Cuatro; the only group of islands near the coast, between Ormoc and Inopacan, as follows: Apit; 4 m. off the W. shore		1
Daquio; the most N., 5 m. off the W. coast		
Himuqutan; the most S., 4½ m. off the W. shore.		
Mababas; the most W., 7 m. off the W. shore.		
Daujan; off the W. coast, N. of Blanca Pt.		
Faro; in the middle of the Janabatas channel, between Leyte and Sámar		
Gigantagan; 1½ m. from Rabin Pt., extreme NW. of Leyte. It is 2 m. long from N. to S.		2
Ginuruan; 1 m. off the N. shore of Biliran I.		
Iban; in the channel of Janabatas, between Leyte and Sámar		½
Jinamoc; in the NW. of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay		1
Lamasaua; on the S. coast, 2 m. SE. of the S. point of Leyte, is long and narrow, 4½ m. from N. to S. and 1 m. in breadth. It has 2 little towns, San Bernardo and Triana		4
Mahaba; in Janabatas channel, between Leyte and Sámar		
Maripipi; 5½ m. off the NW. coast of Biliran I., 4 m. N. and S., and 4½ m. E. and W. It is the most N. of the dependent islands of Leyte. It has a central cone, 2,992 ft. high, covered with vegetation		11
Mariquitdiquit; in the opening of the bay of San Pedro and San Pablo.		
Panaón; is separated from the SE. part of Leyte by the strait of the same name. It is mountainous, long and narrow, and extends over 19 m. from NW. to SE. It is 6 m. from E. to W. The E. coast has a picturesque appearance, with beautiful cascades and many little creeks. It is well populated, the principal towns being Silvan, in the N., and San Ricardo, in the S. Gold is found near Pinutan Pt.		76
Pasologón, or Taboc; 1 m. off the shore, S. of Canauagan		1
Sambabuas; a cluster of small islands off the N. coast		
Tagampul; 4 m. W. of N. point of Biliran I., 3 islets lie off the coast		
Tanubulun; in the NE. waters of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay		
Tincansan; 1 m. off the extreme W. point of Biliran I.		
Tolosa; 2 m. off the NW. point of Biliran I.		
There are no islands of importance on the E. coast.		
40 dependent islands, total area		342

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The province of Leyte is one of the best-cultivated islands in the archipelago. Of 572,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.471 a.), 250,000 are under cultivation, the remainder being mountain or grazing land. The most important product is hemp. These plantations having been under cultivation for upward of 40 years, require but little work, the crop being permanent, abundant, and of excellent quality. The other products are sugar, valued at \$50,000; rice for home consumption, chocolate, oil, coffee, cotton, corn, cattle, horses, hogs to the value of \$63,000, wax, honey, bird's nests, shell, sponges, and pearls.

The following are the hemp statistics of Leyte, 1850-1899, from the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce:

[Piculs.]

1850.....	15,984	1863.....	86,989	1876.....	78,407	1889.....	265,516
1851.....	26,289	1864.....	71,165	1877.....	73,014	1890.....	266,118
1852.....	37,554	1865.....	60,014	1878.....	92,586	1891.....	288,013
1853.....	37,361	1866.....	43,781	1879.....	97,573	1892.....	329,763
1854.....	45,353	1867.....	37,915	1880.....	112,729	1893.....	118,507
1855.....	32,724	1868.....	63,082	1881.....	101,383	1894.....	318,602
1856.....	55,973	1869.....	66,111	1882.....	119,006	1895.....	349,988
1857.....	60,850	1870.....	94,941	1883.....	252,365	1896.....	359,346
1858.....	63,255	1871.....	85,264	1884.....	137,804	1897.....	346,296
1859.....	63,063	1872.....	91,532	1885.....	118,777	1898.....	354,947
1860.....	71,368	1873.....	89,701	1886.....	150,866	1899.....	170,219
1861.....	50,579	1874.....	103,740	1887.....	163,898		
1862.....	63,828	1875.....	90,660	1888.....	238,156		

The total for all the hemp districts of the archipelago, 1899, was 985,522 piculs. A picul represents 137.9 American pounds.

MINERALS.

In the craters of the volcanoes large quantities of sulphur and other products of volcanic action are found. The sulphur of Leyte supplied the gunpowder works at Manila under Spanish rule. Gold, iron, magnetite, lead, and silver are also found. There are indications of petroleum.

FORESTS.

There are large forests of wood of economic value producing pitch, honey, and sugar; also hard woods and ship timbers. The yield of dammar, the brea or pitch of the Spaniards, is the most important in the archipelago. The central mountain districts and W. coast near Albuera are said to contain the finest hard-wood forests in the archipelago.

FRUITS.

A large variety of bananas, mangosteens, oranges, lemons, and other fruits of the Visayan Is. thrive in Leyte.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacture of fabrics of abaca and cabonegro, or black boat cables, from the hemp, and the extracting of cocoanut oil are the leading industries. In the towns on the E. coast the women are skillful in the manufacture of delicate fabrics and in embroidering. There are large shipyards at Tacloban, where several hundreds are constantly employed, and many good-sized schooners are constantly built.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The occupation of Leyte by the troops of the United States was part of the military operations of the spring and summer of 1899.

On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Leyte:

Alang-Alang,	Baybay, ^a	Jaro, ^a	Ormoc, ^a	Tanauan, ^a
	Dúlag, ^a	Maasin, ^a	Tacloban. ^{§a}	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Leyte was created under the provisional government act of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Philippine Commission April 22, 1901, embracing "that territory in the island of Leyte and adjoining islands known as the 'province of Leyte' under Spanish sovereignty."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

Governor	\$2,000
Secretary	1,500
Treasurer	2,500
Supervisor	2,000
Fiscal	1,600

Allowance for necessary and actual expenses, not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed.

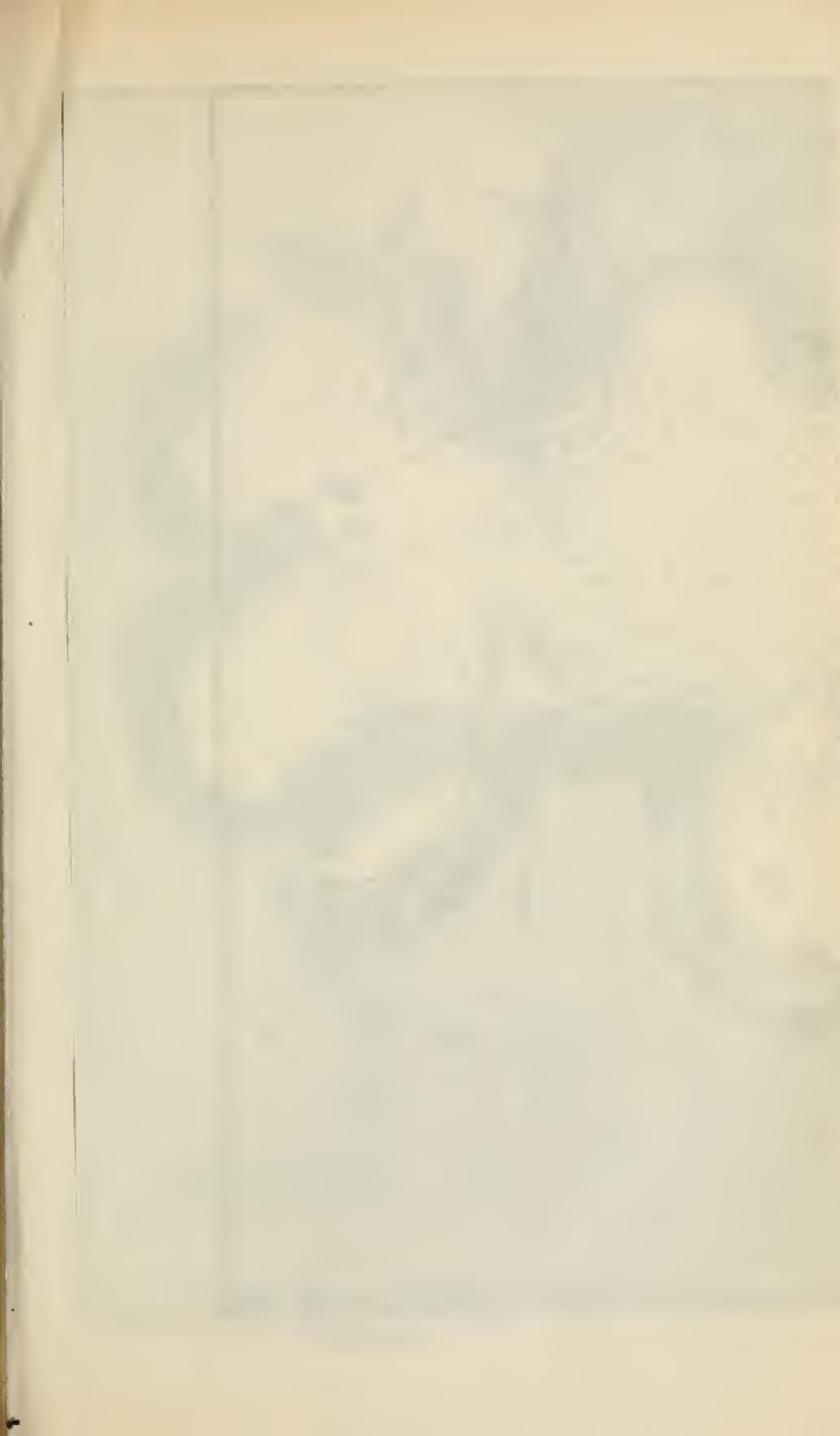
The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

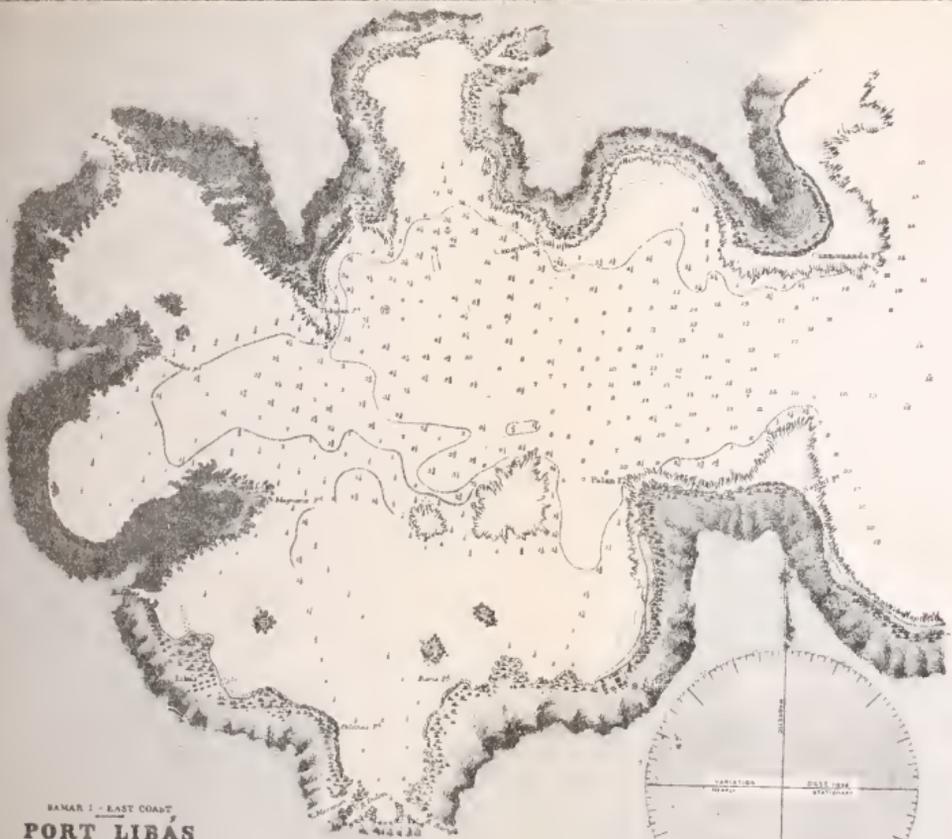
CONDITIONS, DECEMBER, 1901.

"Prior to the first of this month there were 20 towns in this province garrisoned by American troops, but within the past 2 weeks 9 of these towns have been

^a Telegraph.

§ Post and money-order office.





BAZAR I - EAST COAST
PORT LIBAS

Chart 891 - Lat. 12° 46' 25" N - Long. 107° 26' 34" E
 S.M.P. & C. V.P. 100 - Dec. 2 to 1900



Scale in Fathoms

evacuated, withdrawing 310 men. These towns are now protected by the constabulary and the municipal police. * * *

"The people generally are anxious for civil government, and the officials elected in the various towns are developing, as a general rule, a very high degree of intelligence in the performance of their respective duties. * * *

"That the great majority of the people are happy and contented with their present condition is evidenced by the renewed activity displayed in all branches of industry. Agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industries are taking on new life throughout the province, while the people are rebuilding their towns and homes, and are erecting, in many instances, substantial and comfortable buildings, instead of nipa shacks. * * *

"One of the most gratifying and, to my mind, one of the most encouraging indications as demonstrating their appreciation of our institutions, as well as the popularity of the same, is the intense interest manifested among the masses to acquire a knowledge of the English language." * * * (Report of provincial governor.)

LEYTE (lay'-tay), ver.; pueblo at head of deep bay setting in from Biliran Strait, S., NW. coast of Leyte, 34 m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., 6,719.

— river in Leyte, rising in lake W. of Jaro, and empties near city of same name.

— hamlet in pueblo of Carigara, on N. coast of Leyte.

LEZO (lay'-thoh), Sp.; pueblo of N. Cápiz, Panay, 26½ m. W. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,500.

LIAN (lee-ahn'), Tag.; point on W. shore of Ragay Gulf, Tayabas, Luzón, N. point of Piris Bay.

— bay on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón. Port San Diego is its headland on S.; Lian Riv. enters bay on SE., town standing about 5 m. above its mouth.

— river discharging into Nasugbú Bay, Batangas, Luzón. Town of same name inland near river.

— pueblo of Batangas, Luzón, 36 m. from provincial capital, connected by high roads with Tuy and Nasugbú. Pop., 5,889. (*Also* Liang.)

LIANGÁ, or **LIANGAN** (leeahng'-ah', leeahng'-ahn), nat.; bay opening to E. on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, on bay of same name, between Umanum (Umainan) and Baculin Pts. Coast is extremely rocky and landing difficult. Town of same name lies on SW. and Otieza on NW. shore. Small river enters head of bay. Rice is extensively grown in vicinity, and buffalo are also raised in large numbers.

— pueblo on SW. shore of bay of that name on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 103 m. SE. by S. of Surigao. Rice and buffaloes are extensively raised. Pop., 6,340.

LIANGAN (leeahng'-ahn), nat.; point on NE. shore and near E. head of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao. River of same name, with ruins of former Spanish fort at its mouth, empties 2 m. E. by N. of point.

— hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.

— hamlet on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, 61 m. SW. of Cagayán, Misamis, Mindanao.

— point on E. side of entrance to Panguil Bay in SW. angle of Iligan Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. From Binri Pt. shore trends WSW. 4½ m., low and covered with mangroves. Village on shore.

— hamlet on SE. shore near entrance of Panguil Bay, SE. arm of Iligan Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.

LIÁS (lee-ass'), ver.; hamlet in NE. Bontoc, Luzón, at headwaters of Sibug tributary of Grande de Cagayán Riv., boundary of Isabela.

LIBACAO (lee-bah'-cow'), ver.; hamlet in NE. of Cápiz, Panay, 2½ m. SW. of Pilar.

— pueblo in W. central Cápiz, Panay, near headwaters of Akdán Riv., which flows N. through populous valley, with 4 large towns, Madalag, Malinao, Numancia, and Calivo, and many hamlets, on its bank, falling into sea at Akdán Pt., 3 m. S. of latter town, 28 m. W. by S. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,914.

LIBAGAN (lee-bah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Sógod Bay, on S. coast of Leyte, 1½ m. S. of Sógod Antiguo.

LIBAGANON (lee-bah-gah'-nohn), ver.; river rising across boundary of Dávao with Misamis, Mindanao. Forms W. branch of Tagum Riv., entering Dávao Bay on its NW. shore, in Dávao, Mindanao. Fountain sources of this branch are but 3 m. over summit, on W. slope of which one of principal tributaries of Pulangui or Grande Riv. of Mindanao finds its source, and entering that river empties into Ilana Bay, capital of Cotabato on W.

LIBAGAO (lee-bah-gab'-oo), ver.; island 2 m. N. and S. in Sulu Sea, 6 m. SE. by S. of Paudán Pt., Mindoro; 410 ft. high at its N. part, S. low and sandy, terminating in reef more than 1 m. seaward.

LIBANAN (lee-bah'-nahn), nat.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines. (*See* Libmanan.)

LIBANCABANAN (lee-bahn-cah-bah'-nahn), nat.; island off coast of Masbate.

LIBANG (lee-bang'), ver.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SW. of Macatú.

LIBÁS (lee-bahs'); hamlet on SW. shore of Libás port, on E. coast of Sámár, 1 m. E. of San Julián.

— islet 2 m. NE. of Pambujan, N. coast of Sámár. (*Also* Livás.)

— point and hamlet on E. coast of Bohol, hamlet 4 m. ENE. of Candijay.

— hamlet on E. coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. SE. of Nagaba.

— hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. SW. of Madalag.

— point S. of Talisay Pt. and Bay, at S. entrance to Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

— largest of cluster of 15 islets off point of same name at W. entrance to Laguán Bay, N. coast of Sámár.

— town and river to N. on SW. shore of port Libás, about center of E. coast of Sámár, lat. 11° 46' 25" N., lon. 125° 25' 34" E. Port opens from Pacific ocean between Cannomanda and Najibel Pts.

— point at W. head to Laguán Bay, NE. coast of Sámár.

LIBAY, or **LIBAI** (lee-by'), ver.; town on W. shore of Murciélagos Bay, NE. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, 3 m. NE. of Dapitan.

LIBERANAN (lee-bay-rah'-nahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Leyte, 2 m. N. of Dutang, on W. entrance to San Pedro and San Pablo Bay.

LIBJÓ (lib-haw'), ver.; town on SE. shore of bay opening on Surigao Strait from Dinátag I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao.

LIBLID (lib-lead'), ver.; mountain in E. part of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

LIBMANAN, or **LIBANAN** (lib-mah'-nahn, lee-bah'-nahn), ver.; pueblo on main road on I. bank of Polanluna Riv. near its confluence with Naga, in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, 10 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 14,512.



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LIBANABANAN (lee-bahn'-eah'-nahn), nat.; island off coast of Masbate.

LIBANG (lee-bang'), ver.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SW. of Macatò.

LIBÁS (lee-bahs'); hamlet on SW. shore of Libás port, on E. coast of Sámara, 1 m. E. of San Julián.

— islet 2 m. NE. of Pambujan, N. coast of Sámara. (*Also* Livás.)

— point and hamlet on E. coast of Bohol, hauler 4 m. ENE. of Candijay.

— hamlet on E. coast of Guimaráns I., off Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. SE. of Nagaba.

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— town and river to N. on SW. shore of port Libás, about center of E. coast of Sámara, lat. 11° 46' 25" N., lon. 125° 25' 34" E. Port opens from Pacific ocean between Cannomanda and Najibel Pts.

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LIBMANAN, or **LIBANAN** (lib-mah'-nahn, lee-bah'-nahn), ver.; pueblo on main road on I. bank of Polanluna Riv. near its confluence with Naga, in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, 10 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 14,512.

LIBMANAN, or **LIBANAN**; town in Sámar.

— near mountain of Yamlik (Amtic Hiantu), taking its name from a black ant about size of wasp. Contains many caverns with beautiful stalactites.

LÍBŌG (lee'-bŏg), nat.; pueblo on N. shore of Albay Bay, E. coast of Albay, Luzón, 7½ m. N. by E. of Albay, and immediately S. of Sulu port, and well protected. One of coast-wise native hemp ports. Pop., 6,569.

LIBOHŌ, or **LÍBĬŌ** (lee-bŏh-hoh', lee-hoh'), ver.; town on W. shore of Dinágat I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, about halfway between Cubcub islet on S. and Esconchada Pt. on N.; port opening on Surigao Strait. Palotes rock, from S. point halfway across entrance is steep to, steep islet lies 1 m. SW. of S. point.

— hamlet on r. bank of the Jalaur Riv., E. Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. NW. of Dingle.

LÍBŌN (lee-bohn'), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. NW. of Pontevedra.

LÍBŌNG (lee-bong'), ver.; pueblo in Albay, Luzón, on l. bank of Inaya Riv., 3½ m. ESE. of its outlet into Bató Lake, on boundary toward Ambos Camarines (Sur), 22 m. NW. of Albay. Pop., 5,449.

LIBRO (lee'-broh), (means book), Sp.; hamlet 4 m. SW. of Catarman, Sámar.

LIBUCAN (lee-boo'-cahn), ver.; group of 6 islands, Libucan, Bacó, Tangao, Curó, Cacaanan, Tag-daranan and several islets 6 m. W. of Tarangan and same distance SW. of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., off W. coast of Sámar.

LIBUCAN DACŌ (lee-boo'-cahn dah-coh'), ver.; largest, 3 by 2 m., of Libucan grp., 5 islands off mouth of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., W. coast of Sámar.

LIBUCAN GUTIAY (lee-boo'-cahn goo-tee-i'), ver.; islet in Libucan grp., off W. coast of Sámar, opposite Tarangan.

LÍBŪNAŌ (lee-boo'-now), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Pinabagdao, Sámar.

LÍBŪŅĀN (lee-boong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 8 m. above Cotabato, Cotabato, Mindanao.

— town on r. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, at confluence of river of same name, 7 m. above Cotabato.

LÍBŪŅĀN, or **KAIMANES** (lee-boong'-ahn, ky-mah'-nays); river emptying on the r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, at town of same name.

LÍBŪTAB (lee-boo'-tahb), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Aráyat, Pampanga, Luzón.

LÍBUTU (lee-boo'-too), nat.; creek entering on l. bank of Talayan, tributary of S. branch of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

LÍCAB (lee-cab'), Tag.; pueblo on l. bank of Chico de la Pampanga Riv., in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on line of boundary with Tárlac; also junction of 2 roads, 17½ m. NW. of San Isidro.

LÍCE (lee'-thay), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in which is one of finest grottos in world, having area of 39 a. traversed by sparkling mountain cascades and grown with many varieties of coniferous and deciduous plants of island.

LÍCIAŌ (lee-thee-ow'), ver.; point on N. coast of Sámar.

LÍCŌ (lee-coh'), nat.; hamlet on E. coast of Negros Oriental, 4½ m. N. of Guijulugan.

— village in Tondo suburb, 3 m. N. of city of Manila, Luzón.

— hamlet near r. bank of Buquí Riv., in SW. Sámar, 9 m. NE. of Basey.

LÍCŌC (lee-cohk'), ver.; point on NE. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, and S. head to estuary and river entering bay at this point.

LÍCŌHĀN (lee-coh-hahn'), nat.; village W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 5 m. SW. of Misamis.

LÍCŌ-LÍCŌ (lee-coh'-lee-coh'), ver.; stream emptying into sea on S. coast of Negros Oriental, 1½ m. NW. of Siatón Pt.

LÍCUSŌN (lee-coo'-sohn), ver.; point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, N. of port of Tangay and E. of pueblo of Mobo.

LÍDLIDA (leed-lee'-dah), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Candón, Ilocos Sur.

LÍDOM (lee-dom'), ver.; hamlet in E. central Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. S. of Dumar.

LÍDTÍDDA (lead-teed'-dah), ver.; hamlet in interior of Ilocos Sur, N. Luzón, near boundary with Abra, and on road into Lepanto.

LÍGĀN (lee-gahn'), ver.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, rising in N. peak of Banajao receives many tributaries and empties into bay of Lamón.

LÍGAŌ (lee-gah'-oh), nat.; pueblo on main road in Albay, Luzón, near bank of Inaya Riv., 22 m. NW. by W. of Albay, in one of finest hemp-growing district in islands. Pop., 17,900.

LÍGAŌ OÁS (lee-gah'-oh oh-ass'); town of 10,000 inhabitants, on Quinali Riv., in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

LÍGÁS (lee-gass'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 8 m. SE. of Cavite.

LÍGLÍŌ (lig-lee'-ho), ver.; point at end of narrow tongue of land separating Tabango and Campopo Bays, on W. coast of Leyte.

LÍGPŌ (lig-paw'), Tag.; point in Batangas, Luzón.

LÍGUĀN (lee-goo-ahn'), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on headwaters of Matara Riv., 16 m. E. of Bangued.

LÍGUASAN (lee-gwah'-sahn), nat.; lagoon and lake 9½ m. N. and S., 13 m. E. and W., in SE. Cotabato, Mindanao. On S. it receives overflow of Bulían Lake 12 m. S.; on N. waters of Maridago Riv. through 2 months tortuous stream rising in heart of Mindanao NE. of Cilabedan Mt. On its NW. shores is drained through 2 affluents which form main stream of Palangui or Grande Riv. of Mindanao. Tongue of land projecting from N. shore divides lake into 2 parts, from which 5 islets continue to mouth of inflow from Bulían Lake; depth ranges 15 to 27 ft.

LÍGUĀN (lee-gee-ahn'), ver.; E. coast hamlet of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, at head of inlet on W. shore of Sibuguey Bay, 49½ m. NE. by N. of Zamboanga.

LÍJĀN (lee-hahn'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Cebú, 1½ m. N. of Boljo-ón.

LÍJĀT-LÍJĀT (lee-hah't'-lee-hah't'), ver.; number of rocks off NW. extreme of Tabdán I., Tabdán cluster, Cinapusan grp., Sulu I.

LÍJĀT-LÍJĀT, or **CAMBA-CAMBA** (lee-hah't-lee'-hah't, cahm-bah-cahm'-bah), nat.; channel E. of Tandubás I., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.

LÍLA (lee'-lah), Sp.; pueblo on S. coast of Bohol, 17 m. E. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 4,470.

— point in Sámar.

LÍLĀŌ (lee-lah'-ow), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Butúan, Surigao, Mindanao.

LÍLIBUTAN (lee-lee-boo'-tabn), nat.; point on E. coast of Sámar, in lat. 11° 32' 30" N.

LÍLÍŌ (lee'-lee-oh), ver.; river in Laguna, rising in mountain of Majayjay, flows across pueblo of that name, and empties into river of Santa Cruz.

— pueblo in central Laguna, Luzón, 10 m. S. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 5,000.

LÍLOAN (lee-loh'-ahn), nat.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, on l. bank of river passing Malinao, 1 m. below, and 7½ m. from coast.

— point on extreme SW. coast of Cebú, at S. entrance to strait of Tañón. Tagbá Pt., W. head to strait opposite on coast of Negros is

LILLOAN—Continued.

but 3 m. distant. On Liloan Pt., 2½ m. S. of Colasi Pt., is stone fort and signal station which communicates with Colasi. Vessels can anchor near point in 7 to 14 fms.

— pueblo and river on E. coast of Cebú, 11 m. NE. of Cebú. Town is situated on l. bank of river of same name, and with Dapdap near by has population of 8,380. River can be entered by launches at high water.

— low, sandy point covered with coconut palm on NW. shore of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte.

— port with 2 entrances leading out of Panaón Strait on extreme NW. coast of Panaón I. Water is extremely clear, bottom being visible to depth of from 12 to 30 ft. Shores are covered with beautiful groves of coconut palm. Verdured mountains of Leyte may be seen rising to NW. across intervening waters.

— pueblo on plain on shore of port of that name, at extreme NW. point of Panaón I., SE. of Leyte, and at W. entrance to Panaón Strait, 75 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,982.

LIMABUÁN (lee-mah-boo'-ahn), ver.; inland hamlet, Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. NE. of Malinao.

LIMANA (lee-mah'-nah), ver.; hamlet on entrance to E. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., 28 m. ESE. of Sulu.

LIMANSÍ (lee-mahn-see'), nat.; point at E. head to Balañgunan Cove, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

LIMAPÁTAG, or **RANGUNDUNGAN** (lee-mah-pah'-tahg, rah-n-noon-doon'-gahn), nat.; creek on delta emptying on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, near its mouth, Cotabato, Mindanao.

LIMPATIN (lee-mah-pah'-tin), nat.; creek enters on l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

LIMARAGÁS (lee-mah-rah-gass'), ver.; river emptying into San Miguel Bay, E. side, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

LIMASUA (lee-mah-sah'-wah), ver.; island 6 m. by 1½ m. in area, extending SE. off Taacan or Ninipo, extreme SE. point of Leyte, from which it is separated by sea channel 2 m. wide. S. point is W. headland of approach to Surigao Strait. From this island Magellan, the discoverer of Philippines, sailed for bay and town of Butúan, 21 m. inland, on N. coast, and where he celebrated first mass in Philippine Is.

LIMASUN (lee-mah'-soon), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

LIMAY (lee-may'), Tag.; hamlet and river on W. shore of Manila Bay, in Bataán, Luzón.

— point on W. shore of Manila Bay, Bataán, Luzón.

LIMBANCAUYÁN (lim-ban-cah-wah'-yahn), nat.; island 3½ m. N. and S. and 4 m. E. and W., in sea channel between Sámar and Masbate, 14 m. SW. of Calbáyog, on SW. coast of Sámar.

LIMBONES (lim-boh'-nays), Hisp.; island and point, latter S. point of entrance to Patungan Bay, Batangas, Luzón, W. of boundary between Cavite and Batangas.

LIMBUAG (lim-bwag'), ver.; town on river entering Macajalar Bay at Opol, on SW. shore of Misamis, Mindanao.

LIMINABUATA (lee-mee-nah-bwah'-yah), nat.; point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

LIMINGAO (lee-ming-ah'-aw), ver.; island in Villarreal Gulf, off W. coast of Sámar, 12 m. S. of Catbalogan.

LIMPÁ (lim-pah'), ver.; hamlet near W. boundary in Lepanto, Luzón.

LIMUAY (lee-mwi'), nat.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, spur of Caraballos Norte; inhabited by Apayaos.

LIMULAN (lee-moo'-lahn), Tag.; mountain in E. Rizal, Luzón.

LIMUTÉN (lee-moo-ten'), Tag.; peak in Caraballos Sur, Rizal, Luzón.

LINABO (lee-nah'-boh), nat.; town in W. Misamis, Mindanao, 5½ m. E. of l. bank of Pulangui Riv., 31 m. S. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis.

LINABU (lee-nah'-boo), nat.; river of Mindoro, rising in mountains of interior, flows across pueblo of Calapán, and empties into sea on NE. coast.

LINACAPAN (lee-nah-cah'-pahn), nat.; largest island of group between NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, and Calamián I., 12 m. from latter; 10 m. from N. to S.; N. coast forms 2 deep bays; on E. side are seen various bold conical-formed points; in angle to SW. is little town of San Nicolás.

— hamlet in pueblo of Cullón, Calamián I., Paragua, Palawan.

LINADASAN (lee-nah-dah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of S. peninsula of Mindanao, 66½ m. S. of Dávao.

LINAO (lee-now'), nat.; town in Surigao, Mindanao, at junction of tributary of main stream of Agusan, 4 m. from its entrance into Sadocun Lake, 51 m. S. of Butúan.

— most S. of chain of inland waters in central Surigao, Mindanao, 4 m. SE. of Sadocun Lake, with which it is connected by several channels leaving it on NW. shore; towns of Bumanan, Trento Viruela, and Linao lie on its shore.

— hamlet on W. shore of Grande de Cagayán Riv., at mouth of river of same name.

— point at head of wide bay on W. shore of Sámal I., nearly opposite Dávao, Mindanao.

— central of 3 islets, 7 m. off E. coast of Sámar, opposite mouth of Ulut Riv. (See Bauján and Fulín.)

— river in N. Cagayán, emptying into Grande de Cagayán Riv. on W. side, near its mouth.

— point in E. Bataán, Luzón.

LINAO, or **LENO** (lee-nah'-oh, lay'-noh); small bay (1½ m. wide) on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 9½ m. SE. of Quidapil, well sheltered from all winds but SW.

LINAÓN (lee-nah-ohn'), ver.; bay and hamlet 1 m. S. on W. coast of Negros Occidental, 7 m. N. of Inayauan.

LINAPACAN (GROUP), PARAGUA, PALAWAN.

(Lee-nah-pah'-cahn, nat.; pah-rah'-gwah, Sp.; pah-lah'-wahn, nat.)

Chief town: Linapacan, NW. shore of the island of that name.

Area: 48 sq. m.

Population: 300, estimated.

Race: Calamiano.

Language: Calamiano.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

A chain of islands, lat. 11° 20' to 11° 37' N., and lon. 119° 38' to 119° 55' E., consisting of 12 large and small islands off the NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

The following constitute the group:

Islands.	Square miles.	Chief town.
Alerta.....		
Alijara.....		
Balungungan.....		
Binalaba.....		
Calibangbagan.....	2	
Dicapulun.....		
Dimaneal.....		
Dimanglet.....		
Linapacan.....	40	Linapacan.
Mahibutlubut, 758 ft. high.....	2½	
Nauga.....	1	
Patoyac.....	2½	
Vanguardia.....		

These islands are situated between the Calamianes grp. on the N. and the extreme N. point of Palawan on the SW., in the channel 34 miles, connecting the China and Mindoro seas. The Cabulaan grp. lie to the E. 17 m. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in hunting edible birds' nests, fishing for and curing trepang and gathering turtle shells. There is a little agriculture on the largest island.

LINAPACAN (lee-nah-pah'-cahn), ver.; large bay on N. shore of that island. Chief town, of same name, is on SE. shore.

— island of Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.

— island 9½ m. N. and S., and 8½ m. E. and W., 13½ m. E. by N. off extreme N. point of Palawan, and largest of extensive chain-like group from which name is taken. It lies about center of chain, 13 m. SW. of Calamián, of Calamianes grp., and about same distance NE. of N. extreme of Palawan. On N. side are 2 deep bays, E. characterized by 2 large heads, and on its SE. shore is chief town, Linapacan or San Nicolás, comprising stockade and few houses. On S. coast is fine bay of Balolo. To NNE. of island stretches continuous chain of islands and islets to Calamián, SW. of 2 larger islands of Calamianes grp.

— chief town of chain of islands of that name on SE. shore of E. bay, on NW. coast of island of that name. It is also known as San Nicolás and has stockade and few houses.

LINDERO (lin-day'-roh), Sp.; inland hamlet in extreme N. of Antique, Panay, 16 m. WNW. of Pandán.

LINDOM (lin-dom'), ver.; stream falling into sea, S. of Cervantes hamlet, on NE. coast of Negros Occidental.

LINDUG (lin-dooq'), ver.; river in NE. Leyte.

LINEK (lee-neck'), nat.; ranch village on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of S. mouth to Grande Riv. of Mindanao.

— hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 9 m. SE. of Cotabato.

LINGÁTING (lean-gah'-ting), nat.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.

LINGAUAY (lin-gah-wy'), ver.; point in W. Leyte.

LINGAYÁN (lin-gah-yahn'), ver.; hamlet in E. central Leyte at headwaters of Malo.

LINGAYÉN (lin-gah-yayn'); p. o. pueblo, and m. c., capital of Pangasinán, Luzón, on delta of Agno Riv., between one of its outlets and gulf of Lingayén, 8 m. W. of Dagupan and station on Manila and Dagupan Railroad; has fine parish church and main avenue along which are 3,500 houses, some of stone; city of important coast and land trade, at converging point of several important highways. Pop., 18,886.

— gulf on W. coast of Luzón, N. of Manila Bay, 20 m. across entrance, from San Fernando Pt. to Santiago I., 30 ft. deep, with provinces of Unión on E., Pangasinán on S., and Zambales on W. On E. coast are mountain elevations of Ilocos; St. Thomas, 7,418 ft. high. W. coast

LINGAYÉN—Continued.

is level and less elevated, but rises again to S. into mountains. W. coast is fringed by islands, low and wooded and navigable between them by native coasters. Typhoons prevail in September and October.

LINGE (lean'-hay'), ver.; mountain in SE. Zambales, Luzón.

LINGIG, or **LINGUI** (lean-hig', lean'-gee), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bislig, Surigao, Mindanao.

LINGIÓN (ling-ee-ohn'), ver.; hamlet 1½ m. E. of Cagayán Riv., 15 m. S. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.

LINGÍSAN (ling-ee'-sahn), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

LINGÓ (lean-goh'), nat.; peak (5,530 ft.) in Cabusilan range, Luzón.

LINGUG (lean-geeg'), ver.; pueblo on E. coast of Mindanao, Surigao, 12 m. S. of Sancep Pt. and 137 m. SSE. of Surigao. Pop., 6,340.

LINGÚN (leen-geen'), nat.; summit on S. bank of Yata Riv., 555 ft. high, about 1 m. NW. of Legaspi, Albay, Luzón.

— isolated hill in Albay, Luzón, sheltering Albay, provincial capital from volcano of that name, which destroyed old city during eruption of 1814.

LININBÓ (lee-nin-bean'), ver.; crater in E. central Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. E. of Tapos.

LINITAN (lee-nee'-tahn), nat.; island off S. coast of Mindanao.

LINLAŶGA (lin-lahng'-ah), ver.; island off W. coast of Sámar, 2 by 2 m. its greatest measurement, in SW. channel to Villareal Gulf, 11 m. S. of Catbalogan.

LINLUKAN (leen-loo'-cahn), nat.; unites with Dumakalasan tributary of Bacat Riv. of Cotabato, Mindanao.

LINO (lee'-noh), Sp.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 10 m. NW. of Bulacán.

— hamlet in SW. Sámar, on E. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 10 m. SE. of Bascy.

LINOÁ (lee-noh'-ah), ver.; island off SE. coast of Sámar, in opening of deep bay of which Pt. Matarinao is E. head.

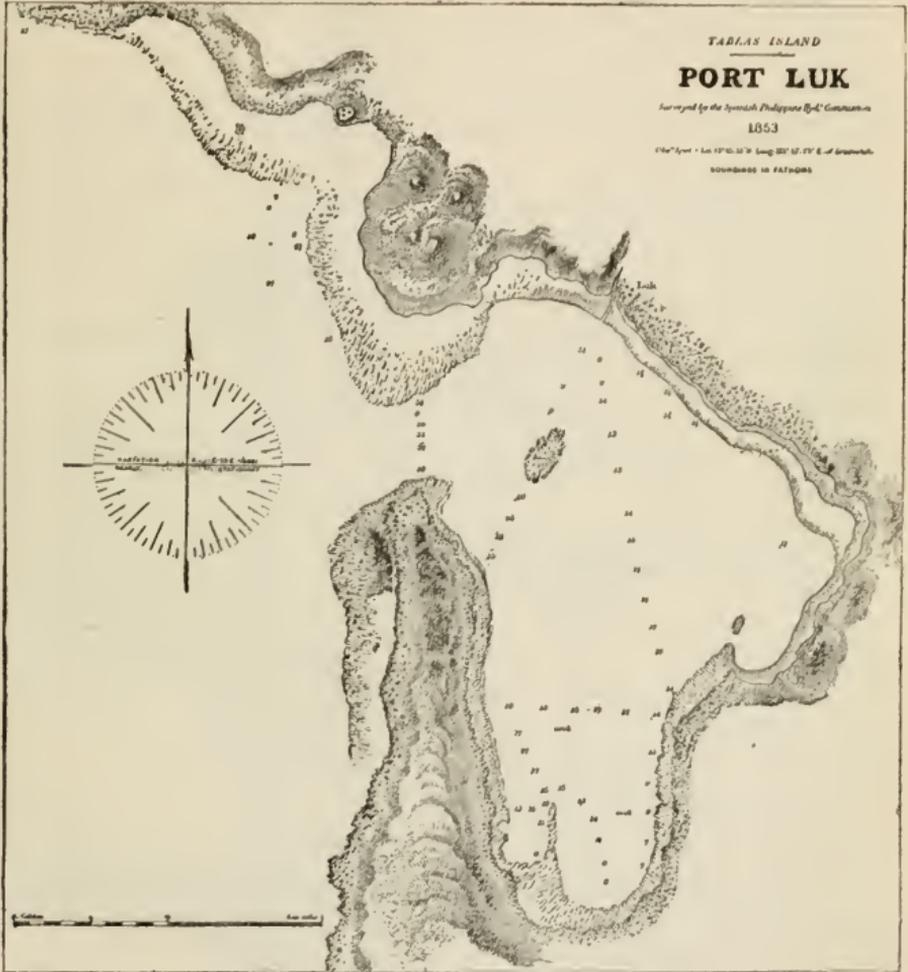
LINOK (lee-nock'), ver.; hamlet short distance S. of mouth of river entering Lake Lanao on its E. shore, Misamis, Mindanao.

LINOSAHAN (lee-noh-sah'-hahn), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, on river, 9 m. S. of Laguán.

LINOSUDAN (lee-noh-soo'-dahn), ver.; point on N. entrance to Batoan Bay, E. coast of Ticao, Visayas.

- LINTANCAN** (lin-tahn'-cahn), ver.; island near Buad I., W. coast of Sámar.
- LINTANGAN** (leen-tahng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet at mouth of small river in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 16½ m. NNW. of Zamboanga.
- LINTIÁN** (leen-tee'-ahn), nat.; point on NW. coast of Romblón I., Visayas, and E. head to N. entrance of channel to port Romblón, between Romblón and Alad Is.
- island 9 m. in area and 1,161 ft. high, separated from SE. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., on W. side of S. entrance to Gallo Malo channel.
- NE. point of Romblón I., Visayas.
- LINTOGÁ** (lin-toh-gah'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of river entering on extreme SW. shore of Panguil Bay, on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- LINTOGO** (leen-toh'-goh), nat.; river entering extreme SW. shore of Panguil Bay, Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- LINTOGOD** (leen-toh-gand'), ver.; port on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- LINTOGUT** (lin-toh-goot'), river, village, and ranch on extreme SW. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao; 16 m. SW. of Misamis.
- LINUAG** (leen-wag'), ver.; mountain in Hocos Norte, Luzón.
- LINUGS** (lee-noo'-goos), ver.; town of Misamis, 3 m. S. of Diuata Pt., 52 m. NE. by N. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- LIÓGLIÖG** (lee-oh'-glee-ohg), ver.; point on Lintanean I., W. coast of Sámar, in Buad channel.
- LIOKO** (lee-oh'-coh), ver.; islet off SW. coast of Dinágat I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- LION** (lee-ohn'), ver.; inlet on W. coast of Sógod Bay, S. Leyte, on N. shore of which is situated important town of Sógod Nuevo.
- one of chain of high-wooded islands lying across entrance to Taytay Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, between which and Maytiaguid I. steam vessel can pass.
- LIONG** (lee-ong'), nat.; former Spanish fort on l. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 7 m. above Zumbao.
- hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 23 m. SW. by S. of Cotabato.
- LIPÁ** (lee-pah'), nat.; mountain near Paracale, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, in which valuable deposits of gold are found.
- bay on E. shore of Taal Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- river in Batangas, Luzón, crossing pueblo of Lipá and empties into Taal Lake.
- river of Cavite, tributary to Macavayan Riv.
- point on E. shore of Taal Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- town on N. shore of mouth of Palúan, opposite town of Palúan, E. side of bay of same name, NW. coast of Mindoro. Numerous rice fields inland.
- pueblo SW. of Lake Taal, SE. Batangas, Luzón, 18 m. N. of Batangas city, junction of 3 highways. Pop., 40,733.
- LIPADO** (lee-pah'-doh), ver.; point on W. shore of Dávao Gulf on channel of approach to Dávao, Dávao Mindanao.
- LIPAGO** (lee-pah'-goh), ver.; small stream emptying into sea on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 1 m. N. of Dauin.
- LIPAJAN** (lee-pah'-hahn), Tag.; river with its head stream, Malaunaac, about 40 m. in length W. branch of latter rising in Maycap Lake and E. of San Pablo, in slopes of San Cristóbal Mt., Laguna, Luzón. Stream becomes quite a volume after receiving tributary from S., whence, under name Lipadan about 12 m. from its mouth, it enters Ragay Gulf. From junction
- LIPAJAN**—Continued, of latter stream it closely follows boundary between Tayabas and Batangas, Luzón.
- LIPATA** (lee-pah'-tah), nat.; point extreme S. of Siogon I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- point on coast of Cebú at S. entrance to port Cebú, Cebú I.
- point S. extreme of Pagbilao, Chico I., forming W. head of Laguimanoc port and E. head of Capulúan Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- bank upon which is located light to entrance to Cebú, Cebú I.
- hamlet on W. shore of extreme NW. projection of Sámar I., 66 m. NW. of Catbalogan.
- hamlet on l. bank of Sabangan Riv., extreme NW. Sámar I.
- bank and point 3 m. off Cáuit Pt., E. coast Cebú, in middle of SW. entrance to Cebú channel. On point formerly stood stone fort.
- point covered with mangroves on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- point at extremity of neck of land projecting 2 m. into sea on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Colasi.
- point on W. coast of Sámar, 3½ m. N. of Barobodiangan Pt., high and rocky.
- mountain in Sámar.
- LIPATA**, or **BARUGA** (lee-pah'-tah, bah-roo'-gah); point at S. side of entrance to Butay Bay, on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- LIPDANG-BUT** (lip-dang-boot'), ver.; crater in S. central range of Panay, 9 m. WSW. of San Joaquin, extreme SW. Iloilo.
- LIPUTÉN** (lee-poo'-ten'), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Abra, Luzón.
- LIROAN** (lee-roh'-ahn), ver.; hamlet 1 m. S. of Gándara, W. Sámar.
- LIRUÁN** (lee-roo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 5 m. NE. of Basey.
- LISUB** (lee-soob'), ver.; hamlet in extreme SW. Antique, Panay, on r. bank of Sinarugan Riv., 6 m. ENE. of Anini-y.
- LITABAÑGAN** (lee-tah-bang'-ahn), ver.; point in W. Mindanao.
- LITÁ-LITÁ** (lee-tah'-lee-tah'), ver.; bushy islet ½ m. off N. point of Marusi Bay, SW. coast of Palawan. From this islet NE. 13½ m. to Pampangduyang Pt. coast is low, with rivulets of fresh water.
- LITAPAN** (lee-tah'-pahn), nat.; creek entering on W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, SW. of Tabid Pt.
- LITNÉ** (lit-nay'), Tag.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 28 m. N. of San Isidro.
- LIVÁN** (lee-vaob'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, on N. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 1 m. W. of Basey.
- LIZA** (lee'-thah), Sp.; point in Negros I.
- LLANAS** (lyah'-mass), Sp.; hamlet in S. hills of Tetas de Santa, Hocos Sur, Luzón.
- hamlet in pueblo of Narvaeán, Hocos Sur, Luzón.
- LLANO DE BINALBANG** (lyah-noh day bee-mahl-bahng'), Hisp.; plane at foot of Palali Mt., E. part of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, on which rises Gandón or Gaddano, one of W. tributaries of Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- LLANA-HERMOSA** (lyah'-nah-ayr-moh'-sah), Sp.; pueblo on Saecay branch of Orani Riv. in Bataán, Luzón, 11 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 2,049.
- LLANURA BAJA** (lyah-noo'-rah bah'-hah), Sp.; low flat island on N. of Malanút Bay, inlet of Tagbayug, W. coast of Palawan.
- LLANURA DE CABADIANGAN** (lyah-noo'-rah day cah-bah-dee-ang'-ahn), tableland in central S. Negros. (See Llanura de Tablas.)
- LLANURA DE CABAMBAÑÁN** (lyah-noo'-rah day cah-bam-bah-nahn'), Hisp.; tableland in S. part of Negros. (See Llanura de Tablas.)

- LLANURA DE ÍMUC** (lyah-noo-rab day ee'-mook'), *Hisp.*; valley of Dolente on road between Calauang and San Pablo. Fine coffee was formerly cultivated here. Vegetation is very dense, soil volcanic and marshy. Near San Pablo lies Tiqui-Mere, covered with rapelli, or pulverized dross and ashes of volcanoes.
- LLANURA DE TABLAS** (lyah-noo-rah day tab'-blás), *Hisp.*; central of elevated tablelands in S. central Negros, Llanura de Cabadiang crossing it from NW. to SE., Llanura de Cabambán and Sierra Canito lying on N., and Puente de Patioto on SE. Also apex of drainage system of entire S. end of Negros I.
- LLAVAC** (lyah-vahc'), *ver.*; former military comandancia was located in Isabela with object of restraining inroads of Igorotes and other pagans. Now in province of Bontoc, Luzón.
- LLORENTE** (lyoh-rayn'-tay), *Sp.*; mountain in W. range of Panay in line of boundary between Antique and Iloilo, 9 m. SE. of Valderrama.
- LOAY** (loh-'í) *ver.*; pueblo on S. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 11½ m. ESE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 7,169.
- river of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into sea on SW. coast.
- point on S. coast of Bohol, Visayas, and headland of approach to town of same name.
- river in Bohol, Visayas.
- LOBAS** (loh'-bass), *Sp.*; fountain tributary of Indang Riv. in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- LOBÍ** (loh-bee'), *ver.*; mountain in Leyte.
- LOBO** (loh-'boh), *Sp.*; hamlet 1 m. S. of Remigio, on NW. coast of Cebú.
- hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- LOBOC** (loh-bock'), *ver.*; pueblo in S. Bohol, 2 m. inland on main road from coast toward Loay and 12½ m. E. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 10,174.
- LOBOÓ** (loh-boh-oh'), *Tag.*; pueblo in SE. Batangas, Luzón, near Sigayán Riv., short distance inland and 20 m. E. of Batangas. Pop., 6,472.
- LOBOÓ, or PUNAS** (loh-boh-oh', poo'-nass), *Tag.*; point in S. Batangas, Luzón.
- volcanic peak, 3,451 ft. high, lat. 13° 39' N., lon. 121° 16' E., in Maquiling range, S. part of Batangas, Luzón.
- LOBOÓ, SIERRAS DE** (see-ay-rsás' day loh-boh-oh'), *Hisp.*; E. part of Batangas, Luzón, bold headland between Malabrigo (W.) and Malagundi (Galbán) Pts. (E.), near beach, 3,363 ft. high.
- LOBSÓ** (loh-bsoh'), *nat.*; summit on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- LOBUT** (loh-boot'), *nat.*; point on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- LOCO-LOCO** (loh-'coh-loh-'coh), *Sp.*; point in Batangas, Luzón. (*See* Sigayán Pt.)
- LOCTUGAN** (loc-too-gahn), *ver.*; pueblo on l. bank of Maninang Riv., in Cápiz, Panay, 3½ m. S. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,475.
- LOCULAN** (loh-coo'-lahn), *nat.*; port 2½ m. NNE. of Misamis, Panguil Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- pueblo at mouth of river and point of same name, on N. of entrance to Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, at road connects with Misamis, 4 m. S.
- point 3½ m. N. of W. side of opening to Panguil Bay, on W. shore of Iigan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao. To Tabú Pt. shore is generally low; 2 rivers enter. Spanish had fort at anchorage of Loculan.
- town in Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., 2,110.
- LOGEOL** (loh-hay-awí'), *ver.*; hamlet at mouth of river on E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 30½ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- LOGGER HEADS**, *for.*; E. and W., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*See* Cadlao I.)
- LOGHÍ** (log-hee'), *ver.*; mountain in SW. Sámar, 15 m. E. of Villarreal.
- LOGSOÓN** (log-soh-ohn'), *nat.*; W. head to Balangiga anchorage, S. coast of Sámar, Visayas. (*See* Lucsón.)
- point on S. coast of Sámar, 1½ m. SW. of Balangiga.
- LOISA** (loy'-sah), *Sp.*; town on E. arm of channels of Pampang delta, in Bulacán, Luzón, 7 m. SE. of Bulacán.
- LOLOMBOY** (loh-lom-boy'), *Tag.*; hamlet at head of Pampang delta, in Bulacán, Luzón, 4 m. E. of Bulacán.
- LOMATÓD** (loh-mah'-tod), *ver.*; hill near E. coast of Sámar, 3 m. NE. of Túbig.
- LOMBAY** (lom-by'), *ver.*; interior hamlet of NE. Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. E. of Panay.
- LOMBOY** (loh-m-boy'), *nat.*; hamlet in pueblo of Santo Tomás, Unión, Luzón.
- LOMOCLOC** (loh-mohc-lohe'), *nat.*; island off SW. coast of Sámar.
- LONG**, *for.*; point ending in hill 2,015 ft. high, abreast Bay I., Jibboom Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- point on N. shore of Puerto Princesa Harbor (Port Royalist), E. coast of Palawan.
- LONG**, *for.*, or **LARGA** (lahr'-gah), *Sp.*; point bearing 5½ m. NE. of Moorsom Head, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Within point are 2 peaks N. of Anipahan. To N., overlooking deep valley, summit 3,636 ft. high, begins another range extending to Ulugan Bay. Surrounding region is high, with several interesting peaks. Stovely, 3,950 ft. high, rises like needle from center of table top. Farther N. Thumb Peak, 4,260 ft., southernmost and highest of range, and Beaufort, which appears cleft in highest part. It then slopes away toward Herschel and Peel Mts. 1 m. off shore and 3 and 5 m. NE. of Long Pt. lie S. and N. rocks, former 20 ft. high and latter nearly covered. Several streams enter bay abreast of these rocks.
- LONGBAC** (long-bahck'), *ver.*; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on r. bank of Abra Riv., at great W. bend of that stream.
- LOÑGOS** (long'-ohs), *Tag.*; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, 7 m. NE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 1,413.
- hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.
- point on NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- hamlet in pueblo of San Isidro, Nueva Écija, Luzón.
- LONI** (loh-'nee), *ver.*; river in Tayabas, Luzón, emptying on SW. coast
- LOÓ** (loh-oh'), *ver.*; pueblo on headwaters of Agno Riv., in Benguet, Luzón, 17 m. NE. of Trinidad; near boundary of Lepanto. Pop., 916.
- LOOC** (loh-obk'), *nat.*; river of Sámar rising in mountains on E., flows SW., empties into Sojotón.
- point and hamlet, 1½ m. N., latter 2 m. S. of Malabúyoc, on strait of Tañón, W. coast of Cebú.
- town in Batangas, Luzón.
- inlet in NW. Batangas, Luzón.
- hamlet on extreme SW. coast of Leyte, 2 m. W. of Maasin.
- hamlet in S. of Negros Oriental, 1½ m. W. of Sibulan.
- pueblo in Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas. (*See* Loog.)
- LOOG** (loh-obg'), *nat.*; bay E. side of Lubang I., covered by Ambil I., affords safe retreat for vessels if needed in passing Calayite, or navigating Verde Passage. At village of San Rafael, on W. shore, fine stream of water enters. Lat. 13° 43' 48" N., lon. 120° 16' 48" E.



- LOOG**; pueblo and port of Tablas I., lat. 12° 51' N., lon. 121° 57' 28" E., in Romblón grp., Visayas, at N. end of fine harbor on SW. coast. Only sheltered port on W. side in SW. monsoon, 4 by 3 m. in extent. Entrance 1 m. wide. Near N. side of town is river of good water in which light boats may enter. Pop., 4,500.
- river entering Antabaan Bay, SE. arm of Loog Bay, on SE. shore of W. coast of Musbate, Visayas.
- basin forming NE. arm of Banaacalan port, NW. shore of Marinduque I.
- bay on SW. coast of Tablas I., Visayas. Observation spot on N. entrance head lat. 12° 15' 51" N., lon. 121° 57' 23" E.
- hamlet on N. shore of Tutu Bay, Sulu I., Sulu A., 17½ m. ESE. of Sulu.
- point on S. shore of entrance to bay of Loog, upon which town of that name, on Tablas I., is situated.
- mountain in S. central Sámar, 18 m. E. of Lánang.
- bay in NW. Marinduque I.
- LOOG**, or **SAN RAFAEL** (loh-ohg', sahn rah-fah-eh'l'), nat.; pueblo on SE. coast of Lubang I., on N. shore of Loog Bay, 20 m. SW. of Lubang, 66 m. WNW. of Calapán. People are industrious. Bullocks, poultry, and vegetables are abundant. Pop., 1,204.
- LOÓN** (loh-ohn'), pueblo, point, and anchorage on W. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 12½ m. N. of Tagbilaran, and 18½ m. E. across sea channel from Dalaguete, Cebú. Mole 328 yds. long extends to town, which is reached by steps cut in rock. It is situated on W. slope of Cammanoc hills, and presents beautiful appearance from sea. Has old Spanish fort with bastions at angles. Pop., 15,365.
- LOPE DE VEGA** (loh'pay day vay'gah), Sp.; hamlet on S. slope of Salta Sangley, W. central Sámar.
- LÓPEZ** (loh'peth), Sp.; pueblo on SE. shore of bay, 32 m. E. of Tayabas and 25 m. W. of Guinayanán, terminals of Tayabas and Ragay Gulfs, extremes of trans-provincial highway. Cart road and trail also extends to N. Pop., 6,414.
- mountain in E. Zambales, Luzón.
- LOPUTAN** (loh-poo'tan), ver.; town in Misamis, Mindanao.
- LOQUILOCON** (loh-key-loh'-cohn), ver.; mountain in Sámar, forming one of spurs of hills in pueblo of Paranas.
- LORÁN** (loh-rah'n'), ver.; island between Sigboye and Camba channels, in Cinapusan grp., Sulu A., NW. point of island is 6½ m., near S. point of Tagao, 1½ m. NW. to SW., ½ m. wide, and rises 158 ft. above sea. Inhabited and partially cleared and cultivated.
- LORETO** (loh-ray'toh), Sp.; pueblo on l. bank of river in Surigao, Mindanao, is about 2 m. above its entrance on W. shore of Sadocun Lake.
- LORO** (loh'roh), Sp.; peak in Cavite, Luzón.
- LOS ARCOS** (los ar'-cos), Sp.; town at headwaters of Gibong Riv., Surigao, Mindanao, but 12 m. W. across summit of mountain range from head of Diangá Bay, on Pacific coast.
- LOS BAÑOS** (los bah'-nyoss), Sp.; pueblo, S. coast of Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón, accessible by boat or highway, 35 m. from Manila. Named from numerous thermal springs at foot of volcanic Mt. Maquiling. Resort for natives and Spaniards for curative benefits of waters, which vary in temperature from boiling to cold; are mentioned in Spanish records as early as 1739. In vicinity are extensive deposits of kaolin, also valuable ochres, which are purified and sold in Manila for paint. Pop., 2,756.
- volcanic mountain in E. Laguna, Luzón, abounds in thermal springs and other volcanic action. Famous resort, Los Baños, is at its foot.
- LOS COCHINOS** (los coh-chee'-noss), Sp.; 5 low rocks above water, 1½ m. off W. point of Mariveles port, on S. coast of Bataán, Luzón, rounding into Manila Bay. Mount islet is E., Los Cochinos Pt. is at SSE. extremity of peninsula, conspicuous by 2 hills. Coast is steep.
- LOS COMITES** (los coh'n-fee'-tays), Sp.; islands E. of Príncipe, Luzón.
- LOS TRES REYES** (los trays ray'-yes), Sp.; 3 islands of moderate height, peaked and clean, named Gaspar E., Melchor, and Baltasar, off SW. coast of Marinduque I.
- LOSÚN** (loh-soon'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 49 m. SE. by S. of Dávao.
- LOTONG** (loh-tong'), ver.; hamlet on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 2 m. NE. of Zamboanguita.
- LOTUM** (loh-toom'), nat.; village on SE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- LOW**, for; island in Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 2 m. N. Liguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- point near Erán Bay, SW. coast of Palawan.
- LUAÁN** (loo-ah-ahn'), nat.; hamlet 9 m. E. of Gándara, in W. Sámar.
- LUAGNÉ** (loo-ahg-nay'), ver.; river emptying into sea in pueblo of Janiway, Iloilo, Panay.
- LUAÍNÁN** (lwah-in-lahn'), ver.; town in Misamis, Mindanao.
- LUAN** (lwahn), nat.; point N. end of islet, on W. side of entrance to Matalvi port, W. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- hamlet on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 102½ m. SW. of Dávao, 8 m. E. of Pola Pt.
- LUAÑGAT** (loo-ahng-at'), ver.; N. point of bold, rocky projection, Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., with small hill inland.
- LUAYON** (loo-ah'-yohn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 73 m. S. of Dávao. Summit of Butulan Coast range lifts 8 m. inland.
- hamlet on E. coast of S. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 67 m. S. of Dávao.
- LUBALAN** (loo-bah'-lahn), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- LUBÁN** (loo-bahn'), nat.; point on Pacific coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 16½ m. N. by E. of San Agustín C., extreme SE. coast of island. Off this point is small round islet and small bay to N. of point in which vessels anchor in 33 ft. of water, with excellent shelter during SW. monsoon while waiting for favorable weather to round San Agustín C.
- LUBANG** (loo-bang'), nat.; largest and most important of islands of that group, 17 by 3½ m. in extent. High inland and low on coast. Chief town, Lubang, on N. coast. Only port safe in all seasons is Lilig, on NE. coast. There are other bays. Distance from Manila, 72 m. SW. Pop., in 1879, 3,000.
- pueblo on N. shore of Lubang I.; enjoys considerable native trade; 11 m. NW. of Loog, on SE. coast and 78 m. WNW. of Calapán. Pop., 6,541.

Longitude E from Greenwich, Manila (the Cathedral) being 120° 59' 37" E.

LUBANG ISLAND

LUK BAY

Surveyed by
CAPT SIRE BELCHER, R.N.C.B.
1846

Oblique Lat 15° 45' N. Long 120° 16' 37" E. of Greenwich
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



LUBANG (GROUP), CHINA SEA.

(Loo-bang', ver.)

Constituent part of Marinduque Province.

Chief town: Lubang, on the NE. coast.**Area:** 76 sq. m.**Population:** 3,000.**Race:** Tagálog and Visayas.**Language:** Tagálog and Visayan.**Military Department of Luzón:** Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.*Table of distances.*

From Lubang to—	m.
Manila.....	75
Boac, Marinduque.....	121
Puerto Galera, Mindoro.....	60

LOCATION.

This group occupies an important position 46 m. SW. of the entrance to Manila Bay, at the China Sea or W. entrance to the Verde Passage between Luzón (Tayabas) on N. and Mindoro on the S., the great steamer track through the archipelago between Manila and United States Pacific points. It is also at the W. entrance of Mindoro Strait into the Visayan Sea between Mindoro on N. and Busuaña, Calamianes, and Paragua, Palawan, and the outside route between all the southern islands of the archipelago and Manila by the Mindoro Strait. The intervening channel between these islands and Mindoro is out of the ordinary track of vessels passing up and down either the Visayan or the China seas, but is of importance as the inside passage between Manila and Mindoro and all the S. islands.

ISLANDS.

The Lubang grp. consists of 7 islands. Lat. 130° 52' N., lon. 120° 15' E.

Ambil (Amul); E. of Lubang, is 5 m. from NW. to SE., and 5 m. from E. to W., 2,500 ft. high ...	sq. m.
Cabra (Goat); most W., 2 m. NW. of the point of Lubang I., with a deep channel between; is occupied by one of the most important light-houses off the coast of Luzón, lighting the way into the Verde Passage on the E. and Mindoro Strait on the W.	10
Golo; the most E. of the group. A narrow strip 10½ m. long, stretching SE. of Lubang into the entrance of Verde Passage between Batangas and Mindoro.	2
Lubang; the largest and only inhabited island of the group. It is 17 m. from NW. to SE., 7 m. in breadth. The town of same name is on N. shore.	11
Malavatuan; 3½ m. N. of Ambil, about 700 yds. in extent and covered with brush.	51
Mandauí; NE. of Ambil, 1 m., composed of two small hills of unequal height.	1
Talinas; fronting the channel between Lubang and Golo on the E.	½
Number of dependent islands 7, total	76

BAYS AND HARBORS.

In the Lubang grp. are the following anchorages utilized by vessels between the Verde I. Passage and Manila Bay:

Akcaguayan; on the E. coast, formed by points Napulá and Antipolo, sheltered from all winds but those from the NE. to the SW., and is protected from the sea by several reefs.

Balakiás; to the W. of the island of Ambil, and ends on the E. at Tagbanan Pt.

Tilig; situated on the NE. coast, affords safe anchorage for vessels of all sizes at all seasons. The land in the interior as far N. as the parallel of Tilig is low and level, and from this point S. broken and mountainous, the highest mountain being near Guntín on the W. coast, SSE. of the town of Lubang.

Loog; a safe port on the E. end of Lubang, covered by Ambil I., affords safe retreat in event of accident in passing Calavite Pt. or during navigation of the Verde Passage. There is a village with a rivulet of fine water on its shore. The chief town of the pueblo, Lubang, on the N. coast, 3 m. from Sala Pt., has estimated population of 6,541—Cn. 1887, 3,716—mostly Tagálog, engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. During certain seasons of the year a large number of turtles and brush turkey eggs are found along the shore and used for food.

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L U B A N G

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
AMBIL ISLAND
**LUBANG AND AMBIL
ISLANDS**

BY CHARLES W. SMITH
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Scale: 1:50,000
N. 8036

LIGHT-HOUSES.

On Cabra I., off the NW. point of Lubang I., lat. 13° 53' 28" N., lon. 120° 0' 55" E., about 656 yds. from the sea, near the W. point of the island, is a light which marks the course of steamers between Verde Passage and the Boca Grande entrance to Manila Bay. The light, which is one flash, has an illuminating apparatus consisting of 1 refracting lense of the first order. Every minute shows two flashes, each of 8" duration, separated by an interval of 7", the groups being separated by an interval of 37". The light is 217 ft. above the sea and is visible 29 m. The house, which is 67 ft. high, consists of a square brick tower on the W. angle of a rectangular dwelling.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

This group, included in the provincial government act for Cavite, June 11, 1901, by enactment of June 23, 1902, was detached from Cavite and annexed to the province of Marinduque, as established by act No. 125 and of the provincial government act. (See Marinduque Civil Government.)

LUBANG (loo-bang'), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Maibún (Maimbún) Bay, SW. coast of Sulu, Sulu A. Hill 918 ft. high rises 1½ m. N. by W.

— point in N. Mindoro.

— channel between Lubang Is. and NW. coast of Mindoro, connecting Verde Passage with China Sea.

LUBAO (loo-bah'-aw), ver.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 5 m. SW. of Bacolor, on extreme NW. channel of Pampanga Delta. Pop., 21,175.

LUBARÁN (loo-bah-rah'n'), Tag.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 12 m. N. of San Isidro.

LUBAS (loo'-bass), nat.; hamlet in Unión, Luzón, inhabited by Igorrotes.

— hamlet in pueblo of Talisay, Cebú.

LUBIC (loo'-beek), ver.; islet 475 ft. high, 20 m. NW. by W. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.

LUBIJAN (loo-bee'-hahn), ver.; hamlet near headwaters of river paralleling Gagayán on W. and entering Macajalar Bay 15 m. SW. of Gagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.

LUBIBANAN (loo-bee-rah'-nahn), nat.; mountain in Leyte.

LUBLUB (loob-loob'), nat.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. NW. by N. of Dumangas.

— hamlet on r. bank of Cadián Riv., W. Antique, Panay, 10 m. E. of Bugasón.

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— inlet in Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.

LUBÓN (loo-bon'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 2½ m. N. of Cayán, with which it is connected by trail. It has road to Bontoc, 9 m. NE. Pop., 700.

LUBÚ (loo-boo'), ver.; hamlet on NE. coast of Cebú, 3 m. SE. of Daan Bantay, on opposite coast.

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LUBUNG (loo-boong'), ver.; island and point of Romblón grp., Visayas.

LUBUNGAN (loo-boong'-ahn), ver.; pueblo on S. shore of bay on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, 15 m. SW. of Dipitan. Pop., 5,157. (See Blanca Pt.)

— river in Dapitan, Mindanao, empties into gulf of Dapitan.

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LUBUTGLUBUT—Continued.

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LUCAGUETE (loo-cah-gay'-tay), ver.; hamlet on Agno Riv. road in Pangasinán, Luzón, 1¼ m. S. of Lingayén.

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— mountain in E. Mindanao.

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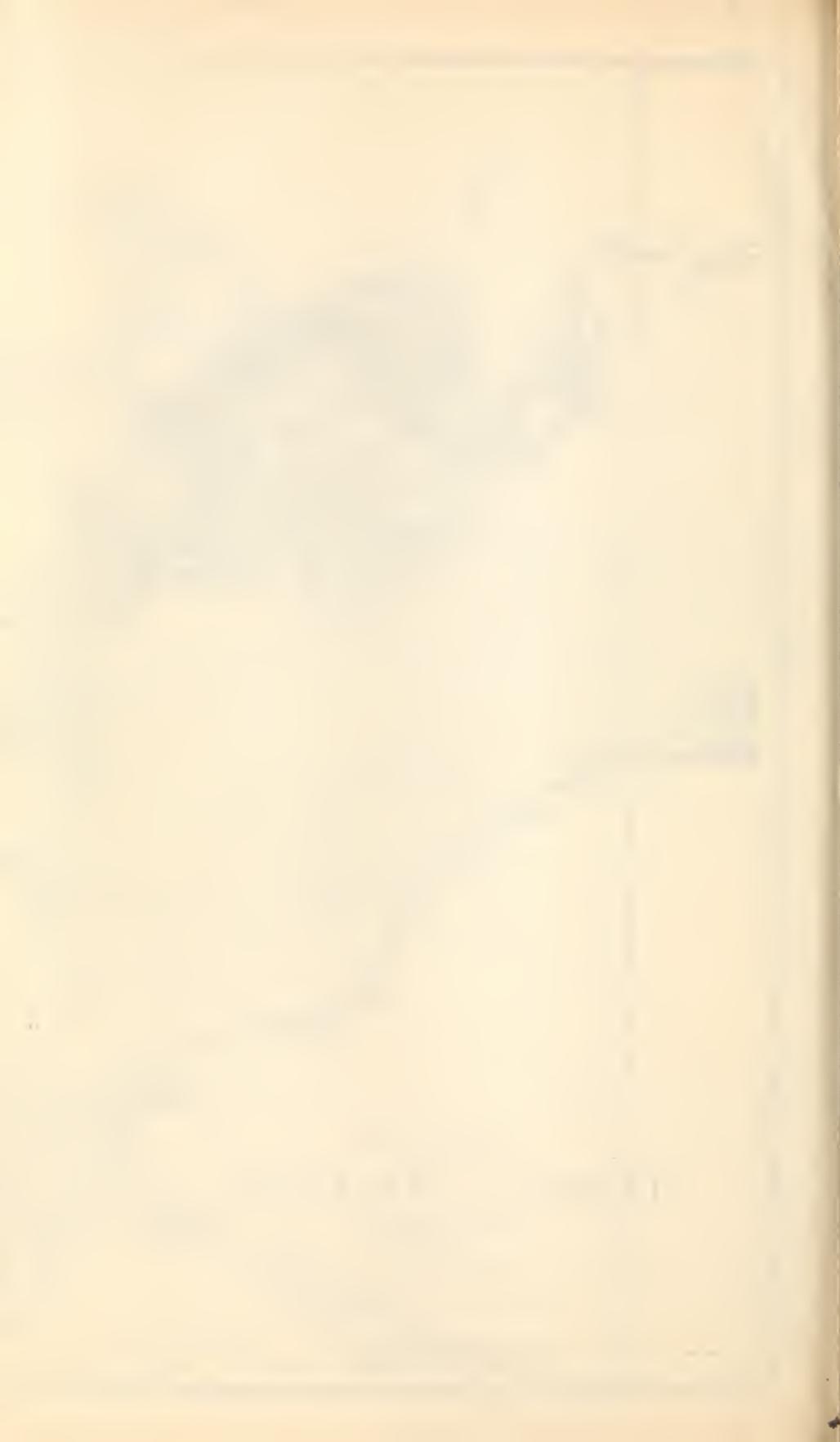
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LUGAÍT (loo-gah-ee'), ver.; town in Misamis, Mindanao, on E. shore of Iligan Bay, 30 m. WSW. of Cagayán de Misamis.

- LUGÁLUG** (loo-gah'-loog), nat.; hamlet in Unión, Luzón, in pueblo of Balaaoan (Baláuang).
- LUGÁN** (loo-gahn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Tayum (Tayun), Abra, Luzón.
— mountain in pueblo of Tayum (Tayun), Abra, Luzón.
- LUGATOC**, or **TALAGDAYAN** (loo-gah-tawk', tah-lag-dah'-yahn), ver.; mountain in N. Zambales, Luzón.
- LUGAÍAN** (loo-gah'-wahn), nat.; point in Misamis, Mindanao, N. of Oroquieta, on W. shore of Iligan Bay.
- LUGBÁN** (loog-bahn'); island. (*See* Lugbung I., Romblón.)
- LUGBÓN** (loog-bohn'), ver.; point in Romblón I., Visayas.
- LUGBUAN** (loog-boo-ahn'), ver.; hamlet on NE. coast of Cuyo I., Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea, 3½ m. ENE. of Cuyo.
- LUGBUNG** (loog-boong'), nat.; island off NE. shore of Romblón, Visayas, 1½ m. from NE. to SW. and ¼ m. from E. to W.; area, 1 sq. m. Island has 2 peaks, one at N. and other at S. end, which form conspicuous landmarks for vessels approaching Romblón port. This island also forms shelter on W. for this port. (*Also* Luginán.)
- LUGINOT** (loo-hee-not'), ver.; islet 1 m. off NE. coast of Panay.
- LUGMADALÚN** (loog-mah-dah-loon'), ver.; mountain in Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- LUGMAYAN** (loog-mah'-yahn), point at extreme SW. corner of Guimaráz I., off Iloilo, Panay, and headland between Iloilo Strait on N. and Guimaráz Strait on S.
- LUGNÁS** (loog-nass'), ver.; river of Batangas, Luzón, emptying into Batangas Bay near Bauán town.
- LUGO** (loo'-goh), Sp.; hamlet in Cordillera Central of Cebú, 11 m. NE. of Tuburan.
- LUGOT** (loo-got'); town inland in Ilocos Norte, N. of boundary with Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 1½ m. where it terminates on China Sea coast.
— point in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- LUGSEN** (loo-g'-sahn), ver.; mountain in E. Benguet, Luzón.
- LUGSÍN** (loog-soon'), Tag.; river of Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordilleras, which divide that province from Batangas, flows N., and empties into San Agustín Riv.
- LUGTÁN** (loog-tahn'), ver.; mountain in NE. Cápiz, Panay, near Concepción boundary, 4 m. S. of Pilar.
- LUGÚI** (looh-gwee'), ver.; river of Sámar, tributary to Sojotón.
- LUGUS** (loo'-goose), ver.; second largest island of Tapul grp., Sulu A. (*See* Bulpongpong.)
— point in S. Mindanao.
- LUGUS**, or **BULIPONGPONG** (loo'-goose, boo-lee-pohng-pohng'), ver.; island in Sulu (Tapul) grp. Clear and steep-to on SW. coast. 1,010-foot hill on N. end of Lapac I. forms landmark.
- LUGUT** (loo-goot'), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- LUMBIA** (loo-ee-nee-ah'), ver.; point in Negros.
- LURBIÓ** (loo-ir-nee-oh'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental and dividing headland of 2 bays, 6½ m. S. of Bayauan.
- LUS, SAN** (sahn loo-ees'), Sp.; hamlet on SE. coast of Mueabog I., 3 m. NE. of Negros Occidental.
- LUSIANA** (lou-see-ah'-nah), Sp.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, 11 m. SE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 3,802.
— hamlet of pueblo of Majayjay, Laguna, Luzón.
- LUSIJAN** (lou-see'-hahn), ver.; town in Antique, Panay.
- LUK** (look), ver.; bay on SE. coast of Lubang I. (*See* Loog.)
- LULAB** (loo'-lab), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 16 m. NE. of Trinidad.
- LULUGBÁN** (loo-loog-bahn'), ver.; island off NE. point of Iloilo, Panay. (*See* Nabunut.)
- LUMÁBANG** (looh-mah'-bang), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- LUMAGUS** (loo-mah'-goose), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- LUMAMPÁ** (loo-mahm-pah'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. S. of Cavite.
- LUMANCAPÁ** (loo-mahn-cah-pah'), ver.; point on extreme N. shore of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 19 m. SW. of Taburuc Pt., in extreme SW. of Panglao I.
- LUMANGÓ** (loo-mang'-aw), nat.; point at extreme NE. end of N. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 27 m. SW. of Tagbilaran, on mainland of Bohol.
- LUMANON** (loo-mah'-nohn), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 4½ m. N. of Palompón.
- LUMBAÁN** (loom-bah'-cahn'), ver.; channel E. of island of Balábac, opening into Sulu Sea.
- LUMBANG** (loom-bang'), nat.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, 6 m. E. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 4,293.
— river entering on SW. shore of Palanog port, NW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- LUMBÍAN** (loom-bee'-ahn), ver.; island off S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., near Patián I.
- LUMBUCAN** (loom-boo'-cahn'), ver.; island 100 ft. high, 1 m. in length, 15 m. E. by N. of Cape Melville, S. point of Balábac. Channel of Lumbucan passes on S. and Campiran on N.
— channel S. of island of same name approaching Balábac, E. of Cape Melville, S. end of Balábac I., and from Balábac Strait in NE. direction into Sulu Sea.
- LUMBUYAN** (loom-boo'-yahn), nat.; hamlet in W. Antique, Panay, 6 m. NE. of Barboza.
- LUMHIM** (loom-him'), nat.; point N. shore San Antonio (Rocky) Bay, SE. coast Palawan, W. by N. of Marangas.
- LUMINTAN** (loo-meen'-tahn), ver.; point and river emptying into sea, 6½ m. SSW. of Irrirón, on SW. coast of Mindoro.
- LUMINTAO** (loo-meen'-tah-oh), ver.; town in Mindoro.
- LUMITIAD** (loo-mee-teeh-ahd'), Tag.; river of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Lamón Bay, between Maguitig and Minanucan Pts.
- LUMITIS** (loo-mit'-tis), ver.; islet 2 m. S. of Libás Pt., E. coast of Bohol, on ocean front of Cobtón Bay.
- LUMP**, for.; N. of 2 islands, S. of Boayan I., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- LUMULUC** (loo-mook-look'), nat.; river emptying on NW. shore of Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas; cascade about ¼ m. above its mouth furnishes good water.
- LUMUNO** (loo-moo'-noh), ver.; river in extreme SE. Cebú, emptying into sea 1 m. S. of Boljoón.
- LUMÚPIG** (loo-moo'-poog), nat.; village on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 4 m. above Tumbao.
- LUN** (loon), ver.; hamlet on NE. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 74 m. S. by W. of Dávao.
- LUNAGAN** (loo-nah'-gahn), ver.; river entering bay of Illigan on S. shore, SE. of Binuni Pt., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- LUNAS** (loo'-nahs), Sp.; mountain on SW. shore of Leyte, 9 m. N. of Baybay.
— hamlet in S. central Cebú, Apo Mt., 13 m. E. of Alcántara.
— hamlet at headwaters of Maasin Riv., SW. Leyte.

LUNAY (loo-ní'), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Camausi Bay, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Sapían.

— small lake through which Bao Riv. passes in Leyte.

LUNBUJAN (loon-booh'-hahn), nat.; tributary of Ulut Riv., Sámar.

— point W. head of Catañgan port, SE. coast Masbate I., Visayas.

LUNDAY (loon'-dye), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.

LUNĠIB (loong-ib'), nat.; point, N. shore at entrance to SW. arm of Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.

LUNGUD (loon-good'), nat.; hamlet of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

LUNUAY (loo-noo-í'), nat.; mountain of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, forming part of Cordillera del Norte.

LUOCANAN (loo-oh-cah'-nahn), ver.; mountain in Leyte, 7 m. E. of Villaba.

LUPA (loo'-pah), nat.; island to E. of Balambing I., SW., coast of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A., from which it is separated by an unnavigable channel.

LUPA BUAN (loo'-pah bwahn), ver.; S. coast of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A., and 10 m. NE. of Balambing. This place sprang up after attack of Spanish gunboats on Balambing in 1871. Famous for building native boats.

LÚPAC (loo'-paek), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón; mountains in vicinity contain copper.

LÚPANG (loo'-pang), ver.; village near Los Baños, S. coast of Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón, has deposit of fine white siliceous earth (oehre), carried to Manila as early as 1859-60 and there purified into paint.

LUPAO (looh-pah'-oh), Tag.; river in pueblo of same name, Nueva Ecija, Luzón, flows into Chico de la Pampanga Riv.

— pueblo in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 40 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 608.

LUPI (loo'-pee), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, midway between Dáet and Nueva Cáceres, capitals of former, N. and S. Camarines Provinces, respectively, 22 m. NW. of latter, on tributary of Polauluna Riv. Pop., 765.

LUPIT (loo-pít'), ver.; hamlet in W. Antique, Panay, 7½ m. SE. of Sibádom.

— river entering Guimaráns Strait, 1 m. S. of Bacólod, Negros Occidental.

LÚPUT (loo'-put), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.

LUROGO (loo-raw'-go), ver.; mountain in Sámar.

LUSÁN, or **CALABOSO** (loo-sahn', cah-lah-boh'-soh), Tag.; river in Laguna, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay.

LUSARÁN (loo-sah-rahn'), ver.; extreme SW. point of Guimaráns I., off Iloilo, Panay, and islet 2 m. N. between entrance to Guimaráns Strait on S. and Iloilo on N.

LUSARANG (loo-sah-rang'), ver.; island S. of Panay.

LUSAY (looh-sí'), nat.; point on E. coast of Masbate, Visayas, in pueblo of Palamas.

LUSUG (loo-soog'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of strait of Tañón, 5 m. SW. of Pinamungajan, W. coast of Cebú.

LUSUNACÁTAO (loo-soon-sah-cah'-tah-oh), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 2½ m. N. of Compostela.

LUSUUNGÁN (loo-sooh-oon-gahn'), nat.; river of Sámar emptying on E. coast.

LUTAB (loo-tab'), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 12 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 415.

LUTAÑGAN (loo-tang'-ahn), ver.; extreme S. point of Olutanga I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Also E. headland of Sibuguey Bay, Célebes Sea, front of which opens 38½ m. due W. to E. shore of Zamboanga Pen., opposite.

LÚTAOS (looh'-tah-ohs), nat.; hamlet in Cebú.

LÚTAY (loo'-tie), ver.; small river in Negros Oriental, 1½ m. S. of Tayasan.

LUTAYA, or **OLÚTAY** (loo-tah'-yah, oh-loo'-tie), ver.; island 1 m. NE. and SW., N. of Magatalljan, 2½ m. off N. coast of Cápiz, Panay. Between this island and Bulacaue, 21½ m. E., lies great bay with no good anchorage.

LUTUNG (loo-toong'), ver.; island of NE. coast of Panay. (See Nabúnut.)

LUVÁS (loo-bass'), nat.; point on SW. shore of Albay Gulf and W. head to Piliquí Bay, Albay, Luzón.

— port on Bay of Albay, in Albay, Luzón.

LUYA LUYA (loo'-yah loo'-yah); river of Tayabas, Luzón, rising in Banajao Peak, on N., and empties into Lamón Bay.

LUYÁN (loo-yahn'), ver.; hamlet of 500 people, S. of Panalipan. Chief occupation of people is cutting wood for Cebú market.

LUYOS (loo'-yohs); hamlet in pueblo of Cabiao, on bank of river of same name, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

— affluent of Chico de la Pampanga Riv., rising in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, flows ENE. and unites with river named.

LUYUCAN (loo-yoo'-cahn), ver.; bay on W. side of Usón port, S. coast of Busuataña I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, and opposite NW. coast of Peñón de Corón.

LUYÉ (loo-yoo'-ay), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 15 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 750.

LUZÓN (loo-thon'), Hisp.; point, SW. extremity of Bataán, Luzón, on China Sea, forming Bagac Bay, at head of which is village of Bagac. Shores are low, but point is rocky, and coast indented by several small bays, largest being Guai Bay.

— low islet in Corón Passage between Busuataña and Calamián Is., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.

— river rising in NE. range of Negros Occidental, and flowing E. falls into sea on E. coast of Sagunto hamlet.

— pueblo on SE. shore of Dávao Gulf, SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 49½ m. SE. by S. of Dávao. Pop., Cn. 1887, 233.

— mountain in Benguet, Luzón.

LUZÓN ISLAND, PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO

(Loo-thon', Hisp.)

Capital: Manila (Observatory), lat. 14° 34' 42" N., lon. 120° 58' 8" E. (See pp. 183-194.)

Area: mainland, 43,075 sq. m.; 311 dependent islands, 1,160 sq. m.; total, 44,235 sq. m.

Population: Luzón, 3,727,488.

Races: the Cagayán, in the NE. part of the island; the Ilocano, in NW.; the Pangasinán and Sambal, along the China Sea coast; the Pampango, in the portion lying N.

of Manila Bay; the Tagálog, in the center provinces, and the Bicol (Vicol), in the SE. portion, are the most important.

Language: the principal, Tagálog; Pampango, Bicol (Vicol), Pangasinán, Ilocano, and Cagayán.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances. (Also see pp. 129-131.)

From Manila to—	naut. m.
Auckland, New Zealand, via Torres Straits.....	5,056
Bangkok, Siam.....	1,440
Batavia, Java, via Singapore.....	1,386
Batavia via Macassar Straits.....	1,560
Brito, Nicaragua (Canal).....	8,766
Calcutta, Hindoostan, India.....	3,016
Canton, China.....	703
Guam, Ladrões Islands, N. route.....	1,750
Guam, Ladrões Islands, S. route.....	1,506
Hongkong, China.....	628
Honolulu, Pacific Ocean, United States, N. route.....	4,950
Honolulu, Pacific Ocean, United States, S. route.....	4,843
Nagasaki, Japan.....	1,365
New Orleans via proposed Nicaragua Canal.....	10,096
New Orleans via proposed Panama Canal.....	10,130
New York via Cape Good Hope, direct.....	13,771
New York via Cape Horn.....	16,971
New York via proposed Nicaragua Canal.....	10,697
New York via proposed Panama Canal.....	10,731
New York via Suez Canal and Gibraltar.....	11,601
Port Darwin, N. coast Australia.....	1,692
Port Townsend, United States, via Yokohama.....	5,920
Saigon, Indo-China.....	980
San Francisco via Guam.....	6,943
San Francisco via Yokohama.....	6,471
Shanghai, China.....	1,080
Singapore.....	1,386
Sydney, Australia.....	3,772
Tientsin, China.....	2,409
Pekin, China, via Tientsin and Peiho Riv.....	2,529
Vladivostok, E. Siberia, Russia.....	2,010
Wake Island, United States.....	2,646
Wellington via Torres Straits.....	4,612
Yokohama, New Zealand, Japan.....	1,630

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The most N. of the islands of the P. A., situated between lat. 12° 32' and 18° 39' N., and lon. 119° 42' and 124° 8' E. In form it is very irregular, elongated from N. to S. and SE., much wider at N. than at S. It narrows at lat. 14° 30' where the bay of Manila is situated; much more at 14°, where an isthmus unites the larger and W. part of the island with the E. It is bounded on the N. by the Bachi (Baschi) channel, connecting the Pacific Ocean and China Sea, which separates it from Formosa, 248 m. to the N., the coast of Japan lying 1,060 m. to the NNE., and China 435 m. to the NNW.; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, Guam, United States, lying 1,376 m. to the E.; on the S. by the San Bernardino Strait separating it from Sámar; the N. channels of the Visayan Sea dividing it from the islands of Ticao, Masbate, Burias, Sibuyán, Romblón, and Tablas; the Tayabas Gulf from Marinduque and Verde Passage dividing it from Mindoro, and on the W. by the China Sea, the coast of Indo-China lying 683 m. opposite to the W. The island lies in the main pathway of commerce between India via the British and Dutch possessions in the "Straits," and Java Sea on the SW.; Australia via the Molucca and Célebes Is. and Borneo on the S., and China and Japan on W., N., and NW.

AREA.

The mainland of Luzón is 283 m. due S. to Manila, and thence 255 m. SE. along the peninsula to Babulgun Pt., the SE. extreme of Sorsogón, on San Bernardino Strait, or 489 m. from NW. to SE. At its widest point, about the center of N. Luzón, it is 138 m. from the Pacific Ocean to the China Sea, 8 m. at its narrowest point in the neck of Tayabas, between Lamón Bay in the Pacific and Tayabas Bay on the Visayan (China) seaside it is 8 m. The area of the mainland is 43,075 sq. m.; of its 311 dependent islands 1,160 sq. m.; total, 44,235 sq. m., and including Marinduque 681 sq. m.; total, 44,916 sq. m. This island lies within 10 m. of the Luzón coast, and is a province, but in race and language is the same as the Tayabas mainland, which encircles it on 3 sides. The mainland of Luzón comprises 27,568,000 a. It

is 625 sq. m. larger than the State of Virginia, and but 2,140 sq. m. less than the area of Pennsylvania.

The island is divided into 3 territorial divisions, as follows:

North Luzón; includes the provinces of Cagayán, in the extreme NE.; Ilocos Norte, in the extreme NW.; Ilocos Sur, Abra, Lepanto-Bontoc, including the sub-provinces Amburayan, Bontoc, Lepanto; Isabela, Unión, Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, and Príncipe, subprovince of Tayabas.

Center Luzón; includes the provinces of Infanta, a subprovince of Tayabas; Bulacán, Pampanga, Tárlac, Nueva Écija, Pangasinán, Zambales, Bataán, Manila municipality, Cavite, Rizal (Manila and Mórong), Laguna, and Batangas.

South Luzón; includes the provinces of Tayabas, Ambos Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogón.

These provinces are described in their places alphabetically arranged.

The mountain system of Luzón is composed principally of 3 large ranges, the nucleus of which is the Caraballo Sur, whose highest peak (4,666 ft.) is situated in lat. 16° 9' N., lon. 121° 4' E. from Greenwich. The chief ranges are known as Caraballos Occidentales, which form the Pacific and China Sea watersheds of N. Luzón, and extends a distance of about 150 m. N. and S. The Sierra Madre, which forms a continuous chain of mountains from Caraballos, and longer than the Caraballos, runs to Cape Engaño, having a NE. trend. The third range, beginning at the same point, the Caraballo Sur, extends N. and S.; at Banahao it turns to the SE. into the province of Tayabas, where it divides, one trending to the S. and the other to the NE. for a short distance; thence to the E. across the Camarines; thence to the SE. into Albay, and terminates in the spurs of the volcano of Bulusan, facing the straits of San Bernardino. This range has several important branches, one ending on the S. side of the bay of Baler. The most important mountains of the system of the Caraballos, aside from the Caraballo Sur, are the following: In the range of the NW., or Caraballos Occidentales, the peaks of Sagsig, Cabalisán, Salacsá, Dalandem, Mingolit, and Saluán, between the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Écija, Pangasinán, and the district of Benguet; those of Data, 8,333 ft. (2,500 meters); Tila, 4,516 ft. (1,355 meters); Mitra, 5,889 ft. (1,737 meters), and Tantaguan, 5,779 ft. (1,737 meters), in the district of Lepanto; those of Caburtanga, Gabón or Dacuer, Dilaso, Danao, Dayos, Narapijan, and the craggy Andang, in Ilocos Norte; those of Posdey, 4,866 ft. (1,430 meters); Mamagued, Mabulusa, Liputen, Abra, Colango, Bumuragan, Balatinan, Molina, Pico, and Calos, within the limits of Abra; those of Balago, 5,353 ft. (1,606 meters); Cabatingan, Diablo, Maguinalam, Tibangrán, and Burnay, 6,376 ft. (1,913 meters), within the provinces of Abra and Ilocos Sur; and in the ridges of Ilocos Norte, from the extreme S. to Point Pata on the N. coast, those of Agaunala, 4,700 ft. (1,410 meters); Pan de Azúcar, 2,530 ft. (762 meters); Bimungan, 3,843 ft. (1,183 meters); and that of Quebrada, 2,787 ft. (927 meters), with the line of heights which form the Caraballo Norte. The elevation of the peaks of the Sierra Madre is estimated as follows: The Dos Cuernos, 4,013 ft. (1,204 meters); the Moisés, 4,276 ft. (1,283 meters); the volcano Cana, 3,830 ft. (1,195 meters), and several others whose elevation, like that of others which we have mentioned, it has not yet been possible to determine. Following the range of the E. and SE. are the Caraballos de Baler and Subani, in the province of Nueva Écija; Silas, Angat, Pahalang, Orión, and Tayabasan, in that of Bulacán; Simutén, Camunay, and Duyoy, in the district of Mórong; Malagión, Malang, Rizal, Maquiling, 3,670 ft. (1,133 meters), and San Cristóbal, in Laguna, until we reach the Masalacay and Bondog, in the province of Tayabas; those of Colasi, Calungun, Bayabas, Sabro, 4,373 ft. (1,552 meters); Baaó, Puliamay, Paratucan, and Caramuan, in those of Ambos Camarines; and in that of Albay those of Buhí or Malinao, Masaraga, 3,513 ft. (1,354 meters); Mayón or volcano of Albay, 7,566 ft. (2,522 meters); Pocdol, Calangalan, and of the volcano Bulusan.

RIVERS.

Four principal rivers in Luzón which run in opposite directions nearly the whole length of the N. part of the island, are: The Grande de Cayagán, the Agno, the Abra, and the Grande de la Pampanga. Their basins are determined by the 3 great mountain ranges, which belong to the system of the Caraballos. These streams are described in the provinces through which they run and in their alphabetical places.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast presents a great number of irregularities. Near the center and on the S. are large bays and excellent ports and harbors. From Point Negra, at the extreme NW. of the island, the coast extends SW. to Cape Bojeador; it then turns to the SSE.

and SSW. and continues in this direction as far as Point Dile. In this part are the bay of Dirque, bar (roadstead) of Cúit, Point Culili, port Currimao, gulf of Gan, island of Badoe, and Point Solot, all belonging to the coast of Ilocos Norte. The island and port of Salomague and the island of Pinget belong to the coast of Ilocos Sur. From Point Dile the coast forms a curve toward the E., in which are the bay of Solbet and ports San Esteban and Santiago. Continuing S., before reaching Darigayos at the mouth of the river Amburayan, Sur Ilocos ends and Unión begins and extends almost in a straight line to the S., with a slight inclination toward the W., terminating at Point San Fernando. Here the gulf of Lingayén begins. Toward the E. end of this gulf, and near the mouth of the river Rabong, Pangasinán begins. The provincial boundary between Pangasinán and Zambales starts opposite the island of Cabilitán. From the vicinity of the island of Santiago, or Purra, the coast advances to the W. and SW., forming Cape Bolinao, and then continues toward the S. without other notable variation than Point Arenas, the bay of Agno, and Point Tambobo. At Point Caimán, fronting Culebra I., it turns to the E. to form the bay of Dasol, Points Bayambán, Banop, and Santa Cruz, in front islands Older and Younger Sisters (Hermana Mayor y Menor, or Macalire). S. of the shoal of Sabalay are Points Arenas and Bani, port Masinloc, the San Salvador and Macalabo Is., and the points and reefs of Palaing. From here it inclines to the SE. and SSE. as far as the mountainous peninsula, which is hemmed in on the W. by the Capones, Tabones, and Frailes Is., which likewise includes on the W. the port of Súbic. On the SE. of this peninsula is the port of Silanguín. Within the port of Súbic is Olongapò, where Bataán begins, forming, with the peninsula which limits it on the W., the bay of Manila, whose coasts belong to the provinces of Bataán, Pampanga, Bulacín, Manila, and Cavite. Leaving the bay of Manila toward the S. is found the gulf of Patungan, with the Carabao and Limbones Is. At the head of this bay Batangas begins. Farther to the S. Port Jamelo, Point Fuego, Fortun I., Point San Diego, Talín, and Cape Santiago are found. From this point, about lat. 13° 45' N., the S. coast of Luzón presents the gulf of Pagayas, the bay of Balayán, Point Cazador, the island of Maricalán, the bay of Batangas, Points Malocot, Arenas, Talajil, Rosario, Malabrigo, Punas, Malagundi, and Loco Loco, and the little gulf of Coloco. At Point Punas the coast turns toward the NNE. and E. to form the great gulf of Tayabas. At the N. of San Juan de Bogbog, at the bar of Nayón, the coast of Tayabas begins. From here it stretches to the SE. and S., and Point Tuguián, the bay of Catananan, the island of Mompog, the port of Mulanay, the gulf of Agoín, Aguasa Bay, and Point Bondog, this being the extreme S. point of the great peninsula which bounds the bay of Ragay on the W., at which point to the N. and E. the coast of Tayabas ends and that of Ambos Camarines (Sur) begins. The E. coast of this bay advances to the S. at Point Cadburauan, where to the N., and not far from Point Talo, is the boundary between Camarines Sur and Albay. After doubling this point, Cadburauan, called also Point Panganiran, the coast extends to the E. and SE. and forms an irregular peninsula whose S. end is the extreme S. point of the island. Along this coast are the islands of Lamuyón or Solitario, the promontory of Catandalan, the port of Putiao, the great port of Sorsogón, and several small bays. Doubling Points Langao and Babulgan, in the strait of San Bernardino, the E. coast of Luzón begins. The islands of Calinton, Iaac, and Ticlín are first seen, and to the N. the prominent point of Binorongan and others, as far as Bingay, where the coast turns to the W. to form the bay of Albay, shut in on the N. by the islands of Rapu-Rapu, Batán, and Caeraray. This, with the island of San Miguel and the coast N. of the peninsula, which bounds the N. part of this bay, forms the bay of Tabaco. Again the coast takes a direction N. and NW., and at Punta Gorda, somewhat to the S. of the island of Atalayan, is the E. boundary of Albay and Ambos Camarines (Sur). The coast then turns to form the bay of Lagonoy and continues to the E. as far as the straits of Maqueda and Tacbún, where the bay of Lugón and the Canaguan Is. are seen. At Point Panahonga, near the Pitogo Is., the coast inclines toward the W., and continues in this direction of WNW. with great irregularities, as far as the bay of Lanón. Along this distance are curved successively the islands of Matatarad, Lanquippao, Lugsunín, Lahuy, and Quinabugan, Point Tinajuagan, the port of Sisiran, the islands of Quinalasag, Bacacay, Lamit, Sibanan, and Paniqui, the point and port of Tambang, Point Quinabucasan, the islands of Sirna, Cantón, Caringo, Camino, and others, at the entrance to the great bay of San Miguel. Along the W. coast of this bay is the boundary between Ambos Camarines and the island of Quinamanucan, the Calaguas Is., Cape Baluagan, and Points Pinagdungan, Paranguirán, and Tailón, Pulumbatò, and Tunco Is., the bay of Mambulao, and various small islands; also the island of Jaulo and the bay of Sugot, at the head of which is the boundary between N. Camarines and Tayabas. The N. are the islands of Jomálig, the peninsula which terminates in Point Dappal, the Balegin, Pásig, and Alabat Is., and the bay of Apal.

From the bay of Lamón, fronting the island of Calbaleta, the coast of Luzón continues from S. to N. with some inclination to NNE., corresponding to the province of Infanta. The most notable features are the ports of Lampon and Point Inaguican, fronting the S. part of the island of Polillo. Passing the N. boundary of Infanta, along the coast of Nueva Ecija, the bay of Dingala is found, to the N. of which, 3 m. N. of Point Sua, the S. boundary of Príncipe begins. Here the coast inclines more to the NE., and along it are Point Diotoring, the bay of Dibut, Point Encanto, the bay of Baler, the bay of Casiguran, and the strait and long peninsula which terminates with the Cape San Idefonso. N. of this peninsula the coast of Isabela begins. Here are the bay of Dilásac, or port of Tumango, and the bay of Palanán. Thence almost due N., interrupted only by the small peninsula of Point Aubarede, it forms the port of Dimalansan and the bay of Divilican, to its NW. head near Dos Cuernos (2 horns), 4,008 ft. high, which marks the initial point on the Pacific coast where Isabela ends and Cagayán begins. Without notable variation it passes lat. 18°, turns to the NE. to form a curve, and takes a W. direction at Point Escarpada. On the coast of Luzón, from this point, are passed the island of Palani and Cape Engañón, forming a great bay or curve toward the S., where the mouth of the Cagayán Riv. is, and farther to the NW. the mouth of the Pamplona Riv. is seen. It continues to the NE. as far as Point Cabicumgan, and at that point to Mayraira, farther to the W., which are the most N. points of Luzón. Between these two points, somewhat nearer the former, is the boundary between Cagayán and Ilocos Norte. Farther on, between Points Dialao and Negra, is seen the bay of Bangui.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are a number of fine roads on the island which connect Manila with remote points and also a railroad which unites the bay of Manila and the gulf of Lingayén to the N. These are described in the provinces through which they extend.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of Luzón and its dependent islands, including its 22 civil and 5 subprovinces and municipality of Manila, under the census of 1887, was 3,727,488, and estimated not counted, distributed among districts of savages. (See Population Luzón.) The most important of its native races with their estimated population are: Tagálogs, 1,663,900, occupying the provinces of central Luzón and the municipality of Manila; the Bicoles or Vicoles, 518,000, on the SE. peninsula of Luzón; Ilocanos, 441,700, in N. and S. Ilocos; Pangasinanes, 365,500, in Pangasinán; Pangangos, 337,900, in Pampanga; Cagayanés, 166,300, in Cagayán and Isabela; Igorrotes population not known, but numerous in many of the provinces between Pangasinán and Ambos Camarines; Tinguianes, 16,000, in Lepanto and Abra. Among the inferior races and generally uncivilized are the Aetas of Pangasinán and Zambales; Attas of the Pacific coast chain of mountains; Buquils of Zambales; Negritos, generally in the China Sea coast provinces; Apayaos, in the Cordilleras of Ilocos Norte; Balugas in the mountains of Ilocos Norte and Sur, Nueva Ecija, Zambales, Pampanga, and Tayabas; Catalanganes along Ilagan Riv.; Gaddanes in Cagayán; Guinaanes, about 6,000, in Abra; Ibilaos, about 4,000, and Ilongotes, about 4,000, in the Pacific provinces of Príncipe, and the Irayas, about 3,000, in Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, and Cagayán. These races are mentioned in connection with the provinces in which they dwell.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The dependent islands of Luzón, not including those of large area and not included in the provincial organization, number 311, with an area of 1,160 sq. m. The most important of these dependent islands are the Batanes and Babuyanés grps. off the N. coast; Polillo, Calaguas, Catanduanes, San Miguel, Caceray, Bataín, and Rapu-Rapu off the E. coast; the independent Visayan Is. of Sámár, SE., and Ticao, Burias, Marinduque, Mindoro, and Lubang off the S. and SW. coasts. There are no islands of any dimensions off the W. coast. All these islands which are dependent are described in the provinces to which they belong, and those not dependent in their places in the alphabet.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

All the staples of the archipelago grow in abundance. Hemp (abacá), the most valuable of the exports, is raised in great abundance in the S. provinces of Ambos Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogón. Tobacco is the chief product of Cagayán and

Isabela, sugar in all the central and S. provinces. Coffee is most successfully cultivated in the higher regions of Benguet, Abra, and the surrounding provinces. Rice in Pangasinán, Bulacín, and Cavite. All the cereals and vegetables of the United States can be successfully raised in the mountainous regions of N. Luzón. Indigo, copra, and vegetables in large varieties are also grown. The vegetable products will appear more fully in the description of the P. I. and in the provinces in which they are raised.

MINERALS.

The chief minerals are copper, gold, asphalt, clays, coal, gypsum, iron, kaolin, lead, lithographic stone, marble, rock salt, turpentine, zinc, as will more fully appear in the description of the P. I. and in the provinces in which found.

FORESTS.

In the forest wealth of the P. I., Luzón holds a conspicuous place. In all the woods useful for house and shipbuilding and cabinet work and other economic and artistic purposes, in addition to which may be added the gum-producing, medicinal, and dye trees and plants. A list of these will be found in the description of the different provinces and also in the general description of the P. I.

FRUITS.

The cultivated and wild fruit indigenous to the N. zone of the island grow in great abundance and variety. In the mountain provinces of Benguet, Abra, Lepanto, and Luzón generally, the small fruit and nuts of the United States may be successfully grown. Among the native fruits may be mentioned the banana, lanzón (lansón), lemons, manga, oranges, papaya, pineapples, santol, and other species mentioned in the provinces where they grow.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries of the island are chiefly the development, into the advanced forms of manufacture, of the products of the field, forest, soil, and sea. Each province has its industries for home supply, and, in many instances, important staples of commerce, which give employment to the inhabitants, not only in converting the raw material, but in transportation to tide water. This applies particularly to the great staples—hemp, tobacco, rice, coffee, sugar, and copra. The extensive native coastwise and interisland trade gives rise to building of native river and coast-going craft, and their navigation between the towns along the shore. The grazing of horses, cattle, carabaos is important in many of the provinces. The mechanical industries are almost wholly confined to Manila.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The possession of the bay of Manila and Cavite, the storming and occupation of the city of Manila and surrender of the colonial authorities of Spain, the maintenance of the status quo under the protocol and the transfer of sovereignty, jurisdiction, and administration were events associated with the island of Luzón, the first in the archipelago which felt the power of the United States, the scene of the earliest military operations against a turbulent faction, and the base of operations for campaigns of occupation of the other islands. (*See* General description of the P. I.)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The installation of the machinery of civil government under United States auspices in the Philippines was coincident with the occupation of Luzón and was exploited and extended in scope and area with the progress of the victorious American arms upon that island. The seat of authority of civil government, as well as of military domination of the entire archipelago, representing the supreme jurisdiction of the United States of America, is Luzón. The exercise of civil authority and legislation in the P. I., as a whole, is centered at the city of Manila as its capital, under orders from Washington, to the provinces as subdivisions of the governing authority, and to the municipality as the unit of local administration and the constituent body representing the people. The provinces of Luzón described will be found in their places in alphabetical arrangement.

The following is a list of provinces, the entire island of Luzón being under civil government:

Abra.	Cagayán.	Pangasinán.
Albay.	Ilocos (Norte and Sur)	Rizal.
Ambos Camarines (Norte and Sur).	Isabela.	Sorsogón.
Bataan.	Laguna.	Tarlac.
Batangas.	Lepanto-Bontoc.	Tayabas.
Benguet.	Nueva Ecija.	Unión.
Bulacán.	Nueva Vizcaya.	Zambales.
	Pampanga.	Total, 22.

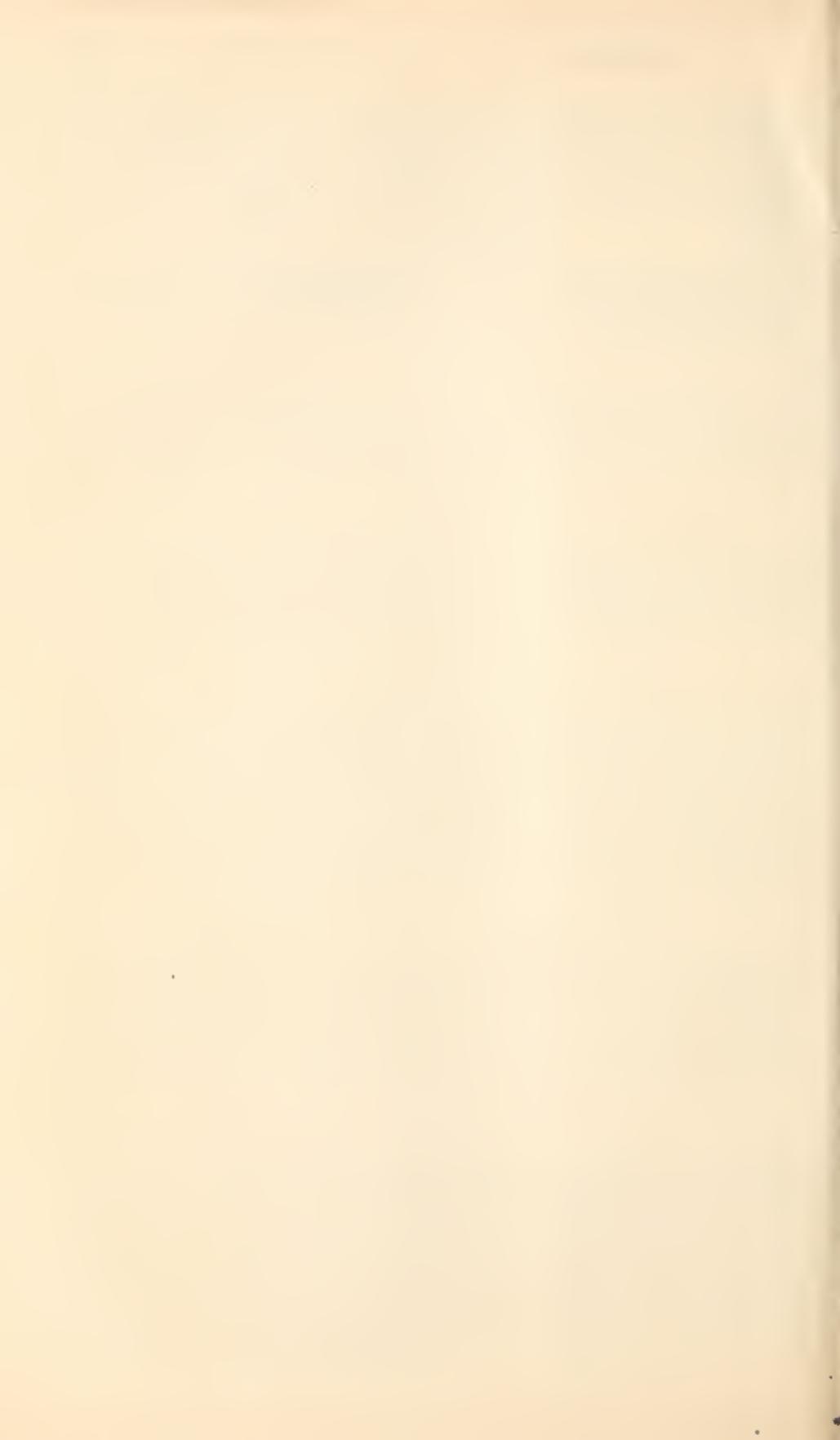
Subprovinces of Luzón:

Amburayan of Lepanto-Bontoc.
 Bontoc of Lepanto-Bontoc.
 Lepanto of Lepanto-Bontoc.

Subprovinces of Luzón—continued.

Infanta of Tayabas.
 Principe of Tayabas.
 Total, 5.

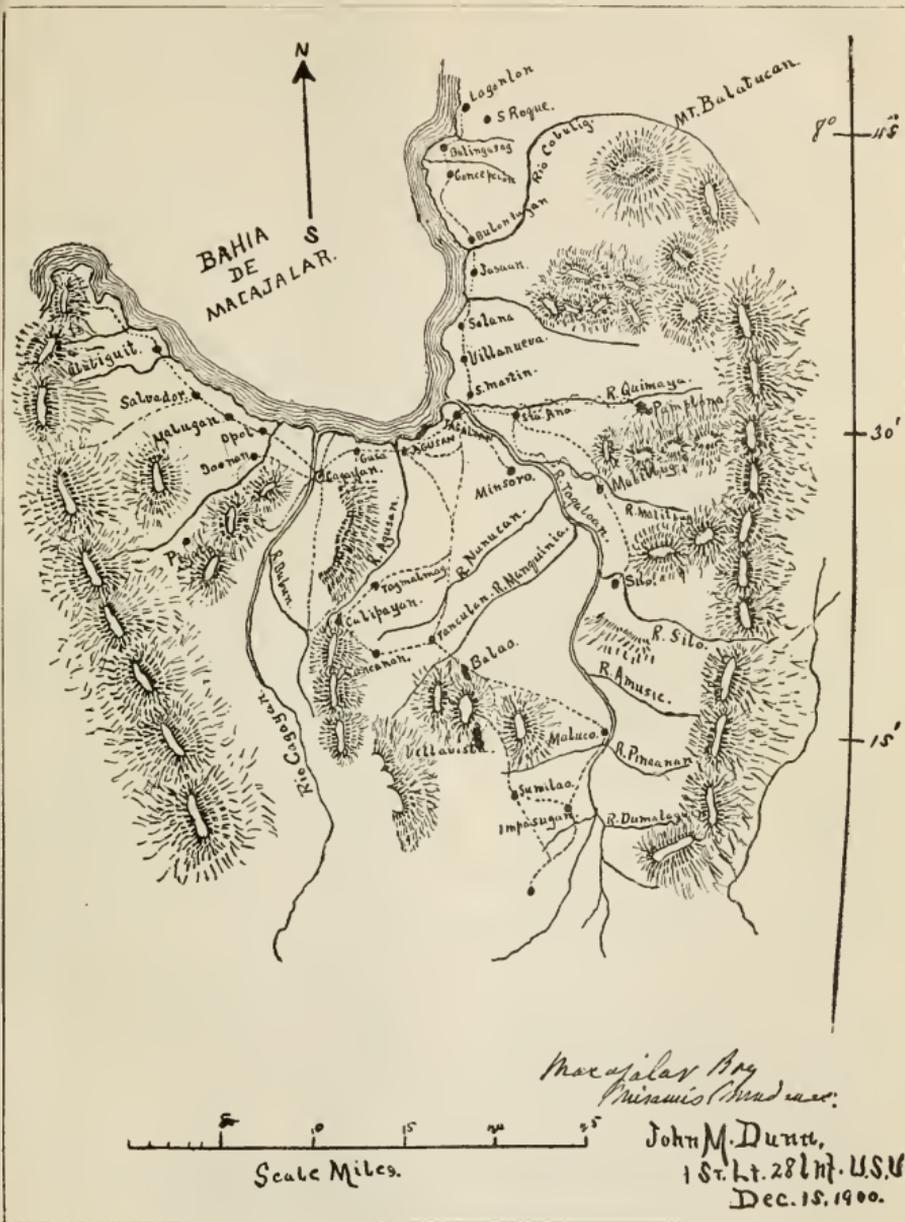
Manila municipality.



M.

- MAAG** (mah-ag'), ver.; mountain in Leyte, 9 m. NW. of Hinunangan.
- MAAGOS** (mah-ah'-gos), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Hagonoy, Bulacán, Luzón.
- MAAGPIT** (mah-ag-pit'), ver.; island W. of Bohol.
- MAANÁUL** (mah-ah-nah'-ool), ver.; mountain in Cebú.
- MAANGÁ** (mah-ahn-gah'), ver.; mountain 2 m. N. of Quiot, in extreme SW. part of Leyte.
- MAANGIB** (mah-ahng-ib'), mountain in SW. Leyte, 7½ m. NE. of Matalom.
- MAANGID** (mah-ahng-eed'), ver.; mountain in Cebú.
- MAAO** (mah'-ah-oh), ver.; branch of Lagasán Riv., Negros Occidental.
- MAASIM** (mah-ah'-seem), nat.; river on W. coast of Mindoro which empties into sea, 2 m. S. by E. of Iriron.
- MAASIN** (mah-ah'-sin), nat.; pueblo of Leyte, on extreme SW. coast, 76 m. SSW. of Taeloban and 19 m. NE. of mainland of Bohol I. Pop., 18,499; Cn. 1887, 14,473.
- point on SW. coast of Leyte, in pueblo of same name.
- river rising in S. slopes of central mountain range, in S. Leyte, flows S. and enters sea 1½ m. E. of town of same name.
- inlet in S. Leyte.
- hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 16 m. W. of Bulacán.
- town in central Iloilo, Panay, on tributary to S. branch of Jalaur Riv., 18 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 9,674.
- river in Bohol.
- MAATÚBANG** (mah-ah-too'-bang), ver.; hamlet in E. Cápiz, Panay, 3¼ m. SE. of Dumar.
- MAAYOCOC** (mah-ah-yoh-cock'), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte, 4 m. E. of Ormoc.
- MAAYON** (mah-ah'-yohn), nat.; pueblo and river in Cápiz, Panay. Pop., 1,616.
- MABABA** (mah-bah'-bah), nat.; one of Cuatro grp. off W. coast of Leyte, opposite Inopacan.
- MABÁBOG** (mah-bah'-hog), ver.; mountain in E. Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MABAC** (mah-back'), ver.; island ¼ sq. m. in area, 1¼ m. off NW. point of Fuga I., and with it forming anchorage in Babuyanés grp. (*See* Musa Bay.)
- MABADIS** (mah-bah'-dis), ver.; island of Bachi (Baschi) cluster of Batanes grp., lying 7 m. NNE. from N. end of Ibayat I., 1½ m. NE. and SW. Area, 1 sq. m. Channel between it and Siayán I., 1 m. SSW., is unsafe on account of detached rocks.
- MABAGON** (mah-bah'-gawn), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte, near coast, 5 m. S. of Baybay.
- MABAHAG** (mah-bah-hag'), nat.; islet off NE. shore of Leyte, 2 m. NW. of Malibago.
- MABAJO** (mah-bah'-hoh), nat.; mountain in Mindoro.
- MABALÁCAT** (mah-bah-lah'-caht), ver.; pueblo on main road in Pampanga, Luzón, 16 m. N. of Bacolor. Pop., 10,600.
- MABALAN** (mah-bah'-lahn), Tag.; point on W. shore of Manila Bay, in Bataán, Luzón.
- MABANŶÁ** (mah-bahng-ah'), nat.; mountain in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MABANŶAI** (mah-bahng'-I), nat.; summit 535 ft. NE. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MABATANG** (mah-bah-tang'), Tag.; pueblo and p. o. on NW. shore of Manila Bay, in Bataán, Luzón, 4 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 1,766.
- MABATIGUI** (mah-bah-tee'-gee), Tag.; mountain in Rizal, Luzón.
- MABATÓ** (mah-bah-toh'), Tag.; point on shore of Laguna de Bay, in pueblo of Jalajala, Rizal, Luzón.
- mountain of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.
- MABATOBATÓ** (mah-bah-toh-bah-toh'), nat.; pueblo at S. foot of Isarog Mt., in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 15 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres, on main road. Pop., 849.
- mountain in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- MABATUÍ** (mah-bah-tooy'), ver.; point on W. shore of Batán I., Batanes grp.
- MABAŶHA** (mah-bah-oo'-bah), ver.; point in island of Panaón, off SE. coast of Leyte.
- MABAYABAS** (mah-bah-yah'-bass), nat.; summit 514 ft. E. by S. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MABAYÓ** (mah-bah-yoh'), nat.; river emptying in SE. corner of Benañgá port, SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MABAYÚAN** (mah-bah-yoo'-ahn), nat.; summit (384 ft.) on r. bank of Calacán Riv., NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MABGUBAN** (mahb-goo'-bahn), nat.; river entering SE. angle of Barrera port, E. of Sibuca Pt., NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- MABIAO** (mah-bee-ah'-aw), ver.; river and mountain in Leyte.
- MABILOG** (mah-bee'-log), nat.; hamlet on E. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Calvo.
- MABINTAN** (mah-bin'-tahn), ver.; mountain 1,614 ft. high to E. of Maibún (Maimbún) and NE. by E. of Parang Pt., SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- MABIÓ** (mah-beeh'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.
- point on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 13° 44' 30" N.
- point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MABÍTAC** (mah-bee'-tack), Tag.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón. Pop., 1,431.
- MABÓ** (mah-boh'), ver.; creek in Marinduque I.
- river in Sámar, flowing to W. and emptying into sea opposite island of Puerto or Dalupiri.
- hamlet on river of same name on W. coast of Sámar.
- MABOBA** (mah-boh'-ah), nat.; island of Babuyanés grp. (q. v.), off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- point at mouth of Matiao Riv., SE. of Mati, N. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- MABOC** (mah-bock'), ver.; stream entering sea S. shore of Guimaráns Strait, 1 m. E. of Cauñyan, Negros Occidental.
- MABOLO** (mah-boh'-loh), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 6 m. SW. of Tuburan.
- summit 318 ft. NE. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

- MABOLO**; town on N. coast of Cebú channel, 1½ m. N. of Cebú, on E. coast of Cebú. Pop., 6,000, estimated.
- MABÓLOG** (mah-boh'-log), ver.; point in Sibuyán I., of Romblón grp.
- MALIGO**, or **SATÚBIG** (mah-lee'-go, sah-toó'-big), nat.; town and perfectly landlocked anchorage in E. extremity of Dumanquilas Bay and E. end of S. shore of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Deep water close to beach and small stone pier. Harbor is one of best in islands, with from 12 fms. at anchorage to 40 fms. well off shore and no shoals in track.
- MABUGNAO** (mah-boog-now'), nat.; point on S. shore of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, W. of Narbueros I.
- MABIÍ** (mah-bwee'), ver.; mountain in Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte.
- MABULUSAN** (mah-boo-loo'-sahn), nat.; peak in Caraballo Occidentales, Abra, Luzón.
- MABIÑAN** (mah-boong'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 4¼ m. N. of Tibiao. — hamlet on channel between large bay on NE. shore of Polillo I., off Infanta, E. coast Luzón, opposite Cabaluá I.
- MABUNTOT** (mah-boon-tot'), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, 6 m. W. of Bangued. — mountain in W. Abra.
- MABUNTUC** (mah-boon-took'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Pidigan, Abra, Luzón.
- MABUSAO** (mah-boo'-sah-oo), ver.; river in Panay.
- MACAÁBUT** (mah-cah-ah'-boot), nat.; river in Sámar emptying on SE. coast.
- MACAÁS** (mah-cah-ass'), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Bohol, 3 m. E. of Tubigon.
- MACABABAY** (mah-cah-bah-by'), ver.; point in S. Zambales, Luzón.
- MACABALAN** (mah-cah-bah'-lahn), nat.; point N. of anchorage of Gagayán de Misamis, Mindanao.
- MACABALO** (mah-cah-bah'-loh), nat.; hamlet on l. bank of river of same name in pueblo of Magálang, Pampanga, Luzón.
- MACABAR** (mah-cah-bar'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Gúbat, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MACABASA** (mah-cah-bah'-sah), nat.; point on NW. coast of Romblón at S. head to Romblón port from S.
- MACABEBE** (mah-cah-bay'-bay), nat.; pueblo at head of Pampanga Delta in Pampanga, Luzón, 6 m. SE. of Bacolor. Pop., 10,400. — river in pueblo of same name, Pampanga, Luzón.
- MACABUÁN** (mah-cah-boo-ahn'), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. S. of Panitan.
- MACABUG** (mah-cah-boog'), ver.; mountain in SE. Sámar.
- MACABUHAO** (mah-cah-boo-how'), ver.; mountain in SE. Sámar, 8 m. SW. of Hernani.
- MACAGÁ** (mah-cah-gah'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Bac-hao Bañgabou Riv., in SW. Sámar.
- MACAGÁN** (mah-cah-gahn'), ver.; river of Negros Occidental, entering Guimarás Strait at Silay.
- MACAGUAYAG** (mah-kah-goo-ah-yag'), ver.; bay immediately S. of Nin Bay (q. v.), Masbate I., Visayas.
- MACAGUIT** (mah-cah-geet'), ver.; point on seaward shore of peninsula, forming division between Imurdañ and Malampaya bays, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MACAHLAG** (mah-cah-hee'-lag), ver.; mountain near W. coast of Leyte, 8 m. SE. of Albucera.
- MACAÍNA** (mah-cah-ee'-nah), ver.; islet 7 m. NW. of Ubay, NE. coast of Bohol.
- MACAJALAR** (mah-cah-hah-lar'), ver.; extensive bay open to NW. between Gorda and Suluaung Pts., 21 m. and 18½ m. deep to the SE., on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Number of towns along its shore.
- MACAJALAR**; estuary on N. coast of Mindanao I.
- MACAJILA** (mah-cah-hee'-lah), nat.; hamlet on SW. coast of Leyte, 6¼ m. SE. of Albucera.
- MACAJUCAD** (mah-cah-hooch-eahd'), ver.; cascade in Ulut Riv., Sámar, between Cabunga and Diit of same river.
- MACALABÁ** (mah-cah-lah-bah'), ver.; island off coast of Zambales, Luzón, at entrance to channel leading to port Matalvi.
- MACALATE** (mah-cah-lah'-tay), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- MACALAYA** (mah-cah-lah'-yah), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MACALAYO** (mah-cah-lah'-yoh), nat.; island off E. coast of Sámar.
- MACALELÓN** (mah-cah-lay-lohn'), Tag.; pueblo at mouth of Balcayaguín Riv., S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, 4 m. from Tayabas. Pop., 3,000.
- MACALINO** (mah-cah-lee'-noh), ver.; point on Buad I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- MACALISON** (mah-cah-lee'-sohn), nat.; island off W. coast of Panay, lat. 11° 25' 30" N.
- MACALONÓGO** (mah-cah-lawng'-oh), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- MACAMBOL** (mah-cam-ball'), ver.; town on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 37 m. SE. of Dávao; town of similar name lies on SW. shore of port Valette, 5 m. across SE. of Mindanao Pen. — point on S. side of Pujada Bay, E. coast of Mindanao. On this part of coast are plantations of coconuts and plátanos.
- MACAXAO** (mah-cah-now'), ver.; small stream emptying into Magat Riv. near its outlet, Isabela, Luzón.
- MACANGANI** (mah-cahn-gah'-nee), ver.; island 2 m. long, off E. coast of Mindanao, 11 m. S. of Cátuit Pt.
- MACANTUY** (mah-cahn-tooy'), ver.; small river emptying on N. shore Balayán Bay, SW. coast of Batangas.
- MACAO** (mah-cow'), ver.; hamlet near tributary of Ilog Riv., 4 m. S. of Cabancalán, Negros Occidental. — point in E. Mindanao.
- MACAONAN** (mah-cah-oh'-nahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, S. by W. of Tumadgo Pt., entrance to Pujada Bay.
- MACAPAGA** (mah-cah-pah'-gah), ver.; islet on E. side of entrance to Nano Bay, Masbate I., Visayas.
- MACAPAT** (mah-cah-pat'), nat.; cascade on Ulut Riv., Sámar, between Hagsisagan and Dacun.
- MACAPDÓS** (mah-cap-dos'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Semerara I., Sulu Sea, SE. of Mindoro.
- MACAPÍLAI**, or **MACAPILAO** (mah-cah-pee'-lie, mah-cah-pee-lah'-aw); point on W. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol. — hamlet of pueblo of Siquijor, on island of Siquijor, SW. of Bohol, Visayas.
- MACAPÍLAY** (mah-cah-pee'-lie), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacáñ, Luzón, on main road, 19 m. N. of Bulacáñ.
- MACAR** (mah-car'), ver.; town on W. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. Dávao, Mindanao, 81 m. S. by W. of Dávao. No soundings until within 100 yds. off shore and then 17 fms.
- MACARAGUI** (mah-cah-rah'-gee), ver.; island off NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas, lat. 12° 15' N.
- MACARATÓ** (mah-cah-rah-toh'), ver.; point on SE. shore of San Pedro Bay, SW. Sámar, 12 m. SE. of Basey.
- MACARENA** (mah-cah-ray'-nah), Sp.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 6 m. SW. of Valderrama.
- MACARIBAO** (mah-cah-ree-bah'-aw), ver.; river in Negros.



Macajalar Bay
Minao's (Mindoro)

Scale Miles.

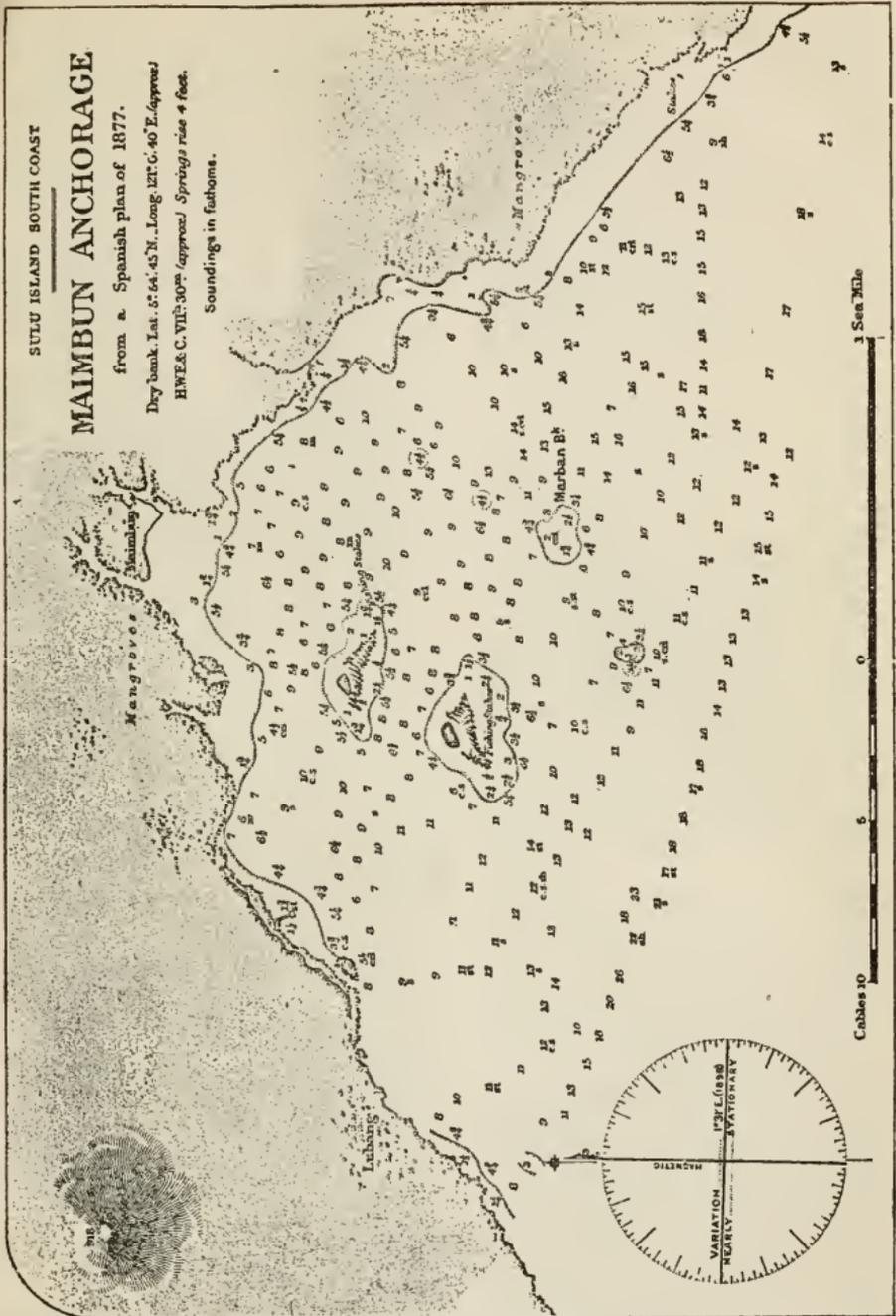
John M. Duntz,
1st Lt. 28th U.S.A.
Dec. 15, 1900.

- MACASÁLOG** (mah-cah-sah'-log), nat.; tributary of Ilog Riv., Negros Occidental.
- MACASÍLAO** (mah-cah-sec'-lah-aw), nat.; tributary from N. of Gilubang Riv., entering on NE. coast of Negros Oriental.
- mountain in Negros Occidental, 10 m. N. of Calatrava.
- MACASINGIAO** (mah-cah-soon-hee-ah'-oh), nat.; island off SW. coast of Sámár.
- MACATÁN** (mah-cah-tahn'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. S. of San Pedro.
- MACATÍ** (mah-cah-tee'), nat.; island 3 m. off E. coast of Sámár, opposite Túbig town.
- MACATIRA** (mah-cah-tee'-rah), ver.; island off coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MACATÓ** (mah-cah-toh'), ver.; pueblo of Cápiz, Panay, 30 m. WNW. of Cápiz on l. bank of river emptying on N. coast 3 m. distant. Pop., 10,136.
- MACATUL** (mah-cah-tool'), nat.; point E. shore Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas. Peak, 1,171 ft. high, lies inland about 1½ m.
- cascade in Ulut Riv., Sámár, between Buac and Lumbujan Riv., emptying into Ulut, former to S. and latter to E. of cascade.
- MACATURÍN** (mah-cah-too-reen'), ver.; active volcano in N. Cotabato, highest point of Rangayan Mts. in Sugut range, lat. 7° 36' N., lon. 124° 26' E., in territory of Buhayen, about 25 m. from Polloc, Mindanao. Macaturin, in former times, gave evidence of activity, throwing out enormous masses of igneous rock, such as are now seen in port of Polloc. (*Also* Polloc, Sufut or Ilana.)
- MACAULI** (mah-cah-we'-lee), nat.; summit at N. end of central range of Negros, 16½ m. WNW. of Calatrava, E. coast.
- MACAULIT** (mah-cah-oo'-lit), nat.; river in Mindoro.
- MACAVAYAN**, or **MACAUAYAN** (mah-cah-vah'-yan, mah-cah-whah'-yan), Tag.; river in Cavite, Luzón, tributary to Lipá.
- MACROHON**, for.; pueblo and road center on S. side of Leyte, 79 m. S. of Tacloban and well situated on lines of steamer and sail traffic by Surigao Strait, on W. sea channel route to Manila. Pop., 5,780.
- MACHIBAT** (mack-hee'-baht), nat.; point on NE. shore of Camiguin I., of Babuyanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- MACINOLA** (mah-thin-oh'-lah), ver.; islet of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 27' N.
- MACINIT** (mah-see-nit'), nat.; cluster of islets on E. entrance head to Usón port, S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp.
- MACLAYANAS** (mah-elah-yah'-nas), ver.; point 2 m. S. of Liloan, NW. coast of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte.
- MACLAYAO** (mah-elah-yah'-oh), Tag.; mountain in Tayabas, Luzón.
- MACOLOC** (mah-coh-lock'), nat.; hamlet on l. bank of Bac-hao Banġahón Riv. in SW. Sámár.
- MACOLOD** (mah-coh-laud'), Tag.; peak 3,200 ft. high in front of Taal volcano, on W. coast of Lake Bombón, Batangas, Luzón.
- MACOSOLÓN** (mah-coh-soh-lawn'), ver.; mountain on W. boundary of Cápiz, Panay, 4,363 ft. high, one of loftiest summits of main W. range of Panay, 7 m. S. of Libacao.
- MACOTÓ** (mah-coh-toh'), point S. of Pasacao anchorage, E. shore of Ragay Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Of moderate height; islet lies to SE.
- MACOTÓ**, or **CAMANHALA** (mah-coh-toh', cah-mah-hah'-lah), ver.; creek and point in W. Albay, Luzón.
- MAC-QUIT** (mac-kit'), ver.; mountain on E. coast of Iloilo, Panay, SE. of Banate, 2½ m.
- MACTÁN** (mac-tahn'), ver.; coral island 8 to 10 ft. above sea level, 10½ m. E. and W., and 4 m. N. and S. off Cebú, from which it is separated by sea channel 1 to 2 m. wide. Also forms seaward shelter of port of Cebú. On its N. point, fronting entrance to sea channel between Cebú and Bohol, is monument to memory of death of Magellanes in 1521, the discoverer of the P. I., who was killed in that year in skirmish with natives. Harbor light is exhibited on N. extreme of island visible 7 m. Island is covered with mangroves and higher parts with cocconut plantations. Channel between Mactán and Olango is 1½ m. wide, clear and deep. Opón is town on island.
- MACTAÓN** (mac-tah-ohn'), ver.; mountain in S. central Sámár in which Yalasan Riv. takes its rise, 10 m. W. of Boroiġan.
- MACTIÓN** (mac-tee-ohn'), island near Buad I., W. coast of Sámár.
- MACTGIL** (mah-coo-hill'), ver.; point on S. shore of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MACULABO** (mah-coo-lab'-boh), ver.; loftiest of Calaguas Is., off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón, visible at sea 24 m.
- MACULÍ** (mah-coo-lee'), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 2 m. inland from Pola Pt., 105½ m. SW. of Dávao, lies between 2 important rivers on coast.
- MACULMACUL** (mah-cool-mah-cool'), near Lagúan I., N. coast of Sámár. Vessels drawing 14 ft. may enter and anchor ½ m. E. of Livás Pt. in 7 fms.
- MACUPAO** (mah-coo-pah'-oh), ver.; mountain in N. elevations of central range of Negros, 16 m. E. of Calatrava, on NE. coast of Negros Occidental.
- MADALAG** (mah-dah-lag'), nat.; hamlet in E. Iloilo, Panay, 4 m. NW. by N. of Barótac Viejo.
- pueblo 27 m. WSW. of Cápiz, Panay, at head of inland lake 3 m. long. This lake forms part of channel of Aedan Riv., rising higher up in Macosólón Mts., flowing N., having on its shore 5 large towns, besides many hamlets, and emptying into sea 3½ m. NE. of Calivo. Pop., 2,684.
- MADALIG** (mah-dah'-lig), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magsingal, Hocos Sur, Luzón.
- MADALÍPAY** (mah-dah-lee'-pie), hamlet on l. bank of Abra Riv., 9 m. SE. of Bangued.
- MADALOG** (mah-dah'-log), nat.; point on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, 11 m. SW. by S. of Blanca Pt., W. head of bay SW. of Dapitan Bay.
- MADALONOT** (mah-dah-loh-naught'), nat.; village and point S. of Catbalogan, W. shore of Sámár.
- MADÁN** (mah-dahn'), nat.; river entering on SE. shore of Malamaní road, N. shore of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Peak, 807 ft. high, rises SE. of river.
- MADÁNAG** (mah-dah'-nag), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Bac-hao Banġahón Riv. in SW. Sámár.
- MADANG** (mah-dang'), ver.; mountain on Daram I., off W. coast of Sámár.
- point on W. coast of Sámár, opposite Daram I.
- MADAÓN** (mah-dah'-ohn), nat.; S. of 4 peaks SE. of Broken Head, E. shore Ulagan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MADAUM** (mah-dah'-oom), ver.; river and anchorage, in S. Mindanao.
- MADEREÑA** (mah-day-ray'-nyah), Sp.; mountain and hamlet 3½ m. SW. of Salal, E. central Sámár.
- MADIAÁS** (mah-dec-ah-ass'), ver.; mountain in Antique, Panay, on boundary with Cápiz, one of loftiest elevations of W. range of Panay, one of its summits 4 m. to W., 7,152 ft. high, 13 m. W. of Tibiao.

- MADIAC** (mah-dyack'), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- MADIDIS**, or **CAMASUSU** (mah-dee'-dis, cah-mah-soo'-soo), ver.; island in Nin Bay, Masbate I., Visayas.
- MADILAO** (mah-dee-lah'-aw), nat.; point $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Bilan Pt., forming with latter bay extending inshore about 1 m. and affording anchorage sheltered from NE. to SW. Shore from this point to Butúan Bay is parallel inland by W. slope of 2 ranges of lofty mountains. Town of Anauauon on S. shore of bay.
- MADRE SIERRA** (see-ay'-trah mah'-dray), Sp.; one of names of Gran Cordillera of Luzón.
- MADRÉPORA** (mah-dray'-poh-rah), Sp.; point at N. end of Coral Bay, extreme SE. coast of Palawan.
- MADRIDEJOS** (mah-dree-day'-hose), Sp.; pueblo in Cebú.
- MADÚLAG** (mah-doo'-lahg), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bañá, Cápiz, Panay.
- MADULAÑO** (mah-doo-lang'-oh), ver.; town in Abra, Luzón, 16 m. E. of Bangued.
- MADULDALEG** (mah-dool-dah-leg'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- MADUNGAN** (mah-doon'-gahn), nat.; mountain of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, lat. $18^{\circ} 3' 30''$ N.
- MADUNPASÁN** (mah-doon-pah-sahn'), ver.; hamlet in mountains of E. Misamis, Mindanao, in one of great bends of Pulangui Riv., 5 m. N. of Lepanto.
- MAEBATÓ**, or **MALBATÓ** (mah-ay-bah-toh'), mah-lah-toh'), nat.; village on S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan. Usón I. lies in front of port giving shelter from S.
- MAEMBÍS** (mah-em-bis') ver.; river of Laguna, Luzón, rising in mountains of Majajay and emptying into river of Pagsanján (or Pagsanhán).
- MAESTRE DE CAMPO** (mah-ays'-tray day cam'-poh), Sp.; W. island of Romblón grp., Visayas. — island 13 m. from SE. shore of lofty promontory formed by Dumali Mt., in Mindoro, of circular form, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, mountainous and thickly wooded, with very steep shores. Summit of Maestre de Campo, when seen from E., appears like ridge, with 3 distinct hillocks 700 ft. high. Port Concepción on SE. side is principal anchorage, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide at mouth, between San Martín and Fernández Pts. Tongue of land divides it into 2 bays. On W. most is anchorage for small vessels in 60 ft. in front of town of Concepción. On extreme S. point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Pt. Concepción or de Sibali. Island lies in sea channel off Baleta Pt., and is conspicuous landmark to vessels making passage between E. and N. coasts of Mindoro, Tablas, and Marinduque Is., and S. shore of Batangas, Luzón, Verde I. being landmark in latter on inside voyage between Manila and S. islands of archipelago.
- MAGAÁN** (mah-gah-ahn') nat.; town on SW. coast of Albay, Luzón, 19 m. SW. of Albay.
- MAGAÁYAO** (mug-ah-ah'-yah-aw), nat.; mountain in Biliran, off NW. coast of Leyte.
- MAGABA** (mah-gah'-bah), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of W. Antique, Panay, 6 m. W. of Pandán.
- MAGÁBAO** (mah-gab'-bah-oh), ver.; island inshore, S. of opening of small bay, 11 m. SE. of Tandá Pt., E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. — point on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 1 m. S. of Dauin.
- MAGABUN** (mah-gah'-boon), ver.; point in Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte.
- MAGAGILAN** (mah-gah-hee'-lahn), nat.; islet off Macatul Pt., SE. shore of Barrera port, Masbate, Visayas.
- MAGAI** (mah-gi'), nat.; village on n. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MAGÁLANG** (mah-gah'-lang), nat.; point on E. shore of Balayán Bay, SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón. — road center and pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 14 m. N. of Bacolor. Pop., 8,262.
- MAGALDÁN** (mah-gahl-dahn'), nat.; hamlet on Angatatan Riv., in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MAGALIT** (mah-gah-leet'), nat.; estuary formed on Manila Bay by rivers Pandacaquit and Balayán, Pampanga, Luzón.
- MAGALLANES** (mah-gah-lyah'-nays), Sp.; bay in NW. Sibuyán I., Romblón, Visayas. — point in S. Batangas, Luzón. — pueblo on E. side of outer entrance to port Sorsogón, in Sorsogón, Luzón. Pop., 2,377. — point on bay on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón. — hamlet on NE. coast of Negros Oriental, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Arguelles. — pueblo on N. coast of Sibuyán I. of Romblón grp., Visayas. Pop., 1,055. — pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, 25 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 1,200.
- MAGALLÓN** (mah-gah-lyon'), Sp.; town in Negros Occidental.
- MAGALO** (mah-gah'-loh), ver.; point in Leyte.
- MAGAMÁNOC** (mah-gah-mah'-nok), Tag.; town in NE. part of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, at mouth of river on W. shore of port of same name.
- MAGAMÁNOK**, or **BAGAMÁNOK** (mah-gah-mah'-nock, bah-gah-mah'-nock), Tag.; port on NE. coast of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, with 2 anchorages—S. between Panay I. and Anajao Pt., N. at S. end of channel between Minigil Pt. and off Panay I. opposite town of Magamánoc; 2 small islands lie in entrance SW. of Panay I.
- MAGÁN** (mah-gahn'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of small bay on S. coast of Leyte, 3 m. S. of Mécrida.
- MAGAÑGAN** (mah-gang'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 9 m. NE. of Trinidad.
- MAGANO** (mah-gah'-noh), nat.; islet in waters between Palápag and Lagúan channels, off NE. coast of Sámar.
- MAGAOGAO** (mah-gah-oh-gah'-oh), ver.; town in district of Itaves, Luzón.
- MAGAPI** (mah-gah'-poo), nat.; point on NE. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. In small bight, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to E. of point, is anchorage. Near mouth of river entering near by is Moro settlement.
- MAGÁRAO** (mah-gah'-rah-aw), nat.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on main road, 4 m. N. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 5,744.
- MAGASAN** (mah-gah'-sahn), ver.; N. tributary of Gilubang Riv., Negros Occidental, emptying into sea at Calatrava on NE. coast.
- MAGASÁUANG-TÚBIG** (mag-ah-sah'-wang-too'-big), Tag.; river in Mindoro, takes N. course and empties on NE. coast.
- MAGASÓ** (ma-gah-soh'), nat.; volcanic mountain in Sierra de Dumaguete range, near town of Bacon, on SE. coast of Negros Oriental. — volcano and hamlet at its E. base in SE. Negros Oriental. Volcano stands 11 m. SW. of Dumaguete, 10 m. W. of Bacon, and 9 m. NW. of Dauin. Lat $9^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 9' E.$
- MAGAT** (mah-gat'), ver.; NW. of 2 important headwaters of Grande de Cagayán Riv. Source in Caraballo Sur Mts., and 15 m. from its source becomes river of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in width. Bayombong, capital of Nueva Vizeaya, is on its l. bank and 21 m. below that point it enters Isabela, flowing across its SE. corner, and joins Grande de Cagayán Riv. 9 m. above Ilagan.
- MAGATALIJAN** (mah-gah-tah-lee'-hahn), ver.; islet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. NW. of Pirara Pt.

- MAGÁTAO** (mah-gah'-tah-oh), ver.; town 3 m. S. of Santo Domingo de Baseco, on W. shore of Batán I.; port suitable for small vessels.
- MAGACHAN** (mah-gah-oo'-hahn), ver.; river in Leyte.
- MAGAY** (mah-gí'), ver.; headland of approach to Lila on S. coast of Bohol.
- MAGBOBOCÁS** (mag-boh-boh-cas'), nat.; mountain in central range of Negros Occidental, 10 m. E. of Cabancalan.
- MAGCANÁYAY** (mahg-cah-nah'-wi), nat.; village and creek on SW. shore of Maloro bay, W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MAGDALENA** (mag-dah-lay'-nah), Sp.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón. Country is hilly. It has high roads leading to Santa Cruz, Majayjay, Lilio and Nagearlán. Pop., 2,352.
- pueblo on NW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, 9 m. NW. of Masbate I. Pop., 571.
- port on NE. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, at head of bay SW. of Baguabid Pt.
- hamlet in extreme SW. Antique, Panay, 5 m. E. of Anini-y.
- pueblo in Ambos Camarines, Luzón. Pop., 2,352.
- MAGDAMÓ** (mag-dah-moh'), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of W. branch of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., in SW. Sámár.
- MAGDAŅGAR** (mahg-dahng-ahr'), nat.; point NW. shore SW. arm of Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate I., Visayas.
- MAGDÁYAO** (mag-dah'-yah-oh), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Initan, in Antique, Panay, 2½ m. SE. of Sibalom.
- MAGDIUATA** (mag-dee-wah'-tah), ver.; mountain in E. coast range of Surigao, Mindanao. Waters of Dugán Riv. on E. slope enter Bislig Bay on E. coast, streams on W. slope being tributary to Agusan, which empties on N. coast and W. side of Mindanao.
- MAGDOG** (mag-doeck'), ver.; mountain in Cebu.
- MAGDUÁ** (mahg-dooah-ah'), nat.; point on NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- MAGDUNGAO** (mag-dooing-ah'-oh), ver.; mountain in E. Iloilo, Panay, ENE. of Passi 7 m.
- MAGEARAGUI** (mah-bay-ah-rah'-gee), ver.; island on N. side of S. middle channel, between Ticao and Masbate Is., Visayas. Black rock forming N. side of this channel.
- MAGINASU** (mah-hee-nah'-soo), ver.; point in Leyte.
- MAGINOC** (mah-hee-nock'), nat.; hamlet at foot of peak 5,338 ft. high on E. coast of Camiguín I., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. It carries on active native trade. Pop., 4,111.
- MAGLABABÓN**, or **MAGLAGABÁN** (mag-lah-bah-bohn', mag-lah-gah-bahn'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Sámár.
- MAGLABÁN** (mag-lah-bahn'), nat.; point on coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MAGLABIT** (mag-lah-bit'), ver.; point in E. Mindanao.
- MAGLAKOB** (mag-lah-coob'), ver.; town of Pangutarang I. that group Sulu A. on E. side of island.
- MAGLALABON** (mag-lah-lah'-bohn), nat.; point on SW. coast of Sámár.
- MAGLÁN** (mag-lahn'); town in Marinduque.
- MAGLIBAOLIBÁS** (mag-lee-bah-oh-lee-bas'), ver.; mountain on boundary between Negros Oriental and Occidental, 13 m. W. of Jimahud.
- MAGLÍTAD** (mag-lee'-tahd'), nat.; river in Sámár, emptying into sea near Libás.
- MAGLOLOB** (mahg-loh-lohb'), nat.; village NW. of Lucsón (Logsoón) Pt., and in pueblo and W. of Balangiga, S. shore Sámár, Visayas.
- MAGLOOTGAN** (mahg-loh-oh't'-gahn), nat.; islet of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- MAGLUBÚN** (mag-loo-boon'), ver.; point on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 4½ m. S. by W. of Buan Pt.; 10 m. N. of boundary between Surigao and Davao and Mayo Bay. Several villages stand on this part of coast, which is much exposed to sea.
- hamlet near point of same name, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 206 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- MAGLUMBÁ** (mag-loom-bah'), ver.; small island 123 ft. high, off Maniakola I., and in narrowest part of Tapaán Passage, Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MAGMATAONG** (mag-mah-tah-ong'), ver.; mountain in SE. Sámár.
- MAGMANÚA** (mag-mah-noo'-ah), ver.; mountain and point on W. shore of Libás port, E. coast of Sámár.
- MAGNOC** (mahg-nock'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bulusan, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MAGOISÍ** (mahg-goh-see-see'), ver.; most N. islet of group, 5 m. off E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. NE. of San Dionisio. Channel 1 m. wide separates it from Pan de Azúcar on S.
- MAGOLÓ** (mahg-goh-loh'), nat.; volcano in Davao, Mindanao, lat. 6° 19' N., lon. 125° 6' E.
- MAGPAJO** (mahg-pah'-how), nat.; cascade in Uht Riv., Sámár, N. of Loquicoón.
- MAGPEOS** (mag-pay'-ohs), ver.; island S. of Bubuán, in waters between Tapaán and Sigboye passages between Célébes and Sulu seas. Perfect cone 418 ft. high, 22 m. ENE. of Tawi Tawi I., N. of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- MAGPIT** (mag-pit'), ver.; islet 3 m. NE. of Tubigon, on NW. coast of Bohol.
- MAGPOG** (mag-pog'), ver.; town in Mindoro.
- MAGSAJON** (mag-sah'-hohn), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Sámár, 1 m. SE. of Santa Margarita.
- MAGSALÍN** (mag-sah'-lin), nat.; point on S. shore of Guimarás Strait, 3½ m. W. of Cauayan, Negros Occidental.
- MAGSANGÁ** (mag-sang-ah'), nat.; mountain in W. Leyte, 4 m. ESE. of Palompón.
- MAGSAYAO** (mag-sah-yah'-oh), nat.; mountain in Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte.
- MAGSINGAL** (mag-seen-gahl'), ver.; pueblo in Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 8,446.
- MAGSÚBAY** (mag-soo'-bye), ver.; mountain in E. Mindanao.
- MAGSTJUN** (mahg-soo'-hoon), nat.; hamlet on SW. coast of Sámár.
- MAGSUNGAN GRANDE** (mag-soong'-ahn grahn'-day), Hisp.; river emptying into Guimarás Strait, 2 m. S. of Bacólod, Negros Occidental.
- MAGTAON** (mahg-tah-ohn'), nat.; mountain of Sámár, in lat. 11° 43' 30". SW. sources of Yubasan Riv. have their origin on NE. slope of this mountain.
- MAGTULINOG** (mahg-too-lee-nog'), ver.; narrow tongue of land on which are several flat-crowned rocks, W. coast of Cebu, S. of Remigio.
- MAGUAO** (mah-gwah'-aw), nat.; village and river on SE. coast of Mindoro, SW. of Bulalacao Bay.
- MAGÚBAY** (mah-goo'-bi), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Catarman, Sámár, 1½ m. S. of Oquendo.
- MAGUDAYAN** (mah-goo-dah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Lake Lanao, or Malanao, short distance E. of river connecting this larger sheet of water with small Lake Tapao, 3 m. to S.
- MAGUEYMEY** (mah-gay-may'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., 118.
- MAGUCAN** (mah-gee'-cahn), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- MAGUGTIG** (mah-geeg-teeg'), Tag.; point on NE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MAGUÍLAT** (mah-gee'-lahb), Tag.; mountain in Batangas, Luzón.

- MAGUINALEM** (mah-gee-nah-lem'), ver.; peak in Caraballo Occidentales, in Abra and Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- MAGUINAO** (mah-gee-now'), Tag.; river in pueblo of Bataán, Batangas, Luzón, flows S. and empties into Bay of Batangas S. of pueblo named.
- MAGUINAYA** (mah-gee-nah'-yah), nat.; river emptying on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MAGUINDALEN** (mah-geen-dah'-layn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Piddig, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- MAGUINOC** (mah-gee-nock'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 15½ m. N. of Bulacán.
- MAGULANG** (mah-goo'-lahng), nat.; pueblo of former comandancia of Quiangán, now part of Lepanto, Luzón.
- MAGULIAP** (mah-goo-lyap'), Tag.; mountain in Batangas, Luzón.
- MAGULLIGUÁN** (mah-goo-lyee-gee'-ahn), ver.; S. point of Linaón Bay, on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 7 m. N. of Inayauan.
- MAGÚN** (mah-goón'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of S. entrance channel to Pujada Bay, E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. Summit 787 ft. rises in vicinity.
- point E. of Macambol Pt., where there is poor anchorage exposed to sea.
- MAGUSÁ**, or **MAGUSÁN** (mah-goo-sah', mah-goo-sahn'), nat.; hamlet of Zamboanga, Mindanao, at extreme N. point of Dumanquilas Bay, 88 m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- MAHABA** (mah-hah'-bah) (means long), nat.; islet of Cuatro grp., off W. coast of Leyte, 8 m. W. of Inopacan.
- island 4 m. S. of Catbalogan in mid-channel entering Maqueda Bay from NW., off W. coast of Sámar.
- MAHABANGLÉBID** (mah-hah-bang-loo'-bid) (means long cord), Tag.; hamlet of N. Panay, Cápiz 2½ m. SW. of Malinao.
- MAHABONGANPULE** (mah-hah-bong-ahn-poo'-lay), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, N. coast of Panay, 3 m. N. of Ivisan.
- MAHACOP** (mah-hah-cop'), hamlet on W. shore of Sámar, 6 m. NW. of Catbalogan.
- MAHAGONÁS** (mah-hah-goh-nass'), ver.; river, one of mouths of Pampanga delta emptying into Manila Bay.
- MAHALACÁ** (mah-hah-lah-eah'), ver.; mountain in Negros.
- MAHALBÓN** (mah-hal-bohn'), ver.; mountain in central range of Negros Occidental, 10 m. E. of Suay.
- MAHALÍN** (mah-hah-leen'), nat.; river rising in central range of Negros Occidental, flows W. and falls into strait of Guimará at Pontevedra.
- MAHANAY** (mah-hah-ni'), nat.; island off N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- MAHANÍN** (mah-hahn-hin'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Marinduque, lat. 13° 15' N.
- MAHANGLAD** (mah-han-glad'), ver.; river in Leyte.
- MAHANGUIN** (mah-hahn'-geen), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- MAHAO** (mah-hee-ah'-aw), nat.; mountain in W. Leyte from which Masarayoc Riv., E. tributary of Bao, takes its rise.
- MAHINOG**, or **MAHINOC** (mah-hee-nog', mah-hee-nock'), nat.; pueblo and point on E. coast of Camiguín I., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Has fine anchorage. 5½ m. off town is low sandy island with bushes on it. Pop., 4,687. (Also Maginog.)
- MAHUJA** (mah-oo'-hah), ver.; mountain on Sulu I., Sulu A.
- MAIATUSA** (mah-yah-too'-sah), ver.; N. branch of Bacong Riv., rising in W. hills of Buena-vista crater.
- MAIBÁ** (mah-ee-bah'), Tag.; mountain 500 ft. high in Laguna, Luzón.
- MAIBATÓ** (mi-bah-toh'), nat.; mountain in Antique, Panay, 5 m. NE. of Sibalom.
- MAÍBO** (mah-ee'-boh), nat.; river emptying on NE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MAIBUG** (mi-boog), ver.; mountain in SE. Sámar, 1½ m. NW. of Salcedo.
- MAIBÚN** (my-boon'), ver.; town at head of bay of that name on S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A. About 6 m. W. rises mountain 2,106 ft. high. Town at one time was residence of Sultan of Sulu. Houses are built on piles on outer edge of bar with 1 ft. of low water. Had considerable trade with Laban and island and rivers of Borneo. Country in vicinity grows native fruits in great variety in their seasons, but has very little cultivation, even of vegetables.
- river emptying into head of that bay, on SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- bay on SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., much frequented during NE. monsoon, but subject to heavy swell during SW. monsoon setting in in June. Bay is 8 m. between Cabalian Pt. to W. and Putic Pt. to E., and 2 m. inland to N. At head are town and river of same name. W. coast is wooded, with cleared spaces; hamlets of Lagasan and Lubang on this shore. On E. side, near Putic Pt., is hamlet of Punungan.
- MAIHABAN** (my-lah'-bahn), nat.; bay on NE. shore of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- MAIHABU** (mah-ee-lah'-boo), nat.; river entering on NW. angle of Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- MAÍLAO** (mah-ee'-lah-aw), nat.; hamlet at mouth of river from W. entering Dávao Gulf, on W. shore, 23½ m. SSW. of Dávao, Mindanao.
- MAILLAGUA** (my-lyah'-gwah), Hisp.; point on E. coast of Mindoro, lat. 12° 50' 10" E.
- MAILÓN** (my-ohn'), nat.; town on NE. coast of Cebú. (See Mayilón.)
- MAIMBONG** (mah-im-bong'), ver.; tributary of Bacalan Riv., in N. Antique, Panay.
- MAIMBUN** (mime'-boon), nat.; town and port at head of deep bay about center of S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A. Anchorage, lat. 5° 54' 45" N.; lon. 121° 40" E., approximately, is sheltered from all winds but S. Town lies on N. shore of bay between 2 rivers. Hamlet Lubang lies on NW. shore of bay SW. of Maimbun, about 2 m. Anchorage is in from 2 to 10 fms. NW. of bay, summit 918 ft. high is landmark.
- MAINAGA** (my-nah'-gah), Tag.; creek in Batangas, Luzón.
- MAINDANG** (mine-dang'); river in NE. Cápiz Panay, rising in crater of Agbintá across border in Concepción, Iloilo, flows NW. and enters Malinannang 1 m. below Dao.
- MAINIT** (mah-ee'-nit), nat.; circular lake 6 m. in diameter in W. coast range elevations in NW. Mindanao. Its waters are discharged through Tubay Riv. into sea. Lake is also known by name of Saponga.
- pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 9 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 417; township, 547.
- hamlet at headwaters of river entering sea at Suanan Pt. on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 22 m. SW. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- hot spring in S. mountain system of Negros Oriental, 5 m. WNW. of Nueva Valencia.
- MAINONÓN** (my-noh-nohn'), ver.; point in NE. Albay, Luzón.
- MAIPAT** (my-pat'), ver.; narrow channel between Tabulunga and Tawi Tawi Is., Sulu A.
- MAITAGUIT** (my-tee-ah-geet'), ver.; island and village NE. coast, off Paragua, Palawan. (See also Maittaguid.)



- MAITUM** (my-toom') (means black), nat.; point on E. coast of Cebu, 2 m. SE. of Nayilan.
- MAJABA** (mah-hah'-bah), nat.; N. of chain of 4 islets across entrance to Inunukan Bay, W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- MAJABAGO** (mah-hah-bah'-goh), nat.; river in Cápiz, Panay, flowing NE. and emptying on N. coast.
- MAJABANG** (mah-hah-bang'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. S. of Cavite.
- MAJABANSALANG** (mah-hah-bang-sah-lang'), Tag.; river in Infanta, Luzón, rising on S. side of Pullis, flows E. and empties into sea 6½ m. S. of entrance to Lampón port.
- MAJABIBUJABIN** (mah-hah-bee-boo-hah'-been), Tag.; point on NE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MAJABILIN** (mah-hah-bee'-lin), nat.; point on W. shore of Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón.
- MAJACOB** (mah-hah-cohb'), nat.; town in pueblo of Catbalogan stretching along W. shore of Sámar, NE. of Moroporo Pt. Island of same name to SW. forms shelter for anchorage.
- triangular islet SW. of town of same name and off Moroporo Pt., W. coast of Sámar, N.W. of Catbalogan.
- cascade in Ulut Riv., Sámar, W. of Paric Mt.
- MAJAJAGUL** (mah-hah-hah-gool'), nat.; point on NE. coast of Gagayán, Luzón.
- MAJAJAQUÍN** (mah-hah-hah-keen'); hamlet in Tayabas, Luzón, on SE. shore of Lamón Bay, lat. 15° 58' 20" N.
- MAJAYJAY** (mah-hi-hi'), Tag.; pueblo in SE. Laguna, Luzón, in hill country 10 m. S. of Santa Cruz. Near place, 600 ft. above sea, viaduct carries road across ravine filled with ferns. Laguna de Bay stretches to NE.; in distance is peninsula of Jalajala and island of Talim from which rises Sosón-Dalaga volcano. Along lake are groves of cocoa trees; toward S. slope of ground grows suddenly steeper and precipitous, rising to conical hill, Banajao or Majayjay Volcano; by its side mountain San Cristóbal rears its bell-shaped summit. Pop., 6,528.
- volcano near SE. coast of Laguna, Luzón, 7,382 ft. high; lat. 14° 2' N.; lon. 121° 27' E. Last eruption, 1730. (*Also* Banajao.)
- MAJILAYAN** (mah-hee-lah'-yah), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in mountains of Tayabas and empties into bay of Lamón.
- MAJÓN** (mah-hohn'), ver.; small stream of Negros Oriental, emptying into sea 2½ m. N. of Dumaguete.
- MAJONO** (mah-haw'-noh), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Palápag, Sámar, N. coast.
- MAJÓYOT** (mah-haw'-yot), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Amblán, near E. coast of Negros Oriental.
- MAJULAT** (mah-hoo-lat'), ver.; point on Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- MAJUVAĞ** (mah-hoo-yag'), mountain in Leyte, 9 m. inland from Albuera, on SW. coast.
- MAKAPOL** (mah-kah-paul'), ver.; hamlet on Pacific coast of Mindanao, near extreme SE. point, 64 m. SE. by S. of Dávao.
- MAKÍN** (mah-keen'), nat.; river emptying on E. shore of Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao, N. of Parang-Parang.
- MAKMANÍ** (mak-mah-nee'), nat.; point on SW. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast Zambales, Luzón.
- MALA**, or **PORO** (mah'-lah, poh'-roh), Sp., island 2 m. from NW. to SE., 1 m. from NE. to SW. Area, 1 sq. m., in SW. part of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MALABABÓN** (mah-lah-bah-bone'), ver.; point in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MALABAGO** (mah-lah-bah'-goh), ver.; hamlet on Manila and Dagupan Railroad, 9 m. from Lingayán and 3½ m. from Dagupan, in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- island off E. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- hamlet in pueblo of Gúbat, E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MALABAHOC** (mah-lah-bah-hawk'), ver.; mountain in central Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas, 3 m. W. of Santa Maria de Carmina.
- MALABAN** (mah-lah'-bahn), nat.; river emptying on N. shore of Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MALABANG** (mah-lah-bang'), ver.; river entering Ilana Bay, on E. shore at town of same name, navigable for small pulling boats to fort, 1½ m. inland.
- hamlet at mouth of river of same name on E. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Has 2 white blockhouses and large fort about 1½ m. inland, with good anchorage of place.
- point on E. shore of Ilana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao, in Rangayán or Súgut Mts., 16½ m. inland.
- town in Cotabato, Mindanao, on bay of Ilana, 17 m. NW. of Polloc, with large, new stone fort at head of plain, about 1½ m. from coast, and 3 blockhouses placed at vantage points nearer seashore. First stone structure particularly adapted to defense, capacity 200 men, built in castellated style, with towers, minarets, and pierced walls, from base of knoll gush magnificent springs of purest cool water, of volume forming stream flowing into sea and navigable for small boats to foot of rock on which fort is built. Along river Moros and few Filipinos have built number of nipa houses. On beach, in front of fort, is Moro trading post, where market is held 2 days each week. Moros from Lake Lanao here bring their produce of coffee, gutta percha, and copra to trade with Chinese merchants.
- anchorage with good holding ground inside point of same name, 16 in. N. of Polloc, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MALABATÁI** (mah-lah-bah-tie'), nat.; village on NW. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MALABIAO** (mah-lah-bee-ah'-aw), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Pontevedra.
- MALABÍN** (mah-lah-been'), ver.; mountain in Marinduque.
- MALABLANE** (mah-lah-blah'-nay), Tag.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on tributary of Agno Riv., 46 m. N. of San Isidro.
- MALABO** (mah-lah'-boh), nat.; mountain in S. part of Negros Oriental, on SE. margin of large lake, 12 m. W. of Sibulan.
- MALÁBOC** (mah-lah'-bock), Tag.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, rising in S. slopes of Majayjay Mt. and empties into sea.
- MALÁBOG** (mah-lah'-bog), nat.; hamlet in Albay, Luzón, on main road, 2 m. NW. of Albay.
- MALABÓN, SAN FRANCISCO DE** (sahn frahn-this'-coh day mah-lah-bohn'), Tag.; town in Cavite, Luzón.
- MALABÓN, SANTA CRUZ DE** (sahn'-tah cruth day mah-lah-bohn'), Tag.; town in Rizal, Luzón, center of cigar-manufacturing industry.
- MALABOSO** (mah-lah-boh'-soh), nat.; town on S. shore of Gúbat port, E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, SE. of Gúbat.
- MALABRIGO** (mah-lah-bree'-goh), Sp.; point on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, W. end of Sierras de Lobo.
- MALABUCTÚN, or GIMÉNEZ** (mah-lah-book-toon', hee-may'-neth), nat.; largest and NW. of group off Maytíaquid I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 4 m. N. and S., 2 m. E. and

MALABUCTUN, or **GIMÉNEZ**—Continued.

W.; area, 5 sq. m.; 1 m. N. of Mobauen, and from it several islands extend in N. direction toward Knob, Triple, and Smith Is.

MALABUNG (mah-lah-boong'), nat.; bay in NW. angle of Sambuluan port, W. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

MALABUYOC (mah-lah-boo'-yock), ver.; pueblo at mouth of Malutoc Riv., on shore of strait of Tañón, W. coast of Cebú, 60 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 13,113.

MALACA (mah-lah'-cah), nat.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, near Manila and Dagupan Railroad, 7 m. E. of Bulacán.

MALACABA (mah-lah-cah'-bah), ver.; island off coast of Zambales, Luzón. (See Macalaba I.)

MALACABANG (mah-lah-cah-bang'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast road, 2 m. S. of Colasi, Antique, Panay.

MALACANO (mah-lah-cah'-noh), ver.; island, area, 3 sq. m., of Cuyo grp., Mindoro Sea, lat. 11° 14' E.

MALACIMBO (mah-lah-seem'-boh), ver.; island near S. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

MALACÁN (mah-lack-sahn'), ver.; small lake in Leyte from which sulphur is obtained.

MALAFATÚBIG (mah-lah-fah-too'-big), nat.; stream in Sámar, lat. 12° 9' 30" E., taking SW. course and empties into sea.

MÁLAGA (mah'-lah-gah), Sp.; town of Negros Oriental, 4 m. N. of Majuyod, E. coast.

— river rising in S. slopes of Patyacan Mt., winds around its base to W. and enters sea on E. coast of Leyte immediately S. of Hinunangan.

— hamlet in pueblo of Cabalian, E. coast of Leyte.

— small river emptying on N. shore into Balayán Bay, N. Batangas, Luzón.

— stream in Sámar, flowing W. and emptying on that coast.

— bay on E. coast of Leyte extending 3 m. to W., lat. 10° 17' 30" N.

MALAGABÁBUY (mah-lah-gah-bah'-booy), nat.; mountain in NW. Cagayán, Luzón.

MALAGABANG (mah-lah-gah-bahng'), nat.; island, area 1 sq. m., of Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

MALAGABE (mah-lah-gah'-bay), nat.; hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of junction of Maingang and Badbarán Riv. in E. central Cápiz, Panay.

MALAGABÓN (mah-lah-gah-bon'), ver.; point in Sámar.

MALAGAN (mah-lah'-gahn), nat.; point on SW. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

MALAGASAN (mah-lah-gah'-sahn), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 9 m. SSE. of Cavite on main road.

MALAGI (mah-lah'-heeh), Tag.; island off SE. shore of Talim I., U. S. military prisons. (See Maligi.)

MALAGIÓN (mah-lah-hee-ohn'), Tag.; peak in Caraballo Sur, in Laguna, Luzón.

MALAGIT (mah-lah-hit'), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Pontevedra.

MALAGUA (mah-lah'-gwah), Sp.; hamlet on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

MALAGUÍ (mah-lah-gee'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tayun, Abra, Luzón.

— point NE. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón, lat. 14° 14' N.

MALAGUINOAN, or **MALOGINOAN** (mah-lah-gee-noh'-ahn, mah-loh'-hee-noh'-ahn), Tag.; round island about 2 sq. m. E. of Polillo I., off coast of Infanta, Luzón.

MALAGUIT (mah-lah'-geet), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Leyte, 3 m. NE. of Barugo.

MALAGUNDÍ, or **GALBÁN** (mah-lah-noon-dee', nat.; gal-bahn', Sp.); point on E. coast line, end of Sierras de Loba, Batangas, Luzón.

MALAGUNUÁN (mah-lah-noon-wahn'), island near E. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

MALAGUSAN (mah-lah-noon'-sahn), ver.; point on SE. coast of Leyte, 4 m. S. of Hinundayan.

MALAGUTAN (mah-lah-noon'-tahn), nat.; river on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, NW. of Zamboanga.

MALAZO (mah-lah'-haw), nat.; point on SW. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 7' 20" N.

MALAHUT (mah-lah-wheat'), nat.; river entering SW. shore of Lumanig Bay, S. arm of Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

MALAIÑO (mah-lah-ee'-boh), ver.; tributary of Ilog, Riv., Negros Occidental.

MALAINÁN (mah-lee-nah'-in), Tag.; river in Cavite, Luzón, one of many small streams draining heavy rainfall into Manila Bay from SE.

MALAJOC, or **MALÁYOC** (mah-lah'-hock, mah-lah'-yohg), nat.; point on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 22' N., SE. of Sambugutan Riv.

MALAJÓN, or **HAYCOCK** (mah-lah-hohn'), ver.; rocky islet 753 ft. high, 3 m. off coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Busuanga. Resembles haycock from N. or S. Formed of limestone, and edible birds' nests abound in its cavernous sides.

MALALAE (mah-lah-lah'-ay), ver.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, on l. shore of Tanhay Riv., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Tanhay.

MALALAG (mah-lah'-lag), ver.; port on NW. shore of Casilaran Bay, Dávao, Mindanao. Port is capable of holding vessels of any size.

— town in Dávao, Mindanao.

— river entering Casilaran Bay on its SW. shore at port of Malalag, W. shore Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.

MALALAG GRANDE (mah-lah'-lag grahn'-day); river, and Malag Chico, branch on NW. part of Negros Occidental, emptying into Guinarrás Strait, 2 m. below Saravia.

MALÁLANG (mah-lah'-lang), ver.; mountain in W. central Leyte, 6 m. S. of Carigara.

MALÁLOD (mah-lah'-loh'd), ver.; mountain in Polillo I., off coast of Infanta, Luzón.

MALALUNO (mah-lah-loo'-noh), ver.; point on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Polo Pt.

MALAMAUI (mah-lah-mah'-wee), nat.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ m., 538 ft. high, close to and off NW. shore of Basilan I. of that group, off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, thickly wooded. Timber is superior to any found in neighborhood for spars and building, being molave, (hard yellow wood), poon, palo maria or bitankal (one of the *guttiferæ* or *gamboge* family), and mangrove. Coal sheds on this island opposite naval establishment of Isabela, with storage capacity of 2,000 tons.

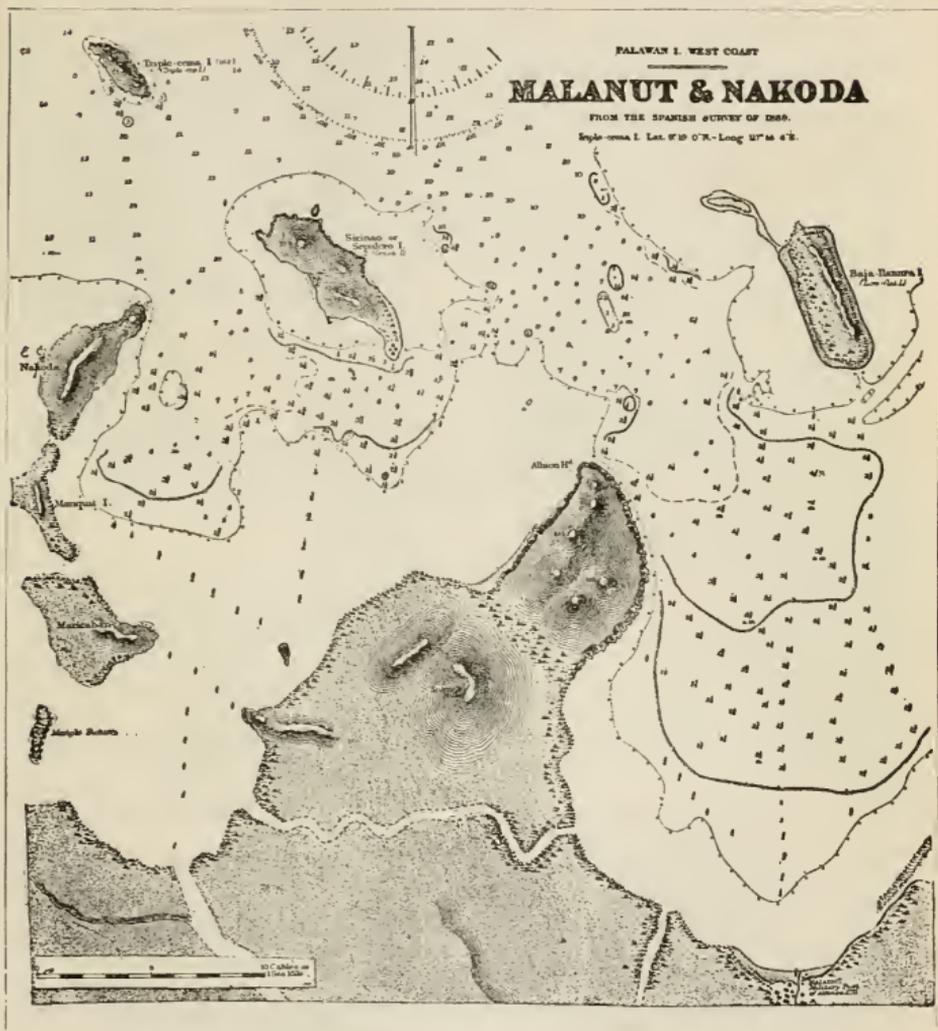
— roadstead on N. shore of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, W. of Isabela de Basilan.

MALAMOC (mah-lah-mobk'), Tag.; stream rising E. of Cavite Viejo in pueblo of that name makes great bend first to N. and after to W., emptying into Bacoor Bay, S. of Cavite, Luzón.

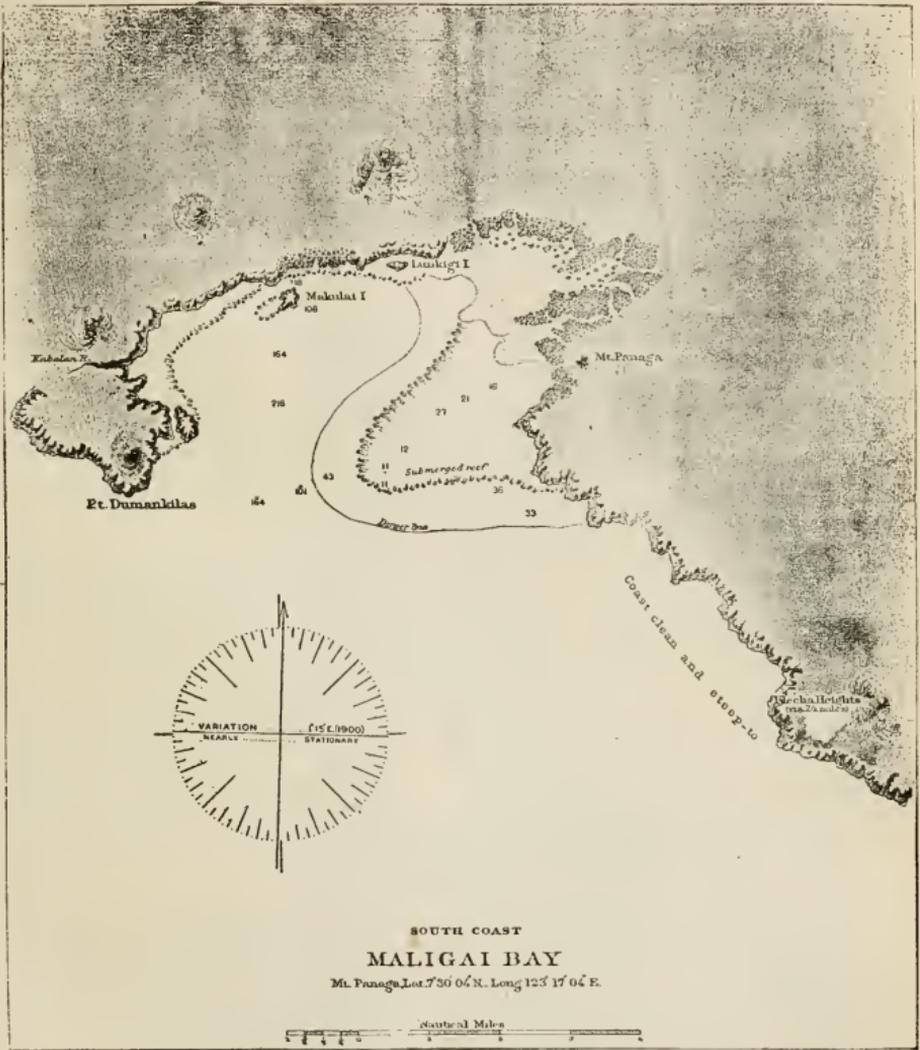
MALAMOY (mah-lah-moy'), Tag.; point on E. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lat., 18° 15' N.

MALAMPAYA (mah-lahm-pah'-yah), nat.; sound on NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, trending 24 m. SE. and from 3 to 6 m. wide; formed on NE. side by Capoas Pen. One of finest harbors in Philippine Is., free from sunken dangers, and containing along its shores many bays and inlets capable of affording accommodation to fleets of world and of greatest draft. Entirely landlocked, entered by Blockade and Endeavor straits, 2

- MALAMPAYA**—Continued.
narrow channels on either side of Tuluran I. About 4 m. within Blockade Strait sound is contracted by long projecting headlands from either shore, forming second strait containing several islands, which opens into expanse of water 9 m. in length and 4 m. in width named Inner Sound, with depths of 36 to 54 ft. Hamlets of Pancol and Baulao are on Inner Sound. Entrance and Pillar rocks, 30 ft. high, lie in entrance N.E. of Diente Pt., while Round Islet and Pyramid Rock, 50 ft. high, lie off W. side of Tuluran I. One of sounds proposed for naval station in Philippines.
— port on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Malampaya Sound.)
— river emptying on E. side of Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan, 3 m. S. of Pancol. Headwaters in central range rise less than 1 m. from drainage over summit into Taytay Bay on E. coast, entire distance being scarcely 3 m. Malutone I. lies in entrance to Pancol. River is navigable for boats for 2 m., and from its head foothill leads over mountain to Taytay, 3 m.
- MALAMUS** (mah-lah'-moos), ver.; N. tributary of Ulut Riv., Sámar.
- MALANAHÚAN** (mah-lah-nah-hoo'-ahn), ver.; W. of 2 islands in entrance to Sorsogón port, on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MALANAÓ** (mah-lah-now'), Tag.; point on SW. shore of Taal I., in lake of same name, Batangas, Luzón.
— river in Luzón.
— lake in Mindanao, more commonly known as Lanao.
- MALANAÓ**, or **DE ARENA** (mah-lah-now', nat.; day-ah-ray'-nah, Sp.); island, 2½ m. in length, off E. coast of central Palawan, S. of Tabla Pt. and N.E. of coast town of Absolan.
- MALANAT**, or **MANTANAT** (mah-lah-nah't', mah-nah-nah't'), ver.; island ¾ sq. m., 3¼ m. E. by S. of Jomálig I., and fronting N.E. entrance to Lamón Bay, N. of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- MALANCAUAS** (mah-lahn-cah'-wahs), nat.; mountain, 367 ft. high, on NW. shore of Niui Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- MALANDAY** (mah-lan-die'), Tag.; hamlet in Rizal, Luzón, 10 m. N.E. of Manila.
— hamlet on Pampanga delta in Bulacán, Luzón, 7 m. S.E. of Bulacán.
- MALANÓ** (mah-lan-daw'), Tag.; river in Cavite, Luzón, flows N. and empties into Tinalay Riv.
- MALÁNEG** (mah-lah'-naig), ver.; pueblo on l. bank of Saltán Riv., 33 m. NW. of Tuguegarao, Cagayán, Luzón. Pop., 3,819. (Also Maláueg.)
- MALANG** (mah-lahng), Tag.; peak in Caraballo Sur, in Laguna, Luzón.
- MALANGGABAN** (mah-lang-ah'-bahn), ver.; island 1½ m. S.E. of Pan de Azúcar and one of group 7 m. E. of San Dionisio, Concepción, Iloilo, Panay. Area, 1½ m. N.E. to SW., and 1½ m. NW. to S.E.
- MALANGCAUAN** (mah-lahng-cah'-wahn), ver.; mountain in Panaón I., off S.E. point of Leyte.
- MALANĠI** (mah-lahng'-ee), nat.; summit 164 ft. high, on S.E. shore of Súbie Bay, S.E. coast of Zambales, Luzón, inland from Cubi Pt.
- MALANIPA** (mah-lah-nec'-pah), Sp.; largest of small group of 3 islands, 1 sq. m. in area, 394 ft. high, 5 m. S.E. of Sakol (Saccal) I., 11½ m. E. of extreme S.E. point of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. N.E. headland of approach to Basilan Strait from Célebes Sea
- MALANJAPAO** (mah-lahn-hah-pah'-aw), ver.; crater in central range of Panay, 10 m. SW. of San Joaquín.
- MALANTÁ** (mah-lahn-tah'), nat.; point and village NW. on SW. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MALANUT** (mah-lah-bool'), ver.; bay in W. part of Tagbáyug Bay, W. coast of Palawan, affording shelter in either monsoon for vessels of moderate draft. Malanut is on S.E. shore.
— river discharging in S.E. part of Tagbáyug Bay at W. extremity of sandy beach about ¼ m. W. of hamlet of that name. About 1 m. above is landing place on r. bank which leads into open tract of country extensively cultivated; goats, fowls, yams, and vegetables being offered in barter.
— range 6 m. inland, 14 m. long and 1,630 ft. high, stretching across central Palawan from Malanut, on S. side of Tagbáyug Bay, on NW. to ¾ of way to Aboabó, on Bay of Islands on S.E., where it terminates in conical Mound Malanut, 1,290 ft. high.
— hamlet on S.E. shore of Tagbáyug Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- MÁLAO** (mah'-lah-aw), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Dapitan, NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- MÁLAO**, or **MANGITANAN** (mah'-lah-aw, mah-hee-tah'-nahn), ver.; river in E. Cebú, rising in central range and entering strait of Tañón 2 m. S. of Manjuyod.
- MALAPACUN** (mah-lah-pah'-koon), ver.; wooded island 340 ft. high covered with forests, with double summit, 1½ m. E. and W., 172 m. off W. coast of Palawan, SW. of Tagbáyug Bay, and 3 m. W. by S. of Hummock Pt. Round islet lies 500 yds. S.
- MALAPALAGA** (mah-lah-pah-lah'-gah), ver.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on l. bank of Inagua Riv., 6 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres.
- MALÁPAO** (mah-lah'-pah-aw), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 3¼ m. N.E. of Bacolor.
- MALAPAR** (mah-lah-par'), ver.; small stream emptying into sea on SW. shore of Negros Oriental, 10½ m. NW. of Slatan Pt.
- MALAPASCUA**, or **MALAPACUA** (mah-lah-pass'-wah, mah-lah-pah'-wah) (bad Christmas), Sp.; narrow island 2 m. long, 5 m. N.E. of Bulalaque, extreme N.E. coast of Cebú. Area, 5 sq. m.; lat., 11° 17' N. 2 islets lie off its N. and 2 off its S. shore.
— channel between Malapascua and Chocolate Is., off N.E. point of Cebú, in main channel between Cebú and NW. point of Leyte.
- MALAPÁTANG** (mah-lah-pah'-tang), ver.; N. summit of central dividing range of Negros. (See Silay Mt.)
- MALAPAY** (mah-lah-pie'), nat.; mountain in N. Mindanao.
- MALAPINA** (mah-lah-pee'-nah), ver.; island 156 ft. high, E. of Tenabian I., Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan, inside strait of Bloqueo (Blockade Strait).
- MALAPOOTBAS** (mah-lah-paw-ot'-bass), ver.; island in Sulu grp., Sulu A. Lat., 6° 1' 30" N.
- MALAPOSO** (mah-lah-poh'-soh), nat.; one of largest of that cluster of islands in S.E. waters of Calamianes grp., off N.E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 175 ft. high, cone shaped, and composed of rock and clay of reddish-brown color, one of most conspicuous marks in vicinity.
- MALAQÚI** (mah-lah-key'), nat.; small river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, emptying into Pacific Ocean at Capaloña.
- point on N. coast of pueblo of Indán, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- MALAQÚING** (mah-lah-king'), Tag.; river descending from Malariyat Mt. and flowing into bay of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MALAQUINTCIG** (mah-lah-kin-too'-big), Tag.; river rising in Macolob Mt., flows S., receiving on l. bank Panoan Riv., and becomes tributary of Calumpau Riv., Batangas, Luzón. (Also Sulsuquin.)



- MALAQUIT** (mah-lah-ki't'), nat.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón; contains gold.
 — village of Ambos Camarines, Luzón, 10 m. N., in mountains of same name; lead and lead glance exist in vicinity.
- MALÁRAD** (mah-lah'-rah'd), ver.; island off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- MALARÁYAT, or SONONCANBING** (mah-lah-rah'-yah't, soh-sohn-cahn-bing'), Tag.; mountain and extinct volcano in NE. Batangas, Luzón, N. of Lipá lat. 13° 58' N., lon. 121° 11' E.
 — peak on boundary of Tayabas and Batangas, in same mountain, Luzón.
- MALASACOT** (mah-lah-sah-cot'), Tag.; mountain in Tayabas, Luzón.
- MALASAO** (mah-lah-sah'-oh), Sp.; small stream entering Pacific Ocean on E. coast of Sámar, 2 m. N. of Paric.
- MALASIMBO** (mah-lah-seem'-beau), ver.; mountain in SE. Zambales, Luzón.
- MALASÍMIC** (mah-lah-see'-mie), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Ibaán, Batangas, Luzón.
- MALASINA** (mah-lah-see'-nah), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Dolores, Tayabas, Luzón.
- MALASIQUEI** (mah-lah-see'-key), ver.; pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, 15 m. SE. of Língayán at converging point of 3 main roads, at railway station between Manila and Dagupan. Pop., 8,900.
- MALASPINA, or CANLAÓN** (mah-lah-see'-nah, Sp.; cahn-lah-awn', ver.); volcano in central range of Negros, 10 m. W. by N. of Hibayo, on E. coast; lies in NW. angle of boundary between Oriental and Occidental Negros, where range, leaving seacoast on E. at Bagañines, Negros Oriental, takes W. course of 12 m. and then turns S., terminating 2 m. W. of San Sebastián, Negros Oriental, forming boundary between 2 Negros provinces entire distance.
- MALASUSO** (mah-lah-sooh'-saw), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón.
- MALATAG** (mah-lah-tag'), nat.; hamlet and point on E. shore of Sógod Bay, 9 m. SE. of Sógod Antiguo, Leyte.
- MALATÁN** (mah-lah-tahn'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of outlet of Lake Lanao into Iligan Riv., Misamis, Mindanao.
- MALATAÑA** (mah-lah-tab'-nyah), ver.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, flowing W. and emptying into sea in pueblo of Mulanay.
- MALATANDÁN** (mah-lah-tahn-dahn'), Tag.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MALATANGUIT** (mah-lah-tahn-geet'), Tag.; point in Batangas, Luzón.
- MALATE** (mah-lah'-tay), Hisp.; district in Manila, Luzón, 2 m. SE. of Manila, on E. shore of Manila Bay, adjoining Ermita on S. Crossed by highway from Manila through Ermita to Cavite. Has commodious barracks on main highway fronting on Manila Bay. About center of town, also facing on bay, is church and convent of Malate and in rear cemetery of Ermita and Malate. At S. end of town on bay shore is magazine of San Antonio de Abad. Women are famous for their excellent embroideries. Name Malate is derived from Ma-Alat, meaning place where salt is found. Pop., 2,319.
- MALATIGBAO** (mah-lah-tig-bah'-aw), ver.; mountain in SE. Leyte, 12 m. N. of Sógod Nuevo.
- MALATPUSO, or SNAKE** (mah-lat-poo'-soh), ver.; rock 50 ft. high, 34 m. E. of N. Taytay I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MALATUCÁN** (mah-lah-too-cahn'), ver.; mountain in extreme NE. part of Misamis, Mindanao, N. of Sinalayao Mt., near boundary with Surigao, and 40 m. NE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- MALATUNA** (mah-lah-too'-nah), Sp.; point on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 21 m. NE. of Poló Pt. (See Malaluna.)
- MALAU'BANG** (mah-lah-oo'-bahng), nat.; river entering on W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 1 m. SW. of Misamis; Bucagán hill lies on river bank near mouth.
- MALAU'EG** (mah-lah-oo'-eg), nat.; pueblo in Cagayán, Luzón, on l. bank of Chico de Cagayán Riv.
- MALAU'IGI** (mah-lah-we'-hee), ver.; point on S. coast of Marinduque, lat. 13° 15' N.
- MALAVATÁN** (mah-lah-vah-too'-ahn), ver.; island 3 m. NE. of Ambil, 2,160 ft. in extent and covered with brushwood. Steep-to with passage 1½ m. between it and Mandaul I. (See Lubang I.)
- MALAVINAN** (mah-lah-vee'-nahn), ver.; exposed roadstead E. of Tinaca Pt., extreme S. coast of Davao, Mindanao.
- MALAVINÚAN** (mah-lah-vee-noo'-ahn), nat.; island on N. side of Sarangani Strait, E. of Tinaca Pt., S. coast of Davao, Mindanao.
 — cove on S. coast of Davao, Mindanao, between Bayucon and Lamansi Pt. Good anchorage.
- MALAU'NANI** (mah-lah-aw-nah'-nee), ver.; island off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 45' N., NW. of and near Basilan I. (See Malamaui I.)
- MÁLAY** (mah'-lie), nat.; town of Nabaoy, Cápiz, Panay, on NW. coast, near mouth of river, 60 m. NW. of Cápiz.
- MALAYA** (mah-lah'-yah), Hisp.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 8 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 684.
 — hamlet on W. shore of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
 — island off N. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
 — range of mountains in W. Lepanto, Luzón.
 — point N. head of Golo Passage from E. Lúbang Is., NW. of Mindoro.
- MALAYAG** (mah-lah-yag'), nat.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on main road, 21 m. NNE. of San Isidro.
 — mountain in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- MALAYAL** (mah-lah-yal'), ver.; islet in Camansi Bay, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
- MALAYLAV** (mah-lie-lie'), nat.; river entering sea channel on N. coast of Mindoro on E. shore of Bacó Riv. and W. of town of Bacó.
- MALÁYOG** (mah-lah'-yog), ver.; point on SW. coast of Sámar, in pueblo of Catbalogan, lat. 11° 49' N.
- MALAYÚAN** (mah-lah-yoo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet of Concepción, Hoilo, Panay, SE. coast, 6½ m. SW. of AQUI.
- MALAZIMBO** (mah-lah-theem-boh'); earlier name for Simbó I., on S. side of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MALAZÓN** (mah-lah-thon'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, bay of Lamón, lat. 14° 13' N.
- MALBATÓ, or MAEBATÓ** (mah-lah-toh', mah-ay-bah-toh'), nat.; hamlet at head of Dipulao port, S. coast of Busnafiña I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MALBINCHILAO** (mal-bin-chee-lah'-oh), ver.; islet 150 ft. high in Corón Passage, between Busnafiña and Calamián Is., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MALBOG** (mal-bog'), nat.; point on E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, 1½ m. N. of Alegria.
 — river of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Ragay Bay, E. coast.
- MALBUG** (mal-boog'); mountain in Sámar. (See Villalón, Leyte.)
 — point and hamlet on E. shore of gulf of Asid, S. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- MALBUO, OLD**; hamlet and river on S. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, 2½ m. N. of Malbug Pt.
- MALBURAN** (mal-boo'-rahn), ver.; river in Leyte.



- MALCAMPO** (mah-lahm'-poh), Sp.; hamlet on shore of Green Island Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 56 m. N.E. of Puerto Princesa.
— hamlet on NW. coast of Leyte, 7 m. NW. of Villaba.
- MALCATOP** (mah-lah-top'), ver.; islet 150 ft. high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., off N.E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MALEBEGAS** (mah-lay-bay'-gass), ver.; island near S. coast of Mindanao, lat. $7^{\circ} 14' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 53' 39'' E.$
- MALEBOL** (mah-lay-ball'), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- MALEBÓN** (mah-lay-cohn'), Sp.; pueblo and point in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 561.
— point SW. shore inside entrance to Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- MALEPUT** (mah-lay-put'), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- MALHÓN** (mah-hawn'), ver.; island off SE. coast of Sámár. (See Homonhón).
- MALHÓN, or JOMONJOL** (mah-bawn', hoh-mohn-hoh'), ver.; island 12 m. SW. of Sungi Pt., SE. end of Sámár, crescent shape, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, of moderate height, with small islet Nautuna near W. point, bay on N.E. side, island lies in mid-channel between Sungi Pt., Sámár, and Desolación Pt., Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, nearer Sámár, 35 m.
- MALIAO** (mah-lee-ah'-oh), ver.; mountain in central Cápiz, Panay, 12 m. W. of Tapás.
— river in Panay.
- MALIBAGO** (mah-lee-bah'-goh), nat.; pueblo in extreme N. Leyte at W. entrance to San Juanico Strait, 12 m. NNE. of Tacloban. Pop., 1,119.
— river entering on NW. shore of Libás port, E. coast of Sámár.
— point on E. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- MALIBATÓ** (mah-lee-bah-toh'), extinct volcano in Dávao, Mindanao, lat. $6^{\circ} 8' N.$, lon. $125^{\circ} 2' E.$
- MALIBAY** (mah-lee'-by), Tag.; pueblo on E. shore of Manila Bay, 6 m. S. of Manila, in Rizal, Luzón, Pop., 2,890.
- MALIBOBOC** (mah-lee-boh-bock'), ver.; mountain in SW. Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MALIBOG** (mah-lee'-boh-g), Tag.; river of Mindoro, emptying on E. coast, NW. of pueblo of Bongabón.
— town in Negros Occidental.
- MALICABOG** (mah-lee-lah-bog'), nat.; islet off NW. coast of Bohol, 10 m. W. of Luis Pt.
- MALICAY** (mah-lee'-ki), ver.; bay in extreme SE. part of Zamboanga, Mindanao, forming indentation at land end of narrow peninsula between Zamboanga and Cotabato, Mindanao. Entrance lies immediately off E. opening of bay of Dumanquilas. Hamlet of Banganga is situated on this bay.
- MALICBUG** (mah-lick'-boog), ver.; inland hamlet on r. bank of important stream emptying into Macajalar Bay on SE. shore, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Tagoloan at its mouth and $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- MALIGAI** (mah-lee'-gi), nat.; point on W. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
— bay and anchorage on SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. (See Maligay Bay.)
- MALIGAN** (mah-lee'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in Panganga, Luzón, 14 m. N. of Bacolor.
- MALIGAY, or MALIGAI** (mah-lee'-gi), nat.; bay on extreme SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, separated from Illana Bay on E. by peninsula which forms boundary between Cotabato and Zamboanga; on W., separated by Dumanquilas Pt. lies Dumanquilas Bay, deep indentation on this coast of Zamboanga. Anchorage lies W. of Mt. Panaga, geographical position of port in lat. $7^{\circ} 30' 4'' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 17' 4'' E.$ Flechas Pt., over which rises
- MALÍGAY, or MALIGAI**—Continued.
summit visible 24 m. at sea, is on SE. shore of this bay and marks division with Illana Bay on E. Lungigi I. and Maculai I. lie along NW. shore of bay. Cabalan Riv. empties into bay on SW. shore.
- MALIGAYLÍGAY** (mah-lee-gi-lee'-gi), ver.; hamlet in central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. NW. of San Dionisio.
- MALÍGBOC** (mah-lig'-boe), N. branch of Ulagig Riv. in N. central Bohol, Visayas.
- MALIGÍ** (mah-lee-lee'), nat.; river emptying into San Rafael Bay, SE. shore of Malamani Road, N. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
— island off SE. shore of Talim I., Laguna de Bay, Luzón. Seat of United States military prisons. By order of Secretary of War official title, "Island of Maligi Military Prisons." (Also Pulo Malagi.)
- MALIGOSATUBIG** (mah-lee-goh-sah-too'-big), nat.; settlement on shore of estuary on W. side of Dumanquilas Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao, 93 m. N.E. by E. of Zamboanga.
- MALIHAW** (mah-lee'-how), ver.; river entering Guimará's Strait, on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 6 m. SW. of Manapla.
- MALIKIT** (mah-lee-koot'), nat.; small island, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ m., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Ubián I. Pangutaráng grp., Sulu A.
- MALIHIPOT** (mah-lee-lee'-pot), nat.; pueblo on gulf road, W. shore of Tabaco Bay, in Albay, Luzón, 13 m. N. of Albay and 2 m. S. of Tabaco. Pop., 5,995.
- MALIMALÁONG** (mah-lee-mah-lah'-ong), ver.; mountain in SE. Sámár, 9 m. SW. of Hernani.
- MALIMBO** (mah-lee-m'-boh), nat.; river in Panganga, Luzón, flows S. in pueblo of Hagonyan and empties into bay of Manila.
- MALIMPAO** (mah-lee-mah'-aw), nat.; stream in Sámár, rising on W. of Porie Mt. and unites with Ulut Riv.
- MALIMÓ'S, or MATIMÁS** (mah-lee-moos', mah-tee-mass'), nat.; point on E. shore of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao, forming N. side with Bongó I. to SW. of entrance to Polloc Harbor, and sheltered anchorage of Cotabato.
- MALINALU'** (mah-lee-nah'-looh), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bacolor, Panganga, Luzón.
- MALINANNANG** (mah-lee-man-nahng'), nat.; river in N. Cápiz, Panay, rising on E. slopes of divide between Jamindao (E.) and Libacao (W.); flows E. passing Jagnaya, Mambúso, and Siquia towns to hamlet of Calahán, where it abruptly turns N., passing Panitan and Loctugan towns, besides number of hamlets, and enters sea on N. coast 2 m. S. of Nipa Pt.
- MALÍNAO** (mah-lee'-now), nat.; port on narrow bay 3 m. inland, E. coast of Dinátag I., off N.E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 15 m. S. of Desolación Pt.
— river in Albay, Luzón, rising in Buhi Mts., flows E. into Lagonoy Gulf.
— pueblo on main road on SW. shore of Lagonoy Gulf, in Albay, Luzón, 18 m. N. by W. of Albay, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Tibí (Tiví). Pop., 11,849.
— pueblo of Cápiz, Panay, on l. bank of Ak-dón Riv., entering sea $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. below and 27 m. W. of Cápiz. Pop., 5,771.
— small stream entering Guimará's Strait $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Guilhungan, Negros Occidental.
— river in Panay.
— hamlet 3 m. SW. of Puerto Princesa, across Port Royalist Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- MALÍNAO, or BUHI, or TAKIT** (mah-lee'-now, boo'-hee, tah-kit'); mountain on boundary between Ambos Camarines and Albay, Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 26' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 34' E.$; 18 m. NNW. of Albay; rises out of marshy meadows, base of slippery clay merging higher up into volcanic sand, moist undergrowth swarms with small leeches, resembling linen thread, which

- MALÍNAO**, or **BUHI**, or **TAKIT**—Continued.
attach themselves to nose, ears, and eyes, or any exposed part of body, gorging themselves with blood until they resemble small cherries. These annulates are common in Ceylon, India, frequently causing death of animals; most severe after wet season. Wood in vicinity of mountain is fig, which bears bunches of fruit 6 ft. long, between grow ferns, aroids, and orchids; pass from W. to E. side of mountains is 2,803 ft. above sea; forests on E. side are more magnificent than on W.; mountain also affords fine view of sea; island of Catanduanes 37 m. NE., and plain of Tabaco to SE.
- MALINCURAN** (mah-lin-coo'-rahn), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Pulangui Riv. in E. Misamis, Mindanao.
- MALINDANG, GRAN** (grahn mah-lin-dahng'), nat.; group of lofty elevations, central summit of which reaches elevation of 8,560 ft. in N. portion of Misamis, Mindanao, 15½ m. inland from W. shore of Iligan Bay; divides drainage between that bay on E. and channel between Mindanao and Negros on N.; 15 m. W. by N. of this summit is another 8,580 ft. high; 17 m. to NW. rises another summit 5,427 ft. high. Another group of same range, 32 m. to SW., with same name, rises 9 m. N. of Tres Reyes Mts., which form line of boundary between Misamis and Zamboanga on the S.
- MALINGDANG** (mah-ling-dahng'), nat.; peak of range of same name, 7,892 ft. high, NW. of Misamis, on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao. S. peak of same range, 3½ m. S. by E., is 5,838 ft. high.
— mountain 7,892 ft. high, NW. of Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
— range W. of Misamis, S. peak, 5,838 ft.
- MALINDING** (mah-lean-ding'), ver.; mountain in Mindoro.
- MALINGIN** (mah-ling'-in), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. SE. of Panay, on main Cápiz road.
- MALINGÓN** (mah-ling-ohn'), nat.; mountain in Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- MALINGÚI** (mah-lin-gee'), ver.; islet 8 m. NW. of Ubay, NE. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- MALIN-MALIN** (mah-lean-mah'-lean), nat.; island near S. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° N.
- MALINSASÁYAO** (mah-lean-sah-sah'-yah-aw); mountain in Negros Oriental.
- MALINSONO** (mah-lin-sob'-noh), nat.; small high island on coral spit, 1½ m. off NE. point of Manlagule I., Balábac grp., off SW. point of Palawan.
- MALIPANO** (mah-lee-pah'-noh), nat.; hamlet on island of Sámal, N. waters of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
— island S. of Mindanao.
— anchorage protected from all winds, 3½ m. S. of Bimulín Riv., on W. shore of Sámal I., gulf of Dávao, Mindanao, 7 m. ESE. of Dávao.
- MALIPU** (mah-lee'-poo); bay separated from Alligator Bay by range of hills of which Balulu Pt. is N. extremity. Hunch Hill, 454 ft. high, lies on SE. side and Chincirán I. near W. shore of Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan.
- MALÍPUT** (mah-lee'-put), nat.; village NW. shore San Antonio Bay, SE. coast Palawan, at mouth of Pirate Riv.
- MALÍS** (mah-liss'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Guiguintó, Bulacán, Luzón.
- MALISBÓ** (mah-lis-boh'), ver.; hamlet on Malugo Riv., N. part of Negros Occidental.
- MALISBUG** (mah-lis-boog'), ver.; river of Negros Occidental, formed by junction of Nabaluan and Samayao Rivs., and enters Guimará's Strait 2 m. N. of Silay.
- MALITA** (mah-lee'-tah), Sp.; point on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- MALITA**; hamlet at mouth of stream on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 50 m. S. of Dávao.
- MALITAN** (mah-lee'-tahn), Tag.; stream in SE. Batangas, Luzón, flows W. and empties in bay of Batangas, lat. 13° 43' N.
- MALÍTBOG** (mah-lit'-bog), nat.; pueblo on W. shore of E. estuary, S. coast of Leyte, 79 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 7,906.
— river in Mindanao.
— mountain in Panay.
- MALÍTBUG** (mah-lit'-boog), nat.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- MALITÓNG** (mah-lit-cong'), ver.; town of Bontoc, Luzón, 8 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 651; township, 777.
- MALITHUG** (mah-lit-hoog'), ver.; mountain in E. central Cápiz, Panay, near N. springs of Jalau Riv., 7 m. SW. of Dumar.
- MALJUYA** (mah-liew'-yah), nat.; island of Balad, NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- MALIXÍ** (mah-lig-see'), nat.; inland town on E. slope of coast range of Mindanao, near headwaters of stream entering sea N. of Sanceop Pt., Surigao, Mindanao, 115½ m. SE. by S. of Surigao.
- MALIYIÁÁ** (mah-lee-ye-ah-ah'), ver.; small tributary of Abra Riv. rising in peak of Santo Domingo, in Abra, Luzón.
- MALLAGUA** (mah-lyah'-gwah), Hisp.; point on E. coast of Mindoro in pueblo of Nauján.
- MALLARATONE**, for.; island ¼ m. long and about 200 yds. wide in Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan. Ibelbel, smaller island, lies SE.
- MALLARUIS**, for.; islet, 93 ft. high, 200 yds. long, S. of Vinalo I., in Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan.
- MALO** (mah'-loh), Sp.; river rising in mountains N. of Pastrana, Leyte, and after tortuous course empties on W. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay at Palo.
- MALO**, or **TALUNG** (mah'-loh, tah-loong'), Sp.; small stream emptying into sea 4 m. NW. of Siaton Pt., extreme S. coast of Negros Oriental.
- MALOBAGO** (mah-loh-bah'-goh), nat.; hamlet 7 m. S. of Catarman, Sámar.
- MALOBOG** (mah-loh-bog'), nat.; point and river W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 8 m. SW. of Misamis.
- MALOCANAN** (mah-law-coh'-nahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Siaton, Negros Oriental.
- MALOCOT** (mah-low-cot'), Tag.; point on E. side of entrance to Batangas Bay, S. shore of Batangas, Luzón.
- MALOHAGOÁN** (mah-low-hah-gwah'), ver.; mountain in NW. Sámar.
- MALÓLIC** (mah-law'-lick), ver.; town in W. Masbate, Visayas.
- MALOLÓ** (mah-law-law'), Tag.; mountain peak in heart of Polillo I. which, rising out of luxuriant vegetation on its symmetrical, cone-like sides, presents not only commanding object to navigators approaching from Pacific Ocean, but also along coast of Infanta, Luzón, 19 m. distant, and in entering spacious bay of Lamón, which deeply indents the Infanta, Tayabas, and Ambos Camarines (Norte), Pacific shores of Luzón; from central crest 10 diverging ridges extend to coast, each intervening valley having its river carrying drainage of heavy rainfall of SW. monsoon to sea, and is seat of agricultural activity.
- MALOLOES** (mah-law'-laws), Tag.; capital of Bulacán, Luzón, pueblo and p. o., at head of one of inlets of Pampanga delta, 5 m. NW. of Bulacán. Pop., 14,599.
- MALONAY** (mah-loh-ní'), ver.; mountain in S. central part of Negros Oriental, S. border of large lake fed by surrounding summits, 10 m. E. of Tolón.



Teinga Lohat

BASILIAN ISLAND

ALUSO BAY

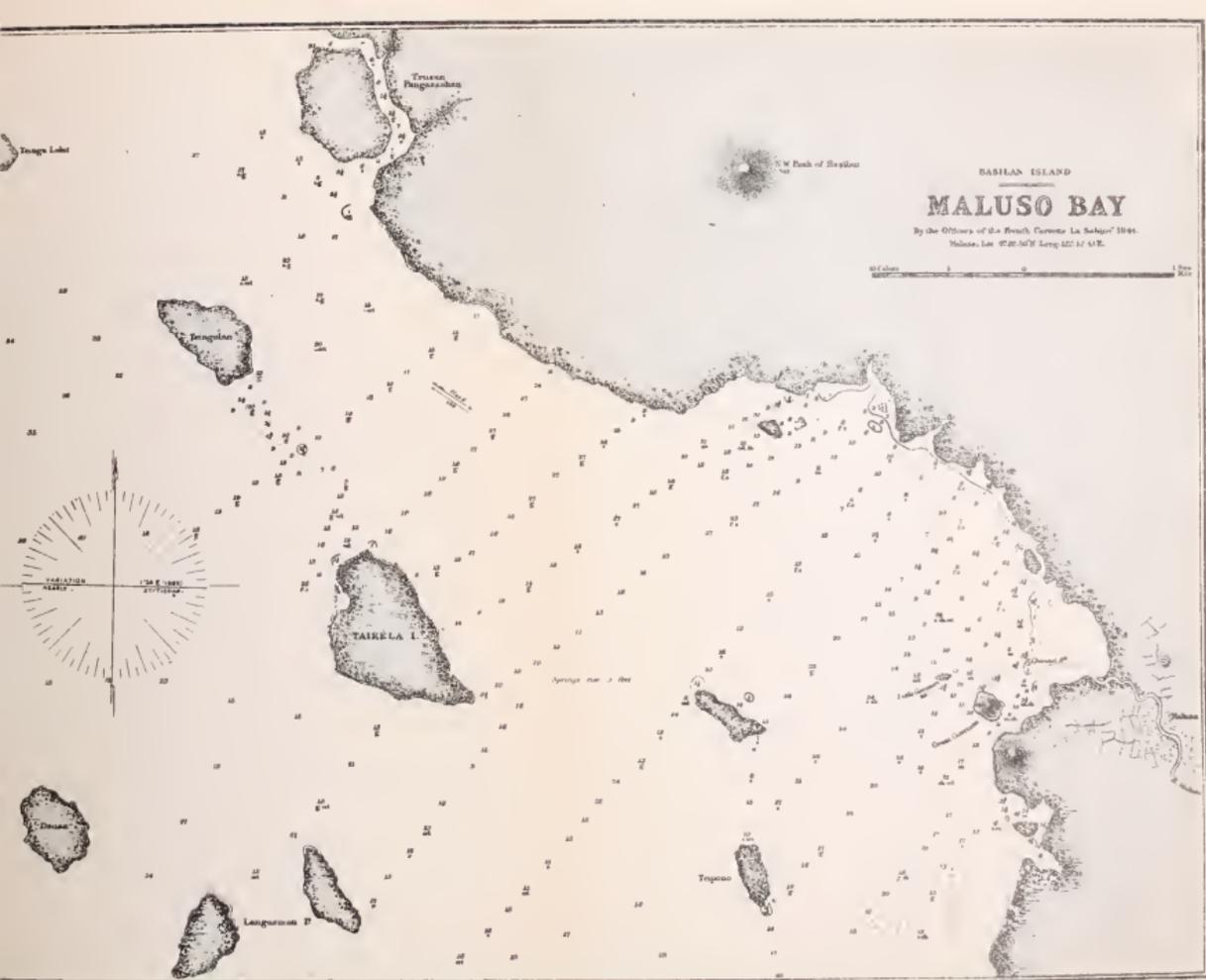
Officers of the French Corvette "La Sabine" 1844.
Maluso, Lat. 07° 27' 56" N. Long. 122° 56' 43" E.

1 Sea
Mile

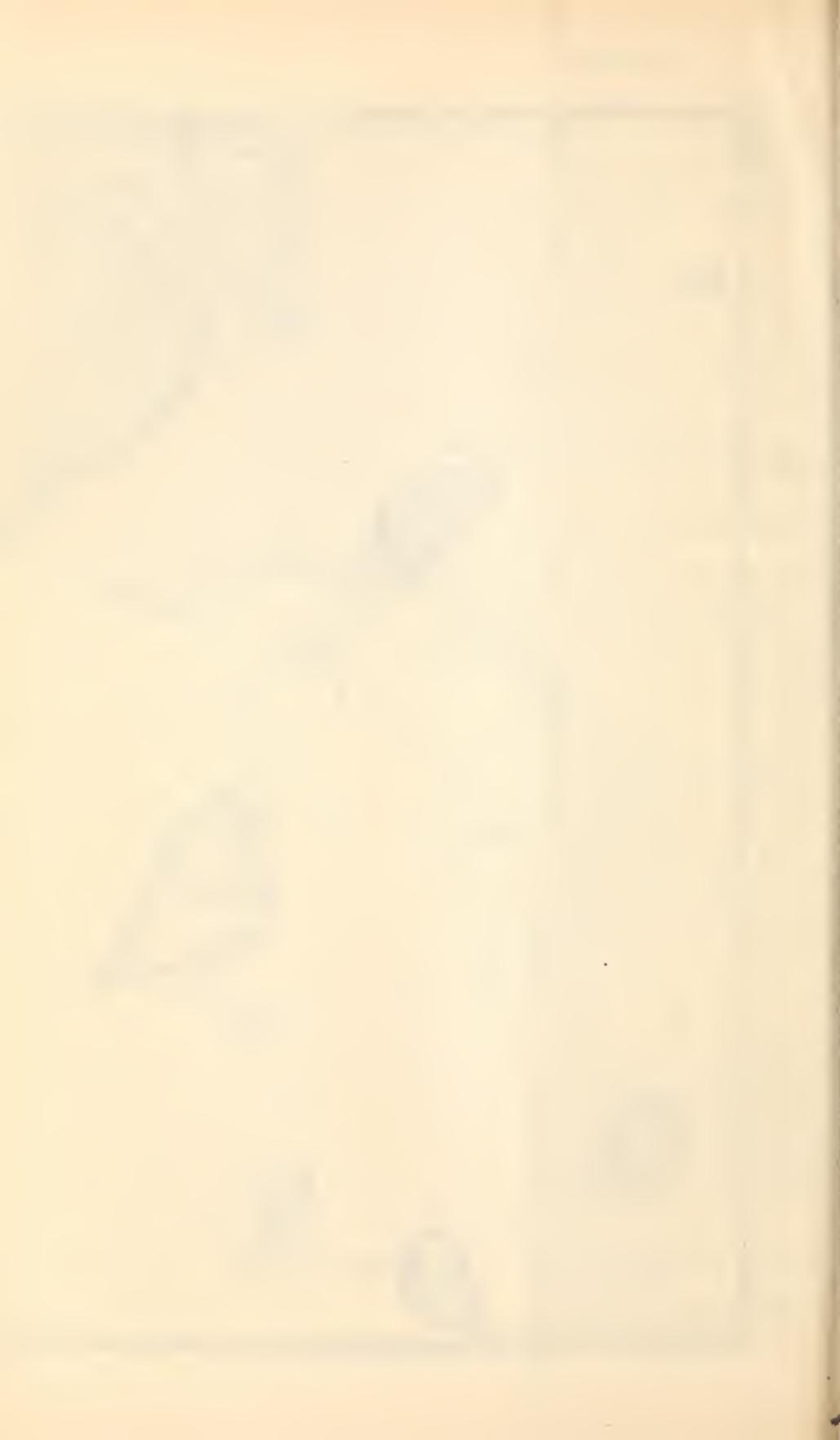


Dinnas





- MALONCON** (mah-law'n'-cawn), nat.; island 2 sq. m. off E. coast of Nueva Ecija, lat. 18° 14' N.
- MALONDÓ** (mah-lohn-doh'), nat.; hamlet of Pampanga, Luzón.
- MALONDONG** (mah-lon-dong'), ver.; mountain in N. Cápiz, Panay, 3½ m. S. of Macató.
- MALONTOD** (mah-lon-tod'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Cebú, 8½ m. of Bogó.
- MALÓO** (mah-law-oh'), ver.; town in Dapitan, Mindanao.
- MALOONG** (mah-loh-ong'), ver.; hamlet of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 3 m. SE. of Isabela.
- MALORO** (mah-loh'-roh), nat.; bay and creek emptying in W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, W. of Silanga Pt.
- MALOZA** (mah-loh'-thah), *Hisp.*; hamlet, S. shore of Basilan, I. off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MALPÁCO** (mal-pah'-cow), ver.; ridge of limestone, 1 m. SE. of Inabuyatan I., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MALPASO** (mal-pah'-soh), *Sp.*; hamlet in NE. Cotabato, Mindanao, 14 m. NE. of Líguasan.
- MALTATAYOC** (mal-tah-tah-yok'), ver.; islet 150 ft. high, in group in Corón Strait, N. of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MALTBY**, for.; island ¼ m. in extent, 4 m. NNE. of Thirtieth of June I., E. coast of Palawan, S. of Puerto Princesa; Victoria Peak, 5,680 ft. high, overlooks it, and mountain range filled with deep gorges and picturesque valleys is fronted by wooded plain.
- MALTO** (mal'-toh), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Ulut Riv., central Sámar.
- MALUAYON** (mah-luah'-yohn), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 89½ m. S. of Dávao.
- MALUBÁROC** (mah-loo-bah'-rock), ver.; point on N. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 31' N.
- MALUBUG**, or **MATUBUG** (mah-loo-boog', mah-too-boog'), nat.; bay forming W. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MALUBUTGLUBUT** (mah-loo-boot-gloo-boot'), ver.; (observatory) island of Linapacan chain, off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 2½ m. in extent, 758 ft. high, 2 m. NW. of Linapacan I., and ENE., 12 m. from N. extreme of Palawan. At its N. extreme is water course.
- MALUC** (mah-look'), ver.; anchorage in S. Mindanao.
- MALUCU** (mah-loo'-coo), ver.; town of NE. Misamis, Mindanao, 24 m. E. by S. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- MALUGÁN** (mah-loo-gahn'), ver.; town on SW. shore of Macajalar Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, 13 m. NW. by W. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- MALUGNÓN** (mah-loo-nohn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Mambula, on peninsula of N. coast Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- point on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, lat. 14° 20' 10" N.
- MALUGO**, or **BUTAN** (mah-loo'-goh, boo-too'-ahn), ver.; river and hamlet of Negros Occidental, 9 m. above its mouth on straits of Guimaráz, 7 m. SE. of Saravia.
- MALUJÁN** (mah-loo-hahn'), ver.; point on SW. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Mindanao.
- MALUMAHÚAN** (mah-loo-mah-hoo'-ahn), ver.; island 1 m. from N. to SE. of Bantique Pt., W. side of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MALUNAGUE** (mah-loo-nah'-gay), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 5 m. NE. of Tuburan.
- MALUNOY** (mah-looh'-noy), *Tag.*; pueblo on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 13° 51' 40" N.
- MALUPA** (mah-loo'-pah), nat.; town in Antique, Panay.
- MALUPALI** (mah-loo-pah'-lee), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- MALUPUG** (mah-loo-poog'), ver.; hamlet in central Cápiz, Panay, near Iloilo, border 7½ m. S. of Tapás.
- MALUSO** (mah-loo'-soh), ver.; town at head of bay of same name, on W. shore of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 32' 50" N., lon. 121° 52' 43" E.
- bay on W. shore Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 32' 50" N., lon. 121° 52' 43" E.
- river entering on E. shore of bay of that name below town, country in vicinity much cultivated.
- bay and anchorage on W. side of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, formed by 2 islands, Great and Little Govenen. River navigable for boats enters head of bay; resort for natives.
- MÁLUT** (mah'-loot), ver.; point on E. coast of Mindoro, in pueblo of Nauján.
- MALUTUGAUI** (mah-loo-too-gah'-we), nat.; cluster of islets SE. of Cujao Pt., S. of Catbalogan, W. coast of Sámar.
- MALUTUOC** (mah-loo-too-awk'), ver.; river in SW. Cebú, falling into strait of Tañón at Malabáyoc.
- MALUYA** (mah-loo'-yah), ver.; crater in SW. Leyte, 3½ m. SE. of Inopacan.
- point on W. coast of Lubang I., NW. of Mindoro.
- MAMAD** (mah-mahd'), ver.; islet 128 ft. high, 1½ m. W. of Baku Tua, Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- MAMAGUED** (mah-mah-ge'd'), ver.; mountain group in Abra, Luzón, between Gran Cordillera and SW. spnr of same, 11 m. N. of Bangued.
- MAMAILAN** (mah-my'-lahn), ver.; point in E. Mindanao.
- MAMAJE** (mah-mah'-hay), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Boljo-ón, on S. coast of Cebú.
- MAMALI** (mah-mah'-lee), nat.; river of Mindoro entering sea at Maylague Pt. on E. coast.
- MAMALIN**, or **BANCOL** (mah-mah'-lean, bah-cohl'), *Tag.*; river in Laguna, Luzón, rising on N. slopes of Majayjay Mt., flows N. through pueblo of Lilio, then NW., receiving number of affluents, and empties into Laguna de Bay.
- MAMÁLOT** (mah-mah'-lot), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, flowing N. and emptying into sea.
- MAMALUÍ** (mah-mah-lwee'), nat.; creek on delta connecting two tributaries on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, near its mouth.
- MAMAMAMA** (mah-mah-mah'-mah), nat.; village on NW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MAMÁNAO** (mah-mah'-now), ver.; point in Rapurapu I., off SE. of coast of Albay, Luzón.
- MAMANGÁ** (mah-man-gah'), nat.; river in Mindoro I.
- MAMANOC** (mah-mah-nock'), nat.; island in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- MAMANOOL** (mah-mah-noh'-ohl), ver.; islet in Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 6° 2' N.
- MAMANUK** (mah-mah-nuhk'), nat.; island 1 sq. m. in SW. of Pilas Is., Basilan grp., off S. coast of Zamboanga, 29 m. WSW. of Isabela.
- low wooded island in SE. of Lapanán grp., Sulu A., NW. of Billiguan I.
- MAMATAD** (mah-mah-tahd'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, on l. bank of Cabiao Riv.
- MAMAY** (mah-my'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Namacapan, Unlón, Luzón.
- MAMAYBÁNAY** (mah-my-bah'-nie), ver.; town in E. central Leyte. (*See* Pastrana.)



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- MAMÁNAO** (mah-mah'-now), ver.; point in Rapuru I., off SE. of coast of Albay, Luzón.
- MAMANGÁ** (mah-man-gah'), nat.; river in Mindoro I.
- MAMANOC** (mah-mah-nock'), nat.; island in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
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- MAMATAD** (mah-mah-tahd'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, on l. bank of Cabiao Riv.
- MAMAY** (mah-my'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Namacpacan, Unión, Luzón.
- MAMAYBÁNAY** (mah-my-bah'-nie), ver.; town in E. central Leyte. (See Pastrana.)

- MAMBAGI** (mam-bah'-hee), ver.; town on E. coast of Cebú, mid-distance between Dalaguete and Boljo-ón.
- MAMBAHENAÚHAN** (mam-bah - hay - nah - oo'-bahn), ver.; outlying island in SW. corner of Sulu Sea, 29 m. S. of Cagayán Sulu, and 49½ m. SW. to Punderas Pt., nearest mainland of Borneo. High brown rock, with brushwood and trees on summit, and uninhabited. By proximity it would belong to Cagayán Sulu grp. Lat. 6° 33' N., lon. 118° 31' E.
- MAMBAJAB** (mam-bah-hab'), ver.; NE. point of Biliran I., off N. coast of Leyte, at entrance to Daram channel.
- MAMBÁJAO** (mam-bah'-how), ver.; town and point on NW. shore of Camiguín I., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. From this point coast is rocky as far as Mahinoc, 6 m. to S. Pop., 18,000.
- MAMBÁN** (mam-bahn'), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Tigón Riv., in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NW. of Alimodian.
- MAMBANG** (mam-bang'), ver.; hill near E. coast of Sámar, inland from Tambadon Pt., between it and great bend in Matinao Riv.
- MAMBANI** (mam-bah'-nee), ver.; tributary of Ilog Riv., Negros Occidental.
- MAMBANTANG** (mam-bah - noo - ahng'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- MAMBAO** (mam-bah'-aw), ver.; mountain in central Leyte, 11 m. S. of Carigara.
- MAMBARU** (mahm-bah'-roo), nat.; river in Antique, Panay, rising SE. of Pandán, flows W. and empties into sea on W. coast.
- MAMBAT** (mam-bah't'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, on Manila boundary, 7 m. SE. of Cavite.
- MAMBINONGA** (mam-bee-nong'-ah), ver.; river with Mindangan forming tributary of Ilog Riv. (q. v.), Negros Occidental.
- MAMBITANAN** (mam-bee-tah'-nahn), ver.; hamlet in E. Iloilo, Panay, near boundary with Cápiz, N. of Passi, 3½ m.
- MAMBOO** (mahm-boh-oh'), nat.; hamlet on S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- MAMBÚCAO** (mam-boo'-cow), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Catarman, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MAMBÚLAO** (mam-boo'-lah-aw), nat.; pueblo at head of port and at mouth of river of that name, on N. shore of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, 25 m. NW. of Dáet and celebrated for red lead ore found in vicinity. Half league from town are indications of gold and remains of native copper mines. Pop., 1,182.
- port between Pinandungan Pt. and Dajikan Is., on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, sheltered from all winds. Fishing inclosures within harbor much obstruct navigation.
- point on NE. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- MAMBÚRAO** (mam-boo'-rah-aw), nat.; point on NW. coast of Mindoro, in pueblo of same name.
- river in Mindoro flowing and emptying on W. coast of town of same name.
- pueblo situated on bay and point at mouth of river, all of same name, on W. coast of Mindoro, 43½ m. WSW. of Calapán. Pop., 499.
- hamlet in pueblo of Puerto Galera, N. coast of Mindoro.
- MAMBÚSAO** (mam-boo'-sah-aw), ver.; pueblo on I. bank of Malinannang Riv., in Cápiz, Panay, 17 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 11,000.
- MAMDÁN** (mam-dahn'), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 6 m. SE. of Cuartero.
- MAMBEBEL** (mah-may-bell'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- MAMPÁGUT** (mam-pah'-goot), nat.; hamlet on N. shore of Leyte, 4 m. NE. of Barugo.
- MAMPAHÚBUG** (mam-pah'-hoo'-boog), nat.; mountain hamlet in central Negros Occidental, 10 m. E. of Binalbagan.
- MAMPARAN** (mam-pah'-rahn), ver.; range of mountains in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- MANABA** (mah-nah'-bah), ver.; river rising in S. central range of Bohol, flowing S. enters sea 1 m. E. of García Hernández.
- MANABAN** (mah-nah'-bahn), ver.; mountain in W. range, S. Antique, Panay, 8 m. NE. of Dao.
- MANABO, SAN JOSÉ DE** (sahn hoh-say' day mah-nah'-boh), ver.; town in pueblo of Bucay, Abra, Luzón, near r. bank of Abra Riv., 12 m. SE. of Bangued.
- MANABURE** (mah-nah-boo'-ray), nat.; village on extreme NE. shore of peninsula of Ulugan, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MANACNAO** (mah-nuck-nuck'), nat.; point and bay to SW. on SE. shore of Loog (Luk) Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- MANADI** (mah-nah-dec'), ver.; island in opening of bay in front of Mangarin hamlet, W. coast of Mindoro.
- MANAGA** (mah-nah'-gah), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 3 m. SW. of San Fernando.
- MANAGAYSAN** (mah-nah-guy'-sahn), nat.; point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- MANAGDÓN** (mah-nag-dawn'), ver.; mountain in W. central Leyte, 12 m. N. of Albuera.
- MANAGUB** (mah-nah-goob'), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- MANAGUIÓN** (mah-nah-gee-ohn'), Tag.; bay in Bataán, Luzón.
- MANALIPÁ** (mah-nah-lee-pah'), nat.; island 394 ft. high, off E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. (*Also* Malaripa.)
- MANALUMO** (mah-nah-loo'-moh), ver.; point in Sámar.
- MANAMIL** (mah-nah-mill'), nat.; islet off SW. shore of Balut I., Sarangani Is., S. of Mindanao.
- MANAMO** (mah-nah'-moh), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. NW. by W. of Dingle.
- MANAMOC** (mah-nah-moc'), ver.; islet, 2 m. N. and S. and E. and W., 21 m. NW. by N. of Agutaya, Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea.
- MANAMONĜON** (mah-nah-mong'-awn), ver.; river emptying into Tolón Bay, on SW. shore of Negros Oriental, 3 m. S. of Tolón.
- MANÁNAY** (mah-nah'-ni), ver.; island, 5 by 1 m., 3 m. N. of Getafe and 2 m. off N. shore of Bohol.
- MANANGÁ** (mah-nahn-ga'), nat.; river in Cebú.
- MANANGULA** (mah-nahn-goo'-lah), nat.; point on E. shore of Illana Bay, approaching mouths of Grande de Mindanao Riv. (Cotabato) and Polloe Harbor (Polloe and Párang Párang), Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MANANIÓN** (mah-nah-ni-oh'n'), ver.; S. of 2 bays on E. shore of Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- MANAOAG** (mah-nah'-wag), nat.; pueblo and road center in Pangasinán, Luzón, 18 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 17,500.
- MANAOL** (mah-nah'-ohl), ver.; river in pueblo of Mansalay, SE. coast of Mindoro, emptying into bay of Mansalay 3 m. below.
- MANAPA** (mah-nah'-pah); islet of Babuyanesis, off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, NE. of Fuga I.
- MANAPLA** (mah-nah'-plah), ver.; river on N. coast of Negros Occidental and emptying into Guimarás Strait at Manapla town.
- pueblo in Negros Occidental, most N. on island, near mouth of river of same name, 26 m. NE. of Bacolod and 15 m. SE. of Aquil, on mainland of Panay, across Guimarás Strait. Pop., Cn. 1887, 4,309.

MANARAGAN (mah-nah-rah'-gahn), ver.; mountain in Leyte, near Burauen. Contains valuable sulphur deposits.

MANASÁOG (mah-nah-sah'-og), ver.; hamlet in N. part of Guimaras I., off Iloilo, Panay.

— crater near hamlet of same name, Guimaras I., off Iloilo, Panay.

MANAT (mah-naht'), ver.; river in Mindanao.

MANAUA (mah-nah'-wah), ver.; mountain in Samar, on l. bank of Yubasan Riv., 12 m. SW. of Salut.

MANAÚT (mah-nah-ut'), nat.; river emptying on W. shore of Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón.

MANAY (mah-ní'), ver.; town on r. bank of mouth of small bay on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 197 m. SSE. of Mindanao; has remains of little fort erected by Spaniards.

— town in Dávao, Mindanao.

— river in Mindanao.

MANAYAO, or **SAYAO** (mah-nah-yah'-oh, sah-yah'-oh), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 11 m. S. of Nayilon.

MANÁYONG (mah-nah'-yong), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Namacpacan, Unión, Luzón.

MANBAYANÁ (mahn-bah'-yahn-bah'), ver.; hamlet, Misamis, Mindanao, at headwaters of tributary of Pulangui Riv., 10½ m. S. of Ducus.

MANBUTÓN (mahn-boo-tohn'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Paniplán Riv., 7 m. NE. of Himamaylan, Negros Occidental.

MANCAHURÓN (mahn-cah-oh-rohn'), ver.; cluster of islets lying in indentation on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, S. of Sancop Pt.

MANCAO (mahn-cow'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Cebú, 4½ m. SW. of Remigio.

MANCARÍS (mahn-cah-ris'), nat.; town of Samar on SE. shore of bay, N. of point of same name, NW. of Catbalogan.

— point forming S. head of bight on W. shore of Samar, NW. of Catbalogan; town of same name lies in SE. angle of bight, NE. of point.

MANCANÁN (mahn-cah-soo'-ahn), nat.; point NE. coast of Leyte in pueblo of Babatuñgon.

MANCAYÁN (mahn-cah-yahn'), ver.; town in Lepanto, Luzón. Contains copper in vicinity.

— town in S. Lepanto, Luzón, on highway S. into Benguet, 6 m. S. of Cayán.

MANCAYANGUI (mahn-cah-yahn'-gee), ver.; island, 4½ m. in entrance to Tanda Bay, WNW. of Tanda Pt., E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao; 2 rocky islets lie off its S. end.

MANCHA (mahn'-chah), Sp.; peak 3 m. inland from NE. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.

MANCHA BLANCA (mahn'-chah blan'-cah), Sp.; village on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

MANCIOL (mahn-theohl'), ver.; hamlet and river upon which it is situated, in pueblo of Nauján, Mindoro.

MANCOG (mahn-cog'), nat.; hamlet near N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Jimeno.

MANDADAGSÁ (mun-dah-dahg-sah'), nat.; mo ntain in E. Mindanao.

MANDAGUMAN (mahn-dah-goo'-mahn), ver.; hamlet near one of tributaries of Pulangui Riv., in SE. Misamis, Mindanao, 15 m. S. of Ducus.

MANDAH (mahn-dah'), ver.; peak 283 ft. high, in Cagayán Sulu grp., Sulu Sea.

— one of N. islands of Cagayán Sulu grp., 283 ft. high, between Bisu Bintut and Bisu Bohan, 4½ m. NE. of Lapun Lapun anchorage, thickly wooded.

MANDAI (mahn-die'), nat.; creek emptying on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, on W. side of Cotabato, capital.

MANDALAGAN (mahn-dah-lah'-gahn), ver.; mountain among N. summits of central range of Negros, 19 m. W. of Calatrava, on E. coast. — hamlet in pueblo of Minulúan, W. coast of Negros Occidental.

MANDALUGAN (mahn-dah-loo'-gahn), ver.; river in Negros.

MANDALUYON (mahn-dah-loo'-yon), Tag.; hamlet on l. bank of Pásig Riv., Rizal, Luzón. (See *Guadalupe*.)

MANDANITAO (mahn-dah-nee-tah'-oo), ver.; mountain of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, near E. coast, 12½ m. S. of Carlés.

MANDAO (mahn-dah'-aw), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Mobo at mouth of Mandáon Riv., on extreme NE. shore of Nin Bay, Masbate, Visayas.

— port on NE. inlet of Alag, NE. arm of Nin Bay, SW. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

— hamlet 3 m SW. of Tubigon, on W. coast road, Bohol.

MANDAÓN (mahn-dah-awn'), ver.; river emptying into NE. head of Nin Bay, W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.

— town on W. coast Masbate, Visayas, on N. shore of Nin Bay, 26 m. WSW. of Masbate.

— point on E. shore of Nin Bay and N. head of entrance to Mandaón port and Cabuluang Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

— port on W. shore of Cabuluang Bay, E. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas. Geographical position, Camasusu Peak on Camasusu I., lat. 12° 10' 3" N., lon. 123° 12' 47" E.

MANDAÓN, or **ALAG** (mah-daw-awn', ah-lahg'); inner part of Nin Bay, Masbate, Visayas.

MANDÁSIG (mahn-dah'-sig), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Pampang Riv., in Pampang, Luzón, 9½ m. NE. of Bacolor.

MANDAUE (mahn-dah'-way), nat.; pueblo on N. shore of Cebú channel, E. coast of Cebú, and 4 m. NE. of Cebú. Pop., 15,307.

MANDAUI (mahn-dah'-we), ver.; river in Bohol, Visayas.

MANDAUI, or **MUNDARI** (mahn-dah'-we, muhndah'-ree); island of Lubang grp., 1½ m. NE. of Ambil; 1 m. in extent with 2 hills of unequal height.

MANDAVI (mahn-dah'-vee), nat.; lagoon 5 m. SW. of Bacat port, Cotabato, Mindanao. Butirán Creek carries its surplus waters into Talayán, tributary of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

MANDAYO (mahn-dah'-yoh), nat.; hamlet on N. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao.

MANDAYON (mahn-dah'-yohn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of bay of Badián, W. coast of Cebú.

MANDILÍ (mahn-dee-leeh'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacán, Luzón.

MANDIUNG (mahn-dee-wing'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.

MANDÓNAL (mahn-doh'-nah-i); long, narrow island in SE. waters of Cagayanes grp., Sulu Sea, off SW. coast of Negros Occidental.

MANDONGA (mahn-dong'-ah), ver.; point in Mindanao.

MANDUACA (mahn-doo-ah'-cah), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of San Pedro Bay, S. Samar, 14 m. SE. of Basey.

MANDUAO (mahn-dwah'-aw), Tag; mountain in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

MANDUCAL (mahn-doo-cahl'), ver.; mountain hamlet 3 m. SW. of Sibonga, E. Cebú.

MANDUG (mahn-doo-g'), ver.; small river emptying into bay 4 m. W. by N. of Catarman Pt., E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.

MANDURRIAO (mahn-doo-ree-ah'-oh), ver.; pueblo in Iloilo, Panay, on l. shore of river emptying into Iloilo Strait, at Iloilo, 4 m. below. Pop., 6,749.

- MANELLA** (mah-nay'-lyah), Sp.; town on N. side of mouth of small stream entering Iligan Bay on W. shore of Misamis, Mindanao, 2½ m. N. of Point Lugawan, 68 m. W. by N. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- MANGÁ** (mahn-gah') (means mango), nat.; stream entering Guimarán Strait, 2 m. W. of Cauayan, Negros Occidental.
- hamlet in NW. Albay, Luzón, 17¼ m. NE. of Albay.
- hamlet in pueblo of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- hamlet on SW. coast of Bohol, 3¼ m. N. of Tagbilaran.
- MANGÁBOL** (mahn-gah'-ball), ver.; lake peculiar to Philippine I. filled with water in wet and arable in dry season, E. of Bayambang, Tárlac, Luzón, more than 15½ m. in circumference at point of intersection of NW. angle of boundary of Tárlac and Nueva Ecija and Pangasinán; its surface extending into each of these provinces, Luzón.
- MANGAD** (mahn-gahd'), nat.; river in Sámar emptying on SE. coast.
- MANGAHAN** (mahn-gah'-hahn); village about center of rural district of Sampaloc, suburb of Manila.
- MANGAL** (mahn-gahl'), Hisp.; low and sandy point on extreme S. shore of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MANGALDÁN** (mahn-gahl-dahn'), ver.; pueblo of Pangasinán, on coast highway, 13 m. ENE. of Lingayén. Radiating point of number of roads to towns of interior. Pop., 16,143.
- MANGALINOKNÍN** (mah-gah-lee-nohk-noon'), nat.; point on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast Zambales, Luzón.
- MANGALÍS** (mahn-gah-lis'), nat.; point SW. of Sulu, N. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- MANGAOA** (mahng-ah-oh'-ah), ver.; town in district of Linangan, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MANGARÍN** (mahn-gah-reen'), nat.; pueblo on N. shore of bay of same name, on SW. coast of Mindoro, 7½ m. S. by W. of Calapán. Only accessible to boats. Climate is unhealthy owing to surrounding marshes. Inhabitants engaged in raising cattle and horses. Pop., 2,289.
- deep bay, 3 m. between heads, 13 m. SE. of Lumintan Pt. and NE. of Ylin I., sheltered by that island and long peninsula ending in Mangarín Pt.
- point on W. side of inlet on SW. mainland of Mindoro, N. of Ilin (Ylin) I.
- MANGAS** (mahn'-gass), Hisp.; point on S. side of entrance to Sual port, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- S. point of small bay, Port Sual, on W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MANGATAREN** (mahn-gah-tab'-ren), ver.; pueblo on Agno Riv. road in Pangasinán, Luzón, 18 m. S. of Lingayén. Pop., 10,146.
- MANGÁYAO** (mahng-ah'-yah-oh), ver.; N. headland at entrance to Panaón Strait from W. and 1 m. N. of Liloan on extreme NW. point of Panaón I., and 16 m. SE. of Sógod Nuevo, at head of Lión Bay, S. shore of Leyte.
- MANGCAO** (mahng-cow'), ver.; point in W. Cebú.
- MANGCOVA** (mahng-coh'-vah), ver.; point on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, in pueblo of Taytay, lat. 11° 17' 40" N.
- MANGEL** (mahn-hayl'), ver.; point on W. shore of port San Jacinto, Ticao I., Visayas.
- MANGILOA** (mah-hec-lah'-oo), nat.; mountain in Cebú.
- MANGILI** (mahng-ec'-lee), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 75¼ m. S. of Dávao. Peak 4,520 ft. high in E. Butulan range rises 8 m. inland.
- MANGILÓ** (mahng-ee-law'), nat.; small stream entering sea on extreme SW. coast of Leyte, 1¼ m. W. of Maasin.
- MANGINAO** (mah-hec'-now), Tag.; point on Batangas Bay, Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 46' 20" N.
- MANGLA** (mahn'-glah); W. head opposite Naburos I. to channel of Casul Cay, large inlet in SW. part of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- MANGLAR**, or **HERBA**, or **NACODA**, (mahng-lahr', ee-ayr'-bah, nah-coh-thah'), Sp.; on W. coast of Palawan, 2½ m. from Point Hunukok, forming little bay, in which are islands of Manglar and Hierba. Low and of little area. Most N. of these has to NE. small island called Nacoda, which terminates in little conical cape. Near this cape rises island of Sepulero (grave), 280 ft. high.
- MANGLAVIS** (mahng-lah'-vis), ver.; point in pueblo of Paay, W. coast of floccos Norte, formed from Pan de Azúcar (sugarloaf) Mt.
- MANGLE** (mahn'-glay), Sp.; small inlet W. of Luyucan port, on S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- island off Gogo Pt. NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay. In channel between Binuluanigan and Calagnán I.
- point on l. of mouth of Santa Bárbara Riv., entering port of San Jacinto, Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- MANGLUS** (mahng'-loos), nat.; point in pueblo of Túbig, E. coast of Sámar.
- MANGO** (mahn'-goh), Sp.; point on NE. shore of Marinduque, landmark of Santa Cruz de Napo Harbor. Observation spot, lat. 13° 29' 5" N.; lon. 122° 5' 34" E.
- MANGOGOYO** (mahn-goh-goh'-yoh), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 1¼ m. NE. of Pilán.
- MANGOLBUNGOT** (mahn-gaul-boon-got'), ver.; conspicuous headland of Daram channel, on W. shore of Daram I., Sámar.
- MANGOS** (mahn'-gos), Hisp.; point at entrance to port of Sual, in SW. angle of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MANGPEOS** (mahng-pay'-oss), ver.; islet of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 19' N.
- MANGROVE**, for.; narrow channel on land side leading to anchorage of Culión, Calamián I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- inlet on shore of Deep Bay, E. coast of central Palawan.
- point on W. coast of Palawan, N. of Tagbáyug Bay.
- point and S. head to S. mouth of Grande Riv. of Mindanao on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MANGSEE** (mahng-say'-ay), ver.; channel SW. of Enmedio, SE. of island of Balábac, off SW. point of Palawan.
- MANGSEE DEL SUR** (mahng-say'-ay dayl soor), Hisp.; island SE. of Balábac, off SW. point of Palawan.
- MANGUGUIN** (mahng-goo'-geen), ver.; point on W. coast of Daram I. and one of headlands of Daram channel, off W. coast of Sámar.
- MANGUÁN** (mahn-gee-ahn'), nat.; hamlet in Binaguiojan in E. Cebú, 4 m. NW. of Sibonga.
- MANGUINA** (mahn-gee'-nah), nat.; river of Batangas, Luzón, emptying into Batangas Bay.
- river in Mindanao.
- MANGUIÓ** (mahng-gee-oh'), ver.; river entering strait of Tañón, 3¼ m. S. of Balambán, W. coast of Cebú.
- MANGURÍN** (mahn-gee-reen'), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 8 m. NE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 1,300.
- MANGULO** (mahn-oo'-law), nat.; S. tributary of Mahalin Riv., Negros Occidental.
- MANGURUCURÚ** (mahng-oo-roo-coo-roo'), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, on W. coast of Ajui Bay, 3 m. SW. of that town.

- MANHILALA** (mahn-hec-lah'-lah), nat.; bend in Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 4 m. above Tumbao, Cotabato, Mindanao, at point division of main stream into 2 branches.
- MANHIRO** (mahn-hee'-roh), Tag.; islet near E. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MÁNIB** (mah'-nib), ver.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- MANIBAO** (mah-nee'-beeoh), ver.; mountain in E. Sámar, 5 m. W. of San Julián.
- MANIBURE** (mah-nee-booh'-ray), ver.; NW. head of Ulugan Bay, SW. Paragua, Palawan.
- MANICÁÁ** (mah-nee-cah-ah'), ver.; river in Panay.
- MANICAHÁN** (mah-nee-cah-hahn'), ver.; town on SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MANICANI** (mah-nee-cah'-nee), nat.; island off S. coast of Sámar, with central hill 2 by 2 m., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Guiuan. Islets Baul and Binabasalam lie off this island. Vessels of all sizes find anchorage under shelter of these islets.
— island off S. coast of Sámar, 9 m. SE. of Higoso (Gigoso) Pt., 2 m. from N. to S., 3 m. from E. to W., area 4 m. Buenavista, on extreme E. shore, is only village on island.
- MANCAYO** (mahn-cah'-yoh), nat.; point on SW. coast of Negros Oriental.
- MANCHIN** (mah-nee-chin'), ver.; hamlet on main road, 6 m. NE. of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- MANICLING** (mah-nick-ling'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- MANICOLAT** (mah-nee-coh-lat'), ver.; thickly wooded island, W. of Tapaán Passage, near Bubúan I., in S. waters of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. and W., with peak 773 ft. high, perfect cone from every point of view from surrounding sea. Islet, 60 ft. high, wooded, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of SW. extreme of Mamakolat. Another islet, E. by N. from N. point, 350 yds. long and 150 ft. high, separated from Bubúan I. by narrow channel.
- MANIGAL** (mah-nee-gahl'), ver.; coast hamlet, 2 m. N. of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental.
- MANIGIL** (mah-nee-hill'), ver.; island NE. Cantduanes, NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- MANIGOÁ** (mah-nee-gaw-ah'), ver.; hamlet on port Palápag, on W. shore of Batac I., off N. coast of Sámar.
- MANIGONIGÓ** (mah-nee-goh-nee-goh'), ver.; islet $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N., 10 m. E. of Bulacae, extreme NE. point of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay; conical, small, and sandy, 90 ft. high, and surrounded by rocks; channel between it and point is from 16 to 24 ft. deep, and only fit for small craft.
- MANIGUÍN** (mah-nee-geen'), ver.; island 13 m. to SW. of Pucia Pt., Panay, with elevation of 150 ft. in center; on SW. side is village.
- MANIKI** (mah-nee'-key), ver.; point $\frac{2}{3}$ m. E. by S., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. from Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MANILA** (mah-nee'-lah), *Hisp.*; largest bay in Philippine Is., and one of finest in world, 50 m. in extent N. and E. and E. and W.; on its N. shore lie Pampanga and Bulacán, on E. Bulacán and Manila, on S. Cavite, and W. Bataán, with entrance between latter. Many rivers empty into bay; most noted is Grande de la Pampanga Riv. with its numerous mouths, and Pásig at Manila City; land on both sides of entrance to bay is high and covered with vegetation, while shores at head are low, marshy, and intersected by numerous small rivers, estuaries, and tidal lakes. Islands of Corregidor or Mariveles and Pulo Caballo divide the entrance into 2 channels. (*See Bays and Harbors, Description of Philippine Is., and Manila Bay, municipality of Manila.*)
— capital of Philippine A., m. o., p. o., and seat of jurisdiction of United States of America in islands. For description of city see
- MANILA**—Continued.
"Municipality of Manila," pp. 183-194. Also "Commerce of Philippine Is., pp. 112-126 and 200-203. Pop., 1902, 297,152, est. *See* p. 184.
- MANILOU** (mah-nee-lock'), ver.; island $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, E. of Matinloc, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MANIMBULAO** (mah-nim-boo-lah'-aw) (wedge), ver.; islet 180 ft. high, thickly wooded in offing NW. of opening of Imurrian Bay, W. coast of N. Paragua, Palawan, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Emergency Pt.
- MANINA** (mah-nee'-nah), ver.; one of group (Aniboyas) of islands, off NE. coast of Marinduque. (*Also* Maninagan.)
- MANINAGAN** (mah-nee-nah'-gahn), Tag.; largest and central of group of 3 islands and several islets, off NE. coast of Marinduque.
- MANINAN** (mah-nee'-nahn), ver.; hamlet in Cázip, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Sigma.
- MANIOLA** (mah-nee-nee'-lav), ver.; river in Antique, Panay, tributary to Sibalo. It rises in W. range across boundaries in Cázip, and flows W. entering main stream 4 m. above San Remigio.
- MANILOBOG** (mah-nee-ob-low-bog'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- MANIPUL MANDARÍN** (mah-nee-pool' mahn-dah-rin'), *Hisp.*; village on Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, at mouth of outlet of Laguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MANIPULÓN** (mah-nee-poo-lohn'), nat.; islet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Estancia, NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- MANISBASCO** (mah-nis-bahs'-coh), nat.; point on W. shore of Súbic Bay, E. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MANITAO** (mah-nee-tah'-oh), ver.; pueblo on E. shore of Paliqui Bay, and arm of Albay Gulf, in Albay, Luzón, 10 m. E. of Albay. Pop., 2,369.
- MANJAO** (mahn-how'), ver.; river in Mindoro, between Tielin and Bulalacao.
— river in island of Marinduque.
— hamlet in pueblo of Mambúlo, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- MANJUD** (mahn-hood'), ver.; point in pueblo of Palápag, on NE. coast of Sámar, E. of Cape Espiritu Santo.
- MANJÚYOD** (mahn-hoo'-yawd), ver.; pueblo, river, and point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. on E. coast of Negros Oriental, 24 m. NNW. of Dumaguete. Pop., 7,486.
- MANKA** (mahn'-kah), ver.; 2 small islands in SW. of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 10 m. E. of Manuc I., 28 m. S. of Tatan. Lie but $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of this part of S. boundary line of American possessions in Asia.
- MANLABÚ** (mahn-lah-boo'), nat.; cascade on river Ulut, Sámar, between Palagun and Pipicón.
- MANLAGULE, or MANTANGULE** (mahn-lah-goo'-lay, mahn-tahn-goo'-lay), ver.; island on E. side of N. Balábac Strait, 5 by 2 m. in extent, 3 m. SE. of Bancalan I., and 7 m. ENE. of Cape Disaster, N. point of Balábac I., off SW. point of Palawan.
- MANLALEU** (mahn-lah-leck'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Bacuit Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Malapacas lies off shore.
- MANLANAT** (mahn-lah-naht'), ver.; island off N. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- MANLAOBO** (mahn-lah-oh'-bean), ver.; hamlet near r. bank of Cadián Riv. in Antique, Panay, 3 m. NE. of Valderrama.
- MANLAUI** (mahn-lah'-we), ver.; stream rising in W. coast range, SE. of Catigbián, in SW. Bohol, and flowing S. falls into sea at Loay on S. coast.
- MANLIOGLIÖG** (mahn-leeohg-leeohg'), nat.; SW. point of Sicogon I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

- MANLOGBOC** (mun-log-boek'), ver.; mountain in W. Zambales, Luzón.
- MANLOGOP** (mahn-loh-gop'), ver.; mountain in W. central Leyte, 13 m. S. of Capocan.
- MANLOY** (mahn-loy'); mountain in SW. Leyte, 3 m. SE. of Bagbag.
- MANLULUAG** (mun-loo-lwag'), nat.; mineral spring in vicinity of Mangalaren, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MANMATAONG** (mahn-mah-tah-ong'), ver.; mountain in S. Sámar.
- MANNA** (mahn-nah), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, in N. of Nalupa Nuevo.
- MANOBÁN** (mah-noh-bahn'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 5 m. N. of Inayauan.
- MANOBOS** (mah-noh'-boss), *Hisp.*; town on I. shore of Tubai Riv. at its bend to W., 9½ m. above its outlet into Butúan Bay, N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- MANOC** (mah-nock') (means cock), nat.; islet in gulf of Asid, 7 m. WSW. of Maibug Pt., S. shore of Masbate, Visayas.
— islet in mid-channel between Canduruan, extreme S. point of Masbate, 9 m. N., and Bulalague, N. point of Cebú, 20 m. S.
— point in W. Leyte.
— point in S. of Sibuyán I., of Romblón grp., Visayas.
- MANOC-MANOC** (mah-nock-mah-nock'), nat.; village on S. coast of Buracay I., off extreme NW. point of Cápiz, Panay.
- MANOG** (mah-nohg'), nat.; port on SE. of San Bernardino Strait, shore of Sorsogón, Luzón, WSW. of Tichin I. (*Also* Matnog.)
- MANOLIGAO** (mah-noh-lee-gah'-aw); hamlet in pueblo of Bislig, Surigao, Mindanao.
- MANONGOL** (mah-nawn-gohl'), nat.; river in pueblo of Bacón, on NE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, rising in Pocdol Mt., flowing NE., passing W. of Bacón and empties into outer waters of gulf of Albay.
- MANOP** (mah-nop'), ver.; hamlet near N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Balán.
- MANORIGAO** (mah-noh-ree-gah'-oh), ver.; town on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 5 m. N. of Casoman Pt., 185 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- MANOTE** (mah-noh'-tay), ver.; island S. of Lorán I., of Cmapusan grp., Sulu A.
- MANOYAOSAYAO** (mah-noh-yah-oh-sah-yah'-oh), ver.; point in Cebú.
- MANPAXON** (mahn-pah'-nohn), ver.; hamlet 3½ m. SW. of Buan Pt., on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao; river enters sea at this point, but owing to exposed situation no anchorage, 207 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- MANQUIBLA** (mahn-key'-blah), ver.; hamlet in mountains of Cotabato, Mindanao, 25½ m. NE. of Cotabato.
- MANQUINDAYA** (mahn-keen-dah'-yah), ver.; river in Bataán, Luzón, emptying into Súbie Bay.
- MANSALANGUÍ** (mahn-sah-lahn-gee'), ver.; river on S. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, emptying into gulf of Asid.
- MANSALAY** (mahn-sah-lie'), ver.; land-locked bay on E. coast of Mindoro; town of same name and on river of same name lie 1½ m. W. Vessels of all sizes can anchor, sheltered from all winds except SE. On N. coast of bay is high hill with 2 remarkable peaks and visible at sea from S.
— pueblo on river of same name, 1½ m. above its outlet into bay of same name, on E. coast of Mindoro, 61 m. SSE. of Calapán. Pop., 379.
- MANSALI** (mahn-sah'-lee), ver.; river entering sea on E. coast of Mindoro, S. of Balete Pt.
- MANSANGÁ** (mahn-sang-ah'), nat.; riv. in Leyte.
- MANSIOL** (mahn-see-awl'), ver.; bay on E. coast of Mindoro opening between Pts. Mansiol (NE.), and Colasi (SW.), 3¼ m. SW. Coasters can anchor in 33 ft.
— wooded point on dividing headland between Mansalay Bay (N.) and Mansiol Bay (S.), E. coast of Mindoro. Distinguished by 2 islets near it to ENE., both surrounded by rocks.
— hamlet in SE. Mindoro, 4½ m. W. of bay of that name and 6 m. SW. of Mansalay.
- MANSIQUI** (mahn-see'-key), ver.; hamlet of central Lepanto, Luzón, near r. bank of Abra Riv., 13 m. NW. of Cayán, 176.
- MANSIRÁYAT** (mahn-see-rah'-yat), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Pulangui Riv. in S. Lanao, Mindanao, 13 m. S. of Lepanto.
- MANSÚRAT** (mahn-soo'-rat), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Pulangui Riv., in E. Lanao, Mindanao.
- MANT** (mahn); stream emptying into sea on S. coast of Negros Oriental, 5 m. NW. of Siaton Pt.
- MANTÁ** (mahn-tah'), nat.; point on N. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., S. head of E. entrance of channel between Siasi and Tara Is.
- MANTABÁN** (mahn-tah-boó'-ahn), ver.; island center of chain off-lying SE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., beginning at Manuka I. and trending in NE. direction across Tapaán Passage, where chain forms islands of Tapul grp.
- MANTACAO** (mahn-tah-cow'), ver.; island 7 m. W. of Tubigón, W. coast of Bohol.
- MANTAG** (mahn-tag'), ver.; point on W. shore of Albay, Sorsogón, Luzón, S. of entrance to Sorsogón port.
- MANTABÁÚK** (mahn-tah-hah-ook'), nat.; wooded hill NE. of Tambilaban, on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao.
- MANTAKWÍN** (mahn-tah-queen'), ver.; bay affording good shelter from NE. winds, fronted by Flat I., 6 m. E. of Bivouac Pt., SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MANTALINGÁ** (mahn-tah-ling-ah'), nat.; island off N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. E. of Nipa Pt.
- MANTALINGAJAN** (mahn-tah-ling-ah'-hahn); mountain 6,843 ft. high of reddish barren aspect, in central range of S. Palawan, 6 m. NW. of Manangas, on SE. coast.
- MANTALLIÓS** (mahn-tah-lyos'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Dolores, Tayabas, Luzón, on I. bank of Larasin Riv.
- MANTANGIGUI** (mahn-tang-ee'-gee), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Guimaras I., off Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. E. of Nagaba, on W. coast opposite Iloilo.
- MANTANIL** (mahn-tah-nee'), ver.; hamlet near I. bank of Pulangui Riv., E. Misamis, Mindanao, 9 m. SE. of Lepanto.
- MANTEBÍ, CUEVA DE** (coo-ay'-vah day mahn-tay-boo'), *Hisp.*; W. coast hamlet of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 36 m. N. by E. of Zamboanga.
- MANTICAO** (mahn-tee-cow'), ver.; town on E. shore of Iligan Bay, 28 m. W. by S. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MANTITINAO** (mahn-tee-tee-now'), nat.; river in SW. Leyte.
- MANTOCANAN, or NANTUNA** (mahn-toh-coh'-nahn, nahn-too'-nah), ver.; islet W. of Homonhón I., S. of Sámar.
- MANTUNA** (mahn-too'-nah), ver.; island ½ sq. m. area, near W. point of Malhón I., S. of Sámar.
- MANTOÓN** (mahn-too-awn'), ver.; hamlet on SE. end of Bohol, 4 m. SE. of Guindulman.
- MANU** (mah'-noo), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Pøgadian Bay, S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MANUBAL** (mah-noo-bahl'), ver.; fishing hamlet on NE. side of island of that name, Tapul grp., Sulu A., in vicinity of Siasi.
— island SE. of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., with large fishing village on NE. side.
- MANUBO** (mah-noo'-boh), nat.; island of Tapul grp., Sulu A.

- MANUBUL** (mah-noo-bool'), nat.; island off SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MANUCAN** (mah-noo'-cahn), nat.; one of the E. islets of Cagayán Sulu grp., Sulu Sea, W. of SW. coast of Negros Occidental.
- MANUGAN** (mah-noo'-gahn), nat.; town SW. of Blanca Pt., on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, 28 m. W. by S. of Dapitan.
- MANUK MANKÁ** (mah-nook' mah-nkah'), ver.; one of 2 largest and S. off-lying islands of Sulu grp., Sulu A., 3½ m. N. of S. boundary of United States possessions in P. A., and 16½ m. S. of Sulu I. Extreme SW. angle of boundary of United States possessions is but 11 m. W. by S. and Sibutu I. 21 m. W. Nearest shore of Borneo is 47½ m. NW. by W. Island 4 m. E. and W. and 2½ m. N. and S. and 100 ft. high; is thickly inhabited. Forms N. headland to Sibutu Passage between Célebes and Sulu seas.
- MANUK MANUKAN** (mah-nook' mah-noo'-kahn), nat.; S. island, 32 ft. high, of St. Michael grp., Sulu Sea, 2½ m. N. of lat. 7° 40' N., line of boundary of United States possessions in SE. Asia, between meridians 116° E. and 119° 35' E., WSW., 5½ m. from NE. point of Bankawan, another to NW., 123 ft. high, in E. part of same group.
- MANUNGUT** (mah-noong'-oot), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 6 m. ESE. of Santa Rita.
— island in SW. waters of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A., between Bangalao and Simisa Is.
- MANYAYÁONG** (mahn-yah-yah'-ohng), Tag.; point in pueblo of Pagbalao, on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MANZALE** (mawn-thah'-lay), ver.; stream in Mindoro emptying on E. coast, lat. 12° 51' 30" N.
- MANZANILLA** (maun-thah-nee'-lyah), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, ¼ m. NE. of Patnongón.
- MAO**, or **SÓGOD NUEYO** (mah'-aw, ver.; soh'-god nway'-voh, Hisp.); pueblo on Lion Bay, S. coast of Leyte.
- MAOG** (mah-og'), ver.; small stream entering Malinao, at Dancalan, Negros Occidental.
- MAOYO** (mah-oh'-yoh), ver.; point on E. shore of Panaón I., off SE. end of Leyte.
- MAOYTAB** (mah-oy-tahb'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- MABABAN** (mah-pah'-bahn), ver.; mountain in central range of Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. NW. of San Joaquín.
- MAGABAB** (mah-pah-gab'), ver.; mountain in W. range in S. Antique, Panay, 7 m. NE. of Dao.
- MAGAPUG** (mah-pah-poo-g'), ver.; mountain in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- MAPAÍT** (mah-pah-it'), nat.; hamlet on shore of Gallo Malo channel to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
— river in Batangas, Luzón, tributary of Bulan.
- MAPÁLIT** (mah-pah'-lit), Tag.; mountain in Rizal, formerly Mórang, Luzón.
- MAPÁLUG** (mah-pah'-loog), Tag.; mountain in Rizal, formerly Mórang, Luzón.
- MAPANAS** (mah-pah'-nass), nat.; point on NE. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 31' 10" N.
- MAPANDE** (mah-pahn'-day), ver.; point on E. coast of SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 6½ m. S. of Pujada Bay.
- MAPANGA** (mah-pahng'-ah), ver.; bay on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- MAPAONA** (mah-pah-oh'-nah), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of Tagún Riv., Dávao, Mindanao.
- MAPA'TAG** (mah-pah'-tag), nat.; point on SW. coast of Antique, Panay.
- MAPILIO** (mah-pee'-lew), Tag.; point in Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 45' 40" N.
- MAPILIT** (mah-pee'-lit), nat.; mountain in S. Sámar at headwaters of Lanang Riv., 15 m. WSW. of that town.
- MAPINJOR** (mah-pin-hor'), ver.; point on SE. shore of Lamón Bay in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- MAPISON** (mah-pee-sohn'), Tag.; mountain in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, SE. of Gapán.
— hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, NNW. of mountain of same name.
- MAPISTE** (mah-pis'-tay), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 17 m. E. of Bangued, connected by trail.
- MAPITA** (mah-pee'-tah), nat.; mountain in Zambales, in Cordillera, which divides it from Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MAPOLA** (mah-paw'-lah), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bután, Surigao, Mindanao.
- MAPÓN** (mah-pohn'), Tag.; river in Laguna, Luzón, 9 m. from Lucbán, flows under natural bridge of rock formed of prismatically-shaped pillars, then through bed of round pebbles composed of volcanic stone and white lime as hard as marble, in which impressions of shell-fish and coral can be traced; strata also contains imprints of leaves and mussel fish, including fossil melania; river at this point is 500 ft. above sea. Aleaque, beyond Maubán, town on Mapón Riv., has tribunal or common-house. Festivals of fruit and pastry are held here; cabezas wear special regalia for the occasion; town formerly carried on brisk trade in molave (wood akin to teak) with China. (See Maubán.)
- MAPOTAO** (mah-poh-tow'), nat.; islet in Casul Bay, SE. inlet of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- MAPUAPANTÁN** (mah-pwah-pahn-tahn'), nat.; point on W. shore of Laeután Bay, NW. shore of Pajuda Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- MAPULÁ** (mah-poo-lah'), nat.; small stream entering Darani channel at Caibirán, W. coast of Sámar.
- MAPUPUG** (mah-poo'-poo-g), Tag.; mountain in Bulacán, Luzón, lat. 14° 59' 46" N.
- MAPUSA** (mah-poo'-sah), nat.; village on S. shore of Port San Miguel, NW. coast of Ticao I., Visayas.
- MAPUSODJUNOD** (mah-poo-sod-hoo-nod'), ver.; hamlet in E. Cápiz, Panay, on S. tributary of Malinannang Riv.
- MAPUTI** (mah-poo-tee'), nat.; point on E. shore of Iligan Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. Coast from Sulauang Pt. curves around to SW. 16½ m. to this point, which is broad and rugged. On N. side of point is little bay of Initao.
- MAPUTIÁN**, or **ARENAS** (mah-poo-tee'-ahn, nat.; ah-ray'-nass, Sp.); point in S. Mindanao.
- MAPUYA** (mah-poo'-yah), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte.
- MAPUYO** (mah-poo'-yoh), ver.; point in Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte.
- MAQNÁUIT** (mak-nah'-wit), ver.; tributary of Malinao Riv., N. coast of Negros Occidental.
- MAQUEDA** (mah-kay'-dah), Sp.; bay 6½ m. at its entrance and 7 fms. deep, shallow inside, on W. coast of Sámar, 3 m. S. of Cathalogan. On its shores are towns of Hiabong, Paranas, and San Sebastián.
— channel 6 m. wide, between extreme NE. point of Albay, Luzón, and Catanduanes I., in Pacific Ocean.
- MAQUILAO** (mah-key-lah'-oh), nat.; point and creek on W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, and N. head to Pangul Bay, 10 m. SW. of Misamis.
- MAQUILING** (mah-key'-ling), Tag.; mountain, 3,724 ft. high, lat. 14° 8' N., lon. 21° 10' E., in SW. part of Laguna, near boundary with Batangas, Luzón; one of 3 volcanic peaks—Santo Tomás, Maquiling, and Los Baños; lies NE. of Taal Volcano, in Tagaytay range, which divides provinces of Batangas and La-

- MAQUILING**—Continued.
guna; its crater inside presents very abrupt walls, most marked toward N., where they are almost vertical, and have elevation of 1,666 ft.
— peak, 4,783 ft. high, in Maquiling range, between Batangas and Laguna, Luzón.
— peak, 3,777 ft. high, in Caraballo Sur, in Laguna, Luzón.
- MAQUILIQIÁN** (mah-key-lee-kee'-ahn), ver.; point in Negros.
- MAQUILIQUIL** (mah-key-lee-kill'), ver.; point on E. shore of Guimaráz Strait, Negros Occidental, 1 m. N. of Ginigaran.
- MAQUINAG** (mah-key-nahg'), ver.; point and village in Camiguín I., N. of Misamis, Mindanao.
- MAQUINALO** (mah-key-nah'-law), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Catarman, N. coast of Samar.
- MAQUINATEN** (mah-key-nah'-tayn), ver.; mountain in NW. Abra, Luzón, on boundary with Ilocos Sur. (*Also* Maguinalin.)
- MAQUINIT** (mah-key'-nit), nat.; cluster of islets in channel between Corón (S.) and Busuanga (N.), approaching Port Usón from E., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MARAAT** (mah-rah-at'), ver.; hamlet on NW. coast of Cebú, 11 m. S. of Remigio.
- MARABAO** (mah-rah-bah'-oh), ver.; mountain in central range of Leyte, 9 m. E. of Albuera.
- MARABAY** (mah-rah-by'), nat.; range of mountains inland 1 m. from Bush Pt., E. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Palawan. Harbor hill, 960 ft. high, stands at N. point of range, which here divides, one branch extending SE., other SW.
— point on E. shore of Ulugan Bay, 1½ m. NW. of range of same name, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MARABGÁS** (mah-rah-gass'), ver.; mountain E. of Yubasan Riv. in E. Samar.
- MARAC** (mah-rack'), ver.; small stream on SW. coast of Leyte, entering sea at Inopacan.
- MARACAÑO** (mah-rah-cah-nyah'-oh), ver.; islet 500 ft. high in Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, 4½ m. NE. by E. of Agutaya.
- MARACITDACIT** (mah-rah-thit-dah-thit'), island near Buad I., W. coast of Samar.
- MARADIONAN** (mah-rah-dee-oh'-nahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay.
- MARADISON** (mah-rah-dee'-sawn), nat.; island off W. coast of Antique, Panay, lat. 11° 21' N.
- MARAGANDÁN** (mah-rah-gahn-dahn'), ver.; tributary of San Enrique Riv., Negros Occidental.
- MARAGO** (mah-rah'-goh), ver.; town in Negros Occidental.
- MARAGONDÓN** (mah-rah-gawn-dawn'), Tag.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, on main road, 18 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop. 8,313.
— river in Cavite, Luzón, in pueblo of same name.
— river in NW. part of Batangas, Luzón. (*See* Patugan Cove.)
- MARAGUE** (mah-rah'-gay), ver.; hamlet of Cagayán, Luzón, on I. shore of Cagayán Riv., 4 m. SW. of Tuguegarao and connected by cart road.
- MARAGUISAN** (mah-rah-goo'-sahn), nat.; point on E. coast of Leyte, lat. 10° 13' N.
- MARAHUI** (mah-rah-hoo'y'), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MARAJÁTAC** (mah-rah-hah'-tack), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Tandag, Mindanao.
- MARÁLAG** (mah-rah'-lahg), nat.; point on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, lat. 8° 17' 50" N., lon. 122° 46' 39" E.
- MARÁLANG** (mah-rah'-lahng), nat.; river on W. coast of Catanduanes, NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- MARALI-BALI** (mah-rah-lee-bah'-lee), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Morón, Bataán, Luzón, near W. coast.
- MARALISON** (mah-rah-lee'-sohn), ver.; island 1 m. E. and W., 4 m. SW. of Lipata Pt., and 3 m. E. of Colasi, on W. coast of Antique, Panay.
- MARAMA** (mah-rah'-mah), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- MARANDING** (mah-rah-n-ding'), nat.; river entering extreme SE. shore of Pangulí Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MARANGÁS** (mah-rahng-ahs'), nat.; village on SE. coast of Palawan, shore of Ipolote Bay, formerly of some trade.
— settlement on mainland of Sulu I., Sulu A., near capital. Inhabitants are chiefly engaged in pearl fishery in channel between settlement and Sulu anchorage.
- MARANGAY** (mah-rang'-i), nat.; point on extreme SE. coast of Leyte and N. headland of entrance to Panaón Strait, from Surigao Strait on E.
- MARANGSÉ** (mah-rang-say'), ver.; hamlet at head of Panglatan, tributary of Ulut Riv., in central Samar.
- MARANTAO** (mah-rah-n-tah'-oh), ver.; island 247 ft. high, 1 m. W. of Hummock Pt., W. coast of Palawan.
- MARANTOW**, for.; point on extreme SE. coast of Palawan.
- MARÁOA** (mah-rah'-wah), ver.; islet off opening of Camansi Bay, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
- MARAPATANg** (mah-rah-pah-tang'), ver.; anchorage in S. Mindanao.
- MARAQUITDAQUIT** (mah-rah-kit-dah'-kit), nat.; point on E. coast of Leyte, lat. 11° 5' N.
- MARARÁ** (mah-rah-rah'), Tag.; creek in Verde I., S. of Batangas, Luzón.
- MARANI** (mah-rah'-see), ver.; bay formed from Rock Pt., where coast trends E. 4 m., SW. coast of Palawan.
- MARASINGAN** (mah-rah-sing'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of small river entering Sibuguey Bay on NE. shore, 4½ m. inland, SE. of Cabut I., Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Near this village layers of coal have been found.
- MARAYAG** (mah-rah-yag'), ver.; mountain in E. coast range of Panaón I., off SE. point of Leyte.
- MARÁYAT**, or **MARARAYAP** (mah-rah'-yah-t, mah-rah-yah'-yap'), Tag.; mountain in Luzón marking limits between Batangas and Tayabas. Is very extensive and elevated.
- MARAYO** (mah-rah'-yoh), ver.; hamlet 1 m. SE. of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental.
- MARÁYOC** (mah-rah'-yock), ver.; E. tributary of Bao Riv., in W. Leyte, taking rise in Mahíao Mt.
- MARULLA** (mar-thee'-lyah), Sp.; village on E. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., NE. of Paragua, Palawan, immediate S. of Alon-ón Pt., and 22½ m. E. across island from Corón, chief town.
- MARCUS**, or **WEEKS**, for.; outlying island in N. Pacific Ocean, lat. 24° 14' N., lon. 153° 4' E., 780 naut. m. NE. by N. of Guam (U. S.), 1,170 naut. m. SE. of Yokohama (Japan), 1,440 naut. m. NW. of Marshall I. (German). It lies about 300 naut. m. N. of and about halfway by steam route between Manila via San Bernardino Strait, Guam (U. S.), and Midway Is. to San Francisco; 150 naut. m. N. of steam route from Balintang channel to Hawaii (U. S.); 920 naut. m. E. by N. of Babuyanés grp. off NE. coast of Cagayán, Luzón; 2,940 naut. m. W. by N. of Hawaii (U. S.); 240 naut. m. S. and about midway on circle route between Honolulu and Manila or Hongkong. It is on steam route of full-powered vessels between Yokohama and Tutuila, Samoa (U. S.), via Marshall I. (German). It is 810 naut. m. NW. of Wake I. (U. S.), on steam route between Guam and Honolulu. Island is 1½

MARCUS, or WEEKS—Continued.

m. N. and S., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. and W., 60 ft. high, and safely approached from all sides. It is covered with vegetation, and reports of 1901 mention village on its shore. It is referred to as early as 1864 by American missionary brig *Morning Star*. Alleged notification of July 24, 1898, by governor of Tokio Fu (Japan), alludes to island as part of Bonin grp. on steam route between Yokohama (Japan), and Guam (U. S.).

MARGA (mar'-gah), ver.; inlet in S. Mindanao.

MARGAJO (mahr-gah'-hoh), Sp.; point NE. end of Carogo or Puro I., E. head of NE. channel to Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

MARGOY (mar-goy'), ver.; hamlet of N. Cápiz, Panay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Sigma.

MARGUILLES (mar-gee'-lyays), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast of S. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 75 m. S. of Dávao.

MARÍA (mah-ree'-ah), Sp.; hamlet in W. Antique, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Guisujan.

— islet in midchannel between Masbate (N.) and Cebú (S.), 1 m. E. of Carnasa I.

— pueblo in Negros Oriental. Pop., 5,415.

— pueblo in island of Bohol. Pop., in 1887, 4,976.

MARÍA ANGELES (mah-ree'-ah ahn'-hay-lays), Sp.; hamlet at mouth of Matinao Riv., $\frac{3}{8}$ m. SW. of Paric.

MARÍA ANTONIA (mah-ree'-ah ahn-toh'-neeah), Sp.; port in NE. Cagayán, Luzón.

MARÍA CRISTINA (mah-ree'-ah cris-tee'-nah), Sp.; hamlet at head of bay on NW. coast of Leyte, 7 m. N. of Villaba.

— pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., 140.

MARIANAS (mah-ree-ah'-nass), Sp.; hamlet on N. coast of Negros Occidental, at Guimugahan Pt., 6 m. NW. of Arguelles.

— river in Negros Occidental, with wide arm Tanao, empties on N. coast.

MARIBOJOC (mah-ree-boh-hock'), nat.; pueblo and important road center on SW. coast of Bohol, 8 m. N. of Tagbilaran, 22 m. E. across sea channel from Dalaguete, Cebú; town on NE. shore of Maribojoc Bay is situated on high ground; river Abalán enters bay $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of town. Pop., 10,858.

— bay in elbow E. of Cruz Pt., SW. coast of Bohol; town of Maribojoc is on NE. shore.

MARICA (mah-ree'-cah), Sp.; river entering S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, SE. of Zamboanga.

MARICABÁN (mah-ree-cah-bahn'), Tag.; village on shore of Manila Bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Parafique, Rizal, Luzón.

— island lying in bight of coast between Hummock Pt. and Albión, head of Tagbayug Bay, W. coast of Palawan.

— N. passage N. of Maricabán, between Maricabán I. and Batangas, Luzón.

— S. passage S. of Maricabán, between islands of Maricabán and Mindoro.

MARICABÁN, island 7 m. NW. to SE. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. to SW., and several smaller ones lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. off Cazador Pt., Calumpen Pen., Batangas, Luzón.

MARICALÓN (mah-ree-cah-law'n'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of bay on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Inayauan.

MARICHINIT (mah-ree-chee-nit'), ver.; mountain on Buad I., off Maqueda Bay, W. coast of Sámar.

MARIDAGAO (mah-ree-dah-gow'), nat.; village and river $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. on r. bank of upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Lanao, Mindanao.

MARIDAGO (mah-ree-dah'-goh), ver.; tortuous river, rising in center of Mindanao, enters Liguanan Lagoon through 2 mouths on N. side in SE. Cotabato, Mindanao; on r. shore are several conspicuous islands, one of which is 499 ft. high.

MARIGA-BATÚ, or RED ROCK (mah-ree-gah-bah-too'), nat.; S. point of entrance to Polloc Harbor, E. coast of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

MARIGAL (mah-ree-gahl'), ver.; E. head at opening of Palawan Bay, NW. coast of Mindoro. Town of Paluan lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. on NE. shore.

MARIGATDÁN (mah-ree-gat-dahn'), ver.; point on W. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, E. coast of Leyte.

MARIGIL (mah-ree-hill'), ver.; poi t in Mindoro.

MARIGONDÓN (mah-ree-gohn-dawn'), ver.; town on SW. coast of Albay, Luzón, 10 m. N. of point of same name, 22 m. WSW. of Albay.

— river in Cavite, Luzón, in pueblo of same name.

— rocky steep-to point on SW. coast of Albay, Luzón, opposite Burias I.

MARIJATAO (mah-ree-hah-tack'), ver.; town on SE. shore of bay immediately N. of Lianga Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 86 m. SE. of Surigao.

MARILAO (mah-ree-lah'-oh), Tag.; pueblo and station on Manila and Dagupan Railroad, on l. bank of one of outlets of Pampanga delta, in Bulacán, Luzón, 5 m. SE. of Bulacán. Pop., 5,075.

MARILISAN (mah-ree-lee'-sahn), ver.; small island opposite village of Colasi, Antique, W. coast Panay; gypsum and marl exist in vicinity.

MARILY (mah-ree'-lee), ver.; island thickly wooded, 300 ft. high, 3 by 2 m., in Busuannga-Calamian channel, Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

MARINAO (mah-ree-now'), ver.; mountain in SE. Leyte, 6 m. WNW. of Hinunangan.

MARINAP (mah-ree-nap'), ver.; bay SE. of Bulag Bay, on extreme SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

— point between Bulag and Marinap bays, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

MARINAS (mah-ree'-nass), Sp.; point at SE. shore Ramos I., N. of Balabac I., Balabac grp., off SW. point of Palawan and N. head at entrance to Candaraman inlet.

MARINDUQUE, PROVINCE OF, OFF TAYABAS COAST, LUZÓN.

(Mah-reen-doo'-kay, Sp.)

Capital: Boac, lat. $13^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 49' E.$

Area: Mainland, 667 sq. m.; dependent islands, 14 sq. m.; total, 681 sq. m.

Population: 48,000.

Race: Tagálog.

Language: Almost entirely Tagálog.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island province of Marinduque occupies a central position in the N. waters of Mindoro Sea on N. side of the Verde Passage route between Manila and San Bernardino Strait route to Guam, Hawaii, and San Francisco (U. S.), and to the Visayan and S. islands. It is completely encircled from NW. to SE. by the opposite coast of Tayabas, Luzón, at distances ranging from 29 m. to the NW., 11½ m. to the NE., and 25 m. to the E., opposite the extreme S. Tablas I. lies 36 m. S., and Mindoro 23 m. nearest point W.

AREA.

The island is nearly circular in shape, its greatest measurements 24 m. N. and S., and 23 m. E. and W. Area, 667 sq. m. mainland; dependent islands, 14 sq. m.; total, 681 sq. m. Under its jurisdiction is the great island of Mindoro and the Lnbang grp.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The mountain system consists of a principal range running from N. to S. from the most N. part to Dumali, in the extreme S. part. From Mt. San Antonio, situated in the center of the range, there are various spurs running E. and W., one of which terminates at the Bay of Sagao. The principal peaks are Marlanga, or Tablazo, Catala, Gasún, Tapian, and Pagún. These summits are used as landmarks by navigators of the Mindoro Sea and particularly by steamers passing between San Bernardino Strait and the Verde Passage en voyage between the United States and Manila.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

There are 2 bays on the N. coast, between Pts. San Andrés and Santa Cruz, their waters separated by Trapichihan Pt., the W. (Sugayo) having 22 fms. and the E. (Calancan) 10 fms. Marlanga, on the E. coast, between Pts. Salomague and Marlanga, affords 12 fms.

Boac; the anchorage is SW. of the stone fort at the mouth of the river. At high-water boats enter the Laylay and discharge inside.

Loog; an arm of Port San Andrés, or Banacalan; has shelter from the SW. Calancan and Sayo are coves on the W. coast.

San Andrés, or Banacalan; on the NW. coast, surrounded by a high wooded country; affords shelter in all weather at 10 and 12 fms. The inner harbor entrance, 1 cable (720 ft.) wide, with an islet in the middle, is ¾ m. in extent and has 5½ to 8 fms. A vessel inside is not only sheltered, but completely hidden from the sea. Vessels drawing 5 ft. or more should keep outside the small island off W. projection.

Santa Cruz de Napo; has a safe and commodious harbor and excellent holding ground, specially important as a harbor of refuge for vessels overtaken by bad weather while making the passage between Manila and San Bernardino straits. The landing place to communicate with the town is on the N. side of the stream, 3 m. from the anchorage.

These bays afford fairly safe anchorages according to the direction of the prevailing monsoon.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The chief towns are connected by a regularly constructed road, along the W. coast, from Buena Vista to Boac, and a trail E. from Boac, across the island, to Santa Cruz de Napo, thence to Torrijos S. along the E. coast, thence across the S. part of the island to Buena Vista. Steamers call at the island weekly.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The inhabitants are almost wholly Tagálogs. The population, 48,000, is represented by a large proportion in the towns, the rest being scattered along the coast. The following are the chief towns:

Boac; on the l. bank of the Boac Riv., 2 m. from its mouth. A large stone church, built on a hill, and strongly fortified by bastioned walls and natural cliffs of rock,

is the central building of the place. Below it the town proper is well laid out, with streets at right angles, bounded by the river on one side and neighboring rice fields on the other, beyond which rise the foothills of the San Antonio range. An old Spanish road, with stone culverts, runs due W. to the seashore, along which are built the nipa shacks of the poorer native class. Many houses in the town are built of wood, and 6 or 8 masonry-walled structures, comparing favorably with substantial buildings in Manila. On the r. bank of the river are 3 hamlets, of from 200 to 300 inhabitants each, and several small fishing villages. Pop., 14,722.

Buena Vista; on the SW. coast, 18 m. S. of Boac, well laid out, and contains 8 or 10 wooden houses. Connected with Torrijos by a very good trail, passable at all seasons of the year to pack ponies, passing through the mountain village of Malabrigo, of about 500 inhabitants. This village is in the grazing country at the foot of the N. slope of Marlanga. From a point on the mountain side 1 m. S. of the village, both the E. and W. coasts of the island can be seen. The highroad ends at the town of Buena Vista, 7 or 8 m. below Gasán. S. of this the spurs of Mount Marlanga terminate in steep, rocky cliffs, cutting off all communication along the seashore. A difficult mountain trail leads through a pass, and connects Buena Vista with a small fishing village situated on a little bay S. of the cliffs. The entire shore of this bay is coral formation.

Cáuit; about 5 m. S. of the mouth of the Boac Riv., on the main road along the coast, with a wooden church and several wooden houses, among them a large hemp storehouse. Along this old Spanish road, which in times past has had good bridges, both of wood and stone, has been repaired, the nipa shacks extending for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. or more in each direction. The coast villages and towns extend from N. to S. along the highroad, as the foothills behind and the sea in front stop any attempt at lateral growth. Wherever the river breaks through the hills a village is found 1 m. or so inland, the shacks built near the water.

Davis; a hamlet of Gasán, 1 m. inland and 3 m. S. of Gasán. Pop., 300, estimated.

Gasán; 11 m. S. of Boac on the main coast road, is a substantial town, with a church and several church buildings of stone. The church is strongly fortified and built upon a commanding cliff overhanging the town, a picturesque site and a formidable military position. In a small, ruined stone tower are 3 Spanish cannon of great age, so firmly imbedded in the rock and débris that the Filipinos have been unable to remove them. Before the insurrection this town was an important trading center for all the farming country around Mount Marlanga and the fertile valleys of the interior. Around it are numerous barrios connected by wide trails of easy grade located near the branches of the Gasán Riv. and making it a popular town for the local native trade in hemp and rice, as contrasted to the difficulties of transportation as offered by the steep mountain country around Torrijos on the E. coast. Off the coast, somewhat to the S. of the mouth of the Gasán Riv., are "The Three Kings," 3 small islands with many families living on them belonging to the pueblo of Gasán and adding to its trade. Shoals and sandbars offer the same difficulty to landing merchandise as are encountered off the coast at Boac. A small steamer drawing 6 or 8 ft. can approach within 1,000 yds. of the town by keeping due E. of the white stone storehouse at the mouth of the river at the N. end of the town. Pop., 2,500, estimated March, 1901.

Mogpog; 1 m. from the NW. coast and 3 m. N. of Boac, built amid the rice fields $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, on the main trail from Boac to Santa Cruz. No other town on the W. coast N. of Mogpog, but a number of fishing villages near the anchorage of San Andrés. Pop., 5,214.

Santa Cruz (de Napo); port of entry for coasting vessels, 3 m. from the anchorage, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore, and 18 m. W. of Boac. The anchorage is safe, ships coming in between the island and the mainland and anchoring in perfectly quiet water with good holding ground in 8 to 12 fms. There is difficulty, however, in landing from a steamer by small boat to a point in the river $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, owing to the narrow channel, deviation from which of a few feet either way causes grounding the boat in light tide. An unfinished stone breakwater runs for over 1,000 yds. from the landing place. The town is not as well built as Boac, but is the best place for a town on the island, as it is surrounded by a fertile country, and especially as it has the safest anchorage for steamers anywhere within 6 hours' run. Pop., 15,797.

Torrijos; pueblo on the SE. coast, $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Boac, is connected with Santa Cruz by a well-traveled trail running through a fertile valley for 5 m., and crossing the range SW. of Santa Cruz and the high hills N. of Torrijos. This valley lies between the 2 ranges 4 or 5 m. E. of the coast line of Pt. Salomague, which is one vast mangrove swamp. A small bay, not more than 300 yds. wide, has a good anchorage directly in its center of 6 fms. On both sides of the bay of Torrijos a coral reef extends for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. There are between 10 and 15 hamlets of

Torrijos, extending to Malabrigo, 5 m. S. to the mountain barrios in the W. mountains beyond Torrijos and bordering on the N. by the S. barrios of Santa Cruz. S. of Torrijos, along the coast, are barrios of from 200 to 400 population each. They are surrounded by extensive rice fields. Pop., 3,119.

Interior towns; there is no large town in the interior of the island, but many hamlets, several of them being nicely laid out with one long street, with bamboo fences around the houses and beds of colios, which is the favorite plant of these people for ornamental purposes. The rice and hemp are collected in these mountain hamlets and brought into the coast towns to sell.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

	sq. m.
Anibayas; cluster of 3 moderately hilly islands, off the NE. coast before the port of Santa Cruz, named—	
Santa Cruz.....	2½
Maninayan.....	3
Mompog.....	2½
Banol; in the entrance to Calancán Bay.....	½
Elephant; sugar loaf rock with a few trees, ¼ m. S. of Pt. Sabin, S. coast.....	½
Engaño; barren rock on the NW.....	½
San Andrés; 2 islets 1 m. W. of the NW. point of the island.....	½
Santa Cruz, or Anibayas; at the N. mouth of the port of that name.....	½
Tres Reyes; off the SW. coast—	
Baltásar (SW.).....	½
Gaspar (central).....	2
Melchor (NE.).....	1
(Of moderate height, peaked and clean, except Gaspar, which has rocks on its E. side.)	
An island E. coast, off Torrijos.....	1½
Total.....	14

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The chief products of the province are rice, cocoanuts, and hemp. Camotes form a staple article of diet.

MINERALS.

The mountains give marked indications of the existence of lead, silver, and argenteriferous galena, the latter particularly in the vicinity of Torrijos.

FORESTS.

The island is covered with woods and undergrowth in tropical variety.

FRUITS.

Fruits abound and are an important article of diet among the people.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The chief pursuit of the island is the raising of rice, which is exported in large quantities. There is also a large production of cocoanuts for conversion into copra. Hemp is also cultivated to a large extent for weaving the hemp of Marinduque variety of peculiar fine quality. The slopes of Mt. Marlanga, at the S. end of the islands, are covered with fine grazing grounds. Many hundred cattle, carabaos, and horses are found here. The advantageous position of the island, with respect to the chief lines of local sea communication between Manila and the Visayas and Mindanao, makes its chief towns, Boac and Santa Cruz de Napo, frequent ports of call for steamers.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The occupation of Marinduque, the first important position after leaving Verde Passage S., was one of the earliest expeditions during the winter of 1898-99 to take possession of the Visayan Is. and Mindanao. On February 15, 1902, the following were the military stations in Marinduque:

Boac. ^a

Gasán (Gazán). ^b

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The territory in the island of Marinduque and small islands immediately adjacent were created a province May 1, 1901, under that name and conformable to the provisions of the general enabling act of February 6, 1901.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor.....	\$1,000
Secretary.....	300
Treasurer.....	1,500
Supervisor.....	1,300
Fiscal.....	300

And the necessary traveling expenses while absent on duty not to exceed \$1 per day. Presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to perform the duties prescribed.

On June 23, 1902, the provisions of the provincial government act and its amendments were extended to Mindoro by incorporating that island with the province of Marinduque. By the same act "The small islands adjacent to Mindoro, including the island of Lubang, which were detached from the province of Cavite, to which it then belonged, were annexed to the province of Marinduque."

The provincial secretary, provincial treasurer, provincial supervisor, and provincial fiscal for the existing province of Marinduque were declared to be, respectively, the secretary, treasurer, supervisor, and fiscal of the said province as enlarged. The provincial governor of Marinduque was continued, but without executive or other power over any portion of the territory incorporated in the province of Marinduque by this act. A military governor was required to be appointed by the major-general commanding the division, over Mindoro, until the election of a new governor for the consolidated province of Marinduque, the governor so elected to have jurisdiction over the whole province of Marinduque, as established by this act. The capital of the consolidated province to continue at Boac. The provincial board of Marinduque remained as constituted by the original act.

The provincial board of Mindoro and adjacent islands to consist of the governor of island of Mindoro and the provincial treasurer and provincial supervisor of the consolidated province. In all other matters of administration the two islands were to remain distinct until after the election of a provincial governor in February, 1904, as provided by the provincial-government act.

CONDITIONS.

"The presidentes and other municipal officials are conscientious and diligent in the performance of their duty. They take kindly to our advice, and new methods as suggested by us are put into execution as soon as practicable.

"As for the people they are busily engaged in their different lines of agriculture and gathering of hemp, an extraordinary amount of which has been exported from these ports in the last 3 months. On all roads are daily seen lines of pack ponies and carabao sleds loaded, not as of yore with insurgent chow and ammunition, but with large bundles of beautiful white hemp for the Manila market, which, when disposed of, places pesos in the pocket of the poorer classes. Taxes of all kinds are paid good-naturedly and without complaint."—Report of provincial treasurer, December, 1901.

MARINÓN (mah-ree-nohn'), ver.: islet off S. shore of Usón I. on S. coast of Busuaniga I., Calamianes grp., off NE. point of Paragua, Palawan.

MARINTOC (mah-rin-tock'), ver.: point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.

MARIPIPÍ (mah-ree-pee-pee'), nat.: pueblo in N. Leyte, 1 m. from Leyte. Pop., 1,998.

— island 3 by 4 m., 16 m. E. of SE. point of Masbate, Visayas. Town of same name on E. shore.

MARIQUI (mah-ree'-key), ver.; small river emptying into Basilan Strait, 1½ m. E. by S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

MARIQUI point E. of mouth of river of that name on S. shore of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 2 m. E. of Zamboanga.

MARIQUINA (mah-ree-key'-nah), Tag.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, 7 m. from Manila City. Road connects it with Caloocan. Pop., 10,313.

— river in Rizal, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay on its NW. shore, at inlet of Pásig Riv. Is connecting stream between Laguna de Bay outlet and San Mateo Riv.

MARIQUIT (mah-ree-kit'), nat.: mangrove island on 'bight of coast between Hummock Pt. and Albión head on W. coast of Palawan approaching Tagbáyug Bay.

- MARIQUIT**, point on Daram channel, on E. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte, 1 m. N. of Culaba.
- MARIRIG** (mah-ree-rig'), nat.; islet on N. side of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, off Saklayán Pt.
- MARITAN** (mah-ree'-tahn), nat.; summit 249 ft. high, on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MARIUR** (mah-ree-oor'), ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Iligan Bay, S. side of S. arm of outlet of Iligan Riv., Misamis, Mindanao.
- MARIVELES** (mah-ree-vay'-lace); mountain and extinct volcano 4,678 ft. high, crest of group of elevations in S. end of Bataán, Luzón, distant 7 m. from bay of Manila on E. and China Sea on W., lat. 14° 31' N., lon. 120° 26' E. (*Also* Nagouliat.)
- port on N. side of entrance to Manila Bay and S. land of Bataán, Luzón.
- pueblo in Bataán, Luzón, on NW. shore of port of that name, at entrance to Manila Bay, 16 m. S. of Balanga. Pop., 1,429.
- N. entrance point of Nin and Cacanayát bays, W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- MARILANG** (mahr-lang'), ver.; river of Catanduanes Is., NE. of Albay, Luzón, emptying on W. coast.
- MARLANGA**, or **TABLAZO** (mar-lahn'-gah, ver.; tah-blah'-thoh, Sp.); mountain in Marinduque I., in extreme SE., forming point of same name on coast.
- point on E. coast of Marinduque I. (*see* Sulomague Pt.), dominated by high mountains, affording excellent landmark.
- bay on E. coast of Marinduque I.
- town on Marinduque I.
- MAROG** (mah-rohg'), nat.; point on E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, overlooking San Bernardino Strait.
- MARONGAS** (mah-rong'-ass), ver.; island 1 sq. m., 285 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Pangasinán, off N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A. Shelters roadstead of Sulu.
- MAROONGAS** (mah-roh-ohn-gass'), nat.; island of Sulu grp., Sulu A., off NW. coast of Sulu I.
- MAROPORO** (mah-roh-poh'-roh); island near Buad I., W. coast of Sámar.
- MARQUÉS** (mahr-kess'), Sp.; creek entering on l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MARQUIL** (mar-keel'), nat., point on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, lat. 10° 57' N.
- MARRA** (mah'-rrah), Sp.; hamlet in S. part of Cotabato, Mindanao, lat. 6° 18' 30" N., lon. 124° 36' E.
- MARTELO** (mar-tay'-loh), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast of Negros Oriental, 2 m. N. of Jimalalud.
- MARTIN**, for.; hill 374 ft. high on S. shore of Ramos I., N. of Balábac I. of that group, off SW. point of Palawan.
- MARTÍNEZ** (mar-tee'-nayth), Sp.; point at extreme end of narrow peninsula on NW. shore of Balábac I., Balábac grp., off SW. end of Palawan, and forming W. shore of Ciego port, with frontage on China Sea of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Iranzo Pt.
- point on SE. extreme of Bongao I., Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., W. head of channel between it and Papahag and Sanga-sanga Is.
- hamlet in pueblo of Búcaay, Abra, Luzón.
- MARTINS**, for.; bluff on Tullán I., off S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., near Carang Carang hamlet.
- MARUNCÓ** (mah-roon-coh'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacón, Luzón, at forks of roads, 13 m. NE. of Bulacón.
- MARUPINAS** (mah-roo-pee'-nass), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of St. Pauls Bay, SW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MARURÚGAO** (mah-roo-roo'-gah-oh), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- MASACÁ** (mah-sah-cah'), Tag.; point on E. coast of Bataán, bay of Manila, Luzón.
- MASACIT** (mah-sah-thit'), nat.; hill 138 ft. high on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below bend of that name.
- MASADIT** (mah-sah'-deet), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Búcaay, Abra, Luzón.
- MASAGARAT** (mah-sah-gah-raht'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- MASAGÓ** (mah-sah-goh'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of S. Antique, Panay, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Dao.
- MASAGUINI** (mah-sah-gee'-see), Tag.; river on Marinduque I.
- MASAHIN** (mah-sah'-heen), Tag.; river in Batangas, Luzón, emptying into sea on E. coast, lat. 13° 47' 10" N.
- MASALA** (mah-sah'-lah), nat.; point on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, S. of Pujada Bay.
- MASALACAY** (mah-sah-lah-ki'), Tag.; peak in Caraballo Sur, in Tayabas, Luzón.
- MASALACOT** (mah-sah-lah-caught'), Tag.; mountain in pueblo of Dolores, Tayabas, Luzón, S. of Majajjay.
- MASALAYSAY** (mah-sah-lie-sigh'), Tag.; peak 2,807 ft. high, in Maquiling range, between Cavite and Batangas, Luzón.
- MASALUPA** (mah-sah-loo'-pah), nat.; river in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, rising N. of Caraballo Sur and emptying into Magat Riv.
- MASANTOL** (mah-sahn-tall'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Macabebe, Pampanga, Luzón.
- MASANAY** (mah-sah'-ni), nat.; river in Negros Occidental emptying on NW. coast in lat. 10° 33' N.
- MASAPA** (mah-sah'-pah), nat.; river in extreme SE. part of Negros Oriental, falling into sea 1 m. SW. of Daufin.
- MASAPILIT** (mah-sah-pee'-lit), nat.; hamlet in Pampanga, central Luzón, near N. boundary, 16 m. from Bacolor.
- point in Buad I., off Maqueda Bay, W. coast of Sámar.
- MASARAGA** (mah-sah-rah'-gah), ver.; mountain and extinct volcano 4,442 ft. high, in NE. Albay, Luzón, about 7 m. inland from Tabaco Gulf and 13 m. NW. of Albay, lat. 13° 18' N., lon. 123° 35'.
- MASASUNJIOC** (mah-sah-soon-heeock'), nat.; islet off NW. shore of Buri I., W. coast of Sámar.
- MASAYÁ** (mah-sah-yah'), Tag.; river in Luzón.
- MASAYNET** (mah-sah-ee'-net), nat.; summit 394 ft. SE. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MASAYOC** (mah-sah-yoc') ver.; river in Leyte.
- MASBÁN** (mas-bahn') Tag.; river emptying into China Sea in Bataán, Luzón.
- MASBATE** (mahs-bah'-tay), ver.; passage between Masbate and Ticao Is., Visayan Sea.
- river of same name emptying on S. coast, Masbate, Visayas.
- MASBATE** (mass-bah'-tay), ver.; pueblo, p. o., and capital of Masbate I., on E. shore of Palángon port, lat. 12° 20' 20" N., lon. 123° 30' 8" E., approximately. Pop., 2,345.

MASBATE, VISAYAS, PROVINCE OF.

(Mass-bah'-tay, Vee-sah'-yass.)

Capital: Masbate, lat. 12° 33' N., lon. 123° 37' E.

Area: Burias, 268 sq. m.; Masbate, 1,315 sq. m.; Ticao, 149 sq. m.; total, 1,732 sq. m.

Population: 23,089.

Race: Vicol, Tagálog, and Visayan.

Language: Vicol, Tagálog, and Visayan.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Masbate to—	m.
Manila (NW.)	285
Manila via Verde Passage	300
San Pascual Burias I. (NW.)	69
San Jacinto Ticao I. (NE.)	15

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The 3 main and 65 dependent islands composing this province lie in the E. waters of the Visayan Sea. (*See* Burias and Ticao, Islands of.)

Masbate; the largest and name island of the province, beginning 10½ m. SW. of the S. point of Burias I., continues with a SE. trend from 6 to 10½ m. off the SW. shore of Ticao, and thence fronting San Bernardino Strait 26½ m. W. of Capul light and the NW. shore of Sámar to within 20½ m. of the extreme NW. point of Leyte. The Visayan Sea and Asid Gulf lie on the S. The extreme SW. point of Masbate (Pulanauta) reaches within 30 m. of Panay. To the W. is the Romblón grp. occupying about the middle of the Mindoro Sea between Bugui, the extreme N. point of Masbate, and Tielín Pt., Mindoro, 118½ m. due W. The greatest length of the province, including the intervening waters, from Arena I., lat. 13° 9' 30" N., lon. 122° 48' E., to Cadurúan Pt., lat. 11° 43' N., lon. 124° 5' E., is 143 m. NW. by SE.

AREA.

The greatest width, intervening waters included, is 62 m. In its geographical relation to the entire archipelago the province lies in the center as to latitude and 83 m. E. of the axis of longitude. (For details, *see also* Burias and Ticao Is.) Masbate, the most W. and S. island of the province, is 82 m. NW. to SE. and 45 m. NE. to SW. Area mainland, 1,230 sq. m.; dependent islands, 85 sq. m.; total, 1,315 sq. m. The aggregate area of the province mainland and dependent islands, including Burias and Ticao Is., is 1,732 sq. m. It is 482 sq. m. larger than the State of Rhode Island.

Main islands of the province of Masbate.

Island.	Capital or chief town.	Area, mainland.	Area, islands.	Number of islands.	Total.	Population.
		<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>		<i>Sq. m.</i>	
Burias	San Pascual	258	10	12	268	1,703
Masbate	Masbate	1,230	85	46	1,315	} 21,366
Ticao	San Jacinto	140	8	9	149	
Total		1,628	103	67	1,732	23,069

Masbate is very mountainous, there being a high central chain which follows a semicircular direction and terminates in the SW. and SE. points of the island, throwing out spurs to the NW., which go to form Pt. Bugan. Other points of less importance are formed by spurs from this chain. A summit 1,171 ft. rising NE. gives bearings entering that port. Between Mobó and Usón bays are peaks 1,256, 1,687, and 1,323 ft. high. A number of peaks also line the shores of Asid Bay. Vigía and Napulusan overlook the E. shore, the others the W. In the W. portion, between Lumbang and Milagros, and in the SE. portion, between Catañgan, Daraga, and Placer, there are extensive grazing lands well watered.

The large island of Masbate has a number of streams of some size, one in the NW. emptying into Barrera Bay, another into Port Palánog, W. of Masbate, on the E. coast. On the W. coast the Mandaón empties into Port Alag. The Asid, Manca-langui, Tigbao, Pacao, Malbug, Guion, Naindain, Daraga, and Dumurot are streams discharging into Asid Bay on its E. shore, or into the sea farther S.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

All the islands have convenient harbors of refuge in stress of weather, particularly along the channels used by the numerous vessels passing between San Bernardino Strait and Verde Passage on the E., and in the waters of the Visayan Sea on the W. (*See* Burias and Ticao Is.)

On the NE. coast is Barrera, an extensive port with 52 fms. at the entrance, and good anchorage. The depth in the middle is 18 to 24 fms. About 19 m. SE. of

Port Barrera is Magdalena, small but safe at all seasons. Vessels can moor to the trees without danger in winds. The bay of Palánog is small, deep, and well sheltered from winds. The entrance is 2,100 ft. wide. The depth at the entrance is 18 fms., lessening regularly to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fms. The capital is on its E. shore. The harbor of Mobó is 3 m. wide, but almost closed by a bank, and situated immediately S. of the peninsula upon the opposite side of which stands the capital. Two bays, Usón and Nin, on the E. coast open to the NW., are separated by a broad, lilly headland, Pt. Labunan, which extends 4 m. in the same direction from the coast. Usón, 1 m. wide and 2 m. long, has 14 fms. at the entrance, lessening to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. Naro has 18 fms. at the entrance and 7 fms. within. A long, narrow inlet named Catañgan, separated from the sea by a peninsula 6 m. long, and at its land end scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, is the best typhoon anchorage in the vicinity. The great gulf of Asid indents the S. coast of the province, having a sea front of 42 m. between Naindain and Pulanauta Pts. E. and W. and 22 m. inland to the N. The greatest depth is 37 fms., with an average of 7 fms., except in small isolated places, where it lessens to $2\frac{3}{4}$ fms. The bay of Nin is divided into two parts by the islets Camasusu and Carogo; the N. part or Nin Bay proper is safe and well sheltered. A little channel $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to a small interior port, Alag, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fms. The entrance to the S. bay, Canayat or Macaguayuk, is obstructed by a shoal. To the N. of Nin is Too Bay. There are several indentations on the same coast to the N., fronted by Majaba, Nabugbut, and 2 islands, the N. of which is Inunukan Bay.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The channels between the islands of Masbate province and mainland of S. Luzón' on the highway of commerce between San Bernardino Strait and the Verde Passage, are well lighted.

Masbate Island; on highest point of Bugui Pt., about 190 yds. E. from the extremity. Lat. $12^{\circ} 36' N.$, lon. $123^{\circ} 15' 15'' E.$, one flash white and red alternating every 30 seconds. Light above the sea level 219 ft. Height of tower 49 ft., visible $25\frac{1}{2}$ m. House, truncated conical tower of gray stone; upper part and lantern, white; keepers' dwelling at base of tower.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads or even trails on the island. The towns and villages on or near the coast carry on intercourse by water in native craft. A road extends from the head of the Lumbang Riv. to Milagros.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of the entire province is estimated at 23,069, of which number the census of 1887 gives Masbate and Ticao, 21,366. In the central parts the people are Vícol and in the S. Visayans. Although the population of Masbate and Ticao is fairly homogeneous, the same can not be said of the language. Vícol, Tagálog, and Visayan are spoken, according to the distances of the towns from the provinces of these dialects. Thus, in Baleno and Lanang, Tagálog is spoken by preference; in Ticao and Usón, Vícol; and in Palán, Catañgan, and Milagros, Visayan.

The following is the division of the province of Masbate (*see also* Burias) into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Masbate and Ticao:			
Baleno, Masbate	698	680	1,378
Catañgan, Masbate	848	713	1,561
Magdalena, Masbate	427	419	846
Masbate, Masbate	1,203	1,081	2,284
Milagros, Masbate	1,480	1,505	2,985
Mobó, Masbate	884	899	1,783
Palanas, Masbate	1,079	1,054	2,133
San Agustín, Masbate	744	707	1,451
San Fernando, Ticao	1,289	1,331	2,620
San Jacinto, Ticao	1,215	1,254	2,469
Usán, or Usón, Masbate	1,037	929	1,966
Total	10,904	10,512	21,476

Estimated, 1901, 23,069.

The island of Masbate, the largest member of the provincial group, has a number of towns, the most important of which are:

Masbate; Masbate (Palánog), the provincial capital, port of entry, and p. o., situated on the bay of the same name, and on a peninsula which divides the waters of Palánog port on the W., and Mobô Bay on the E. It has a church, schoolhouse, and some better class of buildings. Pop., 2,345.

Aroroy; town near the E. entrance point to Port Barrera.

Baleno; between Canpandan and Bagubaúid Pts. on the E. coast, 3 m. N. of Port Magdalena. Pop., 923. Vegetables, poultry, and honey are furnished to vessels.

Cataíngan; at the head of the port of that name, E. coast. A peak, also of that name, rising 7½ m. to the NW., marks the entrance. Pop., Cn. 1887, 1,561.

Lanang; 3 m. inland, on the r. bank of a river entering Barrera port.

Magdalena; on NE. coast, 8 m. NW. of Masbate. Pop., 1896, 971.

Mandaón; on the narrow peninsula which separates Nin Bay from the inner port of Alag, W. coast. It has few inhabitants.

Milagros; on the NE. shore of Asid Gulf, 1½ m. N. of the mouth of Asid Riv. Pop., 1,789. Several villages lie along the shores.

Mobô; ½ m. inland, on the r. bank of the river of that name, emptying into Mobô Bay on the NE. coast. Pop., 1,896. The soil in the vicinity is hilly and very fertile.

Naro; near the mouth of a river of that name entering within the bay, E. coast.

Palanas; 2½ m. SE. of Tiguijan Pt., E. coast. Pop., 2,749.

Palánog (*see* Masbate); the vicinity is overrun with half-starved wild dogs, which often, in droves, attack men and animals.

San Agustín; at the head of Port Barrera, N. coast. Pop., 1,129.

There are no settlements of any size on the S. and W. shores.

OTHER TOWNS IN MASBATE.

Towns: Guion, SW. coast, pop. about 1,800; Daraga, SW. coast, pop. about 800; Malbug, SW. coast, pop. about 500, and Placer, SW. coast, pop. about 1,000.

Small visitas: Masbaranan, SW. coast; Alegria, NE. coast; Limbugan, NE. coast, and Nimtoc, NE. coast.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the islands off the coast of Masbate:

Dependent islands, E. coast:	sq. m.
Adayagan. (<i>See</i> Deagan.)	
Bablao, extreme NE.	1 1/2
Badlay, 2 small islands in the entrance to Cataíngan port	1 1/2
Balanguingue, off the SE. coast	1 1/2
Bugtún, in the port of Cataíngan	1 1/2
Cabeza de Negro, in mid-channel between S. Ticao and Naro Bay, Masbate, a mere point of rock most of the time embarrassing and dangerous to those not familiar with the channel.	1 1/2
Cadbatan, on the S. side of the entrance to Port Barrera	9
Capul, on the S. side of the channel of San Bernardino Strait	9
Dalupiri or de Puerco; the easternmost of this province, S. of the main channel of San Bernardino Strait, 28 m. NE. from Naro Bay, off the mainland of Masbate	14
Deagan, off Naro Bay	2 1/2
Los Naranjos, a cluster of 7 islands of some size on the S. side of San Bernardino Strait, 26 m. E. of Masbate, the provincial capital—	
Aguada, the S.	3
Darsena, the SE.	1 1/2
Destacada, detached to the S.	2 1/2
Escarpada, W.	2
Medio (del), central	1 1/2
Rasa, SW.	1
San Andrés	3
Macapaga, off Naro Bay	1 1/2
Magearagui, off Naro Bay	1
Pan de Azúcar, off Naro Bay	1 1/2
Sibugay, 13 m. off shore E.	1
Tagapula, 6 1/2 m. off shore E., 1,942 ft. high	14
22 islands, total	61

Dependent islands, S. coast (all the islands off the S. coast of Masbate, except Chinela, Jintotolo, Zapato Mayor, and Zapato Menor, front Asid Gulf):

Chinela, between Masbate and Panay, 17 m. SW. in mid-channel	1 1/2
Gorrita	1 1/2
Guilutugan	1 1/2
Guinauayan	1 1/2
Guinlabagan	1 1/2
Guinluthagan	1 1/2
Jintotolo, 3 1/2 m. off SW. Pt. Pulanduta toward Panay	3
Manoc	1 1/2
Nabugtu	1 1/2
Nagarao	1 1/2
Naguban	1 1/2

Dependent islands, S. coast (all the islands off the S. coast of Masbate, except Chinela, Jintotolo, Zapato Mayor, and Zapato Menor, front Asid Gulf)—Continued.	sq. m.
Namatlan	$\frac{1}{2}$
Naro Chico	1
Naro Grande	3
Pina	1
Pobre	1
Zapato Mayor, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. in mid-channel between Masbate and Panay	1
Zapato Menor, 18 m. SW. in mid-channel between Masbate and Panay	$\frac{1}{2}$
18 islands, total	16
Dependent islands, W. coast:	
Camasusu	1
Carogo	2
(Two islands separating the waters of Nin and Canayat bays.)	
Majaba, fronting Inunukan Bay	1
Mapayagnan and a smaller island off the W. coast S. of Nabugbut	2
Nabugbut	1
An island W. of Majaba	1
6 dependent islands, total	8
Total dependent islands of Masbate, 46; area	85

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Masbate are sugar cane, cotton, chocolate, and hemp. Rice is raised, but not in sufficient quantities for the home demand. In the vicinity of Magdalena, Masbate, and Catañgan, Masbate, and San Jacinto, Ticao, tobacco noted for its strength is raised. While much prized by the VÍcols, its price in the Manila market is low.

PASTORAL PURSUITS.

This island is famous for its herds of cattle, horses, and hogs, which form an important article of trade with Manila. One of the chief sources of wealth is grazing. Since the American occupation this pursuit has increased to large proportions. In normal times the island supplied monthly to Manila and other parts of the Philippines more than 1,000 head of cattle, the bulk going to Manila. Large number of carabaos were also exported to Luzón and Negros. The principal ports for the shipment of cattle are Palánog, Catañgan, Usón, and Mandaón. The rinderpest during the past few years has committed great havoc.

MINERALS.

Gold is found in the sands of the rivers, and a fine quality of lignite in the earth of Masbate.

FORESTS.

The vicinity of Port Barrera furnishes excellent woods for building. The shores are covered with mangroves.

FRUITS.

The fruits found in the islands of the Visayan group are the same as on the large islands of this province.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The main mechanical industry is the manufacture of bayones, sugar sacks of burí, a palm which grows very abundantly on the island and from which the island receives its name, and the manufacture of palm mats. The latter, on account of the superiority of workmanship and the durability of colors, have attracted attention at European expositions. The people of Masbate and Ticao are extensively engaged in the raising of live stock, gathering of forest products, fishing, hunting, and weaving. There is quite an extensive trade in agricultural, pastoral, and forest products with Manila and other ports. Masbate is in direct route of all vessels going to the S. of Luzón, Sámar, and Leyte, and there is not a great deviation of vessels going to Cebú, and Iloilo. Palánog is about 36 hours from Manila by coasting steamers, and Catañgan 8 hours longer. Catañgan is about 15 hours from Cebú, Iloilo, and Bacólod.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Palánog, the port of Masbate, the capital, was occupied by United States troops on May 2, 1900. On February 15, 1902, Masbate was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Masbate.^a

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under the general act of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the Commissioners March 18, 1901, a provincial government was established "in the territory of the islands of Masbate, Ticao, and Burias, and all the small outlying adjacent islands before known as the District of Masbate."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1, 200
Treasurer	1, 200
Supervisor	720
Fiscal (province of Romblón)	200
Fiscal (province of Masbate) (act 212, 1901)	800

Provincial officers are allowed necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2 a day while absent from the capital on provincial business as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to organize and transact business according to law. The organic act (sec. 6) further provides "That the governor of Masbate shall discharge the duties of provincial secretary, and that the duties of provincial fiscal shall be discharged by the provincial fiscal of Romblón for the annual sum stated, payable from the treasury of the province of Masbate, and traveling expenses between Romblón and Masbate. By amendatory act (221), September 5, 1901, a provincial fiscal for Masbate was added.

CONDITIONS.

"Perfect peace is enjoyed in the whole province and the inhabitants are displaying unusual activity in the fisheries, agricultural work, and timber cutting, the latter constituting their principal resource, as well as that of the municipal and provincial governments. It also furnishes an occupation to the needy classes, which helps considerably to preserve tranquility and good order in the pueblos." (Report of provincial governor, December, 1901.)

"Peace is so completely established in the province that there is not so much as a gang of robbers in the whole territory. The provincial government and the municipalities are doing their work with regularity, and the people are deeply thankful for the benefits derived from the civil régime. The exploitations of the forestry products are the life of the province, and commerce is prosperous as compared with former years." (Official report of provincial governor of Masbate, January, 1901.)

MASGÁRAO (mass-gah'-rah-oh), ver.; hamlet in W. Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. SW. of Jamindao.

MASI (mah'-see), ver.; river on E. coast of Mindoro emptying into sea 2 m. SE. of point of that name. Cluster of 3 islets lie off its mouth. In elbow of coast NW. of Bongabón Pt., off Masi Riv., is safe shelter for vessels in SW. gales.

— hamlet in Cagayán, Luzón, lat. 18° 28' 20" N., lon. 121° 15' 45" E.

— point on SW. coast of Leyte, at mouth of river of same name.

— point on E. coast of Mindoro, 4½ m. NW. by N. of Bongabón Pt.

— town in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

MASÍBAY (mah-see'-by); mountain in Misamis, Mindanao, between Iligar Bay on N. coast, Illana Bay on S. coast, Lanao Lake on SE., and Panguil Bay on NW. Center of region of great fertility and of numerous towns and hamlets.

MASIEU, for.; town in Lanao, near S. boundary of Misamis, Mindanao, in Sultanate of Bacólod. In summer of 1902 large body of Moros made place base of operation against column of American troops sent into country to compel obedience.

MASÍLAO (mah-see'-lah-oh), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Silang, Cavite, Luzón, on bank of Pasan-Cabullo Riv.

MASIN (mah'-seen), nat.; river emptying into Mambúrao Bay, on NW. coast of Mindoro, 5 m. ESE. of Mambúrao.

— mountain in Bulacán, Luzón.

— river in Tayabas, Luzón, rising in Masalacot Mt. and empties into Quiapo Riv.

— island in E. side of opening to Bulalácao Bay, SE. coast of Mindoro. On W. side is little bay in which coasters can anchor.

— river in Bohol.

— river entering sea on SW. coast of Zamboanga, NW. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

^a Telegraph.

- MASINAY** (mah-see'-nahn), nat.: point on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. 12° 36' 10" N.
- MASÍNAO** (mah-see'-now), Tag.; river in Laguna, Luzón, rising in mountains in which are situated iron mines of Calumpán, flows across pueblo of Santa María.
- MASÍRAY** (mah-see'-ní), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Tapao Lake, 1 m. N. of boundary of Misamis with Cotabato on S., Misamis, Mindanao.
- MASINGAL** (mah-seeng-ahl'), town on coast highway in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 10 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 8,446.
- bay in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- MASINGIL** (mah-seeng-ill'), nat.: islet in sea channel between Bohol and Cebú, 4 m. NW. of Getafe, and on NW. coast of former.
- MASINGLOC** (mah-seeng-loc'), ver.; river and anchorage in extreme S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 55' 4" N., lon. 122° 11' E.; empties into sea on E. coast. Island of Vila-vilán occupies its mouth, leaving 2 narrow channels of exit into Célebes Sea. N. of Tikt-taun channel and 3½ m. from Mariki narrow inlet runs 2½ m. to WNW., with several rivers flowing into it. Island of Vila-vilán divides inlet into 2 arms, S. of which is navigable, and is outlet of Masingloc Riv.
- MASÍKIT** (mah-see'-nit), ver.: islet in Corón Passage, Calamianes grp., off NE. end of Paragua, Palawan.
- MASINLOC** (mah-seen-lock'), nat.: port W. coast Zambales, Luzón. Bani Pt., N. head of port, is in lat. 15° 34' 48" N., lon. 119° 54' 13" E. approximately.
- pueblo on coast highway in Zambales, Luzón, 18 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 2,915.
- point on coast of Zambales, Luzón, near town of that name.
- mountain in central Zambales, Luzón, near coast; prominent object to navigators.
- island off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, E. of Tapiután. (*Also* Peñón Matinloc.)
- and Matalavi Is., between Bani Pt. and Makalaba I., off Zambales, Luzón, are separated by San Salvador I. to port of Masinloc.
- MASINO** (mah-see'-noh), Tag.; affluent of Quiapo Riv., Tayabas, Luzón, taking its rise in central part of Malasino Mt.
- MASINQUE** (mah-seen'-kay), nat.: point on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, in pueblo of Catanauan.
- MASÍPII** (mah-see'-peel), nat.: river in Misamis, Mindanao, having its source 8 m. S. of Dinata Pt., sea end of boundary between Misamis and Surigao, and empties into sea in lat. 8° 50' N., lon. 124° 55' 39" E.
- MASISBOONG** (mah-sees-boh-ohng'), nat.: hamlet in pueblo of Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- MASISI** (mah-see'-see), nat.; small town at mouth of river emptying into sea on N. coast of Cagayan, Luzón.
- inner point on coast of Bataán, Luzón, N. shore of entrance to Manila Bay. (*Also* Lasisi.)
- MASISINGI** (mah-see-seeng'-ee), ver.; islet off E. coast of Sámar, 4 m. S. of Hernani.
- MASLÁ** (mass-lah'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 2½ m. N. of Cayán, connected by road, also by high road to Bontoc. Pop., 530.
- MASLIC** (mass-lick'), ver.; point in E. Mindanao.
- MASLOG** (mass-log'), nat.; small N. tributary of Ulut Riv., Sámar.
- MASOG** (mah-sog'), ver.; point on shore of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte. (*See* Paulean Pt.)
- MASONSON** (mah-sohn-sohn'), nat.; hamlet in central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 5 m. E. of San Dionisio.
- MASTERSON**, for.; point 3½ m. N. of Village Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- MASULAG** (mah-soo-lag'), ver.; islet off opening of Camausi, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
- MASULÓOT** (mah-sooh-law'-caught), ver.; mountain in Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 13° 58' 20" N.
- MASÚYAY** (mah-sooh'-nie), nat.; river in Negros Occidental, rises S. of Mandalagan, flows W. and empties into sea on W. coast.
- MASUPE** (mah-sooh'-pay), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Balaogo (Balauang), Unión, Luzón.
- MAT** (maht), ver.; town in Leyte, Luzón.
- MATABAG** (mah-tah-bahg'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 26 m. SW. of Cavite.
- MATABAHO** (mah-tah-bah-hoe'), ver.; hamlet in N. central Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 2 m. SE. of Canoan.
- MATABAL** (mah-tah-bahl'), nat.; river entering on E. shore of Illana Bay, SW. of Tapián Pt., approaching mouths of Grande Riv. de Mindanao from SW.
- river entering Célebes Sea on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, N. by E. of Quidapil Pt.
- MATABÁN** (mah-tah-bahn'), ver.; hamlet on shore of Tañón Strait, 6 m. NE. of Toledo, W. coast of Cebú.
- MATABANG** (mah-tab-bang'), nat.; river of Negros Occidental, emptying into Guimaráns Strait, 3 m. N. of Bacólod.
- mountain in Mindoro.
- MATABAO** (mah-tah-bah'-aw), ver.; island 2 sq. m., off extreme S. of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas, separated by narrow channel with from 8 to 11 fms. of water.
- hamlet in pueblo of Guinobatan, Albay, Luzón, near bank of Inaya Riv.
- MATABEL** (mah-tah-bell'), nat.: river emptying on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of S. mouth of Grande Riv. of Mindanao.
- MATABLÁN** (mah-tah-blahn'), nat.; river in Luzón.
- MATABOLINON** (mah-tah-boh-lee'-nohn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Cagsawa, Albay, Luzón.
- MATACÓN** (mah-tah-cohn'), ver.; bay on N. shore of Polillo I., off coast of Infanta, Luzón, NW. of Bonleo Bay, and 7½ m. E. of Panampalan Pt. River enters on S. shore of bay from one of valleys radiating N. from central crest of Malolo.
- town in Albay, Luzón.
- MATAGDÁ** (mah-tabg-dah'), nat.; islet N. side of entrance to Sorsogón port, off Saklayan Pt., Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MATAGOB** (mah-tah-gob'), ver.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. N. by E. of Janiway.
- MATAGUG** (mah-tah-goo'), ver.; mountain of NW. Leyte, 3 m. ENE. of San Isidro.
- MATAGUI** (mah-tah'-gee), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, flowing E. of pueblo of Capalonga and empties into sea.
- MATAGUINAO** (mah-tah-gee-now'); mountain in Sámar.
- MATAHA** (mah-tah'-hah), nat.; islet off W. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MATAÍD** (mah-tah-id'), ver.; extinct volcano in S. Sámar, on bay shore, 4 m. NW. of Balangiga.
- MATAÍGAN** (mah-tah-ee'-gahn), ver.; hamlet 2 m. inland from Bual, on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- MATAÍN** (mah-tah-inn'), nat.; river and village at its mouth, on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- MATAJUTNAG** (mah-tie-uh-tahg'), Tag.; river in Batangas, Luzón, rising in Batula Mt., Sierra de Taytay, unites its waters with Obispo, and empties into Balayán Bay at Balayán, on NW. shore.
- MATAJA** (mah-tah'-hah), ver.; low, flat, wooded island E. of Pilas channel, off Baluk I., W. of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

PHILIPPINE IS.

PORTS MASII

BY CAPT JOSE MA

Born 71 Lat 10°34' 00" N Long 125°

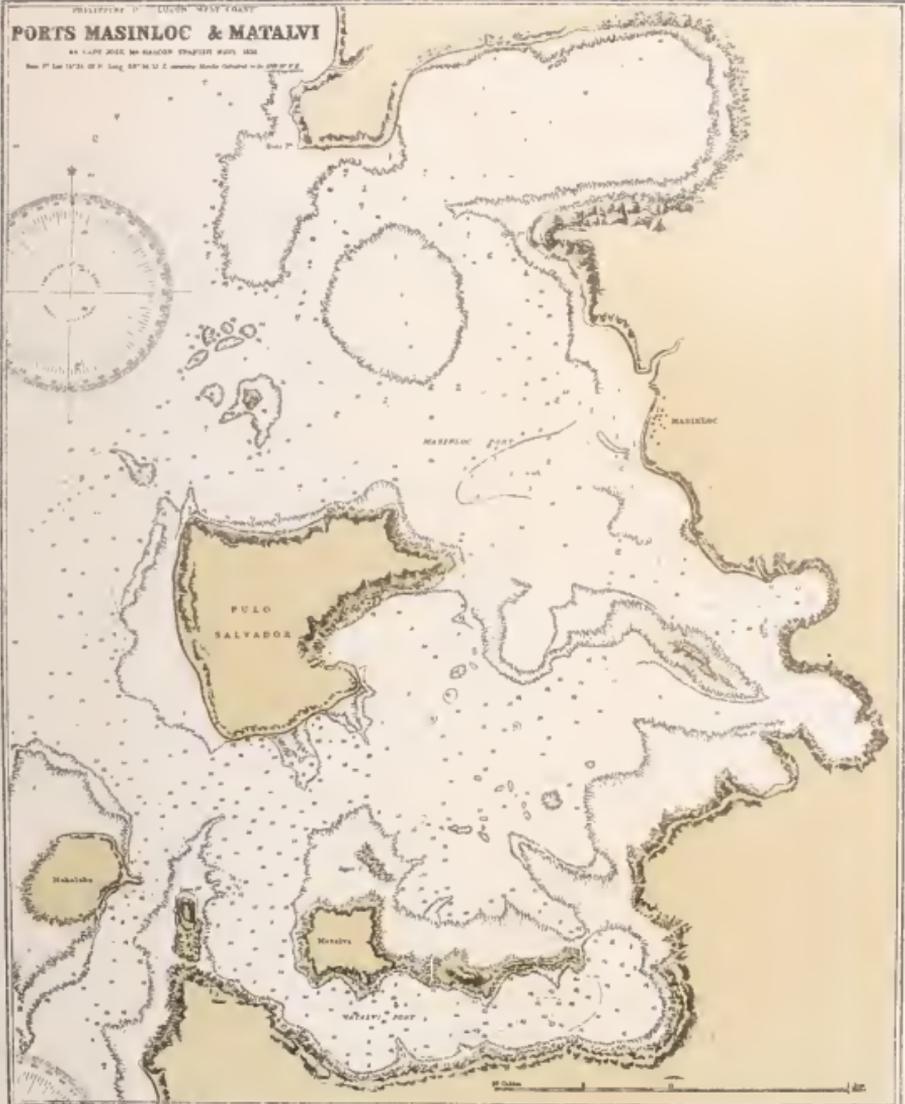


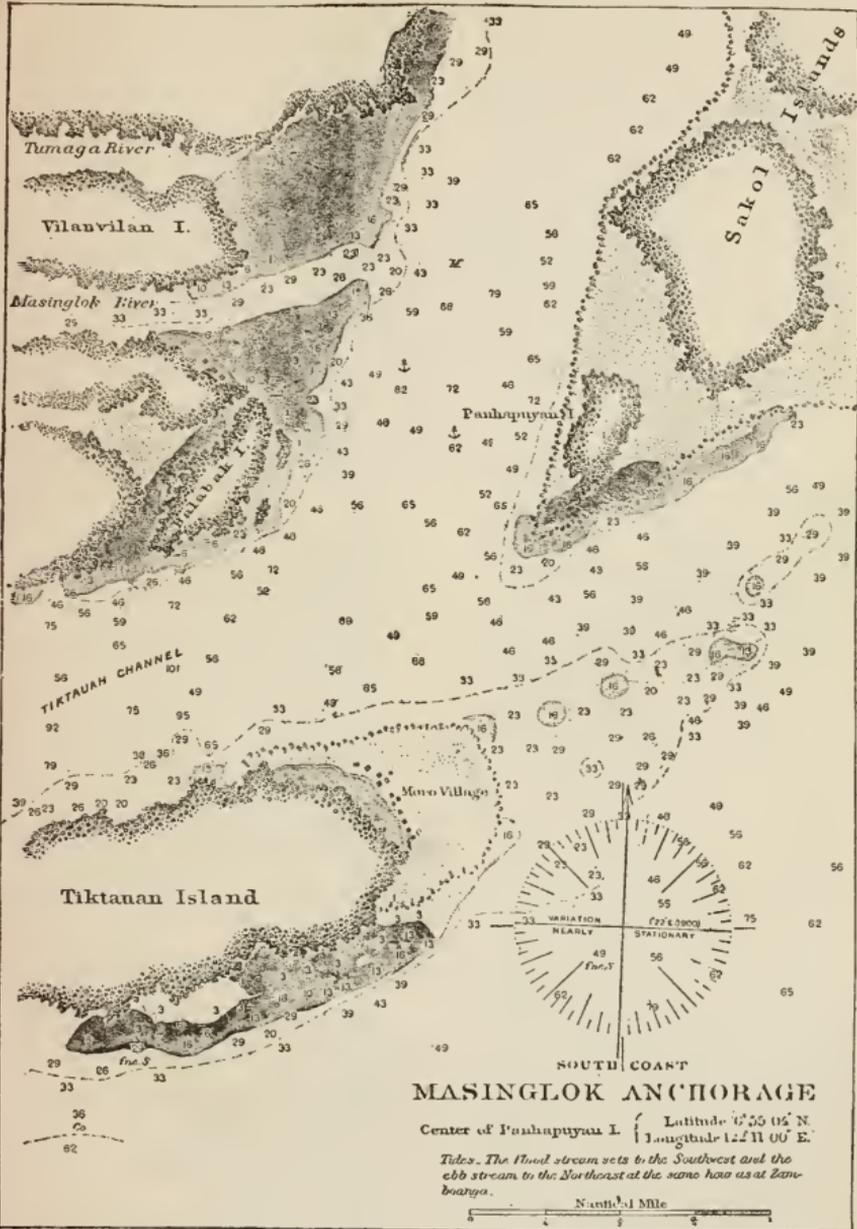
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

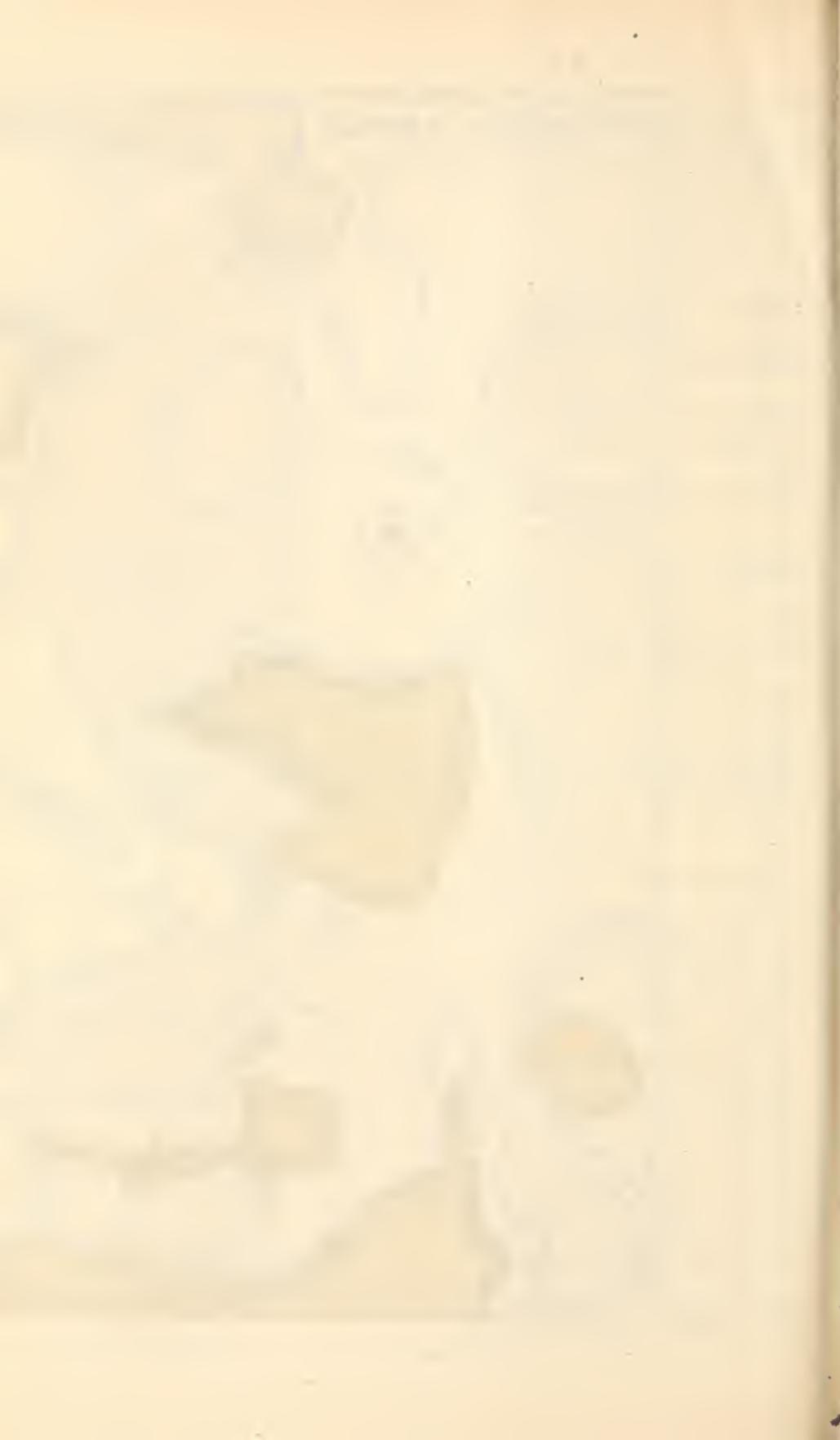
PORTS MASINLOC & MATAIWI

BY CAPT JAMES DE BAUDOUIN FRASER R.N. 1858

Scale 1" to 10000' of Long. 187° 30' E. corrected. Under Authority of the Admiralty.



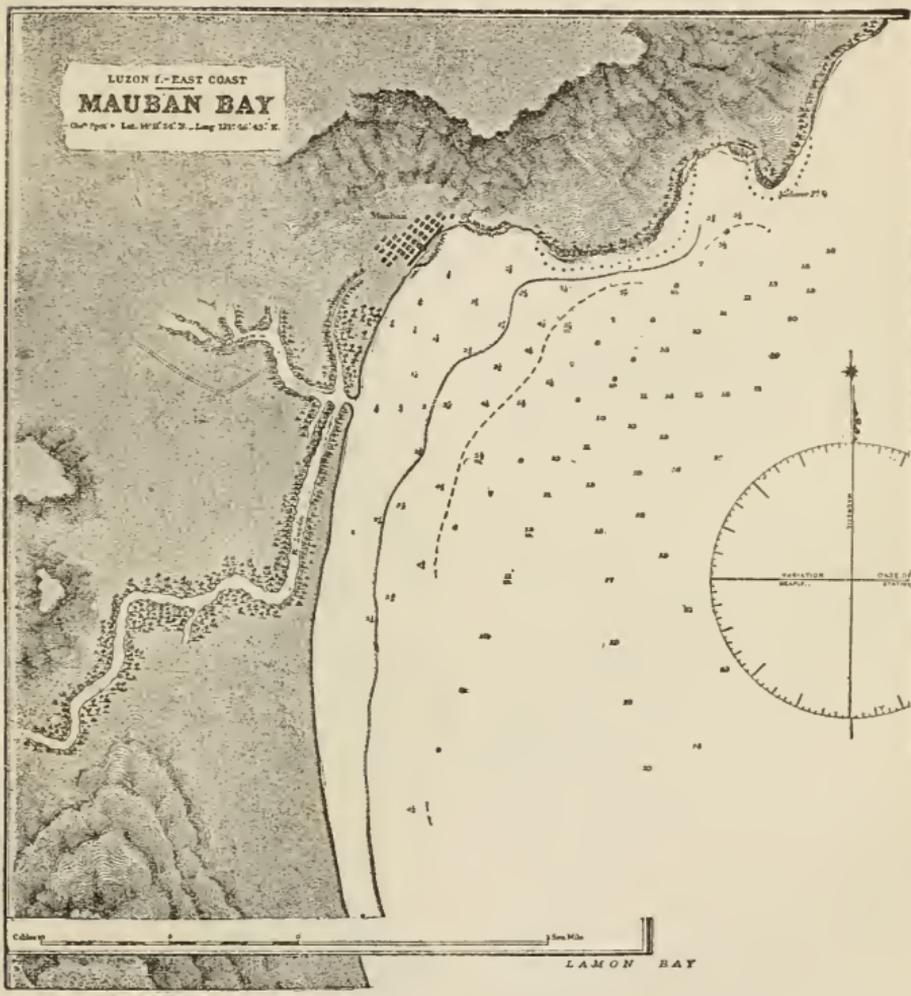




- MATALA** (mah-tah'-lah), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Ibaán, Batangas, Luzón.
- MATALÁIS** (mah-tah-lah'-iss), nat.; islet of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, lat. 11° 11' 11" N.
- MATALAN** (mah-tah'-lan), nat.; island of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, lat. 10° 8' N., lon. 121° 3' 39" E.
- MATALANG** (mah-tah-lang'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- MATALANTALÁN** (mah-tah-lahn-tah-lahn'), nat.; point on W. shore Barrera port, NE. coast of Masbate.
- MATALANTÁN** (mah-tah-lahn-tahn'), Tag.; affluent of Cabiao Riv., Nueva Ecija, Luzón; rises in Mapison Mt., flows SW. and unites its waters with river named N. of pueblo of San Miguel de Mayumo, in Bulacán.
- MATALÁ** (mah-tah-lee'-ah), ver.; island off W. coast of Basilan, S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 33' N.
- MATALOM** (mah-tah-lom'), ver.; pueblo on SW. coast of Leyte, 65 m. SSE. of Tacloban and 20 m. NE. of nearest mainland of Bohol. Pop., 6,146.
- MATALONDÓN** (mah-tah-lawn'-dohn), ver.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 13° 51' 30" N.
- MATALVI** (mah-tah'-vee), nat.; island, forms with mainland of Zambales, Luzón, on S., Matalvi port,
 — point at S. entrance to bay on coast of Zambales, Luzón.
 — port S. of Masinloc, Zambales, Luzón (see San Salvador I.), formed between Matalvi I. and coast.
- MATAMBAG** (mah-tam-bahg'), nat.; hamlet in NE. Sámar, 6 m. S. of Palapag.
- MATAMPOY** (mah-tahm-poy'), nat.; point and creek on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
 — river emptying on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, at Cotabato. Laghubn creek connects its headwaters at Lambran with S. arm of Grande Riv.
- MATÁN** (mah-tahn'), ver.; town near bay, E. of Blanca Pt., NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- MATANA** (mah-tah'-nah), ver.; river in Abra, Luzón, tributary to Abra river N.
- MATANAL** (mah-tah-nuhl'), ver.; point on Sakol I., off SE. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- MATANANAP** (mah-tah-nah-nap'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Tabaco, Albay, Luzón.
- MATANAYE** (mah-tah-nah'-yay), nat.; islet W. of opening of San Rafael Bay, N. shore of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MATANDÁ**, or **NAYÓN** (mah-tahn-dah', nah-yawn'), Tag.; point on NE. coast of Mindoro, lat. 13° 18' N.
- MATANDAMATEN** (mah-tahn-dah-mah'-tahn), ver.; island off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), lat. 14° 18' 40" N.
- MATANDAMILI** (mah-tahn-dah-mee'-lee), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- MATANDOG** (mah-tahn-dog'), ver.; coast hamlet and river in S. Antique, Panay, 2 m. N. of Antique; river enters bay upon N. extremity of which stands San José de Buenavista, and on S. Antique.
- MATANDUMATAN** (mah-tahn-doo-mah'-tahn), ver.; islet 10 m. SE. of Cabcalsay, easternmost of Calaguas grp., and 25 m. NE., off coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Midway between this island and Cabcalsay are 2 rocky islets charted, but unnamed.
- MÁTANG** (mah'-tang), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Súlat, Sámar, on E. coast on bank of river near its mouth.
- MATANGAHÁ** (mah-tahn-gah-hah'), ver.; small N. tributary of Ulut Riv., Sámar.
- MATANGAL** (mah-tan-gahl'), nat.; extreme E. point of Basilan I. of that group, off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, projecting into Célébes Sea, with Caulan forms large bay; country above this point rises to mountain 2,136 ft. high.
 — mountain in Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MATAQUI** (mah-tah'-key), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), rising N. of pueblo of Capalonga and empties E. of town of that name.
- MATARABIS** (mah-tah-rah'-bees), ver.; islet 457 ft. high, of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, 12½ m. E. of Agutaya.
- MATARINAO** (mah-tah-ree-now'), ver.; point on E. side of a bay in SE. Sámar in pueblo of Quinapundan.
 — hamlet on N. shore of SE. extreme of Sámar, 6½ m. NE. of Quinapundan.
- MATASNABAYAN** (mah-tass-nah-bah'-yahn), Tag.; hamlet in Batangas, Luzón, in pueblo and on shore of Balayán Bay, SW. coast.
- MATATANGIL** (mah-tah-tahn-heel'), Tag.; point on Balayán Bay, SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- MATATÍAN** (mah-tah-tee'-ahn), nat.; affluent of Chico de la Pampanga Riv., Pampanga, Luzón.
- MATATINDOG** (mah-tah-tin-dog'), ver.; river in SW. Negros Oriental.
- MATAYÁ** (mah-tah-yah'), nat.; island 2½ m. SE. of Dinaran I., off E. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast Paragua, Palawan.
- MATAYANAY** (mah-tah-yah'-ni), ver.; tributary of Glubang Riv., NE. coast Negros Occidental.
- MATAYÓN** (mah-tah-yohn'), nat.; point on E. shore of narrow peninsula forming E. shore of Catañgan Bay, SE. shore Masbate, Visayas.
- MATI** (mah'-tee), ver.; small town of Dávao, Mindanao, standing in wide prairie land surrounded by picturesque scenery. Has fine supply of excellent water; surrounding country, however, is but little cultivated. Pop., 600.
 — pueblo on N. shore of Pujada Bay, E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao. Small creek, ¾ m. ESE. of Mati, leads to isthmus 40 yds. wide separating bays of Pujada and Mayo. At this point natives have portage where they haul their canoes across neck of land and launch them in Mayo Bay. Steamers from Zamboanga and Polloc make Mati point of call on their voyages.
- MATIAO** (mah-tee-ah'-oh), nat.; anchorage and river on NE. shore of Dávao Bay, opposite Sámal I., in Dávao, Mindanao, 21 m. E. of Dávao.
 — hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, opposite Sámal I.
 — river entering on N. Shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- MATIGBOC** (mah-tig-boc'), ver.; river in Bohol, Visayas.
- MATÍGUM** (mah-tee'-goom), Tag.; stream in Laguna, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay, W. of pueblo of Mabitac.
- MATILINQUITAN** (mah-tee-leen-key'-tahn), ver.; hamlet on tributary of Pulangui Riv., in SE. Misamis, Mindanao.
- MATILOC** (mah-tee-loc'), ver.; one of outlying S. elevations of SW. spur of Gran Cordillera Central, 9 m. SW. of Bangued and on line of boundary between Abra and Ilocos Sur, E. of Tetas de Santa.
- MATIMUS** (mah-tee'-moos), ver.; point at end of narrow projection in Illana Bay N. of Tugapang Pt., Cotabato, Mindanao.
 — inlet in S. Mindanao.

- MATINA** (mah-tee'-nah), ver.; pueblo on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, 5 m. W. of Dávao, Mindanao.
- MATINAO** (mah-tee-now'), ver.; mountain in SE. Leyte.
- MATINGAO** (mah-ting-ah'-oh), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte.
- MATINGUB** (mah-teen-goob), nat.; island off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- bay on SE. shore of island of same name off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- port on island of same name, off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, formed by island in vicinity, and well protected from NE. and SE.
- MATINLOC** (mah-tin-loc'), ver.; island formed of narrow ridge of limestone, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length N. and S., at entrance to Bacuit Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan; Horn, 1,250 ft., rises in center and resembles its name; Bacuit Bay on E. side. (*Also* Peñón, Matinloc.)
- MATITIG**, or **MATICIC** (mah-tee-tig', mah-tick-tick'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.
- MATITIV** (mah-tee-tee'), Tag.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, rising in E. elevations of Marayat Mts., flows SSE. and unites its waters with Purin Riv.
- MATITINAO** (mah-tee-tee'-now), ver.; creek in W. Cebú.
- MATNAO** (mat-now'); river in S. central Sámar, rising but 11 m. NE. of Catabalogan, on W. coast, flows NE., receiving many tributaries, and empties into Pacific Ocean on E.
- MATNOG** (mat-nog'), ver.; pueblo in extreme SE. part of Sorsogón, Luzón, 44 m. SE. of Albay. Pop., 3,745. (*See* Magnok, p. 623.)
- open bay N. of Colasi Pt., lat. $12^{\circ} 31' 30''$ N., lon. $124^{\circ} 6' 45''$ E., on E. shore of San Bernardino Strait, Sorsogón, Luzón, opposite Tielin I.
- MATOCÓ** (mah-toh-coh'), Tag.; mountain in Batangas, Luzón, on S. coast and forms point of same name.
- point on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, and forms E. head to bay of Batangas.
- point E. headland to Batangas Bay, Batangas, Luzón; high and wooded. Shores are covered with palo maria, tree of order Guttifera, which yields valuable gum.
- MATONDÓ** (mah-tohn-doh'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magalang, Pampanga, on bank of river of same name.
- MATONOC** (mah-toh-nock'), nat.; mountain in S. central Bohol, 7 m. N. of Valencia, on coast.
- MATOPA** (mah-toh'-pah), nat.; hamlet 10 m. S. of Mondragón, Sámar.
- MATORANAN** (mah-toh-rah'-nahn), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Sámar, 1 m. S. of mouth of Bachao Baughón Riv.
- MATOS** (mah'-tohs), Sp.; point on Papahag I., in approach to Bongao I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- MATSAM** (mat-sahm'), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, rising in Isarog Mts., and under several names pursues E. course emptying into Lagonoy Bay.
- MATIBÁROG** (mah-too-bah'-rohng), nat.; point on N. coast of Sámar in pueblo of Pambujan.
- MATIBUG** (mah-too'-boog), ver.; bay in Cotabato, Mindanao. (*See* Malubug.)
- MATIBUL** (mah-too'-bool), nat.; river on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, emptying into bay of Illana.
- MATIGUINAO** (mah-too-gue-now'); hamlet and remains of military station and nipa shacks built for troops in summer of 1901, on l. bank of Matuginao branch of Gándara Riv., 8 m. by river above Tivaran, Sámar.
- mountain of considerable height in N. Sámar.
- MATULIMOG** (mah-too-lee-mog'), ver.; point in Cebú.
- MATULIN** (mah-too'-lin), nat.; island 3 m. ENE. of Yot Pt., Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, center of dangerous reef 2 m. in diameter.
- MATUMAHÚAN** (mah-tooh-mah-hoo'-ahn), nat.; islet in entrance to port of Sorsogón, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MATUMUT** (mah-too-moot'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- MATUN** (mah-toon'), nat.; bend in Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 2 m. above Tumbao, Cotabato, Mindanao, at point division of main stream into 2 branches.
- MATUNGO** (mah-toong'), ver.; point in Leyte.
- MATUNGAO** (mah-toong-ah'-oh), ver.; mountain in NW. Leyte.
- hamlet in pueblo of Bulacán, Bulacán, Luzón.
- MATUNGÓ** (mah-toong-oh'), Tag.; N. headland of Little Tabin Bay, leading to San Isidro, in NW. Leyte.
- MATUNTUN** (mah-toon-toon'), Tag.; mountain and point in island of Biliran, off NW. coast of Leyte.
- MATUTINAO** (mah-too-tee-now'), ver.; town on E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, and river at mouth of which it is situated, 49 m. SW. of Cebú.
- MATUTINDOG** (mah-too-tin-dog'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 9 m. S. of Inayauan. Steep, with flat crown, and is surrounded by rocks, one of which has appearance of vessel under sail.
- MATUTUM** (mah-too'-toom), ver.; shore series of elevations which leave lofty Dicalungan range where it turns to W. and pursuing NE. course 35 m. end on S. shore of Casilaran Bay, inlet of Dávao Gulf. This mountain with Apo range, to point of junction with Matutum and Dicalungan ranges, forms narrow pocket which drains into Dávao Gulf between Sámal I. and Casilaran Bay. Main summit lies 22 m. N. of Sarangani Bay on S. coast of Mindanao, is very high and can be seen at great distance.
- extinct volcano N. of bay of Sarangani, Dávao, Mindanao, near sea, lat. $6^{\circ} 11' N.$, lon. $125^{\circ} 10' E.$
- MATUYAN** (mah-tooh'-yan), nat.; point on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- MAUA** (mah'-wah), nat.; village on NE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MAUANAN** (mah-wah'-nan), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Maláueg, in Cagayán, Luzón, 21 m. NNW. of Tuguegarao, near banks of Chico de Cagayán Riv.
- MAUBÁN** (mah-oo-baln'), Tag.; anchorage on NE. coast of Lamón Bay, Tayabas, Luzón, lat. $14^{\circ} 11' 24'' N.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 48' 48'' E.$, formed by Alabat and Cabaleta Is., and affording sheltered harbor of good holding ground.
- pueblo situated in NE. corner of Tayabas, Luzón, on Pacific coast, 17 m. NE. of Tayabas, in midst of deep ravines and masses of lava at foot of Majayjay range, in midst of vegetation of great beauty. Town lies opposite island of Alabat. Road from Lucbán to Maubán winds along Mupón Riv., with terraced rice fields on either side, and occasional forests, trees of which are covered with anodes and creeping ferns, among them Angiopteris, Pandanus and large variety of fan palms. Pop., 9,278.
- MAUCALIÁN** (mah-oo-cah-lee'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 9 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- MAUIS** (mah'-wiss), ver.; island E. of Mindanao.
- MAULA** (mah-oo'-lah), ver.; hamlet of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, near W. bank of Magat Riv., 11 m. NE. of Bayombong, near main through highway.
- MAULANA** (mah-oo-lah'-nah), nat.; cove on NW. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MAULANAT** (mow-lah-naht'), nat.; islet off coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

- MAULINGÓN** (mah-oo-ling-ohn'), nat.; point on NE. side of bay of same name on extreme NW. shore of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- MAÚLUN** (mah-oo'-loon), nat.; hamlet on W. shore of Sámar, 2 m. NW. of Catbalogan.
— point W. coast of Sámar, opposite Buri I., NW. of Catbalogan.
- MAUMAÚN** (mah-oo-mah'-oon), ver.; islet 8½ m. NW. of Úbay, NE. coast of Bohol.
- MAUNÁN** (mah-oo-nahn'), ver.; town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- MAUNON** (mow'-nohn), nat.; island in small bay S. shore Usón I., off S. coast Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., in sea channel between Mindoro and Paragua, Palawan.
- MAUO**, or **MOBÓ** (mah'-oo-oh, moh-boh'), ver.; river and hamlet at its mouth, 4 m. NW. of Canuguaon Pt., in NW. Sámar. River is fed by beautiful waterfall, ½ m. from its mouth, which can be reached by boat, and flows from valley between 2 high hills of black rock. Shores are covered by trees of nipa palm. River is 100 yds. wide at mouth. Also affords good anchorage for vessels drawing 9 ft. and not more than 140 ft. long. Driftwood from river is dangerous in storms. 2 fms. may be carried to falls, 1 m. Vessels of 1,000 tons anchor in 10 and 7 fms.
- MAURANO** (mah-oo-rah'-noh), ver.; hamlet in Albay, Luzón, 9 m. W. of Albay.
- MAURARO** (mow-rah'-roh), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Guinobatan, Albay, Luzón.
- MAÚRU** (mah-oo'-roo), nat.; islet off NE. shore of Balut I., Sarangani Is., S. of Mindanao.
- MAUSASAL** (mah-oo-sah-sal'), ver.; hamlet 2 m. E. of Tagbilaran, on S. coast of Bohol.
- MAUYOC** (mah-oo-yock'), ver.; mountain on r. bank of Yubasan Riv., 9 m. S. W. of Sulat, E. Sámar.
- MAVÁCAT** (mah-vah'-caht), Tag.; mountain in extreme NE. of Batangas, Luzón, forming boundary in part between that province and Laguna.
- MAVOTAS** (mah-voh'-tass), Tag.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, emptying on S. coast.
- MAY**, for.; river in Leyte, flowing E. and dividing into 2 arms; empties into sea on E. coast.
- MAYA** (mah'-yah), nat.; town on island of Ibayat of Batanes grp. Situated in region of great fertility. Near by are valuable forests of rich cabinet wood, but little lumber useful for buildings grows on island. Pop., 1,080.
— hamlet on coast road, E. Leyte, 6 m. N. of Abúyog.
— river in Leyte 31 m., rises in lake Bitó, empties in Pacific Ocean, 7 m. N. of Abúyog, E. coast.
- MAYABACAN** (mah-yah-bah'-cahn), ver.; (Goat) N. island, 380 ft. high, on E. side of Cook channel, NNE. 2½ m. from South Channel I., off coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MAYABANO** (mah-yah-bah'-noh), ver.; river emptying on S. coast of Negros Oriental. (See Mondón.)
- MAYABÓ** (mah-yah-boh'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv. at mouth of Ulip, in Abra, Luzón, 20 m. SSE. of Bangued.
— river in Tayabas, Luzón, passing SE. of pueblo of Pitogo, empties into sea on SW. coast, near that town.
- MAYANĜA** (mah-yahng'-ah), ver.; island in Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón.
- MAYANHAC** (mah-yahn-hack'); mountain in Leyte.
- MAYANPAYAN** (mah-yahn-pah'-yahn), nat.; island off S. shore Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., in sea channel between Mindoro and Paragua, Palawan.
- MAYANTOC** (mah-yahn-toek'), nat.; mountain in W. Zambales, Luzón.
- MÁYAO** (mah'-yah-oh), Tag.; small river on SE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Tayabas Bay.
- MAYASAS** (mah-yah'-sass), ver.; village on W. shore of Pusgo Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
— bay 5 m. deep to NW., on W. coast of Ragay Gulf, Tayabas, Luzón, near Pusgo Bay.
- MAYATÓ** (mah-yah-toh'), ver.; point on W. shore of deep estuary, on S. coast of Leyte.
- MAYBANCO** (my-bahn'-coh), ver.; mountain in SW. Antique, Panay, in line of boundary with Iloilo.
- MAYBATÓ** (my-bah-toh'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. E. of San José de Buenavista.
- MAYBINAG** (my-been-gahg'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Pambujan, Sámar, on N. coast.
- MAYCALBÁN** (my-cal-bahn'), ver.; hamlet in central Sámar, 9 m. E. of Gándara.
- MAYCAP** (my-cahp'), Tag.; lake S. of Caláuang, in Laguna, Luzón. From its N. side may be seen, to NE., peak of San Cristóbal. Banks are sometimes 80 ft. high. Small sluices supply a canal. Surrounding soil consists of rapilli and lava, covered with forests.
- MAYDAY** (my-die'), ver.; bay 3½ m. wide at entrance, between Cabalanas and Cacho Is., and 5½ m. in length, on NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, more convenient anchorage for wood and water than any to S.
- MAYDOLAN** (my-doh'-lahn), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of bay, on E. coast of Sámar, 5 m. NW. of Lanang.
- MAY-DÚLUNG** (my-doo'-loong), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Laoang, Sámar, near E. coast.
- MAYDUUN** (my-doo'-oohn), nat.; island near E. coast of Sámar, SE. of Burujan Pt., and N. of Agdaán I.
- MAYJAN** (my'-hahn), nat.; town on E. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, at mouth of Albúyog Riv., 3 m. SE. of Sorsogón.
- MAYLEC'** (my-leck'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., 164.
- MAYLIGBAO** (my-lig-bah'-oh), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 2 m. SE. of Túbig.
- MAYLLAGUE** (my-lyah'-gay), ver.; point on E. coast of Mindoro, 22 m. S. by W. of Dumali Pt.
- MAYMAGUI** (my-mah'-gee), ver.; mountain in W. range of Antique, Panay, at headwaters of Cangaranan Riv.
- MAYNAGA** (my-nah'-gah), Tag.; inlet on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, on shore of larger bay of Batangas.
- MÁYINIT** (my'-nit), nat.; lake 10½ m. N. and S. and 7¼ m. E. and W. in extreme N. part of Surigao, Mindanao. Lies considerably elevated above sea-coast 4½ m. to W. and among some of highest peaks of coast range of N. Mindanao, among them Tendido Peak, 3,251 ft. high, 11 m. to NW.; Mt. Legaspi, 3,883 ft., 9 m. E. by S., and another peak overlooking lake on W., 1,115 ft. high. Lake finds outlet on S. border through Tubai Riv. 5 towns besides considerable rural population on its shores.
— pueblo on N. shore of lake of that name in Surigao, Mindanao, 23¼ m. S. by E. of Surigao. Pop., 4,550.
- MAYO** (mah'-yoh), Sp.; bay of 6 m. front on Pacific coast of Mindanao, between Tugubun Pt. and Lamigan, and trending 8½ m. inland, in extreme N. part of Dávao, boundary between it and Surigao abutting on Pacific Ocean at Tugubun, N. head of bay. Overlooking its SW. shore is peak 858 ft. high on small peninsula separating that bay from Pujada Bay on SW.
— mountain in SE. Mindanao.



- MAYO**, point SW. of Bantiki Pt., S. coast of Taya-bas, Luzón.
- MAYÓN**, or **TÚBIG** (mah-yohn', too'-beeg), nat.; hamlet on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 4 m. NE. of Zamboanguita, at mouth of Maytúbig Riv.
- river in Cápiz, Panay, rising in N. foothills of Agotayan Mt., flows NW., entering Malinannang Riv. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Mayón, at its sudden deflection N.
- volcano in N. part of Albay, Luzón, in lat. $13^{\circ} 15' 30''$ N. and lon. $123^{\circ} 40' 18''$ E. Most notable of all volcanoes of archipelago, rising from center of great plain to height of 8,274 ft. above sea level. (See Albay Volcano.)
- town in Cápiz, Panay, on l. bank of Mayón Riv., 10 m. S. of Cápiz, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. above its junction with Malinannang Riv.
- MAYÓN**, **CUESTA DE** (coo-ess'-tah day mah-yohn'), Hisp.; peak 2,132 ft. high in W. range of Antique, Panay, in line of boundary between Antique and Iloilo, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Sibalom.
- MAYONDÓN** (mah-yohn-dawn'), Tag.; point on N. shore of Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón, N. of pueblo of Los Baños.
- MAYONTOC** (mah-yohn-tock'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 28 m. N. of Bulacán.
- MAYORGA** (mah-yor'-gah), Sp.; hamlet on coast road, E. Leyte, 8 m. S. of Dúlag.
- MAYOYAO** (mah-yo-yah'-oh), ver.; mountain of Bontoc, Luzón, in transverse range which extends E. from Gran Cordillera Central and divides watersheds of Grande de Cagayán Riv. and Magat tributary of that stream. Bontoc lies 10 m. NW.
- MAYPANDÁ** (my-pahn-dah'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Boronigan, near E. shore of Sámar, 2 m. N. of Boronigan.
- MAYPÍLIT** (my-pee'-lit), nat.; stream in Sámar, NW. of Mt. Paric and tributary to Ulut Riv.
- MAYRÁIRA** (my-rah-ee'-rah), ver.; point 20 m. NE. of Cape Bojedor, most N. land of Ilocos Norte. Island of Formosa lies due N. about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. or about 340 st. m. W. or China Sea coast of Luzón here begins to trend to SW.
- MAYSÍLAO** (my-soo'-lah-oh), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.
- MAYTIAGUID** (my-tee-ah-geed'), hamlet on W. or channel side of island of same name, 16 m. NNE. of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan.
- island 8 by 4 m. in extent, area 24 sq. m., close to NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, forming E. shore of Silanga Bay, and between Taytay Bay on S. and Aletas de Tiburón or Shark's Fin Bay on N., connected by narrow channel between it and mainland. Castle Peak Pen. forms SE. portion. Hamlet of same name is on SW. shore.
- MAYTIGBAO** (my-teeg-bah'-oh), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Sulat, Sámar, on E. coast.
- MAYTO** (my'-toh), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.
- MAYTÚBIG** (my-too'-big), nat.; river rising in Magasao Mt., SE. Negros Oriental, and empties into sea at Mayón hamlet, 4 m. NE. of Zamboanguita.
- MAYTÚN**, or **MAYTUM** (my-toon', my-toom'), nat.; hamlet in W. Bohol, 6 m. E. by N. of Catigbian.
- MAYUGA** (mah-yoo'-gah), ver.; point in SE. Leyte, on E. shore of bay, 4 m. SE. of Sógod Antiguo.
- MAYUSAN** (mah-yoo'-sahn), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 14 m. SE. of Cavite.
- MAYUT** (mah-yoot'), ver.; river in Laguna, Luzón, rising at foot of Majayjay Mt., takes N. direction through pueblo of Majayjay and empties into Pagsanján Riv.
- MAZADU** (mah-zah'-doo), nat.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- MAZADU**, hamlet at foot of mountain of same name, in Abra, Luzón.
- MEABE** (may-ah'-bay), ver.; mineral spring in Benguet, Luzón.
- MEADE**, for.; river entering Halsey Harbor on NW. coast of Culián I., Calamianes grp., China Sea.
- MEAHOR** (may-ah-howr'), ver.; peak 3 m. E. of Tagbilaran, on extreme S. shore of Bohol.
- MEANDER**, for.; reef in Sulu Sea, 64 m. ENE. of Manuk Manka islet of St. Michael grp. About $31\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. are rocks "as large as boats." Parallel of lat. $7^{\circ} 40'$ and meridian of lon. $119^{\circ} 35'$ E., forming SW. angle in line of boundary of U. S. Philippine possessions, intersect $23\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of these "rocks," which consist of Sand Cay, 180 yds WSW. and ESE., 50 yds. wide and 6 ft. high, in lat. $8^{\circ} 7' W.$, lon. $119^{\circ} 18' 50'' E.$ It is frequented by immense numbers of sea birds.
- MEARA** (may-ah'-rah), ver.; islet in N. waters of Honda Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- MEDAPÁ** (may-dah-pah'), nat.; hamlet in Cotabato, Mindanao, lat. $6^{\circ} 32' N.$, lon. $124^{\circ} 38' 20'' E.$
- MEDELANT** (may-day-lah-noot'), ver.; mountain in NE. Leyte, 5 m. SSE. of Babatugon.
- MEDELLÍN** (may-day-lyeen'), Sp.; pueblo on NW. coast of Cebú, 58 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 8,221.
- MEDINA** (may-dee'-nah), Sp.; hamlet at mouth of Lutay Riv., E. coast of Negros Oriental, 3 m. S. of Tayasan.
- inland hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. SW. of Malinao.
- hamlet on light between Dinata and Sipaca Pts., on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 40 m. NNE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- MEDIO, DEL** (day' may'-deeh), Sp.; island 1 m. long NNW. and SSE., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Escarce Pt., off N. coast of Mindoro. Lies on N. side of entrance to Galera port, and has 24 ft. at less than 1 cable (720 ft.) from shore. At N. is great tide race.
- MEENIS** (may-ay'-nis), ver.; islet in Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. $6^{\circ} 7' 30'' N.$
- MEIBALI** (may-ee-bah'-leeh), nat.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, lat. $18^{\circ} 3' 30'' N.$
- MELCHOR** (mell-chor'), Sp.; island of Tres Reyes grp., SW. of Marinduque.
- MELIÁN** (may-lee-ahn'), ver.; river in Batangas, Luzón, flowing W. and emptying into bay of Batangas.
- MELILÁ** (may-lee-lyah'), Sp.; town inland from Pt. Tagabulin, on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 26 m. SW. by S. of Dávao.
- MELVILLE**, for.; cape at S. extreme of Balábac I. From octagonal tower 90 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of this cape, is exhibited at elevation of 297 ft. above sea flash light every 20 seconds, visible from S. $63^{\circ} W.$ through N. to S. $32^{\circ} E.$ from distance of 28 m.; beacon, as it were, of American institutions toward the islands and regions of Indian Sea. United States gunboat *Isla de Luzón* touched at cape June 18, 1900, while on cruise.
- MÉNDEZ NÚÑEZ** (men'-dayth noo'-nyayth), Sp.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, 24 m. S. of Cavite. Pop., 3,745.
- MENGANILLA** (men-gah-nee'-lyah), Sp.; hamlet in SW. part of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Lemery.
- MEÑOR** (may-nor'), Sp.; islet in China Sea, off W. coast of Mindoro, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Apo islet.
- MEOLMEOL** (may-ohl-may-ohl'), ver.; point on W. coast of Sámar, lat. $12^{\circ} 34' 20'' N.$
- MERCEDES** (mayr-thay'-days), Sp.; town 10 m. inland on r. bank of river emptying into bay on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 188 m. SSE. of Surigao.

- MERCEDES**, town on S. shore of deep inlet of Casilaran Bay, in SW. angle of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 33½ m. S. by W. of Dávao.
- hamlet at headwaters of one of branches of Ibayay Riv., Cápiz, Panay.
- pueblo on W. shore of extreme SE. projection of Sámar, 7½ m. SE. of Catbalogan. At this point extreme SE. neck of Sámar is but 2 m. from sea to sea. Pop., 3,068.
- hamlet on N. side of mouth of Antiguas Riv., on W. shore of Sámar, 2 m. NW. of Catbalogan.
- MEREIRA** (may-ray'-ee-rah), Sp.; point on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, formed of one of spurs of Caraballo Norte, in lat. 18° 42' 20" N.
- MÉRIDA** (may'-ree-dah), Sp.; pueblo 2¼ m. inland, on r. bank of river emptying at head of estuary on W. shore of Leyte, 8½ m. N. across sea channel of Ponson I., Camotes grp., and 42 m. SW. by W. of Tacloban. Pop., 897.
- MESA, DE LA** (day lah may'-sah), Sp.; point on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 11 m. SW. of Noroeste Pt., W. head of Ulugan Bay.
- island W. of Sámar.
- island SE. of Masbate, Visayas, lat. 11° 51' 30" N.
- MESA DE PALÁPAG** (may'-sah day pah-lah'-pag), Hisp.; tableland in NE. Sámar, on Pacific shore, 10 m. SW. of Espiritu Santo C. Pamangpangán and Boboyan Mts. form landmarks on coast and stretch W. to Catúbig, near river flowing N. into bay SE. of Laguán, visible 42 m. at sea.
- MESETA** (may-say'-tah), Sp.; tableland in Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. 12° 42' 40" N.
- METOC** (may-toe'), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, rising on S. slopes of Quituinan Mt., flows SE., and empties into Camayón Riv.
- MÉXICO** (may'-hee-coh), Sp.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 5½ m. NE. of Bacolor. Pop., 17,099.
- MEYCAUAYÁN, or MAYCAUAYÁN** (may-ee-cah-wah-yahn', mah-ee-cah-wah-yahn'), Tag.; pueblo and station on Manila and Dagupan R. R., on E. outlet of Pampanga delta. Manila R. R. here crosses into Bulacán, Luzón, 6½ m. SE. of Bulacán. Pop., 8,119.
- MEYS, or AUTOR** (mays, ow-tor'), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Bulacán, of that province, Luzón.
- MIAGA** (mee-ah'-gah), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- MIAGAHO** (mee-ah-gah'-oh), ver.; pueblo on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 22 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 22,100.
- river of Iloilo, Panay; after receiving number of tributaries, passing through pueblo of same name, empties into sea on SE. coast.
- MIASSÍN** (mee-ass-sin'), ver.; river in Cotabato, Mindanao, flowing S., and empties into bay of Illana.
- MIATÁN** (mee-ah-tahn') ver.; town on l. bank of river entering bay E. of Blanca Pt., NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- MIGCANIGUÍN** (mig-cah-nec-geen'), nat.; point on E. shore Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MIGPANGUIL, or PANGUIL** (mig-pahn-gill', pahn-gill') nat.; river emptying on W. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MILAGBIGÁ** (mee-lag-bee-gah'), ver.; creek in Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MILAGROS** (mee-lah'-grohs), Sp.; pueblo on NE. shore of gulf of Asid, S. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, on bank of Asid Riv., 12 m. S. of Masbate. Pop., 1,789.
- town on r. bank of one of lower tributaries of Agusán Riv., Surigao, Mindanao, 17 m. S. of Butúan.
- MILAN** (mee-lahn'), Sp.; hamlet in SW. part of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2¼ m. NE. of Lemery.
- hamlet in W. Cápiz, Panay, at headwaters of Malinannang Riv., 1½ m. N. of Jamindao.
- MILAOR** (mee-lab-or'), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 2 m. from Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 5,720.
- MILINANG** (mee-lee-nahng'), nat.; summit, 695 ft., on N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, N. of Súbic.
- MILIRONG** (mee-lee-rong'), ver.; hamlet in E. Leyte, on inland road, 1¼ m. W. of Palo.
- MILO** (mee'-law), Sp.; mountain in SE. Leyte, 9 m. NW. of Hinanangan.
- MIMANGLET** (mee-mahn-glet'), ver.; wooded island, 250 ft. high, in Corón Passage, between Busuaña and Calamián, Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MIMPATUTE** (mim-pah-too'-tay), ver.; hamlet near Paracale, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Deposits of gold, worked by natives, exist in vicinity.
- MIMUL** (mee-mool'), nat.; point on S. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- MINA** (mee'-nah), Sp.; pueblo on tributary of S. branch of Jalaur Riv., 15 m. N. by W. of Iloilo. Pop., 4,357.
- MINAÁNUN** (mee-nah-ah'-nood), nat.; island off E. coast of Sámar, in lat. 11° 25' N.
- MINADCON** (mee-nahd'-cawn), nat.; island off SE. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 10' 30" N.
- MINAG** (mee-nahg'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Lubungan, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- MINAGA** (mee-nah'-gah), ver.; river and point in Cebú.
- MINALABAC** (mee-nah-lah-bahk'), ver.; pueblo on l. bank and crossing of Bicol (Vicol) Riv., Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 6½ m. S. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 3,869.
- MINALAR** (mee-nah-lahr'), ver.; island off coast of pueblo of Pambujan, S. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 10' 10" N., lon. 125° 27' 29" E.
- MINALIN** (mee-nah'-lin), ver.; pueblo in S. Pampanga, Luzón, 2½ m. SE. of Bacolor. Pop., 6,386.
- MINALOS** (mee-nah'-laws), ver.; point and hamlet on E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, 4 m. NE. of Dumangue.
- MINALUTAN** (mee-nah-loo'-tahn), ver.; point in Siquijor I., Visayas, SW. of Bohol.
- MINANBÁ** (mee-nahn-dah'), ver.; coast hamlet on E. shore of Guimaráz Strait, 2 m. S. of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental.
- MINANGÁ** (mee-nan-gah'), nat.; hamlet 13 m. E. of Ilagan, Isabela, Luzón, on Abutuan Riv.
- MINANGANALANÁN** (mee-nahn-gah-nah-lahn-dahn'), nat.; Moro town on l. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 1¼ m. above Masakit bend.
- MINANGÁS** (mee-nahn-gass'), nat.; islet ¼ sq. m. in bay of same name, E. of Silangado I., off E. coast of Busuaña I., Calamianes grp., China Sea, between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro.
- bay SE. by S. of Coconongón Pt., E. coast of Busuaña I., Calamianes grp., China Sea, between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro.
- point on SW. coast of Bataán, Luzón, lat. 14° 46' N.
- MINANGÁS, or BINANGÁ** (mee-nahn-gass', bee-nahn-gah'), Tag.; port in W. coast of Bataán, Luzón.
- MINANUECAN** (mee-nah-nway'-cahn), ver.; point on shore of Lamón Bay, NE. coast of Tayabast Luzón, lat. 14° 59' 20" N.
- MINANUT** (mee-nah-noot') ver.; island 1 by 1 m. in area, on E. coast of Sámar, 1 m. N. of Lanangan, forming shelter to anchorage of that town.
- MINASANĠAN** (mee-nah-sang'-ahn), ver.; islet off E. coast of Sámar; 6 m. N. of Lanang.
- MINASANGAY** (mee-nah-sahn-guy), nat.; islet off E. coast of Sámar, opposite mouth of Bulalacay Riv., lat. 11° 31' N.
- MINATA** (mee-nah'-tah), ver.; hamlet 1¼ m. S. of Bobón, on N. shore of W. Sámar.

MINDANAO, ISLAND OF.

(Meen-dah-now', nat.)

Capitals: Basilan, Isabela; Cotabato, Cotabato; Dávao, Dávao; Dapitan, Dapitan; Lanao, Bato, chief Moro town; Misamis, Misamis; Surigao, Surigao; Zamboanga, Zamboanga.

Area: Mainland, 45,356 sq. m.; 264 dependent islands, 1,165 sq. m.; total, 46,521 sq. m. (See areas of provinces.)

Population: 495,659.

Race: In Surigao and Misamis, the Visayan; in the remaining parts of the island not under civil government, the Moro-Malay stock.

Language; Spanish corrupted; Moro and the dialects Joloano, Sámal, Yacam, and Maguindanao; the dialects of the coast of Dávao, the Visayan, Cebuano, Bagobo, Tagacolo, Bilán, Montés, Mamanna, Tiruray, Tagabili, and Dulangan.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The great island of Mindanao occupies the SE. corner of the United States possessions in E. Asia, Baculín Pt., at the town of that name in Surigao, the extreme E. land, lying within 32 naut. m. of the meridian of lon. 127, the E. treaty boundary, and its most S. islands, Sarangani (Balut), within 36 naut. m. of the S. boundary. The SE. angle of the treaty limits lies but 102 naut. m. ESE. of these islands. The line of boundary between the United States and Dutch possessions crosses the fifth parallel of lat. N., from E. by N. to W. by S., 23 naut. m. S. of the Sarangani group of islands (Balut), Mindanao. The nearest of the Dutch islands is Ariaga (de la Silla), the most N. of the Carcaralong group, 37 naut. m. due S. of the islands named, in the Célebes Sea. Mindanao is bounded on the N. by the sea of Mindanao, Negros, Cebú, Bohol, and Leyte, of the Visayan group, lying opposite from W. to E.; also by an arm of the Pacific Ocean, beyond which, 64 m., the S. coast of Sámar lies; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean; on the S. by the Pacific Ocean, Célebes Sea, and Sulu Archipelago, and on the W. by the Sulu Sea. The shore line is 1,592 m. (2,562 kilometers).

AREA.

The mainland and dependent islands lie between lat. 5° 21' N. (Tapundo Pt., Balut I.) and lat. 10° 28' N. (Desolation Pt., Dinátag I.), 5° 6', or 306 geog. m., 352 st. m., and from lon. 121° 53' E. (Pedrusco Pt., Zamboanga) to 126° 28' E. (Baculín Pt., Surigao), or 5° 35', 335 geog. m., 386 st. m. The mainland of the island extends from lat. 5° 35' N., Tinaca Pt., to Bilas Pt., 9° 50', or 270 st. m. N. and S., and, as above indicated, 386 m. E. and W.

The following table gives provinces, local governments, capitals, areas, populations, and dependent islands, and aggregate for Mindanao as a whole:

Province.	Local governments.	Capital.	Area.	Popula- tion.	Depend- ent is- lands.	Area.
			<i>Sq. m.</i>			<i>Sq. m.</i>
Basilan.....	Naval station.....	Isabela de Basilan..	354	8,000	56	50
Cotabato.....	No civil govt.....	Cotabato.....	8,344	4,148	9	12
Dapitan.....	.....do.....	Dapitan.....	2,386	20,273	6	3
Dávao.....	.....do.....	Dávao.....	9,171	33,668	25	195
Lanao.....	.....do.....	.....	3,900	100,000	.....	.....
Misamis.....	Civil, May 15, 1901..	Misamis.....	5,879	126,942	5	115
Surigao.....	.....do.....	Surigao.....	13,201	85,125	83	662
Zamboanga.....	No civil govt.....	Zamboanga.....	3,486	117,503	80	128
Total.....	.....	.....	46,521	495,659	264	1,165



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MINDANAO

RIO GRANDE DE MINDANAO

From a Spanish survey in 1828

REVISIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN 1847

The soundings are reduced to the water level of an ebb of the tide at low water in the mean neap tide, unless the height to which the water can rise in any particular bay or inlet be found on the chart or in any other source of information. The soundings are also reduced to the mean level of the sea by the use of the mean of the observations made at the same place during a period of six or seven years, unless the observations are otherwise stated.

Profound thanks are due to the Spanish Government for the permission to publish this chart, and to the Spanish Government for the loan of the original charts and documents.



The area of Mindanao as above stated, in comparison with publications supposed to be authoritative, shows a margin of difference plus 8,272 to 12,521 sq. m., as follows:

[1 sq. m.=2.59 square kilometers.]

	Square miles.	Square kilometers.
Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands (compiled in the War Department, Bureau of Insular Affairs), based on latest United States hydrographic and British Admiralty charts	46,521	120,954
El Archipiélago Filipino, Colección de Datos, Observatorio de Manila, 1900, Instituto Geográfico y de Estadística	38,250	99,450
Atlas de Filipinas, Colección de 30 Mapas, Observatorio de Manila, 1899	36,237	93,854
United States Senate Document No. 171, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session; above figures assumed	36,237	93,854

CLIMATE.

The whole island of Mindanao being less than 10° from the equator the climate is generally hot and humid, but more equable than Luzón. The thermometer in the shade varies between 22° and 30° C. (72° and 86° F.); the winds from the sea are sometimes excessively hot; the land winds, on the contrary, are fresh and invigorating. The latter prevail most of the time, as in Borneo. Rains are frequent and heavy throughout the island, increasing during the months of October and November. In the valley of the Agusán Riv. they hardly cease between December and February. In Linao, a point in the NE., the fall of rain in 1 year has been as heavy as 3 meters (118 inches), and the floods rise to the floors of the native houses, lasting often as long as 25 or 30 days, for which reason the natives do not raise cattle of any kind. The bodies of those who succumb in the flood appear later suspended in the trees on account of the lack of dry earth in which to bury them. The much feared cyclones, called baguños, which cause such terrible damage in the tropics, are felt in Mindanao only as far as the 8th degree of latitude on the E. coast. It is under the influence of the monsoons of the N. hemisphere, but beyond the region of typhoons.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The mountain system of Mindanao has been much affected by the eruption of volcanoes and the destructive action of earthquakes. The volcano of Apo, 10,312 ft. high, near the W. shore of Dávao Bay in the SE., and Malindang, 8,560 ft. high, in the NW., form the chief summits of the principal ranges, which give rise to many fine rivers.

The island is drained chiefly by 2 great rivers. The Grande de Mindanao Riv., which enters the sea across an extensive delta at Cotabato, in the S. part of Illana Bay, drains an extensive plain with several large lakes, which receive their supply of water through the Pulangui Riv. (upper waters of the Grande de Mindanao). The Pulangui or Grande de Mindanao Riv. in length and volume is the largest in the archipelago. The other great stream, Butúan, the mouth of which is in Butúan Bay on the N., receives its waters from the Agusán, which rises not far from the head of Dávao Bay on the S. There are numerous other streams and tributaries. The island has 9 large mountain lakes, Mainit, Pinayat, Dagn, Sadocun, and Linao, in Surigao; Liguasan and Bulúan, in Cotabato; Tapao, in Lanao, and Lanao or Malanao, the largest, 21 by 12 m. in area, on the boundary between the latter province and Misamis. At Surigao, in Surigao, are the celebrated iron springs at Placer. Mainit (Mapaca), in the same province, and Balingasag, in Misamis, are famous for sulphur springs, while the thermal waters of Malibató are resorted to on account of their curative qualities.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast line is very uneven and much indented with deep bays and inlets, those of Iligan, on the N., and Illana or Lanun, on the S., leaving an isthmus between them little more than 35 m. wide and not more than 14 m. between the SW. extreme of Panguil (a long, narrow inlet in the SW. angle of Iligan Bay) and Illana Bay. On its coasts are some of the largest and finest bays in the archipelago—Sindangan, Dapitan, Iligan, Macajalar, and Butúan on the N.; Dávao (the largest), Sarangani, Illana, Dumanquilas, and Sibuguey on the S., and Sibuco on the W.



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PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The mountain system of Mindanao has been much affected by the eruption of volcanoes and the destructive action of earthquakes. The volcano of Apo, 10,312 ft. high, near the W. shore of Dávao Bay in the SE., and Malindang, 8,560 ft. high, in the NW., form the chief summits of the principal ranges, which give rise to many fine rivers.

The island is drained chiefly by 2 great rivers. The Grande de Mindanao Riv., which enters the sea across an extensive delta at Cotabato, in the S. part of Illana Bay, drains an extensive plain with several large lakes, which receive their supply of water through the Pulangui Riv. (upper waters of the Grande de Mindanao). The Pulangui or Grande de Mindanao Riv. in length and volume is the largest in the archipelago. The other great stream, Butúan, the mouth of which is in Butúan Bay on the N., receives its waters from the Agusán, which rises not far from the head of Dávao Bay on the S. There are numerous other streams and tributaries. The island has 9 large mountain lakes, Mainit, Pinayat, Dagun, Sadocun, and Linao, in Surigao; Liguasan and Bulúan, in Cotabato; Tapao, in Lanao, and Lanao or Malanao, the largest, 21 by 12 m. in area, on the boundary between the latter province and Misamis. At Surigao, in Surigao, are the celebrated iron springs at Placer. Mainit (Mapaca), in the same province, and Balingasag, in Misamis, are famous for sulphur springs, while the thermal waters of Malibató are resorted to on account of their curative qualities.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast line is very uneven and much indented with deep bays and inlets, those of Iligan, on the N., and Illana or Lanun, on the S., leaving an isthmus between them little more than 35 m. wide and not more than 14 m. between the SW. extreme of Panguil (a long, narrow inlet in the SW. angle of Iligan Bay) and Illana Bay. On its coasts are some of the largest and finest bays in the archipelago—Sindangan, Dapitan, Iligan, Macajalar, and Butúan on the N.; Dávao (the largest), Sarangani, Illana, Dumanquilas, and Sibuguey on the S., and Sibuco on the W.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

There are 5 lights on this coast. One is Zamboanga, lighting the Basilan Strait between the Sulu and Célebes seas; at Dapitan, N. coast, lighting the channel between the Sulu and Mindanao seas; on Pujada Bay, SE. coast, lighting Mati in the vicinity of coal deposits; Parangparang, E. coast of Illana Bay, lighting to Polloc Harbor, and at Glan, in the extreme S., on the E. head to Sarangani Bay. The lights will be described with the locality.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few wagon roads except in the immediate vicinity of the provincial capitals. The towns are situated either along the sea coasts or on the banks of the great rivers and lakes, like the Agusán and lakes in Surigao; the Pulangui, or Grande, and its great lakes in Misamis, Lanao, and Cotabato, and the great Lake Lanao and its outlet in Lanao and Misamis.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population under the official census of 1887—209,087—did not include the natives of the interior, nor represent the sum of its own figures as given, with respect to provinces. This aggregate is 495,659. The inhabitants, although of Moro stock, are divided into a number of tribes, each of which has a dialect of its own, as follows: Moro and its dialects, Joloano, Sámal, Yacam, Maguindanao, and the dialect of the coast of Dávao, Visaya, Cebuano and Bagobo, Tagacaolo, Bilán, Montés, Mamanna, Tiruray, Tagabili, and Dulangan. Spanish, somewhat corrupted, is also spoken. There are no large towns on this island. Zamboanga, which is department and district headquarters for the United States troops in Mindanao, is not the largest town in population. There are 124 towns, having from 500 to 13,874 inhabitants, the latter number being the population of Dávao, the capital of the province, on the bay of that name. There are about 400 villages.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Of the 264 dependent islands, those of geographical importance are: Basilan, 304 sq. m., with navigable rivers, a large population, and industry; Dinágat, 387 sq. m., with its valuable native gold mines and forest products; Siargao, 190 sq. m.; Sámal, 104 sq. m., producing superior chocolate; Camiguín, 113 sq. m., with 24,000 population, producing cacao and other valuable products; Olutanga, 90 sq. m., with its fine harbors; Saccol, 16 sq. m., and Sarangani, off the extreme S. point.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

It is claimed that properly exploited the vegetable products of Mindanao will exceed those of any of the islands of the archipelago. Notwithstanding its large area and comparatively sparse population, it ranked fifth in 1899 among the hemp-producing sections: Albay, 265,366; Sámar, 148,988; Leyte, 118,507; Sorsogón, 101,629, and Mindanao, 59,974, all in piculs.

Hemp receipts, 1850-1899, of Mindanao, taken from the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.

[Piculs. 1 picul = 137.9 lbs.]

1850.....	4,048	1861.....	18,140	1872.....	468	1889.....	36,074
1851.....	3,740	1862.....	18,481	1874.....	480	1890.....	53,747
1852.....	2,920	1863.....	15,893	1880.....	191	1891.....	85,764
1853.....	3,780	1864.....	12,395	1881.....	4,887	1892.....	108,694
1854.....	8,180	1865.....	3,098	1882.....	530	1893.....	104,463
1855.....	9,925	1866.....	778	1883.....	18,354	1894.....	116,442
1856.....	14,958	1867.....	1,512	1884.....	25,325	1895.....	123,015
1857.....	12,612	1868.....	632	1885.....	24,458	1896.....	107,413
1858.....	14,835	1869.....	1,808	1886.....	29,814	1897.....	123,296
1859.....	25,223	1870.....	600	1887.....	57,118	1898.....	52,732
1860.....	23,818	1871.....	430	1888.....	45,263	1899.....	59,974

Among the vegetable products of special commercial value on this island are the famed "spices," cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon and its valuable products, pepper, betel nuts, betel peppers, etc. The staples are rice, sugar cane, cotton, cabo negro, corn, tobacco, indigo, coffee, sweet potatoes, cocoanut, and vegetables. Thus Mindanao produces not only all the products of the other islands of the archipelago, but also of the famed "spice" islands of the Moluccas, Célebes, and other tropical groups of the Indies of the Far East.

MINERALS.

The mineral wealth is doubtless great, from the evidences given by outcroppings of the native products. For many years the natives in the N. have presented gold in exchange for articles of trade. The auriferous zone, between the Caturan Riv. to the E. and the Iligan Riv. on the W., and along the beds of Bulalácao, Iparan, Paga-yan, Bigaan, and Catman Rivs., is well known. Coal deposits exist in the vicinity of Sibuguey, Surigao, and Mati. Sulphur is plentiful in the neighborhood of the volcanoes. Copper and platinum are also reported. The provinces of Misamis, Suri-gao, and Cotabato are known for their mineral possibilities.

FORESTS.

The island is covered with forests of the most valuable woods of the archipelago, useful for economic purposes, particularly naval construction, house building, and furniture making. The molave (molaue) narra, a large article of export, resembling the yellow pine of the United States; teak, one of the most valuable of shipbuilding timbers, especially for deck purposes; manconi or ironwood, bamboos, spils, junipers, ebony, cypress, the varied gum, resin, wax, and honey producing trees, and medicinal and dye plants grow in great abundance. The forests also abound in animal life, 207 species of birds having been scientifically classified, of which number 17 species are peculiar to Mindanao and Basilan, while 13 others occur in these islands and range to the N., but not into the Sulu Tawi Tawi group. The highland avifauna is still unknown. Among these the singular calao or horn bills, parrots, cockatoos, jungle fowls, kingfishers, pigeons, doves, among the latter the puñalada (named on account of the bright red spot on its breast), are numerous; also monkeys and the curious caguang, a combination of monkey and bat. Deer and wild hogs also abound. "Iguana," the giant lizard, sometimes between 6 and 7 ft. in length; snakes, the boa particularly, of great size; scorpions, and leeches infest the forests and crocodiles the rivers.

FRUITS.

Fruits in great variety and abundance grow wild in the forests and on the planta-tions; among them the pineapple, mangosteen, sapote, banana, orange, lemon, etc.

INDUSTRIES.

Large herds of horses, cattle, and carabaos are raised. Owing to the dominant Mohammedan religion there are few domesticated hogs, although the forests abound in the wild variety. There is a little weaving of hemp and cotton fabrics, sufficient for home use. The most important industry is the production and shipment of hemp and forest and sea products. The edible bird's nests (salangane) are gathered in large quantities from the caves along the coasts of the mainland and islands.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The Twenty-third United States Infantry, detached from the forces in Sulu, made the first United States military occupation of Mindanao at Zamboanga in November, 1899. This was followed by the establishment of regimental headquarters, Thirty-first United States Infantry, at the same point, the second battalion at Cotabato and the third at Dávao, during the month of December, 1899. Stations were established at Polloc, Mati, Parangparang, Baganga, Surigao, Cagayán, Iligan, Misamis, and Dapitan between that date and April 4, 1900. From that period garrisons have been stationed at strategic points and operations were conducted on the N. coast against hostile insurgents and on the S. and E. coasts for the purpose of reestablishing order and govern-ment, to regulate intercourse between the Filipinos and Moros, and to secure and maintain the confidence and control of the alien races. The names of military sta-tions in Mindanao will be found in the description of the province in which located.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Of the 7 subdivisions of the island, Misamis and Surigao are civil and the rest are without civil government.

MINDANAO (meen-dah-now'), nat.; point on N. shore of Sarangani I., off extreme coast of Davao, Mindanao.

MINDANAO, GRANDE DE (grahn-day day meen-dah-now'), nat.; great river which disembogues 6 m. to S. of Polloc Harbor, through 2 wide arms, on N. of which is town of Cotabato, about 6½ m. from mouth. River is navigable for 70 m. by vessels of 3½ ft. draft. It flows through beautiful valley 35 m. in width which scarcely shows any change of level. This magnificent section is capable from its fertile soil of producing tobacco, cacao, sugar, maize, and cotton. Course of river lies SE. for 52 m. from its mouth to lake of Liguasan out of which it flows. From other side of lake direction of river is NNE. to its source in Rangayán Mt. At 25 m. from N. mouth river divides into 2 arms, which enter sea 4½ m. apart, be-

MINDANAO, GRANDE DE—Continued. tween them it forms great delta. These branches communicate with each other by 4 small channels. N. arm is widest, deepest, and most navigable; S. one is narrow with only 5 ft. of water. It is divided at its entrance into 2 arms by islet which can not be passed on S. side. River banks are numerous peopled by Moros. Elevated range of volcanic mountains dominated by central peak of Dikalungan, Davao, extends some 70 m. to S. nearly parallel to river. Peak of Calabata, 3½ m. from S. entrance of Mindanao Riv., is another mark used by navigators for that stream. From S. entrance of Mindanao Riv. coast trends about SW. 27 m. to Quidapil Pt., most salient projection of this part.

MINDANĀGAM (min-dang'-ahm), ver.; tributary of Ilog Riv. (q. v.), Negros Occidental.

MINDORO ISLAND, SUBPROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

(Meen-doh'-roh, ver.)

Capital of the consolidated province: Boac, Marinduque; capital of Mindoro, Puerto Galera, lat. 13° 32' N., lon. 120° 56' E., approximately.

Area: 4,040 sq. m. mainland; 26 dependent islands, 68 sq. m.; total, 4,108 sq. m.

Population: 67,656, registered; including wild races, 106,200.

Race: Malayan stock and a few Visayans.

Language: Visayan, Manguiano, and Tagalog.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Puerto Galera to—	m.
Balábac, Balábac, SW.....	472
Batangas, Luzón, N. by E.....	18
Manila (sailing route, 110 m.), S.....	72
Zamboanga, Mindanao, SSE.....	441

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Mindoro occupies a position a little N. of the center of the entire archipelago. On the N., across the sea channel, lies the S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, the distance being 7½ m. between Escarceo (Mindoro) and Malocot (Luzón) Pts. The island of Lubang lies 15 m. NW. of Del Monte or Santo Tomás Pt.; Marinduque I. 23 m. to the E. of the N., and Tablas I. 31 m. to the E. of the S. ends. Panay, 36½ m. SE., between Pandán (Mindoro) and Naisog (Panay) Pts., and Busuanga, the beginning of the Palawan chain, 33 m. to the SW.

AREA.

The island is 110 m. NW. to SE. and 56 m. NE. to SW., averaging 81 m. N. and S. and 50 m. E. and W. Estimated area, 4,050 sq. m.; 26 dependent islands, 58 sq. m.; total, 4,108 sq. m., being 423 sq. m. larger than the combined area of Delaware and Rhode Island, nearly half the size of Massachusetts, and more than half that of New Jersey. The coast line is 322 m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The display of Mindoro from Marinduque across the sea channel is exceedingly grand. Out of the high elevations rises Halcón Mt., over 8,800 ft., in the N. central part, the mountain sides being covered with forests of primeval grandeur to the very summit. The general topographical features of the island consist of several high, broken ranges, forming an elevated plain in the interior. Calavite Mt., in the extreme NE. part, is the beginning of a range trending SE. to Halcón Mt., in the N. central section. From this elevated area a number of sierras extend in different directions, dropping toward the coast, where the land becomes low and marshy and ill suited to long residence by the white race. On the W. coast inland are double and treble chains of mountains which extend through the island; from them low points of land project into the sea. Between these central elevations and the W. coast along Mindoro Strait are beautiful stretches of prairie covered with nutritious

grasses, while E. of the same culminating altitude, down to the very line of the tidal risings of the Visayan Sea are unbroken primeval forests of valuable woods. The many rivers rising in the center of the island and following the sinuosities of the surface fall into the sea without reference to the general fluvial system made up of a main stream and tributaries so advantageous to the wants and activities of man. The rainfall is very great.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Mindoro is very variable and subject to monsoons. The W. coast is healthy and temperate; the N. and E. coasts and towns of Marinduque and Lubán are very warm. The proximity of forests to the coast towns makes them unhealthy. Intermittent fevers turn into typhoid. Consumption also prevails.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coasts of Mindoro are indented with a number of fine bays and harbors, as follows:

Balateros Chico; N. coast, E. of Balateros Grande.

Balateros Grande; N. coast, 1 m. E. of the port of Minolo.

Bulalácao; E. coast, opens between Pt. Tambilambi to the W. and the peninsula of Pandán to the SSE.

Calapán; N. coast between Pt. Balití to the S., and Pt. Calapán or Tibao on the NE., and 3 m. in extent.

Dáyap; N. coast, 1 m. to the SW. of the point of the same name.

Doñgón; 7 m. S. of Sablayán on the W. coast, affording shelter for vessels of all sizes.

Ílog, Abra de; about the center of the N. coast.

Iriron; on the W. coast, inclosed between point of that name and Lumintan.

Lalangán (Gómez); W. coast formed near the middle of the channel of Ylín.

Loguicay; on the S. coast, between the peninsula of Pandán and S. of Pt. Buyallao.

Mambúrao; an elbow within the mouth of the same name on the W. coast.

Mansalay; on the E. coast, 10½ m. to the N. of Pt. Buyallao.

Mansiol; on the E. coast, between the point of the same name and Pt. Colasi, SE.

Pandán; on the W. coast, N. of the point of the same name.

Pandarochan; between the clear and accessible point of Buruncan, the S. extremity of the island, and the SE. point of Ylín.

Pinamalayan; S. of the NE. extremity of the island, E. coast, between Pts. Balete and Dumali.

Pola; to the NW. of Mt. Dumali, between Anahaoan and Dáyap.

Puluán; W. coast S. of Mt. Calavite, between Pt. Pantocomí and Marigil. A good depth at the entrance and better in the interior up to ½ m. inshore.

Sablayán; W. coast, N. of Doñgón Pt.

Sagincay; E. coast, between Bulalácao and Pandán Pts., SE.

Subaang; W. of the point of that name, on the N. coast.

Tubile; W. coast, N. of the point of the same name.

Varadero; 1½ m. SW. of Pt. Escarceo, N. coast.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads, the inland villages being reached by mountain trails or in canoes if accessible by river. Along the coast native sailing crafts carry the greater share of the local traffic. All of the products of shipment to Manila or the other islands are concentrated at ports of call for steamers and thence distributed to destination. Road travel and traffic is by sleds or rude carts drawn by buffaloes.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered inhabitants number 67,656; including the wild tribes of the interior the population is estimated at 106,200. The dominant race of the interior is the Manguianes. The rest of the inhabitants of the interior belong to the Bangot, Buguil, Tadianan, Durugmunan Beribi, Buctulan, Riron, and Lactán tribes, with a few Negritos in the vicinity of Halcón. On the N. coast the Tagálogs prevail and on the S. inhabitants from the neighboring Visayan Is. The languages spoken are Tagalog in the N., Visayan in the S., and Manguían in the center of the island.

The following is the division of Mindoro into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mindoro: ^a			
Abra de Ñlog.....	617	544	1,161
Aling.....	252	234	486
Bacô.....	320	290	610
Boac.....	6,593	6,823	13,416
Bongabón.....	306	262	568
Bulalácao.....	307	276	583
Calapán.....	2,089	2,014	4,103
Caluya.....	285	254	539
Gasán.....	2,735	2,701	5,436
Iriron.....	98	93	191
Looc.....	664	645	1,309
Lubang.....	1,866	1,850	3,716
Mangarín.....	190	167	357
Mambúrao.....	222	186	408
Mansalay.....	173	180	353
Mogpog.....	2,513	2,660	5,173
Nauján.....	2,277	2,090	4,367
Palúan.....	873	804	1,677
Pinamalayan.....	309	250	559
Pola.....	477	462	939
Puerto Galera.....	424	368	792
Sablayán.....	470	394	864
Santa Cruz.....	118	81	199
Santa Cruz de Napo.....	7,838	7,730	15,568
Semerara.....	148	123	271
Sibay.....	201	198	399
Subaang.....	212	191	403
Ticlín.....	151	124	275
Torrijos.....	1,466	1,443	2,909
Total.....	34,194	33,437	67,631

Estimated, 1901, 106,200.

^a According to the enumeration above the towns of the island of Marinduque and of Lubang fell under the political jurisdiction of Mindoro.

All the towns, 19 in number, are situated along the coast. The villages of the interior are inhabited entirely by the wild tribes. The following is a list of the towns:

Puerto Galera; capital; on a well-sheltered harbor of the same name, on the N. coast. Pop., 1,912.

Abra de Ñlog; on a river near the bay of the same name, on the N. coast, 28 m. W. of Calapán. Pop., 1,272.

Bacô; at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the N. coast, 4 m. W. of Calapán. Pop., 440.

Bongabón; on the E. coast, 56 m. SE. of Calapán. Pop., 271.

Bulalácao; on the extensive bay of that name on the peninsula of Pandán, 75 m. S. by E. of Calapán. Pop., 516.

Busuañga; near the mouth of the river of that name, 69 m. S. by W. of Calapán.

Calapán; the capital on the NE. coast of the bay of the same name, sheltered by the Bacos islets. Batangas, Luzón, lies 16 m. to the N. across Verde Passage. Pop., 5,585.

Iriron; on the W. coast of the bay and river of the same name, 56 m. SSW. of Calapán. Pop., 143.

Mambúrao; at the mouth of the river and on the N. shore of the bay of that name, W. coast, 43 m. WSW. of Calapán. Pop., 499.

Mangarín; on the extensive bay of that name in the extreme SW. part of Mindoro, 75 m. S. of Calapán. Pop., 2,289.

Mansalay; on the sheltered bay of that name, E. coast, 63 m. SSE. of Calapán. Pop., 379.

Nauján; on the NE. coast, at the mouth of the river of the same name, and the seat of important trade of the region in the vicinity of the lake of that name, 13 m. SE. of Calapán. Pop., 8,312.

Palúan; an important town on the NE. coast of the bay of that name, 46 m. W. by S. of Calapán. Pop., 1,561.

- Pinamalayan**; on the river and bay of the same name, E. coast, 33 m. SE. of Calapán. Pop., 292.
- Pola**; at the mouth of the river on the extensive bay of the same name, NE. coast, 25 m. SE. of Calapán. Pop., 572.
- Sablayán**; on the W. coast, on the bay of Pandán, sheltered by the island of that name, 49 m. SW. of Calapán.
- Santa Cruz**; on the W. coast, at the mouth of Talabasi, and E. of that point, 40 m. SW. of Calapán. Pop., 300.
- Subaang**; on the N. coast, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 5 m. W. of Calapán. Pop., 397.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The dependent islands and groups near the mainland of Mindoro are:

	m.
Alibatan; on the W. approach to Bulalácao Bay, off the S. coast of Mindoro.....	
Ambolón; on the S. coast, and one of the Ylin group, 1 m. E. of the island of that name, 4½ m. N. and S., 3 m. E. and W. It is separated from Ylin (Ilin) I. by a narrow channel of the same name. Aguada is a village on its NW. coast.....	8
Anaganahao; off N. coast and S. of Silonay I.....	
Apo; a small island on the W. coast in Mindoro Strait, 24 m. W. of Sablayán Pt. and town. The island divides and gives its name to the E. and W. passages of the Mindoro Strait.....	1
Bacos; 3 islets on the N. coast, fronting the approach to Calapán, 2 m. NW. of Calapán Pt.....	1
Buyallao; on the SE. coast, N. of the point of the same name.....	
Caluya; on the S. coast, 10 m. SE. of Semerara, and a member of that group, 4 m. from N. to S., 1½ m. from E. to W. The S. part is 623 ft. high.....	6
Donjon; NW. of Ylin (Ilin), off Busuaniga Pt., SW. coast of Mindoro.....	
Gaza; on the S. coast in the approach to Bulalácao Bay and town.....	
Ilin. (See Ylin.)	
Irron; in the bay of the same name, off the SW. coast of Mindoro.....	
Libagao; on the E. coast, off the entrance to Bulalácao Bay and town, 410 ft. high.....	1
Lubang; group NW. of Mindoro, part of Mariniducue.....	
Manadi; in the channel between the N. coast of Ylin (Ilin) I. and the SW. mainland of Mindoro, off Busuaniga Pt.....	
Masi Riv.; 3 small islets at its mouth, between Masi and Bongabón Pts.....	
Masin; on the S. coast in the entrance to Bulalácao Bay and town.....	
Menor; an island on the W. coast in Mindoro Strait, 22 m. W. of Sablayán Pt. and town, 3 m. N. of Apo I.....	
Medio; fronting Puerto Galera on the N. coast, W. of Escareco Pt.; 6 m. S. by W. of Verde I., in the passage of that name.....	1
Nagúbat; 2 islets on the S. coast belonging to the Semerara group, 4 m. E. by N. of Semerara.....	
Panagatan; on the S. coast, in the extreme SW. of the Semerara group, off the S. coast of Mindoro, surrounded by reefs and covered with bushes.....	1
Pandán; W. coast, 2 islets in the bay of that name N. of Sablayán town, point, and anchorage....	
Paniquian; a small island off the N. coast, fronting Puerto Galera, and S. of Medio I.....	
Semerara; on the S. coast; group includes the islands of Semerara, Nagúbat, Libagao, Sibolon, Sibatón, Caluya, Sibay, and Panagatan; Semerara situated 10 m. SE. of Pt. Buracan, S. extremity of Mindoro, is 10 m. from NNW. to SSE., and 4½ m. wide on the S., its point of greatest breadth. Island is mountainous, but of medium height, and has irregular coasts; it has one town situated in the NE. part, inhabited by 150 people, who are engaged in collecting the sea cucumbers from the shallows which surround the bay. The channel between this island and Mindoro is reported free from rocks. Coal is found near the shore at a depth of 1 foot. In the N. part it is of good quality, in the S. part of but medium grade. The island has 3 peaks, the highest being 512 ft.....	30
Sibatón; on the S. coast, and one of the Semerara Is., 10 m. SSE. of Semerara, 12¼ m. W. of Panay, 111 ft. high.....	2
Sibay; on the S. coast, and one of the southernmost of the Semerara Is., 7½ m. S. of the island of that name, 2½ m. SE. of Caluya, 7¼ m. from E. to W., 4 m. from N. to S.; 218 ft. high.....	15
Sibolon; on the S. coast, the easternmost of the Semerara Is., S. of Mindoro, 13 m. E. of Semerara, and 8½ m. N. of Sibaton; 148 ft. high.....	1
Silonay; 1 m. NE. of Calapán Pt., NN. coast.....	¼
Tambarón; on the S. coast in the E. approach to Bulalácao Bay and town.....	1
Ylin (Ilin); group and principal island off the extreme SW. coast of Mindoro, 10 m. from NW. to SE. Land is high and mountainous, especially the E. coast, which is covered with trees and extensive mangrove swamps, reaching to the shore, except at the point on the SE. just opposite a rough and jagged rock. Only town, called Ilin, has a population of 500 Tagalogs and Visayans engaged in fishing; their food is mostly fish, turtle, and bolate (sea cucumbers). In front of the middle of the E. coast is Ambolón I., which is of medium height and surrounded with reefs.....	
Total area.....	68

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

In the days of greatest activity in the islands, before the decay of the Spanish monarchy, the abundance of the rice yield gave Mindoro the name of "the granary of the Philippines." The prosperity of the law-abiding natives on the coast soon attracted the rapacity of the piratical Moros from the S., who, like the Buccaneers of the Indies of the W., captured and looted their towns and murdered their people. A train of disasters followed in an epidemic among the carabaos, their main reliance in the tillage of the soil. What remained of the inhabitants took to

the forests, while the seats of squalor on the coast became the resort of criminals and desperate characters from Luzón, the Visayas, and nearer islands. Among the cultivated products are rice, sugar cane, tobacco, hemp, ground nuts, cocoa, sweet potatoes, peas, etc. The climate and soil is particularly suitable to the growth of coffee. The cultivation of hemp is increasing. Within the past few years the cultivation of sugar cane in the vicinity of Calapán received attention. Abra de Ilog and Mambúrao in 1899 exported 1,200 piculs. The cultivation of tobacco, long established in the towns of Sablayán and Santa Cruz, yields a quality similar to that of the Igo-rottes. Cotton is raised for home consumption, there being a small export to the island of Ipil. Grazing is the occupation of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Abra de Ilog, Nauján, and Mangarín for home supply.

MINERALS.

The ancient name of the island was Mait, its present designation being of Spanish origin, from *Mina de oro*, or "Mine of gold," from the tales of fabulous mineral wealth in the mountainous inland circulated among the early Spanish explorers by the natives, doubtless in order to placate the ferocity of these forerunners of W. occupation. For over 3½ centuries this auriferous wealth has remained as much of a mystery as ever, although the island is reputed to possess coal, gold, and copper. The mineral resources have been but little known. As far as the island has been explored its mountains show commercial quantities of copper, gold, and coal. The latter is found in Bulalácao, in the extreme S.E. part of the island. Sulphur in large quantities is found in the pueblo of Sablayán. There are also valuable beds of gypsum and important deposits of ocher (mineral paint) near Nauján, and flint, an article of export from Bacó.

An exhibit of the mining bureau (August, 1900) shows 34 coal claims under concessions issued under royal decree, representing 5,100,000 sq. meters, and 4 claims in progress of demarcation, as provided by royal decree and regulations thereunder, aggregating 600,000 sq. meters (1 sq. meter = 10.764 sq. ft.).

FORESTS.

In Mindoro and Palawan it is estimated that there are 5,000,000 a. of virgin forests formerly owned by the Crown of Spain, and which, by the transfer of jurisdiction, became the property of the United States. Of the upward of 450 tree species known to the forestry bureau of the P. I. (August, 1900), Mindoro has its full share, including cedar, ebony, ironwood, mahogany, logwood, sapanwood, valuable gums (camphor), rubber, and gutta-percha, dyewoods, bamboo, areca and cocoanut palms, dye and perfume woods, and calinga, a species of cinnamon. In this island, as in others of the Philippine group, there grows a tree somewhat similar to, though a reversal of, the banyan of Ceylon. In this case the roots grow in separate parts, sometimes 20 ft. out of the ground before uniting in the main trunk, and these roots often stand 30 ft. apart. The fiber being compact the wood is very sonorous; the trunk when struck by a club gives out a deep reverberating sound which can be heard at a long distance. Among the natives of Mindoro, these sounds are recognized as signals which are exchanged, notifying the people of approach of friendly parties or danger, etc. These singular sounds, booming through the dense forests from different points, are always a wonder to strangers in the country until they become aware of the cause.

FRUITS.

Among the fruits are mangoes, plantains, mangosteens, and most of the products of tropical latitudes of the E. shores of the Asiatic continent.

INDUSTRIES.

Near the principal towns woodcutting and rattan splitting for the Manila market is the chief industry, particularly from the towns of Paluán, Mambúrao, Iriron, Bulalácao, Pola, Pinamalayan, Nauján, and the capital. The traffic is carried on in small ships running to Manila and Batangas. The town of Pola has extensive nipa groves, whose products are exported to Batangas, Tayabas, and the island of Marinduque. Rattan, diliman, rajas, burí, honey, forest gums, and wax, which is obtained from the towns of Puerto Galera, Paluán, and Mambúrao; tortoise shell, which is obtained from the little bordering islands; large canoes, made from a single piece of wood, which are constructed in the towns of Bacó and Subaang; sibucáo, which is exported from Puerto Galera; balao oil, pitch, nigui, and cabo negro are the principal articles of export. There is also a large production of sago.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The first military occupation of Mindoro took place from Manila, in July, 1901, and United States signal cable communication between Calapan, Mindoro, and Batangas, Luzón, was established in August following.

On February 15, 1902, Mindoro was garrisoned by United States troops, as follows:

Abra de Ilog,	Mangarin,	Palúan,	Pola,
Calapan,*	Nauján,	Pinamalayan,	Puerto Galera.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under act of the Philippine Commission June 25, 1902, the "provincial-government act" and its amendments were extended to the island of Mindoro and the smaller islands adjacent thereto, including the island of Lubang, detached from the province of Cavite, to which it then belonged, and incorporated the same with the province of Marinduque. The provincial secretary, provincial treasurer, provincial supervisor, and provincial fiscal of the province of Marinduque were declared to be, respectively, the secretary, treasurer, supervisor, and fiscal of the province, as enlarged, with salaries at the rate originally fixed. The provincial governor of Marinduque was continued as governor of the enlarged province, but without executive or other power over any portion of the territory incorporated into the province of Marinduque by the act. The appointment of a governor for the island of Mindoro and the small islands adjacent thereto, to be an officer of the Army of the United States, to be detailed for that purpose by the major-general commanding the Division of the Philippines, was authorized, to hold office until a new governor for the consolidated province of Marinduque should be elected, under the provisions of the provincial-government act. The provincial board of Mindoro was declared to consist of the governor for the island of Mindoro, the provincial treasurer, and provincial supervisor of the consolidated province. The presidentes of municipalities in the island of Mindoro and small adjacent islands were not required to attend the meetings of the presidentes of municipalities until after the election of a provincial governor. The capital of the consolidated province was retained at Boac, Marinduque, and of Mindoro was established at Puerto Galera. Until the election of a new governor for the consolidated province the funds accruing from taxation in each island were to be kept separately, and provisions were made for their disbursement.

CONDITIONS.

"Everything peaceful in this province. Just returned from tour over end of province; myself and Spanish secretary only white men in the party; no danger, conditions promising; sentiments favorable to Americans." (Report of provincial governor of Mindoro, December, 1901.)

MINDORO (*meen-doh'-roh'*, ver.), wide strait separating Calamianes grp. from Mindoro and one of most frequented channels for vessels which leave ports of China for Iloilo toward end of April and in May, and at all times of year from ports of China to Australia, 87 m. between Linauán Pt. Mindoro, and Alon-on Pt. Busuanga I., divided into 2 passages by Apo I. and reef. See Apo Passage.

— N. waters of Sulu Sea, having for their N. limit Mindoro, E. Panay and part of Negros, Cuyayan grp. forming S. line Sulu Sea proper lying to S., and N. Palawan and Calamianes grp. to W., Cayos and surrounding groups occupy about center of this sea.

MINDUG (*meen-doo'g'*, nat.), river in Misamis, Mindanao, flows E. and empties into sea in lat. 8° 24' N., lon. 125° 27' 29" E.

MINGAO (*meeng-ah'-oh'*, ver.), town in Iloilo, Panay.

MINGLANILLA (*min-glah-nee'-yah'*), Sp. pueblo on E. coast of Cebu, 8½ m. S.W. of Cebu, in center of bay formed between Lipata and Tinaán Pts., 6 m. WSW. Pop., 6,210.

MINGOLIT (*min-goh-llit'*, ver.), river in S. Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

— peak in Garabatos Occidentales, Luzón.

MINO (*meen-ee'oh'*, ver.), anchorage in Zamboanga S. Mindanao. Also Mexican.

MINGIL (*meen-nee-llit'*, ver.), island off NE. shore of Catepagan I., NE. of A Day, Luzón.

— point on NE. shore of Catepagan I., NE. of A Day, Luzón, on W. side of entrance to Magatbanog Bay.

MINING (*meen-ee'ng'*, ver.), hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón 9 m. NW. of Bacolor.

MINTILAY (*meen-ee'n-lee'*, nat.), 16½ m. S. of Palulácano I., 3 m. off E. coast of Calamian, Calamianes grp., between Paragan (Palawan) and Mindoro.

MINS (*meen-nee'*, ver.), northernmost of group of islands off NW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., 1 m. in extent, low and flat.

— small island in Sulu grp., Sulu A., 7 m. N. of Sulu I.

MINSING (*min-ning'*, ver.), hamlet of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, on road between Ibang and Buirbag.

* Telegraph.

MINO (mee'-noh), Sp.; island off NE. coast of Bohol, in channel between that island and Cebú.

MINOC (mee-nock'), ver.; island NE. of Bohol I. (*See* Lapinig I.)

MINOLI (mee-noh'-lee), ver.; river in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón. (*See* Anir or Minoli.)

MINOLO (mee-noh'-loh), ver.; point 2 m. W. of Puerto Galera, N. coast of Mindoro, covered with trees, with anchorage on E. side, shore being steep.

MINSÓN (meen-sohn'), ver.; inland hamlet on l. bank of important stream emptying into Macajalar Bay on SE. shore $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Tagoloan, at its mouth, and 12 m. E. by N. of Gagayán de Misamis, Mindanao.

— port on E. coast gulf of Lagonoy, Albay, Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 40' N.$

MINTAG (meen-tahg'), nat.; point inner head W. side entrance to Catañgan port, SE. coast Masbate I., Visayas.

MINTINGOAN (min-tin-goh'-ahn), nat.; exposed rock near SW. shore of Lúbang I., between Naguiancó and Sabán Pts.

MINULÁN (mee-noo-loo'-ahn), ver.; pueblo of Negros Occidental, on E. shore of Guimarás Strait, 5 m. N. of Bacólod and 25 m. across strait N. of Iloilo, Panay. Pop., 11,338.

MINUSUANG (mee-noo-swang'), ver.; river in N. Leyte.

MOGA (mee-oh'-gab), ver.; mountain in central range, S. Leyte, 7 m. SE. of Baybay, on W. coast.

MIPANGUIL (mee-pahn-geel'), nat.; river emptying into terminal basin of Panguil Bay from W., in Misamis, Mindanao. Hamlet of Bacaran is on r. bank of main stream, near its source.

MIRA DE VIGAN (mee'-rah day vee'-gun), *Hisp.*; mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

MIRIGIL (mee-ree-hill'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Mindoro, forming E. head to Palúan Bay, lat. $13^{\circ} 20' N.$

— cove on E. shore of Palúan Bay, NW. coast of Mindoro.

— river entering cove of same name on E. shore of Palúan Bay, NW. coast of Mindoro.

— point E. head to Palúan Bay, NW. coast of Mindoro.

MIRO (mee'-roh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Cauayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón, lat. $17^{\circ} 23' 30'' N.$

MISAMIS, MINDANAO, PROVINCE OF.

(Mee-sah'-mis, ver.)

Capital: Gagayán de Misamis, lat. $8^{\circ} 11' N.$, lon. $124^{\circ} 41' E.$, approximately.

Area: Mainland, 5,764 sq. m.; dependent islands, 115 sq. m.; total, 5,879 sq. m.

Population: 126,942.

Race and language: Visayan and Malay-Moro, speaking corrupt Spanish and 15 dialects.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Misamis to—	m.
Cebú.....	145
Dumaguete.....	87
Manila.....	493
Manila, via Iligan Bay, Sulu Sea, Mindoro Strait, and China Sea.....	569
Surigao.....	162
Zamboanga.....	148
Zamboanga, via Sulu Sea.....	142

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Misamis lies in the center of the N. shore of Mindanao between Dinata and Balato Pts., 115 m. It is bounded on the N. by Mindoro Sea, on the E. by Surigao, on the S. by territory formerly within this province S. of the eighth parallel of latitude, and on the W. by other portions of the same territory. The boundaries include the Filipino and not the Moro population.

AREA.

It is 70 m. from N. to S. along its E. and 131 m. along its S. boundaries. Area, 3,406 sq. m.; dependent islands, 115 sq. m.; total, 3,521 sq. m., nearly 3 times the size of Rhode Island and about 1,200 sq. m. larger than Delaware.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

In the E. portion from Dinata Pt. to the S. extends the central E. range, the most important summits of which are the Dinata, Palampad, and Quitanlag, which obtain elevations of upward of 5,000 ft. On the W. boundary extends another of the main ranges with a summit of 5,427 ft. Mt. Malindang, 8,560 ft. high, lies 12 m. NW. of Misamis. The province has a number of rivers emptying into the Macajalar and Iligan bays on the N. The Grande or Pulangui Riv. rises in the NE. part of this province and crosses into Cotabato. Lake Lanao extends over the S. border within these limits.



CLIMATE.

The climate of Misamis oscillates between 76° and 90° F. The region is free from baguños (cyclones), although the adjoining province of Surigao is frequently swept by them.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The N. shore of the province is indented by 3 bays. In the extreme NE., between Sipaca and Diuata Pts., the latter separating it from Butúan Bay in Surigao, is a bay 17 m. between heads and 13 m. inland, with anchorage in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fms.

Iligan; in the W. part of the province, 37 m. between heads and 23 m. inland, is an arm of the sea, open to the N. and clear of danger.

Macajalar; the central of the 3 N. bays, 20 m. between heads, opening to the NW., 10 m. inland. The center is deep.

Panguil; 20 m. long and 1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. An inlet in the SW. angle of Iligan Bay, included between Binuni and Tabu Pts., which form an entrance to the harbor of Misamis. On the W. shore of this inlet is Mt. Grande Malindang, 8,560 ft. On the S. side of the port are 3 hills, the highest 2,312 ft. The anchorages range from 45 fms. in the entrance to 8 fms. in the inlet.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The intercourse between towns on the coast is almost entirely by native craft. Those inland are reached by river or trail. There are no good roads of any extent.

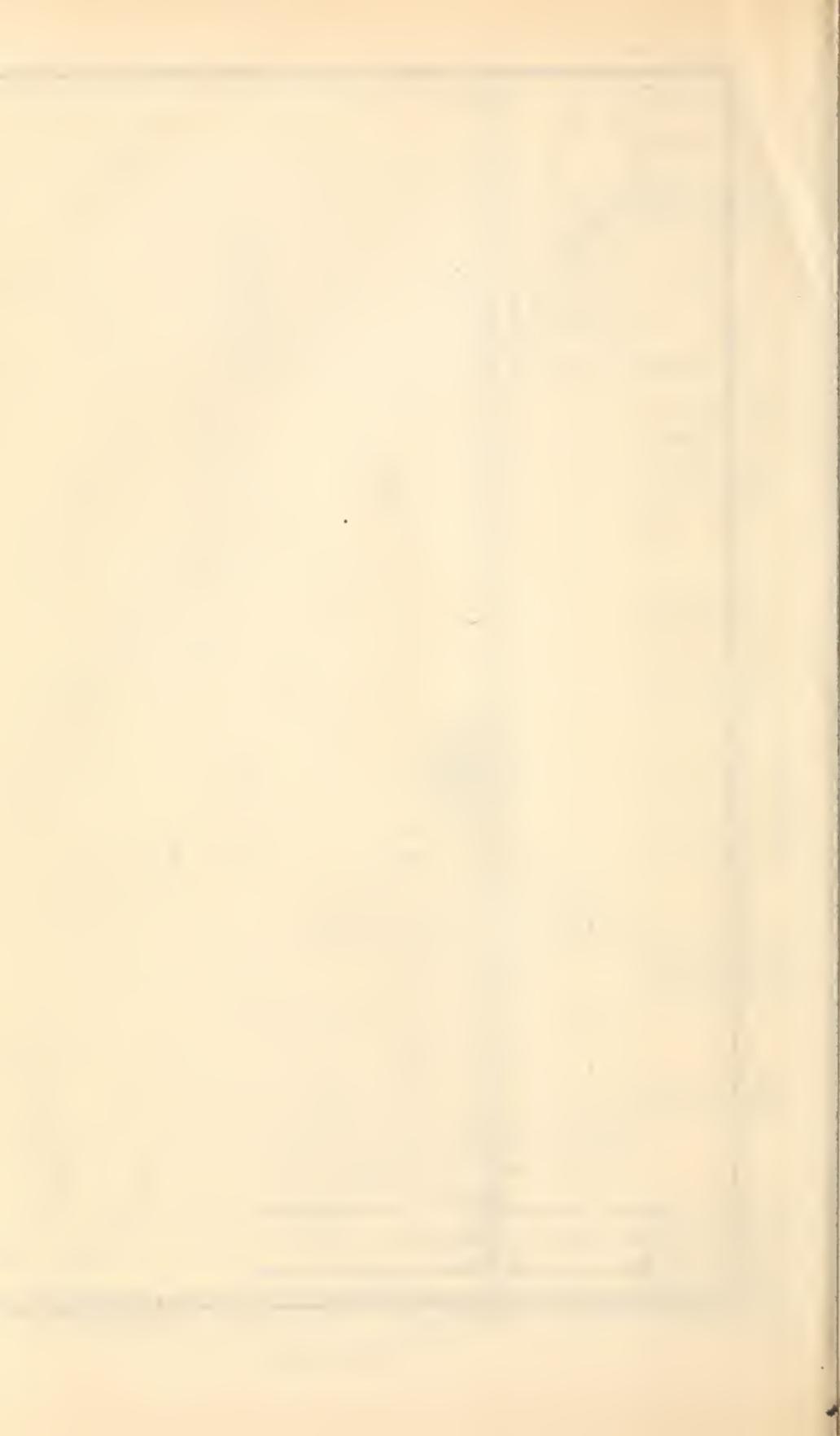
POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The estimated population of Misamis is 126,942, and the language of its people Visayan-Cebuano, Montés, and Malay-Moro.

The division of Misamis into pueblos, and their respective population according to the census of 1887, is as follows:

Province and pueblos.	Total population combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Misamis:			
Agusán	571	542	1,113
Alorán	1,617	1,442	3,059
Alubijid	1,280	1,269	2,549
Balingasag	2,515	2,433	4,948
Cagayan	3,221	3,405	6,626
Cataman	2,094	2,005	4,099
Dapitan	1,878	1,910	3,788
Dipolog	1,701	1,634	3,355
Gingóog	1,321	1,239	2,560
Guinsilibán	835	864	1,699
Gusá	345	359	704
Haya	737	735	1,472
Iligan	1,550	1,487	3,037
Initao	610	582	1,252
Iponan	2,396	2,350	4,746
Jasaán	1,820	1,791	3,611
Jiménez	3,150	2,840	5,990
Lagonlong	829	789	1,618
Langaran	2,978	2,683	5,661
Loculan	2,265	2,108	4,373
Lubungan	1,309	1,256	2,565
Maginog	2,141	2,032	4,173
Mambajao	4,480	4,257	8,737
Maria Cristina	73	65	138
Misamis	1,989	1,955	3,944
Malugan	594	576	1,170
Naaná	647	553	1,200
Oroquieta	3,773	3,601	7,374
Quinuguitán	751	664	1,415
Sagay	1,578	1,576	3,154
Salay	888	747	1,635
Salvador	1,688	1,605	3,293
Santa Ana	1,075	1,167	2,242
Tagoloan	2,914	2,877	5,791
Talisayan	1,262	1,130	2,392
Total	58,935	56,528	115,463

Estimated, 1901, 126,942.



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Talisayan.....	1,262	1,130	2,392
Total.....	58,935	56,528	115,463

Estimated, 1901, 126,942.

There are 44 towns and about 100 villages. Of the towns the following are the most important:

Cagayán de Misamis; the capital of the province, on the banks of the river of the same name, near its mouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, on the S. shore of Macajalar Bay. Its public and private buildings are well constructed. Pop., with village of Gusá, 9,405.

Alorán; on the N. shore of Iligan Bay, 22 m. N. of Misamis. Pop., 2,700.

Alubijid; on the point between Macajalar and Iligan bays, 56 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 6,716.

Baliangao; on the extreme NW. shore of Iligan Bay and near the present boundary, 55 m. NNW. of Misamis. Pop., 2,061.

Balingasag; on the E. shore of Macajalar Bay, 81 m. NE. of Misamis, surrounded by the villages of Casulag, Canal, San Roque, Rosario, Lagonlong, and Concepción, with a population of 11,491.

Catarman; on the SW. shore of Camiguín I., 100 m. N. of Misamis. It was destroyed in 1871 by volcanic eruption. In 1875 this volcano was still active. It still smokes and shows signs of activity. Pop., 4,874.

Gingóog; at the head of the E. bay, 109 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 1,433. Adjoining are the hamlets of Medina, Minlagas, Oduyugan, Linugus, San Juan, Consuelo, San Roque, and Asturias.

Iligan; on the bay of the same name, 34 m. E. of Misamis. Pop., 6,020.

Initao; on the NE. shore of Iligan Bay, 41 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 1,252 (in 1887).

Iponan; on the SW. angle of Macajalar Bay, 59 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 5,588.

Jasaán; on the E. shore of Macajalar Bay, 74 m. ENE. of Misamis. Pop., 9,444.

Jiménez; on the SW. shore of Iligan Bay, 15 m. N. of Misamis, with which it is connected by telephone, and also with Oroquieta, 15 m. farther N. Pop., 8,707.

Langaran; on the NW. shore of Iligan Bay, 33 m. N. of Misamis. Pop., 11,779.

Mahinoc; on the E. shore of Camiguín I., with an anchorage of 9 fms., 98 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 4,687.

Malucu; on the l. bank of the river emptying into Macajalar Bay, 76 m. NE. of Misamis.

Malugan; on the SW. shore of Macajalar Bay, 56 m. NE. of Misamis.

Mambajao; pop., 18,000.

Manella; on the W. shore of Iligan Bay, 26 m. N. of Misamis.

Manticao; on the E. shore of Iligan Bay, 36 m. NE. of Misamis.

Misamis; the former capital, on the W. shore of Panguil Bay, with a land-locked anchorage suitable for vessels of all sizes, which can moor close to shore. The town on the N. side of the port occupies a tongue of land cut by a canal, which empties N. of the fort. Pop., 6,075.

Naaná; on the E. shore of Iligan Bay, 38 m. NE. of Misamis.

Opol; on the SW. shore of Macajalar Bay, 59 m. NE. of Misamis.

Oroquieta; on the W. shore of Iligan Bay, 30 m. N. of Misamis. Pop., 9,000.

Portolín; on the W. shore of the E. bay, 99 m. NE. of Misamis.

Sagay; on the S. point of Camiguín I., with an anchorage of $5\frac{1}{2}$ fms., 92 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 1898, 5,066.

Sagay or Salay; on the E. shore of Macajalar Bay, 84 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 1,816.

Salvador; pop., in 1887, 3,923.

Santa Ana; near the r. bank of a river entering into the SE. angle of Macajalar Bay, 84 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 881.

Silipon; at the headwaters of a river emptying into Macajalar Bay, 72 m. E. of Misamis.

Sumilao; near the headwaters of the river emptying into the SE. angle of Macajalar Bay, 72 m. E. of Misamis. Pop., 2,061.

Taglimao; near the S. shore of Macajalar Bay, 56 m. NE. of Misamis.

Tagoloan; a military station on the E. shore of Macajalar Bay, on the N. coast, 75 m. ENE. of Misamis. Pop., 3,378.

Talisayan; on the extreme point of the peninsula, which divides the E. and Macajalar bays, 96 m. NE. of Misamis. Pop., 5,877. Adjoining are the hamlets of Balinguan, Quinuguitan, Santa Inés, San Miguel, and Portolín.

Tudela; W. of the entrance to Panguil Bay, 8 m. N. of Misamis.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following islands are adjacent to the coast of Misamis:

	sq. m.
Bantigui; 5 m. off the E. coast of Camiguín I	
Camiguín; 6½ m. NW. of Bagacay Pt., 14 m. NW. and SE., and 9 m. NE. to SW.; it is very mountainous, having 7 peaks, the highest of which is 5,338 ft. and visible 69 m. at sea; on the NW., 3 m. E. of the town and anchorage of Catarman, rises a double peak 4,797 ft. high; the island produces rice, tobacco, wax, and cacao in abundance; Mambajao on the N. coast, Catarman on the W. coast, Sagay on the SW., and Maginoc are the towns; after the outburst of the volcano in 1871 the population, which then numbered 11,000, abandoned the island. Pop., 24,122, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing; abacá (hemp) is the chief product; area	113
Canauayor; E. of Sipaca Pt.	½
Lapinag; between Bagacay and Gorda Pts. on the N. coast; the island is mountainous and very picturesque from the sea	½
Sipaca; off the point of that name, formed by a conical mountain.	1
Five dependent islands; area	115

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staples of agriculture are hemp, chocolate, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes of several varieties.

MINERALS.

The mineral deposits of this province include gold, coal, sulphur,* copper, and platinum.

FORESTS.

Among the valuable woods are molave, manconi or ironwood, bamboo, teak, and other woods valuable for naval construction and building purposes. Gums and resinous trees grow in abundance.

FRUITS.

Bananas, mangosteens, and pineapples are the principal fruits. Cocoanuts grow in abundance.

INDUSTRIES.

Manufacture of fabrics for home consumption in dress and sacks for packing purposes.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On April 1, 1900, the territory of Misamis was occupied by United States military forces without opposition. On February 15, 1902, Misamis was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Alorán, ^a Jiménez, ^a Iligan, ^b Misamis. ^{b c}

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Misamis was created under the "provincial-government act" by act of the P. C., May 15, 1901, to embrace "that territory in the island of Mindanao, beginning at a point 1 m. W. of the W. boundary of the barrio of Naboras on Balato Pt., on Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Mindanao; thence running due S. to the 8th parallel of latitude; thence E. on the 8th parallel of latitude to the boundary as established under Spanish sovereignty between the comandancia of Butúan and the former province of Misamis; thence N. on said boundary to Dinata Pt.; thence following the N. coast line of Mindanao to the point of beginning, and including therein the island of Camiguín and small adjacent islands, to be known as the province of Misamis." On the S. of the 8th parallel of latitude dwells the large population in the vicinity of Lake Lanao.

^a Telephone.

^b Telegraph.

^c Post and money order office.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States currency.]

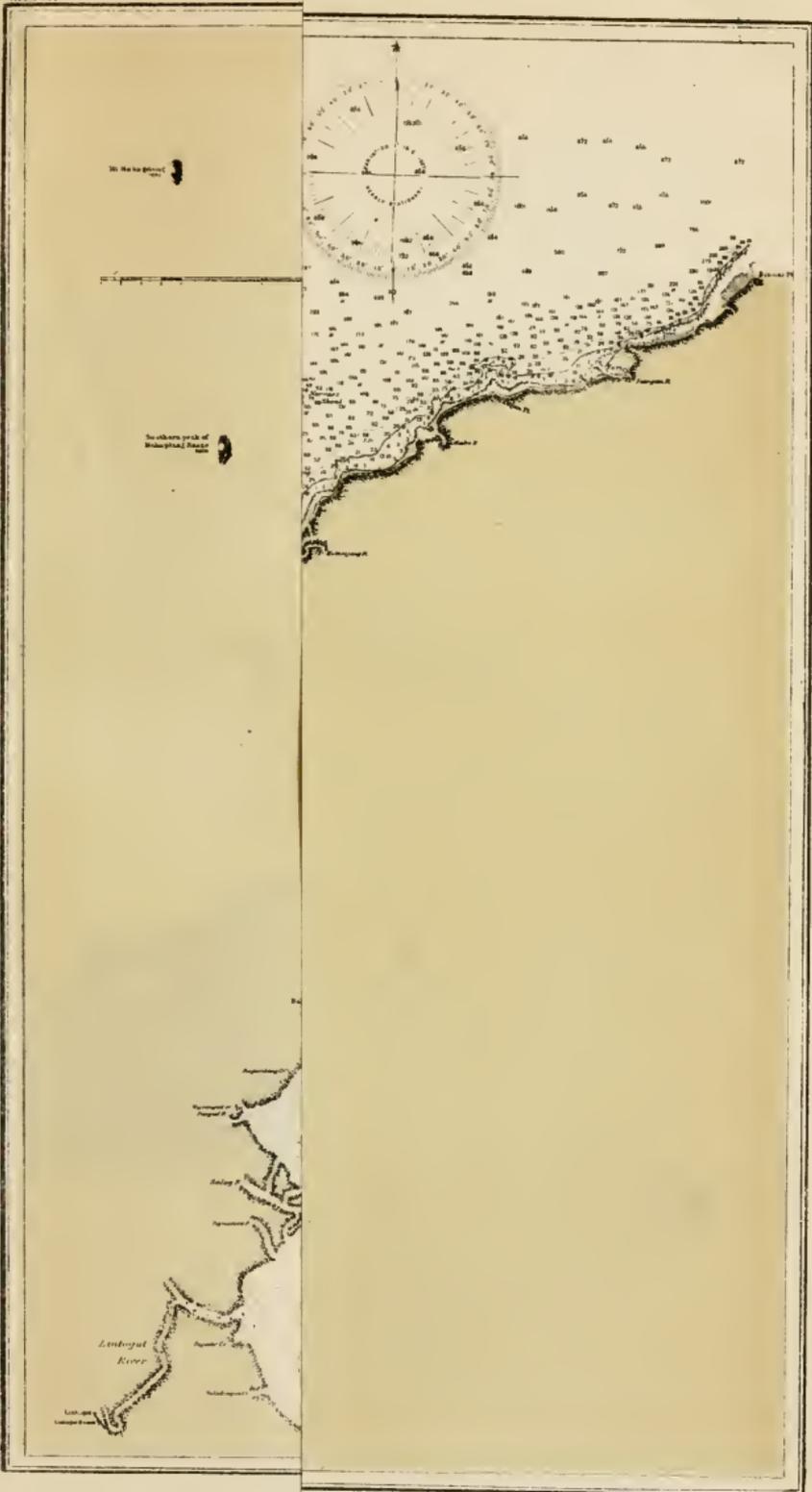
Governor.....	\$1,700
Secretary.....	1,200
Treasurer.....	2,300
Supervisor.....	1,800
Fiscal.....	1,440

Allowance for necessary and actual expenses, not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in April and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. The provision of the enabling act of the province of Surigao affecting the pagan tribes apply equally to this province.

CONDITIONS.

“Geographically, although not officially, the province is divided into two parts by the deep bay of Panguil, with a population of Moros, from Iligan to Misamis; official or private communications between the two parts of the province are rare and difficult, as it is impossible to pass by land, and we have no boats large enough to make such a long and dangerous trip by sea. From Iligan to Gingóog, including the island of Camiguín, that is to say, in the E. region, in which Cagayán, the capital, is situated, the perfect tranquility of normal times is enjoyed, rarely interrupted by some evil deed on the part of the Moros of the Laguna de Lanao, in the neighborhood of Iligan exclusively, as has been their practice in all times.” (Report of the provincial governor of Misamis, December, 1901.)

- MISAMIS** (mee-sah'-miss), ver.: pueblo, p. o., and m. o. of Misamis, Mindanao, lat. $8^{\circ} 8' 25''$ N., lon. $123^{\circ} 50' 18''$ E., on NW. shore of Panguil Bay. Surrounding country generally low, soil fertile, and considerable agricultural industry in neighborhood. Anchorage is on W. shore, between point of fort and Pulut Pt., 1 m. to SW. Completely sheltered from sea. Vessels can lie along shore and put out a plank in front of town in 27 ft. of water. Pop., 6,075 inhabitants, divided into old and new town, 220 yds. apart and united by bridge.
- inlet and port on NW. shore of long, narrow channel trending to SW. from Iligan Bay and known as Panguil Bay. Sides of port are low and covered by mangroves. Town of Misamis lies on N. shore of inlet.
- MISANGÁ** (mee-sang-ah'), ver.: islet of Bachi cluster of Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, between Y'Ami on N. and Mabudis on S.
- MISERICORDIA** (me-say-ree-cor'-dee-ah), Sp.: town in valley of Agusán, Surigao, Mindanao, 9 m. S. by W. of Butúan.
- MISIBIS** (mee-see'-bis), ver.: point in NE. Albay, Luzón.
- MITALAGIB** (me-tah-lah-hib'), nat.: pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao.
- MITBIT** (meat-beat'), ver.: cluster of islets, off NE. coast of Buanaga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. by E. of Caluit Pt.
- MITRA** (mee'-trah), Sp.: peak, 5,786 ft. high, in Caraballos Occidentales, Lepanto, Luzón.
- peak, 285 ft. high, NW. shore of Pagbilao Grande, S. shore of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MITRAMTA** (mee-tram'-tah), ver.: peak, 285 ft. high, on Pagbilao Grande I., in bay of Tayabas, off S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- MITRE**, for: islet, N. side of Cadlao I., affording good anchorage, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Cadlao I.)
- MIUT** (mute), ver.: hamlet at mouth of river on NW. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. of Dávao. (See Mutul.)
- MOALBOAL** (moh-ahl-bob-ahl'), nat.: pueblo on W. coast of Cebú, 42 m. SW. of Cebú. (See Mualbual.)
- MOBANEN**, or **MONTERO** (moh-bah'-nen, ver.; mon-tay'-roh, Sp.); island $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S., in SE. approach to Aletas de Tiburón or Shark's Fin Bay, off E. coast of N. Paragua, Palawan.
- MOBÁRY** (moh-bah'-ree), ver.: island off coast of Panay.
- MOBÓ** (moh-beau'), ver.: pueblo of Masbate I., on l. bank of mouth of river emptying into sea $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Masbate. Pop., 1,896.
- river flowing W. and emptying into channel formed by island of Dalupiri or Puerco (so called on account of number of wild hogs), off extreme NW. coast of Sámar, lat. $12^{\circ} 29' N.$, lon. $127^{\circ} 55' 30'' E.$
- bay on NE. coast of Masbate, forming headland on W.
- MOBARI** (moh-cah-bah'-ree), ver.: hamlet in Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. $12^{\circ} 49' 30'' N.$
- point on E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, near hamlet of same name.
- MOCAÚLAY** (moh-cah-oo'-lie), ver.: hamlet on E. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, 88 m. ENE. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MOCPOC** (mock-pock'), nat.: pueblo in Marinduque, on bank of river near sea on NW. coast. (See Mogpoc.)
- MODAUN** (moh-dah'-oon), ver.: river entering on N. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- MOELMOEL** (moh-el-moh-el'), ver.: point on W. coast of Sámar, in pueblo of Catarman.
- MOGAPÁ** (moh-gah-pah'), ver.: hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Janiway.
- MOGPOC** (mohg-powk'), ver.: pueblo on NW. coast of Marinduque I. Lies on small river entering sea at that point. Pop., 5,214.
- MOISÉS** (moy-says'), Sp.: mountain in Gran Cordillera Oriental, Isabela, Luzón, near coast, inland from Dimalansan port, 4,209 ft. high and conspicuous mark for navigators on this part of coast.
- peak 4,276 ft. high in Sierra Madre, Luzón.
- MOJÓN** (moh-bohn'), Sp.: hamlet on extreme S. coast of Negros Oriental, 4 m. NE. of Siaton.
- mountain in NW. Sámar.
- village on road to Misamis, 1 m. S. of Loculan, W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.





NAVY DEPARTMENT
 NORTH COAST OF MINDANAO

PORT MISÂMIS

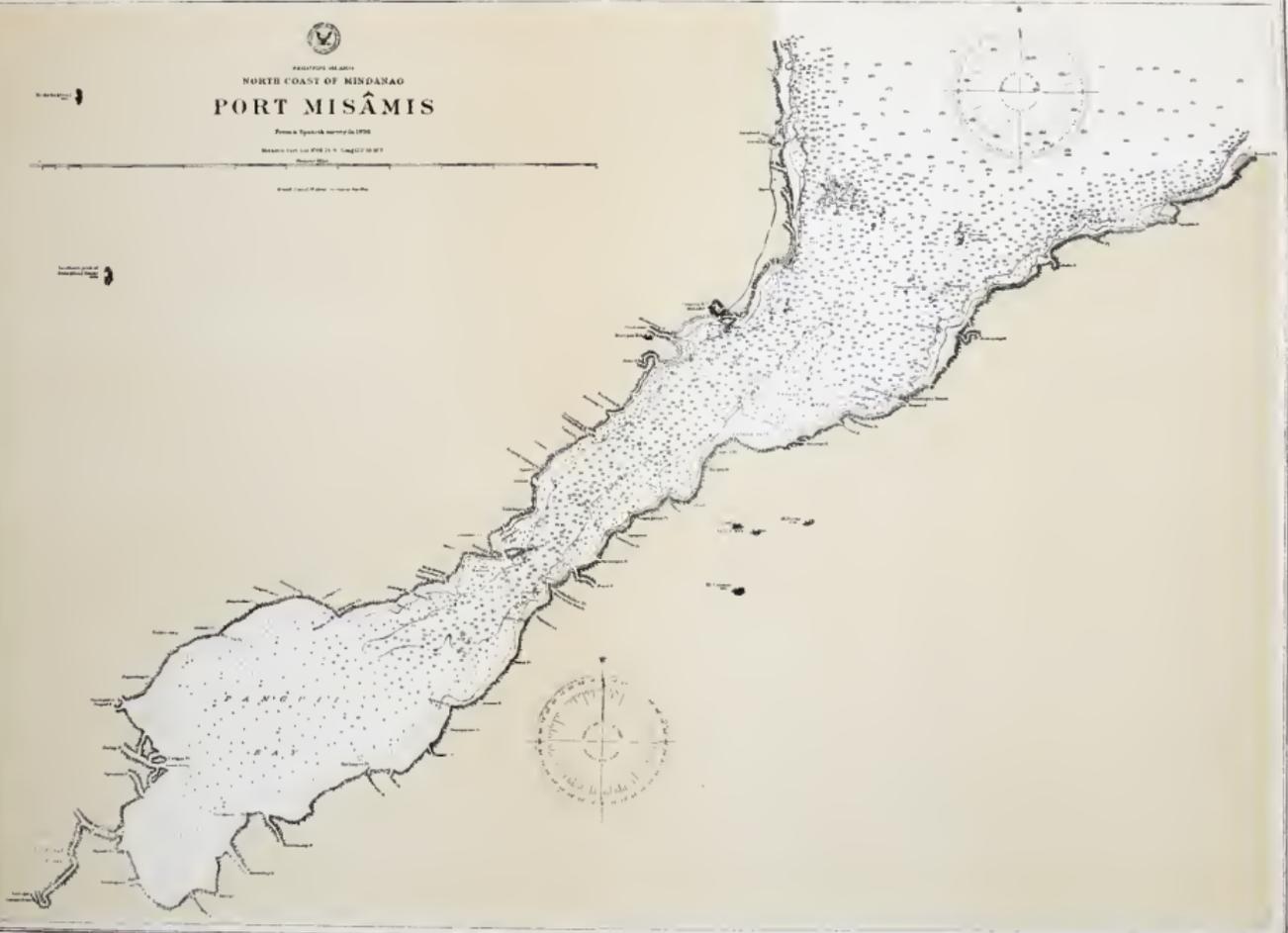
From a Hydrographic Survey in 1898
 Sounding from Low Water to 100 Fathoms
 Datum Mean

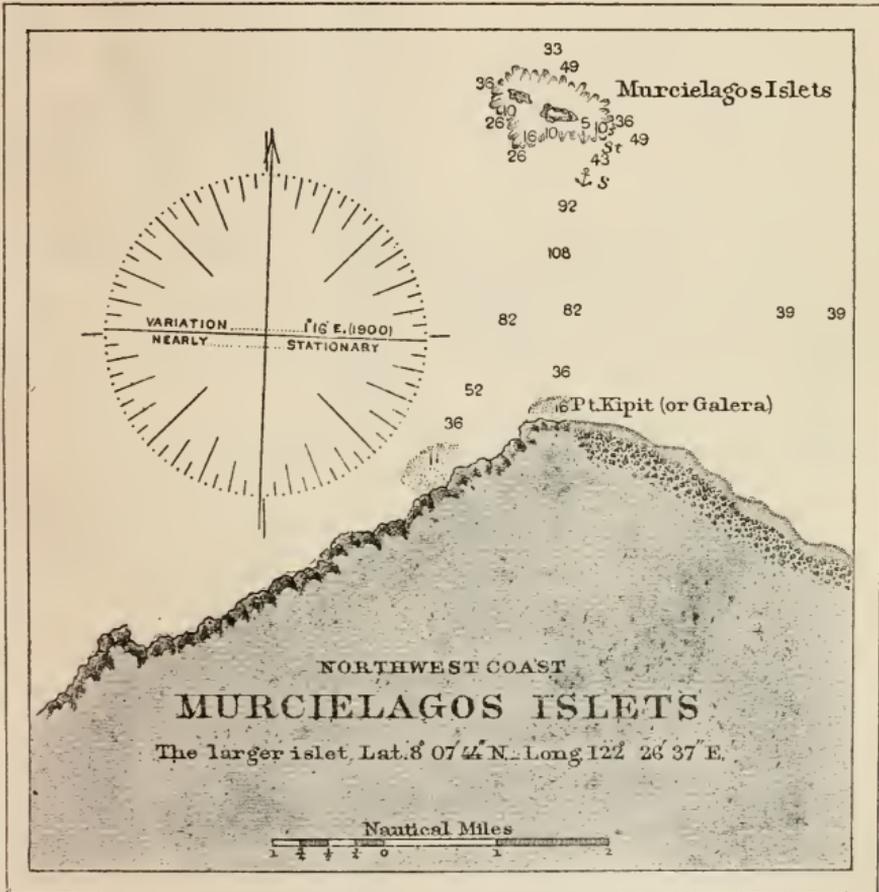
Scale of Statute Miles 1:100,000

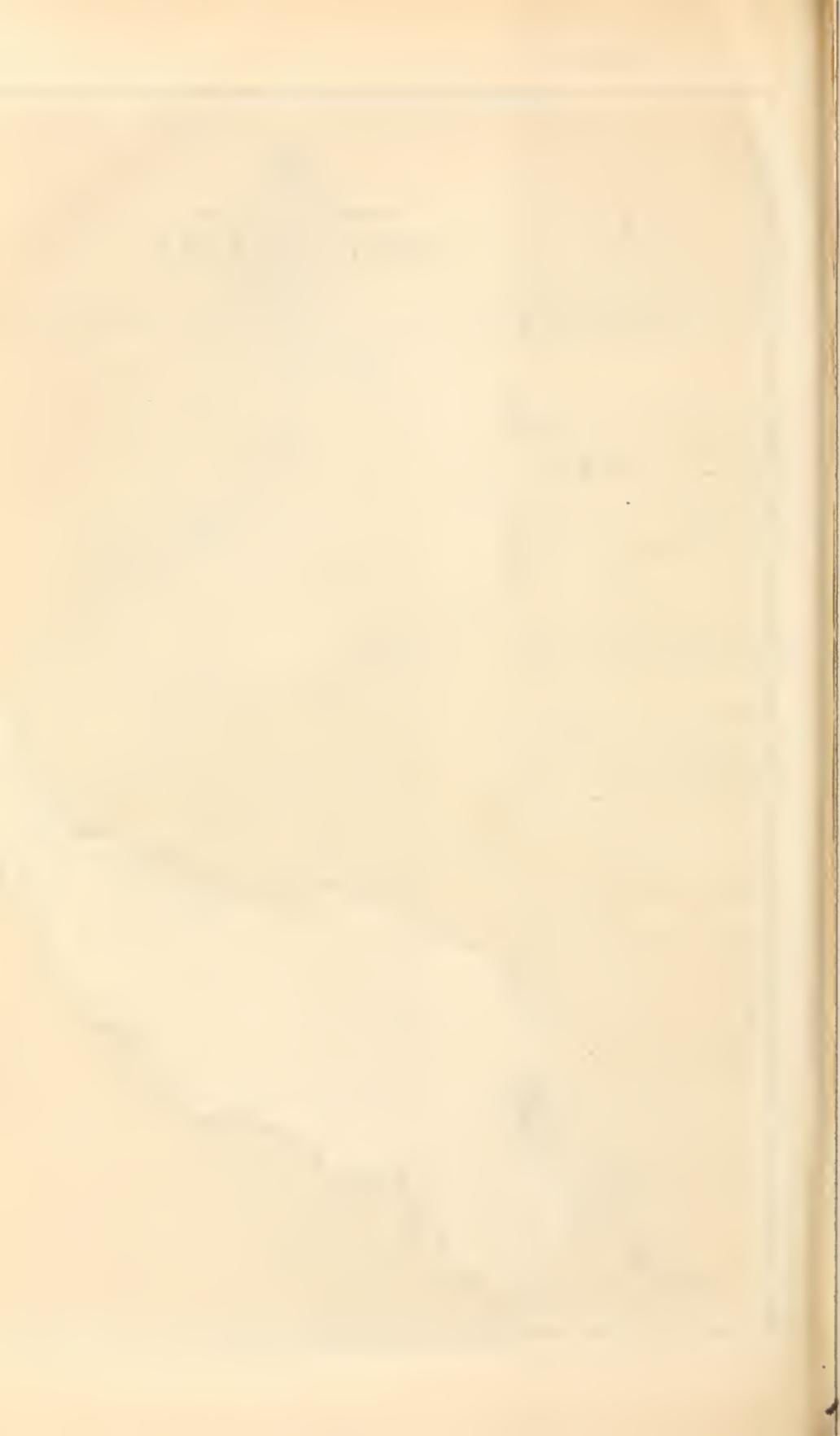
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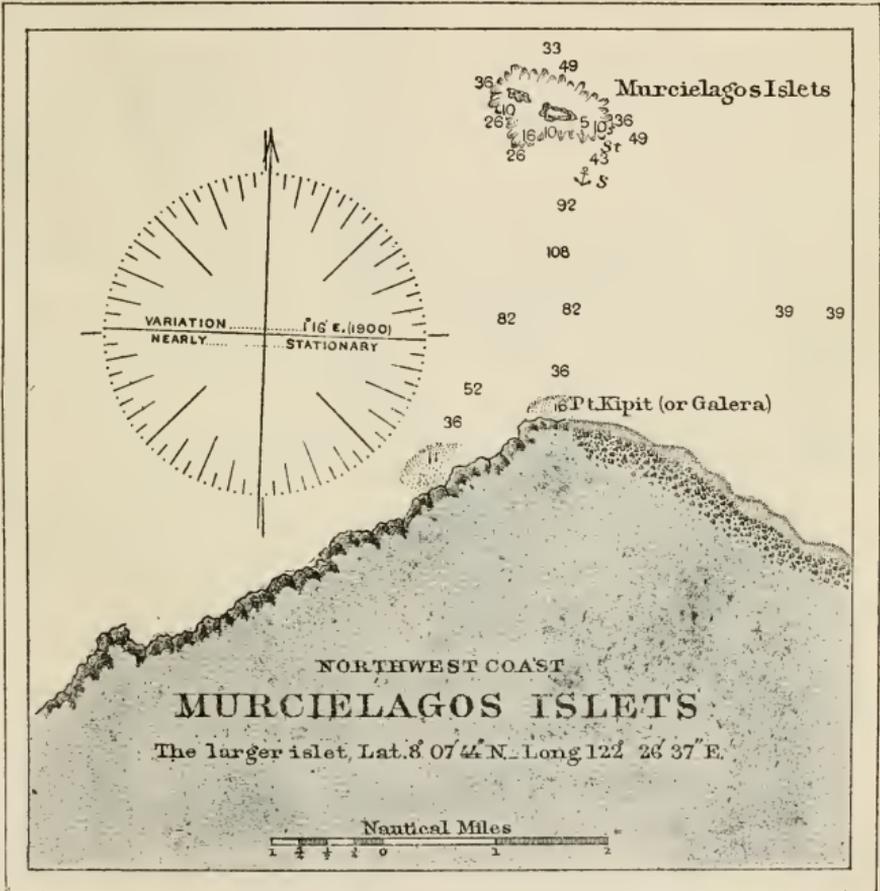


Scale of Miles



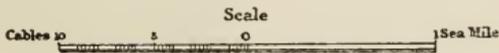
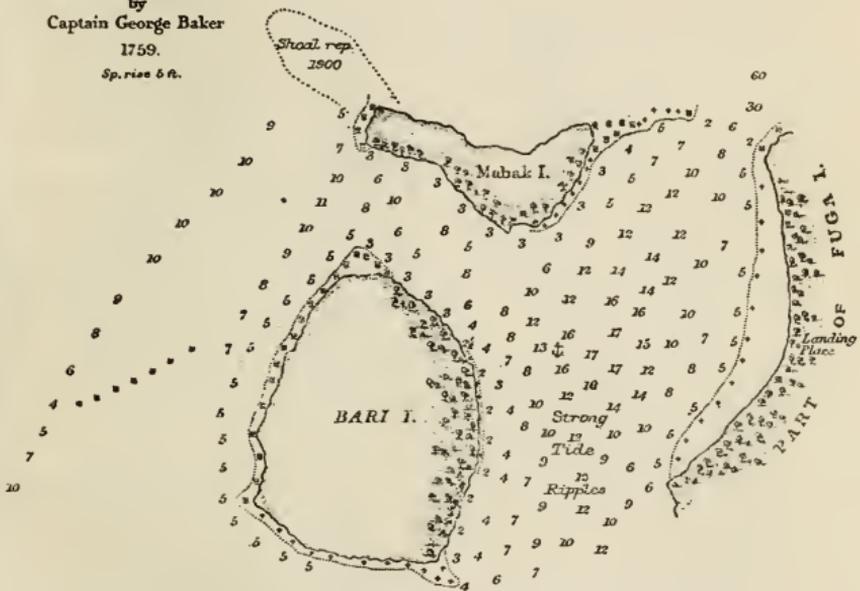






- MOKO** (moh'-koh), ver.; small bay 2 m. E. of Bakun Pt., on N. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- MOLAUXEN** (moh-lah'-wayn), Tag.; point on Lake TaaL, Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 52' 40" N.
- MOLAVE** (moh-lah'-vay), Hisp.; river in Cavite, Luzón, taking its rise in pueblo of Santa Cruz, flowing N. and emptying into bay of Bacoor, SSW. of Cavite.
- MOLBOC** (mohl-bock'), ver.; point in Cebú.
- MOLEOTO** (moh-lay-oh'-toh), ver.; river entering on NW. coast of Port Úson, on S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro.
- MOLINGAN** (moh-ling'-ahn), ver.; mountain in Grand Cordillera Central, in NW. corner of Isabela, Luzón.
- MOLINO** (moh-lee'-noh), Sp.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 11 m. S. of Cavite.
- MOLO** (moh'-loh), ver.; pueblo near shore of Iloilo Strait, in S. Iloilo, Panay, 1¼ m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 9,547.
- MOLOCONAN** (moh-loh-coh'-nahn), ver.; point, hamlet, and river 3¼ m. N. on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, point 9 m. and hamlet and river 6 m. S. of Tolón.
- MOLОВОLO** (moh-loh-voh'-loh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Boljo-ón, Cebú.
- MOLUGAN** (moh-loo'-gahn), ver.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- MOLUGUN** (moh-loo'-goon), ver.; pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., 1,044.
- MOMBÓN** (mohm-bohn'), nat.; island surrounded by rocks in pueblo of Guíuan, on SE. coast of Sámar.
- MOMPONG** (mohm-pohg'), ver.; one of Aniboyas Is., off S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, near Tuguían Pt., on latter shore.
— passage between Pt. Tuguían (Luzón) and Mompog I., E. of N. end of Marinduque.
- MONCADA** (mon-cah'-dah), Sp.; pueblo in Tárlac, Luzón, 18 m. from Tárlac. Pop., 7,601.
— bay on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- MONCAYO** (mon-cah'-yoh), Sp.; town at junction of important tributary on r. shore of Agusán Riv., 69 m. S. by E. of Butdán, Surigao, Mindanao.
- MONDEO, or MAYABANO** (mon-day'-oh, mah-yah-bah'-noh), ver.; river draining S. central cone of Negros into sea on extreme SE. coast, 1½ m. SW. of Zamboanguita, Negros Oriental.
- MONDIVIN** (mohm-dee'-vin), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Palompon, Leyte.
- MONDRAGÓN** (mohm-drah-gohn'); pueblo on N. coast of Sámar, 53 m. NNW. of Catbalogan. Pop., 1,556.
- MONGALAO** (mohm-gah-lah'-oh), ver.; islands in Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- MONGOS-MONGOS** (mohm-gos-mohm'-gos), Hisp.; island W. of Luzón.
- MONJA, LA** (lah mohn'-hah), Sp.; island N. side of entrance to Manila Bay, W. of Corregidor and S. off S. coast of Bataán, Luzón.
- MONK and FRIAR**, for.; island 2½ m. N. of Dumarán, off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, with barren rock 60 ft. high, about 1 m. SSW.
- MONLOGBOC** (mohm-log-bock'), ver.; mountain in Zambales, Luzón.
- MONSERRAT** (mohm-say-rrah't), Sp.; town on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 48½ m. SE. by S. of Dávao and in S. extreme of SE. peninsula of Mindanao.
— mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
— mountain in SW. Leyte.
- MONTALBÁN** (mohm-tal-bahn'), Sp.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, 16 m. NE. of Manila. Pop., 3,055. Possesses extensive quarries of fine marble, which have been worked since 1888.
- MONTE, DEL, or SANTO TOMÁS** (dayl mohn'-tay, sahn-toh toh-mass'), Sp.; point on NW. coast of Mindoro, 51 m. W. by N. of Calapán, 46 m. SSW. from Jamilo Pt., S. headland of Manila Bay; 23 m. SW. from Santiago C., Batangas, Luzón.
- MONTERO** (mohm-tay'-roh), Sp.; island E. of May-tlaquid I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Mobatan.)
- MONTES DE SAN MATEO** (mohm'-tess day sahn mah-tay'-oh), Sp.; secondary mountain system in E. Bulacán, Luzón.
- MONTIN-ÍLOG** (mohm-teen-ee'-lohng), Tag.; river in Laguna, Luzón, flowing N., then E., unites its waters with Lusacan or Calaboso Riv.
- MONTINTÚBIG** (mohm-teen-too'-big), Tag.; river rising on S. slopes of Batulao Mt. and uniting its waters with Calumpan, empties into Balayán Bay on SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- MONTÚFAR** (mohm-too'-far), Sp.; town and point on NE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, S. of S. headland to Albay Bay.
- MONTUGAN** (mohm-too'-gahn), ver.; S. point of E. entrance to gulf of Albay, 9¼ m. N. of Gúbat, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- MONTUYO** (mohm-too'-yoh), ver.; river in Negros Oriental, emptying into sea 2 m. NW. of Siaton Pt., SW. coast.
- MONUAÑGÓN** (moh-nwang'-ohn), nat.; creek emptying on extreme SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MOOLIGI, or MULIGI** (moh-oh-lee'-hee, moo-lee'-hee), ver.; 2 islets, highest 410 ft., 8 m. off SW. shore of Cagayán Sulu grp., Sulu Sea.
- MORANON** (moh-rah'-nohn), nat.; river entering extreme S. shore of Libás port, E. coast of Sámar.
- MORELLA** (moh-ray'-lyah), Sp.; pueblo a few m. inland from W. shore of Dávao Gulf, 3¼ m. W. of Dávao, Dávao, Mindanao.
- MORIONES** (moh-ree-oh'-nays), Sp.; pueblo in Tárlac, Luzón, 3 m. from Tárlac. Pop., 1,289.
- MORO** (moh'-roh), Sp.; low island covered with trees 50 to 65 ft. above water in Port Isabela channel, Basilan I., Sulu A.; visible 7 m.
- MOROBARA** (moh-roh-bah'-rah), ver.; small stream and hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 4 m. N. of Colasi.
- MORÓN** (moh-rohn'), Sp.; pueblo on seashore in Bataán, Luzón, 28 m. W. of Balanga. Pop., 2,622.
— hamlet in Lagúna, Luzón. Foundry for casting iron cannon ball for the Spanish was established at this place.
— mountain in Nueva Ecija and in part forming boundary with Pangasinán, Luzón.
- MORONG** (moh'-rong), Tag.; pueblo and capital of Rizal, formerly Mörong, Luzón, on N. shore of central of 3 large indentations which Laguna de Bay makes to N., 19 m. ESE. of Manila. Although one of smallest in area province is one of most enterprising and productive. Pop., 9,430.
- MOROPORO** (moh-raw-poh'-raw), ver.; point on W. coast of Sámar, 8 m. NW. of Catbalogan.
- MORRO, or PIAPI** (moh-raw'), Sp.; pee-ah'-pee, ver.; point on Pacific coast of Luzón, in Laguna, near its N. boundary.
- MORSOON**, for.; prominent headland 3¼ m. NE. of Bluff Pt., W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, near S. boundary; fine stream enters sea N. of this head; ranges inland reach height of 5,000 ft.
- MOSIQUIT** (moh-see-kit'), ver.; stream emptying into sea 3 m. NW. of Siaton Pt., SW. coast of Negros Oriental.
- MOTO** (moh'-toh), ver.; hamlet in central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 3¼ m. W. of San Dionisio.

FUGA I.
MUSA BAY
 by
 Captain George Baker
 1759.
Sp. rise 6 ft.



- MOUNT AIRY**, for.; double-top summit at foot of Mt. Peel, 3,600 ft. high, and overlooking Fish Bay, W. coast of N. Palawan. This summit stands on parallel 16° N. boundary line between Paragua and S. or Moro Palawan.
- MOUNT DOÑGAL** (dohng-ahl'), nat.; point NE. by E. of San Antonio (Rocky) Bay, SE. coast of Palawan.
- MUAL** (mwahl); inlet in Sámar.
- MUALBAL**, or **MOALBOAL** (mwahl-bwahl', moh-ahl-bob-ahl'), ver.; pueblo on S. side of inland end of peninsula which separates it and its bay from Alcántara and its bay, 2 m. N., on W. coast of Cebú, 42 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 9,509.
- MUALÓN** (mwahl-lohn'), ver.; hamlet 3½ m. NE. of Loón, W. coast of Bohol.
- MUAT** (mwaht), ver.; mountain in Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- MUBU** (moo'-boo), ver.; point N. of Sulu I., Sulu A.; celebrated for remarkable tree (ficus) used as landmark for Sulu roadstead, and associated with native history and superstition; native fair is held around tree once a week; also fine spring on beach, water bubbling up in strong stream between high and low water mark into sort of rocky basin overhung by gnarled branches of large ficus.
- MUCÁBOG** (moo-cah'-bog), ver.; point on extreme E. coast of Negros Occidental, 1½ m. N. of Escalante, and 7 m. SW. of Bitó Pt.
— island 2 m. long, 3 m. NE. of Panagsagón, extreme NE. point of Negros Occidental; has several islets and rocks W. of it.
- MUDA** (moo'-dah), Sp.; island on Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- MUGEN** (mooch'-hen), ver.; hamlet in central Cordilleras of Abra, Luzón.
- MUGÓ** (moo-goh'), ver.; tableland NW. of pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- MUJAI** (moo'-bi), nat.; point on NW. coast of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- MUJUBA** (moo-hoo'-bah), nat.; islet off W. coast of Sámar, N. of Buad I., lat. 11° 42' 20" N.
- MULAG** (moo'-lahg), ver.; mineral spring in Cebú.
- MULANAY**, or **BENDO** (moo-lah-ni', ben'-doh), Tag.; pueblo 6 m. S. of Catanauan, on SW. shore of Tayabas, Luzón. Anchorage is in bight ESE. of Ajus Pt. River enters sea at bottom of bight with town of Mulanay, or Bendo, on its l. bank. Pop., 325.
- MULID** (moo-lid'), ver.; hamlet on S. headwater branch of Malinangang Riv., W. Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. SE. of Jamindang.
- MULIGI** (moo-lee'-hee), ver.; 2 S. islands of Cagayán Sulu grp., S. 410 and N. 232 ft. above sea; S., larger, is ½ m. long and ½ m. wide; lie 8 m. to S. of Tau Jong, Tavo Tavo, with clear channel 5 m. between and 12½ m. S. of Lapun-Lapun anchorage; uninhabited but resorted to by natives for fish. (*Also Mulegi*.)
- MULITA** (moo-lee'-tah), Sp.; river in Mindanao.
- MUMBARI** (moom-bah'-ree), ver.; river in Antique, Panay, flowing W. and emptying into sea on W. coast.
- MUNAY** (moo'-ni), ver.; hamlet 2 m. inland from S. shore of Iligan Bay, 48½ m. SW. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MUNGABON** (moon-gah'-bohn), ver.; mountain in W. Sámar, 4 m. N. of Paranas.
- MUNGAJUN** (moohn-gah'-hoon), nat.; mountain in Sámar, lat. 11° 54' 30" N.
- MUNGLÁN** (moon-glahn'), nat.; mountain in Unlón, Luzón, E. of Lucsin.
- MUNGLAO** (moon-glah'-oh), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón.
- MUNGUÍA** (moon-gee'-ah), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón.
- MUÑOZ** (moo-nozh'), Sp.; town in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- MUNTINGTIBIG** (moon-ting-too'-big), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Ibaán, Batangas, Luzón.
- MUNTINLUPA**, or **MUNTINGLUPA** (moon-tin-loo'-pah, moon-ting-loo'-pah) (small land), Tag.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, on W. shore of Laguna de Bay, 9 m. SE. of Manila. Pop., 5,068.
- MUQUID** (moo-kid'), ver.; river in Bohol, Visayas.
- MURAYAS** (moo-rah'-yas), ver.; hamlet near l. bank of Iligan Riv., 3½ m. above its outlet into Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- MURCIA** (moor'-thee-ah), Sp.; pueblo of Negros Occidental, near headwaters of Lagasan Riv., 8½ m. E. of Sumag, 8 m. SE. of Bacólod. Pop., 8,000.
— town in Tárlac, Luzón, 6½ m. S. of Tárlac, near Manila R. R. Pop., Cn. 1887, 2,316.
- MURCIÉLAGOS**, or **CABUGAN** (moor-thee-ay'-lah-gohs, cah-boo'-gahn), Sp.; consisting of Cabugan and 10 smaller islets WSW. of Balato Pt., at NE. entrance to Murciélagos Bay, N. coast Dapitan, Mindanao.
— cluster of small islands, 3 m. N. from Kipit Pt., NW. coast of Mindanao, between Sindangan Pt. and Gorda head. Low; largest, easternmost, about ½ m. in length. Channel between them and Kipit Pt. is deep and clear.
— bay opening between Bombón Pt. on E. and Silla on W., 11 m. on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. On W. coast, S. of Silla Pt., are 3 islets. Anchorage near river enters E. angle of bay, elsewhere no bottom at 45 fms.
- MURIGODÓN** (mooch-ree-goh-dawn'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, lat. 12° 52' 30" N.
- MUSA** (moo'-sah), Sp.; bay formed between W. end of Fuga I. and 2 small adjacent islands, Bari and Mabac. Babuyanés Is. into bay is from S. between Bari and W. point of Fuga from direction of town of Musa. Bay, although sheltered from sea, resorted to only in case of necessity on account of its coral bottom. Best anchorage near NE. side of Bari I. May 3, 1899, U. S. S. *Concord*, during N. cruise, anchored in this bay for 2 days. Musa Bay is one of cruising ports of United States Navy among these outlying groups of American possessions in N. waters of P. A. U. S. S. *Yorktown*, in January, 1901, anchored in this bay between Mabac and Bari Is., in heavy northeaster and found anchorage insecure.
— town in Babuyanés grp., on S. shore of Fuga I., of considerable local importance and cruising station for United States fleet during visits to these waters. Pop., 200. (*See Fuga I. and Musa Bay.*)
- MUSINLOG** (moo-sin-lohg'), nat.; river in Zamboanga, Mindanao, emptying on SE. coast.
- MUSNÁN** (moos-nahn'), ver.; mountain in Misamis, Mindanao.
- MUSO** (moo'-soh), nat.; town on SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., S. of Sisipan Pt.
- MUTIÁS** (moo-tee-ass'), Tag.; hamlet in N. central Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on headwaters of E. tributary of Chico de la Pampanga Riv., 27 m. N. of San Isidro.
- MUTILAG** (moo-tee-lahg'), nat.; village on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- MUTIONG** (moo-tee-ong'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Paranas, Sámar, lat. 11° 46' 40" N.
- MÚTUL** (moo'-tool), ver.; hamlet near mouth of stream entering Sarangani Bay, extreme NW. shore, Dávao, Mindanao, 119 m. S. by W. of Dávao. Volcano of Matutum lies 22 m. N. by E. of town and can be seen from great distance. Mútul anchorage is in angle of bay N. of town. Communication between Mútul and Buldán Lake across mountains in Cotabato occupies 2 and 3 days.
- MUTUNGAG** (moo-toong-ag'); crater in NW. Leyte, 2 m. NW. of San Isidro.
- MUYO** (moo'-yoh), nat.; district included in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.



NORTH
MURCI

Prova
Folangsup
BOURN
C. Gerard, B.

Yess H. W. Jones
Mason L. W. Jones
Merriman Jones
Merriman Jones
Merriman Jones

Drawn by J. B. S. Baker. Engraved by J. E. B. and J. D. S. of

No. 1034

S Doc 280. 57 1



PHOENIX ISLANDS
 NORTH COAST OF MINDANAO
MURCIELAGOS BAY

From a hydrographic survey in 1871

Photographed from the original survey in 1871

Revised and corrected in 1877

Original Survey by the U.S. Fish Commission

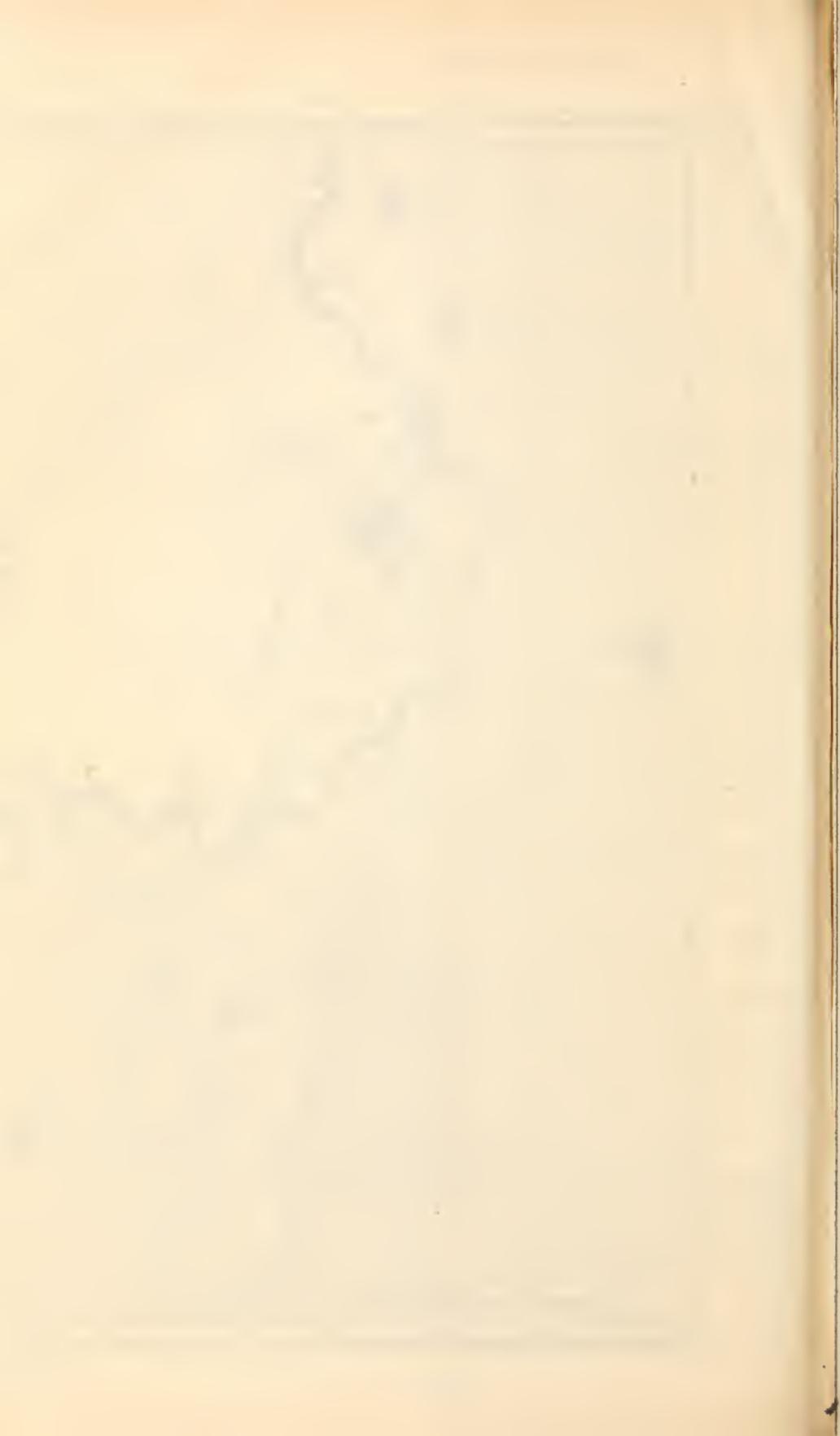
NOTE

- Soundings in fathoms
- Soundings in meters
- Watermarks shown on shore and full of tide
- Distances measured in miles or half miles
- Distances measured in kilometers or half kilometers

Scale of Miles

N.

- NAAAN** (neh-ah-nahn'), ver.; pueblo on E. shore of Iligan Bay, at mouth of river, 45 m. W. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- NABAGBAGÁ** (nah-bahg-bah-gah'), nat.; point at extreme SW. end of Lugbung I., W. of Romblón I., Visayas.
- NABALÁS** (nah-bah-lass'), nat.; hamlet on NE. coast of Guimará's I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- NABALIŪĀN** (nah-bah-lee-oo'-ahn), ver.; branch of Malisbug Riv., Negros Occidental, emptying into Guimará's Strait 2 m. N. of Silay.
- NABALOAN** (nah-bah-loh'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Salde.
- NABALOTO** (nah-bah-law'-toh), nat.; hamlet in central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. NE. of Lemerý.
- NABÁLOC** (nah-bah'-nock), ver.; point on W. coast of large bay on S. coast of Leyte, 1 m. NE. of Mérida.
- NABAO** (nah-bah'-oh), Tag.; river in Bulacán, Luzón, discharging on N. coast of Manila Bay.
- NABÁOY** (nah-bah'-oy), ver.; river in Cápiz, Panay, entering sea on extreme NW. shore, 1½ m. W. of Malay.
- NABASAN** (nah-bah'-sahn), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- NABATA** (nah-bah'-tah), ver.; river and hamlet at its mouth, on S. coast of Antique, Panay, 10 m. W. of Pandán.
- NABATÁS** (nah-bah-tass'), ver.; point and hamlet on W. coast of Sámar, on Daram channel, 8 m. SW. of Villareal.
- NABAYA** (nah-bah'-yah), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, on I. bank of Paliuan Riv., 5 m. NE. of Bugasón.
- NABBUAŅĀN** (nahb-bwang'-ahn), ver.; river in Luzón.
- NABELIA** (nah-bay'-lyah), ver.; hamlet on r. of NW. branch of Bae-hao Bañgahón Riv., SW. Sámar.
- NABĪLOG** (nah-bee'-lohg), nat.; island, 1 sq. m., near W. coast of Masbate, Visayas, lat. 12° 28' N.
- NABINCALÁN** (nah-bin-cah-lahn'), ver.; river rising in central range of Negros, empties into sea at Guadalupe on NE. coast of Negros Occidental, 7½ m. S. of Calatrava.
- NABIRINAYA** (nah-bee-ree-nah'-yah), Tag.; point on NW. shore of Taal Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- NABOCLOT** (nah-boh-cloht'), nat.; mountain in Camarines, Luzón.
- NABOLISAG** (nah-boh-lee-sag'), ver.; mountain 4 m. NE. of Paranas, in W. Sámar.
- NABORÁS** (nah-boh-rass'), ver.; town at sea end of small peninsula which forms N. shore of inlet on SE. angle of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 11 m. E. of Dapitan.
- NABOTAS** (nah-boh'-tass), nat.; river in Mindoro, on its shores settlement of Manguián, reported by party of explorers, showed exceptional conditions. 12 native houses of which it consisted were built in a semicircle with larger one in center, used by headmen as council house and place of festivity.
- hamlet in pueblo of Tambobon, Rizal, Luzón, on river of same name.
- NABUA** (nah'-bwah), ver.; pueblo on r. bank of Buhí Riv., Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on main road 21 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres, ½ hour's ride over good road from Batú. Inter-
- NABUA**—Continued.
vening country is flat with rice fields on both sides, intersected by several small streams, whose waters, pouring down the E. hills, form lake which empties into Bicol Riv. Pop. 17,789.
- NABUALÁN** (nah-bwah-lahn'), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón.
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- NABUGAT** (nah-boo-gat'), ver.; island of medium height in Semerara grp., 1 m. NE. of Semerara, in channel between latter and Libagao, to NE. 11 m. SE. of Buruncean Pt., Mindoro.
- NABUGTŪ** (nah-boog-too'), ver.; islet 5 m. off SW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
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- NABUNUT, or LUTUNG, or LULUGBAN** (nah-boo-noot', loo-toong', loo-loog'-bahn), nat.; island 1 m. long, 100 ft. high, 3½ m. E. of Bulacaua, extreme NE. point of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, ¼ m. N. of Pan de Azúcar, surrounded by rocks.
- NABURAOBURAO** (nah-boo-rah-oh-boo-rah'-oh), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 3 m. NW. of Lanang.
- NABUROS** (nah-boo'-ross), nat.; island 1 m. long at entrance to Casul Bay, SE. inlet of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, is high with 3 peaks, one in N. 295 ft. high; having name of island.
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- NACABÁN** (nah-cah-bahn'), Tag.; point in W. Bataán, Luzón.
- NACBÁTAL** (nac-bah'-tahl), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, inland 9½ m. S. of Pambujan.
- NACLÓN** (nah-clohn'); ver.; mountain in Cebú.
- NACODA** (nah-koh'-dah), ver.; island 200 ft. high in bight of coast between Hummock Pt. and Albión Head, off Tagbayug Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- cove on W. coast of Moro Palawan, formed by Mariquit, Nacoda, and Sirinao Is., entrance between Nacoda and Sirinao Is., ¼ m.
- NACODA, or MACODA.** (See Manglar.)
- NACOL** (nah-coll'), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Ulut Riv., in S. central Sámar.
- NACOPOL** (nah-coh-pohl'), nat.; point on NE. shore of Laguán I., and W. head to Laguán channel, NE. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- NACURAN** (nah-coo'-rahn), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- NADŪLAO** (nah-doo'-lah-oh), ver.; island 1½ m. NW. to SE. and 2 detached islets in mid-channel of Guimará's Strait, 3½ m. off Pandán Pt., Negros Occidental, on E., and 4 m. off Guimará's I. on W.
- NAGA** (nah'-gah), nat.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, on N. shore of San Juanico Strait near its E. outlet in San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 5 m. W. of Busey.



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NAGA; pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 12 m. SW. of Cebú. Steam vessels and coasting craft, using S. passage to Cebú, make Naga point of entrance and departure. Pop., 10,926.

— river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. During its course it receives 3 names. Rises in mountains of Albay within 4 m. of Pacific seacoast in SE., and within 2 m. of headwaters of stream entering into Albay Gulf, at Albay, capital. After gathering several branches, pursues NW. course of about 25 m. in straight line, until it empties into Bató Lake on boundary between Albay and Ambos Camarines (Sur). Over this part of its course it is known as Inaya Riv., and on its banks are several large towns. Broad current which carries volume of waters of Bató Lake toward sea, receives name Bicol (Vicol) Riv., as it enters Ambos Camarines (Sur), and continues as far as Nueva Cáceres, distance of 25 m. in straight line NW. During this part of its course it receives several important tributaries from E., and on its banks are several important towns. This part of its course is navigable for craft of considerable size. From Nueva Cáceres, provincial capital, river receives name Naga. Vessels 150 to 200-ton can ascend it as far as Nueva Cáceres, distance of 10 m. in direct line. About midway in its course, which is generally NW. and then NE., to sea it makes a sweep in shape of horseshoe of 6 m. and less than 1 m. between upper and lower heels. On lower half Polanluna contributes drainage of great valley which embraces entire NW. part of province, except narrow fringe on seaward shores NE. and SW. River has its outlet on S. shore of San Miguel Bay.

— point in W. Albay.

— river in Cebú.

— river and summit, 160 ft. high, S. shore of Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

— affluent of Chico de la Pampanga Riv., in NE. Pampanga, Luzón.

— point on E. coast of Romblón I., Visayas.

NAGA, or **NUOVA CÁCERES** (nah'-gah, nway'-vah cah'-thay-race), nat.; pueblo and p. o. in Ambos Camarines (Sur), on Bicol Riv. Called Nueva Cáceres in honor of Captain-General D. Francisco de Sande, native of Cáceres, who founded Naga, 1578, near Indian village. Formerly Naga was principal town in whole district of Luzón, E. of Tayabas, and on account of its population was divided into N. and S. Camarines and Albay. Region is inhabited by Vicol Indians, entirely distinct in speech and customs from the Tagalos on W. and Visayas on islands S. and E. Vicol are only found in this district and near-by islands. Pop., Cn. 1887, 9,251.

NAGABA (nah-gah'-bah), nat.; small cluster of islets forming chain of 8, close to Tagonito Pt., and extending $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. and ESE. S. islet, Amagadpagat, lies nearly in middle of channel between coast of Mindanao and S. point of Bucas I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.

— pueblo on island of Guimarán, on W. coast opposite Iloilo, Panay, on strait of that name at this point 1 m. wide. By act P. C. July 22, 1902, upon application of municipal council, name changed to Jordan. Pop., 8,000.

NAGABARAN (nah-gah-bah'-rahn), ver.; town of Abra, Luzón, in foothills of SW. of Gran Cordillera Central.

NAGANAGA (nah-gah-nah'-gah), nat.; peak 1,300 ft. high, 3 m. SW. of Tacloban, NE. coast of Leyte.

— river entering Panalarum Bay on its S. shore, San Juanico Strait, NE. coast of Leyte.

NAGAPU (nah-gah'-poo), nat.; mountain in extreme S. part of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, whose springs feed S. tributaries of Grande de Laoag

NAGAPI—Continued.

Riv., lies in SW. spur of Gran Cordillera Central at N. end of boundary between Abra and Ilocos Sur and its intersection with S. boundary of Ilocos Norte.

NAGARAO (nah-gah-rah'-aw), nat.; islet SW. of Masbate I., Visayas, 7 m. off shore.

— islet SE. of Panay.

NAGAS (nah'-gah), ver.; point on E. coast of Davao, Mindanao, S. of Pujada Bay.

— town in Albay, Luzón.

NAGANUMBAOCAN (nah-gah-soom-bah-oh'-cahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magsinag, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

NAGAVICAGAN (nah-gah-vee-cah'-gahn), nat.; point near Cape Bojeador, NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

NAGBANGEDAN (nahg-bahn-hay'-dahn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, SE. of town in mountain of same name.

— mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón.

NAGBUBURAC (nahg-boo-boo'-rahc), nat.; river in Samar, flowing ENE. and emptying into sea on E. coast, in pueblo of Sulat.

NAGBUDASAN (nah-boo-dah'-sahn), Tag.; point in Batangas, Luzón.

NAGBUGÚT (nahg-boo-goo'-boot'), ver.; islet at entrance to Inunukan Bay, 3 m. off W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

NAGBUT (nahg-boo't'), ver.; 2 islets 8 m. S. of summit of Ginattian I. and 5 m. N. of Mindanao, in E. opening of channel between N. mainland of Mindanao and Dinátag I.

NAGCABÁN (nahg-cah-bahn'), nat.; point on SE shore of Súbig Bay, SE. coast of Zambales Luzón.

— summit, 282 ft., on SE. shore of Súbig Bay SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

NAGCARLÁN (nahg-car-lahn'), Tag.; pueblo in central Laguna, Luzón, between headwaters of Santa Cruz Riv. (E.) and San Diego (W.), 11 m. S. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 12,976.

NAGCURÁLANG (nahg-coo-rah'-lang), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Paoy, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

NAGCURÚBANG (nahg-coo-roo'-bang), ver.; mountain in Antique, Panay, 4 m. SE. of Dao.

NAGHILO (nahg-hee'-loh), nat.; point E. shore Laguanoc Bay, S. coast Tayabas, Luzón.

NAGLABO (nahg-lah'-boh), nat.; river in Bohol

NAGLAGBONG (nahg-lahg-bong'), ver.; miners spring in Albay, Luzón.

NAGLEGBENG (nah-gleg-beng'); stalactitic springs NE. of Malinao Mt., near Tibi. There exist masses of silica of infinite variety of form, shallow cones with cylindrical summits, pyramidal flights of steps, round basins with ribbed margins, and ponds of boiling, but mineral waters. Issue of water deposits and formations are most remarkable, and known as the white and red cones. In vicinity of siliceous springs are deposits of white, yellow red, and bluish-gray clays overlaying strata like variegated marl, products of disintegrated volcanic work.

NAGLÓN (nahg-glohn'), ver.; point in S. Leyte.

NAGO (nah'-goh), ver.; point on SE. coast of Romblón I., Visayas.

NAGOS (nah'-gos), ver.; point on N. part of Guian Pen., forming small bay in extreme SE. of Samar.

NAGOSTÁN (nahg-gos-tahn'), ver.; hamlet on NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Navas.

NAGOU LIAT (nago-oo-lee-yat'), ver.; extinct volcano, 4,678 ft. high, in Bataán, Luzón, lat. 14° 31' N., lon. 120° 23' E. (*Also* Mariveles.)

NAGPABUHAN (nahg-pah-booh'-hahn); port on NE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, in bay of Ginbuhinan, on NW. shore of Ragay Gulf, near Pirri Bay.

- AGPARTIÁN** (nag-par-tee'-ahn), ver.; pueblo on coast road in extreme SW. part of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 21 m. N. of Laoag. Pop., 1,985.
- AGREBEAN** (nah-gray-bay'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Balaogan (Balauang), Unión, Luzón.
- AGSABARAN** (nag-sah-bah'-rahn), ver.; river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
— hamlet in pueblo of Pasuquín, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- AGSINGCAUÁN** (nag-sing-cah-wahn') nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Cabugao, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- AGSÍPING** (nag-see'-ping), nat.; pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, on r. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv. and opposite mouth of Chico de Cagayán Riv., 27 m. N. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 1,923. (*Also* Nassiping.)
- AGSULAN** (nag-soo'-lahn), ver.; hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. NE. of Lemery.
- AGTÁ** (nag-tah'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Salug Riv., Davao, Mindanao, 42 m. NNE. of Davao.
- AGTACÁN** (nag-tah-cahn'), nat.; hamlet on N. shore of outlet of Tigón Riv. into Iloilo Strait, 2½ m. N. of Iloilo, Panay.
- AGTAGUG** (nag-tah-goog'), ver.; mountain in Cebú.
- AGTANGLÁN** (nahg-tan-glahn'), ver.; mineral spring in Pozorrubio, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- AGTAO** (nag-tah'-aw), ver.; point at NE. projection of Panglao I., separated from mainland of Bohol by narrow sea channel, 1 m. wide.
- AGTIG** (nag-tig'), ver.; island off N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Pirara Pt.
— point in Panay.
- AGTUYÓ** (nahg-too-yoh'); river in Bataán, Luzón, tributary to Santa Rita.
- AGUANG** (nah-gwang'), ver.; mountain in Leyte, on W. side of Bao Riv., 10 m. E. of Palompón.
- AGUBAN** (nah-goo'-bahn), ver.; island S. of Masbate I., Visayas.
- AGÚBAT** (nah-goo'-bat), nat.; 2 rocky islets, 9½ m. S. of Guntúan I., between NE. mainland of Surigao, Mindanao, and that island.
— flat islet of Semerara Is., 10½ m. SE. by E. off Buruncan Pt., SE. coast of Mindoro. Channels between it and Libagao and Semerara are deep.
- AGUINACÓ** (nah-gee-ahn-coh'), nat.; point on NW. shore of Lubang I., S. of Palápag Pt., where coast lakes trend to SE. Exposed cluster of rocks lies off point. Islet also lies near shore about halfway to Sisuatam Pt.
- AGUIBÁ** (nah-gee-bah'), nat.; point on NE. coast of Mindoro, 8 m. SE. of Calapán Pt.
- AGUILÁN** (nah-gee-lee'-ahn), ver.; pueblo on S. side of Bauang (Baoang) Riv., 4 m. above its mouth in Unión, Luzón. Pop., 10,405.
— town in Isabela, Luzón. Pop., 2,172.
— pueblo in Unión, Luzón.
- AGUIONCA** (nah-gee-on'-cah), ver.; point near NW. extreme of Lubang I., China Sea, NW. of Mindoro.
- AGUMBUAYAN** (nah-goom-boo-ah'-yahn), ver.; point in SE. Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- AGURAN** (nah-goo'-rahn), ver.; island in N. waters of gulf of Asid, 6 m. S. off Bató Pt., Masbate I., Visayas.
- AGUYAN** (nah-goo'-yahn), ver.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 16½ m. S. of Cavite, on Biñang-Silang road.
- AHUAN** (nah-boo'-ahn), nat.; island 282 ft. high S. of Tandubatu I., off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., mark for Nochebuena channel.
- NAIHUAN**; island in Tambilurūga channel, separated from Taruc I. on W. by channel 6 to 33 ft. deep, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- NAIG**, or **NAIC** (nah'-eeg, nah'-eec), Tag.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, at junction of bay shore road and Indang and other extensions, 16 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 9,215.
— river in Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordillera which divides that province from Batangas, flows NNW., passing S. of pueblo of same name, emptying into bay of Manila on NW. coast of province.
- NAÍLOG**, or **SILLA HENDIDA** (nah-ee'-log, nat.; see'-lyah ayu-dee'-dah, Sp.); mountain in Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayan Is.
— hamlet on N. coast of Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
— point and river in Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayan Is.
- NAÍLON** (nā-lawn'), ver.; stream entering sea on SE. coast of Cebú, 2 m. SW. of Oslob.
— point in Cebú. (*Also* Najalín.)
— point in Panay.
— mountain in Cebú.
- NAÍLONG** (nā-long'), nat.; hamlet on SE. shore of bay on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. NW. of Ivisan.
- NAINDÁIN** (nah-in-dah'-in), ver.; point on SW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- NAISOG** (nah-ce-sog'), ver.; NW. point of Cápiz, Panay; wooded bluff, 718 ft. high, with Pucía Pt., S., most salient marks of approach. Promontory forming this part of coast of Panay rises to 1,857 ft.
- NAISOT** (nā-sot'), ver.; creek and village in Panay.
- NAISUG** (nī-soog'), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Ibajay.
- NAJANLOT** (nah-bahn-loht'), river emptying on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
- NAJIBIL** (nah-hee-bill'), nat.; point forming S. head to Libás port from Pacific Ocean, E. coast of Sámar.
- NALASÍN** (nah-lah-sin'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magsingal, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
— hamlet in pueblo of Pasuquín, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
— hamlet in pueblo of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- NALATAS** (nah-lah'-tahs), ver.; town in W. Sámar.
- NALAIĆT**, or **GREEN** (nah-lah-oot'), ver.; island, 242 ft. high, westernmost of Calamianes grp.; Nalait E., 144 ft. high, 3 m. ENE., off W. coast of Busuanga, Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro, 8 and 5 m., respectively, E. off Corón, chief city of Busuanga I. First is covered with trees and visible 15 m.
- NALBÁ** (nah-lah'), nat.; lake in pueblo of Namacpacan, Unión, Luzón.
- NALBÓ** (nah-lah-boh'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magsingal, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
— hamlet in pueblo of Namacpacan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- NALBOGAN** (nah-lah-boh'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on Agno Riv. road, 6 m. S. of Lingayén, in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- NALBÚ** (nah-lah-boo'), nat.; bay on coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, lat. 17° 17' 30" N.
- NALIBOS** (nah-lee'-boss), ver.; island SE. of Panay.
- NALIBUNAN** (nah-lee-boo'-nahn), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Leyte, and mouth of river same name, adjoining Abúyog on SE.
- NALONDÁN** (nah-lawn-dahn'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Tolón Bay, 2 m. W. of Bayauan, SW. coast of Negros Oriental.

- NALUMPISAN** (nah-loom-pee'-sahn), Tag.; river in Cavite, Luzón, rising in mountains forming boundary with Batangas, unites with Caintambo Riv.
- NALUNGA** (nah-loon-gah'), nat.; island off coast of Panay.
- NALUPA** (nah-loo'-pah), ver.; hamlet in E. central Iloilo, Panay, in mountain range of boundary with Cápiz, 3½ m. N. by W. of Calinog.
- NALUPA NUEVO, SAN ANTONIO DE** (sahn ahn-toh'-nyoh day nah-loo'-pah nway'-voh), Hisp.; pueblo near mouth of river on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 28 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop. 2,972.
- island off W. coast of Antique, Panay, lat. 11° 36' N.
- NAMAGPACÁN** (nah-mag-pah-cahn'), ver.; pueblo on coast highway, Unión, Luzón, 17 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop. 8,630. In vicinity are hamlets Caballito, Oaqui, Cantoria, and Puerto de Darigayos. (Also Namacpacán.)
- inlet on coast of Unión, Luzón.
- point in pueblo of same name, Unión, Luzón.
- NAMAGUIÁ** (nah-mah-gee'-ah), nat.; river rising in pueblo of Santiago, Ilocos Sur, Luzón, and emptying on W. coast.
- NAMALPALAN** (nah-mahl-pah'-lahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Magsingal, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- NAMAMBAFTÍ** (nah-mam-bah-fooy'), ver.; mountain in SW. Isabela, Luzón.
- NAMANTCO** (nah-mah-noo'-coh), ver.; S. point of Cobton Bay, E. coast of Bohol I.
- mountain in Bohol, inland from point of same name on E. coast.
- hamlet on point of that name, SE. coast of Cobton Bay, E. coast of Bohol.
- NAMARÁBAR** (nah-mah-rah'-bar), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangued, E. of town, in Abra, Luzón.
- NAMÁTEC** (nah-mah'-teck), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 19 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 265.
- NAMATIÁN** (nah-mah-tee'-ahn), ver.; islet in gulf of Asid, 6 m. SW. of Malbug Pt., W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- NAMBLI** (nam'-blee), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Pulangui Riv. in Cotabato, Mindanao, 15 m. N. of Liguasan Lake.
- NAMBOONGAN** (nahm-boh-ohn'-gahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Santo Tomás, Unión, Luzón.
- NAMILPIT** (nah-mill-pit'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 9 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 605.
- NAMILUGEN** (nah-me-loo'-hen), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Tayum, Abra, Luzón.
- NAMPICÚA** (nahm-pee-coo'-ahn), Tag.; pueblo of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 34 m. from San Isidro. Pop., 3,241.
- NAMULUGPÍLUG** (nah-moo-loog-poo'-loog), ver.; extreme NW. point of Bacuit I., Port Usón, at W. extreme to Port Dipulao on S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro.
- NANCA** (nahn-cah'), nat.; point at E. head of Balucebujan Bay, S. shore of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- lake formed by San Mateo Riv., Rizal, Luzón, situated parallel to Ampit Riv. and marks boundaries between pueblos of San Mateo and Mariquina.
- NANG** (nahng), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Lucena and midway between main Jalaur and its Janipaan tributary.
- NANGÁ** (nahn-gah'), ver.; 2 small wooded islets 2sq. m. off Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro, 8½ m. NNE. of Cocomongón Pt., W. coast of Busuanga I., in
- NANGÁ**—Continued.
- W. waters of Mindoro Strait. 15 m. ESE. of North Rock, about 1½ m. to NNE., is black rock above water. Largest of Nangas is 344 ft. high.
- point on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, between Cáuit and Batu Tandoc Pts., distance of 10½ m. Coast presents varied scene of verdured hills and cultivated valleys, with numerous houses. Hamlet of this name is near point.
- NANGABA** (nahn-gah'-bah), ver.; chain of 8 islets from 1 to 2 m. off Tagonito Pt., NE. coast of Sámar, extending 4½ m. WNW. and ESE.; Alincacadao to W. and Amagadpagat to E. largest, latter lying nearly in middle of channel between Bucas I. and off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- NANGALAO** (nang-ah-lah'-oh), ver.; northernmost of Cabulaun Is., Mindoro Sea, S. by W. of Mindoro and E. of NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 4½ m. NE. of Cabulaun, 2 m. in length, and rises to central hill 500 ft. high. Has small bay on S. shore and 3 islets off its SW. coast.
- NANGAN** (nahng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 31 m. N. of Zamboanga. Small island lies immediately off coast, which is peculiarly picturesque in verdure and cultivation, with numerous houses.
- NANGAOÁ** (nang-gah-wah'), nat.; town in district of Quiangán, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- NANGAYCAYAN** (nang-i-cah'-yahn), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón.
- NANGEO** (nahn-bay'-oh), ver.; rapids in Túbay Riv., NW. Mindanao, midway between Siga and Suan tributaries.
- NANGÍ** (nahng-ee'), nat.; town on NE. coast of Cagayán Sulu. Mt. Ledán, 1,105 ft. high, rises to SE. Another peak, about ½ m. NE., is 1,000 ft. high.
- NANGTUD** (nang-too'd'), ver.; mountain 6,725 ft. high, in W. range of Panay, on line of boundary between Antique and Cápiz. Cadián Riv. takes its rise in this mountain.
- NANGÚAN** (nang-oo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet at headwaters of Maridago Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- NANGUNA** (nahng-oo'-nah), nat.; hamlet 2 m. S. of Cabatúan, in Iloilo, Panay.
- NANKÁ** (nahn-cah'), nat.; village, E. shore Siasi I., Sulu A.
- NANLAMPÁLAY** (nan-lam-pah'-lie), ver.; point on extreme NE. land of Batán I., off E. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- NANOC** (nah-nock'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Maasin Riv., SW. Leyte, 6½ m. NE. of Maasin.
- point in N. Mindanao.
- NANOG** (nah-nog'), ver.; point on extreme SE. end of Lubang I., 13½ m. NNW. of nearest NW. coast of Mindoro.
- NAN-PULÓ** (nan-poo-law'), Tag.; point at S. head of Catanauan Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
- NANU** (nah'-nan), ver.; islet 9 m. NE. of Talibón, N. coast of Bohol.
- NANUDDALAN** (nah-nood-dah'-lahn), ver.; central tributary forming Pamplona Riv., Cagayán, Luzón.
- mountain in Cagayán.
- NANUÑGAN** (nah-noong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on extreme NW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, at mouth of river emptying into Sulu Sea, 63½ m. N. of Zamboanga.
- NANUNTUGAN** (nah-noon-too'-gahn), ver.; island NE. of Sámar.
- NAOHAN** (nah-ob'-hahn), nat.; hamlet in Mindoro, on l. bank of river of same name, near NE. coast.
- NAOLOOLÓN** (nah-oh-loh-aw'-lawn), ver.; mountain in W. Leyte, 10 m. NE. of Ormoc.

- NAPÁCAO** (nah-pah'-cow), nat.; point and hamlet on extreme SE. end of Bohol, on E. side of bay leading up to Guindulman, 4 m. NW. Camiguín I., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, lies 33 m. SE. of this point, across sea channel.
- NAPALINAN** (nah-pah-lee'-sahn), nat.; islet off SW. coast of Sámar.
- NAPALUNGAN** (nah-pah-loong'-ahn), ver.; point in Buad I., W. of Sámar.
- NAPANIPA** (nah-pah-nee'-pah), nat.; point and creek to SE., on narrow channel on SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- NAPARAÁN-SA-DÚLANG** (nah-pah-rah-ahn'-sah-doo'-lung), nat.; mountain in Sámar.
- NAPASET** (nah-pah-set'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Balaoan (Baláuang), Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- NAPAYATAN** (nah-pah-yah'-wahn), ver.; islet 1 m. off Urutat Pt., Inurukan Bay, W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- hamlet at mouth of river on W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- NAPÍDAD** (nah-pee'-dad), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, E., of town, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- NAPINDÁN** (nah-pin-dahn'), Tag.; village on l. bank of Pásig Riv., near outlet of Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón.
- NAPIRÉS** (nah-pee-rays'), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, 7 m. SE. of Mondragón.
- NAPNAP** (nahp-nahp'), nat.; river S. shore of Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- NAPNOD** (nap-nod'), ver.; hamlet on Iloilo Strait, Iloilo, Panay, 4½ m. N. of Iloilo.
- NAPO** (nah'-poh), nat.; pueblo on NE. coast of Marinduque. (See Santa Cruz de Napo.)
- river rising in E. slopes of mountain divide of Bohol, flows E., passing Candijay, and enters extensive bay on E. coast.
- hamlet near N. shore of Sámar, 2 m. S. of Palápag.
- point on China Sea coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- NAPOCGLOJÁN** (nah-pohk-gloh-han'), nat.; islet off SW. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 50' N.
- NAPRAPON** (nah-prah'-pohn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. S. of Córdoba.
- NAPUDUT** (nah-poo-doot'), ver.; mineral spring in Rosales, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- NAPULA** (nah-poo'-lah), nat.; point on NE. shore of Lubang I., in China Sea, NW. of Mindoro, Luzón, on W. side of Ambil Passage.
- NAPULUSAN** (nah-poo-loo'-sahn), nat.; mountain inland NE. from Palabao Pt., Masbate I.; forms landmark for E. waters of gulf of Asid.
- NARA** (nah'-rah), ver.; S. point of Port Lebak, small inlet on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- NARANJOS** (nah-rahnh'-hos) (orange trees), Sp.; islands in Visayan grp., 7 m. SW. of coast of Sorsogón, S. end of Luzón, on S. side of W. entrance to San Bernardino Strait, 6 in number: San Andrés NW., Medio center, Escarpada E., Rasa W., Dársena SW., Aguada SE.; seventh island, Destacado, (detached), lies 3½ m. SE. of Aguada; also in channel between Sámar and Masbate; islands are of moderate height and rocky.
- NARAPIJAN** (nah-rah-pee'-han), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- NABBAGÁN** (nar-bah-gahn'), nat.; mountain in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, lat. 16° 22' N.
- NARIGTUD** (nah-rig-tood'), ver.; town in island of Panay.
- NARITON** (nah-ree'-tohn), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 2 m. E. of Barbaza.
- NARIZ** (nah-rith') (means nose), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Moro Palawan, 1¼ m. SW. of Pescado Pt.
- NARO** (nah'-roh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Paranas, near mouth of river and inlet of same name, on E. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, 21 m. SE. of Masbate.
- bay on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, sheltered by chain of islands extending into channel NW. toward Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas, Tabunan headland separates its entrance from that of Usón on W.
- NARO (CHICO)** (nah'-roh chee'-coh), Hisp.; islet 8 m. W. of Naíndain Pt., W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- NARO GRANDE** (nah'-roh grahn'-day), Hisp.; island bearing 6 m. SW. of Vigia Mt., SW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- NAROSODAN** (nah-raw-saw'-dahn), ver.; mountain about center of pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- NARRIA** (nah'-rrah), Sp.; small island on W. side of Lingayón Gulf, between Cabañuyan and Santiago Is., in Zambales, Luzón. Small island lies between it and mainland.
- NARYACÁN** (nar-yah-cahn'), ver.; pueblo on high road, 13 m. SE. of Vigan, in Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 16,500.
- NARYÁEZ** (nar-yah'-ayth), Sp.; hamlet on NE. coast of Negros Occidental, 4½ m. SE. of Arguelles.
- NASIPAN** (nah-see'-pahn), nat.; point on SW. shore of Murciélagos Bay, Dipatán, Mindanao.
- NASÍPIL** (nah-see'-pill), ver.; small stream emptying into sea 8½ m. NW. of Siaton Pt., Negros Oriental.
- NASÍPIT** (nah-see'-pit); S. branch of river rising in E. slopes of Cordillera Central of Cebú and entering sea 1½ m. NE. of Cárcar, on E. coast, 19 m. SSW. of Cebú.
- hamlet in pueblo of Butúan, Surigao, Mindanao, on SE. shore of small inlet in SW. angle of Butúan Bay, 9½ m. SSE. of Diuata Pt., 30 m. NW. of Butúan.
- port, lat. 8° 57' N., lon. 125° 15' E., in SW. angle of Butúan Bay, 9½ m. SSE. of Dinata Pt., Surigao, Mindanao.
- NASNÍ** (nah-neh'), nat.; hamlet on banks of river in Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. 12° 58' 30" N.
- NASO** (nah'-saw), Sp.; extreme SW. point of Panay. (See Siroan Pt.)
- NASOG** (nah-sog'), nat.; point on NW. coast of Panay.
- NASOKE** (nah-soh'-kay), nat.; point on SW. shore of Lubang I., China Sea, NW. of Mindoro, forming SE. head of bight with Pinagdagan Pt.
- NASU-ÁN** (nah-soo-ahn'), nat.; town in island of Mindoro.
- hamlet in pueblo of Iligan, Misamis, Mindanao.
- NASUBATA** (nah-soo-bah'-tah), ver.; channel 4½ m. wide between Comiran and reefs to E., off E. coast of Balábac I., off SW. extreme of Moro Palawan.
- island 1 sq. m., 6½ m. off E. coast of Balábac I., off SW. extreme of Moro Palawan; of sandstone formation.
- NASUDÚAN** (nah-soo-doo'-ahn), nat.; N. of 4 peaks inland from Broken Head, Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Palawan,
- NASUGBÚ** (nah-soog-boo'), Tag.; bay and anchorage 5 m. S. of Fuego Pt., Batangas, Luzón.
- point on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- pueblo of Batangas, Luzón, on W. coast and r. bank of Lian Riv., 44 m. NW. of Batangas, connected by highroad. Pop., 8,627.
- NASUGUI** (nah-soo'-gee), ver.; point in Albay, Luzón, N. of Bulán Riv.

NASUNOGAN (nah-soo-noh'-gahn), nat.; crater in extreme SE. Samar, 1½ m. SW. of Quinapundan.

— inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. N. of Baleta.

NATABAO (nah-tah-bah'-aw), ver.; stream entering sea on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. N. of Sebaste.

NATABO (nah-tah'-boh), nat.; hamlet on bay, 5½ m. E. of Laguán, N. Samar.

NATABTAB (nah-tahb-tahb'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Hagonoy, Bulacán, Luzón.

NATANAGUÁN (nah-tah-nah-goo'-ahn), ver.; point on mainland of Albay, Luzón, on W. side of W. entrance to Tabaco Bay.

NATIMBUNAN (nah-tim-boo'-nahn), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, N. of Bagupaniao Pt.

NATIVE, for; point on SE. coast of Moro Palawan, 5 m. E. by N. of Flat I.

NATIVIDAD (nah-tee-vee-dad'), Sp.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, SW. by W. of Barotac Viejo, 1 m.

NATO (nah'-tah), Sp.; hamlet near Siroan, extreme SW. point of Antique, Panay, 2 m. E. of Anini-y.

— river in pueblo of Rosario, Batangas, Luzón.

NATOC (nah-tock'), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. ESE. of Batán.

NATUAGAN-ÁUANG (nah-twah'-gahn-ah'-wahng), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, NE. of town.

NATINTÚ (nah-toon-too'), nat.; island off NE. coast of Samar, lat. 12° 19' 56" N.

NATINUGAN (nah-toon-too'-gahn), ver.; islet NE. coast of Samar, 1½ m. N. of Alibangbang Pt.

NAUALAMPÁLAY, or **NAUALAMPAY** (nah-wah-lam-pah'-lay, nah-wah-lam-ple'), nat.; point on NE. shore of Batán I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.

NAUAY (nah'-wi), ver.; island SE. of Panay.

NAÚBAY (nah-oo'-by), ver.; S. branch of Tonguip Riv. in SE. Samar, empties into Pacific Ocean 2 m. SE. of Lanang.

NAUCO (now'-coh), ver.; point on SE. coast of Bohol, 2 m. E. of Jagna.

— point on SW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.

— hamlet on SW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, 39 m. from Masbate.

NAUCUN (nah-oo'-koon), ver.; river of Negros Occidental rising on N. tablelands of Llanura de Cabadangan, flows SW., falling into sea on W. coast, 6 m. S. of Inayauan.

NAUGÁ (nah-oo-gah'), nat.; cluster of 4 islands and few peaked rocks from 1½ to 2 m., off SW. shore of Malubutlugubut I., Linapacan chain, off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

NAUJÁN (now-hahn'), ver.; pueblo in NE. Mindoro on l. bank of river of same name, 2 m. above its mouth, 15 m. SE. of Calapán. Intervening coast is low with beaches of sand and thick wood, cut into by rivulets and estuaries which can only be entered at high water. Pop., 8,312.

— river discharging surplus water of lake of that name and W. of Adlobang Riv., the larger, also drainage of mountain spurs of N. central Mindoro, 12½ m. SE. by S. of Halcón Mt. Trends to NE. coast where it falls into sea. Can be entered by boats, mouth 1 cable (720 ft.) wide and fronted by extensive bar with from 3 to 12 ft. of water. Rivers to NW. of Nauján send out sand banks with less than 18 in. of water at 500 yds. off shore.

— anchorage and point in NE. Mindoro.

— lake 2½ m. inland from NE. coast of Mindoro, 3½ m. S. of town on E. branch of Nauján Riv., and 17 m. SE. of Calapán. Lake 10 by

NAUJÁN—Continued.

6 m. receives several tributaries which rise in elevations S. and W. and empties through sluggish outlet into Adlobang Riv. from E. In event of sudden rise in Adlobang current instead of expending its surplus waters into sea sets back into lake. From its shore lofty summit of Mt. Halcón, at distance of 20½ m., rises in beautiful outline on clear sky, while often it is veiled in fleeting mists. Shores of lake abound in several strange birds, among them kaselees or snake birds swimming in placid waters with only their heads and long wriggling necks showing, their bodies completely submerged. Surface seemingly covered with reptiles, these birds rise out of water, wing to great heights, soaring in circles over lake, then suddenly drop again into the water, their second native element. This lake also abounds in gallosde agua or water cock and great variety of wading species of feathered family which stand along its muddy banks like sentinels. Another variety of bird quick of wing and nimble of foot, also aquatic, makes its search for food running over acres of broad leaves of beautiful lotus near shore of lake, and upon alarm drops into water with only head barely distinguishable above the surface among leaves. Singularly, this feathered species is armed with spurs on wings. Several varieties of ducks are also abundant. Waters of Lake Nauján being almost stagnant become very warm from heat of sun during day and small radiation at night. It is also abundantly supplied with sharks which, entering from sea during rainy season, are unable to make their way back over bars of Adlobang when flood subsides. Crocodile also finds lake congenial habitat. They are caught by natives, each capture being occasion of feast. Tamarao also abounds in surrounding region. Around lake are number of native shelters, inhabitants gathering there for convenience of subsistence, but not visible, being hidden from view by thick undergrowth.

NAUJÓN (now-hawhn'): hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1½ m. N. of Sebaste.

NAÚLI (nah-oo'-lee), Tag.; range of secondary mountains in Rizal, Luzón.

NAÚLID (nah-oo'-lid), nat.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NE. of Miagao.

NAÚLING (nah-oo'-ling), nat.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 1 m. N. of Pandán.

NAÚNAN (nah-oo'-nahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Misamis, Mindanao.

NAUSANG (now-sang'), ver.; mountain in central Cápiz, Panay, 10 m. SW. of Jamindao.

NAVAL (nah-vahl'), Sp.; pueblo on W. coast of Biliran I., on sea channel between it and NW. coast of Leyte, and 46 m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., 3,183.

NAVALAS (nah-vah'-lahs), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay.

NAVAS (nah'-vass), Sp.; pueblo of Cápiz, Panay, on NE. coast, 47 m. NW. of Cápiz. Pop., 3,257.

NAVAS, LAS (lahs nah'-vass); town in Samar. Pop., 2,830.

NAVASAN (nah-vah'-sun), nat.; point and N. head of Ilanin Bay, on SE. shore of Subic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

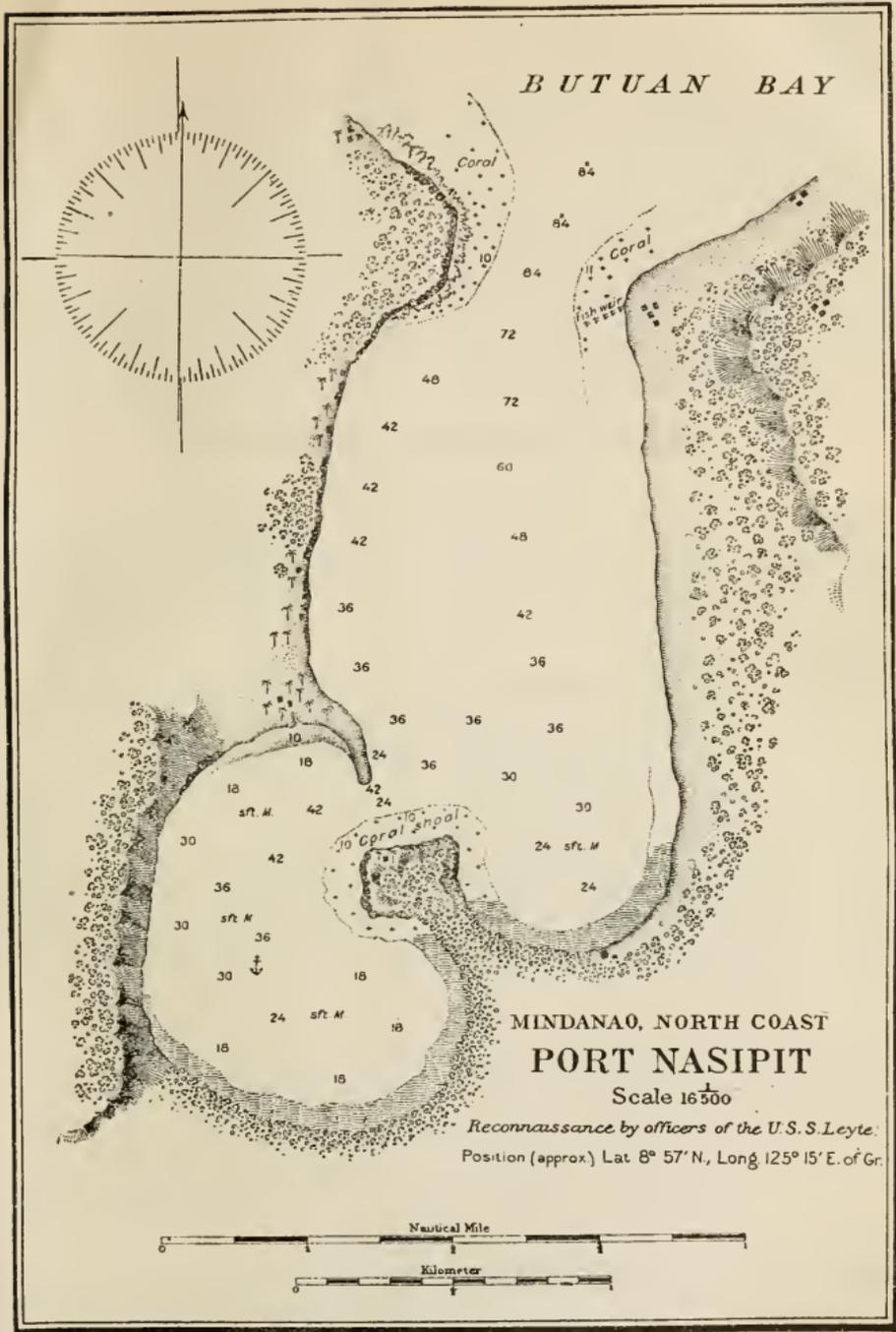
NAVITAS (nah-vee'-tass), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 3¼ m. N. of Pontevedra.

— bay on NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 6 m. NW. of Pilar.

NAVO (nah'-voh), ver.; bay off Masbate I., Visayas, with sheltered anchorage.

NAVOSÉN (nah-voh-sayn'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 8 m. WSW. of Cayán. Pop., 344.

NAVOTAS, SAN JOSÉ DE (sahn hoh-say' day nah-voh'-tass), Tag.; pueblo 5 m. N. of Manila, in Rizal, Luzón, on small island on one of outlets of small river. Pop., 9,154.



U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent,
Manila Sub-Office, Advance Print, Sept. 1901

- NAYOTAS, SAN JOSÉ DE;** river in island of Mindoro.
- NAVULUÁN** (nah-voo-loo'-ahn), ver.; river in Mindoro.
- NAYA** (nah'-yah), ver.; point of Romblón I., Visayas.
- NAYLON, or MAILON** (nah-ye'e'-lawn, my'-lohn), ver.; town on NE. coast of Cebú, 2 m. SE. of Bogó Pt., 5½ m. N. of Cebú. (*Also* Naylon.)
- NAYJAN** (ní'-hahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Sorsogón port, Albay, Luzón.
- NAYLON** (nigh'-lohn); point on NE. coast of Cebú, head of Bogó Harbor. (*Also* Naylon.)
- NAYOGRANDE** (nah'-yoh grahn'-day), Hisp.; one of the mouths of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., into Manila Bay and S. end of boundary between Bulacán and Pampanga, Luzón.
- NAYON** (nah'-yohn), nat.; river entering China Sea 1¼ m. N. of Santa Cruz, Zambales, Luzón.
- NAYÚN** (nah-yoon'), Tag.; river of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into sea 6 m. from Kolokonto Bay. Mouth affords shelter for coasters.
- NAZARET** (nah-thah-rett'), Sp.; town on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, in extreme S. of SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 52 m. SSE. of Dávao.
- NAZANA** (nah-tha'-sah), ver.; anchorage and inlet in S. Zambales, Luzón.
- point on SW. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- NEGRA** (nay'-grah), Sp.; NW. point of peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón, on Pacific Ocean.
- central of conspicuous headlands of Mayraira, NE. and Bojeador C., on coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 6 m. SW., sighted by navigators heading S. from N. China, Japan, and Formosa, on W. side of Luzón, for Manila. Is W. point of deep bay (Banguín) bearing 9 m. NE. to Dialao Pt.
- point on extreme N. shore of NE. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón, and with Verde Pt., on Palauí I., opposite, forming entrance headlands to sea channel between Palauí I. and mainland.
- point on W. side of entrance to Silanga Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan

NEGROS, VISAYAS, ISLAND OF.

(Nay'-grohs, Sp.)

Capitals: Bacólod, lat. 10° 41' N., lon. 122° 56' E.; Dumaguete, lat. 9° 18' 30" N., lon. 123° 18' E.

Area: Mainland, 4,839 sq. m.; 17 dependent islands, 15 sq. m.; total, 4,854 sq. m.

Population: 372,010.

Race: Negros Occidental, Visayans, Negritos in mountains; Negros Oriental, Visayans.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

Negros, the fourth island in size in the P. A. (lat. 9° 4' to 11° 1' N., lon. 123° 34' to 122° 24' E.) occupies the SW. angle of the Visayan group, between Panay on NW. and Cebú on SE. The nearest point of Masbate I., on the N., lies 64 m. distant across an open stretch of sea channel (Visayan Sea), between a portion of Cebú on the E. and Panay on the W. On the E., almost its entire length, is Tañón Strait, 110 m., with Cebú forming the opposite shore at a distance from 3 to 25 m. On the SE., S., SW., and W. is the Sulú Sea, and on the W. for a distance of 80 m. Guimará's Strait, with the island of that name and Panay forming the opposite shore at distances from 8 to 29 m.

AREA.

The greatest length of the island from N. to S. is 134 m., and breadth E. to W. 33 m. The coast line measures 386 m. The following table gives the statistics of the island:

Province.	Date of organization.	Capital.	Total area.	Area of mainland.	Dependent islands.		Population.
					Number.	Area.	
Negros Occidental..	Apr. 20, 1901	Bacólod	Sq. m. 3, 112	Sq. m. 3, 105	14	Sq. m. 7	231, 512
Negros Oriental ....	.....do	Dumaguete..	1, 742	1, 734	3	8	140, 498
Total			4, 854	4, 839	17	15	372, 010

In area Negros Occidental is 800 sq. m. larger than Delaware, and Oriental 500 sq. m. larger than Rhode Island. The combined area of the two provinces is 9 sq. m. larger than Connecticut.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

From Esmeralda Mt., 12 m. S. of the extreme N. point, to Caladías, 14 m. inland from the S. coast, a range of mountains extends from N. to S. a little E. of the center, with a series of sierras and tablelands (Llanura de Cambambanan, Llanura de Cada-bianġan, Tablas, and Puente de Patioito) deflecting to the W. and the Sierra Dumaguete forming the terminal elevations in the S. Near the N. end of the range, 25 m. S. of Esmeralda, is the celebrated Canlaon volcano, better known as Malaspina, 8,192 ft. high. In S. summits of the Sierra Dumaguete, 14 m. W. of the capital of that name, are 2 remarkable mountain lakes, the larger 5 by 2½ m., and smaller 2 by 1 m. About 5 m. SE. of the larger lake and 10 m. W. of Dumaguete are the famous hot springs of Mainit, while 8 and 10 m. SW. of Dumaguete, near the coast near Dáuin, are numerous thermal and sulphur waters. This range divides the island into 2 almost equal political divisions, and practically precludes intercourse between them by land. Near the Malaspina volcano, a lateral spur trends E. to the coast. This, with the main range continuing S., constitutes the boundary between the 2 Negros provinces. The spurs from these mountains form large valleys, inhabited on the W. side from Sajotas to Silay, and on the N. and NE., where the extensive plains are intersected by rivers of good size. Although the country is rugged, it is very fertile in the cultivated part, because of the numerous streams.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The straits on either side of the island form a protection from the winds of the ocean. The coasts afford numerous roadsteads and few bays, the anchorages being generally under shelter of the adjacent islands. (*See* Bays and harbors, Negros Occidental and Oriental.)

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The coast is paralleled by a wagon road or trail, there being very few communicating with the interior, as all the towns of any consequence are on the seashore. The only defiles through the mountain chain are at Tipán, where the Ilog Riv., rising on the E. side, flows W. into the opening of Guimarás Strait, and at Hibayo, where a mountain path crosses to the headwaters of the Hilabano, and thence by way of Isabela to the Guimarás Strait, on the W. side, at Himamailán.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The total population of the island, under the census of 1887, was 241,374; estimated, 1901, Occidental, 231,512; Oriental, 140,498; total, 372,010. The unexplored forests of the interior are roamed over by savages. The Occidental province has the numbers of Montana, and the Oriental nearly that of Delaware. Aggregately the population is but 28,000 less than the State of Vermont. The people are Visayans along the coast and Panayanos in the mountains, and speak languages known by the same names. The language most spoken is Visayan. The Occidental province has 30 towns and upward of 100 villages. The capital, Bacólod, a port open for coasting trade, lies at the mouth of the Lupit Riv., opposite the junction of Guimarás and Iloilo straits. It has some fine public and private buildings and a population of 11,624. The remaining towns range from 4,000 to 9,100 inhabitants. Negros Oriental has 24 towns, all but 1 on the coast, and 63 villages, also on the coast except 4 in the vicinity of Bais, and 5 in the neighborhood of Dumaguete. The capital, Dumaguete, is a port open to coasting trade immediately S. of the S. entrance to Tañón Strait. It is connected by a road or trail with all parts of the coast, and has a population of 14,352.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coasts are exceptionally free from islands, but 14 lying off Occidental and 3 off Oriental Negros, the aggregate area being but 17 sq. m.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Although the surface is very uneven, the soil is fertile and produces fine crops of the products of the country. While there are no large rivers, there are numerous streams which are utilized for irrigation, which the natives well understand. The vegetable products are abundant. The chocolate is of the best quality grown in the Visayas. Among the other crops are sugar cane, coffee, rice, tobacco, wax, wheat, cotton, hemp, bago, sibucáo (medicinal and dye plant), corn, etc.

MINERALS.

The interior having been little explored, nothing is known of the mineral wealth which may lie hidden in the mountain masses. Coal deposits are reported on the W. slopes of the central range.

FORESTS.

The interior is covered with vast forests of valuable woods, the chief of which is teak, one of the best timbers used in shipbuilding in Western nations.

FRUITS.

The manga, sapote, custard apple, banana, mabolo, and oranges—the latter, however, not of a superior quality—grow luxuriantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief manufactures are abacá and cabo negro, of which boat cables are made. Large numbers of cattles, horses, carabaos, and hogs are raised. Next to the agricultural industries are the fisheries. The products of the waters of the island consist of fish, tortoise shell, sea cucumbers, and sea shells.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

This island was occupied during the Visayan campaign of the spring and summer of 1899. After the departmental organization of 1900, the troops were actively engaged in the suppression of brigandage, and particularly of the Tulisanes or organized bands of outlaws and robbers. (*See* United States military occupation, Negros Occidental and Oriental.)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In March, 1899, the military governor of the island organized a battalion of 200 native police at Bacólod, the capital. A constitutional convention was later held at the same place. In July, same year, a form of constitution or "fundamental laws" for the island having been decided upon in constitutional convention, was submitted to the military governor and by him forwarded to the military governor of the P. I., who transmitted it to the President of the United States for the consideration of Congress. On July 22 (G. O., No. 30) the military governor of the P. I. proclaimed a form of civil government pending action by the President or Congress on the Bacólod constitution. It provided a military governor appointed by the military governor of the P. I. to command the troops, and a civil governor and advisory council elected by the people, and secretaries of treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, attorney-general, and auditor appointed by and acting under the military governor. The details for the holding of elections and defining powers and duties and raising revenue were set forth. Schools were also to be established. This native movement was the first attempt to institute provincial government in the P. I. The civil government for Negros established by the P. C. April 20, 1901, is the same as that provided for other provinces under the provincial government act of February 6, 1901. (*See* Civil government, Negros Occidental and Oriental.)

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, VISAYAS, PROVINCE OF.

(Nay'-gross ock-thee-dayn-tahl', Hisp.)

Capital: Bacólod, lat. 10° 41' N., lon. 122° 56' E.

Area: Mainland, 3,105 sq. m.; dependent islands, 7 sq. m.; total, 3,112 sq. m.

Population: 231,512.

Race: Visayans; Negritos in mountains.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Bacólod to—	m.
Dumaguete	75
Dumaguete, by sea	197
Iloilo, by sea	27
Manila	308
Manila, via Guimará's Strait, Mindoro and China seas	515

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Negros Occidental (western) occupies the entire N. and greater portion of the W. shore of the island of Negros. It is bounded on the N. by the Visayan Sea, on the E. by Tañón Strait, which separates it and Negros Oriental from Cebú; on the S. by Negros Oriental; on the SW. by the Sulu Sea; on the W. by Guimaras Strait, which separates it from that island, and Iloilo Strait, which separates it from Panay on the W. and NW., the nearest point being 9 m.

AREA.

It measures 120 m. from NE. to SW., and 38 m. from NW. to SE. Area of mainland, 3,105 sq. m.; 14 dependent islands, 7 sq. m.; total, 3,112 sq. m. (1,991,680 a.) or nearly 1,000 sq. m. larger than Delaware and more than twice as large as Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A range of high mountains begins at Solitario, in the extreme NE. After a SW. trend of 37 m. it reaches the NW. angle of boundary between the 2 provinces; thence pursuing a SW. course it forms the E. boundary. Its loftiest summit is Malaspina or Canlaón, 8,192 ft. high, a partially extinct volcano in the S. central portion of chain.

From this range lateral spurs extend toward the coast, forming numerous valleys, watered by many rivers, the most important being the Gilubang, Tañón, Luzón or Salamanca, and Danao on the E. coast, and the Lagasan or Bagó, Binalbagan, and Ilog on the W. coast. This stream and the Binalbagan penetrate the mountains between Negros Oriental and Occidental. The Ilog has its source in the former province, NW. of Dumaguete. It has from 1 to 2 fms. at its mouth, and is navigable with lorchas about 7 m. from mouth. Other rivers of importance, but of no great length, are Sicaba, Malogo, Ginigaran, Aguisan. The Sipalay in the SW. is about 35 m. long and rises in the interior near Ilog Riv. It empties into the sea about 700 yds. N. of town of the same name. All portions of country in S. of Negros are cut up by small streams, and therefore very rough and hilly; not passable except by difficult trails. No plateau exists in this portion of the island.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

On the N. coast of Negros Occidental is the so-called Saco de Negros, bounded on the W. by the group of Pan de Azúcar and the S. part of the group of Gigantes, and on the E. by the island of Bantayán and the chain of small islands which, starting from the last named, runs SW. to the NE. end of Negros. Of the coves and anchorages the following may be mentioned:

Antal; the anchorage of Inayauan, on the SW. coast, open to winds and sea; useless as anchorage during SW. monsoon.

Bito; a small inlet on the extreme NE. coast; useless during NE. monsoon.

Campomanes; S. of Matulindog, on the SW. coast, with 17 to 28 fms. almost touching the shore.

Cartagena; on the W. coast, S. of Inayauan, with deep water.

Catmón; one of a succession of partly sheltered anchorages, between the mouth of Panaón Riv. and Sangui Pt., at the boundaries between the provinces, on the SW. coast.

Guimugahan; an open bight on the N. coast.

Linaón; on the W. shore, off the town of that name; useless as anchorage during SW. monsoon.

Mabúlao; at the mouth of the river of the same name on the SW. coast, S. of Campomanes.

Mucaboc; on the extreme NE. coast, 3 m. between Bais and Escalante, and very near the SE. shore.

Panagsagon; on the extreme NE. coast. Arguelles lies on the SE. shore.

Refugio; in the N. water of Tañón Strait, formed by the island of that name and the mainland, near the N. boundary of Negros Oriental; anchorage for San Carlos.

Suay; near the angle of the W. coast curving to the W. and sheltered from all winds but the NE.; useless during SW. monsoon. Lorchas (a kind of wooden boat especially made for freight purposes) can enter the Binicut Riv. at any time; anchorage inside very good.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The E. coast trail of Negros Oriental, along the Tañón Strait, continues into Negros Occidental, at the crossing of that stream, thence it continues to Escalante. At Sicaba, on the extreme N. point, begins a cart road which follows the shores of Iloilo and Guimará's straits as far as Isio, near the W. point of the island. This road is impassable during the rainy season except that portion lying between Saravia and Bacólod, Valladolid, and San Enrique, and by pack animals only. The trails along the coast S. and W. of Isio are covered by the sea at high tide. This renders them useless and makes water transportation for all journeys on this coast absolutely necessary. There are a number of roads leading into the interior from this main line. The larger rivers afford communication with the coast.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of Negros Occidental is 231,512, almost wholly of the Visayan race. There are 2 dialects of the Visayan language spoken on the island—the Panayano and Cebuano. In the W. coasts and portion of the island Panayano is spoken, but in the N. and E. Cebuano.

The following is the division of the whole island of Negros into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887. The island at that time was not divided into two provinces:

Island and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Negros (Oriental and Occidental):			
Amblán	2,088	2,091	4,179
Arguelles	1,259	1,132	2,391
Ayungón	353	340	693
Ayuquitan	1,143	1,100	2,243
Bacólod	3,451	3,391	6,842
Bacón	3,196	3,554	7,050
Bagó	4,252	4,175	8,427
Bais	2,622	2,349	4,971
Binalbagan	2,775	2,494	5,269
Cabancalan	2,868	2,912	5,780
Cádiz Nuevo	1,921	1,633	3,554
Calatrava	6,644	5,517	12,161
Cauayan	1,146	1,048	2,194
Carlota (La)	3,370	3,016	6,386
Dancalan	1,501	1,483	2,984
Datuin	3,368	3,383	6,751
Dumaguete	6,498	6,749	13,247
Escalante	8,046	1,844	3,892
Ginigaran	4,504	4,465	8,969
Granada	764	696	1,460
Guijulugan	594	560	1,154
Guilhungan	1,214	1,161	2,375
Ilog	2,241	2,316	4,557
Isabela	4,998	4,220	9,218
Isio	1,334	1,153	2,487
Jimamaylan	3,606	3,467	7,073
Jimalalud	1,521	1,536	3,057
Manapla	2,362	1,947	4,309
Manjuyod	2,242	2,305	4,547
Minulán	3,941	3,620	7,561
Murcia	1,432	1,336	2,768
Nueva Valencia	2,692	2,884	5,576
Pontevedra	3,572	3,229	6,901
San Enrique	1,750	1,660	3,410
Saravia	5,164	4,392	9,556
Siatón	4,209	4,002	8,211
Sibulan	2,931	2,920	5,857
Silay	4,309	3,345	7,654
Suay	847	751	1,598
Súmag	2,362	2,063	4,425
Tanhay	5,157	5,143	10,300
Tavasan	636	695	1,331
Tolón	1,563	1,326	2,889
Valladolid	5,142	5,065	10,207
Zamboanguita	2,466	2,403	4,869
Total	124,106	117,268	241,374
Estimated, 1901:			
Occidental			231,572
Oriental			140,498

The towns lie chiefly on the coast. The villages, upward of 100 in number, are distributed between the base of the mountains and the shore.

Bacólod; the capital, on the NW. shore, at the mouth of the Lupit Riv. and opposite the junction of Guimaráis and Iloilo straits. It is an important road center and has some fine public and private buildings. Pop., 6,268.

Arguelles; on the extreme NE. coast, at the mouth of the Quinalusan Riv., 43 m. NE. of Bacólod. Pop., 2,391.

Bagó; on the W. coast road, 12.5 m. SW. of Bacólod. Pop., 7,092.

Binalbagan; on the W. coast road, at the crossing of the river of the same name, 35 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 5,135.

Cabancalan; on the right bank of the Ílog Riv., below the junction of the Nito-mayan Riv., 6½ m. above its mouth and 54.5 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 7,636.

Cádiz Nuevo; on the S. shore of a large bight on the N. coast, 33 m. NNE. of Bacólod. Pop., 7,046.

Calatrava; on the E. coast of Tañón Strait, 34 m. E. of Bacólod. Pop., 12,720.

Cauayan; on the coast road, 55 m. SSW. of Bacólod. Pop., 4,644. Destroyed by ladrones, November, 1901.

Danao; on the river of the same name in the extreme NE. part of the province, 41 m. E. of Bacólod, the only deep-water port on the island, is situated at mouth of river, which is navigable by small launches 9 m. from mouth.

Dancalan; on the W. coast road, 46 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 1,445.

Escalante Grande; in the extreme NE., about 1¼ m. from mouth of the Danao Riv., with 2¾ fms. on the bar at low water and 5½ fms. upstream. It is a place of important local trade. Pop., 3,000.

Ginigaran; on the W. coast road, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 29 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 13,620.

Granada; on the headwaters of the Lupit Riv., 7 m. E. of Bacólod, with which it is connected by trails. Pop., 2,864.

Guilhungan; on the W. coast road, 62 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., Cn. 1887, 1,154.

Guimbalaon; on the l. bank of the headwaters of the Malisug Riv., 11 m. NE. of Bacólod. Pop., Cn. 1896, 5,571.

Jimamaylan; a telegraph and military station on the W. coast road, 41 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 6,758.

Ílog; a military station on the main W. coast road, at the crossing of the important river of the same name, 45 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 6,070.

Inayauan; on the W. coast, near the bay of Antal, 67 m. SSW. of Bacólod.

Isabela; a telegraph and military station and important center of trade communication, 37 m. S. of Bacólod, and connected with the coast by several roads, that of Jimamaylan being 9 m. Pop., 11,104.

Isio; on the coast road, near the W. point of the province, 53 m. SSW. of Bacólod. Pop., 1,596.

La Carlota; a telegraph and military station on the l. bank of a branch of the San Enrique Riv., 18 m. S. of Bacólod. It is an important center of roads and trails between different parts of the interior and the coast at Bacólod and other points. Pop., 12,384.

La Castellana; is on the road between La Carlota and Isabela, and is important because the most practicable trail across the mountains begins at La Castellana, and continues to Valle Hermoso. La Castellana is also connected with Valle Hermoso by telegraph, and this line across the mountains renders telegraphic communication with Dumaguete possible. Pop., about 2,500.

Manapla; a telegraph and military station on the NW. coast, 8 m. NNE. of Bacólod. Pop., 6,000.

Minulúan; on the NW. coast, 6 m. N. of Bacólod. Pop., 11,338.

Murcia; a military station at the headwaters of the Lagasan, 8 m. ESE. of Bacólod, with which it is connected by trails. Pop., 8,000.

Pontevedra; a military station on the W. coast, at the mouth of the Mangala Riv., 24 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 12,000.

Sicaba; on the N. coast, at the N. terminus of the coast road, 31 m. NE. of Bacólod.

San Enrique; a military station on the W. coast road, near the mouth of the river of the same name, in road communication with La Carlota, 20 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 3,607.

Saravia; a military station on the extreme NE. coast, between the Matalag Grande and Chico Rivs., 16 m. N. of Bacólod. Pop., 5,304.

Silay; a large and rich town open to coasting trade, and a telegraph and military station on the NW. coast, 10 m. N. of Bacólod. Pop., 14,537.

Suay; in the deep angle of the coast, 43 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 2,972.

Súmag; on the W. coast road, 5 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 4,322.

Toboso; a military station on the shore of Tañón Strait, on the main road to Escalante, at the crossing of the Toboso Riv., 39 m. E. of Bacólod.

Valladolid; a military station on the W. coast shore, 16 m. SSW. of Bacólod. Pop., 14,000.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coast is exceptionally free from islands. The following is the list:

	sq. m.
Bagnabanna; 3 m. NW. of Macaboe Pt., extreme NE. coast.	
Danpegan; 2½ m. N. of Binigsian Pt., on the SW. coast; an islet lies between it and coast with an anchorage in 9 to 17 fms.; area	1
Ilaocan; off the extreme N. coast, NE. of Manapla; area	1
Inayauan (Auaungan); with 4 islets close to it, off the town of that name on SW. coast; area	1
Mucabog (Bacaboc); 3½ m. NE. of Bito or Sagal Pt., N. coast; village of San Luis on the SE. shore; area	3
Refugio (or Sipacay, on the Tañón Strait coast N. of the N. boundary line between Negros Occidental and Oriental, 1 m. off shore. It is 2 m. N. and S. The channel between it and the mainland affords anchorage in 12 fms.; area	2
Sugac; off W. coast, between Bito and Guimugahan.	
6 dependent islands, 8 islets of rock; total area	7

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil is fertile and produces the best quality of cacao in the Visayas, besides rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, camotes, cotton, coffee, and hemp. Large numbers of cattle, horses, hogs, and carabaos are raised.

MINERALS.

Deposits of coal exist along the rivers entering the sea near Calatrava and Talabe, on the E. coast; it is a variety of lignite. Further discoveries have been made on the W. coast near the mountains of Uling and Alpaco. There are some indications of iron between La Castellana and Isabela, and several hot and warm springs, those near Mambucal and Isabela being very largely visited for their medicinal effects.

FORESTS.

In the forests are many valuable woods, including teak, highly prized for ship-building in foreign ship yards, and the ilang-ilang.

FRUITS.

The fruits consist of the finest varieties of the mango, sapote, banana, custard apple, oranges of a poor variety only.

INDUSTRIES.

Hydraulic and steam machinery for the manufacture of sugar is largely used. The fisheries are also important, besides fish embracing sea cucumbers, gulaman, sea shells, etc., which are abundant.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

This portion of Negros I. was occupied during the operations in the Visayas in the summer of 1899.

On February 15, 1902, Negros Occidental was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Bacólod. ^a	Isabela. ^a	Valladolid.
Cabancalan. ^a	La Carlota. ^a	
Danao.	Silay. ^a	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Negros Occidental was created under the "provincial-government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C. April 20, 1901, to embrace "that territory in the island of Negros under the Spanish sovereignty known as the province of 'Negros Occidental.'"

^a Telegraph.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$2,500
Secretary	1,500
Treasurer	2,500
Supervisor	2,200
Fiscal	1,500

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed. The presidentes and alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. Under this enabling act all of G. O. No. 30, issued by the military governor of the P. I. July 22, 1899, except relating to the judiciary, collection of customs, postal matters, and Philippine interisland trade and commerce, was repealed. Also legislation enacted by the advisory council and approved by the military governor of the islands, repealed. There was also legislation of interpretation and regulation concerning free schools. Municipal government established under G. O. No. 40, 1899, abolishing the cédula tax of \$3; regulating the cutting of timber, internal taxation, distribution of funds between the provinces on the island, and for other purposes necessary to uniformity of administration, under the authority of the P. C.

CONDITIONS.

"Civil government was established 9 months ago, and although this is a short period in which to appreciate the character of a political epoch, one feels already among the people the first signs of an era of contentment and love for a régime which had been so long desired, which can not fail to lay for the future the stable foundations of a radical and deeply autonomous constitution. If, while war was raging in other provinces, its contagious blasts were hardly felt here before they were extinguished by the prudence of the wise governors of Negros, and, above all, by the opinion of the people, which has shown unanimously that it is opposed to an irreconcilable policy; if, during the most critical moments of the revolution, Negros was considered by natives and foreigners as a paradise of tranquility, it is useless to describe its present situation under the auspices of civil régime, which has always been the object of all the inhabitants, who have never been induced to wander from the road which they have so happily followed. The only atmosphere here is one of peace, and hearts only beat for the prosperity of the province." (Official report of provincial governor of Negros Occidental, December, 1901.)

NEGROS ORIENTAL, VISAYAS, PROVINCE OF.

(Nay'-gross oh-reeayn-tahl', Hisp.)

Capital: Dumaguete, lat. 9° 18' 30" N., lon. 123° 18' E.**Area:** Mainland, 1,734 sq. m.; dependent islands, 8 sq. m.; total, 1,742 sq. m.**Population:** 140,498.**Race:** Visayan.**Language:** Visayan.**Military Department of Visayas:** Headquarters, Iloilo Iloilo, Panay.*Table of distances.*

From Dumaguete to—	m.
Bacólod.....	98
Bacólod via Sulu Sea and Guimará's Strait	204
Cebú.....	81
Manila.....	414
Manila via Tañón Strait, Visayan and Mindoro seas, and Verde Passage	518
Misamis, Mindanao.....	88
Tagbilaran, Bohol.....	90

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Negros Oriental (eastern) occupies about three-fourths of the E. seacoast of the island of Negros. It is bounded on the N. by Negros Occidental; on the E. by Cebú, from which it is separated by the strait of Tañón, 3 m. wide on the S. and 21 m. at the N.; on the SE., S., and SW. by an arm of the Sulu Sea, and on the W. by Negros Occidental.

AREA.

It measures 103 m. from N. to S., and 49 m. from E. to W. at its widest, and 8 m. at its narrowest points. Area, 1,734 sq. m. mainland; dependent islands, 8; total, 1,743 sq. m., or 1,114,880 acres, or one-fourth larger than the State of Delaware.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A range of mountains, which crosses the island from NW. to SW. from a point 3 m. N. of the volcano of Canlaón or Malaspina, forms the boundary between the general divisions of the island, known as Negros Oriental and Occidental. The most prominent summits on this side of the boundary are the volcano Canlaón referred to, 4,200 ft.; Tipasi or Ang, and the ridge of Dumaguete, with 5 peaks, the most S., $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW., being 6,244 ft. high. All the rivers drain the E. slope of the dividing range into the Tañón Strait or the Sulu Sea. The principal of these are the Tabón in the N., the Bais and Panhay in the S., and the Tolón in the SW. In the S. lies the mountain lake Balinsasíyao, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S., and 3 m. E. and W. A smaller lake, about 2 m. square, lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast along Tañón Strait, except at Bais, affords only open roadsteads.

Bais; a bay 11 m. between heads extending inland on the SE. coast on the strait of Tañón. The islands of this name afford shelter from nearly all winds.

Bombonón; on the extreme S. coast, 1 m. NW. of the point of the same name, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fms. deep. It is completely sheltered. Several small rivers enter it.

Capcap; on the S. coast, small but deep and well sheltered.

Siyt; on the extreme SE. coast, small and well sheltered, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 8 fms. deep.

Tolón; on the SW. coast, 12 m. between heads. A number of rivers enter it. Bayauan and Tolón lie on its shores.

Tutuban; on the S. end of the island and well sheltered.

Also the following anchorages, ports, and roadsteads:

Tañón Strait: Jilaitón, S. of that village; Manjúyod, at that town; Palompón, S. of Bais Bay; Tabón, off the mouth of that river.

On the seacoast: Magabo, S. of Dauin.

SW. coast: Canitan, off the mouth of Manobongon; Casilfan, off Pagudban village and river; Molocatan, S. of that town and river; Sanqui, near the Negros Occidental boundary; Siatón, or Sábao, E. of that town.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads or trails to the interior, owing to the mountainous character of the country. A trail follows the coast from the NE. boundary on Tañón Strait to the SW. on Sulu Sea. In the vicinity of Dumaguete are a few roads extending about 5 m. inland. At Bayauan, on the Tolón Bay, SW. coast, a road starting N. crosses the boundary into Negros Occidental and terminates at Suay, on its W. coast. All traffic is by the straits and sea.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The latest information gives a population of 140,498, entirely Visayan in race and language. (For population, census 1887, see Population and towns Negros Occidental.)

The following is a list, by the provincial governor, of the 24 municipalities of Negros Oriental organized under the municipal code, with the population of each:

Municipality.	Popula- tion.	Municipality.	Popula- tion.
Amblán	6,356	Manjúyod	4,883
Ayuguitan	2,992	María	6,144
Bacón	8,999	Nueva Valencia	6,197
Bais	5,671	San Juan	6,009
Bayauan	2,166	Siatón	8,494
Canoan	5,801	Sibulan	6,360
Dauin	7,628	Siquijor	11,007
Dumaguete	15,326	Tayasan	2,893
Guijulugan	4,024	Tanhay	11,592
Jimalalud	1,712	Tolón	2,017
Lacy	8,163	Zamboanguita	5,663
Larena	4,126		
Libertad	2,221	Total	146,446

All but one of the towns are on the coast, and 63 villages, all on the coast except 4 in the vicinity of Bais and 5 in the neighborhood of Dumaguete.

Dumaguete; the capital, on the sea end of the S. entrance to Tañón Strait, connected by roads or trails with all parts of the coast line and Nueva Valencia in the interior. The anchorage has 7 fms. Pop., 13,613.

Amblán; near the S. entrance to Tañón Strait, 12½ m. N. by W. of Dumaguete, with an anchorage of from 4 to 13 fms. Pop., 5,500.

Ayuñgón; on the Tañón Strait, 36 m. N. of Dumaguete. Pop., 1,107.

Ayuquitan; at the narrowest point of the S. entrance of Tañón Strait, with Cebú 3 m. opposite, and 8 m. N. by W. of Dumaguete. Pop., 3,171.

Bacón; on the coast road, SW. shore, opposite Siquijor I., 6 m. S. of Dumaguete. Pop., 8,371.

Bais; on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Tamagon or Bais Riv., 21 m. N. of Dumaguete. At this point the coast trail changes to a cart road, which continues around the coast to Bombonón Port, on the extreme S. Pop., 9,304.

Bayauan; on Tolón Bay, SW. coast, 29 m. W. of Dumaguete. Pop., 1,000.

Dauin; on the coast road, 12 m. S. of Dumaguete. Pop., Cn. 1887, 6,751.

Guijulugan; at the mouth of the river of the same name, 55 m. N. of Dumaguete. Pop., 7,006.

Hibayo; on the strait of Tañón, 5 m. S. of the N. boundary, 74 m. N. of Dumaguete.

Jimalalud; about the center of the Tañón Strait coast, 48 m. N. of Dumaguete. Pop., 5,559.

Manjúyod; at the mouth of the river of the same name, 23 m. N. of Dumaguete. Pop., 7,486.

Nueva Valencia; inland 4½ m. and connected by a fine road with the coast at Dumaguete, 5 m. NE., and Bacón, 4 m. SE. Pop., 6,316.

Siatón; at the mouth of the Canauang Riv. on the extreme S. coast, 27 m. SW. of Dumaguete. Pop., 8,142.

Sibulan; on the coast road, at the S. entrance to Tañón Strait, 4 m. NNW. of Dumaguete. Pop., 6,346.

Tanhay; on the coast road, near the S. entrance to Tañón Strait, 15 m. NNW. of Dumaguete. Pop., 12,408.

Tayasan; about the center of Tañón Strait coast, 43 m. E. of Dumaguete. Pop. 1,569.

Tolón; on the E. shore of the bay of that name, at the mouth of Tolón Riv., 29 m. W. of Dumaguete. Pop., 1,514.

Zamboanguita; on the coast road, extreme SE. shore, 28 m. SSW. of Dumaguete. Pop., 5,603.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coast of Negros Oriental is almost entirely clear of islands, and the waters range from 7 to upward of 110 fms. in depth. The following are the islands:

	sq. m.
Apo; E. of Zamboanguita Pt., 300 ft. high, visible 34 m.....	2
Bacabac; 2½ m. NE. of Sagay Pt., and divides Tañón Strait into 2 channels.....	1
Bais; a cluster of high islands in the bay of the same name.....	5
3 dependent islands, total area	8

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The island produces sugar cane, hemp, rice, chocolate, coffee, and cotton. In the vicinity of Amblán are extensive cocoa plantations.

MINERALS.

In both provinces of this island exist large and important deposits of coal.

FORESTS.

The mountains inland are covered with extensive forests of hard wood, suitable for building and trade requirements of the towns on the coast.

FRUITS.

Among the fruits is the Philippine variety of manga, mabolo, sapote, bananas, and oranges.

INDUSTRIES.

A large manufacture of sugar and sugar sacks is carried on. The most notable of the mechanical industries is the manufacture of cotton pillows, which are carried away for use on steamers. Turtle shells are collected.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Negros Oriental was one of the first islands occupied during the Visayan campaign in the spring and summer of 1899. After the departmental organization in the early part of 1900 the troops on duty in this province were engaged in the suppression of the Tuluhanes organized bands of robbers.

On February 15, 1902, Negros Oriental was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Dumaguete.^a Haguninit.^a Payao.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Negros Oriental was created under the "provincial-government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment P. C. April 20, 1901, to embrace "that territory of the island of Negros known under the Spanish sovereignty as the province of Negros Oriental."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$2,000
Secretary	1,200
Treasurer	2,000
Supervisor	1,800
Fiscal	1,200

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed. The presidents or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. The legislation by the Commission for the repeal, interpretation, and regulation of the provision of former military order, apply reciprocally to Negros Occidental (q. v.). The military governor of the islands during the earlier occupation formulated a plan for a representative provisional government, G. O., No. 30, series 1899, which was put in operation and continued until superseded by civil government.

CONDITIONS.

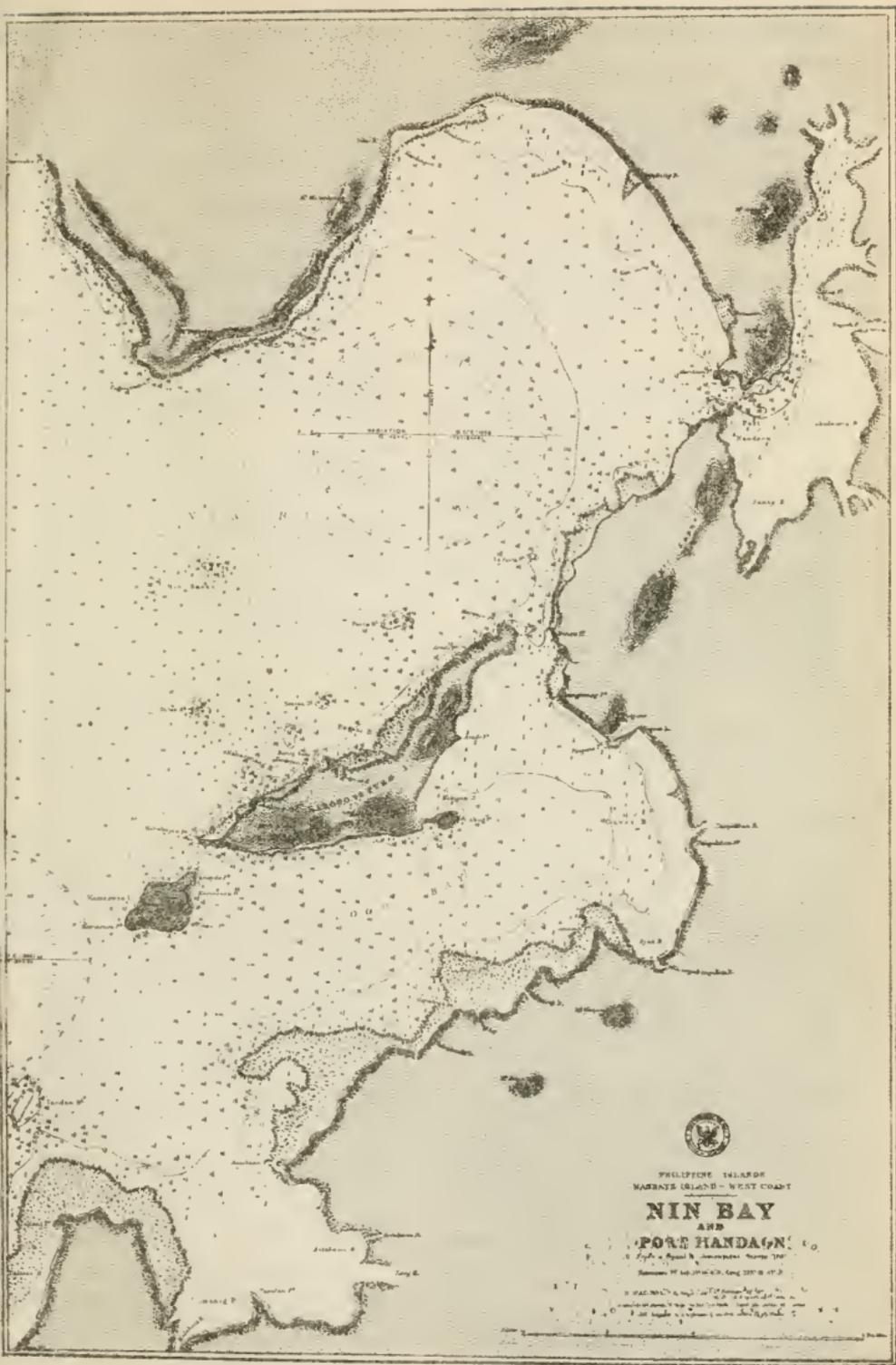
"In spite of the difficulty experienced at first by the provincial treasurer, to-day the financial status is as follows:

Gold:	
Assets	\$45,441.59
Liabilities	27,708.66
Surplus	17,732.93
* * * * *	

"Notwithstanding the pueblos have suffered terribly from the locust plague, the last crop of maize, the chief article of food of the natives, was very abundant. The provincial government voted the sum of \$250 gold out of the provincial fund to fight the plague, saving, fortunately, the crop of the last-named pueblo (Bais), which is estimated at 110,000 piculs of sugar (137½ lbs. = 1 picul).

"The flourishing condition of the fields of maize, palay (rice), hemp, and sugar, augurs well for the future prosperity of our pueblos. * * * The disposition of the pueblos toward the new régime under American sovereignty is, on the whole, favorable." (Official report of provincial governor of Negros Oriental, December 19, 1901.)

^a Telegraph.





NERI (nay'-ree), Sp.; pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao.

NEGSON (neg'-sohu), ver.; mountain in Zambales, Luzón, near W. border. One of tributaries of Botonglápot Riv. rises in this mountain.

NEIBA (nay'-bah), ver.; river entering sea 6 m. NW. by W. of Nauján, on NE. coast of Mindoro.

NENA (nay'-nah), Sp.; hamlet on NW. shore of bay, 2½ m. NW. of San Julián, on E. coast of Sámar.

NEPTIC (nep-tick'), ver.; island off N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Pirara. (See Nagliz.)

NES (ness), nat.; point at junction of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, and Matampal, Cotabato, Mindanao, above Cotabato.

NEWSAM, for.; point on China Sea shore of Ulugan Pen., W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

NGARAG (nga-rahg'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Cabagan Viejo, Isabela, Luzón.

NIAPORAI (nee-ah-poh'-ri), ver.; island 354 ft. high, and rock in channel between Pagdanan Pt. and Boayan I., ¼ m. from latter, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

NIASOG (nee-ah-sog'), ver.; point on extreme NW. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 2½ m. W. of Malay.

NIAYES (nee-ah'-vays), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

NIBABATAYAN (nee-bah-bah-tah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet of N. Sámar, 8 m. SE. of Mondragón.

NIBOÓN (nee-boh-bohn'), ver.; river in Luzón.

NICOLÁS (nee-coh-lass'), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Leyte, 5 m. N. of Inopacan.

NIGPÁ (nig-pah'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.

NIGUI (nee'-gee), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Hagonoy, Bulacán, Luzón, near I. bank of Hagonoy Riv.

NIJO (nee'-hoh), ver.; town at head of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao. (See Hijo.)

— river entering inlet and hamlet of same name at extreme N. end of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao, 5 m. ENE. of Tágum. It has very little depth on bar, but is wide for 2 m. above its mouth. Banks are low, marshy, and covered with mangrove. Town of same name is most important on gulf. (See Hijo.)

NIJIBON (nee-hwee'-bohn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, inland from Quidapil Pt., 3¾ m. SW. by S. of Cotabato.

NILADIARAN (nee-lah-deeah'-rahn), ver.; point on W. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

NIN (neen), ver.; S. of 2 large bays on W. shore of Masbate I.; Camasusu Peak, on Camasusu I., is lat. 12° 10' 3" N., lon. 123° 12' 47" E. At N. entrance is Pamboloñgan or Tumulaitai Pt., and S. Camasusu or Madedas and Carogo Is., which also divide Nin Bay on N. from Macaguayag Bay on S. From Nin Bay through narrow channel to E. Mandaón or Alag port; town of Mandaón is on W. shore of Nin Bay.

NINAMÓN (nee-nah-mohn'), ver.; river in Misamis, Mindanao, rising in Lake Lanao, lat. 8° 6' N., lon. 124° 69' E., flows NNW., entering on S. shore of bay of Iligan, N. coast. (Also Ninanon.)

NINIPO, or **TAANCÁN** (nee-nee'-poh, tah-ahn-cahn'), ver.; extreme SE. point of Leyte, 8½ m. SE. of Mac Crohón.

NINOG (nee-nog'), ver.; hamlet of Pangasinán, Luzón, on Agno Riv. road, 11 m. S. of Lingayén.

— hamlet in Sámar, on E. coast.

NIOG (nee-og') (means cocconut), nat.; town in Cavite, Luzón, 9 m. S. of Manila, on road to Cavite, 7 m.

NIOGAN (nee-oh'-gahn), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.

NIPA (nee'-pah), Sp.; important point and headland on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, approaching anchorage of Cápiz; provincial capital is 3 m. SE.

— hamlet in extreme NW. part of Antique, Panay, 16 m. W. of Pandán.

NIPAAN (nee-pah'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Dupitan, Mindanao, 5½ m. NE. of Langoyan Pt., E. head of Sindangan Bay.

NIPA BALÁS (nee'-pah bah-lass'), ver.; hamlet on NE. point of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, on S. side of entrance to Basilan Strait.

NIPA-NIPA (nee-pah-nee'-pah), ver.; hamlet near E. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 11 m. SE. of Basey, Sámar.

NIPÉIN (nee-pain'), nat.; village on I. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, above Sandy Pt.

NIPPLE, for.; peak 2,930 ft. high in Pulute range, central Palawan.

NITOMAYAN (nee-toh-mah'-yahn), ver.; main tributary of Ilog Riv., formed by Hitobano Riv., in Negros Occidental.

NITUANG (nee-twang'), ver.; river emptying into Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao, S. by W. of Parang-Parang.

NO (noh), Sp.; mountain in NW. Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas.

NOBLE (noh'-blay), Sp.; point on extreme NE. of Tulián I., Dalrymple Harbor, NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., and W. head to Gray entrance to that harbor.

NOCHE BUENA (noh'-chay bway'-nah) (means Christmas Eve), Sp.; channel, 6 m. long, ¼ m. wide at its narrowest part, to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., between Calupag and Tundubató Is., which allows passage to S. of Tawi Tawi without leaving archipelago and without exposure to open sea, often very heavy in SW. monsoon. Carries 19 ft. through, with anchorage everywhere in it.

NOGUI (noh'-gee), ver.; small stream in S. Sámar; empties into bay 2½ m. NW. of Balangiga.

NOLAGUINÚAN (noh-lah-gee-noon'-ahn), ver.; island 1 sq. m. E. of Palasan I., E. of Polillo I., off E. coast of Infanta, Luzón.

NONGALAO (nohn-gah-lah'-ch); island NE. of Cabulatan and belonging to Calamianes and Cuyos Is.; is of medium height and formed of central hill.

NÓXOC (noh'-noek), nat.; point on W. head of N. entrance to Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

— southernmost of 2 islands lying off W. side of S. extreme of Dinátag I. and NE. across sea channel from NE. of Surigao, Mindanao.

— pueblo at S. end of 2 islands lying off W. side of S. point of Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Pop., 541.

NONOYAN (noh-noh'-yahn), nat.; hamlet on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, SE. of point of same name.

— point on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, NW. of hamlet of same name, lat. 7° 0' 38' N., lon. 121° 59' 39" E.

NONUGAN (noh-noon'-gahn), nat.; point on W. coast of Masbate, Visayas, lat. 12° 15' N.

NOONANĠAN (noh-oh-nang'-ahn), ver.; hamlet between Grande Riv. of Mindanao, and important stream of SW. in Cotabato, Mindanao, 15½ m. SE. of Cotabato.

NOOSA (noh-oh'-sah), ver.; island in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 5' 40" N.

NORA (noh'-rah), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.

NORANGA (noh-rah'-gah), nat.; village and ranch on S. side of marshy lagoon at headwaters of Calayan tributary of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, in Cotabato, Mindanao.

- NORESTE**, or **NORTHEAST** (noh-rays'-tay), Sp.; point in island of Palaul, NE. of Luzón.
- NOROESTE**, or **NORTHWEST** (noh-ray-ays'-tay), Sp.; point at extreme end of sharp peninsula, forming W. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- NORTE** (nohr'-tay), Sp.; sea fairway among reefs from Calandorang Bay, between E. coast of Balábac I. and Nasubata, in NE. direction into Sulu Sea.
- point in N. of Burias, known also by the name of Colorado, Masbate grp., Visayas.
- NORTE, CORDILLERA DEL, or CORDILLERA CENTRAL** (cor-dee-lyay'-rah dayl nohr'-tay, cor-dee-lyay'-rah thayn-tral'), Sp.; this range begins from Caraballo Sur to Caraballo Norte, separates provinces of Unión and Abra from that of Nueva Vizcaya, and the province of Cagayán from that of Ilocos Norte and Abra, and forms with grand range of Sierra Madre, main body of whole system of mountains in island of Luzón. Lagsig Mt., situated in Caraballo Sur, is place from which, extending itself to N. and separating above-mentioned provinces, begins Pata Pt. with Caraballo Mts. or range of Caraballo Norte. Part of this range, separated in province of Cagayán, receives name of Norte, and from Caraballo Sur to boundary of province of Nueva Vizcaya is called Central. It is 66 leagues in extent and about 7 leagues in width, making about 462 sq. leagues in area. Most important peaks are Lagsig, Cabalisan, Pnitiam, Sangan, Guinguin, Posden, Alpupu, Uteg, Balatino, Sagan, Cusa, Maquinaten, Pibagran, Bimungran, Meibali, los de Camandigan, los de Gasgas, Agammamala, Lunuá, Bimungan, Caburlanga, Adang, Caraballo and Patapa.
- NORTH, for.**; island of Batanes grp., lat. 21° 4' 56" N., lon. 121° 58' 24" E., 2½ m. SSW. from Y'Ami. High and steep-to, except on its E. side, off which at 720 ft. are 3 islets and some detached rocks. Channel between these islands is too deep for anchorage.
- channel formed by Lutao reefs on approach to Catbalogan, W. coast of Samar.
- point NW. shore of S. Bais I., at SE. of channel between that island and mainland, Negros Oriental.
- inlet on NW. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- NORTH BAY, for.**; hill 880 ft. high near E. shore of Balábac I., off S. end of Palawan, Balábac Strait, about ¾ m. N. of Dalauan Bay. Is important headland to navigators entering this bay. South Bay Hill, 960 ft. high, occupies an almost corresponding position S. of bay.
- NORTH CHANNEL, for.**; island ½ m. NW. of Bivouac islet on W. side of Cook channel, off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- seaway N. of Balábac I., off S. point of Palawan, 4½ m. wide between Nasubata and Canabungan Is. and 5½ m. between Roughton reefs and reefs extending 1½ m. from Ryan and Gabung Is.
- NORTHEAST, for.**; bay in Malampaya Sound, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, in which are Northeast, Crane, Janet, and other islets.
- NORTH HILL, for.**; summit 1,092 ft. high in extreme NE. of peninsula of Paragua, Palawan, visible from Darocatan Bay on NE. and Base Bay on NW. coast; also initial elevation in central mountain range which trends SW. through island.
- NORTHERN PILLARS, for.**; 4 sharp-pointed rocks, 8½ m. N. of Dinapac, 15 m. E. by N. of N. point of Camiguín I., Babuyan grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón. (See Dídicao Rocks.)
- NORTH ROCK, or COLOCOTÓ** (coh-loh-coh-toh'), nat.; one of 4 large black rocks, 100 ft. high, lying 15 m. WNW. of Nanga I., N. off Busuanña I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro. It is westernmost of islands on N. side of Busuanña, and may be seen 14 m. at sea.
- NORTH SPIT, for.**; N. head of entrance to Puerto Princesa Harbor (Port Royalist), E. coast of Palawan.
- NORTHUMBERLAND, for.**; W. channel of Mindoro Strait, also known as Apo West Passage.
- NORTHWEST, for.**; point on NW. shore of Palaul I., off Cagayán, Luzón, SW. of Cape Engaño. United States light-house for this portion of coast stands to NE.
- hill 600 ft. high at N. point (Northwest Head) of Ulugan Pen., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- anchorage in bight between Valueau and Lavilavi Pts., NW. shore Ambil I., Lubang grp., China Sea, NW. of Mindoro. Sheltered, except from NW., with 5 to 75 fms.
- point opposite Catpatin I. and W. head to Port San Miguel, NW. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- point on NW. extreme of Biri I., off N. coast of Samar, in San Bernardino Strait.
- point on head to Palánog port, NW. coast Masbate I., Visayas.
- NORTHWEST, or MANIBURE** (mah-nee-boo'-ray); head 600 ft. high, forming part of range overlooking Oyster Inlet, in Ulugan Bay, Paragua, Palawan. Is N. extreme of peninsula forming Ulugan Bay. Cluster of 5 islets lie off head. Is also W. point of entrance to Ulugan Bay.
- NORTHWEST ROCK, for.**; N. of Busuanña I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro. (See Dichilem I.)
- NORZAGARAY** (nor-thah-gah-ri'), Sp.; pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, 13½ m. NE. of Bulacán. Pop., 5,305.
- NOSE, for.**; low, wooded point with small hill back of it, 13 m. ENE. of Sir James Brooke Pt., SE. coast of Palawan. Immediate land is low, densely wooded plain, well populated, with cultivated areas, and overlooked by high range of Mantalinájan.
- NOSPI** (nos'-pee), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Bolinog Riv., in Albay, Luzón, 12 m. S. of Albay.
- NOTABLE** (noh-tah'-blay), Sp.; peak in one of W. spurs of Cordillera Norte, in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 17 m. E. by N. of Pasuquin, on China Sea coast.
- NOVALICHES** (noh-yah-lee'-chess), Sp.; pueblo situated 10 m. from Manila, in Rizal, connected by main road also with Caloocan. Pop., 1,871.
- NOVELE** (noh-vay'-lay), ver.; town on l. bank of S. branch of Gibong Riv., 7 m. above its outlet on N. shore of Pinayat Lake, 109 m. S. by E. of Surigao, Surigao, Mindanao.
- NOVELETA** (noh-vay'-lay'-tah), Sp.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, 6 m. SW. of Cavite, on bay shore road. Pop., 2,805.
- NUBA** (noo'-bah), ver.; town in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 17 m. from Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 17,789.
- NUCAS** (noo'-eas), Sp.; island 1 m. off extreme SW. point of Panay and 1½ m. S. of Anini-y, and forms with Anini-y Pt. narrow channel suitable for small craft.
- NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA VICTORIA** (nways'-trah sah-nyoh'-rah day lah vic-toh'-ree-ah), Sp.; town in Negros Oriental. Pop., 2,030
- NUEVA CÁCERES** (nway'-yah cah'-thay-ress), Sp.; pueblo on SE. coast of Cebú, 58½ m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 3,339.
- (anciently Naga); capital, p. o., and m. o. station in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on r. bank of Naga Riv., at head of navigation for vessels of 300 tons; 10 m. inland from San Miguel Bay, distance being much greater by sinuous course of river. At center of 4 fine roads extending in as many different directions, to different parts of province. Well built. Pop., 11,550.
- NUEVA CORÓN** (nway'-yah coh-rohn'), Hisp.; hamlet near N. shore of E. entrance to Usón port, S. Busuanña I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- NUEVA COVETA** (nway'-yah coh-vay'-tah), Sp.; pueblo in Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 789.

NUEVA ÉCIJA, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Nway'-vah ay'-thee-hah, Sp.)

Capital: San Isidro, lat. 15° 18' 30" N., lon. 120° 51' 30" E.**Area:** 3,840 sq. m.**Population:** 156,610.**Race:** Tagálogs, some Pangasinanes and Ilocanos.**Language:** Tagálog, Pangasinán, and Ilocano, generally, with some Spanish in the larger towns and racial dialects in the mountains.**Military Department of Luzón:** Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.*Table of distances.*

From San Isidro to—	m.
Bacolor, SW.....	26
Iba, on the China Sea, W.....	57
Malolos, S.....	33
Manila, S.....	52
Lingayén, NW.....	68
Pacific coast, E.....	35
San Fernando.....	23
San Fernando by road.....	30
Calumpit.....	24
Calumpit by road.....	35

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Nueva Écija, in the central part of Luzón, is bounded on the N. by Pangasinán and Nueva Vizcaya; on the E. by Isabela and the Pacific Ocean, along which it has a frontage of 23 m.; on the S. by Infanta, Bulacán, and Pampanga, and on the W. by Pampanga, Tárlac, and Pangasinán.

AREA.

Its boundaries measure 64 m. from N. to S. and 48 m. from E. to W. Area, 3,840 sq. m. (2,457,600 a.), it being the third in size among the Luzón provinces, and nearly three times the area of Rhode Island, more than one-third larger than Delaware, and nearly one-half the size of Massachusetts.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The province occupies the great valley of S. central Luzón, between the Sierra Madre and the coast spurs of the Gran Cordillera Central, and E. of the Agno and Canarén and the Pampanga Chico Rivs., Pangasinán, Tárlac, and a portion of Pampanga occupying the opposite banks of those streams. The surface on the NE. and S. is broken by the foothills of the Cordilleras, while in the central portion it is low and subject in many places to inundation by the rivers within its limits. The Grande de la Pampanga Riv. rises in the Caraballo Sur, on its N. boundary, and flows in a S. course across the province, leaving it in the SW. corner, where it passes into Pampanga. In its 75 m. within this province it receives 44 tributaries, not including the smaller streams which feed them. Another extensive system of drainage falls into the Canarén tributary of the Agno and the Pampanga Chico, which follow the W. boundary, the former N. and the latter S. The entire surface is fertile, and with these rivers grows all the products of Luzón. The Caraballo Sur, which forms the boundary on the N., 1,400 ft.; Caraballo de Baler, about the center of the E. boundary, 1,200 ft.; the Valle de Sabang, 1,000 ft.; and the Pico Sangasa, 1,000 ft. high, near the Pacific coast, are the only elevations of any importance. The climate is salubrious and healthful.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

Almost the entire Pacific shore of the province is occupied by an open bight 14 m. between heads and extending 6 m. inland. Of the 17 Pacific coast streams all but two, the Ibonan and Emeria, empty into this bight.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The road and river facilities are good. During the dry season almost the entire country, except the mountainous portions, which cover about half of the province, can be traversed by carriages. In many places the mountainous regions can not be

traversed on horseback—for example, the pass from the valley of the Pampanga to Baler on the Pacific coast. The Pampanga is paralleled across the province by a highway and telegraph line. This stream has a large boat traffic and with its numerous tributaries brings the inhabitants cheap transportation for the products of soil and forest within their own province and with Manila Bay across the provinces of Pampanga and Bulacán to the S. The main road communication with adjoining provinces is from Arayat, in Pampanga, to San Isidro, thence by way of Gapán to San Miguel de Mayumo, in Bulacán. Another from Santor, on the Pampanga, by trail to the Pacific coast, crossing the coast range, thence N. into Príncipe. Another from Carranglán N. along the headwaters of the Pampanga to Aritao, in Nueva Vizcaya. Another from San José in a NW. direction to Lupao, thence into Pangasinán, via Umingán and the towns of the N. portion of that province to Mangaldan. At this point this road joins the highway along the China Sea coast to the extreme N. of the island. Several roads leave the highway near the Pampanga Chico, and Canarén tributary of the Agno; above Tárlac, the most N., from Cuyapó to Paniqui; the central from San Juan de Guimba to Victoria, and S. from Zaragoza to Tárlac, the capital.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population is 156,610. The inhabitants are of various races. The greater part of the registered population are Tagálogs, especially in the S. part; toward the N. and NE. are a great many Pangasinanes and Ilocanos; in the W. a large number of Pampangos. The tribes not registered inhabit the central part of the heights of the Caraballo Mts., and are Igorrotos, Balugas or Negritos, Ibilao or Ilongotes. In the S. Tagálog is spoken; in the N. and NW. Pangasinán and Ilocano; in the W. Pampanga and Pangasinán, although Ilocano and Tagálog are somewhat known. The mountain tribes speak their respective languages, and only those who trade with the civilized natives understand Tagálog, Ilocano, or Pangasinán.

The division of Nueva Ecija into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887 is as follows:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Nueva Ecija:			
Ahaga.....	10,641	9,707	20,348
Balungao (transferred to Pangasinán).....	1,785	1,724	3,509
Bongabón.....	1,329	1,177	2,506
Cabanatúan.....	5,047	4,560	9,607
Cabiao.....	4,075	3,861	7,936
Carranglán.....	856	702	1,558
Cuyapó.....	4,510	4,192	8,702
Gapán.....	10,070	10,216	20,286
Jaén.....	3,190	3,225	6,415
Nampicúan.....	1,063	983	2,046
Pantabangán.....	572	614	1,186
Peñaranda.....	3,435	3,491	6,926
Puncán.....	280	282	562
Rosales (transferred to Pangasinán).....	3,630	3,538	7,168
San Antonio.....	4,106	4,221	8,327
San Isidro.....	4,706	4,768	9,474
San Juan.....	3,044	2,927	5,971
San Quintin (transferred to Pangasinán).....	3,817	3,761	7,578
Santa Rosa.....	1,848	1,875	3,723
Santor.....	1,599	1,500	3,099
Talavera.....	3,216	3,223	6,439
Umingán.....	2,554	2,460	5,014
Valle.....	279	229	508
Zaragoza.....	3,095	2,812	5,907
Total.....	78,747	76,048	154,795

Estimated, 1901, 156,610.

The total number of towns is 28 and villages 118. The most important of the towns are:

San Isidro; the capital (subject to change), in the SW., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the terminus of the boundary between Tárlac and Pangasinán, and the same distance N. of the corner in the boundary between Nueva Ecija on the N. and Bulacán and Pampanga

on the S. It is also on the l. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 12 m. above the Pampanga Chico. It is on the main highway of the province and in road communication with all the towns as well as the provinces in the vicinity. The town is well built. Pop., 7,056.

Aliaga; on the Pampanga Chico road, 15½ m. N. of San Isidro. It occupies an advantageous position toward the crossing into Tárlac, between the Pampanga Grande and the Pampanga Chico. Pop., 17,000.

Bongabón; on the l. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 3 m. N. of the junction of the Santor, and 27 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 3,848.

Cabanatúan; on the main road on the l. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 13 m. N. by E. of San Isidro. Pop., 12,000.

Cabiao; on the l. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 4 m. NW. of the intersection of the Bulacán and Pampanga boundary with the S. line of Nueva Ecija. Pop., 7,924.

Cabo; on a tributary of the Pampanga Grande, 12 m. NNE. of San Isidro.

Carranglán; at the junction of the tributary of that name with one of the fountain branches of the Pampanga Grande, 49 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 1,000.

Casanova; on the Pampanga Chico road, 20 m. N. by N. of San Isidro.

Cuyapó; on the Pampanga Chico-Canarén-Agno road, 28 m. NNW. of San Isidro. A road leaves this town crossing the boundary stream into Tárlac, where it intersects the Manila and Dagupan R. R. at Paniqui. Pop., 9,350.

Gapán; at the junction of several roads, 4 m. E. of San Isidro. Pop., 20,216, the largest town in the province.

Hacienda del Valle; on the Cabanatúan-Umiñgan road, at the crossing of a tributary of the Pampanga Chico, 25 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., Cn. 1887, 508.

Jaén; on the r. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 3 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 4,651.

Licab; on the Pampanga Chico boundary with Tárlac, 10 m. NE. of Tárlac and 20 m. NNW. of San Isidro. Pop., 5,222.

Lupao; at the headwaters of a tributary of Pampanga Chico Riv., near the boundary of Pangasinán, 41 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 608.

Nampicúan; a pueblo. Pop., 3,241.

Pantabangán; on the l. bank of the upper Pampanga Grande, 42 m. NNE. of San Isidro. Pop., 1,513.

Peñaranda; on the l. bank of the Chico Riv., which enters the Pampanga Grande at San Isidro, and 8 m. ENE. of that town. Pop., 7,700.

Puncán; among the headwaters of one of the main tributaries of the Pampanga Chico, 46 m. NNE. of San Isidro. Pop., 501.

Samon; near the r. bank of the Pampanga Grande, at the crossing of the main road from Cabanatúan by way of Lupao into Pangasinán, 14 m. N. of San Isidro.

San Antonio; near the r. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 5 m. SW. of San Isidro. Pop., 7,269.

San José; road center in the N. interior of the province, 35 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 852.

San Juan de Guimba; on the main road connecting the Pampanga Grande with the Agno, 27 m. N. by W. of San Isidro. An important highway leaves this town, crossing the Pampanga Chico 2 m. S. of the outlet of Lake Canarén, thence extending to Tárlac via Victoria. Pop., 2,994.

Santa Rosa; on the l. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 7 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 4,324.

Santor; on the r. bank of the river of that name, 4 m. N. of its junction with the Pampanga Grande, 27 m. NE. of San Isidro. Pop., 2,921.

Santo Tomás; in the central part of the province.

Talavera; on the Pampanga-Agno road, at the crossing of a tributary of the Pampanga Chico, 22 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 2,720.

Zaragoza; on the trail and road between San Isidro and Aliaga, 2½ m. E. of the Pampanga Chico and 11 m. N. by W. of San Isidro.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The waters descending from the mountains form a multitude of creeks, which in themselves and united in large rivers, such as the Pampanga Grande, Chico, Canarén, Agno, Managsac, etc., frequently overflowing, fertilize the fields with deposits brought down by their currents, somewhat after the manner of the Nile in Egypt. The soil is well suited to the cultivation of the best products of the country. In the central and S. parts rice is raised in abundance, more than 500,000 cavanes being exported annually. This constitutes the principal product. Large quantities of corn are also raised. Along the rivers tobacco is cultivated. The tobacco of Gapán brings the

highest price among the natives. Sugar cane is easily produced, and some plantations, where its cultivation is of importance, were provided with steam machinery for manufacturing and refining and with stills for the extraction of alcohol, but nearly all of them have been destroyed by the insurgents. In the N. are lands under irrigation, where rice is cultivated, while others are suitable for chocolate and coffee, the quality of the latter being shown by that which is gathered in the village of Mariquit. In the central part of the province are excellent grazing lands, where the greater part of the cattle for the Manila market are pastured. Along the Pacific coast hemp grows spontaneously in abundance and is of superior quality.

MINERALS.

There are good indications of gold found in alluvial deposits of all streams.

FORESTS.

The level part of the province has been almost entirely denuded of forests. In the mountainous region, however, there still stand forests of woods useful in cabinet-making and in the construction of native houses. This province is celebrated as the only one in which grows the calamusart, from the fiber of which the Petaca cigar cases are made.

FRUITS.

Mangas, chicos, limes, pineapples, papayas, cocoanuts, bananas, oranges, and lemons grow luxuriantly.

INDUSTRIES.

Nueva Écija is essentially an agricultural province. While it has many industries devoted to the manufacture of fabrics and articles for domestic use, it has practically no output for export.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On October 19, 1899, San Isidro was occupied by a force of United States troops as part of the general military operations in the P. I.

On February 15, 1902, Nueva Écija was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Bongabón. ^a	Pantabangán. ^a	San José. ^a
Cuyapó. ^b	Peñaranda. ^b	San Juan de Guimba. ^b
Cabanatúan. ^a	San Isidro. ^{a c}	Talavera.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Nueva Écija was created under the "provincial-government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C., June 11, 1901, to include that territory in the island of Luzón heretofore known as the province of Nueva Écija, except the 4 towns of Umiñgan, Rosales, San Quintín and Baluñgao, heretofore incorporated in the province of Pangasinán by act passed February 16, 1901.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,600
Secretary	1,100
Treasurer	2,000
Supervisor	1,600
Fiscal	1,500

Allowance for necessary and actual expenses not exceeding \$3 per day as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in May and November, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. The capital continued at San Isidro subject to change by vote of the presidentes at the meeting of November, 1902, to take effect January 1, 1903. Amended by act of May 9, 1902, if

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

^c P. O. and M. O. office.

not then determined, to remain the permanent capital. There are also provisions for a vote upon the question of restoring or not the 4 towns ceded to Pangasinán. The provincial board is also authorized to unite with those of Tárlac, Pampanga, and Bulacán and with the manager of the Manila and Dagupan R. R. Co. in the employment of a competent engineer to devise a plan for the protection of roads, agricultural lands, towns, and the Manila and Dagupan R. R. from the destructive effect of floods in the Tárlac, Bambún, and the Grande de la Pampanga Riv., \$500 being the limit of expenditure for this province.

CONDITIONS.

“The province has been free from any insurrectionary movement since the establishment of civil government, * * * July 2, 1901. Some of the towns were pestered by bands of armed ladrones, and 2 towns were held up. * * * The leader of this band of robbers and many of his men have been captured. * * * The people display considerable interest in their local governments. * * * The harvest of palay, which is now being brought in, is in quality above the average, although lack of carabaos has prevented the cultivation of much land. Nueva Ecija has had a good fortune this year, and it has suffered very little from the locusts and drought, and, according to my reports, not at all from rinderpest.” (Official report of provincial governor of Nueva Ecija, December, 1901.)

NUEVA INVENCIÓN (nway'-vah een-vayn-theeohn'), Sp.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. N. by W. of Barotac Viejo.

NUEVA SEVILLA (nway'-vah say-vee'-lyah), Sp.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. SE. by S. of Barotac Viejo.

NUEVA VALENCIA (nway'-vah vah-layn'-theeah). Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Guimaráns I., off Iloilo, Panay, 10 m. S. of Nagaba.

— pueblo in SE. part of Negros Oriental, 5 m. SW. of Dumaguete. Pop., 6,316.

NUEVA VIZCAYA, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Nway'-vah veeth-cal'-yah, Sp.)

Capital: Bayombong, lat. 16° 28' N., lon. 121° 4' 30" E., approximately.

Area: 1,075 sq. m.

Population: Registered, 19,379; wild races, 41,249; total, 60,628.

Race: Pangasinanes, Igorrotes, and several wild races.

Language: Ilocano, Pangasinán, and local dialects.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Bayombong to—	m.
Aparri, Cagayán, N. by E.	143
Baguio, Benguet, W.	25
Ilagan, Lepanto, NW.	70
Manila, Luzón, S.	134

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Nueva Vizcaya occupies a geographical position immediately S. of the center of N. Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Lepanto and Isabela; on the E. by Isabela; on the S. by Nueva Ecija, and on the W. by Pangasinán and Benguet.

AREA.

This province, including the former comandancia of Cayapa, measures 43 m. from N. to S., 39 m. from E. to W. Area, 1,075 sq. m. or 107,500 a., or but 175 sq. m. larger than Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The entire surface is broken by the foothills of the Sierra Madre on the E., the Cordillera Central on the W., and the Caraballo range on the S. It is traversed by the Magat tributary of the Grande de Cagayán from the SW. to the NE. The flat cultivated valley from mountain to mountain is well irrigated by the tributaries of this stream, along the E. bank of which the soil is sandy and on the W. clayey and more productive. The Gandon or Gaddano Riv., one of the W. tributaries of the Grande de Cagayán Riv., rises on the Llano de Binalang, at the foot of Palali Mt., in the E. part of the province, and finds its way through a defile in the mountain range across the boundary into Isabela province.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The highway and telegraph line between Aparri on the extreme N. and Manila on the S., enters this province from Isabela at Diadi, and taking a SSW. direction, enters Nueva Ecija E. of Mt. Mingolit. This road is well cared for and permits of the passage of carriages except in the rainy season, when, on account of floods and the difficulty of managing the rafts in the strong currents of the river, Bayombong, Dupax, and Aritao are cut off from each other. The capital, Solano, and Bagábag have open communication during the rainy season.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population is 19,379; Igorrotes in the mountains to the N., 12,000, estimated; Tinguanes in the NE., 13,000, estimated; Ilongotes or Ibilao, 4,000, estimated; Isimayas, 10,000; and Ifuagos, of Cayapa, 2,249; total, 60,628, speaking Gaddan, Isinay, Ilongote or Ibilao, and the dialects of the various races of Ifugaos who inhabit the country between Solano and the great central chain. The former comandancia of Cayapa lies along the slopes drained by the Ambayanan Riv., near the province of Nueva Ecija on the S., with an area of about 254 sq. m. (660 sq. kilometers), and is inhabited by races of the Ifugaos. Its chief towns are San Miguel Arcángel, pop., 2,249; and Santa Cruz de Ana.

The division of Nueva Vizcaya into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887, is as follows:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Nueva Vizcaya:			
Aritao	618	564	1,182
Bagábag	957	905	1,862
Bambang	1,422	1,477	2,899
Bayombong	1,878	1,769	3,647
Diadi	50	55	105
Dúpax	1,969	1,837	3,806
Ibung	273	241	514
Solano	2,731	2,554	5,285
Total	9,903	9,397	19,300

Estimated, 1901, 60,628.

The following are the towns of Nueva Vizcaya:

Bayombong; the capital, on the main highway and l. bank of the Magat Riv., about the center of the province, and surrounded by a productive valley. Pop., 3,691.

Aritao; on the main road, W. of Dúpax, on the opposite bank of the W. adjacent branch of the Magat, the Minoli, and 14 m. S. by W. of Bayombong. Pop., 700.

Bagábag; on the main road and l. bank of the Magat, 10 m. NE. of Bayombong. Pop., 1,915.

Bambang; on the r. bank of the Magat, on the main road, 7½ m. S. of Bayombong. Pop., 3,387.

Diadi; on the main road, 2 m. W. of its crossing of the Isabela boundary, 18 m. NE. of Bayombong. Pop., 2,114.

Dúpax; on a trail connecting with Aritao, 5 m. W. on the main road, and 13 m. S. of Bayombong. It lies about midway between 2 of the headwater branches of the Magat Riv. Pop., 2,229.

Ibung; at the junction of 2 of the W. tributaries of the Magat, 9 m. NNE. of Bayombong. Pop., 1,097.

Solano; the largest town in the province, a military and telegraph station on the main road, 4 m. NE. of Bayombong. Pop., 4,190.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The only crop harvested to any extent is rice, although sugar cane, chocolate, coffee and tobacco are raised, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the inhabitants. The Igorrotes raise large quantities of beans and other vegetables.

MINERALS.

In the mountains are many varieties of stone, including granite, marble, and sandstone, suitable for building purposes, and which are quarried to a small extent.

FORESTS.

The most prominent of the woods are narra, molave, canutan, and bagitulan. Resins and gums are also found, but are not gathered, owing to the difficulty of transportation. The forests abound in large game.

FRUITS.

The pineapple, orange, lemon, manga, sapote, and banana grow in both a wild and cultivated state.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries are of the most primitive character, consisting chiefly of weaving fabrics for domestic use. Although the great highway of Luzón passes through this province there is but little traffic off the main line on account of the difficulty of reaching the interior.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, there were no military garrisons in Nueva Vizcaya.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A "civil provincial government" was established for the province of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, by act of the United States P. C., January 28, 1902.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS:

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$2,400
Secretary-treasurer	1,200
Supervisor	1,200
Fiscal (who shall be also provincial fiscal of Isabela).....	400

These officers are appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the United States P. C., and hold office during his pleasure. They must reside and have their offices in the municipality of Bayombong, which is declared the capital of the province. The act provides details for the efficient administration of the province, responsibility of officials, promotion of public improvements, suspension in case of disloyalty, dishonesty, oppression, or misconduct in office; the filling of vacancies and the payment of traveling expenses.

CONDITIONS.

Under the act of April 9, 1902, the pueblos of Nueva Vizcaya not being in condition to organize under the municipal code, a special form of municipal government was enacted specifically for the pueblos of Bayombong, Bambang, Dúpax, Aritao, Solano, and Bagábag, with the same boundaries then existing. Each pueblo designated as a township was divided into barrios for purposes of election, and its government was vested in a president, vice-president, and council composed of one representative from each barrio of the township to be designated "councilor;" also in each township a secretary, treasurer, and such other nonelective officers and employees as the provincial board should authorize, the president and vice-president to be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the township, and the councilor of each barrio by the qualified electors of the barrio, the term of office for each 2 years. After providing for officers, their qualifications, duties, and compensation, taxation and finance, and other details of administration, provision was made for the non-Christian tribes, which constitute a large majority of the inhabitants of Nueva Vizcaya, by the appointment of officers from among them, with prescribed powers, the placing of

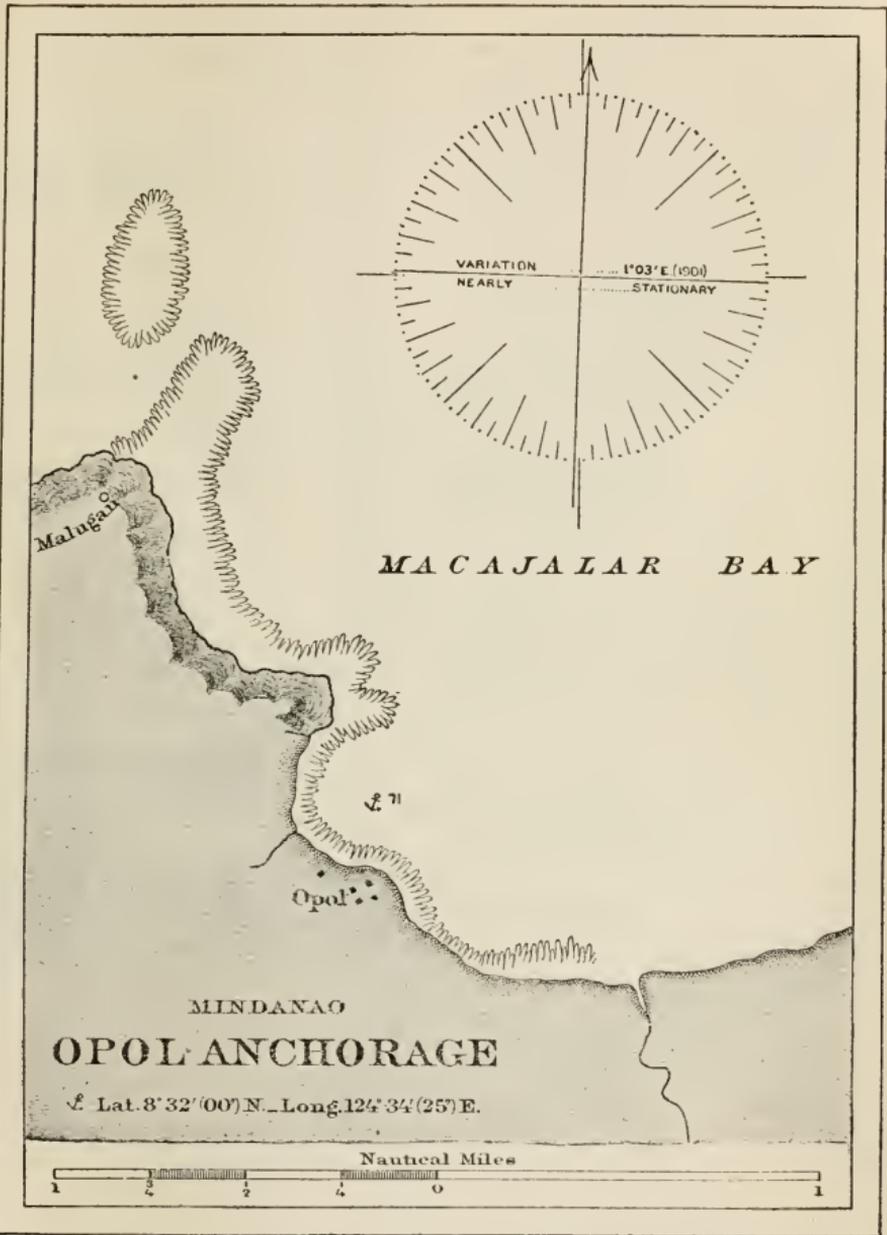
such tribes on unoccupied public lands and to aid them in the acquisition of knowledge and experience necessary for successful local popular government, which, when sufficiently advanced, shall be instituted under the provisions of this act. (Official report of provincial governor of Nueva Vizcaya, December, 1901.)

- NUIN** (noo-in'), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Davao, Mindanao, 95 m. S. of Davao.
- NULIŃGIN** (noo-ling'-inn), nat.; creek emptying on r. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- NULUNCAN** (noo-loon'-cahn), ver.; point at SE. end of Biliran I., NW. of Leyte, entering Daram Channel.
- NUMANCIA** (noo-mahn'-theeah), Sp.; pueblo in Cápiz, Panay, 28 m. NW. of Cápiz, on l. bank of Akdán Riv., emptying on N. coast, 4 m. distant. Pop., 6,123.
- inland hamlet of Negros Occidental, on r. shore of Lagasan Riv., 10 m. ESE. of Bago.
- pueblo on one of numerous small inlets on W. coast of Siargao I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, midway between Sápao on N. and Cambasag on S., 20 m. E. of Gabo, extreme SE. point of Dinágat I., 37 m. ENE. of Surigao. Pop., 4,111.
- NUŃGAY** (noong-í'), ver.; point in S. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- NUNSINGAN** (noon-sing'-ahn), nat.; one of system of connected lakes in Lanao, Mindanao, lat. 7° 47' N., lon. 123° 46' 39" E.
- NUNUN** (noo'-noon), nat.; point extreme N. Ticao I., Masbate, Visayas, and E. approach to San Miguel port.
- NUNUYAN** (noo-noo'-yahn), nat.; point on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 7° 40' N., lon. 122° 39' E.
- NUSA LAKIT** (noo'-sah lah-kit'), ver.; wooded island 1 m. WSW. of Cabankauan I., off N. coast of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.
- NUSA TAKBÚ** (noo'-sah tak-boo'), ver.; wooded island lying 1 m. WSW. of Cabankauan I., off N. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.; also navigable channel by this name among adjacent reefs.



- OAG** (oh-ahg'), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- OANIO-ÁN** (oh-ah-nee-oh-ahn'), ver.; island E. of Mindoro.
- OAQUI** (oh-ah'-key), ver.; hamlet near Namacpacan, in Unión, Luzón.
- OÁS** (oh-ass'), ver.; pueblo on main road in Albay, Luzón, on r. bank of Inaya Riv., 15 m. NW. of Albay, between Ligao and Polangui, surrounded by important hemp-growing country. Pop., 15,987.
— hamlet in Unión, Luzón.
- OASUNDLAÑA** (oh-ah-soon-dlang'-ah), ver.; mountain 9 m. WSW. of Borodigan, in E. Sámar.
- OBANDO** (oh-bahn'-doh), Sp.; pueblo on one of outlets of Pampanga delta in Bulacán, Luzón, 7 m. SE. of Bulacán. Pop., 7,948.
— pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, on border of tidal lake of same name.
- OBELISK**, for.; hamlet on E. coast of Dinátag I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 6 m. S. of Peñascales Pt.
— landmark on E. shore of Dinátag I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, taking its name from elevation of that form, and familiar to navigators of sea channel between Surigao and Dinátag to N. ports of Mindanao.
— hamlet on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, at Dánit Pt. Takes its name from hill of that shape.
- OBIÁN** (oh-beahn'), ver.; island of Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 6° 5' 30" N.
- OBISPO** (oh-bees'-poh) (bishop), Sp.; river in Cavite, Luzón, flowing NE. and emptying into bay of Manila.
— river in Batangas, Luzón, rising in N. side of Batulao Mt., flows SW. and unites with waters of Caitinga.
- OBOG** (oh-bohg'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, NE. of Bangui.
- OBON** (oh'-bohn), ver.; point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, at N. entrance to bay 10½ m. S. of Inayawan.
- OBSERVATION**, for.; islet, clnster of rocks off extreme SW. point of Bougao I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- OBSERVATORY**, for.; rocky point 758 ft. high, in bay on W. side of Malnbutglubut I., off NE. coast Paragua, Palawan, so named on account of observations taken there by officers of "Royalist" British surveying party; lat. 11° 30½' N., lon. 119° 39½' E.; northwesternmost of Linapacan chain.
— rock 45 ft. high upon which geographical position of Ulugan Bay, lat. 10° 6' 11" N., lon. 118° 46' 24" E., W. coast of Palawan.
- OBUNG** (oh-boong'), nat.; point on W. coast of Marinduque, lat. 13° 20' 10" N.
- OCHAN**, or **BINAY** (oh'-cahn, bee-nigh'), ver.; point on N. coast of Sámar, 5 m. ESE. of Palápag.
- OCCIDENTAL** (oke-thee-dayn-tahl'), Sp.; system of mountains in W. Mindanao.
— system of mountains in W. Mindoro.
- OCÓ** (oh-coh'), ver.; islands in Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, off S. coast of Mindoro.
- OCÓN** (oh'-cohn), ver.; N. point of Ragay Bay, E. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- OCÓN**; islet midway NW. between Agutaya and Manamoc I., Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea, S. of Mindoro.
- OCTÉS** (ock-tess'), ver.; river in Laguna, Luzón; rises on N. slopes of Majayjay Mt. and empties into Santa Cruz Riv.
- OCTOC** (ock-tock'), ver.; point on S. entrance to Ragay Bay, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- OCTOG** (ock-tobg'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Romblón, on island of Tablas, E. coast, Romblón grp., Visayas.
— point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on bay of Guinayangan, forming with Omón Pt. mouth of Ragay Bay.
- OCRE** (oh'-cray), Sp.; point on E. coast line of Negros Occidental, opposite Macaboy, N. point of entrance to Escalante Bay.
- ODEL** (oh-day'l'), Sp.; small, low, wooded island in W. waters of Basilan grp., S. of peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- O'DENA**, for.; chief town of district of Itaves, Cagayán, Luzón.
- ODENETE** (oh-day-nay'-tay), Sp.; peak 6,214 ft. high, 20 m. inland, in W. coast range of Mindanao. Siga tributary of Túbay Riv. rises on its S. slopes.
- ODIMARANA** (oh-dee-mah-rah'-nah), ver.; small river in E. Leyte, entering sea 8 m. S. of Dúlag.
- ÓDIONG** (oh'-dee-ong), nat.; point on E. coast of Leyte, 7½ m. N. of Hinunangan.
— hamlet on S. shore of Batán Bay, Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. SW. of Batán.
— hamlet of Negros Occidental, 7 m. E. of Ginigaran.
— point on E. shore of Leyte.
- ODIONG NUEVO** (oh-dee-ohng' nway'-voh), Hisp.; hamlet in Negros Occidental, 8 m. NE. of Ginigaran.
- ODIONGAN** (oh-dee-ohng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, on E. coast, 6 m. N. of San Dionisio.
— pueblo on Romblón I, Romblón grp., Visayas.
- ODIONGON** (oh-dee-ohng'-ohn), ver.; creek and anchorage on Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- ODIUNGAN** (oh-dee-ohng'-ahn), nat.; town on small bay on central W. coast of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas. Pop., 5,924.
- ODOC** (oh-doc'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, on E. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 10 m. SE. of Basey.
— point on SE. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, SW. Sámar, 12 m. SE. of Basey.
- O'DONNELL**, for.; pueblo in Tárlac, Luzón, 14 m. SW. of Tárlac. Pop., 1,988.
- OESTE** (oh-ess'-tay), Sp.; extreme W. point of Balábac I., off S. extreme of Palawan. (See West Pt., that island.)
— hamlet on W. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, on S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 84½ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- OESTE DE BANARAN** (oh-ess'-tay day bah-nah'-rahn), Hisp.; channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- OESTE DE BASIBULI** (oh-ess'-tay day bah-see-buol'-lee), Hisp.; channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.

- OGAD** (oh-gadd'), nat.; town in pueblo of Donsol, on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, on r. shore of mouth of river of same name, 18 m. SW. of Albay.
- river in SW. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- OGMUG** (oh-g-moog'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Palompón, Leyte, on W. coast.
- OHET**, for; small tributary of Ulut Riv., Sámar.
- OKA** (oh'-kah), ver.; islet N. of Imaríán I., in Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, off S. coast of Mindoro.
- OKAYÁN** (oh-cah-yahn'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Palawan, NE. of Coral Bay.
- OKBOK** (auk-bohk'), ver.; hill or isolated cliff with flat top, 2 m. E. of Batán port and bay, Cápiz, Panay.
- OLANDAN** (oh-lahn'-dahn), nat.; point on S. coast of Mindanao, lat. 6° 1' 15" N., lon. 124° 36' 39" E.
- OLANGO** (oh-lahn'-goh), ver.; island 5 m. NE. to SW. and 1½ m. wide, off SW. coast of Cebu, situated in mid-channel 2½ m. SE. of Mactán, toward Bohol.
- OLANIVAN**, or **LAMBUL** (oh-lah-nee'-vahn, lah-mbool'), ver.; wooded island ¼ sq. m. in area, 60 ft. high, off N. end of Sarangani I., of cluster of that name, and 7 m. SE. of Guay Pt., on extreme S. end of Dávao, Mindanao. Headland of approach to E. entrance of Sarangani Strait, 1½ m. NNE. from N. point of Sarangani I.
- OLAYAN** (oh-lah'-yahn); hamlet on extreme W. coast of Sámar, 2 m. SW. of Villarreal.
- OLD CASTLE**, for; point at E. extreme of Silanga Bay, S. shore of Maytiaguad I., off E. coast of Patagna, Palawan, N. of Taytay Bay.
- OLLÓN** (oh-lyon'), Tag.; river in Laguna, Luzón, rising in mountain on N. of Majayjay and empties into Pagsangan Riv.
- OLO** (oh'-low), nat.; river in Luzón.
- OLOAG** (oh-loh-ag'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 9½ m. NE. of Basey.
- OLOAGUSON** (oh-loh-ah-goo'-sohn), ver.; mountain in SE. Mindanao.
- OLOLOO** (oh-law-law'-oh), Tag.; point on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 36' N.
- OLONGAPÓ** (oh-lon-gah-poh'), ver.; E. harbor of Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón.
- pueblo, p. o., and m. o., on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón, near boundary with Bataán.
- point on W. shore of Súbic Bay, in Zambales, Luzón.
- OLONGO** (oh-lon'-goh), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of river entering on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, E. of Pt. Suatan, 18½ m. SW. by W. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- OLORAN**, or **ALORAN** (oh-loh'-rahn, ah-loh'-rahn), ver.; town of importance on W. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao. (See Aloran.)
- OLUTANGA** (oh-loo-tang'-ah), ver.; low island covered with mangroves, 11½ m. E. and W., 9½ m. N. and S., and having area of 36 sq. m., S. of central peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, between Dumanquilas Bay on E. and opening of Sibuguey Bay on W.; channel separating it from mainland is only practicable for boats.
- OLUTAYA** (oh-loo-tah'-yah), ver.; island off N. coast of Cápiz, Panay. (See Lutaya.)
- OMAGONGONG** (oh-mah-gon-gong'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of bay in SE. Sámar, 2 m. N. of Quinapundan.
- OMBOC** (ohm-bohk'), ver.; bay on SW. shore of bight of Cápiz, Panay, N. coast, 2 m. SE. of Pirara Pt.
- OMÓN** (oh-mohn'), nat.; point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, W. of pueblo of Ragay.
- ONÁS** (oh-nass'), nat.; point on extreme SW. shore of Sámar, 5 m. E. of Balangiga.
- islet in inlet S. of Hipudíós, E. of Balangiga, S. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- ONÁTE** (oh-nyah'-tay), Sp.; islet on channel opening E. between Dinágat and Mindanao, off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- ONDOY** (on-doy'), ver.; hamlet in NW. Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. SW. of Ibayay.
- ONJÓN** (on-hohn'), ver.; extreme NW. point of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas, with small island lying off shore.
- OOT**, or **LANIGAN** (oh-ot', lah-nee'-gahn), ver.; point at N. of narrow neck of land, 4 m. NW. of Pambujan, N. coast of Sámar.
- OPAC** (oh-pack'), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- OPOL** (oh-paul'), nat.; pueblo on SW. shore of Macajalar Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, on small bay 6 m. W. of mouth of Cagayán Riv.
- point 2 m. NE. of Misamis, W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- OPOL**, or **OPOT** (oh-paul', oh-poht'); bay 6 m. W. of mouth of Cagayán Riv., Misamis, Mindanao. Anchorage in front of town of Opol, N. coast of Mindanao.
- OPON** (oh'-pohn), ver.; pueblo on W. shore of Mactán I., across channel and opposite Cebu. Here Magellan was killed in 1521, in conflict with natives, after making first passage across Pacific. Pop., 11,506.
- island near W. coast of Leyte, lat. 10° 21' N.
- ÓPONG** (oh'-pong), ver.; river in Sámar.
- OQUENDO** (oh-kayn'-doh), Sp.; pueblo in W. central Sámar in dividing hills of Sagarag and Sanglay, whose drainage on one side flows N. into Pacific Ocean, and SW. into Darám channel, Visayan Sea, 36 m. NW. of Catbalogan. Pop., 5,200.
- OQUÍ** (oh-key'), ver.; river in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, and tributary to Abra Riv.
- ORA** (oh-rah'), nat.; river in Catanduanes I., NE. of Albany, Luzón, and empties into sea on N. coast.
- ORAA** (oh-rah'-ahn), nat.; island in Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 41' N.
- ORAL** (oh-rah'l'), Sp.; hamlet of Negros Occidental in NW. foothills of Malaspínas Volcano, 17 m. E. of Valladolid.
- ORÁN** (oh-rah'n'), Sp.; pueblo 7½ m. inland from W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 14½ m. WSW. of Dávao.
- ORANI** (oh-rah'-nee), nat.; river in Pampanga, Luzón, rises on S. slopes of Aráyat Mt. and empties into NE. shore of Manila Bay.
- pueblo and p. o. in Bataán, Luzón, on r. bank of river of same name, at its entrance into Manila Bay on NW. shore, 7 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 6,400.
- river in Bataán, Luzón.
- ORÁS** (oh-rass'), nat.; river 24 m. long, rising in mountains of NE. Sámar and taking SE. course, receiving numerous tributaries, enters estuary of Pacific Ocean at town of same name; passage between Tubabat and Hila-ban I. is 2 m. wide. Small sand islet with bushy top lies at entrance to river and high wooded bluff to E. Anchorage has 5 fms. of water. Boats drawing 6 ft. may go up to town, leaving islet on port hand.
- inlet and point in E. Sámar.
- hamlet in pueblo of Catúbig, Sámar, on E. coast, lat. 11° 10' 15" N.
- river in Sámar, lat. 12° 20' N., flows SE. and empties into sea on E. coast.
- point on S. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- pueblo on N. shore of bay which receives waters of river of same name in E. Sámar. Pop., 5,667.
- point and village on tongue of land projecting into Putiao port, on NE., SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.



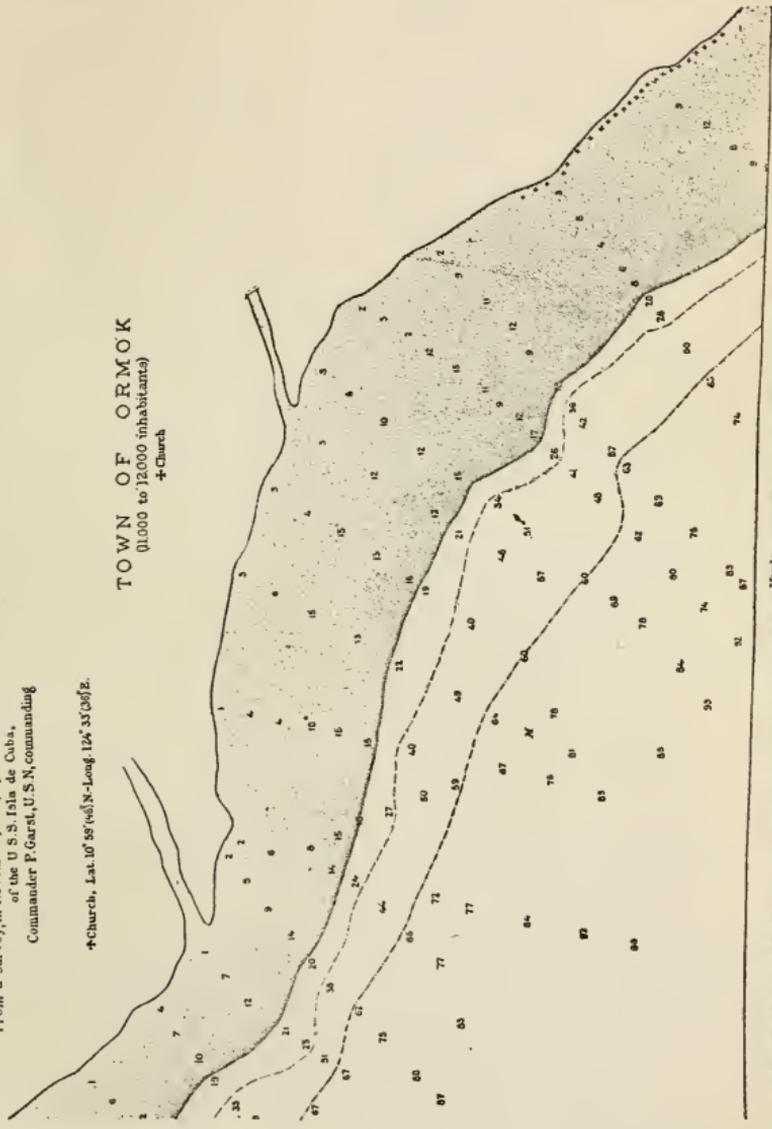
- OREJAS DE LIEBRE** (oh-ray'-hass day leeay'-bray), Sp.; 2 islands in chain trending NE. to SW. in NW. waters of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- ORELLANA** (oh-ray-lyah'-nah), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. S. of Patnongón.
- ORIENTAL** (oh-ree-ayn'-tah'), Sp.; range of mountains in E. Mindanao.
 — range of mountains in E. Mindoro.
 — islet about 10 m. off E. coast of Palawan, lat. 8° 58' N., lon. 118° 32' 39" E.
- ORIGÓN** (oh-ree-gohn'), ver.; point at extreme N. point of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas; 2 islands, one $\frac{1}{2}$, other $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in extent, lie respectively NW. and N. by E. of point.
- ORIÓN** (oh-ree-ohn'), Sp.; river rising on N. sides of Mariveles Mt., flowing NW., and emptying into W. side of Manila Bay, in Bataán, Luzón.
 — pueblo and p. o. town on W. shore of Manila Bay, at Pandán Pt., 7 m. SE. of Balanga, Bataán, Luzón. Pop., 10,373.
 — peak in Caraballo Sur, Bulacán, Luzón.
- ORMAD** (or-mud'), ver.; river rising on E. side of Cordillera Central, empties into sea $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Argao, coast of Cebú.
- ORMOC** (or-mock'), ver.; large bay E. of Calunangan Pt., SW. coast of Leyte, in NW. part of which is Porto Bello. Town of Ormoc lies on NE. shore.
 — pueblo, lat. 10° 59' 48" N., lon. 124° 33' 36" E., on NE. shore of bay of same name, on S. coast of Leyte, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Tacloban, near shore on slope of Aslum Mt., and is surrounded by breastwork of stone with 3 ruined forts. Pop., 8,107.
- ORMOT** (ohr-moh't'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Palompón, on W. coast of Leyte.
- ORO** (oh'-raw), Sp.; river rising in 2 branches in S. spur of Malolo Mt., uniting near coast, enters at head of bay on SW. shore of Polillo I., off coast of Infanta, Luzón. Polillo, chief town of island, lies on W. bank of its mouth.
- OROC** (oh-rock'), ver.; mountain with sharp peak, at N. entrance to Iloilo Strait, SE. coast of Panay, serving as mark for E. end of Iguano shoal.
- OROQUETA** (oh-roh-key-ay'-tah), Sp.; pueblo and p. o. at mouth of small river entering Iligan Bay on W. shore of Misamis, Mindanao; red harbor light is displayed in front of municipal building; approximate position, lat. 8° 31' N., lon. 123° 44' E., and leads to good anchorage. Pop., 9,000.
- ORTEGA** (or-tay'-gah), Sp.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, at junction of headwater branches of important stream, 3 m. S. of Libacao.
- OSAIDA** (osah-ah'-dah), island of Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 6° 3' 30" N.
- OSCARIZ** (os-cah-reeth'), Sp.; town in Isabela, Luzón.
- OSLOB** (os-lob'), ver.; pueblo and point on SE. coast of Cebú, 62 m. SW. of Cebú, and 4 m. SW. by S., 4 m. from Yuusan Pt.; has white fort visible at distance. Pop., 6,013.
- OSLOT** (os-loht'), nat.; point on E. coast of Cebú, lat. 9° 34' N.
- OSTRAS** (os'-tras), Sp.; creek and point on W. coast of Palawan.
- OT**, or **LAUIGAN** (oh't), ver. (lah-we'-gahn), nat.; point on E. coast of Samar, lat. 11° 35' 20" N., lon. 124° 58' 59" E.
- OTAKE** (oh-tah'-kay), ver.; bay between Bulac and Angas Pts., W. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- OTÁLORA** (oh-tah'-low-rah), Sp.; peak on SE. coast of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindanao, inland from Goroa Pt., and important headland approaching island-strewn Corón-Calamián channel from SE.
- OTAY** (oh-tie'), ver.; mountain in N. part of central range of Negros Occidental, 17 m. W. of Calatrava, E. coast.
 — hamlet in mountains of central range of Negros Occidental, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Murcia.
- OTEIZA** (oh-tay'-thah), Sp.; pueblo on NW. shore of Lianga Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 99 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., Cn. 1887, 1,541.
- OTEROS** (oh-tay'-raws), Sp.; hamlet on small bay receiving waters of river 5 m. SE. of Laguan, on N. shore of Samar.
- OTÓN** (oh-tohn'), pueblo on bank of river on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 6 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,633.
 — name by which interinland waters of Visayan grp. are known.
- OTUCAN** (oh-too'-cahn), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 6 m. NE. of Cayán. Pop., 381.
- OUINAUAN** (oh-we-nah'-wahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Samar, lat. 12° 11' 15" N.
- OYANGUREN** (oh-yahn-goo'-ren), Sp.; pueblo on l. shore of Dávao Riv., Dávao, Mindanao, 12 m. NW. of Dávao.
- OYAUE** (oh-yah'-way), ver.; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Igbarás.
- OYÓN** (oh-yohn'), nat.; bay N. of Masingloc and E. of Bani Pt., central coast of Zambales, Luzón.
 — point E. head to Masinloc port, Zambales, Luzón.
- OYSTER**, for.; S. inlet SW. of Rita I., affording sheltered anchorage, on W. shore of Ulugan Bay, trending $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Fine quality of oysters are found on bank of mud and rocks which fringe shore. Inlet affords excellent anchorage for steam vessels. (See Ostras.)

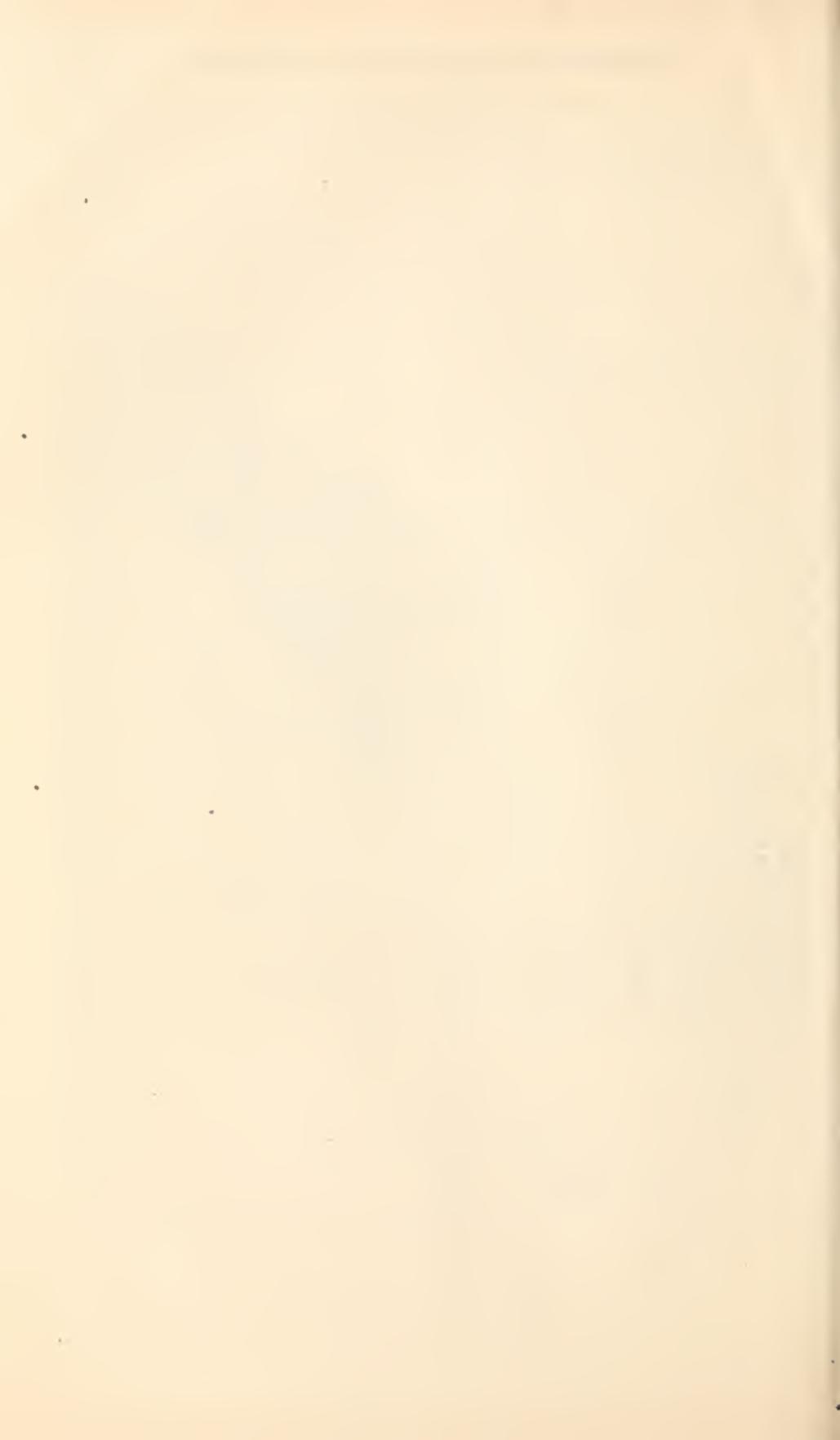
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
WEST COAST OF LEITE
ORMOK ANCHORAGE

From a survey, in November, 1900, by Lieut. C.M. Kaeppner, U.S.N.,
of the U.S.S. *Isla de Cuba*,
Commander F. Garst, U.S.N., commanding

† Church, Lat. 10° 58' (40) N., Long. 114° 35' (30) E.

TOWN OF ORMOK
(1,000 to 12,000 inhabitants)
† Church

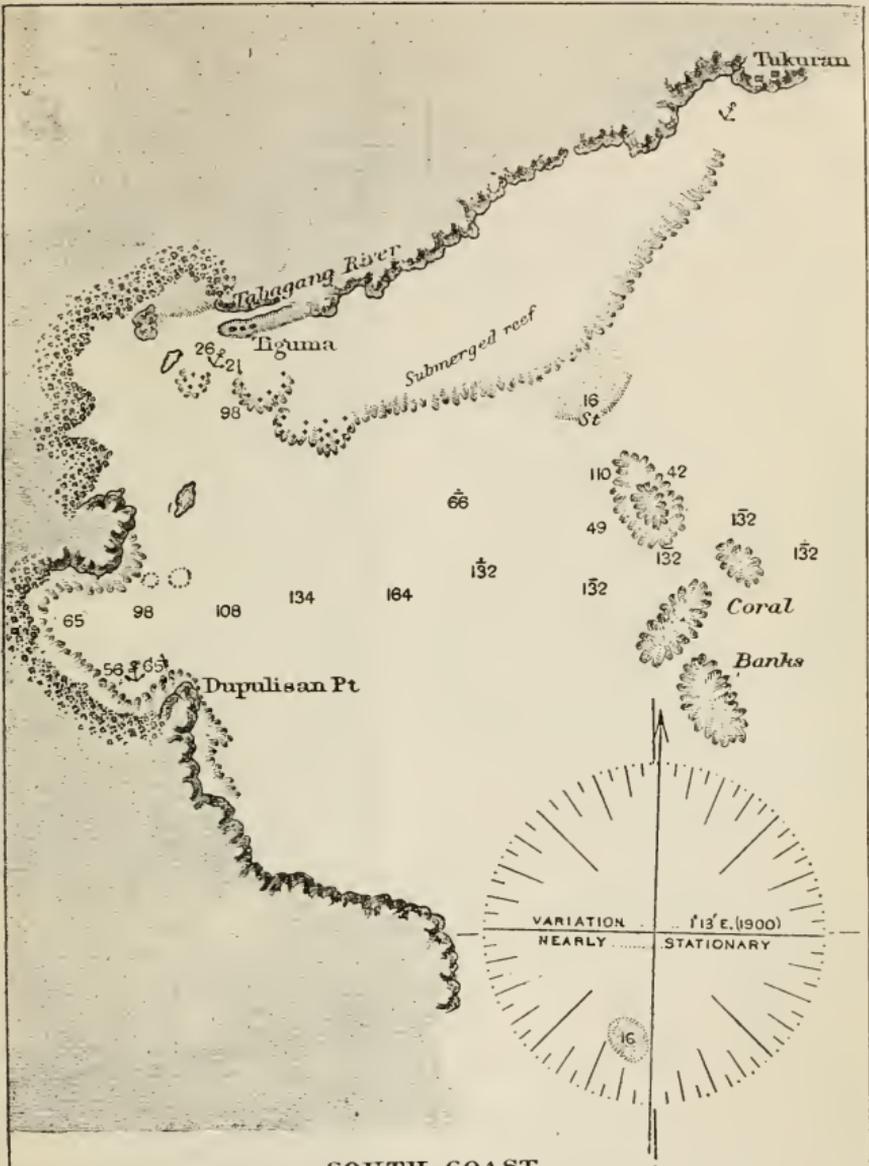




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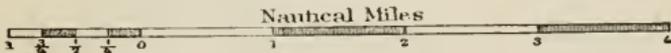
- PAANDICÁRAO** (pah-ahn-dee-cah'-rah-oh), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, S. Luzón, 14½ m. N. of Bulacán.
- PAANG BATÓ** (pah-ahng' bah-toh'), nat.; hamlet on NE. coast of Cebú, 2 m. N. of Bogó and at E. outlet of Canal de Daijagon.
- PAAY** (pah-'í'), ver.; river entering sea on W. coast of Mindoro, 5 m. NNW. of Santa Cruz.
- PABAG** (pah-bahg'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- PABAÑGÁN** (pah-bang-ahn'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón.
- PABLO** (pah'-bloh), Sp.; mountain hamlet of Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. E. of San Joaquín.
- PABOLONGÁN** (pah-boh-long'-ahn), nat.; point on W. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, lat. 12° 19' 30" N.
- PACAGSÍN** (pah-cag-seen'), Tag.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on road and l. bank of Upper Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 28 m. NE. of San Isidro.
- PACAHÁN**, or **HABANG** (pah-cah-hahn', hab-bang'), ver.; point on SE. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- PACAI** (pah-kie'), nat.; island in NE. part Tapul grp., Sulu A. (See Paqua.)
- PACAO** (pah-cow'), ver.; small river on S. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, emptying into Gulf of Asid near Palabao Pt.
- PACAPATEÓN** (pah-cah-pah-tay-ohn'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of entrance to Lampón port, 8 m. S. of Binaugonan de Lampón.
- PACASAN** (pah-cah'-sahn), ver.; port on SW. shore of Parasan I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- PACATANG** (pah-cah-tahng'), nat.; mountain in S. Leyte, 3 m. SW. of Malitbog.
- PACCI** (pac-see'), ver.; point on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. S. of Sebaste.
- PACDUHANAN** (pac-doo-hah'-nahn), ver.; mountain in NW. Leyte.
- PACIFIC**, for; ocean waters which wash E. shores of P. A., from Batanes Is. in extreme N. to Sarangani I., S. of coast of Dávao Pen., Mindanao, near extreme S. international boundary of United States possessions in E. Asia, from lat. 5° 21' 30" to 21° 6' 30" N., or from ocean channel connecting Pacific and Célebes Sea (Dutch possessions) on S. to Bachi channel, between Pacific and China Sea (Japanese possessions) on N.
- PACLUYABAN** (pah-cloo-yah'-bahn), ver.; limestone island approaching Bacuit Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, S. of Miniloc.
- PACO**, or **SAN FERNANDO DE DILAO** (pah'-coh: Tag.; sahn fayr-nahn'-doh day dee-lah'-aw), Hisp.; district in Manila City, Luzón, on l. bank of Pásig Riv., 2 m. E. of Manila. Lies E. of Ermita and Malate, with which it is connected by fine road. Has church and convent and general and town cemeteries. Population is almost wholly of artisans skilled in native workmanship and laboring class.
- PACO** (pah'-coh); hamlet on S. coast of Leyte, 2 m. E. of Maasin.
- PACUBALO** (pah-coo-bah'-law), nat.; island near N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte); area 2 by 1 m., lat. 11° 22' 20" N.
- PADADA** (pah-dah'-dah), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao, 38 m. S. of Dávao.
- PADADA**; point on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao; S. head to small bay leading up to hamlet of same name.
- PADARÁ** (pah-dah-rah'), ver.; point on NE. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- PADIDU**, or **PULANGI** (pah-dee'-doo, poo-lahng'-ee), nat.; creek emptying on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, near Upper Pagaluñgan.
- PADLAHÁN** (pad-lah-hahn'), ver.; river in Leyte.
- PADNANUNGAN** (pad-nah-noong'-ahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- PADRE** (pah'-dray), Sp.; point on NW. shore of Balábac I., Balábac grp., off SW. end of Moro Palawan, and S. headland of W. entrance to Candaraman inlet.
- PADRES** (pah'-drays), Sp.; N. channel by Dinaik I., of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PADUA** (pah'-dwah), Sp.; town at headwaters of W. tributaries of river emptying into bay S. of Sicayac Pt., on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 16½ m. S. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)
- PADULOG** (pah-doo-log'), ver.; point of Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- PAET** (pah-ayt'), nat.; extreme S. pt. of Sámal I. and divisional headland between E. and W. arms of Dávao Gulf, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- PAETE** (pah-ay'-tay), Tag.; town on main road in Laguna, Luzón, 7½ m. NE. of Santa Cruz. In vicinity is produced best lansón (lanzón) fruit in islands. Pop., 2,887.
- PAGAANHÁN** (pah-gah-ahn-hahn'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Sámar, 6 m. SW. of Sila Pt.
- PAGABAT** (pah-gah'-baht), nat.; hamlet in Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas, lat. 12° 2' N., on SW. coast.
- PAGADBÁN** (pah-gad-bahn'), ver.; river and hamlet at its mouth, SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 7 m. W. of Bayanan.
- PAGADIÁN** (pah-gah-dee'-ahn); bay on W. side of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. (See Pagarian Bay.)
- PAGAGUAYAN** (pah-gah-gwah'-yahn), nat.; one of Cuyo Is., Mindoro Sea, between Matrabis, Cuyo, and Cocora Is., lat. 11° 5' N.
- PAGAHAT** (pah-gah-haht'), ver.; hamlet in E. Bohol, 2½ m. SW. of Batuanan.
- PAGALAC** (pah-gah-luck'), nat.; village on SW. coast of Sibuyán I., of Romblón grp., Visayas.
- PAGALAMATON** (pah-gah-tah-mah'-tohn), nat.; creek entering on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PAGALÍN** (pah-gah-leen'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of bay, 2 m. SE. of Guindulman, Bohol.
- PAGALUNGAN** (pah-gah-loong'-ahn), nat.; point and hamlet in S. Mindanao.
- town on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 2 m. below their junction at Tumbao.
- PAGALUNGAN, UPPER** (pah-gah-loong'-ahn), nat.; village on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, near boundary of Lanao, Mindanao.
- PAGÁOAN** (pah-gah'-oh-ahn), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- PAGAPÁO** (pah-gah'-pack), nat.; point on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

- PAGAPAS**, or **SAN PEDRIÑO** (pah-gah'-pass, Tag.; sahn pay-dree'-nyoh, Sp.); creek in SW. Bantangas, Luzón.
- PAGÁPAT** (pah-gah'-pat), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Quipayo, on r. bank of river, on main road, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Nueva Cáceres, lat. $13^{\circ} 37' 40''$ N.
- PAGARIÁN** (pah-gah-ree'-ahn), nat.; bay on NW. shore of Ilana Bay, on S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao. Dupulisan Pt., on SW. shore, is lat. $7^{\circ} 43' 48''$ N., lon. $123^{\circ} 25' 45''$ E. (See Pagadian.)
- PAGAS** (pah'-gass), ver.; extinct volcano in central mountain system of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte.
- PAGATPAT** (pah-gaht-paht'), nat.; village on NW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PAGATUNĠAN** (pah-gab-toong'-ahn), nat.; hamlet near l. shore of Pulangui Riv., 2 m. after it crosses Misamis border, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PAGAUNĠEN** (pah-gah-wah-nayn'), ver.; point S. of Custodia Pt., W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PAGBABACNÁN** (pag-bah-back-nahn'), ver.; extreme S. point of Homonbón (Malhón) I., off SE. coast of Sámar.
- PAGBABAHONAN** (pag-bah-bah-haw'-nahn), ver.; mountain in island of Leyte.
- PAGBABAĠAN** (pag-bah-bah'-ahn), nat.; point on W. coast of Albay, Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 11' 30''$ N.
- PAGBABAĠUNAN** (pah-bah-bang-oo'-nahn), nat.; river in Sámar.
- PAGBAGNÁN** (pagh-bahg-nahn'), nat.; port on W. coast of Sámar, sheltered from NE. winds, in lat. $11^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N.
- point on W. coast of Mindoro and S. headland of S. bight of Mambúrao Bay, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. by E. of Tubile Pt.
- point on W. of China Sea coast of Mindoro 11 m. ESE. of Tubile Pt.
- river in Mindoro.
- PAGBILAO** (pag-bee-lah'-oh), nat.; bay and port between Bantiqui Pt. and Pagbilao I., inlet on NW. shore of Tayabas Gulf, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- pueblo 6 m. E. of Tayabas capital, Luzón, 1 m. inland on small stream emptying into head of one of estuaries of Tayabas Bay, near Angas Pt. Pop., 5,756.
- PAGBILAO CHICO** (pag-bee-lah'-oh chee'-coh), Hisp.; 1 of 2 islands in opening to Capulaan Bay, inlet of Tayabas Bay, on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. (See Pagbilao Grande I.)
- PAGBILAO GRANDE** (pagh-bee-lah'-oh grabn'-day), Hisp.; island off W. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, of triangular form nearly joined to mainland, having bays of Pagbilao (W.); and Laguimanoc (E.); Mt. Mitra on NE. is 285 ft. high; Pagbilao Chico is united to larger island by strip of sand forming to W. bay of Capulaan at mouth.
- PAGBÍN** (pagh-been'), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of great bight on N. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Sulu.
- PAGBULUNĠAN** (pagh-boo-loong'-ahn), nat.; point and inner head on N. side of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas. Mountain of same name, 472 ft. high, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NE.
- PAGDANAM** (pagh-dah-nahm'), ver.; peninsular head of reddish aspect at N. extreme of that bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- bay between Reef Pt. and Pagdanam Pen., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. across entrance and same length. Hills of same name rise 2,000 ft. at back of bay.
- peninsula along Imurían Bay $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., forming continuous sand beach with small rocky heads here and there, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Coast thence is bold and rocky for $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., beyond which sand beach 3 m., thence rocky to Emergency Pt.
- PAGLALASUGAN** (pah-glah-lah-soo'-gahn), ver.; point in Sámar.
- PAGLICANĠAN** (pag-gee-cahng'-ahn), ver.; point in E. Mindanao.
- PAGLULUBAN** (pagh-loo-loo'-bahn), nat.; village on N. coast of Lubang I., few miles SE. of Lubang.
- PAGNAGATAN** (pagh-nah-gah'-tabn), nat.; island off S. coast of Mindoro, in lat. $11^{\circ} 50' 30''$ N.
- PAGODA** (pah-goh'-dah), Sp.; celebrated cliff in SW. Moro Palawan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland from Marasi Bay, 2,016 ft. high, with table summit on 2 clefts, which form pinnacles at either extremity. Cliff rises immediately above plain. (See Tagararas Mt.)
- PAGOL** (pah-gaul'), ver.; town of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, near W. bank of Magat Riv., 13 m. N. of Bayombong, by road.
- PAGONIPA** (pah-goh-nee'-pah), ver.; small stream emptying into Tolón Bay, on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Tolón.
- PAGQUIPUTAN** (pagh-key-poo'-tahn), nat.; point on W. shore of strait of that name, 6 m. N. of Dávao, Mindanao; covered by trees and dense mangrove; coast runs nearly NNW. for $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. and then NE. as far as Hijo Riv.; low, isolated hill presenting 8 distinct peaks and only landmark on coast rises between Panacan Riv. and Laesan.
- strait $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its narrowest stretch between mainland of Dávao, Mindanao, and Sámal I. and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. long; connects NW. arm of Dávao Gulf with its extreme N. waters, and is navigable for large vessels throughout, but for sailing vessels only under most favorable conditions, as it is too narrow for a vessel to work in.
- PAGSABÁN** (pagh-sah-bahn'), ver.; tributary of river rising in Sigarag Mt., enters sea on SW. coast of Sámar.
- PAGSABAŊGA** (pagh-sah-bahng'-gah), nat.; point and town on N. shore of Laguimanoc Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. Peak 154 ft. high rises to NE.
- PAGSAMACANAN** (pagh-sah-mah-cah'-nahn), nat.; bay on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, formed by Cape of Engaño on E. and point NE. of Palani I. In N. lie numerous rocks.
- PAGSÁN** (pagh-sahn'), ver.; mountain and river in Abra, Luzón.
- PAGSANGAHAN** (pagh-sahng-ah'-hahn), Tag.; river emptying into Gulf of Ragay on SE. shore of Tayabas, Luzón, at Tasayan Pt.
- PAGSANGAJAN** (pagh-sahn-gah'-hahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Baybay, on W. coast of Cebú.
- PAGSANJÁN** (pagh-sahn-hahn'), nat.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, 4 m. E. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 6,327.
- river of Laguna, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay, 5 m. N. of Santa Cruz.
- hamlet in N. Sámar, on river, 14 m. SW. of Pambujan.
- hamlet 1 m. N. of mouth of Bac-hao Bañahón Riv., in SW. Sámar.
- PAGTAPANAN** (pagh-tah-pah'-nahn), Tag.; point on S. coast of Bataán, Luzón, W. of Pt. Cochinos, lat. $14^{\circ} 26'$ N.
- PAGTINÁN** (pag-tee-nahn'), ver.; hamlet in S. central Bohol, 7 m. WSW. of Sierra Bullones.
- PAGUALÚAN** (pah-gwah-loo'-ahn), ver.; river and bay of Negros Oriental, 1 m. S. of Jimallalud, E. coast.
- PAGUIRIRA** (pah-gee-ree'-rah), ver.; point in SE. Albay, Luzón.
- PAGUL** (pah-gool'), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 99 m. SW. by W. of Dávao and 6 m. NW. of Baed Pt.
- PAGULAYA** (pah-goo-lah'-yah), nat.; point on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, lat. $10^{\circ} 58'$ N.

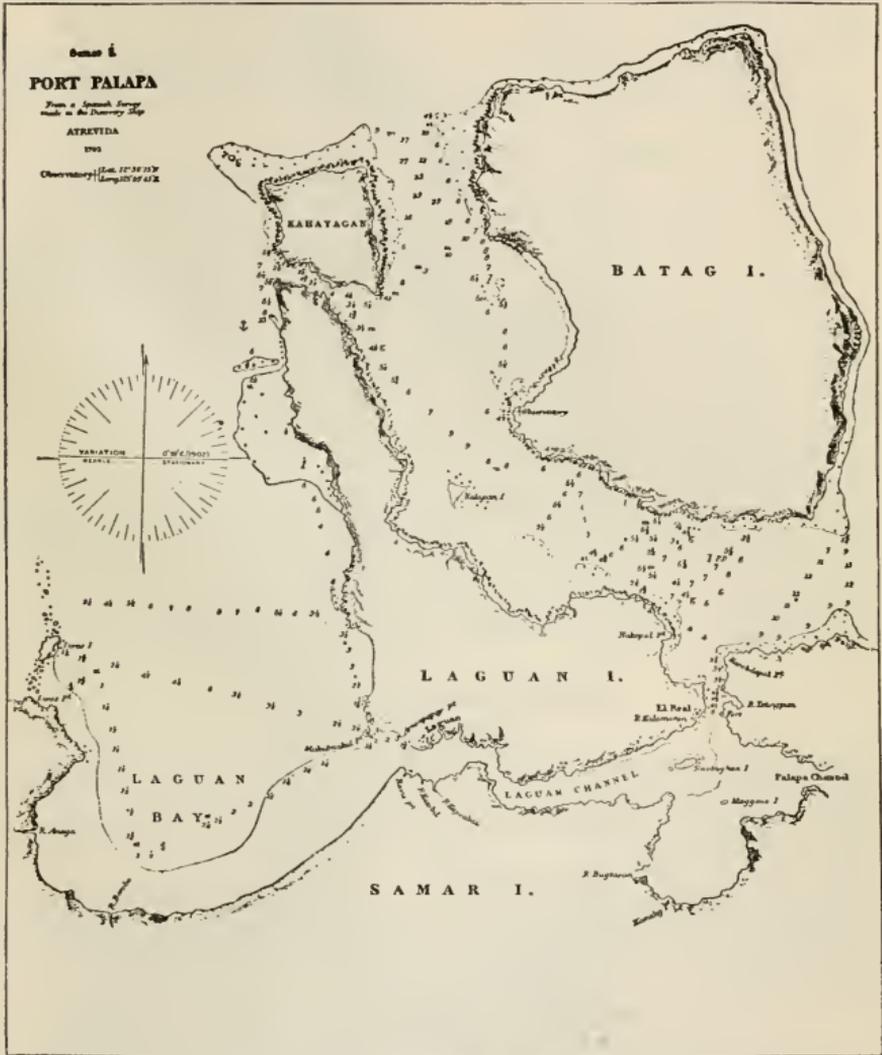


SOUTH COAST
ILLANA BAY
PAGARIAN BAY
 INCLUDING
TIGUMA AND DUPULISAN ANCHORAGES

Pt. Dupulisan, Lat. $7^{\circ} 43' 38''$ N. Long. $123^{\circ} 25' (45'')$ E.



- PAG'ŪN** (pah-*gōon'*), Tag.; mountain in Marin-duque I., off Tayabas coast of Luzón.
- PAGUNHULAN** (pah-*gōon-hoō'-lahn*); mountain in extreme S. Leyte, 5 m. SW. of Malitbog.
- PAHALANG** (pah-*hah-lahng'*), Tag.; peak in Caraballo Sur, Bulacán, Luzón.
- PAHAT** (pah-*hah't'*), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Sorsogón, Luzón, on l. bank of river, on E. coast of Port Sorsogón.
- PAIBAI** (pie-*by'*), ver.; hamlet on NE. coast of Cebú, 3 m. SW. of Daan-Bantay. (*See* Pay-pay).
- PAIBOC'** (pie-*bock'*), ver.; town in central Sámar.
- PAÍBAN** (pah-*ee'-nahn*), nat.; village on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, near its mouth.
- PAÍQUET** (pah-*ee'-kayt*), nat.; hamlet of Benguet, Luzón, 5½ m. N. of Trinidad. Pop., 622.
- PAÍQUID** (pah-*ee'-kid*), nat.; hamlet in N. central Sámar, 6 m. S. of Catúbig.
- PAÍRAN** (pah-*ee'-rahn*), nat.; suburb on N. side of Cebú, Visayas. Leper hospital is between Paíran and Mabolo to NE., ¼ m. from either point.
- PAITU DIAND** (pie-*tood-lahnd'*), ver.; point on S. shore of Pasijan I., SW. of Camotes Is., off W. coast of Leyte, lat. 10° 35' N.
- PAÍUAN** (pah-*ee'-wahn*), ver.; hamlet at extreme of delta of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, and 3½ m. N. by W. of Cotabato, capital of that province, Mindanao.
- PAJAR** (pah-*har'*), Sp.; peak 826 ft. high on cluster of summits in SW. of Bonhao I., Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. (*See* Vigía Mt.)
- PAJÚAN** (pah-*hoo'-ahn*), nat.; summit 226 ft. on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PAJUMAJAN** (pah-*hoo-mah'-hahn*), ver.; island 112 ft. high, 1 m. E. of Bas-Bás, off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. Off S. shore are 2 great rocks named Pamakalan and Pamagbaran.
- PAJURINAN** (pah-*hoo-ree'-nahn*), ver.; point inside entrance on S. shore of Albay Gulf, in Albay, Luzón.
- PAKIA'** (pah-*key-ah'*), ver.; island of Tapul grp., Sulu A., one of 7 islets, 4½ m. E. of Tapul and off NW. shore of Cabaingan I.
- PALA** (pah'-*lah*), Sp.; largest of off-lying islands of Sulu I., Sulu A., and fronting Tutu Bay; 5 m. in diameter.
- point on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, with Sandoval Pt. forming bay of Catanauan.
- round hill on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, inland from point of that name and E. of Clavería town.
- hamlet in central Pampanga, Luzón, 7½ m. NW. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in Bontoc, Luzón, on S. slopes of Mayoyao Mt., on tributary of Magat Riv., 17 m. SE. of Bontoc.
- PALABAO** (pah-*lah-bah'-aw*), ver.; point on E. shore of Gulf of Asid, Masbate I., Visayas.
- PALÁBIG** (pah-*lah'-big*), Tag.; point on SW. coast of Tayabas, lat. 13° 27' 20" N.
- PALACPACAN** (pah-*lahc-pah'-cahn*), Tag.; lake in Laguna, Luzón, near Calauan, near Maypake Lake, and abounds in fish.
- PALADI** (pah-*lah'-dee*), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 4 m. S. of Catarman.
- PALADY** (pah-*lah'-dee*), ver.; small tributary entering stream near its mouth in Magat Riv., in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- PALAG** (pah-*lag'*), nat.; creek in SE. Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- PALÁGAC** (pah-*lah'-gack*), nat.; hamlet in lowlands of Pampanga, Luzón, 14½ m. E. of Bacolor.
- PALAJAMPÁS** (pah-*lah-ham-pass'*), nat.; river rising in E. slopes of central range in Negros Occidental, and, flowing E., empties into sea at San Carlos, 6 m. S. of Calatrava, E. coast.
- PALALAGOYA** (pah-*lah-lah-goh'-yah*), nat.; point on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, opposite Misamis.
- PALALI** (pah-*lah'-lee*), ver.; mountain in W. central Leyte, 4 m. S. of Carigara.
- PALAMATÁ** (pah-*lah-mah-tah'*), nat.; ranch on l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PALAMPAD** (pah-*lam-pad'*), ver.; mountain in NE. Misamis, Mindanao, 5 m. SW. of Palanpán and 6 m. SE. by S. of Agusan, on S. shore of Macajalar Bay.
- PALAN** (pah'-*lahn*), nat.; point on S. shore of Libás port, N. of San Julián, E. coast of Sámar.
- PALANABAHAY** (pah-*lah-nah-bah'-high*), nat.; mountain in Mindoro I.
- PALANAGA** (pah-*lah-nah'-gah*), ver.; hamlet 1½ m. S. of mouth of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., W. coast of Sámar.
- PALANAN** (pah-*lah'-nahn*), nat.; hamlet in SE. corner of Isabela, E. coast of N. Luzón, on S. shore of Dilásac Bay, 58 m. SSE. of Ilagan and 15 m. NE. by N. of Casiguran. Has small trade with settlements in fastnesses of connecting spurs between Sierra Madre and Grand Cordillera Oriental. Mountain trail through defiles of coast Sierra, distance of 14½ m. W., makes headwaters of E. branch of central or name stream of Cagayán Riv. In their NW. and S. course toward Ilagan both trail and river, which is navigable for boats, take in number of towns and hamlets and considerable agricultural population.
- Pacific coast pueblo in Catalanganes, Isabela, Luzón, at head of tortuous stream emptying into spacious bay of same name. Mountain trail takes W. direction over lofty ridges of Gran Cordillera Oriental, or E. coast range; strikes headwaters of Masagan Riv. at distance of 12 m. This stream is tributary of Pina-canauan, which joins main current of Grande Delta of Cagayán Riv. at Ilagan, capital of Isabela. Palanan (at this point Aginaldo was located and captured) is only town, except Casiguran, of any size on Pacific coast of Luzón between Baler and Cape Engañón, therefore seaport for coast trade in products of this region. In direct line Ilagan is 36 m. W. by N. from coast at Palanan. Pop., 1,137.
- inlet in Isabela, Luzón.
- inlet in Mindoro I.
- river in Isabela, Luzón, rising at foot of Sierra Madre, lat. 17° 2' 30" N., flows E. and empties into bay of same name.
- bay on E. coast of Isabela, Luzón, in lat. 17° 32' N., and receives river of same name.
- PALANAS** (pah-*lah'-nas*), nat.; inland hamlet of Negros Oriental, 3 m. NW. of Tanhay.
- river on S. coast of Leyte, entering sea 2 m. SE. of Albuera.
- mountain in W. part of Leyte.
- pueblo on E. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, 25 m. SE. of Masbate. Pop., 2,749.
- mountain in NW. Sámar.
- mountain in SW. Sámar.
- point on SW. shore of Libás port, SE. of Libás, E. coast of Sámar.
- PALANĠAN** (pah-*lang'-ahn*), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 18 m. SSW. of Cavite.
- PALANĠI** (pah-*lang'-ee*), ver.; hamlet 8 m. SSE. of Catarman, Sámar.
- PALANĠITÍN** (pah-*lahn-gee-tin'*), ver.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- PALÁNOC** (pah-*lah'-nock*), ver.; hamlet 1 m. SE. of Paranas, on Maqueda Bay, W. coast of Sámar.



PALÁNÓG (pah-lah'-nog), ver.: pueblo and port NE. of Masbate I., Visayas, lat. 12° 22' 10" N., lon. 123° 35' 58" E.

PALANPÁN (pah-lahn-pahn'), nat.: mountain in NE. Misamis, Mindanao, 12 m. inland from Agusan, town on SE. shore of Macajalar Bay.

PALANQUITAS (pah-lahn-key'-tas), Sp.: point in Zambales, Luzón. (*Also* Palanguitin.)

PALAOCO (pah-lah-oh'-coh), ver.: hamlet in NW. Sámar, 6 m. S. of Bobón, on N. coast.

PALAOPAO (pah-lah-oh-pah'-oh), ver.: mountain in Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas.

PALAPÁ (pah-lah-pah'), nat.: channel and mountain in N. Sámar, lat. 112° 26' N.

— port on N. coast of Sámar, with good anchorage in heavy weather in 5 fms., W. and S. of SE. point of Cahayagan I., formerly Batag I., N.

PALÁPAG (pah-lah'-pag), nat.: pueblo on N. coast of Sámar, 57 m. across island from Catbalogan. Pop., 5,802.

— port formed by Batag I. on E and Cahayagan and Laguán Is. on W., off N. shore of Sámar.

— point on W. coast of Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.

— point on extreme W. coast of Lubang I., WSW. of Sala Pt., NW. end of island.

— channel entering Laguán channel, off NE. coast of Sámar.

PALÁPAI (pah-lah'-pie), nat.: bight and point to NE. on NW. shore approaching Panlatúan port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

PALAPALAN (pah-lah-pah'-lahn), ver.: river entering on E. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

PALÁPAT (pah-lah'-pat), ver.: small stream emptying into sea on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 6 m. NW. of Siaton Pt.

PALASAN (pah-lah'-sahn), nat.: narrow island 3 m. off E. coast of Polillo I., off E. coast Infanta, Luzón.

— island 5 m. N. and S. and 2 m. E. and W., 2 m. off E. shore of Polillo I., off E. coast Infanta, Luzón.

PALASPÁS (pah-las-pass'), nat.: point on NE. shore of entrance to Laguinaooc Bay, SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

PALÁTÁG (pah-lah'-tag), Tag.: hamlet on W. shore of bay of Aquí, Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.

PALATON (pah-lah'-tohn), ver.: point on S. side, opposite Japitan Pt., on small bay at Barili, E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú.

PALATÚAN (pah-lah-too'-ahn), ver.: bay to E. of Putiao port, on SW. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón.

PALAUANAS (pah-lah-wah'-nass), ver.: hamlet in SW. Sámar, 8½ m. ENE. of Basey.

PALAU I. (pah-lah'-we), ver.: river of Cagayán, Luzón, rising in mountains which form Cape Engaño, flows N. and enters great bight on N. coast on its E. shore, NNE. of Pt. Duir, lat. 18° 35' N.

— point opposite N. coast of peninsula of province of Cagayán, Luzón, extending to NE. and forming Engaño C., lat. 18° 35' N.

— island 6 by 3 m. area, moderately elevated NW. of and connected with NW. point of large promontory, which forms mainland of NE. peninsula of Cagayán and N. extremity of Luzón. Off N. coast of island lie Hermanas Is. Palau I. is first mainland of Luzón approached from China mainland and Formosa on W. and NW., rounding Cape Engaño for ports on E. coast of Luzón.

PALÁUIG (pah-lah'-wig), ver.: pueblo at point of that name in Zambales, Luzón, 8 m. NW. of Iba. Pop., 2,584.

— point on coast of Zambales, Luzón, in front of town of that name.

— inlet in Zambales, Luzón.

PALAUIT (pah-lah-wit'), nat.: hamlet on W. coast of Sámar, 3 m. SE. of that point. Small river of that name enters little cove with 30 ft. near shore. From this point coast, SSE. 7 m. to Malayoc, is rocky.

— point on S. side of mouth of Canaguayan Riv., W. shore of Sámar I.

— hamlet in Zambales, Luzón, on l. bank of stream of lat. 15° 26' N.

PALAWAN, ISLAND OF.

(Pah-lah'-wahn, nat.)

Chief towns: Paragua, Taytay, lat. 10° 49' 30" N., lon. 119° 30' 30" E., approximately; Moro Palawan, Puerto Princesa, lat. 9° 41' 30" N., lon. 118° 45' E., approximately. *See* Paragua and Moro Palawan.

Area: 4,368 sq. m., mainland; 358 sq. m., dependent islands; total, 4,726 sq. m.

Population: 50,000.

Race: Paragua, Visayan; S. Palawan, Moro.

Language: Paragua, Visayan, Tagbanúa, and Malayan dialects; S. Palawan, Moro-Malayan or Moro-Suluano, allied to the Moro dialects of Mindanao and Sulu.

Military Department of Visayas: "Including all of Paragua, E. Palawan, and adjacent islands." * * * G. O. 98, Sept. 3, 1902.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Palawan (native and present name) or Paragua (Spanish) is the western and southwesternmost and one of the largest of the P. A., extending NE. and SW. between the parallels of lat. 8° 22' N. and 11° 25' N., and E. and W. between the meridians of lon. 117° 9' E. to 119° 43' E. On account of its geographical position the island is one of the most important in the P. A. It is bounded on the N. by the Calamianes chain, with Busuanga, the largest of those islands, intervening toward Mindoro 129 m.; on the E. by the Mindoro Sea, with Panay, Negros, and Mindanao opposite; on the S. by the United States island of Balábac and British North Borneo, 93 m., and on the W. by the China Sea, Indo-China lying opposite. It separates the China from the Sulu or Mindoro seas, the channels connecting them being Mindoro Strait (N.) and Balábac Strait (S.). The W. line of international boundary of the United States possessions parallels the W. coast from Cape Buliluyan to the 10th parallel from 25 to 34 m., and thence due N. from 46 to 105 m. at Cape Cabuli, off the mainland.





MARATE I.
PORT PALANOG

From *Official Government Survey 1895*
 Slightly *Distorted* - Lat. 17° 00' N Long. 127° 20' E.

THE WASHINGTON MAP CO. WASHINGTON

AREA.

The island is 278 m. NE. to SW. and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 30 m. NW. to SE. in width, long and narrow, averaging 17 m., and constituting an area of 4,726 sq. m., lacking less than 200 sq. m. of the area of the State of Connecticut, being over twice the size of Delaware and nearly four times that of Rhode Island.

Province.	Governments.	Capital.	Area.	Main-land.	Depend-ent islands.	Popula-tion.
			<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	
Palawan, S. of lat. 10° N.....	Military	Puerto Princesa ..	3,091	3,002	89	25,000
Paragua, N. of lat. 10° N.....	Provincial....	Cuyo, Cuyos grp..	1,635	1,366	269	25,000
Total.....			4,726	4,368	358	50,000

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A system of mountains begins at Caluit with a summit 2,230 ft. high in the extreme N., and follows the trend of the coast, reaching an elevation of 6,843 ft. at Mantalingahan peak in the S., and maintaining an average from 2,500 to 3,000 ft. throughout, dividing the island into 2 distinct watersheds, that to the E. into the Sulu and to the W. into the China Sea. Between these summits spread elevated tablelands and along the coast numerous valleys and plains. Pagoda cliff, of limestone formation, rises immediately above a plain which extends across the island, separating the Bulan-jao and Mantalingahan ranges. Connected with the latter is a high ridge with many peaks, of which the most conspicuous are Panalingahan, or Hat and Fin. Of the smaller ranges tributary to the main central one may be mentioned Malanut, which begins near Tagbayug and extends to the S.; the Pulute, rising about the middle of the previous range and extending perpendicularly to it for 20 m. to the S., then inclining to the W., and the Bulanjao, which rises near Coral Bay and extends to the NE. 25 m. The rivers are all short, but of some importance. The Iguáhit has its source in the Aldea range, flows through the village of the same name and empties into the bay of Port Royalist (Puerto Princesa) on the E. The Carúray, having its source on the E. side of the central mountains, empties into the China Sea near Mag-danán Bay. The Canipan empties into the bay of the same name on the SW. shore, and the Pirate into the bay of San Antonio on the SE. coast. A lake in the N. opens to the sea by means of a subterranean river.

CLIMATE.

The climatology of the island divides into two seasons, the W. or SW. monsoons, generally corresponding to the winter in temperate latitudes, and the dry or NE. monsoon to the summer. These not only regulate the humidity, but the extremes of heat. On the coast in many places malarial fevers are common.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

In a commercial point of view the mainland forms, with the island of Balábac, the strait of that name, through which, at certain seasons of the year, sailing vessels are compelled to pass and steamers take for shelter this course, being known as the "Palawan passage." The coast is indented with many fine sounds, gulfs, and bays, notably Malampaya Sound on the NW. coast, which is without rival in the Philip-pines in the characteristics essential to a great naval station. The best known other ports are:

Binunsalián; on the E. coast.

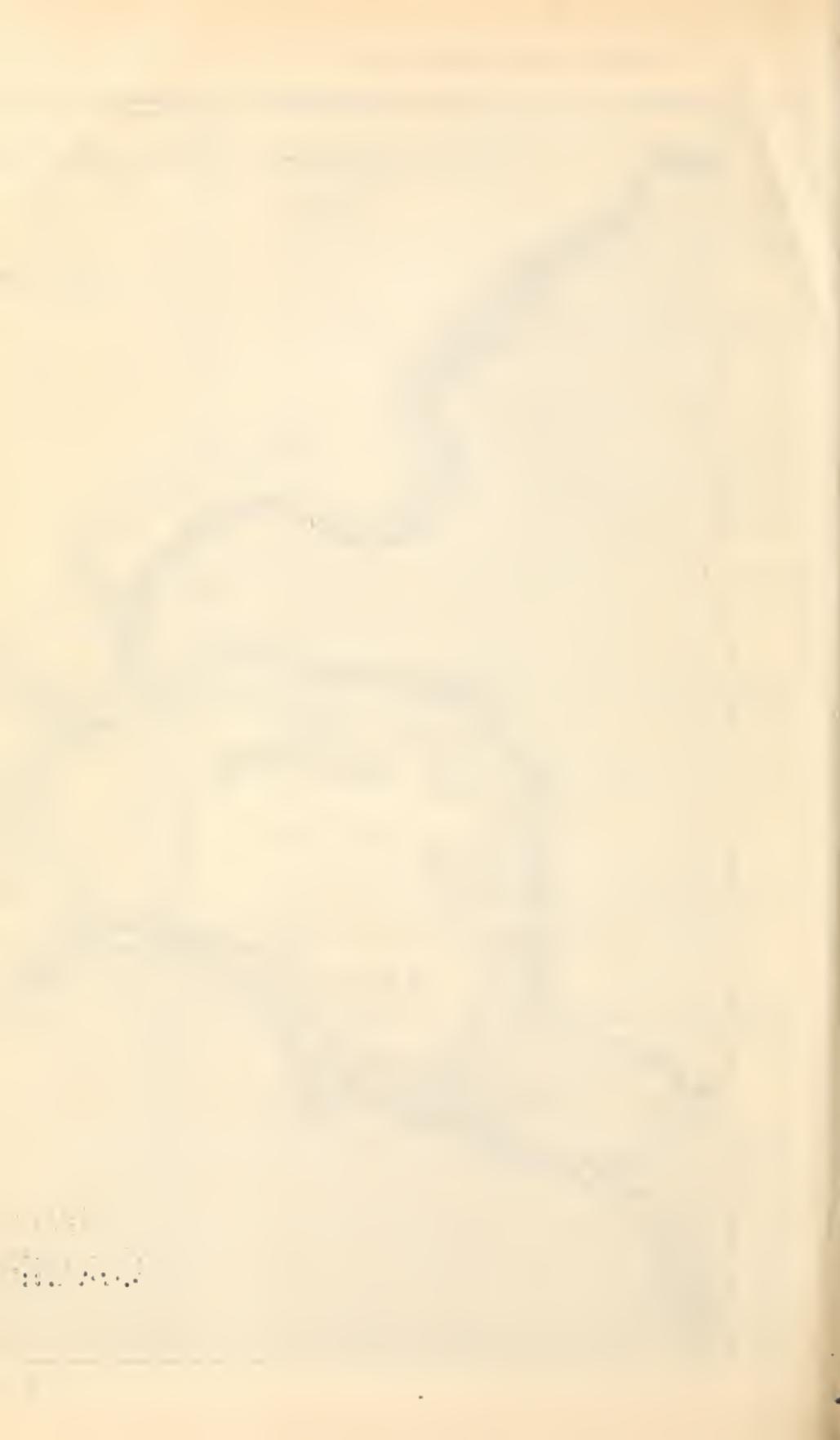
Aldea; E. coast.

Puerto Princesa; on the E. coast. A fine port, well sheltered and easy of entrance, with deep water $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. across. On the E. coast near the shore is a depth from 5 to 7 fms. It has a light-house.

Ulugan; on the W. coast, near S. boundary with S. Palawan.

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There are no regularly built roads, except a few portages, but a number of horse and foot trails. Many of the rivers, although short and often violent in the rainy season, have much importance as furnishing means of transportation near the coasts.



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The transportation of the products of the island, especially to the coast, is by men by means of bamboo baskets fitted to the back of the bearer, where it is held in place by a thong round the neck and 2 more over the shoulders and under the arms.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

Owing to the roving lives of the coast inhabitants and the inaccessibility of many of those in the mountains, the estimates of population vary. The official figures of 1887 give 5,543. A former governor estimates the Christian inhabitants in the N. part of the island not to exceed 10,000, and the Mohammedans dwelling on both coasts of the S. part at less than 6,000. Others figure a total from 28,000 to 30,000. The native population can be divided into 4 well-defined groups: The Tagbanúas, the most numerous of all, who are distinguished for their sociable and peaceful natures. They inhabit the part of the island between Inagahuan and Dalig on the E. coast and that between Ulugan and Apurahuan on the W. coast, living in hamlets along the banks of the rivers, and somewhat resembling the Mohammedan Malays of Mindanao, though not professing the same religious belief. They are about 6,000 in number. The Negritos, who can be distinguished on account of their darker complexion, curly hair, and better physical development, who inhabit the mountainous regions lying between Babuyán and Bulacín on the E. coast, and number about 1,500 individuals. The Manguianes, a little-known people, who inhabit the territory of the Moros and prevent them from trading with the outside world. Physically they are more like the Tagbanúas, but in matters of custom resemble the Moros. They number about 4,000 individuals. The Tandulanos, who inhabit the E. coast between the bays of Malampaya and Carúray and are believed to number about 1,000. Spanish is spoken by the few Spaniards living in the island; Moro-Suluano is most generally used in Palawan, though each one of the 4 groups cited has its own special language. Along the coasts are many settlements of Malays attracted thither by the more favorable conditions of gaining a living by gathering forest or sea products or the raising of supplies for barter with passing vessels. In the N. sections are tribes of Bulacacuanos, and on the E. coast Tandolanos and Tanitianos. The latter are given at 2,500 in number. In the S. parts the Moros dominate and in the central and N. the Tagbanúas, a docile race, and in the mountains of the N. the Battaks. The Tagbanúas are a cross with the Negritos, the understatured black aborigines of the archipelago, and the brown-skinned Malay, the hair having a tendency to curl, the men wearing clouts and the women the native camisas of cloth from the waist to the knees. The population of Eran and the neighboring districts on the SW. coast of Palawan, estimated some years ago at 750, consists chiefly of Dunsuno, or hill people, with a mixture of Malays, the head of whom styled himself Panjiran. They collected beeswax and cultivated small tracts of land. The forest races, particularly the Tagbanúas, also engage in the collection of honey and wax, which they bring down to the coast and barter for the merchandise of commerce.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The waters of the coasts of the N. end of Palawan are strewn with numerous islands, the largest, Dumarán, having an area of 128 sq. m. Off the S. coast the islands are few and small. The Balábac group lies to the SW. The dependent islands will be found under the subdivision to which they belong.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The valleys are covered with luxurious vegetation. The staples are rice, tobacco, nutmegs, sweet potatoes, cocoanuts, and other food products for home consumption. Large numbers of goats and fowls are raised and bartered with the ships along the coast.

MINERALS.

This island, although in its central ranges of volcanic formation, is not among the reputed mineral-bearing regions of the Philippines. Gold is reported to exist in the gulches of the middle ranges. Lead and antimony in the form of pyrites are found. There are indications of iron, copper, and sulphur. The formations of slate and granite are extensive, but the latter is reported to be soft and porous. The coral rock so abundant is manufactured into lime.

FORESTS.

The mountain sides to their summits are covered with extensive forests of valuable woods. Forests of the most valuable cabinet dye, medicinal, and building woods, including ebony, narra, sandal, logwood, camphor, rattan, bamboo, ipil (a very hard

wood, turning out logs 80 to 90 feet long), calantás (a species of cedar), camagón, molave, banaba, alopai, amuguís, arsonan, apiay (unknown in Luzón), cisbe, mansa languín, gum mastic, copal, and other resins exist in abundance. Dammar, a vegetable gum, which exudes from a large tree, in many places is found in deposits in the earth. These deposits, both in Palawan and Mindanao, are known to be very extensive, but have never been fully worked. The *Fragosa peregrina*, known to the natives as urung, from which gum mastic is obtained, until late years was unknown in the Philippines. A number of valuable forest trees found here are unknown elsewhere in the archipelago. The mangrove swamps also furnish the bacauan, tangal, and longhoray, which the natives utilize. The rattan is an important article of export from Puerto Princesa, and nipa palm completely covers the banks of the rivers and estuaries.

FLORA.

The island, besides its forests and shrubs, abounds in the mountain regions in plant life of an extensive and varied character, including ferns, orchids, and pitcher plants of numerous species, many entirely new to science. Among these is a trailing variety of pitcher plant, also a giant species, the pitchers of which will hold a pint and a half of water.

FAUNA.

The wild animal life of Palawan is not very varied nor extensive, especially among the mammals. The birds are of rather novel species. The porcupine is a choice article of diet. The jungle fowl caught in snares is also a delicacy. Of the monkey species there are many varieties, also the paktá or big ape. The alligator is a common denizen of the lakes and swamps. The reptile family is well represented. The pythons attain an almost incredible size, specimens 22 ft. 6 in. in length and weighing 375 lbs. having been secured.

FRUITS.

All the fruits of the islands grow luxuriantly.

INDUSTRIES.

Owing to the excellent pasture, cattle, carabaos, goats, and hogs are raised in large numbers. The deep caverns on the coast abound in the celebrated nests of the swift known to commerce as salangane. These edible bird's nests of Palawan are regarded as second only to those of Peñón de Corón (q. v.) and have brought in the Chinese market \$4,000 a picul, or twice their weight in silver. The little shells used as money at many points on the mainland of Asia are gathered on the shores of some of the dependent islands.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The occupation of Palawan took place during the early military expeditions for the possession of the S. islands of the archipelago, a garrison being established at Puerto Princesa, and still maintained February 15, 1902.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The establishment of civil government took place on June 23, 1902, by the extension of the provincial-government act to that part of the island lying N. of the 10th parallel of latitude. (*See* Paragua.) That part of the island S. of the 10th parallel known as the Country of the Moros is without civil government.

HISTORY.

The island of Palawan prior to Spanish occupation was part of the sultanate of Borneo. In the early part of the 18th century the Spaniards settled the N. end as a protection of their insular dominions to the N. from the Mohammedan Moro buccaneers, who had already established a foothold in the S. A few years later the Sultan ceded the island to Spain. A garrison was located at Taytay. In 1885 the Spanish Government, under royal order, began the establishment of military posts for the protection of settlements anticipated under terms of exemption from tribute for 6 years, free transportation, seeds, and implements. The provinces of Ilocos Norte and Sur were ordered to send 25 native families each

year to Palawan, the inducement being the cancellation of all debts, transportation for themselves and cattle, 3 hectares of land, and to be supported for 6 months, each adult to receive 2 chupas ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pints) and 10 centavos and each child 1 chupa of rice each day. A scheme of building highways and the opening of free ports was also proposed. The entire scheme, however, failed. The next attempt was by convict settlements. The Spanish authority, however, was only recognized along the coast, the tribes inland being in a most abject state of savagery.

PALAWAN, MORO (S. of tenth parallel).

(Pah-lah'-wahn, nat.)

Chief town: Puerto Princesa, lat. $9^{\circ} 41' 30''$ N., lon. $118^{\circ} 45'$ E., approximately.

Area: mainland, 3,002 sq. m.; dependent islands, 89 sq. m.; total, 3,091 sq. m.

Population: 25,000.

Race: Moro.

Language: Moro-Malayan, Moro-Suluano.

Military Department of Visayas, "including all of Paragua [Palawan] and adjacent islands." G. O., 98, September 3, 1902. Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Puerto Princesa to—	m.
Catbalogan, Sámar	460
Iloilo, Panay	146
Manila, Luzón	377
Sulu, Sulu	309
Zamboanga, Mindanao	306

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

Moro Palawan, which includes the S. portion of the island of that name, is bounded on the N. by Paragua, the line of separation being the 10th parallel of latitude; on the E. by the Sulu Sea; on the S. by the Balábac group, from which it is separated by a narrow channel between Cape Buliluyan, the extreme SW. point of Palawan, and Pandanan, the most N. of the Balábac group, and on the W. by the China Sea. The international line of boundary of the United States possessions on the W. parallels the coast at a distance of from 25 to 34 m.

AREA.

The Moro portion of Palawan is 158 m. from NE. (10th parallel) to SW. (Cape Buliluyan), and from 8 to 25 m. from the Sulu Sea coast on the E. to the China Sea coast on the W., with an average of 19 m., and an aggregate area of 3,002 sq. m. mainland and dependent islands, near the coast, 89 sq. m.; total, 3,091 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES:

The center of this part of Palawan is traversed by a range of mountains of considerable altitude, the most important peaks, beginning at the N., being Mt. Herschel, 2,316 ft. high; 2 peaks to the SW., 3,680 and 4,260 ft.; Mt. Stavely, inland from Puerto Princesa, 3,030 ft.; a peak to the SW., 3,000 ft.; Brow Shoulder, near the W. coast, 3,840 ft.; another SE., 5,000 ft.; Victoria Peak, inland from Calver Pt., on E. coast, 5,680 ft.; Sultan Peak, inland from Mantacwin Bay, 3,820 ft.; Pulute Range, inland from Island Bay, 3,067 ft.; Calibugón, 1,793 ft.; Gantung, 5,868 ft.; Mantalingahan, NW. of Ipolote Bay, 6,843 ft.; and Bulanjaio range, 3,500 ft. The latter is within 25 m. of the extreme S. point of the island. There are no less than 84 summits from 1,000 to 6,843 ft. in height. The mountains fall rapidly toward the shore on both coasts, although in some parts, particularly in the vicinity of Washington Head, on the SW., the coasts are bold and rugged. There is no river system, the streams being short, swelling into torrents during the rainy season and diminishing into rivulets during the dry.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

This portion of Palawan, particularly on E. coast, is deeply indented with large bays; off W. coast the bays are smaller and for distance of 29 m. from coast depth rarely reaches 100 fms., about 40 fms. being the average. Among important bays on E. coast, beginning at N., are:

Deep; with from 3 to 24 fms. and open to E. winds.

Puerto Princesa, or Port Royalist; a land-locked harbor with from 10 to 24 fms.



THE
MUSEUM
OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY

Village; S. of Masterson Pt.
Mantacwin; sheltered by Flat I.
Island, or **Bahía de Las Islas**; so named on account of the large number of islands. Depth from 4½ to 40 fms.
Crawford Cove; S. of Island Bay.
Ipolote; N. of Pinauasan Pt.
San Antonio, or **Rocky**; with from 7 to 29 fms.
Coral; on extreme S. of E. coast, anchorage sheltered by several small islands. On W. coast proceeding N.:
Canipan, **Simubut**, and **Sepangow**; 3 bays between Pinos (N.) and Alimudín (S.), a distance of 11 m.
Marasi, **Eran** or **Cran**; **Tagbayug**, or **Tebeyu**, and **Treacherous**; S. of Deep Bay Pt. Between these are numerous inlets.

LIGHTS.

Fixed light is shown from Obando Mole, Puerto Princesa, in wooden tower 13 ft. high, upper part white and lower part red; also at Tide Pole Pt., lat. 9° 43' 43" N., lon., 118° 42' 12" E.; fixed 43 ft. above level of sea, visible 3 m. from tower painted white.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no roads, the villages on the coast and in the mountains being connected by paths.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The inhabitants have never been enumerated either by census or parochial register. Puerto Princesa, the largest and most important of the towns, had but 1,345 inhabitants under the census of 1887. It is estimated that the population of the 16 towns and villages will not exceed 25,000. The inhabitants are almost wholly Moros, descended from the early Arab adventurers, with a mixture of Malay blood, and professing the Mohammedan religion. The language is Moro, with an infusion of Malayan, Mindanao, and Sulu dialects. All the towns, as far as known, are situated on the coast, the most important being:

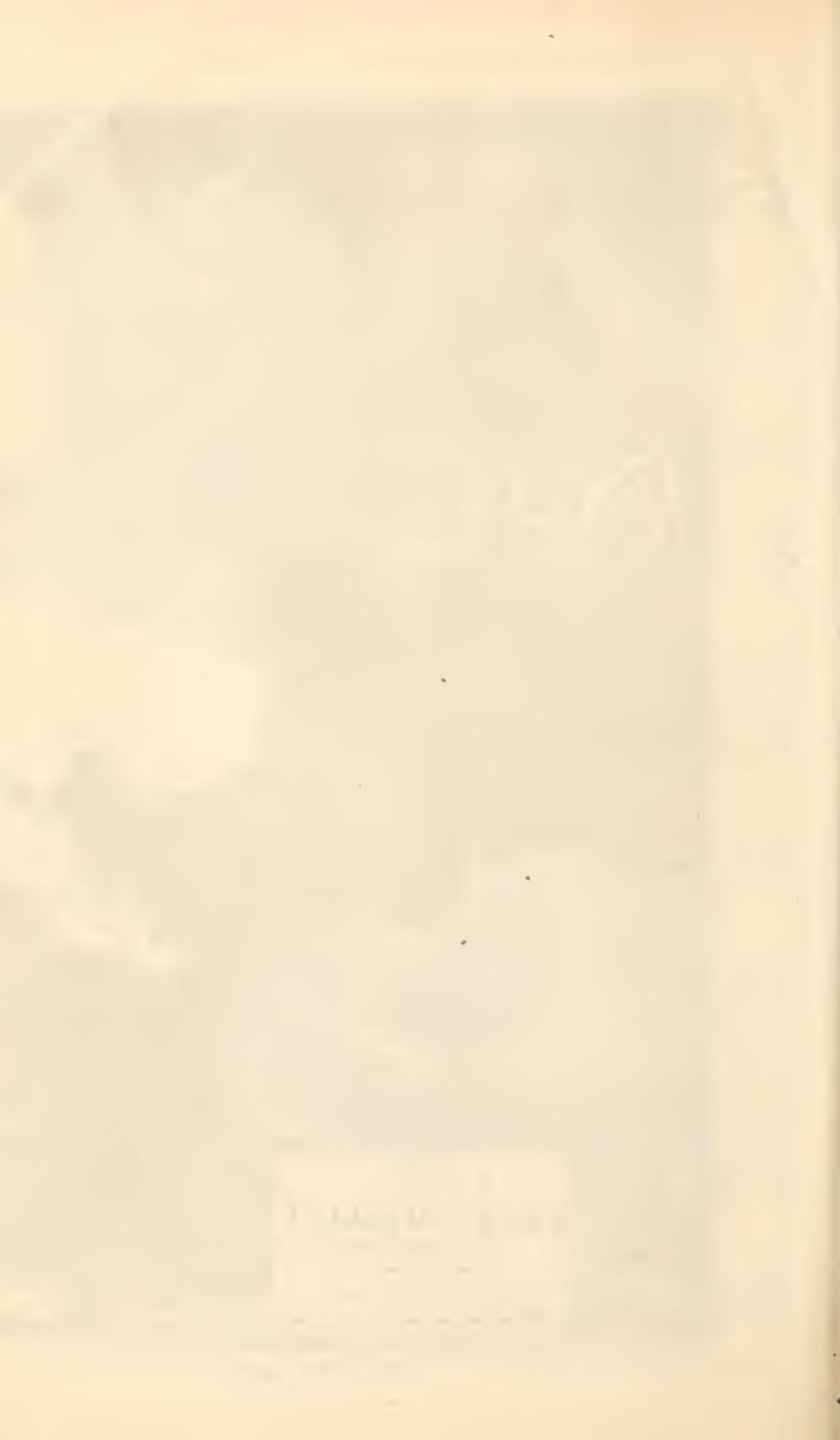
Puerto Princesa, or **Port Royalist**; the chief town of Moro Palawan, on the E. coast, 18 m. S. of the dividing line with Paragua. It has a light-house. During the Spanish domination it was a penal colony, and was beautified by penal labor. There is no good water, the town supply being brought from the Iguáhit Riv., across the bay. Population under the census of 1887 was: Men, 759; women, 586; total, 1,345. A parish register gave 3,121 parishioners in the pueblo; the government farm is located outside of the town.

Among the other towns are Inagauan, Aboslan, Aboabo, Marangas, on the E. coast; Apurauan, Malanut, Calasian, Simagup, Canipan from N. to S. on the W. coast.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coasts of Moro Palawan are clear of islands of geographical importance. The following are the names of those lying near the coast, but not to include the Balábac group, which lies off the SW. extreme of the island. (See Balábac group).

- Anchorage; an inlet in the N. opening of Bahía Honda or Deep Bay, E. coast. (See Fondeado I.) sq. m.
- Arena; an island off the E. coast. (See Malanao I.) (Also called Maltby.)
- Arrecife; E. coast, NW. of Úrsula, one of the many islands of Bahía de las Islas.
- (reef) an islet off Coral Bay, the extreme SE. coast. 3 islands of small size lie to the SW., S. of Rawnsley Pt., extreme SE. coast. 1
- Balauungain; several islands under that name, off the W. coast, SW. of Marasi Bay, surrounded by islets, rocks, and reefs. 1
- Básic; the most S. of the cluster of the islands in the Bahía de las Islas, E. coast. 1
- Binunsallan; an islet off the point of that name, E. coast.
- Bowen; islet off N. point of Bugsuc I., NE. of Cape Disaster, Balábac, in the channel between Bugsuc and the extreme SE. coast of Palawan.
- Calizas Escabrosas; a cluster of small islands on the W. coast.
- Caña; E. coast in front of the N. entrance to Puerto Princesa.
- Capias; a low lying island on the W. coast, 1 m. off shore, covered with scrub, and 6 m. N. of Cape Buliluyan.
- Cataquín or Rasa; E. coast ENE. of Divaque Pt., 2 m. off the mainland.
- Comei, Comeian or East; a low islet with off-lying rock, E. of Nose Pt. and S. of the opening to Island Bay.
- 2 islets off the SE. coast, S. of Island Bay. (See East.)
- Cono; W. coast, in front of Bolalo Bay.
- East; 2 islets off the SE. coast, S. of Island Bay. (See Comei, Comeian.)
- Fondeado, or Anchorage; an islet in the N. opening of Bahía Honda, E. coast (q. v.).
- Fraser; one of a number of small islands and rocks in Honda Bay, N. of Puerto Princesa, E. coast.



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POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The inhabitants have never been enumerated either by census or parochial register. Puerto Princesa, the largest and most important of the towns, had but 1,345 inhabitants under the census of 1887. It is estimated that the population of the 16 towns and villages will not exceed 25,000. The inhabitants are almost wholly Moros, descended from the early Arab adventurers, with a mixture of Malay blood, and professing the Mohammedan religion. The language is Moro, with an infusion of Malayan, Mindanao, and Sulu dialects. All the towns, as far as known, are situated on the coast, the most important being:

Puerto Princesa, or **Port Royalist**; the chief town of Moro Palawan, on the E. coast, 18 m. S. of the dividing line with Paragna. It has a light-house. During the Spanish domination it was a penal colony, and was beautified by penal labor. There is no good water, the town supply being brought from the Iguáhit Riv., across the bay. Population under the census of 1887 was: Men, 759; women, 586; total, 1,345. A parish register gave 3,121 parishioners in the pueblo; the government farm is located outside of the town.

Among the other towns are Inagauan, Aboslan, Aboabo, Marangas, on the E. coast; Apurauan, Malanut, Calasian, Simagup, Canipan from N. to S. on the W. coast.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coasts of Moro Palawan are clear of islands of geographical importance. The following are the names of those lying near the coast, but not to include the Balábac group, which lies off the SW. extreme of the island. (*See* Balábac group).

Anchorage; an inlet in the N. opening of Bahía Honda or Deep Bay, E. coast. (*See* Fondeado I.)
 Arena; an island off the E. coast. (*See* Malanao I.) (*Also* called Maltby.)
 Arreclife; E. coast, NW. of Ursula, one of the many islands of Bahía de las Islas.
 — (reef) an islet off Coral Bay, the extreme SE. coast. 3 islands of small size lie to the SW., S. of Rawnsley Pt., extreme SE. coast. 1
 Balausungain; several islands under that name, off the W. coast, SW. of Marasi Bay, surrounded by islets, rocks, and reefs.
 Básic; the most S. of the cluster of the islands in the Bahía de las Islas, E. coast. 1
 Binunsalian; an islet off the point of that name, E. coast.
 Bowen; islet off N. point of Bugsuc I., NE. of Cape Disaster, Balábac, in the channel between Bugsuc and the extreme SE. coast of Palawan.
 Calizas Escabrosas; a cluster of small islands on the W. coast.
 Caña; E. coast in front of the N. entrance to Puerto Princesa.
 Capias; a low lying island on the W. coast, 1 m. off shore, covered with scrub, and 6 m. N. of Cape Buliluyan.
 Cataquin or Rasa; E. coast ENE. of Divaque Pt., 2 m. off the mainland.
 Comei, Comeian or East; a low islet with off-lying rock, E. of Nose Pt. and S. of the opening to Island Bay.
 — 2 islets off the SE. coast, S. of Island Bay. (*See* East.)
 Cono; W. coast, in front of Bolalo Bay.
 East; 2 islets off the SE. coast, S. of Island Bay. (*See* Comei, Comeian).
 Fondeado, or Anchorage; an islet in the N. opening of Bahía Honda, E. coast (q. v.).
 Fraser; one of a number of small islands and rocks in Honda Bay, N. of Puerto Princesa, E. coast.

	Sq. m.
Gallina, La; W. coast, one of several scattered inlets in front of the bay, just N. of Herschel Mt.	
Gardiner; the most SW. of the islets in Bahía de las Islas, NE. of Scott Pt., SE. coast.	
Hen and Chickens; a cluster of islets and rocks between Table and Bluff Pts., on the W. coast.	
Mt. Herschel, 2,316 ft. high rises inland to the S.; Mt. Peel rises 3,600 ft. high, to the NE.	
Hierba; W. coast, low, in a bay $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hummock Pt.	
Island Bay; E. coast. (See Bahía de las Islas.)	
Mackesi; one of a number of small islands and rocks in Honda Bay, N. of Puerto Princesa.	
Macobu; W. coast, N. of Manglar I. and terminating in a conical cape.	
Nacoda; one of 4 islands in the S. approach to Tagbayug Bay, W. coast.	
Malanao, or Arena, or Maltby; E. coast, SE. of Aldea Bay, similar to Rasa I. and same size, and NE. of Aboslan, on the mainland to the SW.	3
Malapacun; W. coast, 3 m. W. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Hummock Pt., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off the mainland, of medium height, S. of Tagbayug Bay, and covered with forests.	1
Malapina; W. coast, just inside the Strait of Bloqueo.	
Maltby; an island off the E. coast. (See Malanao.) (Also called Arena.)	
Manglar; W. coast, low, in a bay $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hummock Pt.	
Marichahan; off the W. coast, in the S. channel to Tagbayug Bay.	
Mariquit; off the W. coast, in the S. channel to Tagbayug Bay.	1
Masinloc; on the W. coast, E. of Tapintan.	
Meara; one of a number of islets in Honda Bay, N. of Puerto Princesa, E. coast.	
Nacoda; W. coast, near Hummock Pt.	
Palm; several small islands off Treacherous Bay, SW. coast.	
Pico, or Peaked; 2 small islands on the SW. coast, SW. of Port Apurían. Brow Shoulder Mt., 3,840 ft. high, lies inland to the NE.	
Pirata, or Pirate; an islet off the SE. coast, in the S. approach to San Antonio Bay.	1
Pollos, Los; one of a few scattered islets in front of the bay, N. of Herschel Mt., on the W. coast.	
Ramesney; the most S. of a number of small islands and rocks in Honda Bay, N. of Puerto Princesa.	
Rasa, or Cataquin, or Sombrero; an island of some size, E. coast, ENE. of Divaque Pt. or Casuarina Pt., on the E. coast, off the mainland, 4 m. from NE. to SW. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from NW. to SE.	6
Reef; an islet of Coral Bay, off the extreme SE. coast. (See Arrecife.)	
Sand; an island surrounded by shoals S. of Native Pt., SE. coast, and E. by N. of Flat I.	
Sepulcro; near the cape of the adjacent island of Nacoda, W. coast.	
Sombrero; off the E. mainland, E. of Casuarina Pt. (See Rosa or Flat I.)	
Temple; the most N. of the islands in Bahía de las Islas, E. coast.	
Tres Picos, or Camungayan; W. coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of the cape on the NW. extremity of Palawan.	
Triple Cima (triple top); in the opening of Tagbayug Bay, W. coast, 162 ft. high.	
Tuft; the most S. of a cluster of islands in the S. end of Deep Bay, E. coast.	
Ursula; E. of Bowen, off E. coast.	
Total, 85 named, together with many charted but unnamed.	

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The soil is fertile and produces good crops of rice, tobacco, and sweet potatoes, but only for home consumption. Nutmegs and coconuts are also among the natural products.

MINERALS.

Gold is reported in the gulches of the loftier mountains; also lead, antimony, copper, sulphur, slate, and granite, but whether in commercial quantities scientific exploration will determine.

FORESTS.

The forests are luxuriant in growth and possess many varieties of valuable woods, including dyewoods, camphor, bamboo. (See Palawan I.)

FRUITS.

Manga, mangosteen, and other fruits of the tropical latitudes of the archipelago grow in abundance.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is raising cattle, carabaos, and goats. The valleys and mountain sides afford excellent pasture. The mechanical industries are confined to primitive manufactures for home use.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Puerto Princesa was occupied by United States troops during the earlier movements of occupation in the S. islands of the archipelago. On February 15, 1902, Moro Palawan was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Puerto Princesa.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In the extension of the "provincial-government act," by act of June 23, 1902, to the island of Palawan, all that portion S. of the 10th parallel of latitude was excluded from the provisions of the act, remaining without civil provincial government.

- PALAWAN PASSAGE**, for; in 1850 Captain Bates, of H. M. surveying vessel *Royalist*, conducted an experimental survey of E coast of Palawan, with view to ascertaining practicability of sailing route for vessels between Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong, in preference to usual passage on W. when late in monsoon. Adoption of what is known as "Palawan Passage" in preference to China Sea route on E. side followed. Passage from Singapore to China by E. coast of Palawan and Luzón during strength of monsoon is made particularly by sailing vessels in December, January, and February, these being months of gales, thick weather, and rains, lasting 2 or 3 days. Vessels, sail and full-powered steam, leaving Singapore Strait and coasting W. shore of Borneo, enter Sulu Sea by Balábac Strait, between Balábac I. (United States) and N. Borneo (British possessions), and following E. coast of Palawan leave Mindoro Sea by Mindoro Strait, thence passing Lubang I. on starboard. Vessels are within 83½ m. of Manila and about 800 m. from Hongkong at this point. Superior advantages of position of Manila over Hongkong with reference to navigation, as well as to commerce between Singapore and ports of China, Japan, and Corea, are fully established by Palawan Passage.
- PALAYAJAN**, or **TALOCOY** (pah-lah-yah'-hahn, tah-loh-coy'), ver.; river rising in central cone of S. Negros; empties into sea through port called Bombonón, S. coast of Negros Oriental.
- PALEAYOGÍN** (pah-lay-ah-yoh-heen'), ver.; stream emptying into sea SE. of Mabio Pt., SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. (*Also* Balcayaquí.)
- PALEMLEM** (pah-lem-lem'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in SE. part of pueblo of Bangui.
- PALEPAÍKAN** (pah-lay-pah-ee'-cahn), ver.; hill between Low and Eran Pts., SW. coast of Moro Palawan. (*See* Eran Quoin.)
- PALGALDUÁN** (pahl-gahl-dwahn'), nat.; one of Calamianes Is., between NE. coast of Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro, lat. 11° 56' 30" N., about 2½ m. N. of Linapacan I.
- PALIBONIN** (pah-lee-boh'-nin), nat.; summit 315 ft., S. by E. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PALIJON** (pah-lee'-hohn), ver.; one of Talabanes Is., 6 m. NE. of Catarman, in approach to anchorage of Catarman, N. coast of Samar.
- PALINA** (pah-lee'-nah), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 13 m. NNE. of Trinidad. Pop., 704.
- PALINTAANG** (pah-lin-tah-ahng'), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 900.
- PALIPARAN** (pah-lee-pah'-rahn), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 14 m. SSE. of Cavite.
- PALITÁ** (pah-lee-tah'), ver.; island off N. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- PALITON** (pah-lee-tohn'), ver.; point on extreme SW. coast of Siquijor I., off SW. coast of Bohol, 14 m. opposite Dauin, Negros Oriental.
- PALIUAN** (pah-lee'-wahn); river in W. Antique, Panay, rising in crater of Camdranan and flowing W. falls into sea at Guisijan.
- point in Panay I.
- PALIKET** (pah-lick-set'), nat.; river entering on NW. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, E. of Tubiajón Pt.
- PALLAT** (pah-lyah'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- PALILIAGAN** (pah-lyah'-gahn), ver.; island 3½ m. NE. to SW. and 2 m. NW. to SE., W. of Marongas I., and 7 m. NW. of Sulu I. coast at Sulu, Sulu A.
- PALM**, for; outermost and smallest of group of 4 islands lying between 3 and 4 m. N. of Treacherous Bay, 100 ft. high, SW. coast of Moro Palawan, lat. 9° 21' N.
- PALMA** (pah'l'-mah), Sp.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón.
- PALMA BRAVA** (pah'l'-mah brah'-vah), Sp.; northernmost of Panubigan cluster, off E. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Between it and Curdan Pt. is small anchorage.
- PALMAS** (pah'l'-mass), Sp.; mountain in lat. 14° 35' 10" N., lon. 121° 12' 9" E., on former boundaries between Mórong and Manila, Luzón.
- PALMERAS** (pahl-may'-rass), Sp.; settlement on l. bank of Iuáhit Riv., E. coast of Moro Palawan, immediately S. of Puerto Princesa.
- PALO** (pah'-loh), Sp.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 9 m. NE. of Bulacán.
- pueblo and important road center on shore of Camiris Bay, on E. coast of Leyte, at mouth of Malo Malo Riv., 6 m. S. of Tacloban, with which it is connected by road and with other coast and inland towns to S. and W. Pop., 17,736.
- point on E. shore of Ragay Gulf, in Albay, Luzón, lat. 13° 15' N.
- river in E. Leyte.
- PÁLOG** (pah'-log), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bucay, Abra, Luzón, lat. 17° 25' 30" N.
- PALOMPÓN** (pah-lohm-pohn'), ver.; 2 islets E. of Bungas Pt., separated from it by channel ¼ m. off E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- island 1 m. off NE. coast of Marinduque, SW. of Tayabas coast of Luzón, lat. 13° 30' N.
- point at extremity of peninsula on W. coast of Mindoro, forming bay of Dongón.
- point on E. coast of Negros Oriental, also important headland on W. shore of Tañón Strait, inside S. entrance, 4 m. SE. of Bais.
- port on W. coast of Leyte, formed by narrow channel between coast S. of Canaguayan and Paalagon (Taboc) I.; town of same name is situated on NE. shore.
- pueblo on port of that name, W. coast of Leyte, 44 m. WSW. of Tacloban and 27 m. due E. across sea channel from Bogó, Cebu. Summit inland is landmark for harbor. Pop., 7,858.
- PALONPALON** (pah-lawn-pah'-lawn), ver.; hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 4½ m. NW. of Janiway.
- PALOS** (pah'-lohs), Sp.; island 1 m. off E. coast of Leyte, lat. 11° 11' N.
- PALOYAC** (pah-loh-yack'), ver.; island in Calamianes grp., between N. coast Paragua, Palawan, and Busuanga I.
- PALTOC** (pahl-tock'), ver.; pueblo in district of Tiagan, Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., 770.
- PALÚAN** (pah-loo'-ahn), nat.; pueblo on NE. shore of bay of that name, on l. bank of mouth of river of that name, off extreme NW. projection of Mindoro, 45 m. W. of Calapán. Inland soil is cultivated in rice fields in many places. Town of Lipa stands on N. shore of mouth of same river, lat. 13° 23' 30" N., lon. 120° 29' 18" E.
- fine bay on S. shore of extreme NW. projection of Mindoro into China Sea, 5½ m. between heads Marigil (E.) and Pantocomi (W.), points of entrance. Pahlían lies on its E. shore, 33 m. WSW. of Puerto Galera. Bay forms excellent shelter in the NE. monsoon and is convenient for vessels to obtain supplies when passing through Mindoro Strait going S.; 5 m. wide, of semicircular form, running back 3 m. in N. direction. There are no dangers in it. Small river disembogues immediately on N. side of cliff.
- river entering Paliúan Bay at town of same name, NW. coast of Mindoro.
- PALUGPAGÓN** (pah-loog-pah-gone'), ver.; mountain in Panay.

- PALUMBANES** (pah-loom-bah'-nays), *Hisp.*; group of 4 islets 4 m. W. of Carao Bay, off NW. coast of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón. Dangerous shoal 4 m. N.
- PALUMBATÓ** (pah-loom-bah-toh'), *nat.*; mountain in Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- point on S. shore of Palánog port, NW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, opposite Palánog.
- PALIMPUNG** (pah-loom-poo-hng'), *Tag.*; village in Tondo suburb, Manila municipality, Luzón.
- PALINGAN** (pah-loong'-ahn'), *nat.*; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón.
- PALUNSAIAN** (pah-loon-sah'-yahn'), *ver.*; hamlet on SE. shore of Basilan I., 19 m. SE. of Isabela, off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PALUSÁPIT** (pah-looh-sah'-pit'), *Tag.*; hamlet in pueblo of San José, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- PALUTAN** (pah-loo'-tahn'), *ver.*; river tributary to Magat from SW. in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- PALY**, or **BARREN** (pah'-lee'), *ver.*; narrow, rocky, barren island, 2½ m. N. and S. and 720 ft. high, NE. 2 m. off Dampier Pt., NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PAMACPAÇAN** (pah-mac-pah'-cahn'), *Tag.*; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 6 m. NW. of San Isidro, on main road.
- PAMAGSALAN** (pah-mag-sah'-lahn'), *ver.*; S. branch of Ulagig Riv. in N. central Bohol, Visayas.
- PAMAGUNAN** (pah-mah-goo'-nahn'), *nat.*; inlet on NE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- creek entering sea on NE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PAMÁLAY** (pah-mah'-lie'), *nat.*; mountain in Cordilleras which separate Zambales from Pampanga, Luzón, situated in latter province.
- PAMALICAN** (pah-mah-lee'-cahn'), *ver.*; islet 3 m. off W. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., 15 m. SW. by S. of Busuanga town, between NE. end Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- islet of Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea, 22 m. NW. of Agutaya.
- PAMANG** (pah-mahng'), *nat.*; point on SW. shore of Calicoan I., off extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- creek on delta and entering on l. bank N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, near its mouth.
- PAMANGPANGÁN** (pah-mahng-pahng'-ahn'), *ver.*; mountain on NE. coast of Sámar, 4 m. inland from Espiritu Santo C.
- PAMANG PAÑON** (pah-mahng'-pahng'-ohn'), *ver.*; point on extreme SW. coast of Sámar.
- PAMANPAÑON** (pah-mahn-pahng'-ohn'), *ver.*; point on W. coast of Leyte, 2 m. SW. of Vllaba.
- PAMBÁN** (pahm-bahn'), *nat.*; hamlet on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, lat. 13° 54' N.
- PAMBOAN** (pahm-boh'-ahn'), *Tag.*; hamlet on main road in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 5 m. NE. of San Isidro.
- PAMBUÁN** (pahm-bwahn'), *ver.*; small bay on N. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- town 4 m. inland on r. bank of stream emptying into Sisirán port, on N. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 37 m. NE. of Nueva Cáceres.
- PAMBUG** (pahm-boog'), *nat.*; river in Albay, Luzón, rising in center of province and flowing SW. empties into Inaya Riv.
- PAMBUJAN** (pahm-boo'-hahn'), *ver.*; pueblo on N. coast of Sámar, 55 m. across island from Catbalogan. Pop., 7,423.
- good typhoon anchorage on E. coast of Sámar. Town lies W. of small island W. of Matariano Pt. Island close to coast and anchorage is directly off town. Vessels of 2,000 tons and over may anchor on line between town and small round-topped islet. Smaller craft may go farther inside of island. 6 ft. may be carried 12 m.
- hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 8 m. SW. of Hernani.
- bay and port in E. Sámar.
- PAMIÁN**, or **ESTANCIA** (pah-mee-ahn', *ver.*; ays-tahn'-thee-ah, *Sp.*); river in Panay.
- PAMILACAN** (pah-mee-lah'-cahn'), *ver.*; outlying small island, 1 m. long E. and W., 11 m. SE. of Tagbilaran, S. coast of Bohol. Fishermen of Bohol resort there to fish for beche de mer and turtle.
- PAMINTAÑAN** (pah-meen-tahng'-ahn'), *Tag.*; point on coast of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- PAMINUITAN** (pah-mee-nvee'-tahn'), *ver.*; pueblo on SW. coast of Bohol, at mouth of Abalon Riv., 7 m. N. of Tagbilaran and 26 m. across sea channel E. of Alcoy, Cebú. Pop., Cn. 1887, 5,199. (*Also* Pamiguitan.)
- mountain in SW. Bohol, 3 m. NE. of Tagbilaran.
- PAMITINAN** (pah-mec-tee'-nahn'), *nat.*; island NW. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.
- mountain in pueblo of San Mateo, Rizal, on r. bank of San Mateo Riv., Luzón, lat. 14° 45' 30" N.
- cave in mountain of same name, Rizal, Luzón, pueblo of San Mateo.
- PAMOBOAN** (pah-moh-boh'-ahn'), *ver.*; point on E. coast of Cebú, 6 m. S. of Nayilon.
- PAMOCÁN** (pah-moh-cahn'), *nat.*; point on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PAMONTALAN** (pah-mohn-tah'-lahn'), *nat.*; island on SE. side of SW. arm Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.
- PAMOTUSÍN** (pah-moh-tooh-seen'), *ver.*; cove 9 to 22 fms., on W. shore Palúan Bay, NW. coast of Mindoro.
- PAMPÁN** (pahm-pahn'), *nat.*; hamlet on E. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, SE. shore Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- town in N. Bohol I., Visayas.
- point W. shore Tara I., off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PAMPANDÚGANG** (pahm-pahn-doo'-gang'), *ver.*; prominent point projecting several miles into sea on W. coast of Moro Palawan; coast 11½ m. NE. of Eran Pt. is low and densely wooded, with good fresh water. (*Also* Pampangóyan.)
- PAMPANG** (pahm-pahng'), *nat.*; point on NE. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 15' 30" N.
- hamlet on NW. coast of Bohol, 6 m. SW. of Getafe.

PAMPANGA, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Pahm-pahn'-gah, *Hisp.*)

Capital: Bacolor, lat. 15° N., lon. 120° 39' E.

Area: 2,209 sq. m.

Population: 223,922.

Race: Pampangos.

Language: Pampango.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

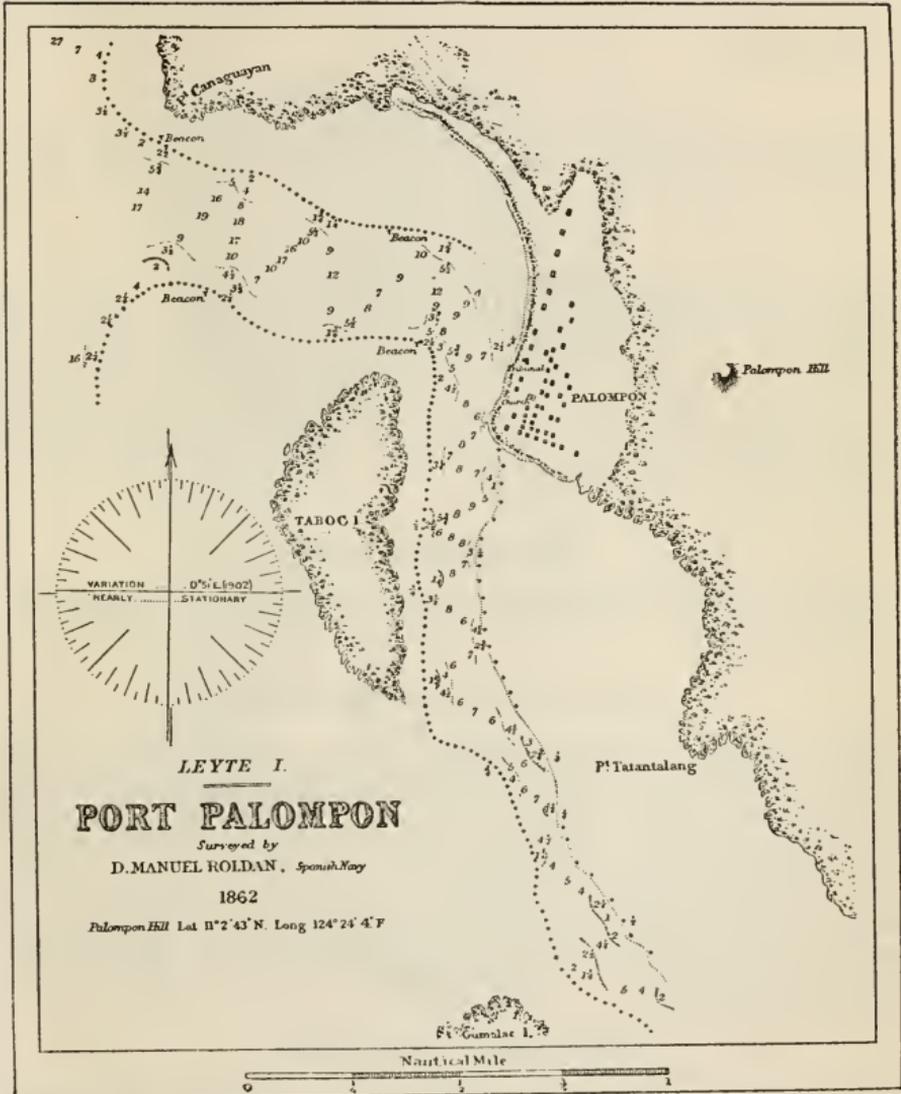


Table of distances.

From Bacolor to—	m.
Bulacán, SE.....	20
Dagupan, NW.....	77
Manila, SE.....	35

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Pampanga is situated in the SW. part of Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Tárlac, from which it is in part separated by the Paruaó Riv.; on the NE. by Nueva Ecija, from which it is in part separated by the Pampanga Chico Riv.; on the E. by Bulacán; on the S. by the bay of Manila, and on the W. by Zambales and Bataán, from which it is separated by the Cordillera de Cabusilan and the Aba Riv.

AREA.

It measures 37½ m. N. and S. and 34 m. E. and W., greatest length and breadth. Area, 2,209 sq. m., nearly twice the size of Rhode Island and less than 200 sq. m. less than the area of Delaware.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The country is mountainous in the W. part and near the boundary of Zambales, where, besides the dividing range, is that of Mabañga, E. of Pórac. Other mountain groups lie to the E. of Magálang, near the boundary of Tárlac. The province is high in the N. and low in the S. part. In the N. the air is pure and the water excellent, the temperature being cool and delightful. In the lowland in the S., where rice is grown, there is great humidity and heat. Mt. Aráyat, near the r. bank of the Pampanga Chico, is 878 ft. high. Along Manila Bay, and for 12 m. inland toward the N., the country is covered by a multitude of canals and estuaries, the chief outlets into the bay of Pampanga, in the N. part of Manila Bay, being the canals of Pásig, or Betis, and Maihagonas.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The province is entirely without bays or harbors, except the Bay of Pampanga on the S. boundary. The entrances from that body of water are by means of the outlets of the delta.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

All the towns have interior communication by wagon roads and trails, and many of them have river connections. The Manila and Dagupan R. R. crosses the province from the SE. to the NW., passing through the important towns, and has been the cause of great development of industry and trade. It has also telegraph communication, one station in San Fernando having a limited service, and the other, at Bacolor, being one of the chief stations of the line. The port of Guagua, at the head of one of the delta channels, 13 m. from the sea and 2 m. S. of Bacolor, with which it is in road and telegraphic communication, is in daily steamer communication with Manila. There is a good road from Guagua, on or near the bay, through Bacolor and San Fernando to within 1 m. of México, a distance of about 7 m. The road system of this province connects with the provinces of Manila, Cavite, Bulacán, Tárlac, Nueva Ecija, and Bataán.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population numbers 223,922 inhabitants, the great majority Pampangos. There are a few Ilocanos. In the mountains are a few Negritos or Aetas, called Balugas in the language of Pampanga. The Pampangos have their own language, which is used exclusively in this province. The natives of other races and also the Balugas who trade in the towns are familiar with Pampango.

The division of Pampanga into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887 is as follows:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pampanga:			
Angeles	4,863	4,683	9,546
Apalit	5,300	5,298	10,598
Arayat	6,896	7,144	14,040
Bacolor	6,321	6,599	12,920
Betis	2,066	2,141	4,207
Candaba	5,686	5,859	11,542
Florida Blanca	3,459	3,195	6,654
Guagua	4,983	5,091	10,074
Lubao	10,310	10,034	20,344
Mabalacat	4,580	4,521	9,101
Macabebe	6,307	6,538	12,845
Magalang	4,520	4,279	8,799
México	7,522	7,199	14,721
Minalin	3,138	3,101	6,239
Pórac	4,520	4,074	8,594
San Fernando	8,075	7,956	16,031
San Luis	5,381	5,384	10,765
San Miguel	2,820	2,765	5,585
San Simón	3,442	3,566	7,008
Santa Ana	3,213	3,109	6,322
Santa Rita	4,697	3,692	8,389
Santo Tomás	1,879	1,902	3,781
Sexmoan	3,352	2,937	6,289
Total	113,330	111,064	224,394

Estimated, 1901, 223,922.

There are 25 towns, 328 villages, and 297 hamlets within the limits of Pampanga. The principal towns are:

Bacolor; the capital, on a plain on the r. bank of the Betis Riv., 35 m. NE. of Manila and 5 m. SW. of the Manila and Dagupan R. R., with which it is connected by wagon road and telegraph. It does a large supply business for the surrounding country. The town is well built, with a church, convent, and court-houses. It has a monument to the memory of Anda y Salazar, governor-general of the island in 1762-1764 and 1770-1776. Pop., 10,642.

Angeles; 11 m. NW. of Bacolor. A considerable trade in wholesale and retail groceries is carried on with the traders of the surrounding country. Pop., 9,000.

Apalit; on the r. bank of the Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 1 m. from R. R. station of same name, on the S. side of the crossing of the M. & D. R. R. It is also at the SW. extreme of the Pinac de Candaba. Pop., 11,753.

Arayat; in the NE. part of the province, on the r. bank of the Pampanga Grande Riv., 2½ m. S. of the junction of the Pampanga Chico, and 13 m. N. of Bacolor, with which it is connected by road and telegraph. It has good road and water communication. The wholesale and retail grocery business of the merchants of Arayat is very important. Pop., 14,000.

Betis; 2 m. S. of Bacolor. Pop., 4,460.

Calulut; in the central part of the province, 6½ m. N. by E. of Bacolor. Formerly a suburb of San Fernando.

Candaba; on the l. bank of the Pampanga Grande Riv., 12½ m. NE. of Bacolor and near the W. margin of the Pinac de Candaba. It has road and water communication with neighboring regions. Pop., 14,585.

Florida Blanca; 8 m. W. of Bacolor. Pop., 7,654.

Guagua; 4 m. SSW. of Bacolor. An extensive wholesale and retail business in groceries and drugs is carried on. Has communication with Manila through steamboats making the trip in 5 hours. Pop., 10,722.

Libútat; in the extreme NE. part, on the l. bank of the Pampanga Grande Riv., 18 m. from Bacolor.

Lubao; on the r. bank of a river, 2½ m. N. of its outlet through the delta. Pop., 21,175.

Mabalacat; on the M. & D. R. R., 2½ m. S. of the Tárlac boundary. Pop., 10,600.

Macabebe; in the SE. part of the province, near the r. bank of the Pampanga Grande Riv., 9½ m. N. from its outlet in Manila Bay and 7½ m. SE. by E. of Bacolor. Pop., 10,400.

Magálang; on a tributary of the of the Pampanga Chico Riv., 15 m. NNE. of Bacolor. Pop., 8,262.

México; 9 m. NE. of Bacolor. Pop., 17,099.

Minalin; in the S., near the head of the delta, 3 m. SE. of Bacolor. Pop., 6,386.

Pórac; 8 m. NE. of Bacolor. Pop., 8,512.

San Fernando; the M. & D. R. R. shipping point for Bacolor, 3 m. SW. of that city, in telegraphic and wagon road communication. It is a rich and important center of the sugar industry, having several sugar mills, and many large camarines (storehouses). Large areas in the vicinity are in rice cultivation, several hundred acres between this city and Bacolor bearing, by means of irrigation, 2 crops yearly. It does an extensive wholesale and retail grocery and drug business. Pop., 13,266.

San Simón; on the r. bank of the Pampanga Grande, 9 m. E. of Bacolor. Pop., 7,817.

San Luis; a telegraph station and garrison in the E. part, on the r. bank of the Pampanga Grande Riv., 17 m. ENE. of Bacolor. It has fine road and water communication. Pop., 10,298.

Santa Ana; 11 m. NE. of Bacolor. Pop., 6,132.

Santa Rita; 2½ m. S. of Bacolor. Pop., 7,359.

Santo Tomás; on the Pampanga Grande Riv. and the M. & D. R. R., 9 m. E. of Bacolor. Pop., 4,321.

Sexmoan; at the head of the Pampanga delta, 6 m. SSW. of Bacolor. Pop., 7,969.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The inhabitants are extensively engaged in agriculture, the principal products of which are rice, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, gabe, tobacco, cotton, and a small amount of indigo. The annual value of these crops a few years ago was estimated at \$1,210,000. Grazing, which was formerly an important occupation, has of late years been much neglected for lack of pasturage.

MINERALS.

The surface of Pampanga, being entirely alluvial, presents no indication of minerals of any kind.

FORESTS.

The forests in this province are disappearing. The regions in the vicinity of Florida Blanca, Pórac, Magálang, and Aráyat still produce a considerable quantity of wood, which together with bamboo and palm is valued at \$182,380 annually.

FRUITS.

The principal fruit is the banana, although the manga, orange, santol, and several other varieties of native fruits are grown to a limited extent.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Mechanical industries are quite extensively developed. The following represents the condition of specified industries as reported just before the Spanish-American war.

Alcohol stills	8	Stone mills	365
Belt factory	1	Sugar mills:	
Carpenter shops	8	Hand power.....	445
Carriage shops.....	15	Hydraulic.....	31
Looms.....	12,577	Steam.....	177
Pottery factory.....	9	Steam for evaporating sugar.....	1
Shoe shops	6		

For the past few years the fisheries of Pampanga have been on the increase, and although not having attained the importance of that industry in other provinces, they have reached an annual value of \$13,950. A large local commerce is carried on in manufactured nipa, firewood called Bacauan, sugar, honey, indigo, woods, sacks, sleeping mats, lime, tobacco, and rice.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

After the general campaigns for the suppression of the insurrection, the insurgents having broken up into bands of outlaws, operations were soon confined to the mountains. The capture of a large quantity of insurgent stores near Pórac put an end to further serious operations, and was followed by the establishment of civil government.

On February 15, 1902, Pampanga was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Ángeles.^{a b} Aráyat.^a San Fernando.^{a b c}

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Pampanga was created under the "provincial-government act," by enactment of the P. C., February 13, 1901.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1, 600
Secretary	1, 000
Treasurer	2, 400
Supervisor	1, 800
Fiscal	1, 350

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2 per day as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday of January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. Provisions are also made for the employment of a competent engineer to devise an economical plan for protecting the roads and agricultural lands and towns of the 2 provinces, and the roadways and bridges of the Manila and Dagupan R. R. from the destructive effects of floods in the Tárlac Riv., the Bambán, or Paruaó, Riv., and the Grande de la Pampanga Riv., by levees or other recognized means of protection. Expenditures in this preliminary work are limited to \$1,000 in each of the provinces of Pampanga and Tárlac. All recommendations must pass through the military governor to the Commission for further enabling legislation.

CONDITIONS.

"At the present time this province is in the most peaceable condition. Many of the natives are highly educated, and since the introduction of the public schools under the United States Government, a great improvement is noticed among the lower classes. The finances of the province, as shown by the report of the provincial treasurer, show a balance in hand of over \$26,000 United States currency, with outstanding indebtedness of less than \$3,000 United States currency. Roads and bridges throughout the province are in fairly good condition and work on same is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Agricultural and other industries have been prostrated on account of the last insurrection, but are picking up again. Rinderpest has also caused great mortality among the cattle. The few remaining malefactors and bandits in this province are being constantly traced and captured by the insular police. I believe that this province is in better condition than ever before, and under the present system of government will continue to improve, as affording an opportunity and inspiration to develop its resources." (Official report of the provincial governor of Pampanga, Luzón, December, 1901.)

PAMPANGA CHICO (pahm-pahn'-gah chee'-coh); important branch of Pampanga Grande Riv., Pampanga, Luzón. (Also Rio Chico de la Pampanga.)

PAMPANGA GRANDE (pahm-pahn'-gah grahn'-day), *Hisp.*; river having its source in several tributaries which drain S. slopes of S. Caraballos range in Lagsig and Mingolít Mts., on opposite slope to Magat Riv., which belongs to basin of Cagayán Grande Riv. Its general direction is from N. to S. through Nueva Ecija and Pampanga. In first part of its course and before receiving, near Aráyat, Pampanga Chico Riv., it waters boundaries of Bongabón, Santol, Cabanatuan, Jaén, San Isidro, and Cabaío, all in Nueva Ecija. From Aráyat it turns toward E., and passing near shores of Lake Candaba, continues through San Luis, San Simón, and Calumpit, always

PAMPANGA GRANDE—Continued. toward S. and having divided into numerous branches, forms a complicated network of channels and marshes, which empty into Manila Bay.

PAMPAT (pahm-paht'), *ver.*; point in S. Mindanao.

PAMPLONA (pahm-ploh'-nah), *Sp.*; hamlet on l. bank of Tanhay Riv., Negros Oriental, 7 m. above its mouth, in Tañón Strait.

— mountain of Negros Oriental, on l. bank of Tanhay, 6 m. W. of that town.

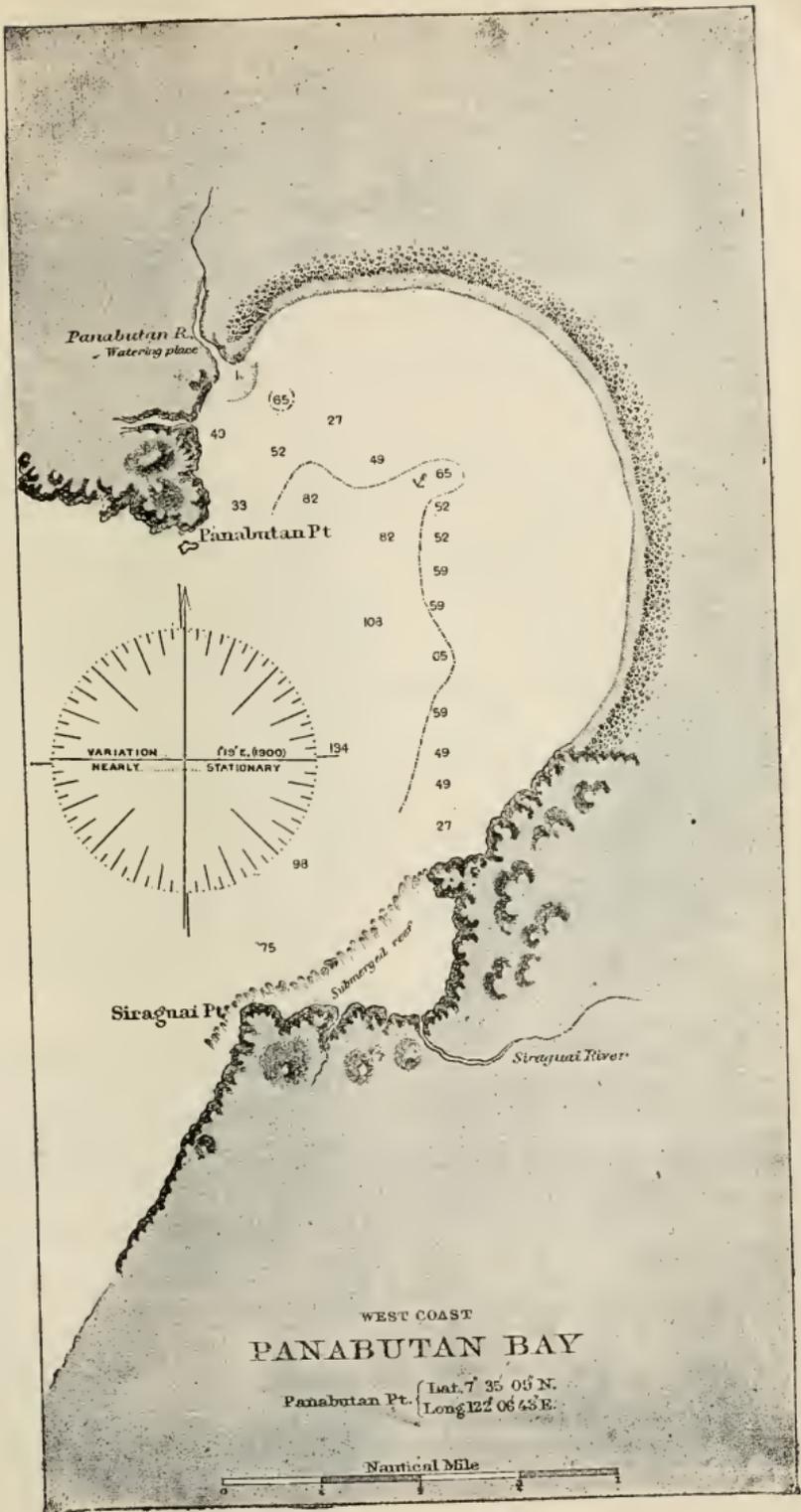
— hamlet at headwaters of stream emptying into Macajalar Bay at Tagoloan, 14½ m. E. of latter, in Misamis, Mindanao.

— pueblo on l. bank of Naga Riv., Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 5 m. W. of Nueva Cáceres by road. Pop., 3,647.

^a Telegraph.

^b Railroad.

^c Post money order.



- PAMPLONA**: pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, near W. bank of river of same name, 10 m. from coast, and 70 m. NW. of Tuguegarao. Pop., 2,404.
— hamlet 4 m. SE. of Las Piñas, Rizal, Luzón.
- PAMPLONA, BARRA DE** (bah'-rrah day pahm-ploh'-nah), Sp.; low island at mouth of river of that name in Cagayán, Luzón.
- PAMPLONA, or SAN JUAN** (pahm-ploh'-nah, sahn-fiwahn); important river 14 m. SE. by E. of Pala Pt., in NW. Cagayán, Luzón, having its rise in 5 branches in E. foothills of Gran Cordillera Central, on W. borders of province; rivers Aguibatangal on W., Nanuddalan center, and Apayagos SE., uniting 25 m. from sea, form main stream which becomes broad river emptying into Pacific Ocean opposite bar of same name.
- PAMÚNAC** (pah-moo'-nack), ver.; point on NW. shore of Homonhón I., off SE. coast of Sámar.
- PAMUNTAÑGAN MUNTÍ** (pah-moon-tahn'-ahn moon-tee'), nat.; point S. shore Bacacalan port, NW. coast Marinduque, WSW. of Baid Pt.
- PAMUSPUTAN** (pah-moos-poo'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 7 m. SE. of Trinidad.
- PAN** (pahn) (bread), Sp.; river in NW. Pangasinán, Luzón, rising over border in Unión, flowing SW., passing San Juan, empties into Lingayén Gulf S. of San Fabián.
— islet S. shore Iligan Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, lat. 8° 5' N., lon. 124° 9' E.
- PANAAN** (pah-nah'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 11 m. W. of Bacolor.
- PANABÚAN** (pah-nah-boo'-ahn), nat.; creek entering on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PANABULAN** (pah-nah-boo'-lahn), ver.; island in shore on W. side of Sibuguey Bay, Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
— narrow island 2½ m. long with islet at its W. end and hamlet on N. shore of main island, fronting bay on S. shore of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
— hamlet on N. shore of main island, fronting bay on S. shore of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- PANABUTAN** (pah-nah-boo'-tahn), nat.; bay on W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, N. of Cáuit Pt. Observation spot on Panabutan Pt., N. head to bay, is lat. 7° 35' 9" N., lon. 122° 6' 43" E.
— hamlet on N. shore of bay on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 44 m. N. of Zamboanga.
— point at N. head at entrance to bay of same name, W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao; islet lies off this port.
— river entering on NW. shore of port of same name and watering place for vessels, W. coast Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PANACÁN** (pah-nah-cahn'), ver.; river entering N. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao. Between this stream and that of Lassan is low, isolated hill, presenting 8 distinct peaks, which forms only mark for navigators on coast.
- PANADLIHAN** (pah-nahd'-lee'-hahn), ver.; point in Sámar.
- PANADOPANO** (pah-nah-doh-pah'-noh), ver.; hamlet of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, 3 m. N. of Ibug by road.
- PANAGATAN** (pah-nah-gah'-tahn), nat.; most W. of Semerara Is., off SE. coast of Mindoro, largest 1½ m., 25 m. S. by E. of Buruncan Pt. of Mindoro and 8½ m. W. of Sibai I.
- PANAGÓCDOC** (pah-nah-goc-doc'), ver.; small stream entering sea 1½ m. N. of Matalón, SW. coast of Leyte. Gibagnan hamlet is at its mouth.
- PANAGSAGÓN** (pah-nag-sah-gohu'), ver.; extreme NE. point of land of Negros Occidental, 31 m. across sea channel, ESE. of Remigio, Cebú.
- PANAHOŃGA** (pah-nah-hong'-ah), ver.; point in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- PANAI** (pah'-ni), nat.; village on SE. shore of Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PANAÍGAN** (pah-nah-ee'-gahn), nat.; summit 230 ft., SE. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PANAÍN** (pah-nah'-inn), nat.; point S. of Callian Pt., on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- PANALARUM** (pah-nah-lab-room'), nat.; bay on S. side of San Juanico Strait at its entrance into San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 1 m. NW. of Tacloban, Leyte.
- PANALID** (pah-nah-lid'), point on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 20' 20" N.
- PANALINGAHAN** (pah-nah-ling-ah'-hahn), ver.; peak near Pagoda cliff, in S. Palawan.
- PANALIPAN, or PIRULAKAN** (pah-nah-lee'-pahm, pee-roo-lab'-cahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 6 m. N. of Carmen and 7½ m. S. of Bugo Pt.
- PANALISAN** (pah-nah-lee'-sahn), nat.; point on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, on N. side of N. mouth of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, good anchorage N. of point.
- PANALSALAN** (pah-nahl-sah'-lahn), nat.; creek emptying on N. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- PANALURAN** (pah-nah-loo'-rahn); creek and port in NE. Leyte.
- PANAMALON** (pah-nah-mah'-lawu), ver.; hamlet 5½ m. inland, E. of Lugait, on E. shore of Iligan Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 22½ m. SW. of Cagayán.
- PANAMAÓ** (pah-nah'-mah-oh), ver.; mountain in Biliran I., NW. of Leyte.
- PANAMAROS** (pah-nah-mah'-ross), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, 5 m. SE. of Catarman.
- PANAMBUYAN** (pah-nahm-boo'-yahn), ver.; mountain in Mindanao.
- PANAMPALAN** (pah-nahm-pah'-lahn), ver.; extreme NW. point of Polillo I., off E. coast Infanta, Luzón, and headland of approach from Pacific Ocean N. to sea channel between island and mainland, 19 m. W.
- PANAMPÁTAM** (pah-nahm-pah'-tahm), nat.; point on W. coast of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, lat. 15° 10' N.
- PANANAUAN** (pah-nah-nah'-wahn), ver.; mountain in NW. Leyte.
- PANANDAGAN** (pah-nahn-dah'-gahn), nat.; river entering SE. shore opposite Balaiuaca Is., SW. arm Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate I., Visayas.
- PANANGPANCANO** (pah-nahng-pahn-cah'-noh), ver.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- PANANGUÍ** (pah-nahng-gee'), ver.; mountain hamlet in extreme SE. part of Misamis, Mindanao, at headwaters of small tributary of Pulangui Riv.
- PANANPAŃGARI** (pah-nahn-pahng-ah'-ree), ver.; islet near Banaran I., S. of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.
- PANAOGÚA** (pah-nah-oh-goo'-ah), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte, 5 m. N. of Albura.
- PANAÓN** (pah-nah-ohn'); point on W. coast of island of that name, off SE. coast of Leyte.
— island 19 m. long and 5 m. wide at its W. part, SE. of Leyte, from which it is separated by Panaón Strait, ¼ m. wide and NW. of Mindanao, Surigao Strait, 12 m. wide, intervening. Island topographically is formed of central range, continuation of mountain system of Leyte to NW. and of Mindanao to SE. Before disappearing beneath Surigao Strait to SE. end of Panaón range reaches altitude of 2,313 ft., and reappears in NW. Mindanao

Hydrographic Survey of Manila Harbor

of the same name on the plan do not necessarily correspond to the depths and the contours on the plan. The only way to be sure is to go and look at the spot. The only way to be sure is to go and look at the spot.

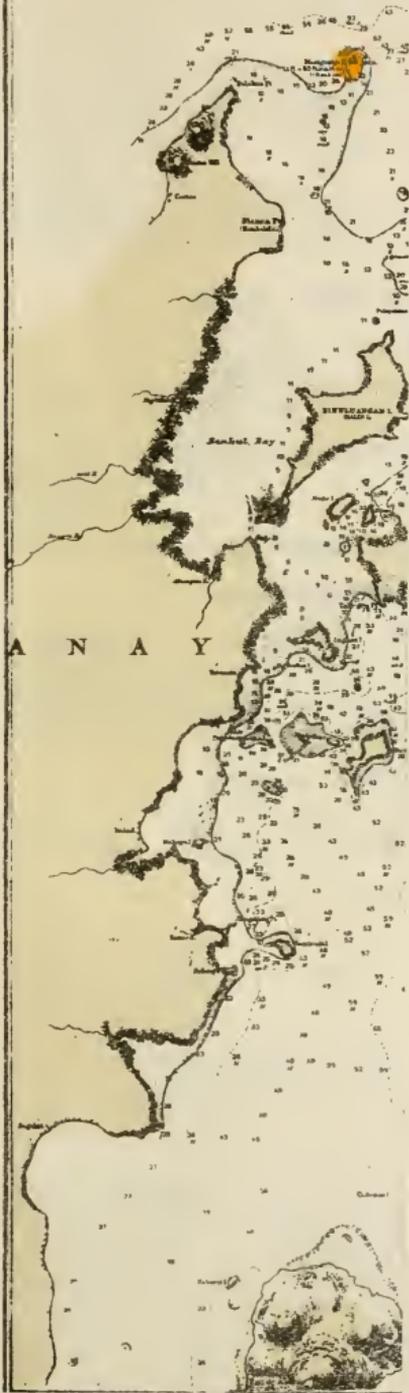
Red areas are very deep. The black dots in the corners are in the corners.

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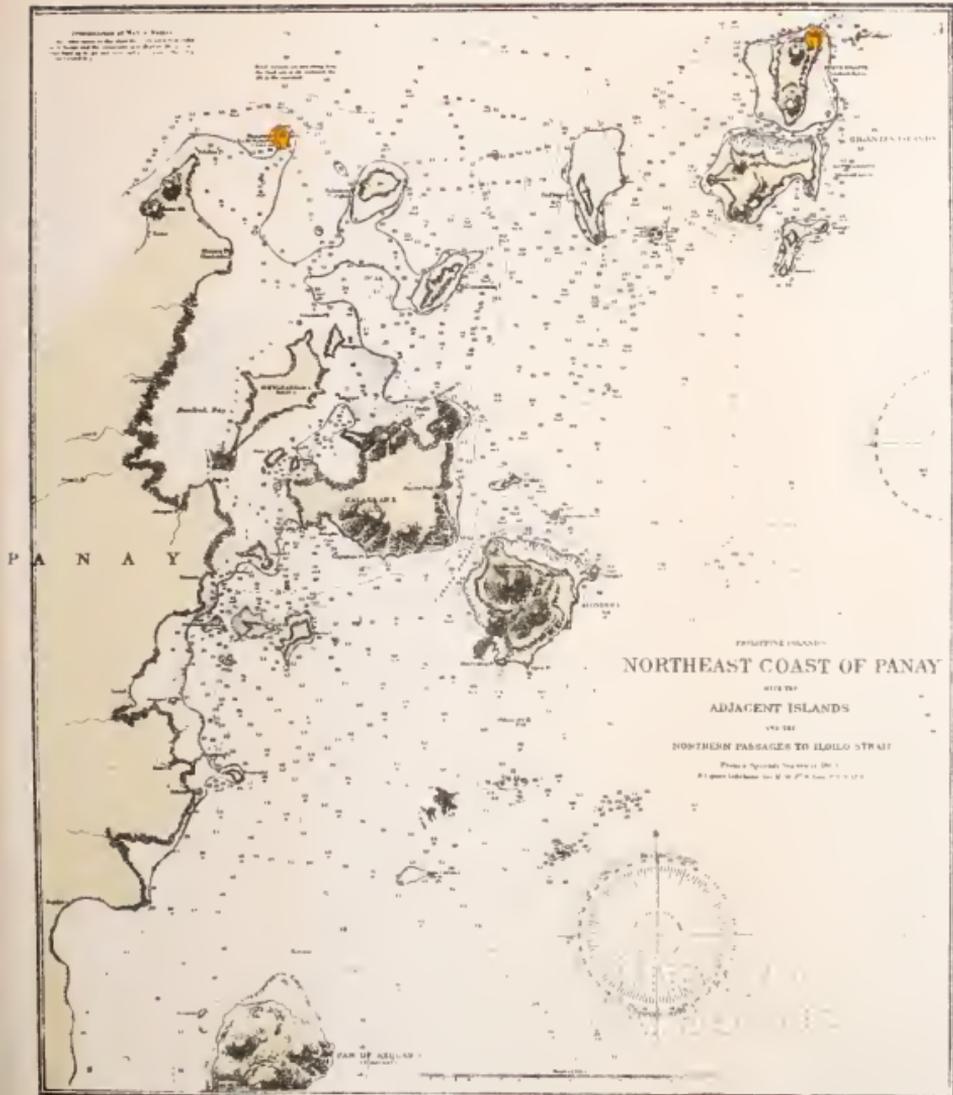
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P A N A Y



INFORMATION ON THIS MAP
 IS BASED ON THE SURVEYS OF THE
 U. S. NAVY AND THE U. S. ARMY
 FROM 1825 TO 1895.

THE SHIPWRECKED
 REMAINS OF THE
 U. S. S. "ALBATROSS"
 ARE SHOWN IN
 ORANGE.



P A N A Y

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
NORTHEAST COAST OF PANAY
 WITH THE
 ADJACENT ISLANDS
 AND THE
 NORTHERN PASSAGES TO ILOILO STRAIT

PUBLISHED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
 1895

PANAÓN—Continued.

at heights of upward of 3,300 ft. in Agudo and peaks of Tomido Mts. E. coast is high and presents many cascades of water of best quality, while W. coast, though steep, presents excellent facilities for agriculture. At S. end of island valuable gold quartz veins abound, one of which, 6 ft. in thickness, has yielded from \$6 to \$7 per ton. Merchantable quality of coal is also found.

— strait $\frac{1}{2}$ m. at its narrowest point, between Leyte and Panaón I. Leyte coast trends N. for $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., then turns abruptly for another $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Maragusa Pt., rounded headland formed by W. slope of Cabalian Mt., 3,130 ft. high; coast line then continues N. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Ginungagan.

PANAÓN, or **PAÑGAYAUAN** (pah-nah-oh'n', pahng-ah-yah'-wahn), nat.; point on E. headland to Iligan Bay; town of Pañgayauan lies near this point, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.

PANASAYAN (pah-nah-sah'-yahn), Tag.; hamlet in SW. Cavite, Luzón, 19 m. SW. of Cavite.

PANASUGAN (pah-nah-soo'-gahn), nat.; mountain in Leyte.

PANATIGUÁN (pah-nah-tee-goo'-ahn), nat.; river entering SE. shore of Palánog port opposite Palánog, NW. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.

PANAY (pah-ní'), nat.; river in Cápiz, Panay, rising on E. side of Tapas Mt., runs 38 m. and empties into sea.

— pueblo in Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. inland from N. coast and 3 m. SE. of Cápiz. Pop., 15,484.

— island off NE. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, at entrance to Bagamanoc port.

— point on SE. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, SW. Sámar, 11 m. SE. of Basey.

— hamlet on SE. shore of Polloc port, Cotabato, Mindanao, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Cotabato.

PANAY, VISAYAS, ISLAND OF.

(Pah-ní', nat.)

Capitals: Antique, San José de Buenavista, lat. 10° 44' N., lon. 121° 54' E.; Cápiz, Cápiz, lat. 11° 36' N., lon. 122° 42' E.; Iloilo, Iloilo, lat. 10° 42' N., lon. 122° 35' E.

Area: Mainland, 4,752 sq. m.; islands, 351 sq. m.; total, 5,103 sq. m.

Population: 801,878.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Panay, the most NW. of the Visayan group, occupies a geographical position about 85 m. SE. of the center of the archipelago. On the N. extends the Tablazo de Cápiz or the Inland Sea, included between the islands of Tablas, Romblón, Sibuyán, and Masbate; on the E. Iloilo Strait, which separates it from Negros, 9 m. distance; on the S. an arm of the Sulu Sea, and on the W. the Mindoro Sea.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The territory conforming to almost insurmountable barriers of lofty mountains has been divided into 3 provinces, as follows:

Provinces of Panay.

Province.	Date of organization.	Capital.	Area.	Mainland.	Population.	Area.	Dependent islands.
	1901.		<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>		<i>Sq. m.</i>	
Antique	Apr. 13..	San José de Buenavista .	1,340	1,333	115,434	7	8
Cápiz	Apr. 15..	Cápiz	1,661	1,643	224,000	18	30
Iloilo	Apr. 11..	Iloilo	2,102	1,776	462,444	326	80
Total .....	.....	.....	5,103	4,752	801,878	351	118

It will be seen that the smallest province is larger than the smallest State in the Union, and the island as a whole is five-eighths the size of New Jersey or Massachusetts, larger than Connecticut, over twice the size of Delaware, and 4 times that of Rhode Island. In population it is 100,000 more than Maine, twice that of New Hampshire, more than Vermont and Rhode Island combined, within 100,000 of Connecticut, more than the 2 Dakotas, twice that of Oregon, nearly twice that of Washington, and almost as great as Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Idaho together. The inhabitants are Visayans. Several thousand wild Mundos and a few Negritos dwell in the fastnesses of the mountains. For population and towns, see Antique, Cápiz, Iloilo.

PANAÓN—Continued.

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PANAY, VISAYAS, ISLAND OF.

(Pah-ní', nat.)

Capitals: Antique, San José de Buenavista, lat. $10^{\circ} 44' N.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 54' E.$; Cápiz, Cápiz, lat. $11^{\circ} 36' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 42' E.$; Iloílo, Iloílo, lat. $10^{\circ} 42' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 35' E.$

Area: Mainland, 4,752 sq. m.; islands, 351 sq. m.; total, 5,103 sq. m.

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Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloílo, Iloílo, Panay.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Panay, the most NW. of the Visayan group, occupies a geographical position about 85 m. SE. of the center of the archipelago. On the N. extends the Tablazo de Cápiz or the Inland Sea, included between the islands of Tablas, Romblón, Sibuyán, and Masbate; on the E. Iloílo Strait, which separates it from Negros, 9 m. distance; on the S. an arm of the Sulu Sea, and on the W. the Mindoro Sea.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The territory conforming to almost insurmountable barriers of lofty mountains has been divided into 3 provinces, as follows:

Provinces of Panay.

Province.	Date of organization.	Capital.	Area.	Mainland.	Population.	Area.	Dependent islands.
			<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>		<i>Sq. m.</i>	
Antique	1901. Apr. 13..	San José de Buenavista .	1,340	1,333	115,434	7	8
Cápiz	Apr. 15..	Cápiz	1,661	1,643	224,000	18	30
Iloílo	Apr. 11..	Iloílo	2,102	1,776	462,444	326	80
Total			5,103	4,752	801,878	351	118

It will be seen that the smallest province is larger than the smallest State in the Union, and the island as a whole is five-eighths the size of New Jersey or Massachusetts, larger than Connecticut, over twice the size of Delaware, and 4 times that of Rhode Island. In population it is 100,000 more than Maine, twice that of New Hampshire, more than Vermont and Rhode Island combined, within 100,000 of Connecticut, more than the 2 Dakotas, twice that of Oregon, nearly twice that of Washington, and almost as great as Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Idaho together. The inhabitants are Visayans. Several thousand wild Mundos and a few Negritos dwell in the fastnesses of the mountains. For population and towns, see Antique, Cápiz, Iloílo.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A range of mountains traverses the island from the peninsula of Buruanga, in the NW., to Siraan Pt. in the extreme S., and forms the boundary between Antique, Cápiz, and Iloilo, the highest summit being Madia-ás, 7,264 ft., near the town of Colasi. From Maymagui, a peak 5,667 ft. high, about the center of this range, extends a series of alkali elevations to the E. 35 m., and thence deflecting to the N., ending on the W. shore of Carlés Pen., divides Cápiz from Iloilo. The most notable peaks, in addition to those named, are Usigan, 4,500 ft.; Balábac, 4,333 ft.; Agotay, 3,764 ft., and Toctocan, 4,667 ft., in the N.; and Nangtud, 6,834 ft.; Baloy, 5,767 ft.; the Tuno, 3,700 ft.; Igbanig, 4,343 ft.; Llorente, 4,466 ft.; Tiguran, 4,900 ft.; Congcong, 3,566 ft., and Tibayat, 3,367 ft. high, in the S. Three of the finest rivers in the archipelago form the drainage system of Panay. These are the Panay, Jalaur, and Aclán. Other streams less important are the Salug, Ibayay, and Sibalom.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast is well indented with bays and harbors, 15 of which afford safe shelter for vessels of all sizes engaged in the coastwise or foreign commerce.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Within the limits of the 3 provinces, and particularly Iloilo, are many fine roads connecting the important centers of trade and trails communicating with the plantations in the interior. Owing to the rugged character of the mountains intervening, traffic between the provinces of the island is carried on entirely by sea.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

There are 132 towns, ranging in population from 2,000 to 26,000 population, and 498 villages. The most important town, though not the largest, is Iloilo, the capital of the province of that name, a port of entry and a telegraph station. Vessels drawing 15 ft. can reach the city by the river of that name at all times, and have protection against all storms. The 2 principal streets which follow the course of the river have fine public and private buildings. Next to Manila, this city is the most important, commercially, in the Philippines, both in exports and imports, the former consisting of tobacco, rice, coffee, hides, and hemp, and the latter Australian coal and merchandise. (*See* population and towns of Antique, Cápiz, and Iloilo.)

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Of the dependent islands, Guimarás alone is one-sixth the size of the State of Rhode Island, and produces rice, hemp, cotton, corn, and tobacco. It also has important fishing interests.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The vegetable products of the island are cotton, corn, chocolate, pepper, coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, rice, and copra. The 3 last are staples in quality and quantity. The commercial movement of sugar and copra through the port of Iloilo represented in 1899, sugar, 1,197,700 piculs; copra, 9,221 piculs (1 picul=137.9 lbs.). The maximum shipment of sugar was in 1892, aggregating 2,571,989 piculs, or the enormous output of 354,934,482 lbs. On the grazing lands, which cover a great part of Panay, are raised large numbers of live stock, the province of Cápiz alone having upward of 50,000 head, mostly carabaos. The horses of Iloilo are highly prized throughout the archipelago.

FORESTS.

The forests represent many varieties of valuable woods, among them molaue, ebony, and sibucao, of which large quantities are annually exported to China. The province most celebrated for the value of its forest products is Cápiz, where upward of 87 varieties of wood of economic value are known. Besides the woods, large quantities of honey, wax, and pitch are gathered.

MINERALS.

The mineral resources of the island have not been scientifically exploited. Quick-silver and copper are reported. Beds of iron ore are known to exist in the mountains and gold is being worked in the vicinity of Dumarao, Binatusan, and Lausan. There are indications of coal or lignite in Busuanña, Balate, Valderrama, and other localities. Fine marbles and a beautiful variety of tonalite, equal to that found on the borders of Tyrol, are quarried near Morobocho, Gutujan, Timunan, and Igan. Deposits of gypsum and marl exist. Petroleum and natural gas are reported at Janiay, in Iloilo.

FRUITS.

The fruits of the archipelago, including bananas, pineapples, mangosteens, mangoes, sapotes, oranges, lemons, etc., are abundant.

INDUSTRIES.

There are numerous mechanical industries producing beyond the supply of domestic wants. Fine fabrics of pineapple fiber, jusi, sinamay, and cotton are manufactured in Iloilo, and sugar sacks, hats, palm-leaf baskets, and textiles of silk, cotton, and hemp in Cápiz. The province of Antique is particularly celebrated for its fabrics, its looms giving employment to upward of 12,000 women. In Iloilo large quantities of lime of excellent quality are manufactured, particularly at Igarás and in Mt. Tinicoan. It may be added that the rivers abound in fish of great variety and crocodiles of enormous size, and the waters of the surrounding seas in tortoise and other shells of commercial value.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

Under the original movements for the occupation of the Visayan Is. in the spring of 1899 a base of operations was established at Iloilo and the suburbs of Jaro and Molo, the enemy numbering about 4,000, occupying a line from Otón to Balang-dán, with Santa Bárbara as headquarters. Active operations commenced immediately, resulting in the dispersion of this force and the establishment of order and authority in this province. In the summer of the same year Cápiz was occupied. In January, 1900, a mixed command from Iloilo entered that province through the passes of the lofty mountains intervening. An insurgent force attempting to dispute the passage of the defiles after a sharp engagement were dispersed and their guns captured. The campaign ended in the occupation of San José de Buenavista and the clearing of the country.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Civil government, under military control, was established, and public schools put in operation and maintained until the permanent order of things was instituted by the P. C. (See Antique, Cápiz, and Iloilo provinces.)

PANAYTAYON (pah-ni-tah'-yohn), ver.; hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Tubigón, W. coast of Bohol, Visayas.

PANAYUCAN (pah-nah-youee'-cahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Santa Rita, W. coast of Sámar, lat. $11^{\circ} 18' N$.

PANCÁN (pahn-cahn'), nat.; village on Balábac I., off extreme SW. point of Palawan.

PANCIÁN (pahn-thiahn'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Bangui, on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
— river rising in Palempalem Mt., flows across pueblo of Bangui, and empties into sea on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

PANCOL (pahn-coh'), ver.; hamlet on high shore of one of N.E. arms of Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan, 92 m. N.E. by N. of Puerto Princesa; fronted by green, isolated hill, 65 ft. high, on which was built, by Spanish, stockade in lat. $10^{\circ} 52' N$, lon. $119^{\circ} 23' E$; natives furnish supplies, and fine streams of water enter on either side of the stockade hill; fish are plentiful.

PANACÁGUIT (pahn-dah-cah'-geet), nat.; affluent of Magalit Riv., Pampanga, Luzón.

PANDACAN (pahn-dah'-cahn), Tag.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, 2 m. from Manila. Pop., 2,446.

PANDACAQUI (pan-dah-cah'-kee), nat.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bacolor.

PANDALÚAN (pahn-dah-loo'-ahn), nat.; island off E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, in approach to Sibuguey, 1 m. long and 1 m. wide. Area, 1 m.

PANDALUSAN (pahn-dah-loo'-sahn), ver.; small island, moderately high, in Sibuguey Bay, 6 m. off its E. coast, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

PANDAMI (pahn-dah'-mee), nat.; village and island 1 m. N., on W. shore of Lapae I., Tapul grp., S lu A.

PANDÁN (pahn-dahn'), nat.; port of Cauayan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón, for mail and merchant steamers; also seaport of Vigan, capital of Ilocos Sur, during N.E. monsoon; lies on N. shore of Abra Riv., in lat. $17^{\circ} 32' 48'' N$, lon. $120^{\circ} 21' 30'' E$.

— point on W. shore of Manila Bay, in Ba-taán Bay, Luzón.

— river in Negros Occidental, emptying into sea 1 m. W. of Guimagahan Pt., on N. coast.

PANDÁN; point in Negros Occidental.

— pueblo, bay, and point, lat. 11° 36' 30" N. W. coast Antique, Panay, 66 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Bugang Riv. enters sea about 1 m. S. Pop., 13,737.

— hill in E. coast range of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay, visible from W. coast of Negros Occidental, across Guimarán Strait.

— hamlet on NW. shore of Maqueda Bay, 1 m. SW. of Hiabong, SW. coast Sámar.

— islet in sea channel between Bohol and Cebú, 7 m. NW. of Getafe, NW. coast.

— river entering Tañón Strait 1 m. S. of Balambán, W. coast of Cebú.

— point on E. coast of Leyte, 1½ m. N. of Hinundayan.

— mountain in SW. part of Leyte.

— pueblo at mouth of river on shore of bay on N. coast of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, 71 m. NE. of Albay. Pop., 2,143.

— point on E. shore at head of Tielin Strait, SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

— point of moderate height on SE. coast of Mindoro, at sea end of Pandán Pen., dividing Sogucay Bay (NE.) and Bulalácao Bay (SW.). Most conspicuous headland working up SE. coast of Mindoro into sea channel between that island (W.) and Tablas I. (E.) (Loog Pt.), 41 m.

— point at seaward extremity of W. coast of Mindoro, 3 m. SE. by S. of Pandán I., and forming N. headland of Sablayan Bay.

— bay in N. Mindoro.

— peninsula on SE. coast of Mindoro, separating Sogucay Bay on N. from Bulalácao Bay on S. Town of Bulalácao is on inland shore of Bulalácao Bay side of peninsula.

— 2 islands 2 m. long and 36 m. long, respectively, NW. by N. of Sablayan Pt., W. coast of Mindoro, and 2 and 2½ m. off shore.

— islet of NW. shore of Bisucag, 3 m. W. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.

— bay on SW. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. Chongos is its best anchorage, sheltered from all winds.

— point on extreme NW. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.

— point 24 m. S., 20° W. of Tomanton, along low coast of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. to W. across sea channel; forms narrow part of Guimarán Strait.

— island 2 m. NW. to SE. in Batán Bay, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.

— island off Bohol, Visayas.

— bay and village on NW. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, NW. of Lañgaran.

— point N. head to Matnog Gulf, SE. coast Sorsogón, Luzón.

— islet 50 ft. high, W. of Bisucag I., Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea.

— point NE. shore of Ambil I., Lubang Is., NW. of Mindoro.

— mountain 732 ft. high, on peninsula which forms SW. shore of Port San Miguel, NW. coast of Ticao I., Masbate, Visayas.

— town on point at mouth of river of same name, SE. of Catbalogan, W. coast of Sámar.

PANDANA (pahn-dah'-nah), ver.; bay formed by islands of that name on W. coast of Mindoro, Sablayan lying at S. point.

PANDANAN (pahn-dah'-nahn), nat.; hamlet SW. of Otay Mt., Negros Occidental, 6 m. SE. of Murcia.

— small coral island, 90 ft. high, W. of Tagao, Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.

— island 6½ m. long, 2½ m. wide, 3½ m. NE. of Bancalan, 13 m. NE. by E. of Balábac I., and separated from extreme SE. coast of Palawan by channel 1 m. wide.

PANDANANG (pahn-dah-nahng'), ver.; point off E. shore of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

PANDANI (pahn-dah'-nee), ver.; small island W. of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., immediately off village of Lapac; good anchorage S. and W. of island.

PANDANPANDANG (pahn-dahn-pahn-dahng'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Tutd Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.

PANDARAN (pahn-dah'-rahn), ver.; point on E. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.

PANDAROCHAN (pahn-dah-roh'-chahn), ver.; bay on SW. coast of Mindoro, between Buruncan and Ylin Pts., 8½ m. apart, S. extremes of Mindoro and Ylin Is., respectively; safe throughout, affording excellent anchorage and shelter from N. winds at mouth of strait in 10 or 12 fms. Garza I. and shoal afford shelter from E. Strait is free from danger but unsuitable for sailing craft.

PANDASAN (pahn-dah'-sahn), ver.; island 4½ m. SE. by S. of mouth of Hijo Riv., off N. shore of Dávao, Dávao Gulf, Mindanao. Densely covered with trees and mangroves. Passage between it and mainland is only practicable by schooners.

PANDAYA (pahn-dah'-yah), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 9 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 269.

PAN DE AZÚCAR (pahn daj-ah-thoo'-car) (sugar loaf), Sp.; island in channel between Masbate and SE. end of Ticao Is., Masbate grp., Visayas.

— island 3 m. off coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, and largest of group of 5 islands, at N. entrance of Iloilo Strait; 4 m. long, and has 2 remarkable peaks; highest, 2,037 ft.; narrow channel separates it at SW. from Tago I.

— island E. of Luzón.

— peak 2,540 ft. high, in ridges of Ilocos Norte, Caraballos Occidentales, Luzón.

PANDO, or **MALOBOLO** (pahn'-doh, Sp.; mah-loh-boh'-law, ver.); hamlet on E. coast road of Cebú, 1½ m. N. of Boljo-ón.

PANDORANAN (pahn-doh-raw'-nahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. part of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay, 13 m. SW. of Nagaba.

PANDUC (pahn-dook'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. W. of Jaro.

PANDUCAN (pahn-doo'-cahn), ver.; narrow tree-covered island, 7 m. long, in central waters of Pangutarang grp., Sulu A., 2½ m. E. of Pangutarang I.; 2 small islands lie due N. between it and Culassein I., 4½ m.

PANDUGAS (pahn-doo'-gahs), nat.; islet, off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

PANDULUÑGAN (pahn-doo-loong'-ahn), nat.; point on seaward shore of peninsula between Inaurdan and Malampaya bays, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

PANG (pahng), ver.; town in Abra, Luzón, 14 m. NE. of Bangued, in foothills of SW. range of Gran Cordillera Central.

PANGÁ (pahng-ah'), nat.; point on mainland of Cotabato, Mindanao, 4½ m. opposite Bongó I., off Polloc Harbor.

PANGABUCAN (pahng-ah-boo'-ahn), nat.; creek emptying on N. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.

PANGADO, or **PASÍPIT** (pahng-ah'-doh, pah-see'-pit), Tag.; river in Batangas, Luzón, flows SE. and unites with Calumpán.

PANGAL (pahng-ahl'), ver.; hamlet on SE. tributary of Cagayán Grande Riv., midway between that stream and Cagayán Chico Riv., in S. Cagayán, Luzón, 11 m. W. of Tuguegarao.

PANGALAAGAN (pahng-ah-lah-ah'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on Paluan Riv., Antique, Panay, 6 m. E. of Bugasón.

PANGALANCALAÑGAN (pahng-ah-lahn-cah-lahng'-ahn), nat.; islet SE. off Estancia, NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

PANĠALIBAN (pahng-ah-lee'-bahn), nat.; river and point on its S. bank, on E. shore of Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.

PANĠANÁ, or **PANTUMAN** (pahng-ah-nah', pahntoo'-mahn), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

PANĠANAÁ (pahng-ah-nah-ah'), ver.; islet 1 m. E. of Bancungan, off N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.

PANĠANAC (pahng-ah-nahk'), nat.; small island 1 m. E. of Bancungan, and 2 m. off NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A. Town of Bun Bun lies on mainland opposite, toward W.

PANĠANAT (pahng-gah'-nah), nat.; island of Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 6° 30' N.

PANĠANDAUAN (pahng-ahn-dah'-wahn), ver.; island SW. of Dicaibito I., in chain between Calamianes grp. and NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

PANĠANGŌ (pahng-ahng'-oh), ver.; river rising in crater of Buenavista, takes W. course, entering sea at Tapieau, W. coast of Antique, Panay.

PANĠANIRAN, or **CADBURANAN** (pahng-ah-nee'-rahn, cad-boo-rah'-nah), ver.; point in Abay, Luzón. (*See* Cadburanan Pt.)

PANĠANTÁ (pahng-ahn-tah'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. N. of Colasi.

PANĠANTAN or **PANAGATAN** (pahng-ahn'-tahn, pah-nah-gah'-tahn), nat.; group of 4 small islands in Mindoro Sea, 1 sq. m., in SW. waters of Semerara grp., 25 m. S. of Mindoro, 7 m. W. of Sibay I., and N. of Cuyo Is.

PANĠANŪAN (pahng-ah-noo'-ahn,) ver.; cluster of islands W. of Sulu I., Sulu A.

PANĠANURAN (pahng-ah-noo'-rahn), ver.; point in Mindanao.

PANĠGAŌ (pahng-ah'-oh), nat.; hamlet in E. spurs of central range of Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. SW. of Lambunao.

— point on N. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 14° 15' N.

— point on NE. coast of Tayabas, in Lamón Bay, lat. 14° 3' 20" N.

PANĠAPASAN (pahng-gah-pah'-sahn), nat.; islet in E. part of Loog Basin, NE. angle of Banacalan port, NW. shore of Marinduque, off Tayabas coast, Luzón.

PANĠÁS (pahng-ass'), ver.; mountain at headwaters of Lanang Riv. in SW. Sámar.

— hamlet in SW. Sámar, 8 m. E. of Basey.

PANĠASAHAN (pahng-ah-sah'-hahn), ver.; point on W. side of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Small inlet near by separated from coast by channel 1,000 ft. wide in which small craft can enter.

PANĠASINAN (pahng-gah-see-nahn'), nat.; island 548 ft. high, off NW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., ¼ m. NW. of Marougas I.

PANĠASINÁN, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Pahn-gah-see-nahn', nat.)

Capital: Lingayén, lat. 16° 4' N., lon. 120° 14' E.

Area: 1,316 sq. m.

Population: 302,178.

Race: Pangasinán.

Language: Pangasinán.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Lingayén to—	m.
Gipaculao, Pacific coast	86
Iba, Zambales	53
Manila	112
Tárlac, Tárlac	45

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Pangasinán occupies about the center of the China Sea coast of N. Luzón, the great gulf of Lingayén connecting it with those waters. It is bounded on the N. by a small part of Zambales, the gulf of Lingayén, and Unión and Benguet; on the NE. by Nueva Vizcaya; on the SE. by Nueva Ecija; on the S. by Tárlac, and on the W. by Zambales, from which it is separated by the Cordillera de Cabusilan.

AREA.

It is 33 m. N. and S.; 56 m. E. and W. Area, 1,316 sq. m., 66 sq. m. larger than the State of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The topography of the country is mountainous in the NE., reaching 1,000 ft. in height in Salacsi, and W., where a number of summits of the Cordillera de Cabusilan rise along the boundary. The country is generally flat in the central and S. parts, particularly in the vicinity of the Agno Riv. The surface slopes from the mountains to the sea in easy undulations, but near the coast is very low and subject to overflow from the numerous rivers, unable to carry off the rainfall of the wet

season. There are a large number of rivers, all of which empty into Lingayén Gulf, direct or through the Agno Riv. The latter, a river of importance, after rising beyond the extreme N. border of Benguet and flowing the entire length of that province, crosses the S. boundary into Pangasinán; thence crossing the E. portion of that province for a short distance forms a part of the boundary with Nueva Ecija, and again beyond forms the boundary with Tárlac; thence takes a N. course emptying into the gulf of Lingayén through a number of outlets across a delta. At the mouth of one of these stands the provincial capital.

The coast and rivers abound in fish.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The gulf of Lingayén, having Unión, Pangasinán, and Zambales on its shores, extends about 35 m. inland, its head forming half of the N. boundary of Pangasinán. It is 23 m. across its entrance from Santiago I. to San Fernando Pt. and affords excellent commercial facilities for this province. Many of the streams are navigable for some distance, the bar at the mouth of the Sinuncalan can be relied on for 6 ft. Pilots may be obtained at the fishing village at the mouth. The native buoys are of bamboo poles with feathery palm leaves at their heads. Sual, though small is a harbor protected in all winds. It is over 1 m. N. and S. and nearly 1 m. broad, with 4 to 8 fms. depth. The entrance is narrowed by rocks to a breadth of 600 yds. Bamboo poles mark the shoal. Vessels not wishing to enter can find excellent anchorage off Portuguesa Pt. in 10 fms. This port is recommended as a place of secure refuge in all weather, there being only one other secure harbor, that of Olongapó between Manila and Cape Engaño on the extreme NE. point of Luzón.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

There are light houses at—

Dagupan; NE. side of Dagupan Riv., entrance on Pt. Gucet, lat. $16^{\circ} 5' 30''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 19'$ E. One fixed red light 29 ft. above sea level; tower iron, 7 ft. high; light visible 6 m.

Sual; on Portuguesa Pt., lat. $16^{\circ} 6'$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 7'$ E. One fixed red light 79 ft. above the sea; tower iron, 20 ft. high; visible 12 m.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Well-constructed roads traverse the province in all directions and unite the towns with each other and with Nueva Ecija by way of San Quintín, with Unión by way of San Fabián and Santo Tomás, with Tárlac by way of Paniqui and Bayatín, and finally with Zambales by way of Sual and Alamino. The Manila and Dagupan R. R. also traverses this province, passing through the important towns of Bayambang, Malasiqui, San Carlos, Calasiao, and Dagupan.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The province of Pangasinán has a population of 302,178, the greater portion of whom belong to the Pangasinán race. A few wandering Negritos live in the mountains which separate this province from Zambales. There are also some Ilocanos, and along the boundary to the NE. and E. a few Igorrotes. The language generally spoken is Pangasinán, although in some towns in the N., NE., and SE. Ilocano is used. The Negritos speak Aeta, but understand Pangasinán, as do the Igorrotes who trade with the inhabitants. This province has from 2 to 3 times more population (1900) than the District of Columbia or the States of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming; (4 times) New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada; (8 times) and Idaho. The State of Oregon admitted in 1859 has but 100,000 more population.

The following is the division of Pangasinán into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pangasinán:			
Aguilar.....	2,404	1,819	4,223
Alava.....	2,142	2,011	4,153
Alcalá.....	4,733	4,283	9,016
Asingang.....	5,907	5,747	11,654
Bayambang.....	5,798	5,591	11,389
Binalonan.....	4,506	4,620	9,126
Binmaley.....	7,559	7,744	15,303
Calasiao.....	7,734	7,635	15,369
Dagupan.....	9,138	7,662	16,800
Lingayén.....	8,233	7,522	15,755
Malasiqui.....	5,761	6,994	12,755
Manaoag.....	4,714	4,617	9,331
Mangaldán.....	6,006	6,784	12,790
Mangatarén.....	5,443	5,301	10,744
Pozorrubio.....	4,837	4,767	9,604
Salasá.....	2,988	2,907	5,845
San Carlos.....	14,650	15,498	30,148
San Fabián.....	4,978	4,433	9,411
San Isidro.....	2,279	2,061	4,340
San Jacinto.....	2,443	2,419	4,862
San Manuel.....	5,223	4,941	10,164
San Nicolás.....	6,613	6,130	12,743
Santa Bárbara.....	4,836	4,831	9,667
Santa María.....	2,554	2,390	4,944
Sual.....	2,121	1,840	3,961
Tayug.....	4,968	4,836	9,804
Urbiztondo.....	2,981	3,161	6,142
Urdaneta.....	8,350	8,131	16,481
Villasis.....	4,099	3,289	7,388
Total.....	153,948	149,964	303,912

Estimated, 1901, 302,178.

The total number of towns from 1,000 to 20,000 inhabitants is 29, and villages 364. Of the former the following are the most important:

Lingayén; the capital of the province, on an island of the delta formed by the outlet of the Agno Riv., on the S. shore of the gulf of Lingayén. It has a large number of well-constructed buildings, and is in frequent communication with Dagupan and Manila. The Dagupan or Binmaley Riv., through which vessels from the town pass into Visayan Gulf, has 7 to 8 ft. on the bar. Pop., 18,886.

Aguilar; on the main highway, W. of the Agno Riv., 11 m. S. of Lingayén. Pop., 4,412.

Alava; on the r. bank of the Abimolong Riv., 18 m. NE. by E. of Lingayén. Pop., 6,100.

Alcalá; between the l. bank of the Agno Riv. and the Pinag de Mangabol, in the extreme SE. part of the province, 22 m. SE. of Lingayén. Pop., 5,471.

Asingang; on the main road between San Quintín and the provincial capital, 28 m. E. by S. of the latter point. Pop., 3,522.

Bautista; on the Manila and Dagupan R. R.

Bayambang; at the crossing of the Manila and Dagupan R. R., on the Agno Riv. It is also on the road from Tárlac to Lingayén, 21 m. SE. of the latter point. Pop., 8,505.

Binalonan; 23 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 10,295.

Binmaley; on the delta of the Agno, 2½ m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 13,787.

Calasiao; on the Tolón branch of the Agno Riv., at the crossing of that stream by the railroad, 7½ m. E. by S. of Lingayén. It is a town of important industries within a radius of 5 m. Pop., 13,753.

Dagupan; at the E. main outlet of the Agno Riv., on the S. shore of Lingayén Gulf, 6 m. E. by N. of Lingayén. It is the N. terminus of the Manila and Dagupan R. R., and a place of important sea and land traffic. It has main road connections with all the surrounding provinces. Pop., 16,691.

Malasiqui; on a branch of the Agno Riv., 14 m. SE. of Lingayén. Pop., 8,900.

Manaoag; on the Malabolo Riv., 10 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 17,500.

Mangaldán; 11 m. E. by N. of Lingayén. Pop., 16,143.

- Mangatarén;** on the Agno Riv. road, 11 m. S. of Lingayén. Pop., 10,146.
Pozorrubio; 20 m. E. by N. of Lingayén. Pop., 9,947.
Salasá; on the W. arm of the Agno Riv., 4 m. S. of Lingayén. Pop., 7,607.
San Carlos; on a tributary of the Agno, 10 m. SE. of Lingayén. Pop., 23,934.
San Fabián; 13 m. NE. by E. of Lingayén, on the W. coast of Lingayén Bay, at the mouth of the Abimolong Riv. Pop., 9,018.
San Manuel; 28 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 6,687.
San Nicolás; near the l. bank of the Agno Riv., in the extreme NE. part of the province, 24 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 10,204.
Santa Bárbara; 12 m. ESE. of Lingayén. Pop., 7,595.
Santa María; near the l. bank of the Agno Riv., 32 m. E. by S. of Lingayén. Pop., 3,939.
Sual; on the W. coast of Lingayén Bay, 3 m. S. of the high islet of Cabalitfan. It has a good anchorage. A sailing vessel may be warped into port in case of severe storms outside. In the rear of the town is Mt. Verde, 1,208 ft. high. A short distance to the SE. is Mt. Isidro, 2,250 ft. high. Pop., 2,636.
Tayug; near the l. bank of the Agno Riv., in the extreme NE. part of the province, 33 m. E. of Lingayén. Pop., 19,612.
Urdaneta; on the Macálang tributary of the Agno Riv., 20 m. E. by S. of Lingayén. Pop., 16,588.
Villasis; in the SE. part of the province, near the r. bank of the Agno Riv., 25 m. ESE. of Lingayén. Pop., 11,968.
Urbiztondo; on the r. bank of the Agno Riv., 16 m. S. by E. of Lingayén. Pop., 5,182.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

There is but one island on the gulf coast of the province:

Cabalitfan; in the SW. angle of Lingayén Bay, off the extreme NW. point of the province, area $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staple crop of the province is rice, although it is frequently subjected to serious losses on account of floods. Sugar cane, corn, tobacco, and cocoanut are abundantly cultivated. The natural conditions of soil and climate for the production of indigo, coffee, and chocolate, particularly of the first, are superior. Extensive areas of the province are covered with nipa palm. Notwithstanding the importance of this growth to the natives and the acknowledged danger to health which its neglect involves, the production does not receive the attention which it deserves.

MINERALS.

In addition to its agricultural wealth, Pangasinán is much favored in the matter of minerals. The deposits of common salt are so abundant that this mineral gives its name to the province, "Pangasinán" signifying "place where salt is made." Gold and copper are also obtained by the Igorrotes in the mountain section. Mines of iron, magnetite, and sulphur in a pure state await exploitation.

FORESTS.

There is an abundance of wood, some of very fine quality, useful for the construction of native boats. The province is also rich in gum. The forests also abound in large and small game.

FRUITS.

The banana and manga are the principal fruits. The mampon is much cultivated for pickling and is used for sweetmeats and preserves.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The distillation of alcohol from the nipa palm receives considerable attention, although not to the extent warranted by the luxuriant growth of the raw material. Among the mechanical industries is the weaving of buri, from which sleeping mats, hats, and sacks are made. The people are famous for the delicacy of the work bestowed upon these articles of manufacture, and particularly their firmness of texture. The most important occupation of the people, however, is the production of rice, wines, and sugar. There is also a large industry in native-boat building, the forests furnishing excellent timber for that purpose. The commerce of the province is almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese. Having a frontage of about 30 m. on the Gulf of Lingayén, it enjoys exceptional advantages for coast trade.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

After the close of the general campaign of 1899-1900 in N. Luzón and dispersion of the insurgents and ladrone bands of outlaws, peace and industry were fully restored. On February 15, 1902, Pangasinán was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Balungao.	Humiñgan. ^a	San Nicolás. ^b
Bautista. ^{a°}	Lingayén. ^a	Santa María. ^a
Bayambang. ^{a°}	Pozorrubio. ^a	Tayug. ^a
Binalonan. ^b	Rosales. ^a	Urdaneta. ^b
Dagupan. ^{§ a°}	San Fabián. ^b	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Pangasinán was created under the "provincial-organization act" by enactment of the P. C., February 16, 1901, to embrace "the territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Pangasinán, together with the 4 towns of Umiñgan (Humiñgan), Rosales, San Quintín, and Balungao, which are now a part of what is known as the province of Nueva Ecija, which towns are now made a part of the province of Pangasinán, hereby established." The provincial supervisor was required to run the boundary line as proposed and make report of the survey to the Commission.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$2,000
Secretary	1,500
Treasurer	2,500
Supervisor	2,000
Fiscal	1,500

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province, and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

"Since the civil régime has been established the inhabitants enjoy perfect tranquility and comfort, and their conditions are growing better every day under the new régime. Peace is so well established that it has never been disturbed in the slightest, although we have discovered some small remains of the robber bands, formed of coarse and ignorant people, which existed in the province during the past revolutions and try to cover their misdeeds with some sort of political color, but the matter has no importance whatever." (Official report of provincial governor of Pangasinán, Luzón, December, 1901.)

PANGATATAN (pahng-gah-tah'-tahng), ver.; islet W. of Silat, 15 m. SW. of Cuyo, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.

PANGAYAUAN, or **PANAÓN** (pahng-gah-yah'-wahn, pah-nah-ohn'), nat.; town at point of same name on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, on E. shore of Iligan Bay, 21 m. NW. by W. of Cagayán de Misamis.

PANGDÁN (pahng-dahn'), nat.; mountain on N. shore of Lion Bay, S. Leyte, 2 m. N. of Sógod Nuevo.

PANĜI (pahng'-ee), ver.; inlet in Samar.

PANĜIL (pahng'-ill) (means tusk), Tag.; pueblo of Laguna, Luzón, on E. shore of Laguna de Bay, 8½ m. NNE. of Santa Cruz, 16 m. by road. Pop., 2,459.

— point on Taal Lake, lat. 13° 54' 50" N., in Batangas, Luzón.

PANGLAO (pahng-glah'-oh), ver.; low, flat island 11 m. NE. to SW. and 6 m. SE. to NW., off SW. shore of Bohol, from which it is separated by sea channel 1 m. wide. Has several peaks.

— pueblo on SW. coast of Panglao I., 8 m. SW. of Tagbilaran, Bohol. Pop., 6,795.

— bay in Bohol, Visayas.

PANGLAON (pahng-glah'-ohn), ver.; hamlet 11 m. NE. of Tarangan, in W. Samar.

PANGLATAN (pahng-glah'-tahng), ver.; fountain tributary from S. of Ulut Riv., in E. Samar.

PANGMÁN (pahng-mahn'), ver.; W. coast hamlet off Zamboanga, Mindanao, 17½ m. N. of W. of Zamboanga.

PANĜOY, or **SALUÑGI** (pahng-oy', sah-loong'-ee), Tag.; point on W. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 13° 16' N.

PANGPANG (pahng-pahng'), nat.; point on extreme E. coast of Samar, 7 m. NW. of Binugayan.

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

^c Railroad.

§ Post money order.

PANGPANGON (pahng-pahng'-awn), ver.; river in Panay I.

PANGTAIL (pang-tah-ill'), ver.; point on W. shore of large bay on SW. coast of Leyte, 1 m. NE. of Merida.

PANGUAGATÁN (pahn-gwah-gag-tahn'), ver.; mountain at headwater tributaries of Yabasan Riv., S. central Samar.

PANGUBATAN (pahn-goo-bah'-tahn), nat.; hamlet on S. shore of Sámal I., near Paet Pt., 15½ m. SE. of Dávao, Mindanao

PANGUÁN (pahn-geeahn'), ver.; point 2 m. NW. of Dávao, Mindanao.

PANGUIL (pahn-geel'), ver.; long, narrow inlet in SW. angle of Iligan Bay, extending 12 m. to SW., from 1 to 2½ m. wide and ending in shallow basin 6 m. in diameter. Opens to NE. between Biauí and Loculan Pts., 8½ m., which also forms entrance to Port Misamis, N. coast of Mindanao. Shores of inlet or bay are extremely picturesque, being formed of beautiful valleys and slopes of lofty mountains and their outlying spurs, Mt. Malindang, 13 m. inland to W., rising 8,560 ft. Another summit, 13 m. farther W. by N., rises 8,580 ft., also number of lesser elevations to SSE. of Port Misamis. Of 3 of these summits highest is 2,312 ft., another 1,762 ft. Entire region round about is made up of these towering heights with intervening valleys and plains of great fertility, in their present state overgrown with forests and lesser vegetation of tropical luxuriance and commercial value.

PANGUIL—Continued.

Extreme S. shore of this inlet lies within 13 m. of extreme N. shore of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, on S. side of Mindanao. Headwaters of most S. stream leading into bay rises within 5 m. Mountains which here form boundary between Misamis but 6 m. S. of Panguil Bay and Cotabato constitute dividing summit of drainage between N. and S. coasts.

— town in Misamis, Mindanao.

PANGUIL, or **MUGPANGUIL** (pahn-geel', moog-pahn-geel'), nat.; river emptying on W. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.

PANGUILBATÍ (pahn-geel' bah-too'), nat.; point on extreme SW. shore of Sarangani I., off SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

PANGUIPIITAN (pahn-gee-poo'-tahn), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.

PANGUIRÁN (pahn-gee-rah'n'), ver.; island off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, lat. 14° 23' N.

PANGULMÁN (pahn-gool-mahn'), nat.; ranch on l. bank of Upper Mindanao, NW. of Liguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.

PANGULO (pahng-oo'-law), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Albay, Albay, Luzón, on bay of same name, lat. 13° 5' N.

PANGUSAN (pang-oo'-sahn), nat.; point on NE. shore of Mactán I., off Cebú, E. coast of Cebú, lat. 10° 19' 50" N.

PAÑGUTÁRANG (GROUP), SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

(Pahng-oo-tah'-rahng, nat.)

Chief town: Maglakob, lat. 60° 24' N., lon. 120° 33' E.

Area: 72½ sq. m.

Population: Included in Sulu group.

Race: Moros.

Language: Moro-Suluano.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

Pañgutarang (N. point) to—	m.
Sulu.....	37½
Tatán (Tawi-Tawi).....	72
Zamboanga (Mindanao).....	110

A group of moderately high islands in the shallow waters (31½ to 600 ft.) off the SE. arm of the Sulu Sea, 55½ m. (Pañgutarang I.) E. of the W. line of the United States possessions in Asia, in lat. 6° 24' N., lon. 125° 33' E. On the N. stretches the Sulu Sea, on the E. lie the Balanguingui and Sulu groups, on the S. the Laparan group of the Sulu Archipelago, and W. the Sulu Sea.

The following are the islands of the Pañgutarang cluster:

	sq. m.		sq. m.
Bas Bas, S. by E. of Ubián (North).....	½	Teomabal.....	1
Culassan.....	3	Ticul.....	½
Gumilán.....	½	Tubalubak.....	2
Malikut.....	½	Tubigón.....	1
Panducan.....	14	Ubián (North).....	3
Pañgutarang.....	44	Usada.....	2
Sipang.....			

Vessels entering the Sulu Sea by the Sibutu Passage from the Célebes Sea between Tawi Tawi group, United States, and Borneo, or leaving it by this route, pass this and Laparan groups immediately S. and E. The islands are heavily wooded and moderately high. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing or the rudest agriculture, living in settlements but having no fixed village. There are islands between N. Ubián, Laparan, and Bambanán not surveyed or charted. The language of the inhabitants is Sulu Moro. (See Tawi Tawi group.)

- PANGUTÁRANG** (pahng-oo-tah'-rahng), ver.; largest island, 11 m. N. and S. and 9 m. E. and W., 1,310 ft. high and NW. and name island of that group of Sulu A. Low and level, with little more than trees visible above water. Thickly inhabited and has considerable trade with Sulu. Chief town, Maglakob, inland on E. side. Entire island is surrounded by reef of coral and sand banks between which on land are lagoons to which there is entrance only at high water. Island covered with forests and numerous groves of coconut trees. Milk of coconut is used for drinking and domestic purposes on account of brackishness of water in hot season and its black color during rains.
- inter-island passage of group of that name, 33 m. NE. of Lapanan I., between Pangutárang I. on N. and Ubián and Usada Is. on S., with average width of 5 m. and very deep.
- PANGUTASIÁN** (pahng-oo-tah-see'-ahn), ver.; limestone island with double peak, off Custodia Pt., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PANIGURAN** (pah-nee-goo'-rahn), nat.; point in Leyte.
- PANIKIÁN** (pah-nee-key'-ahn), nat.; low island 5 m. W. of Flechas Pt., off W. shore of narrow projection of land forming extreme SE. land of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PANILAHAN** (pah-nee-lah'-hahn), nat.; small river entering sea on SW. coast of Leyte, 3 m. NW. of Albura.
- PANIMALAUA** (pah-nee-mah-lah'-wah), nat.; summit 554 ft., on N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, NNW. of Súbic.
- PANIMUSAN** (pah-nee-moo'-sahn), ver.; point on SW. coast of Palawan, 34 m. N. of Repose Pt.
- PANIÑGAYAN** (pah-ning-ah'-yah), ver.; hamlet 5 m. inland on bank of river of same name, 6½ m. WNW. of Colasi, Antique, Panay.
- river entering sea 2 m. E. of Lipata Pt.; hamlet 5 m. inland near its headwaters and 6½ m. WNW. of Colasi, and mountain on W. slopes of which it rises in Antique, Panay.
- mountain in Antique, Panay, near boundary with Cápiz on E. Paniñgayan Riv. rises among spurs of this mountain and empties into sea E. of Lipata Pt., W. coast.
- hamlet on E. shore of Magdalag Lake, 1 m. SE. of Magdalag in NW. part of Cápiz, Panay.
- hamlet on NW. shore of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 2½ m. SW. of Isabela.
- PANINIHIÁN** (pah-nee-nee-hee'-ahn), ver.; entrance point to bay on E. coast of Sámar, 3 m. NE. of San Julián.
- PANIPLÁN** (pah-nee-plahn'), ver.; branch of Guisán Riv., Negros Occidental.
- PANIQUE** (pah-nee'-kay), nat.; point in Marinduque, off Tayabas coast of Luzón. (*See* Salomagne Pt.)
- point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas, lat. 12° 15' 15" N.
- hamlet on NE. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, 12 m. SE. of Masbate.
- summit 262 ft. on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PANIKU** (pah-nee'-kee), nat.; island off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón; area, 1 sq. m., lat. 14° 41' N.
- pueblo on Manila and Dagupan R. R. in Tárlac, Luzón, 14 m. NW. of Tárlac; has good road facilities. Pop., 8,712.
- island N. of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- PANIKULÁN** (pah-nee-key'-ahn), nat.; island 1½ m. long N. and S., on S. side of entrance to and forming shelter for Galera port.
- PANIRAN**, or **CASCADA** (pah-nee'-rahn, cahsah'-dah), *Hisp.*; hamlet in Zamboanga, Mindanao, receiving its name from beautiful torrent of water in central range of mountains NNE. of Zamboanga.
- PANIRUGAN** (pah-nee-roo'-gahn), nat.; point and S. head of entrance to San Juanico Strait, ½ m. NE. of Tacloban, Leyte.
- PANISIÁN** (pah-nee-see'-ahn), ver.; mountain in NW. Mindanao.
- PANITAN** (pah-nee'-tahn), nat.; pueblo on l. bank of Malinannang Riv., Cápiz, Panay, 7 m. S. of Cápiz. Pop., 10,020.
- PANJÁN** (pah-nahn'), Tag.; point on NW. shore of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 14° 12' 20" N., and at NE. entrance to inner bay of Lamón.
- PANJUMAJAN** (pah-n-hoo-mah'-bahn), ver.; cluster of islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- PANJURINAN** (pah-n-hoo-ree'-nahn), nat.; point on NE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. 13° 4' 30" N., lon. 124° 4' 39" E.
- PANLATIÁN** (pah-n-lah-too'-ahn), nat.; port extending 1½ m. NW. inland and 1 m. wide NE. to SW. at its widest part, sheltered from all winds, with good depth and fine anchorage on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón. Geographical position, at Dumáguit Pt., ¼ m. WSW., lat. 12° 52' 10" N., lon. 123° 38' 18" E.
- town at NE. end of a point, small peninsula on W. side of entrance to port of same name, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- PANLEIÁN** (pah-n-lay-you'-ahn), ver.; point on inlet NE. of Culcul Pt., SW. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- PANNAN** (pun'-nun), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Maibún (Maimbún) Bay, in S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- PANNO** (pah-n'-naw), ver.; point on SW. shore of Leyte, 4 m. SW. of Cájaguanan and 9 m. across sea channel, E. of extreme NE. point of Lapiñig I., off NE. coast of Bohol.
- PANOCOAN** (pah-noh-coh'-ahn), nat.; affluent of river flowing S. in pueblo of Paracale, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- PANOCOHÓN** (pah-noh-coh-hohn'), ver.; mountain in Basilan grp., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PANOPOY** (pah-naug-poy'), ver.; mountain in Cebú.
- PANOLIÁN** (pah-noh-lee'-ahn), nat.; summit 430 ft. NE. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PANOÑ** (pah-nohn'), ver.; hamlet at mouth of small tributary of Naga Riv., in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 7 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres.
- PANONG** (pah-nong'), ver.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, on extreme NW. coast, 1½ m. E. of Malay.
- PANOO** (pah-noh'-oh), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of S. Palawan.
- PANOOÑ** (pah-noh'-on), nat.; river in Misamis, Mindanao, flowing N., empties into sea on N. coast.
- PANOYPAY** (pah-noy-pie'), ver.; hamlet of Cebú I. Deposits of argentiferous lead are found in vicinity.
- PANPÁN** (pah-nahn'), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PANSÁN** (pah-nahn'), nat.; river in pueblo of San José, Batangas, Luzón, rising in mountains of Macolag, flows S. and unites with Malaguintúbig tributary of Calumpán.
- PANSIGIARAN** (pah-nee-gee'-cahn), ver.; town in Sámar.
- PANSÍPIT** (pah-nee'-pit), Tag.; river in Batangas, Luzón, connecting Lake Taal with Balayán Bay, on S. coast, lat. 13° 51' 30" N., about 1 m. from Taal.
- PANSOL** (pah-n-saul'), Tag.; mineral spring at town of Calambá, Laguna, Luzón.
- river in pueblo of Lipa, Batangas, Luzón.
- PANTABAÑÁN** (pah-n-tah-bahng-ahn'), Tag.; pueblo in Nueva Ecija, Luzón. Pop., 1,513.
- PANTAD** (pah-n-tahd'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Taytay, Rizal, Luzón.

- PANTANO** (pahn-tah'-noh), Sp.; coast hamlet of Negros Oriental, 1 m. SE. of Tanhay.
- PANTAO** (pahn-tow'), ver.; town N. of Pt. Cauanhanan, E. shore of Ragay Gulf, in Albay, Luzón.
- anchorage in W. Albay, Luzón.
- PANTAON** (pahn-tah'-ohn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Libong, Albay, Luzón, near SW. coast.
- point on SW. coast of Albay, Luzón, in pueblo of Libong.
- river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, emptying into Ragay Gulf.
- PANTAR** (pahn-tar'), ver.; hamlet near r. bank of Iligan Riv., 9 m. SE. of Iligan, Misamis, Mindanao.
- PANTAY** (pahn-tie'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- PANTIJAAN** (pahn-tee'-hahn), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 20 m. SW. of Cavite.
- PANTOCOMI** (pahn-toh-coh'-mee), ver.; W. point of opening of Palúan Bay, NW. coast of Mindoro. Nine cone-shaped peaks rise near coast on bay and sea side; also small forms in vicinity inland.
- PANTOCUXAN** (pahn-toh-coo'-nahn), ver.; circular island 1 m. in diameter 3½ m. NW. of Cabañan, low and flat, in group off NW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- PANTONGON** (pahn-tong'-ohn), ver.; islet 1 m. long, 3 m. NE. of Bacalan, in Balábac grp., off SW. coast of Palawan.
- PANTUD** (pahn-tood'), ver.; point in E. Panay.
- PANTUGOC** (pahn-too-gauk'), nat.; town in Albay, Luzón.
- PANÚAN** (pah-noo'-ahn), ver.; island in shape of truncated cone, 289 ft. high, off E. point of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PANUBIGAN** (pah-noo-bee'-gahn), nat.; mountain in Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PANUBIJAN**, or **PANUBIGAN** (pah-noo-bee'-hahn, pah-noo-bee'-gahn), nat.; group of 15 small inshore islands and several islets, all wooded, fronting Curúan on E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. N. is Palma Brava; anchorage in 2 little bays S. of Panubigan I. From these islands coast runs NNE. 16½ m. to Vitali Pt., which is fronted by 4 islets and several rocks which extend out for 3½ m. from point to Tigbaon I.
- PANUBULUN** (poo-noo-boo'-loon); island in San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, E. coast of Leyte, SE. of Punubulu cluster. (*Also* Punubulu N., *q. v.*)
- PANUCHIN** (pah-noo'-chin), ver.; island of Babuyanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- PANUITAN** (pah-noui'-tahn), ver.; islet 1 sq. m. in area, 2 m. NE. off coast of Calayán I. of Babuyanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- PANUNAHUA** (pah-noo-nah'-hwah), nat.; island off E. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 40' N.
- PAOAA** (pah-oh-ah'-ah), ver.; hamlet in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- PAOAC** (pah'-oh-ack), ver.; hamlet near l. bank of Iligan Riv., 2½ m. below its outlet of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- PAOAY** (pah-oh-í'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. S. of Antique.
- pueblo on small lake W. of coast highway, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 3 m. inland from sea-coast and 13 m. S. of Laoag. Lake is also known by name of Danum (meaning water). Pop., 11,848.
- PAOAY**, or **DANUM** (pah-oh-í', dah-noom'), nat.; lake in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 33 ft. deep and 7 m. in extent.
- PAOMBONG** (pah-ohm-bohng'), Tag.; pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón. Pop., 10,297.
- PAPÁBAG** (pah-pah'-bahg), nat.; one of islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 7' N.
- PAPAGDAYAN** (pah-pahg-dah'-yahb), ver.; river entering sea on E. coast of Mindoro, 1 m. NW. of Baleta Pt.
- PAPAHAG** (pah-pah-bahg'), ver.; island SW. of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A., S. of Sanga Sanga and E. of Bonigao, being separated from each by narrow channel, latter shallow. SW. side is well planted with coconut trees, but is not thickly settled. Are many wild cattle on island.
- PAPANAUAN** (pah-pah-naw'-ahn), ver.; mountain in W. central Leyte, 10 m. S. of Carigara.
- PAPANAYAN** (pah-pah-nah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet on shore of bay on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 43 m. N. of Zamboanga.
- PAPANAYANG** (pah-pah-nah-yahng'), Tag.; point on E. side of Taal Lake, in Batangas, Luzón.
- PAPAYA** (pah-pah'-yah), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- PAPUGAS** (pah-poo'-gas), ver.; bay between Cape Santiago and San Pedrino Pt., N., in extreme SW. point of Batangas and W. side of entrance to Balayán Bay. At bottom of bay is Port Calabobo.
- PAQUÁ**, or **PACAI** (pah-coo-ah', pah'-hie), ver.; island 1 sq. m. in NE. waters of Tapul grp., Sulu A., W. of Cabañan I.
- PAQUENDA** (pah-kayn'-dah), ver.; island in Súbic Bay, near its head, in Zambales, Luzón.
- PAQUÍGANG** (pah-key'-gang), nat.; town of Bontoc, Luzón, 12 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 304, township having 319.
- PAQUIL** (pah'-kill), Tag.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, on E. shore of Laguna de Bay, 7 m. NNE. of Santa Cruz, 9 m. by road. Pop., 1,719.
- PAQUILAÚ** (pah-key-lah-wah'), nat.; hamlet at mouth of Paquilon Riv., NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 9½ m. NW. of Navas.
- PAQUILON** (pah-key'-lawn), nat.; river in Cápiz Panay, entering sea on NE. coast, 9½ m. NW. of Navas.
- PARAAN** (pah-rah'-ahn), nat.; island in Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 26' N.
- PARACALE** (pah-rah-cah'-lay), ver.; W. point of bay of same name, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón; low and covered by mangroves.
- bay in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Pop., 3,211.

PARAGUA, PROVINCE OF, PALAWAN.

(Pah-rah'-gwah, Sp.)

[North of the 10th parallel of N. latitude, Island of Palawan, and the Calamianes and Cuyos groups.]

Capital: Cuyo, Cuyos group, Mindoro Sea, lat. 10° 51' N., lon. 121° 4' E.

Area: Mainland, 1,366 sq. m.; 78 dependent islands, 269 sq. m.; total, 1,635 sq. m.

Population: Paragua, 25,000; Calamianes group, 16,338; Cuyos group, 8,500.

Races: Tagbanúas, Negritos, Mangianes, Tandalanos.

Language: Spanish by a few Spaniards, but Moro-Suluano is the most general in Paragua; Calamián, Bicol, and mostly Visayan in the Cuyos group, and Calamián and Tagbanúa in the Calamianes group.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Cuyos to—	st. m.
Manila N.....	247
Manila by sea.....	272
Taytay W.....	107
Iloilo E. by S.....	102
Iloilo by water.....	113
Zamboanga S. by E.....	265

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The mainland of the province of Paragua (the term meaning umbrella, so called on account of the peculiar conformation of the coast), which occupies all that portion of the island of Palawan lying N. of the 10th parallel of latitude, is bounded on the N. by the China Sea; the Calamianes group lying to the NE. among the numerous passages between the mainland and Mindoro, and connecting the China with the Mindoro, Visayan, and Sulú seas; on the E. by the Sulú Sea, the Cuyos group lying midway between the mainland and Panay; on the S. by Moro Palawan, and on the W. by the China Sea.

AREA.

It is 106 m. from Pt. Cabuli to the 10th parallel of N. latitude from NNE. to SSW., and from 6 to 40 m. from E. to W. Area of mainland, 1,366 sq. m.; dependent islands, 269 sq. m.; total, 1,635 sq. m.—about 600 sq. m. larger than the land area of Rhode Island, and within 300 sq. m. of the land area of Delaware.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A mountain chain extends from NE. to SW. beginning in the extreme N.; overlooking Cabuli Pt., rises a summit upward of 2,000 ft.; 10 m. S. another summit 2,230 ft.; inland from Pagdanan Bay a peak 2,000 ft., and in succession peaks 2,300 ft. and 4,800 ft. to Cleopatra Needle, 5,200 ft., and on the S. boundary Mt. Peel, 3,600 ft. high. There are 45 summits upward of 1,300 ft. high, mostly near the E. and W. coasts, forming excellent landmarks for navigators cruising in these waters. Pagoda cliff, of limestone formation, rises immediately above a plain which extends across the island, separating the Bulanjao and Mantalingahan ranges. Connected with the latter is a high ridge with many peaks, of which the most conspicuous are Panalingahan or Hat and Fin.

A lake in the N. opens into the sea by a subterranean channel. The climate is regulated by the SW. monsoon, or winter, and NE. monsoon, corresponding to the summer of the N. temperate zone. These winds regulate the extremes of humidity and heat. Owing to the peculiar formation of the island, the rivers are short, but of importance on account of the means of transportation which they furnish for the products of the country.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coasts are indented with a number of fine bays and harbors. Beginning at the NE.:

Daracotan; sheltered by a small island, on the NE. shore of which is the hamlet of Tiniguiban.

Shark's Fin; sheltered by the important islands of Balas, Malabuctún, and Maytiaguid.

Taytay; upon the SW. shore of which is the town of the same name.

Cook Channel; sheltered by the large island of Dumarán.

Green Island (Bahía de Islas Verdes); an extensive bight open to the SE., but with sheltered anchorages under cover of the islands which lie across its waters.

Beginning at N. on W. coast are:

Bacuit, or Báquit; a deep indentation strewn with islands affording shelter from the NW.

Catugba; between Bacuit (Báquit) and Malampaya bays.

Malampaya; 22 m. from NW. to SE., Tuluran I. protecting its entrance from the China Sea and several small islands with deep channels around them. The inner waters are completely landlocked. This bay or sound is one of the finest in the archipelago and has been suggested as one of the most advantageous locations for a naval station on the China Sea coast between Balábac and Manila.

Imurúan; the S. portion of an extensive bight between Macaguit and Pagdanan Pts. Under the latter point is a bay of the same name.

Inlulutoc; on the China Sea side of the peninsula which forms the W. shore of Malampaya Sound.

Barton; to the SW. of Imurúan, completely sheltered by 4 islands in its entrance.

Mayday; separated from the former by a narrow peninsula.

Jibboom; to the SW. protected by Peaked Pt.

St. Pauls Bay, or **San Pablo**; immediately to the SW., Piedras Pt. forming its S. head and point of separation from Ulugan Bay on the S.

Ulugan; opening between Piedras and Sangdaen (N.) and Noroeste (S.) Pts. 6 m., and extending inland 9 m. to the SE. The S. shore, upon which stands the village of Bahile, is less than 2 m. from the S. boundary of the province.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are but few roads, the chief means of communication and transportation being mountain trails and rivers leading to the coasts.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The estimated population is 25,000, although the census of 1887 gives 4,198 for the 4 pueblos of this part of the mainland, and including the island of Dumarán. The inhabitants are divided into 4 well-defined groups. The Tagbanúas, the most numerous and peaceful, live in hamlets along the rivers, in many of their characteristics resembling the Mohammedan Malays of Mindanao, but are not of the same religious belief. They occupy the country between Inagahuan and Danlig on the E. coast and Ulugan and Ampuraran on the W. coast, extending over the boundary into Moro Palawan, estimated about 6,000. A few Negritos occupy the mountains near and on both sides of the S. boundary, estimated about 1,500. Manguianes, resembling the Tagbanúas in characteristics and the Moros in customs, inhabit the Moro country, and are estimated at 4,000. The Tandulanos live along the W. coast between Malampaya and Jibboom bays, figured at 1,500. Moro-Suluano is the language common to the inhabitants in general, although each of the groups named has its own dialect.

The following is the division of Palawan into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Island and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Palawan:			
Danlig, Paragua.....	297	272	569
Dumarán I. (Paragua).....	1,075	957	2,032
Puerto Princesa * (Moro Palawan).....	759	586	1,345
Talindán, Paragua.....	372	291	663
Taytay, Paragua.....	495	439	934
Total.....	2,998	2,545	5,543

*Not included under the provincial government act of Paragua, this pueblo being part of Moro Palawan, to which civil government has not been extended.

Estimated, 1901, 50,000.

There are 4 towns and 16 villages on the mainland and 2 towns and 2 villages on Dumarán I. The most important as follows:

Araceli; on extreme W. coast of Dumarán I., near the entrance to Langcán Port.

Bacuit; on NE. coast immediately N. of entrance to bay of that name. Pop., Cn. 1896, 1,210.

Danlig; on the E. shore at N. entrance to Cook or Dumarán Channel. Pop., Cn. 1887, 569.

Dumarán; on SW. shore of the island of same name, on Cook or Dumarán Channel. Pop., Cn. 1887, 2,032.

Taytay; on SW. shore of bay of same name, on E. coast of mainland. The anchorage is well sheltered by islands, and has from 4 to 35 fms. depth. Pop., 1,733; Cn. 1887, 934.

Talindac, or **Talindán**; on the NE. shore of the entrance to Sharks Fin Bay. It is well sheltered from the China Sea by Cadlao I., and the Rugged Limestone group. Pop., Cn. 1887, 663.

Timtion, or **Tinitían**; on the SW. shore of Green Island Bay, N. of Acantilada Pt., 6 m. N. of S. boundary. Pop., 11,197.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the islands dependent upon that portion of the mainland of Palawan known as the province of Paragua. Where no figures are given the area is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.:

	sq. m.
Albaguén; in the opening of Port Bartón, NW. coast.	
Austin; to the extreme NE. coast (<i>see</i> Iloc I.), in the channel between the mainland and Linapacan I.	
Bagambanguin, or Bagambangan, or Smith; off NE. coast of Iloc I. in channel between Palawan and Linapacan I. Islet lies off SW. point	2
Balas, or Knob; at entrance to deep bight on NE. coast between Malabuctín I. and mainland, 5 m. from NE. to SW. and 3 m. from NW. to SE. Several islands and rocks lie between it and mainland on W. (<i>See also</i> Knob and Triple I.)	10
Barren; one of cluster of islands in bight S. of Taytay Bay, E. coast, NW. of Dumarán. (<i>See</i> Paly.)	
Bay; islet in opening to Jibboom Bay, SW. coast.	
— islet about center of Daracotan Bay, off extreme NE. coast.	
Binatican, or South Passage; off opening to Taytay Bay, on NE. coast.	
Binulbulan; off NE. coast, SW. of Iloc I.	
Boayan; star-shaped island, 900 ft. high, off W. coast, 5 m. NE. of Caanipi, 5 m. E. to W. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. to SSW. to point and bay of Pagdanan, between Imurán Bay and Port Barton	3
Broken; one of many islets and islands approaching within borders of Sharks Fin Bay, SSE. of Balas I., NE. coast.	
Bunul; E. coast, N. of Dumarán.	
Busumbulan; NE. coast, N. of Dumarán.	
Cabuli; NE. of point of same name at extreme N. end of mainland of Palawan, 560 ft. high; 3 islets lie ESE. in opening of bay of Daracotan	1
Cacholo; off NW. coast, N. of Jibboom Bay, in opening of Mayday Bay	1
Cachucuo, or Monk and Friar I.; off extreme N. point of Dumarán I., in N. approach to Cook channel, E. coast.	
Caenipa; off W. coast, at entrance to Cruz de Mayo Bay, forming N. channel to Mayday Bay; 1,050 ft. high	1
Cadlao; off W. coast, NW. of peninsula of Bacuit, in entrance forming N. channel to Bacuit Bay. Cagnipa; off the opening of Barton port, NW. coast.	2
Cañisan, or Collinson; most E. of group of islands NE. of Palawan, in S. channel to Sharks Fin Bay	2
Calabadián; islet off Taytay Bay, E. coast.	
Calabucay; 1 of numerous clusters of islets in bight S. of Taytay, E. coast.	
Calibangbagan; E. of Cabuli Pt., extreme NE. coast	2
Calitan; an islet immediately off Pt. Cabuli, the extreme N. point of the mainland of Palawan.	
Cambari, or Trepan; islet 6 m. off extreme E. point of Dumarán I., E. of Paragua, Palawan.	
Camungayan, or Tres Picos; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of cape at the NW. extremity of Palawan.	
Capsalay; one of 4 islets in Port Barton, W. coast.	
Carandaña; NE. coast between Dumarán and the N. point of the mainland.	
Casirahan; the most N. of the Corandagos group.	
Cauayan; one of Corandagos Is., E. of Palawan, 827 ft. high, off extreme NW. point.	
Caverna, La; W. coast, N. of Cadlao.	
Cimitat; an island SSE. of Pirate Head. (<i>See</i> Quimidad.)	
Collinson; most E. of group of islands NE. of Palawan, in S. channel on Sharks Fin Bay.	
Comocutan; W. coast on the W. shore of Bacuit Bay.	
Corandagos, or Carandagas; one of the N. islands, 936 ft. high, off the group of that name in the Sulu Sea, E. of Taytay, Palawan.	
Corandagos; group of islands in the Sulu Sea, between the Cuyos group and Dumarán, off the NE. coast of Palawan. (<i>See</i> Corandagos Is.)	
Dado; rock in channel between Linapacan and Iloc Is., off NE. coast.	
Dala; NE. coast, N. of Dumarán I.	
Dalangaanem, or Dalaganem; one of the Corandagos group, a long, narrow island E. by N. of the extreme E. point of Dumarán I.; the village of Tudela is on the W. shore	2
Diapila; near the N. end of the island.	
Dumarán; largest of islands of Palawan, on NE. coast, off extreme E. point of mainland of Palawan, from which it is separated by Cook channel, 3 m. wide at narrowest point; 6 islets lie in channel between NW. shore and mainland of Palawan. (<i>See</i> Dumarán I.)	128
Flat, or Rosa, or Sombrero; islet S. of Barbacán, in Bahía de Islas Verdes, E. coast	5
Gauen; E. coast, N. of Dumarán.	
Giménez; islet off NE. coast, E. of Malabuctín.	
Greene, E. coast, one of a group of small islands S. of Flechas Pt. (<i>See</i> Verdes Is.)	
Green Naud; S. coast, 2 inshore islands at the S. end of Bahía de Islas Verdes. (<i>See</i> Verde del Norte and del Sur Is.)	
Guntao, North and South; 2 islands off S. channel to Bacuit Bay, NW. coast, one of Rugged Limestone group	1
Horniga; W. coast, E. of N. channel between Cauayan and Cadlao.	
Ibohor; 1 of 3 islets in SW. angle, in bight S. of Taytay, on E. coast.	
Icadambanauan, or Taytay; off E. coast, in S. approach to Taytay Bay; Calabadián I. lies N.; very dangerous ground for navigation off the shore	2
Iloc, or Austin; NE. of mainland, in channel between Palawan and Linapacan I., 4 m. from NE. to SW. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from NW. to SE.	3
Imurán; islet in NW. angle of bay of same name, on NW. coast	5
Jemelos; near the NE. coast of Palawan.	
Johnson; one of many islets in Bahía de Islas Verdes, E. coast.	
Juabuyatan; W. of a cluster just at the entrance to Bacuit Bay.	
Juanbúyod; an island just NE. of Masinloc.	
Knob and Triple; island of some size off NE. coast. (<i>See</i> Balas I.)	
Lagen; W. coast, on the S. shore of Bacuit Bay.	
Lalutaya; W. coast, off extreme NE. point	1
Lampinagan; in NE. angle of Imurán Bay, NW. coast	48
Linapacan; off NE. point.	
Malabuctín; off NE. coast, in entrance to bight on mainland, between Balas and Pinachiuyan Is.; cluster of islets lie between them and Balas on NW., 4 m. N. to S., 2 m. from E. to W.	8

	sq. m.
Malampaya; 5 inshore islands in bay of that name, NW. shore.	
Maniloc; 1 of 7 islands in Bacuit Bay, NW. coast.	3
Manimbulao, or Wedge; in NW. of Imurúan Bay, NW. coast, 180 ft. high.	
Mayabaco; NE. between Dumarán and N. point, off the mainland.	
Maytiaguid; close to NE. coast, and largest of cluster of 6 islands of some size and large number of rocks and islets, 8 m. from N. to S. and 4 m. from E. to W.; village of same name lies on W. shore of narrow channel, between island and mainland; village of Silanga lies to NW., on main shore	24
Mobanen; center of group of some size off NE. coast, between Pinachuyan and Maytiaguid Is.	3
Monk and Friar; an island, E. coast, N. of the extreme N. point of Dumarán. (See Cacucao.)	
Paly, or Barren; cluster of islands in the bight S. of Taytay Bay, E. coast, NW. of Dumarán.	3
Paly; SE. of Taytay, E. coast	3
Peñón Matinloc; narrow island in entrance to Bacuit Bay	3
Pinachuyan; E. of Maytiaguid I., off E. coast	3
Pinachuyan; one of a group of islands, off the NE. coast between Caisian and Mobanen I.; an islet lies to the NE.	
Quimitad, or Cimitat; islet SE. of extreme E. point of Dumarán, E. coast of Palawan.	
Rosa, or Flat, or Sombrero; islet off SE. coast, immediately N. of Bais I., and NE. of Stanlake I. (Bahía de Islas Verdes), forming bight on E. coast between Flechas and Acantilada Pts.	1
Reef; 1 of group of small islands off Flechas Pt., in Green Islands Bay, off E. coast.	
Reinard; 1 of 2 N. islets in an inshore chain N. of Acantilada Pt., E. coast.	
Rita; on the W. coast, W. of Ulugan Bay.	
Rugged; cluster of islands off entrance to Bacuit Bay.	
Shell; islet opposite Malcampo village, E. coast; most N. of Bahía de Islas Verdes.	
Silanga; N. of Dumarán I., E. coast.	
Smith; off NE. coast, SE. of Iloc I. (See Bagambanguin.)	
Snake; rock 60 ft. high, between Binatican and Calabadián Is., in channel of Taytay Bay, NE. coast.	
Stanlake; 1 of Bahía de Islas Verdes (Green Is.), lying to the SW.; a smaller islet of cluster lies 3 m. to the E.	
South Passage; off the opening to Taytay Bay, on the NE. coast. (See Binatican.)	
Tapintan; long narrow strip almost attached to Peñón Matinloc, in entrance to Bacuit Bay, NW. coast. There is more vegetation on it than the others. It is also a member of the Rugged	
Limestone group of islets off this bay; 1,415 ft. high	2
Tent; islet off NW. coast, SSW. of W. headland of Baquit (Bacuit) Bay.	
Three Peaked; cluster of rocks off entrance to Ulugan Bay, W. coast.	
Trepang. (See Cambari, islet off Dumarán.)	
Tuluran; W. coast, at entrance to port of Malampaya, 4 m. from N. to S., and 1½ m. from E. to W.	4
Verde; islet 8 m. SSW. of Flechas Pt., E. coast; most E. of Bahía de Islas Verdes.	
— islet between Caisian and the S. point of Maytiaguid I., in cluster off NE. coast.	
Verde del Norte and del Sur; 2 islets close to the E. shore, N. of Acantilada Pt.	
Verdes (green); a group of small islands S. of Flechas Pt., E. coast.	
Verdes, Islas; a cluster of islands—Verde, Shell, Rosa, and Stanlake—in the bight between Flechas and Acantilada Pts., on the E. coast.	
Wedge; in N. waters of Imurúan Bay, NW. coast. (See Manimbulao.)	
63 named and adjacent islands included aggregate (approx.) of islets named above and unnamed; total area	269

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staples of agriculture are tobacco, rice, sugar, and vegetables. Also fine pasture lands, upon which large numbers of cattle, carabaos, goats, and hogs are grazed. The nutmeg is a product common to the soil, and also coconuts and sweet potatoes.

MINERALS.

Gold, lead, antimony in the form of pyrites are found; also indications of iron, copper, and sulphur. Slate also of good quality and granite of a somewhat porous variety. It is not known whether these minerals exist in commercial quantities.

FORESTS.

The forests on the mountain sides are extensive and the quality of the wood excellent for economic purposes. Among the most important are narra, calandas (a species of cedar), ipil (one of the largest growing woods), molave, apiay (a wood not known in Luzón), uring (Fragosa peregrina), from which gum mastic is obtained. From the swamps bacanan, tangal, and langhoray, the 3 principal species of mangrove, are obtained. Rattan of the finest quality grows extensively, and also nipa palm on the banks of the streams and estuaries.

FRUITS.

The tropical fruits of the archipelago, mangosteens, mangas, besides many common to the more N. islands, grow luxuriantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries consist of weaving the native textiles for home use. Grazing and the gathering of salangane, the valuable edible bird's nests are also an important occupation. The nests of Peñón de Corón, one of the Calamianes group, are regarded

as the most valuable in the archipelago. Those of greatest glutinous purity it is said have brought as high as \$4,000 a picul (1 picul=137.9 lbs.). The cowries, the little shell used as money in Siam and other points on the E. mainland of Asia, are gathered in several of the islands and constitute an important item of commerce.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The island of Palawan was occupied by one of the early expeditions sent from Manila to take possession of the S. islands. On February 15, 1902, the only military stations were at Alfonso (Alphonso) XIII, on the bay of Tagbayug, on the W. coast, and Puerto Princesa, on the E. coast, of the Moro portion of Palawan, to which civil government was not extended under the provincial government act. On that date there were no military stations within that part which is now the province of Paragua, Palawan.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under the act of June 23, 1902, provincial government was extended to that portion of the island of Palawan (Paragua), N. of the 10th parallel of N. latitude and to the small islands adjacent thereto, including Dumarán and the islands forming the Calamianes and the Cuyos groups, under the name of Paragua.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1, 600
Secretary-treasurer	1, 500
Supervisor	1, 200
Fiscal	1, 000

These officers are required to be appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the United States P. C., and may be removed in the same manner. The law also provides as to eligibility for either of these offices. The offices of the above-named officers are established in the municipality of Cuyo, Cuyo I., Cuyos group, Mindoro Sea. Among other requirements under the act the provincial secretary-treasurer is required to be able to read and write the Spanish language and after January 1906, the English language also. A form of oath is prescribed. The duties and powers of the governor and the other provincial officers are the same as provided for the same officers and the provincial board in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

The provincial board is required immediately after its organization to proceed with the organization of each of the pueblos of the province which has a sufficient Christian or civilized population to warrant the maintenance of a municipal government therein, and to report the same to the civil governor, with the name, civilized population, and boundaries of the same. The provincial governor is also authorized to deal with and provide for the government of non-Christian tribes, including Moros in the province.

PARAGUA, or **PALAWAN** (pah-rah'-gwah, Sp.; pah-lah'-wan, nat.); channel between N. coast of Palawan and Calamianes grp. Palawan Passage route, which lies along W. coast of Palawan I. and NW. coast of Borneo, is about same length from Manila to Singapore as China Sea route.

PARAIPARAI (pah-rye-pah'-rye), nat.; river entering Calasian roadstead S. of Jervis Pt. at base of Sidangdang Hill, SW. coast of Palawan.

PARAÍVO (pah-rah-ee'-voh), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Leyte Bay, NW. shore of Leyte, 3 m. N. of Leyte.

PARAN (pah'-rahn), nat.; N. point and head on S. shore of Albay Gulf, in Albay, Luzón, being both high and steep; thermal spring near it emits volume of vapor which may be seen at great distance.

— hamlet in pueblo of Orani, Bataán, on r. bank of stream flowing SSW., lat. 14° 49' N.

PARAÑAQUE (pah-rah-nyah'-kay), Hisp.; pueblo of Rizal, Luzón, on E. shore of Manila Bay, 6½ m. S. of Manila city. Pop., 9,863.

PARANAS (pah-rah'-nas), ver.; town in pueblo of Jiabong, E. shore of Maqueda Bay, W. coast of Sámar, 10 m. E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 7,366.

— pueblo in Sámar.

PÁRANG (pah'-rahng), nat.; hamlet on point of that name on SW. shore of Sulú I., Sulú A.; consists of about 40 houses in line built on piles in sea, each house having its own communication with shore by means of bridge of palm stems, numerous fishing stakes in water mark chief occupation of natives, inhabitants are largely engaged in pearl and shell fisheries and are celebrated throughout archipelago and wherever known for marvelous depth to which they penetrate in their diving for valuable mollusks of commerce.

— inland hamlet on Sulú I., Sulú A., 8 m. SE. by S. of Sulú and 11 m. E. by N. of Párang on same island, SW. coast.

— hamlet on E. shore of Basilan, off S. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 2 m. SW. of Matangal Pt.

PÁRANG, or **BUÑGA** (pah'-rahng, boong'-ah), nat.; point on borders of small bay on extreme SW. land of Sulú I., Sulú A.; hamlet of Párang is immediately SE.

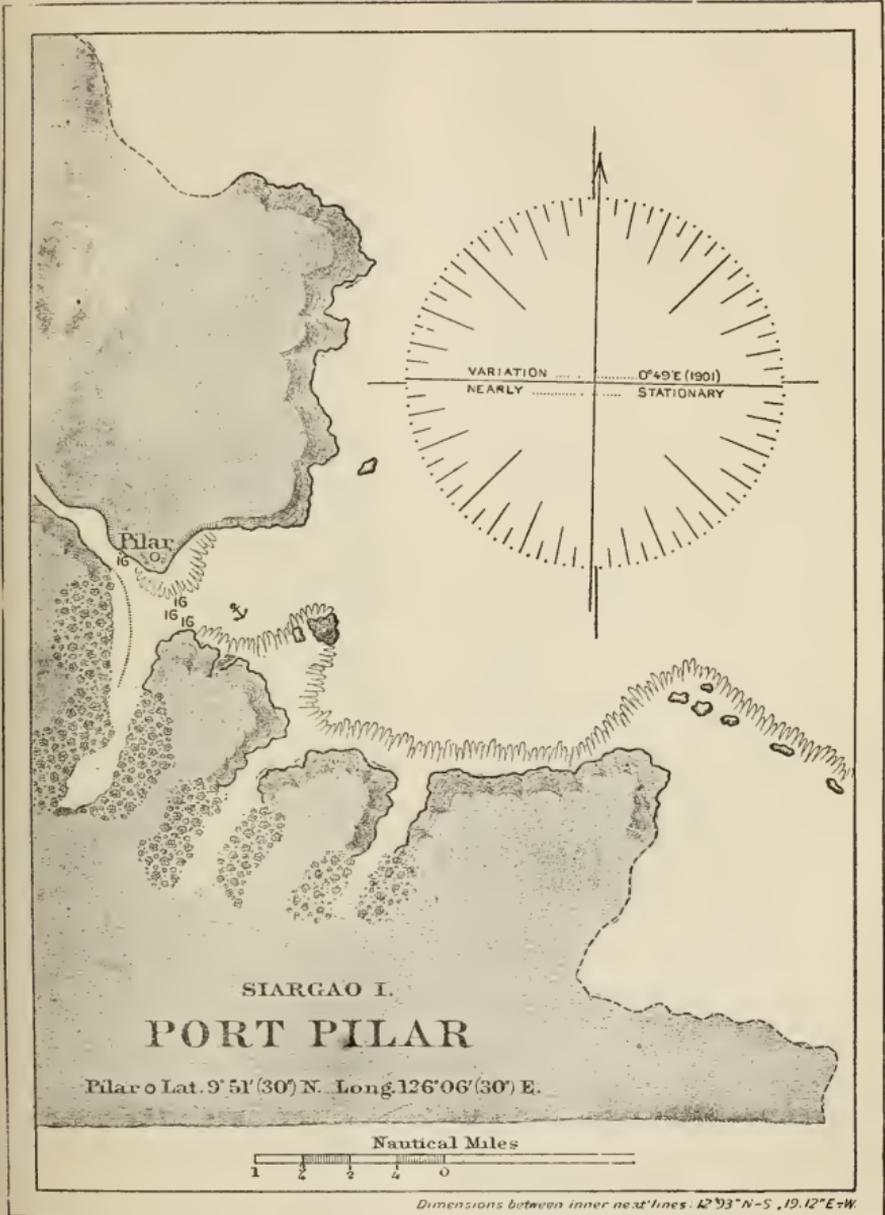
- PARANGAAN** (pah-rahng-ah'-ahn), ver.; conical island 90 ft. high, on SW. side of Tapaan Passage, Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.; covered with grass. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is small flat-topped islet, 14 ft. high.
- PARANGAN** (pah-rahng'-ahn), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PARANGANO** (pah-rahng-gah'-noh), ver.; island in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. $5^{\circ} 18' 30''$ N.
- PARANNAHALAN** (pah-rah-nah-hah'-lahn), Tag.; mountain in Laguna, Luzón, WNW. of Mabaitac; lat. $14^{\circ} 26' 30''$ N.
- PARAN PARAN** (pah-rah-nah-pah'-rahn), nat.; river entering Polloc Harbor, E. side of Illana Bay, S. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao. Can be entered with difficulty by boats. Water is good and abundant. Moro hamlet of same name is on N. bank.
- Moro hamlet, on N. bank that river, lat. $7^{\circ} 21' 30''$ N., lon. $124^{\circ} 13' 40''$ E., on E. shore of Polloc Harbor, E. coast of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. On mole heads are red and green lights, 11 ft., above sea, visible 3 m. Polloc is red and Parán Parán light, across the bay, green.
- PARAPAC** (pah-rah-pack'), nat.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, about center of pueblo of Bangui.
- PARARA** (pah-rah'-rah), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- PARASAN** (pah-rah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Catbalogan, on W. coast of Sámar; lat. $11^{\circ} 42'$ N.
- island off W. shore of Sámar, 3 m. long and 2 m. wide; low, with high rocky islets off it, 8 m. W. of Catbalogan, and separated from NW. shore of Darám I., beyond, by channel less than 1 m. wide. Pacasan, on its SW. shore, is its port.
- PARATUCAN** (pah-rah-too'-cahn), ver.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- PARAYA** (pah-rah'-yah), ver.; mountain in N. Mindanao.
- PARAYAO** (pah-rah'-yah-oh), ver.; hamlet on main road from Malasiquí to Lingayén, 6 m. from latter, in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- PARDO** (pah'-doh), Sp.; coast town of E. Cebú, inland from Cáuit Pt. 3 m., and 4 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 10,647.
- PARIAN** (pah-ree'-ahn), nat.; ward in city of Cebú. (*Also* Pairan.)
- PARÍAN KISAP** (pah-ree'-ahn kee-sahp'), nat.; stream entering sea on E. shore Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- village E. shore Siasi I., Sulu A.
- PARÍAN LUKGÚ** (pah-ree'-ahn look-goo'), nat.; stream entering on SE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- village E. shore Siasi I., Sulu A.
- PÁRIC**, or **DOLORES** (pah'-rick, ver., doh-loh'-ress, Sp.); pueblo on l. bank of mouth of Ulut Riv., on E. coast of Sámar, 43 m. across island from Catbalogan. Pop., 3,469.
- PÁRID** (pah'-rid), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Túbig, Sámar.
- PARÍGOA** (pah-ree'-gah-oh), nat.; point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, lat. $12^{\circ} 57'$ N.
- PARITAN** (pah-ree'-tahn), ver.; hamlet in E. Leyte, on Dagami road, 1 m. N. of Burauen.
- PARNO** (pah'-noh), ver.; river in Pampanga, Luzón, rising in Binagatan Mt., lat. $15^{\circ} 10' 30''$ N. Flows NE. and empties on r. bank of Pampanga Chico Riv.
- PARO** (pah'-roh), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Pampanga, Luzón, 7 m. ESE. of Bacolor.
- PARÓN** (pah-rohn'), nat.; point on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, on bay of Albay.
- PAROOL** (pah-roh-ohl'), ver.; one of islands of Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. $6^{\circ} 1'$ N.
- PARPAGOJA** (pah'-pah-goh'-hah), ver.; town on W. coast of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- PARTIBAUAN** (pah'-tee-bah'-wahn), nat.; summit 436 ft. on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PARUAO** (pah-roo-ah'-oh), nat.; river tributary to Chico de la Pampanga Riv., running through Tárlac, Luzón.
- PASA** (pah'-sah), ver.; mountain in W. Abra, Luzón, near boundary with Ilocos Sur, 13 m. ESE. of Bangued.
- PASACAO** (pah-sah-cow'), ver.; bay and anchorage on E. coast of Ragay Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón; most frequented anchorage on that side; place of call for steamers. High flat islet, Refugio, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from point.
- pueblo on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), shore of Ragay Bay. Pop., 1,548.
- mineral spring near Pasacao, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- PÁSAG** (pah'-sahg), nat.; river forming one of W. channels of Pampanga delta in pueblo of Pórac, Pampanga, Luzón, emptying into Manila Bay.
- PASAHAN** (pah-sah'-hahn), nat.; village and river entering Port Isabela, Basilán I., off S. coast Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Naval establishment of Isabela is at its mouth.
- PÁSAL** (pah'-sahl), nat.; point on SE. coast of Semerara I., off SE. coast of Mindoro.
- PASALEN** (pah-sah'-layn), nat.; river in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, rising in lat. $18^{\circ} 39'$ N. and emptying into China Sea.
- PASAN** (pah'-sahn), Tag.; point on N. coast of Maricabán I., on W. side of entrance to Batangas Bay, S. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- PASANDUYON** (pah-sahn-doo'-yohn), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Catanauan, Tayabas, Luzón, on SW. coast, lat. $13^{\circ} 37' 30''$ N.
- PASANIÁN** (pah-sahn-hahn'), nat.; hamlet in Basilán I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PASANJÁN** (pah-sahn-hahn'), Tag.; point in S. Tayabas, Luzón, NE. of Bondog Pt.
- port on NE. coast of Sámar; formed on N. by Silá and S. by Alibuyon Pt., lat. $12^{\circ} 25' 10''$ N.
- PASAO** (pah-sah'-oh), Sp.; mountain in NE. Laguna, Luzón.
- PÁSAY** (pah'-sigh), Tag.; village near shore of Manila Bay, S. of Manila, Rizal, Luzón.
- town in Rizal, Luzón; upon application of municipal council of Pineda, name was changed to Pásay, by act of P. C., September 6, 1901.
- small S. tributary of Ulut Riv., in E. Sámar.
- small lake S. of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, between highway and China Sea coast.
- PASAYAHÓN** (pah-sah-yah-hohn'), ver.; mountain in S. Sámar.
- PASCO** (pas'-coh), Sp.; point on S. boundary, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, NE. of Deep Bay, Moro Palawan.
- channel between Green Is. and shore, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- islet in the SE. angle of Basey Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PASCOLOGA** (pass-coh-loh'-gah), ver.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- PASCUAS** (pass'-kwahs), Sp.; mountain in W. Abra, Luzón.
- PASEGAN** (pah-say'-gahn), ver.; one of numerous small islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 6 m. E. of Tandubato I.
- PASEGAN GUMBÁ** (pah-say'-gahn geem-bah'), ver.; island $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., W. of Pasegan Sámal, Tabuán cluster, Cinapunan grp., Sulu A.

- PASEGAN SÁMAL** (pah-say'-gahn sah'-mahll), ver.; low coral island 90 ft. high, 5 m. WNW. of Ubián, covered with trees, in Tabuán cluster, Cinapusan grp., Sulu A.
- PASENKOAN** (pah-sayn-coh'-ahn), nat.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N. to S., in Tambiluañga channel, separated from Taruc I. on W. by narrow channel, 10 to 26 ft. deep, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- PASGO** (pass'-goh), Tag.; point at extremity of narrow tongue of land on W. coast of Ragay Gulf, SE. coast of Tayabas, and on E. side of entrance to port of that name. (See Mayasas.)
- PÁSIB** (pah'-sib), ver.; tributary rising in Pico de Cálao, in NW. corner of Isabela, Luzón, and entering Cagayán on N. from E. course empties into Chico de Cagayán Riv.
- PÁSIG** (pah'-sig), nat.; outlet of Laguna de Bay into bay of Manila at city of that name; has several tributaries, those which it receives from r. bank only important ones, Caintá, Grande de San Mateo, and San Francisco del Monte. Those which unite with it on l. bank are small streams and creeks, short in length, and carrying little water. Pásig Riv. is principal means of communication between Manila and Laguna de Bay, which is only 18 m. distant, and provinces on its borders. Width is from 340 to 6,700 ft., and its depth is also variable, from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; is navigable for native boats and light craft between Laguna de Bay and bay of Manila, 15 m. Manila, capital of P. I., is on l. bank of its entrance to Manila Bay. On opposite side, connected by fine bridges, are suburbs of Binondo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, and San Miguel. River is navigable 10 m., and is chief artery of communication with interior; carries 11 ft. on bar at low water.
- capital, p. o., and pueblo of Rizal, Luzón, on NW. shore of Laguna de Bay, at mouth of Mariquina Riv., 8 m. E. of Manila. Pop., 22,000.
- island 4 m. E. of Tambadon Pt., E. coast of Sámar.
- village on Balábac I., off extreme SW. point of Palawan.
- PASIGAJON** (pah-see-gah'-hohn), ver.; point on W. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas.
- PASJAN** (pah-see'-hahn), ver.; westernmost of Camotes Is., 9 by 6 m., 14 m. S. of Duljugan, SW. coast of Leyte, in approach to Ormoc Bay; port is San Francisco, on S. shore.
- PÁSIL** (pah'-sill), Tag.; point in S. Tayabas, Luzón.
- PASLOGON**, or **TABOCU** (pas-loh'-gohn, tah-bock'), ver.; islet off W. coast of Leyte, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Palompón.
- PASOGUN** (pah-soh'-goon), ver.; river on W. coast of Mindoro, falling into sea $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Iriron.
- PASOS** (pah'-sohs), Sp.; point on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PASPASAQUI** (pass-pah-sah'-key), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 15 m. NW. of Cayán.
- PASSAGE**, for.; island 3 m. in circumference, dividing principal channels leading to Inner Malampaya Sound, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PASSI**, or **PASSY** (pass'-see), ver.; pueblo in E. Iloilo, Panay, 24 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,802.
- river in Panay. (See Taland Riv.)
- PASTORA** (pass-toh'-rah) (shepherdess), Sp.; point on W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- PASTRANA**, or **MAMAYBANAY** (pas-trah'-nah, mah-my-bah-nigh'), Sp.; pueblo in E. central Leyte, 14 m. SW. of Tacloban.
- PASUMBÚQID** (pah-soom-boo'-kid), nat.; mountain in NE. Leyte, 7 m. SE. of Babatugon.
- PASUQUÍN** (pah-soo-keen'), nat.; pueblo on W. coast highway, on S. side of mouth of Bilitang Riv., in NW. Ilocos Norte, Luzón, 10 m. N. of Laoag. Pop., 5,615.
- PATA** (pah'-tah), Sp.; island 1,434 ft. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W., fronting Tutu Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A. Small island 1 sq. m. lies immediately off E. coast.
- anchorage on Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A.
- point on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, lat. 18° 42' 50" N.
- point 3 m. SE. of Cabcicuñgan Pt., Cagayán, Luzón, one of 4 N. extremes of land in Luzón, Mayraira, Cabcicuñgan, Dialao, and Pata. NW. point of immense bay. From here coast trends SE. 48 m. and thence 27 m. to Cape Engañó, forming large bay.
- hamlet on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- PÁTANG** (pah'-tang), nat.; bay on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, lat. 13° 42' 10" N.
- PATAHÁN** (pah-tah-bahn'), nat.; point on extreme E. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- PATALÚAN** (pah-tah-loo'-ahn), ver.; point on main shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tulián I., S. of Silanga Pt.
- PATANAÓN** (pah-tah-nah-ohn'), ver.; island S. of Palawan, between that island and Balábac.
- PÁTANG** (pah'-tang), ver.; hamlet of Cagayán, Luzón, 3 m. inland from coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Pamplona Riv., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Pamplona.
- PATANOGAN** (pah-tah-noh'-gahn), ver.; hamlet near W. headwaters of Bac-hao Bañghón Riv., SW. Sámar.
- PATÁOAN** (pah-tah'-oh-ahn), ver.; crater in central Cápiz, Panay, 7 m. SW. of Jagnaya.
- PATAÓN** (pah-tah-ohn'), ver.; town on E. coast of Ragay Gulf in Albay, Luzón, 26 m. E. of Albay.
- hamlet on SW. shore of Sindangan Bay, 2 m. S. of Sindangan Pt., NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- PATAPAT** (pah-tah-pah't'), nat.; mountain on N. coast of Luzón and NE. corner of Ilocos Norte; prominent object for navigators among Babuyan Is. and contiguous to Mayraira Pt.
- point on coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, lat. 18° 41' 50" N.
- PATAUAN** (pah-tah'-wahn), ver.; mountain in central Iloilo, Panay, on line of boundary with Cápiz, 4 m. NW. of Calinog.
- PATAWAN** (pah-tah'-wahn), ver.; island of Balábac grp., off SW. coast of Palawan, 1 m. E. of Bancalan I.
- PATAY** (pah-tie'), river in Batangas, Luzón, rising on N. side of Macolot Mt., flows S. and SE. and empties into Calupan Riv.
- Mountain in Cordilleras which divide Ilocos Sur and Abra, Luzón, E. of pueblo of Santa María, Ilocos Sur, lat. 17° 15' N.
- PATAYAN** (pah-tah'-yahn), inlet 174 ft. high, in Laguimano Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- PATEAN** (pah-tay'-ahn), ver.; island of Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 47' 10" N.
- PATELAN** (pah-tay'-lahn), ver.; island immediately inshore of Palm L., N. of Treacherous Bay, SW. coast of Palawan.
- PATEROS** (pah-tay'-ross), Sp.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, at Pásig Riv., outlet to Laguna de Bay, 8 m. SE. of Manila. Pop., 2,842.
- river emptying into Pásig Riv., on S. bank, Rizal, Luzón.
- PATIÁN** (pah-teahn'), ver.; island off Maimbún Bay, with bearing on that anchorage, SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A. Villanil, curious rock, lies between it and Putie Pt.
- PATIANAY** (pah-tyah-nigh'), ver.; mountain in central Adubos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, forming divide of watersheds toward San Miguel Bay on NW. and Lagonoy Bay on SE., 28 m. NE. of Nueva Cáceres.

- PATICOLO** (pah-tee-coh'-loh), ver.; island 1 sq. m. off N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
— hamlet on N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- PATHAN** (pah-tee'-lahn), nat.; point on W. shore of Sarangani I., off SE. coast of Mindanao.
- PATILLO** (pah-tee'-lyoh), Sp.; river in Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordilleras which separate that province from Batangas; flows N. and empties into Cauan Riv.
- PATIO** (pah'-tyoh), Sp.; hamlet on E. shore of Guimaras Strait, Negros Occidental, 2 m. N. of Valladolid.
— river in Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordilleras which separate that province from Batangas and uniting its waters with Alasan Riv.
- PATLICÓ** (pah-tee-coh'), Tag.; peak of range near China Sea coast, W. Batangas, Luzón.
- PATLÍN** (pah-teen'), ver.; river in Pampanga, Luzón, rising in mountain of same name, flows NE., passes near pueblo of Capas, in Tárlac, thence flows SE. and empties into Chico de la Pampanga Riv.
— mountain in S. of Tárlac, near boundary of Pampanga, Luzón.
- PATLANG** (pah-tee-leeng'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Tárlac, Luzón, on bank of river of same name, lat. 15° 18' N.
- PATNANOÑAN** (pah-tah-nohng'-ahn), ver.; island 8½ m. N. and S., 3 m. E. and W., 3 m. E. of S. end of Polillo I., off coast of Infanta, Luzón.
- PATNONGÓN** (pah-tee-nohng'-ohn'), ver.; pueblo on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 12½ m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 5,911.
- PÁTOC** (pah'-tohk), nat.; hamlet in S. of pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón.
- PATOGAN** (pah-taw'-gahn), Tag.; point on NW. coast of Cavite, formed of peak of Loro on r. of entrance to Manila Bay, lat. 14° 18' N.
- PATOYAC** (pah-toh-yack'), ver.; island 2 m. in extent, 1 m. off NE. point of Limapacan I., in Calamianes chain, off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PATROCINO** (pah-troh-thee'-nyoh), Sp.; town on r. bank of Agusan Riv., in central Surigao, Mindanao, 15 m. above its entrance into Linao Lake and 59 m. S. by E. of Butúan.
— hamlet on W. slope of mountain range in E. part of Misamis, Mindanao, 8 m. E. of Jasaan.
- PATTOC** (pah-tee-tock'), ver.; hamlet of Lepanto, near boundary of Ilocos Sur, 20 m. NW. of Cayán.
- PATUCANNAY** (pah-too-cahn'-nigh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, in mountains of Nangaycayan.
- PATUCO** (pah-too'-coh), ver.; port close to N. extremity of Sarangani I., off S. peninsula of Davao, Mindanao; entrance is recognized by cliff of red earth N.; inner head on W. shore is lat. 5° 29' 10" N., lon. 125° 6' 29" E.; best anchorage is in S. part of port.
- PATUGÁN** (pah-too-gahn'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. SW. of Cavite.
- PATUNANG** (pah-too'-nahng), ver.; small stream emptying into sea on NE. coast of Negros Oriental, 1½ m. S. of Calatrava.
- PATUNGA** (pah-toong'-ah), ver.; islet 455 ft. high, 14½ m. SW. of Agutaya, Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.
- PATUNGAN** (pah-toong'-ahn), Tag.; cove between Limbones and Curabao, 2 rock islets on S. side of Boca Grande entrance to Manila Bay, in Cavite, Luzón. Boundary between Cavite and Batangas runs out on SE. shore this cove. Coast is high and cliffy as far as Maragondon Riv., which forms boundary of highlands of Sierra de Pico de Loro.
- PATUPAD** (pah-too'-pahd), nat., small stream entering Tañón Strait 2 m. N. of Japitan Pt., W. coast of Cebú.
- PATURAN** (pah-too'-rahn), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PATYACAN** (pah-yah'-cahn), ver.; headland approaching bay of Hinunangan, town on E. coast of Leyte, 3¼ m. E. of that town.
— mountain on E. coast of Leyte, 2 m. SE. of Hinunangan.
- PAUAIAN** (pah-wye'-ahn); bay on S. coast of Mindoro formed by Buruncan Pt. on E. and Buñga Pt., on Ylin I., on W.; lat. 8° 20' N. (*Also Pandarochan.*)
- PAUD** (pah'-ood), ver.; hamlet on Pirara Pt., NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. NE. of Panay.
- PAUGOTCOTAN** (pah-oo-goht-coh'-tahn), ver.; hamlet near Benguet, Benguet, Luzón; gold mines exist in vicinity.
- PAUCAN**, or **MANOG** (pah-we'-cahn, mah-sog'), nat.; point on extreme SE. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte, at entrance to Daran channel.
— Point on Lubang I., China Sea, off W. coast Batangas, Luzón.
— hamlet on extreme E. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte, at opening to Daran channel.
- PAULI** (pah-oo'-lee), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of San Pablo, Laguna, Luzón, on r. bank of Caluang Riv.
— river in Laguna, Luzón, rising on N. side of San Cristóbal Mt., flows N., and unites its waters with Santa Cruz Riv.
- PAUN** (pah'-oon), ver.; island inshore in Matubug Bay, in W. waters of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PAUPÁN**, or **PAMPUN** (pah-oo-pahn', pahm'-poon), nat.; hamlet on NE. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 94½ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- PAUROS** (pah-oo'-rohs), ver.; name summit of short range running at right angles to W. coast of Samar, 18 m. NW. of Calbayae.
- PAVIA** (pah-vee'-ah), Sp.; pueblo in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. NNW. of Iloilo. Pop. 10,221.
- PAYA** (pah'-yah), ver.; islet 11¼ m. SW. by W. of Agutaya, of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea.
— second island of name in Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, 90 ft. high, 25½ m. W. of Cuyo, and most W. of group.
— one of many islands in Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao; W. is rock.
- PAYABON** (pah-yah'-bohñ), ver.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, 5 m. N. of Manjútod, E. coast.
- PAYANCOY** (pah-yah-pah'-coy), ver.; stream of Negros Occidental, emptying into Guimaras Strait 1 m. N. of Súmag.
- PAYAO** (pah-yah'-oh), nat.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, on l. bank of Guisan Riv., 6¼ m. SE. of Binalbagan.
— river of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Ragay Gulf.
— river entering on W. coast of Samar, N. of Maulun.
- PAYATA** (pah-yah'-tah), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 7 m. SE. of Bangued.
— hamlet in pueblo of Lipá, Batangas, Luzón.
- PAYAUAN** (pah-yah'-wahn), ver.; town of Nueva Vizenya, Luzón, 13 m. N. of Bayombong.
- PAYÁUIT** (pah-yah'-wit), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Gubal, in SE. part of Sorsogón, Luzón, 29 m. SE. of Albay.
- PAYJURIRAN** (pie-hoo-ree'-rahn), nat.; point on NE. coast of Albay, in pueblo of same name.
- PAYO** (pah'-yoh), Sp.; pueblo on r. bank of river entering Port Magamanoc, in Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón. Pop., 2,800.

- PAYO**; island of Catanduanes grp., NE. of Albay, composed of 8 pueblos, 3 days' sail from Albay. Pop., 2,800.
- PAYPAY**, or **PAIBAI**, or **OLD BANTAYAN** (pie-pie', pie'-of, bahn-tah'-yahnu', nat.; hamlet on NW. coast of Cebu, 3 m. SW. of Daan Bantay.
- point in E. Mindanao, called also Lambajan.
- PAZ** (path), Sp.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., off SW. shore of Ramos I., N. of Balábac, Balábac grp., off SW. coast of Palawan, opposite Iranzo Pt.
- town in Tárlac, Luzón.
- town in Iloilo, Panay.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, on r. bank of Garlit Riv., lat. $15^{\circ} 29' N.$
- PDAY** (pdí), ver.; hamlet in Namanbafuy Mts., N. of Magat Riv., Isabela, Luzón.
- PEAKED**, for.; point forming N. head of Jibboom Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PEAKED**, or **PICO** (pee'-coh), Sp.; island 110 ft. high, with rock 23 ft. high, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. River enters sea. Brow Shoulder and Mts., 3,840 ft. high, rise on coast opposite.
- PEAKED ROCK**, for.; island between Cliff and Bluff Pts., China Sea shore, off Ulugan Pen., W. coast Paragna, Palawan, near boundary.
- PEARL**, for.; bank in Laparan cluster, Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 17 m. E. and W. and averaging $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. In center is circular coral reef 18 m. in circumference, with dry patches in low water; has several small islands, highest 140 and 40 ft., among them Taja and Zau; all are covered with bushes; bank is resorted to for pearl oyster, which abounds; lies 97 m. W. by S. of Sulu and 46 m. NNW of Tawi Tawi (Amigos port).
- cluster of small islands, one 140 and another 40 ft. high, rising out of coral banks, in Laparan cluster of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A. These islands lie on both sides of meridian of lon. $119^{\circ} 35' E.$, 92 m. W. by S. of Sulu. Pearl oyster is found on surrounding banks. Depths range from 36 to 80 ft., most favorable depth for unhelmeted divers, while immediately outside of their periphery, surrounding sea shows from 720 to 2,400 ft. (See Pearl bank.)
- PEDREGALES** (pay-dray-gah'-less), Sp.; point on NW. coast of Zambales, Luzón, SSW. of Bolinao C., lat. $16^{\circ} 18' 20'' N.$
- PEDREGOSA** (pay-dray-goh'-sah), Sp.; islet in Port Usón, on S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., off SW. coast of Mindoro.
- PEDRUCOS** (pay-droos'-cohs), Sp.; point on W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- PEDTAD** (payd-tahd'), ver.; hamlet in extreme SW. corner of Misamis, Mindanao, 4 m. E. of Pulangui Riv.
- PEEL**, for.; mountain 3,600 ft. high, inland from Honda Bay, on shore of Puerto Princesa (Port Royalist), W. coast of Palawan, with peaks Beaufort and Thumb, and visible from both sides of island. Has bold, rocky appearance. Ba-he Peak, on E. side, rises 2,406 ft.
- PEELAS** (pay-eh'-lass), ver.; island of Basilan grp., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 5 m. in length and 2 m. in width, lat. $6^{\circ} 37' N.$
- PELIT** (pay-lit'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Samar, 5 m. NNE. of Basey.
- PELLEANGAN** (pay-lyay-ahn'-gahn), ver.; one of Sulu grp., Sulu A., 2 m. long and 1 m. wide, lat. $6^{\circ} 5' N.$
- PELOTE** (pay-loh'-tay), Sp.; point on N. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- PENA** (pay'-nah), Sp.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. ENE. of Cuartero.
- point on W. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro, lat. $12^{\circ} 27' N.$
- PEÑA BLANCA** (pay'-nyah blahn'-cah) Sp.; town in Cagayán, Luzón.
- PEÑA FRANCIA** (pay'-nyah frahn'-theeah), Sp.; hamlet 1 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- PEÑA PLATA** (pay'-nyah plah'-tah), Sp.; town on W. shore of Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. of Dávao, across Pakiputan Strait.
- pueblo in Dávao, Mindanao.
- PEÑA PLATA**, or **CORONADA** (pay'-nyah plah'-tah, coh-roh-nah'-dah), Sp.; hamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Gorda Pt., in NW. corner of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- PEÑARANDA** (pay-nyah-rahn'-dah), Sp.; pueblo in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- town at center of 4 roads in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 8 m. NE. of San Isidro. Pop., 7,700.
- PEÑASCALES** (pay-nyas-cah'-less), Sp.; point and port 12 m. S. by E. of Malinao port, on E. side of Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, at entrance on W. side to sea channel between Siargao I. on E. and Dinátag on W. to Surigao, N. coast of Mindanao; inland rises Mt. Tristán, 2,074 ft. high.
- PEÑASCOSA** (pay-nyas-coh'-sah), Sp.; point on W. coast of Moro Palawan, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Long Pt.
- PENÍNSULA** (pay-nee'n'-soo-lah), Sp.; port inside peninsula of same name on E. shore of Dinátag I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, on way S. through sea channel leading to Surigao.
- point at end of projection forming port of same name on E. shore of Dinátag I., and shelter for vessels entering passage leading S. to Surigao, on N. coast of Mindanao.
- PEÑON DE CORÓN**, or **CROWN PEAK** (pay-nyohn'-day coh-rohn'), Hisp.; rocky and precipitous island about 1,200 ft. high, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 m., S. off E. end of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast Paragua, Palawan, from which it is separated by Corón Strait, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. S. end terminates in sharp, steep point named Calis, which can be passed close to; 89 m. NE. by N. of Taytay, Palawan. Soil is sterile, but inhabitants find profitable employment in gathering famous edible bird's nests, for which Chinese pay double their weight in silver. Swift of commerce is found during proper season in caves or on faces of inaccessible coasts of this remarkable island. Gathering of nests is attended with great risk on account of nature of coast. Nests are made from salivary secretions of swift, which hardens quickly and resembles white glue. Best nests, for which Chinese pay enormous prices, are perfectly clear of all foreign material. Birds, however, when repeatedly robbed, seem to become dispossessed of sufficient salivary secretions, in which case they supplement their nests with grass and moss. Edible birds of Peñon de Corón are unrivaled in market. Those of islands of Guimaráas, Siquijor, and Palawan are simply fair in comparison.
- PEÑON MATINLOC** (pay-nyohn'-mah-tin-lock'), Hisp.; narrow island, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, off opening of Baniit (Báquit) Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PEPTAS** (pay-pee'-tahs), Sp.; cluster of black rocks 7 ft. high, 720 ft. in extent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to S. of Calabazas, SE. coast of Panay.
- PEQUEÑA** (pay-kay'-nyah), Sp.; island 180 ft. high, off NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PEQUEÑO PICO** (pay-kay'-nyoh pee'-coh), Sp.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- PÉREZ DASMARIÑAS** (pay'-rayth das-mah-ree'-nyas), Sp.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, 14 m. S. of Cavite, on main road. Pop., 4,696.
- PERICO** (pay-ree'-coh), Sp.; mountain in SW. Leyte.

- PERIS** (pay'-rees), Sp.; bay 13½ m. NW. by N. of Gorda Pt., on W. shore of Ragay Gulf, Tayabas, Luzón.
- PESCADO** (pays-cah'-doh) (fish), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Palawan, 6½ m. SSW. of Estancia (Eustasia) Pt.
- PESCADOR** (pays-cah-dor') (fisher), Sp.; islet in Tañón Strait, 4 m. off Mualbual and 3½ m. SSW. of Copton Pt., W. coast of Cebú.
- PETAMBÚ** (pay-tahm-boo'), nat.; point on W. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast Zambales, Luzón.
- PETISAN** (pay-tee'-sahn), ver.; point on NE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on Lamón Bay, lat. 14° 6' 15" N.
- PETLEY**, for.; point at ENE. end of bight S. of Tullian I., Sulu I., Sulu A. Hamlet of Carang Carang lies near point.
- PETRÓLEO** (pay-troh'-lay-oh), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 4 m. N. of Villaba.
- PHANTOM**, for.; islet N. of Pt. Bulawa, Linapacan I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PHILANTHROPY**, for., or **FILANTROPÍA** (fee-lahn-troh-pee'-ah), Sp.; point on SW. coast of Palawan, 7½ m. W. of Nose Pt.
- PIACÁN** (pee-ah-cahn'), ver.; high and rugged point on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. S. headland of bight 18½ m. S. of Dulunguin Pt. — town 3 m. inland from point of same name, W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PIAGAO** (pee-ah-gow'), nat.; point on SE. shore of Camasusu I., N. side of channel to Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- PIALUN** (pee-ah'-loon), nat.; creek entering on l. bank of Talayan tributary of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PIAO** (peeah'-oh), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Dapitan, on N. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- PIAPI** (peeah'-pee), Tag.; point at sea end of S. boundary of Infanta, Luzón. Province is here but 2½ m. wide E. and W., summit of Cordillera being line; coast is high and rugged; lat. 14° 20' 30" N.
- PIÁS** (pee-ass'), ver.; hamlet in central Pampangas, Luzón, 6 m. NW. of Bacolor. — mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón. — river rising in mountain of same name, in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón. — hamlet on r. bank of Agno Riv., in E. part of Pangasinán, Luzón, and on highroad 27 m. SE. of Lingayén.
- PIAT** (pee-ah't'), ver.; pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón. E. of Chico de Cagayán Riv., and 16 m. W. of Tuguegarao, connected by trail. Pop., 2,716.
- PIBANGRÁN** (pee-bahn-grahn'), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.
- PICAZO** (pee-cah'-thoh), Sp.; inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. N. of Madalag.
- PICO** (pee'-coh), Sp.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Abra, Luzón.
- PICO DE CAGAYÁN** (pee'-caw day cah-gah-yahn'), Hisp.; peak in extreme SW. corner of Cagayán, Luzón. In these mountains intersects W. terminus of S. boundary of Cagayán with Bontoc, and 6 m. NW. S. end of Cagayán and Abra; also with E. lines of Bontoc.
- PICO DE LA BAHÍA** (pee'-coh day lah bah-ee'-ah), Sp.; mountain in Palawan.
- PICO DE LAS REINAS** (pee'-coh day lahs ray'-nahs), Sp.; mountain in Palawan.
- PICO DE LORO** (pee'-coh day loh-roh), Sp.; extinct volcano 1,519 ft. high, in Cavite, Luzón, lat. 14° 13' N., lon. 120° 36' E.
- PICO DE LORO, SIERRA DE** (see-ay'-rrah day pee'-coh day loh'-roh), Sp.; highlands on NW. coast of Batangas, Luzón, approaching Manila Bay. — mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- PICO TALACDAÑGAN**, or **LUGATOC** (pee'-coh tah-lack-dahng'-ahn, Hisp.; loo-gah-tohk', ver.); mountain in N. Zambales, Luzón.
- PÍCOL** (pee'-cohl), ver.; point in W. Panay.
- PÍCOS** (pee'-cohs), Sp.; mountain in Marin-duque, off Tayabas coast, Luzón.
- PÍCOS DE GANASI** (pee'-cohs day gah-nah'-see), Hisp.; mountain in NW. Mindanao.
- PICTÁN** (peak-tahn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Iligan, Misamis, Mindanao.
- PICTAO** (peak-tah'-oh), ver.; town on l. bank of river paralleling Cagayán on W., 11½ m. WSW. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- PICUDA** (pee-coo'-dah), Sp.; point in W. coast of Palawan.
- PICUDO** (pee-coo'-doh), Sp.; mountain in Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- PIDDIG** (pid-dig'), ver.; pueblo 8 m. E. of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Luzón; wagon road connects with Laoag and San Miguel on W. and Solsona on SE. Pop., 10,841.
- FIDENGA** (pee-deng'), ver.; mineral spring in Villaviciosa, Albay, Luzón.
- PIDIGAN** (pee-dee'-gahn), ver.; pueblo of Abra, Luzón, 3 m. from Bangued, with which it is connected by road and several trails in different directions on l. bank of Abra Riv. Pop., 2,142.
- PIDILISAN** (pee-dee-lee'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in Bontoc, Luzón, across border from Lepanto, in summits of Gran Cordillera Central, 8 m. W. of Bontoc.
- PIEDRA** (pee-ay'-drah), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, S. of Lamigan head to Pujada Bay.
- PIEDRA BLANCA** (pee-ay'-drah blahn'-cah), Sp.; islet W. by N. of Animosas rocks in Corón-Calamian channel, Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro.
- PIEDRAS** (pee-ay'-drahs), Sp.; point on NW. coast of Zambales, Luzón, E. of Bolinao; coast S. to Caimán Pt. is level, of moderate height, and sterile; approach is bold and no bottom at 50 fms., 1 m. off.
- PIEDRAS, or SANGBAUEN** (pee-ay'-drahs, sang-bah'-wayn), Sp.; point and port on NE. entrance head of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PIEDRAS PILAR** (pee-ay'-drahs pee-lahr'), Sp.; islet 1½ m. off W. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte, opposite Almeria.
- PIG**, for.; point N. shore of Loog Basin, Banacalan (San Andrés) port, NW. coast of Marin-duque.
- PIGIBLAO** (pig-bee-lah'-oh), nat.; river entering Bancul Bay, on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- PIGCARANGAN** (pig-cah-rahng'-ahn), nat.; river emptying on SE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, SW. of Lamalana Pt.
- PIGEON**, for.; islet in small group off N. side of Maytiaguid, NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PÍGUIL** (pee'-geel) nat.; mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón. — river rising in mountain of same name, Abra, Luzón; flows through pueblo of Bangued.
- PIKIT, or CNAS** (pee-kit', knahs), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of Pulangui Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao, 10 m. N. of Liguasan Lake.
- PILA** (pee'-lah), Sp.; pueblo of Laguna, Luzón, near seashore of Laguna de Bay, on highroad, 6 m. SW. of Santa Cruz toward Calauang. Pop., 5,987.
- PILAM** (pee-lam'), ver.; hamlet on NE. shore of Putiao port, NW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- PILANDOG** (pee-lahn-dog'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of mouth of river entering Sindangan Bay on S. shore, NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.



- PILAPINAHPAJAN** (pee-lah-pee-nah-pah'-hahn), nat.; point on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte); forms with Dapdap Pt. Sógod Bay.
- PILAR** (pee-lahr'), Sp.; pueblo on E. shore of bay setting inland at head of great bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 17½ m. SE. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,895; township, 8,905.
- pueblo of Abra, Luzón, 3 m. from Bangued. Pop., 4,107.
- islet between Tomaso and Limbananayan, in sea channel between Sámar and Masbate.
- hill hamlet at headwaters of Pagsaban Riv., Sámar.
- pueblo on island of Cebú, 38 m. from Cebú. Pop., 4,268.
- pueblo and p. o. on W. shore of Manila Bay, in Bataán, Luzón, 3 m. SE. of Balanga. Pop., 3,471.
- town of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, on main highway, 16 m. NE. of Bayombong.
- town which formerly stood on l. bank of tributary of Agusan Riv., central Surigao, Mindanao, 67 m. S. of Butúan. Owing to inaccessibility and unhealthful surroundings town was abandoned for new location on main stream, about 7 m. SE.
- important town on extreme SE. shore of SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, NE. of Camamaun Pt., 57½ m. SE by S. of Dávao.
- pueblo on E. side of entrance to Port Putiao, on NW. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón, 18 m. SW. of Albay. Pop., 5,458.
- small circular port, 43½ m. E. by N. of Surigao, about 1 m. in diameter, steep-sided, with large rock on S. side, on E. side of Siargao, off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Anchorage is on W. of this rock.
- town in Siargao I., off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- PILAR DEL** (dayl pee-lahr'), Sp.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 4 m. NE. of Bacolor.
- PILAR EL** (ayl pee-lahr'), Sp.; hamlet on extreme SE. shore of Dalupiri I., extreme NW. coast of Sámar.
- PILAS** (pee'-lass), Sp.; channel, 3 m. wide, between that island to W. and Baluc and Mataja to E. and W. of Basilan I., off S. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- cluster of 9 high islands of Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 15½ m. W., off W. extreme of Basilan I.
- main island in cluster of that name and largest near Basilan, in Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 24½ m. W. by S. of Isabela, 6 by 2½ m. and 918 ft. high. Population consists of Moros. Land is generally low, except in N. are 2 hills close together, 918 and 522 ft. high. Good anchorage on NW. shore.
- PILI** (pee'-lee), nat.; town on W. shore of Ajui Bay, SE. coast of Panay.
- pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 9 m. from Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 3,635.
- hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, W. shore of bay of Ajui, 4½ m. SW. of that town.
- mountain in N. Abra, Luzón.
- ward in municipality of Cebú.
- PILIGAN** (pee-lee'-gahn), ver.; town in Abra, Luzón.
- PILILLA** (pee-lee'-lyah), Sp.; pueblo on Bay road in Rizal, Luzón, 5 m. SE. of Mórang. Pop., 2,000.
- PILÍPIL** (pee-lee'-pill), ver.; hamlet of Lepanto, Luzón, 3 m. S. of Cáyán. Pop., 246.
- PILIS** (pee'-liss), ver.; creek in E. Albay, Luzón.
- PILISAN** (pee-lee'-sahn), Tag.; point in Tayabas, Luzón.
- PÍLIT** (pee'-lit), nat.; mountain in Sámar.
- PIÑA** (pee'-nyah), Sp.; island and inlet S. of Masbate, Visayas.
- PINABÁGDAO** (pee-nah-bag'-dah-oh), ver.; pueblo on E. shore of Villareal Gulf, in SW. Sámar, 13 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 1,975.
- PINABATAYAN** (pee-nah-bah-tah'-yahn), ver.; town in E. Mindoro.
- PINABRICAJAN** (pee-nah-bree-cah'-hahn), nat.; river entering on SW. shore of entrance to Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, between Cidamid and Dumáguit I'ts.
- PINACANAÚN DE CABAGÁN** (pee-nah-cah-nah-wahn' day cah-bah-gahn'), ver.; river in Cagayán, Luzón, rises in Sierra Madre, lat. 17° 44' N., flows W. and then WSW., crossing pueblo of Tuguegarao, and empties into Cagayán Grande Riv. in lat. 36° 40' N., after course of about 25 m.
- PINACANAÚN DE ILAGAN** (pee-nah-cah-nah-wahn' day ee-lah'-gahn), Hisp.; river in N. Luzón, tributary to Grande de Cagayán Riv.
- PINACANAÚN DE TUGUEGARAO** (pee-nah-cah-nah-wahn' day too-gay-gah-rah'-oh), Hisp.; river of Cagayán, Luzón, tributary to Grande de Cagayán Riv. from E. On r. bank, 4 m. from its confluence with main stream, is provincial capital Tuguegarao.
- PINACANAÚN DE TUMAÚNI** (pee-nah-cah-nah-wahn' day too-mah-oui'-nee), Hisp.; river of Isabela, Luzón, emptying into Grande de Cagayán Riv. at Tumaúni.
- PINACAPULAN** (pee-nah-cah-poo'-lahn), Tag.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- PINACHINGUYAN** (pee-nah-cheen-goo'-yahn), ver.; island 2 by 1½ m., 1,020 ft. high, NW. of Caisin I., off Maytiaguíd I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Red cliff rock is physical feature of island.
- PINACUAPAN** (pee-nah-cwab'-pahn), ver.; island and point, N. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- PINACULAN** (pee-nah-coo'-lahn), nat.; point on NE. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, W. of anchorage of Sorsogón.
- PINADLIHÁN** (pee-nad-lee-lahn'), nat.; point on N. side of small bay, on SE. coast of Sámar, on which is Hernani.
- PINAGAÚAN** (pee-nah-gah-oo'-yahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Jasaan, Misamis, Mindanao, on N. coast.
- PINAGBUACÁN** (pee-nahg-boo-cahn'), nat.; point on W. coast of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.
- point on SE. shore of Albay Gulf and E. head to Poliqui Bay, Albay, Luzón.
- PINAGCALATAN** (pee-nahg-cah-lah'-tahn), Tag.; hamlet in W. Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 9 m. NW. of San Isidro, in district of small lakes between main and Chico currents of Grande de la Pampanga Riv.
- PINAGCURUSAN** (pee-nahg-coo-roo'-sahn), Tag.; creek and point on Maricabán I., off SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- PINAGDAGATAN** (pee-nahg-dah-gah'-tahn), Tag.; point on SW. coast of Lubang I., China Sea, at entrance to Verde Passage, off SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- PINAGHAYA** (pee-nahg-hah'-yah), ver.; point on E. coast of Panaón I., N. of Romano Bay, Cebú.
- PINAGMAGLAYAN** (pee-nahg-mah-glah'-yahn), nat.; river in Mindanao emptying on E. coast, lat. 13° 2' N.
- PINAGMUPÚAN** (pee-nahg-moo-poo'-ahn), ver.; point on N. shore of Leyte, 2½ m. NW. of Capoccan.
- PINAGPANTÍAN** (pee-nahg-pahn-tee'-ahn), nat.; point on E. coast of Principe, Luzón.
- PINAGTANORAN** (pee-nag-tah-noh'-rahn), Tag.; tributary of Calumpán Riv., Batangas, Luzón.

- PINAGUPAA** (pee-nah-gwah-pab'-ah), nat.: one of Calaguas Is., off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, 2 m. long, 1 m. wide, lat. 14° 28' 20" N.
- PINAGUIDAYAN** (pee-nah-gee-dah'-yahn), nat.: affluent from S. of Paracale Riv., Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- PINAGUJAN** (pee-nah-goo'-hahn), nat.: hamlet in pueblo of Mambulao, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
— point on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, lat. 14° 20' 40" N.
- PINAGUNGULA** (pee-nah-goon-goo'-lah), Tag.: hamlet in pueblo of San José, Batangas, Luzón, at foot of Macolag Mt., on r. bank of Malaquintúbig Riv.
- PINALABÁN** (pee-nah-lah-hoo'-ahn), nat.: point on SE. shore of deep bight, on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 6 m. SW. of Bulacane.
- PINALAG-DUAN** (pee-nah'-lahg doo-ahn'), nat.: river in Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Lamón Bay.
- PINALAKÁN** (pee-nah-lah-cahn') nat.: point on E. coast of Cebú. (See Panalipán.)
- PINALAN** (pee-nah'-leen), nat.: town on r. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PINALOBO** (pee-nah-loh'-boh), ver.: mountain in SE. Zambales, Luzón.
— peak 6,137 ft. high in Cabusilan range, Luzón.
- PINALUBO**, or **PINATUBO** (pee-nah-loo'-boh, pee-nah-too'-boh), nat.: mountain 6,040 ft. high in NW. angle of Pampanga, Luzón, near intersection of boundary of Tárlac and Pampanga with Zambales; 3 m. NE. is peak 5,167 ft. high; same distance S. Mt. Negrón, 5,453 ft., and 5 m. farther S. Mt. Cuadrado, 5,443 ft., while 22 m. to NW. rises Mt. Iba, 5,262 ft. This series of lofty elevations continues S. on Bataán Pen., ending in Mariveles summits, highest 4,678 ft., overlooking Manila Bay on E. and China Sea on W., group forming magnificent landmark of approach from Hongkong and N. China to Manila Bay.
- PINAMA** (pee-nah'-mah), nat.: village W. side of mouth of Quinapundán Riv., entering S. shore of Sámar, Visayas, 8 m. E. of Balan-giga.
- PINAMALAYAN** (pee-nah-mah-lah'-yahn), nat.: pueblo on E. coast of Mindoro, 6 m. SW. of point of that name.
— bay, river, and town on their shores and point 5 m. NE. by E., on E. coast of Mindoro, town lying 33½ m. SE. of Calapán. Pop., 292.
- PINAMAŌ** (pee-nah-mah'-oh), ver.: hamlet on S. shore of extreme SE. Sámar, 4 m. S. of Quinapundán.
- PINAMITÁN** (pee-nah-me-tahn'), nat.: point on E. shore of SE. extreme of Sámar.
- PINAMONTUGANDO LAUIS** (pee-nah-mawn-toogahn'-doh lah'-wis), ver.: point on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 13° 14' N.
- PINAMUCÁN** (pee-nah-moo-cahn'), nat.: inland hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. NE. of Bañigá.
— river in Batangas, Luzón, rising in lat. 13° 40' N., flows W. and dividing into 2 arms empties into Batangas Bay at point of same name.
- PINAMUHAN** (pee-nah-moo'-hahn), ver.: stream in NW. Leyte, entering bay 5 m. WNW. of Capoccan.
- PINAMULACAN** (pee-nah-moo-lah'-cahn), ver.: hamlet, 5½ m. SE. of Catarman, in Sámar.
- PINAMUNGAJAN** (pee-nah-moong-ah'-hahn), ver.: river and pueblo at its mouth, on E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú, 20 m. due W. of Cebú across island. Hibayo, Negros Oriental, lies across Tañón Strait, 29 m. Pop., 5,378.
— inlet in W. shore of Cebú.
- PINAMUNTAŃGAN** (pee-nah-moon-tang'-ahn), Tag.; point and inlet in SW. Tayabas, Luzón. Agnasa Bay lies to N.
- PINANAAN** (pee-nah-nah'-ahn), ver.: tributary of Agusan Riv., in Surigao, Mindanao, about 7 m. above junction of Tagabuka, at head of delta.
- PINANABÁCAO** (pee-nah-nah-bah'-cow), nat.: hamlet in pueblo of Calbiga, Sámar, lat. 11° 34' N.
- PINANAYAN** (pee-nah-nah'-yahn), nat.: hamlet of pueblo of Catarman, on N. coast of Sámar.
- PINANDUŃGAN** (pee-nahn-doong'-ahn), nat.: extreme N. point of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, and E. landmark of Mambulao port.
- PINANGAYONAN** (pee-nang-ah-yoh'-nahn), ver.: mountain in NW. Mindanao.
- PINANINDING** (pee-nah-nin-ding'), Tag.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 13° 52' N.
- PINAPANAAAN** (pee-nah-pah-nah'-ahn), Tag.: hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 17 m. N. of San Isidro.
- PINÁS** (pee'-nyas), Sp.: islet about ¾ m. long, in Usón port, S. coast of Busuairiga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua (Palawan) and Mindoro.
- PINASIGBAHAN** (pee-nah-sig-bah'-hahn), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Rosario, Batangas, Luzón.
- PINATAYAN** (pee-nah-tah'-yahn), nat.: rock off Matimas Pt., between Malabang and Polloc Harbor, on E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PINATUBO** (pee-nah-too'-boh), nat.: extinct volcano in lat. 15° 09' N., lon. 120° 19' E. 6,050 ft. high (another authority 4,841 meters, or 6,137 ft.), NW. part of Pampanga, Luzón. (See Pinalubo Mt.)
- PINAUASAN** (pee-nah-wah'-sahn), ver.: S. point of Ipolote Bay, SE. coast of Palawan.
- PINAURAN** (pee-nah-oo'-rahn), ver.: point on Sámar shore of San Juanico Strait, where Bacal I. reduces width of main channel to ¼ m.
- PINAVINAGAN** (pee-nah-vee-sah'-gahn), Tag.; bay NW. of Banta Pt., at extreme E. point of N. shore of Polillo I., off Infanta, Luzón.
- PINAYAT** (pee-nah-yah't'), nat.: N. of chain of 4 inland lakes in central Surigao, Mindanao, 6 m. N. and S., and 3 m. E. and W. After receiving waters of Agusan Riv. through Linao, Sadocun, and Dagun lakes it discharges surplus waters through continuation of same stream and disembogues into SE. angle of Butúan Bay on N. coast of Mindanao.
- PINDAŃGAN-RO** (peen-dahng-ahn'-hoh), ver.: native name for town of San Fernando, capital of Unión, Luzón.
- PINEDA** (pee-nay'-dah), Sp.: pueblo on E. shore of Manila Bay, in Rizal, Luzón, 3½ m. S. of Manila. Pop., 9,825. (See Pásay.)
— river emptying into broad stream entering on NE. shore of Putiao bay, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- PINGARAN** (pin-gah'-mahn), nat.: creek entering on l. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 1 m. above Bacat, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PINGANO** (pin-gah'-noh), nat.: point and mountain 374 ft. high, on NE. shore of Loog Bay, SE. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas. Point is N. head to Gavet Bay.
- PINGAT** (ping'-ah't'), hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 15 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 914.
- PINGET** (ping-ay't'), nat.: island at S. entrance to Lapog Bay, S. of Salomague port, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- PINGÓOG** (pin-gaw'-ohg), nat.: hamlet in pueblo of Butúan, Surigao, Mindanao.
- PINIALAN** (pee-nee-ah'-lahn), ver.: town short distance inland on r. bank of mouth of river entering bay on NW. shore of Misamis, Mindanao, 15 m. SW. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.

- PINTAN** (pee-nee'-tahn), ver.; point at E. entrance to San Miguel Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- PINNACLE**, for.; peak inland from Damayat Pt., on NW. shore Palúan Bay, NW. coast of Palúan, extreme NW. point of Mindoro I.
- rock 1 m. off extreme NW. coast of Busuaña I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- peak in NW. part of Mindoro, forming landmark for vessels entering Palúan Bay.
- rock awash at low water, off Calcut Pt., SW. coast Sorsogón, Luzón.
- PINNAUCAN** (peen-nah-coo'-cahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Manitao, Albay, Luzón, on S. coast of Albay Bay, lat. 13° 6' 30" N.
- PINOANAN** (pee-noh-oh'-nahn), ver.; mountain in NW. Bohol, 2½ m. N. of Carmen.
- PINOPO** (pee-noh'-poh), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- PINOQUIS** (pee-noh'-kiss), ver.; mountain in N. Mindanao.
- PINOS**, or **PINE** (pee'-nohs), Sp.; point at N. extremity of Sepangow Bay, SW. Palawan.
- range of mountains in Abra, Luzón.
- PINTADA** (pin-tah'-dah), Sp.; island near Ultra I., in W. end of Nochebuena channel, to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- PINTIÁN** (pin-tee'-ahn), ver.; tributary of Abaot Riv., in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- PINTO** (peen'-toh), Sp.; hamlet on I. bank of Punglul Riv., in extreme SE. Misamis, Mindanao.
- PINTIGAN** (pin-too'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Panaón I., off SE. coast Leyte, 3 m. NW. of San Ricardo.
- PINUTAN** (pee-noo'-tahn), ver.; headland on S. entrance to Romano Bay, E. coast of Panaón I., off SE. coast Leyte.
- hamlet on SE. shore of Romano Bay, E. coast of Panaón I., off SE. coast Leyte, 13 m. SE. of Liloan.
- PINZO** (peen'-thoh), Sp.; mountain in pueblo of Tiaong, Tayabas, Luzón.
- PIÓ** (pee'-oh), Sp.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 9 m. NE. of Bacolor.
- PIQUIGAN** (pee-key'-gahn), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 893.
- PIQUIT** (pee-kit'), nat.; territorial subdivision of district of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PIQUITO** (pee-key'-toh), Sp.; mountain in Cavite, Luzón.
- PIRARÁ** (pee-rah-rah'), ver.; point on N. shore of bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 19 m. W. of Bulacaue Pt., extreme NE. point of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
- PIRATAN** (pee-rah'-tahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- PIRATAS** (pee-rah'-tahs), Sp.; rock 1 m. E. of Dakula I., S. coast of Zamboanga Mindanao.
- PIRATE**, for.; river entering San Antonio or Rocky Bay, on SE. coast of Palawan.
- island less than 1,500 ft. S. of San Antonio Bay, 5½ m. NE. of Channel Pt., and 1¼ m. off coast of SE. Palawan. N. of this island lie rocks and sand patches, largest 1 m., 2 m. N. of island and 1 m. from mainland.
- bay between Blockade Strait and inner entrance and W. shore of Malampaya Sound, W. shore of Paragua, Palawan.
- head on E. shore of Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PIRÍS** (pee-rees'), ver.; inlet on NW. shore of Ragay Gulf, Tayabas, Luzón, N. of Ginhalinan Pt., lat. 13° 40' 30" N.
- PISA** (pee'-sah), Sp.; point on Batangas Bay, on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, lat. 13° 38' N.
- PISACPISAC** (pee-sack-pee-sack'), nat.; village and stream on SE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PISAN** (pee'-sahn), nat.; point on W. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Tikala Is. lie off this coast.
- river in Cotabato, Mindanao, 2 m. from mouth of which lies town of that name. Subject to inundations 5 ft. during rainy season.
- hamlet N. of anchorage of that name, under cover of point of river, and 2 m. from mouth of river of that name. W. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Country in vicinity is marshy and unhealthy. During rainy season water rises 5 ft. above surface.
- PISANAN** (pee-sah'-nahn), nat.; branch of river tributary to Sibalom near town of that name, W. Antique, Panay.
- hamlet on tributary of Sibalom Riv., Antique, Panay, 4 m. SE. of Sibalom.
- PITALO** (pee-tah'-law), ver.; town in E. Cebu.
- PITÁS** (pee-tahs'), nat.; point SW. coast Cotabato, Mindanao, S. of Nara Pt.
- mountain and point in S. Mindanao.
- PITO** (pee'-toh), Sp.; hamlet in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, in mountains of Cordillera Central.
- PITOGO** (pee-toh'-goh), nat.; mountain in central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. SW. of Carlés.
- pueblo on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, 35 m. SE. of Tayabas, between Silankapo and Mabio Pts., 2 m. ENE. of latter. Pop., 3,011. Connected by road with Gumaco, on N. coast.
- anchorage in S. Tayabas, Luzón.
- town on N. shore of small bay on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 82 m. SE. by E.
- bay between Corang-dato and Tandikan Pts., on SE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- "silanga" between Ambos Camarines, Luzón, and Pitogo, off extreme NE. end of peninsula of Ambos Camarines (Sur), SE. of Panahañga.
- island NE. of peninsula of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- river entering sea on SW. coast of Zamboanga, NW. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- PLACER** (plah-thayr'), Sp.; pueblo on W. shore of small bay on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Pop., Cn. 1887, 893.
- PLAYA HONDA** (plah'-yah ohn'-dah), Sp.; extensive plain in Batalan Mt., 1,847 ft. high, on coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PLUS**, for.; island on W. waters of Nochebuena channel, to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., into great bay of S.
- PLÁCIO** (plah'-see-oh), Tag.; mountain in NE. Laguna, Luzón.
- POBRE** (poh'-bray), Sp.; island 6 m. W. of Bary Pt., SW. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- POCAAGUA** (poh-cah-ah'-gwah), Sp.; bay on W. coast of Negros between Liuliva and Canayan Pts., in S. lat. 10° 4' N.
- POCDOL** (pock-doll'), ver.; extinct volcano in SE. part of Albay, Luzón, lat. 13° 05' N., lon. 123° 54' E., between Albay Gulf on N. and Port Sorsogón on S. of strip, 5 m. wide from Bacon to Sorsogón towns, respectively, which connects Sorsogón with main body of Luzón.
- POCOL** (poh-cohl'), nat.; small stream on SW. coast of Leyte, 6½ m. SE. of Albuera.
- PODOC** (paw'-dock), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of San Jacinto, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- POEGTEY** (poh-egg-tay'), ver.; mountain in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- POGOTE** (poh-goh-tay'), ver.; point on NW. coast of Leyte, lat. 11° 35' N.

POINT, for.; hill 560 ft. high, on Hummock Pt., in SW. Palawan. Coast 5 m. SW. continues low range. On plain to SW. of this range is peculiar wooded mound fronting Corumi range.

— peak on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 5 m. SSE. of Taytay, abreast of Paly I. N. of peak is inlet $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length with 2 islands at entrance, Shadewell I. being $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off shore; village at head of inlet.

— peak 960 ft. high, inland from Dampier Pt., on L. shore of Palawan,

POK-ITANG (pock-ee-tang'), ver.; town of Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 543.

POLÁ (poh-lah'), nat.; low point and important headland for navigators, off SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 75 m. NW. by W. of Tinaka Pt. and 21 m. SE. of Malatuna Pt.; 6 m. E. of Polá Pt. lie village and river of Craan (Canarén). Coal deposits exists in this vicinity. From this point to Sarangani Bay coast is low and without sheltered anchorages.

— river on SW. coast of Mindanao entering Célèbes Sea at point of that name, and 5 m. SE. of W. boundary of Dávao with Cotabato.

— hamlet near point and mouth of river of that name, SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 108 m. SW. of Dávao, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of W. boundary of Dávao with Cotabato.

— bay $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. between Anahaosan and Dayap heads and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep, opening to NE. on E. coast of Mindoro. 24 m. SE. by E. of Calapán.

— pueblo at mouth of river emptying into bay of same name, 27 m. SE. of Calapán, Mindoro. Pop., 572.

PÓLAC (poh'-lack), ver.; creek and town NE. part of Marinduque I., off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

POLANAS (poh-lah'-nabs), ver.; hamlet on N. side of bay on E. coast of Sámar, 6 m. NNW. of Lanang.

POLANCO (poh-lahn'-coh), Sp.; town on r. bank of river entering bay, S. of Sicayac Pt., NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 6 m. SW. by S. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)

POLANGUI (poh-lahn'-gee), nat.; pueblo on main road in Albay, Luzón, on r. bank of Inaya Riv., $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Albay and 11 m. ESE. of Bató Lake. Pop., 10,057.

— river in Mindanao, tributary to Grande Riv. of Mindanao.

— town in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, on Quinali Riv. Pop., 10,000.

POLANLUNA (poh-lahn-loo'-nah), ver.; river rising in Laba Mt. in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, flows SE. through Camarines Sur, receiving many tributaries, and empties into Naga Riv. through 2 mouths, 7 m. from San Miguel Bay, on N. coast.

POLANTUNA (poh-lahn-too'-nah), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in peaks of same name.

POLARICAN (poh-lah-ree'-cahn), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Taytay Bay, 7 m. N. by W. of Taytay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

POLÁUIT (poh-lah'-wit), ver.; point on W. coast of Sámar.

POLAY (poh-'lie'), ver.; river of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, tributary to Magat Riv., branch of Cagayán Grande.

POLDOC (poh-'dobk') nat.; river and island off its mouth, in SE. part of Alaukno, Napangpang Bay, SW. coast Sorsogón, Luzón.

POLILLO (GROUP), OFF INFANTA, LUZÓN.

(Poh-lee'-lyoh, Sp.)

(Annexed to Tayabas Province, Luzón.)

Chief town: Polillo, on SW. coast; lat. $14^{\circ} 45' 30''$ N., lon. $121^{\circ} 55' E.$
Area: 203 sq. m.
Population: 1,500, estimated.
Race: Tagálog.
Language: Tagálog.
Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Polillo to—	m.
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A group of islands in the entrance to Lamón Bay, N. side of the Tayabas and Camarines Pen., and E. off the mainland of Infanta, Luzón. Lat. $15^{\circ} N.$ and lon. $122^{\circ} E.,$ intersect in the NE. center of Polillo I. On the N. and E. sweeps the Pacific Ocean, on the S. across Lamón Bay lie the shores of Ambos Camarines (Norte) and Tayabas, and on the W. Infanta, Luzón.

ISLANDS.

On the E., SE., and S. of Polillo lie 21 charted islands (1902), as follows:

	sq. m.		sq. m.
Balesin	1	Malanat	1
Buguitai	1	Nolaguinian	1
Cabulna	1	Palasan	10
Cabungcoén	2	Patnanañgan	17
Calagian	6	Polillo	131
Ignicon	2	Teolong	3
Jomálig	26		
Lantao	1	Total.....	203
Malaguinoan	1		

The formation, like nearly all the groups of the P. A., is volcanic, the Malolo summit being the central cone. The N. and W. sides of Polillo are clear of islands. The inhabitants are largely engaged in agriculture and fishing for home consumption. The soil and climate are good. The island of Polillo, included in the district of Infanta by act of P. C. June 12, 1902, was annexed to the province of Tayabas, Luzón, the inhabitants to enjoy the same rights and privileges as if the said territory had been originally incorporated in the province of Tayabas. The municipal officers in the town included in the territory to have the same relations to the provincial officers of the province of Tayabas as prescribed by the provincial government act and the enabling act of province of Tayabas as provided for the municipal officers of the towns of the said province.

POLILLO (poh-lee'-lyoh), Sp.; island, lat. 15° N., lon. 121° 53' 5" E., 30 m. NW. to SE. and 16 m. NE. to SW.; area 131 sq. m.; off E. shore of Infanta, Luzón. In center is mountain with wooded slopes. Lies to N. of Lamón Bay and protects that large indentation of Pacific shore of SE. Luzón from N. winds, affording excellent shelter. Chief port, Polillo. Off E. shore of island are 19 islands, among them Palasan E., Patnonongan E. of S. end, and Iguican E. of latter. It belongs to jurisdiction of Tayabas, Luzón. Its topography consists of central summit (Malolo) from which diverging ridges descend to coast at all points of compass. It has several hamlets and town, Polillo, on fine bay on SW. coast. Soil is fertile and inhabitants raise crops of maize and other products for their own use, beside engaging in fishing.

— port on W. shore of island of same name, with 14 fms. depth approach and 24 m. across channel from Binañongan, Infanta, Luzón. Pop., 1,400.

— pueblo on SW. coast of island of that name, on SE. shore of Polillo Bay, on N. bank of mouth of Oro Riv., 2½ m. E. of Binañongan de Lampon, Infanta, Luzón, across intervening sea channel.

POLIKUI (poh-lee'-key), nat.; bay in extreme SW. waters of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón. On its E. shore is town of Manito.

— village on NW. shore of bay of same name, SW. side of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.

POLIS (poh'-lease), ver.; system of mountains in Abra, Luzón.

POLLOC (poh-lyock); pueblo on S. shore of Polloc port, Cotabato, Mindanao, 10 m. N. of Cotabato (named from Moro word Palak, separated); on island of that name forming N. point of bay and detached from mainland by narrow channel, Sampinitan, with but 1½ ft. of water. Large vessels can enter harbor and anchor with safety. Town was partially destroyed by an eruption of Macaturin Volcano in 1879. Pop., Cn. 1887, 390.

— island on which is town of that name, on S. side of point of harbor of that name, on E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

POLLOC, or PALAK (poh-lyock', pah-lac'), ver.; port on E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, elevations of Rangayan or Sigut Mts. rise 14 m. inland. Harbor opens W. between Fanga Pt. (N.) and Mariga-batú (Red rock) (S.) 4 m., and is protected from W. winds by Boñga I., harbor of good depth, and safe. On N. side are bays of Udamak and Sigut and on S. wider bays in which are anchorages Polloc and Paran Paran. Rangayan Cordillera, and Macaturin Volcano, which burst forth in violent eruption in 1879, lie 28 m. E. by N.

POLLOS, LOS (lohs poh'-lyohs), Sp.; islands off W. coast of S. Palawan. (See Gallina.)

POLO (poh'-loh), Sp.; pueblo in extreme SE. corner of Bulacán, Luzón, 7½ m. SE. of Bulacán. Pop., 7,549.

— hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 4 m. S. of San Isidro, on road to Manila.

POLO; river of Mindoro flowing by hamlet and emptying into bay of same name.

— bay on NE. coast of Mindoro between Dumali and Amajao, and receives waters of river of same name.

— island N. of Leyte.

— lake in Leyte.

— point 8 m. NNW. of Layaban Pt., and forming W. head to Iligan Bay on N. coast of Mindanao. Point composed of dark rocks heavily wooded; S. of point are 2 islets.

— island off S. coast of Bohol, lat. 9° 39' 40" N.

— point on E. coast of Negros Oriental, lat. 9° 49' 20" N.

POLONGSANTÓ (poh-long-sahn-toh'), ver.; hamlet in central Pampanga, Luzón, 7 m. NW. of Bacolor.

POLOSAN (poh-loh'-sahn), nat.; summit near N. shore of Samar, about 8 m. SW. of coast town of Bombón.

POLOT (poh-lot'), nat.; river entering on W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 2 m. SW. of Misamis.

— river in pueblo of Baleno, Masbate, Visayas, emptying on NE. coast.

POMELIKAN (poh-may-lee'-cahn), ver.; one of N. islands of Cagayán Sulu grp., 180 ft. high, 7 m. N. of Lapun-Lapun anchorage. W. point of island is in line with W. end of Mandah.

PONCLÍAN (pohn-lee-ahn'), ver.; point in Leyte.

PONGBASAN (pohng-bah'-sahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón.

PONGLO (pong-loh'), Tag.; mountain in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

PONGON (pong'-ohn), ver.; mountain in S. central Leyte, 1½ m. S. of Bitó Lake, 5 m. WNW. of Abúyog.

PONON (poh'-non), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. W. by N. of San Enrique.

PONOS (poh'-nohs), islet in Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 8 m. above Tumbao.

PÓNOT (poh'-noht) ver.; town on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, SW. of Blanca Pt., 29 m. WSW. of Dapitan.

PONSÓN (pohn-sohn'), ver.; NE. of islands of Camotes grp., off W. coast of Leyte and in opening to Ormoc Bay; town of Cautit lies on SW. shore.

PONT (pohnt), Sp.; point on W. shore of NW. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón.

PONTADO (pohn-tah'-doh), ver.; point in Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte.

PONTEVEDRA (pohn-tay-vay'-drah), Sp.; town in Cápiz, Panay, 12 m. SE. of Cápiz. Pop., 9,512.

— river in Panay.

— pueblo of Negros Occidental, on E. shore of Guimaras Strait, 22 m. S. of Bacólod. Pop., 12,000.

PONTÓ (pahn-taw'), nat.; river in Pangasinán, Luzón, flowing WSW. and entering another river., lat. 15° 51' N.

PONTOD (pohn-tohd'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Leyte, 2 m. NW. of Hilougos.

PONUĐ (poh-nood'), ver.; hamlet in N. Samar, 9 m. SE. of Catarman.

POPONTÓN (poh-pohn-tohn'), ver.; hamlet in N. central Samar, 8 m. S. of Catúbig.

POPOTAN (paw-paw'-tahn), nat.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay.

POPOTOTAN (poh-poh-toh'-tahn), ver.; island $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off N. shore of Galoc I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast Paragua, Palawan, chain of islands extends across strait separating Calamián and Busuanga.

POQUITAN (poh-key'-tahn), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 439.

PORA (poh'-rah), ver.; point on W. shore in extreme NW. waters of Iilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

PÓRAC (poh'-rack), ver.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 9 m. NW. of Bacolor. Pop., 8,515.

PORO (poh'-roh) Sp.; central of Camotes Is., 7 m. N. and S. and 9 m. E. and W.; N. point 11 m. S. of mainland of Leyte. Poro, its port, is on S. shore.

— pueblo and anchorage on SW. shore of Poro I., of Camotes grp., Cebu. Pop., 7,000.

— island in SE. waters of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, E. of Macuil Pt.

— hamlet in pueblo of Bulusan, Sorsogón, Luzón.

— river in Misamis, Mindanao.

— islet in mid-channel between Biliran I. off NW. coast, and mainland of Leyte, 1 m. between points.

PORO PANAEN (poh'-roh pah-nah'-ayn), nat.; islet 95 ft. high, in middle of E. entrance to channel between Santiago I. and NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

PORÓ SUR (poh'-roh soor), Sp.; village on peninsula terminating in San Fernando Pt., which forms W. shore of San Fernando Harbor, Unión, Luzón.

PORT ISABELA, for.; harbor accessible to vessels of all sizes in channel between Malamau I. and mainland of Basilan, off S. coast Zamboanga, Mindanao. During Spanish ascendancy it was S. Spanish naval station of P. I., with arsenal for equipment and repair of small vessels, also naval hospital and wharf with 20 ft. of water; is now garrisoned by U. S. marines. Channel is 4 m. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cables (1,080 ft.) wide. Mangroves on either side grow to water's edge. (See Isabela de Basilan.)

PORTOLÍN (pohr-toh-leen'), Sp.; town on bight between Dinata and Sipaka Pts., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 43 m. NNE. of Cagayán de Misamis.

PORTUGUESA (pohr-too-gay'-sah), Sp.; point N. of entrance to Port Sual, in Pangasinán, Luzón. Has small round tower on its bluff and beacon on S. edge of reef, also iron light-house.

POSDEY (pohs-day'), ver.; summit in Gran Cordillera Central, in SE. Abra, Luzón.

— peak 4,733 ft. high, in Caraballo Occidentales, in Abra, Luzón.

POSEDAL (poh-say-dahl'), nat.; village at mouth of river of same name on NW. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, NW. of Cagua-yon Pt.

POSÓN (poh-sohn'), nat.; northeasternmost of Camote Is., 9 m. S. of Mérida, on S. coast of Leyte, 5 m. N. and S. and 4 m. E. and W. Nearest land on shore of Leyte is at Calunangan Pt., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW.

POTAŃGA (poh-tang'-ah), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón.

POTIQUE (poh-tee'-kay), ver.; point in E. Albay, Luzón.

POTOGO (poh-toh'-goh); hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, on river emptying into sea at Valverde.

POTOL (poh-tohl'), nat.; point on NW. extreme of Panay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Sabonogon Pt., with which it forms small bay, and 83 m. WNW. of Bulacaue Pt., at NE. extreme of island. E. of Potol Pt., at less than 1 m., are 7 rocky islets, called Taguadián Is.

POTOSAN (poh-toh'-sahn), nat.; river entering on E. side of inlet on N. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

POTOTAN (poh-toh'-tahn), nat.; pueblo on I. bank of Jalaur Riv., Iloilo, Panay, 16 m. N. by E. of Iloilo. Pop., 14,512.

POTTIN (pawt-tin'), ver.; river in Pampanga, Luzón, flowing SE. by hamlet of same name; affluent of Macandor, tributary of Chico de la Pampanga Riv.

POYAC (paw-yack'), ver.; river of Tayabas, Luzón, emptying on E. coast.

POZO (poh'-thoh), Sp.; village on W. shore of Canahauan Dacó I., of Canahauan Is., off W. coast of Samar.

POZO DE ITAN (poh'-thoh day ee'-tahn), *Hispanic*; mountain 10 m. E. of Calape, W. coast of Bohol.

POZORRUBIO (poh-thoh-rroo'-byoh), Sp.; pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, 22 m. E. of Lingayén, with which it is connected by highway. Pop., 9,123; township, 9,947.

PRAHÚ (prah-hoo'), ver.; point on SE. coast of Palawan, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Ipolote Bay. Moro settlement on shore.

PRESSA (prayn'-sah), Sp.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 12 m. E. of Bulacán.

PRESA MAYOR (pray'-sah mah'-yohr'), Sp.; hamlet at junction of fountain tributary of Tumaga and branch which runs S. into sea by its own channel; 5 m. N. of Zambounga, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

PRINCESA DE ASTURIAS (preen-thay'-sah day ahs-too'-ryahs), Sp.; Spanish name for Puerto Princesa, or Port Royalist, E. coast of Palawan.

PRÍNCIPE, SUBPROVINCE OF TAYABAS, LUZÓN.

(Preen'-thee-pay, Sp.)

Capital: Baler, lat. 15° 40' 6" N., lon. 121° 33' E.

Area: Mainland, 1,216 sq. m.; dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total, 1,218 sq. m.

Population: Príncipe, 4,100; Binatañgan, 6,370; total, 10,470.

Race: Ilongotes, Italones, and Negritos.

Languages: Tagálog, Ilocano, and Ilongote.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Baler to—	m.
Manila, SW.....	90
San Isidro, SE.....	56
Bongabón, Nueva Ecija on the main highway.....	31
thence to San Isidro.....	28

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The subprovince of Príncipe is bounded on the N. by Isabela; E. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by Nueva Ecija, and W. by Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya.

AREA.

It measures 64 m. from NE. to SW. along the Pacific coast and 43 m. from N. to S. along the meridian of lon. 121° 30' near its W. border. Area, mainland, 1,216 sq. m.; dependent islands, 2 sq. m.; total, 1,218 sq. m., the size of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The country is an uninterrupted succession of lofty mountains generally inaccessible and covered with dense vegetation. In the narrow valleys between the coast range and the parallel chain forming the NW. and the N. boundaries, the Casignán Riv., in a number of tributaries, carries the drainage into Baler Bay through a passage in the mountains near the W. border. A number of mountain streams in the S. part form the Baler Riv., which enters the bay of that name.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coast off this province is but little known. The following are the bays:

Baler; one of the finest on the Pacific coast, 9 m. between Delgada and Encanto Pts., with 7 to 68 fms. Baler is situated on a small inlet on the S. shore.

Casiguran; a sound 17 m. in length, 7 m. between heads, between Ildefonso Pen. and the mainland of Príncipe, with from 17 to 90 fms. Baltimore Peak, 600 ft. high near the point of the peninsula, is the headland to the entrance. The NE. end of the sound forms a bay of the same name, about 6 m. in diameter, with from 16 to 26 fms. It is entered from the sound by a channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. On the SE. shore is a landmark 300 ft. high. It is one of the best sheltered bays in Luzón. The town of Casiguran lies about 3 m. inland from the N. shore.

Dibut; S. of Encanto Pt., which separates it from Baler Bay on the N.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no roads and but a few trails, which can only be traversed on horseback or horse hammocks and with great difficulty. Ships seldom visit the coast on account of the lack of trade, and during the NE. monsoons navigation in small boats is very dangerous.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The total population is 10,470, including 4,100 registered inhabitants, besides Ilongotes, Italonos, descendants of the Ilongotes living in the N. part, and Negritos, speaking Tagalog and Ilocano among the half civilized and Ilongote among the wild races. In the mountains of the NW. is the former comandancia of Binatanganan, composed of the villages of Ilongotes (Italonos or Ibalao) and a few wandering Negritos, the half civilized inhabitants numbering 370 and the wild races estimated at 6,000. In the town of Munquia are 4,182 inhabitants, including both half civilized and wild. The languages are Tagalog and dialects bearing the names of the tribes using them.

The division of Príncipe into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887, is as follows:

Subprovince and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Príncipe:			
Baler	1,190	1,117	2,307
Casignán	97	84	181
Casiguran	906	942	1,848
Total	2,193	2,143	4,336

Estimated, 1901, 10,470.

The following are the chief towns:

Baler; on a point of swampy ground, at the mouth of the river of that name, which enters the bay of the same name. Pop., 1,911.

Casignán, San José de; on the r. bank of the Casignán Riv., 8 m. NW. of Baler. Pop., 200.

Casigurán; at the mouth of a small river entering the head of the bay of the same name, 39 m. NE. of Baler. Pop., 1,527.

Dicapulao; at the mouth of a small river on the W. shore of Baler Bay, 6 m. N. of Baler.

Dilásac; situated to the N. between the Sierra Madre Mts. and the boundary of Isabela, near the bay of the same name.

Ditalo; on the r. bank of the Casignán Riv., 4 m. above its entrance into Baler Bay, 9 m. N. of Baler.

Munquia; in the comandancia of Binatañgan. Pop., 4,182, including the surrounding country.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coast has but few adjacent islands, as follows:

	sq. m.
Confites, Los; a chain of small islands running almost parallel with the coast between Encanto Pt., at the mouth of Baler Riv.	1/2
Diotoring; S. of Encanto Pt., between Dibayabay and Dicapinisan	1/2
Pepitas; an island and 4 rocks NE. of the island in Baler Bay	1
Dependent islands, 3; total area	2

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

In the vicinity of the towns rice, corn, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, chocolate, sweet potatoes, and vegetables are raised for home consumption.

MINERALS.

Although no scientific exploration of this region has been made, the existence of gold and copper and large deposits of crystalized quartz have been made known through native sources.

FORESTS.

The forest woods, among them baticulin, banaba, catmon, yellow narra, and guyad, are of excellent quality and grow in great abundance.

FRUITS.

The fruits of this section are in less variety than in other parts of Luzón owing to the rugged character of the surface. In the vicinity of the few towns and villages are cultivated bananas, sapotes, and pineapples.

INDUSTRIES.

Except for domestic use there are no mechanical industries. The coast inhabitants engage chiefly in fishing. In the bay of Casiguran, during the NE. monsoon, hundreds of tons of fish are caught, and which constitute an important article of trade with the populous provinces to the S. The inhabitants, especially in the vicinity of Baler, are great hunters, large game being very abundant in the mountains.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

In September, 1899, the U. S. S. *Bennington* visited Baler Bay during a cruise off the E. coast. In April, 1900, the U. S. S. *Marietta*, while patrolling the E. and SE. coast of Luzón, landed a command at Baler and Casiguran.

The troops taking possession at Baler established a United States garrison at that point. Under the departmental organization scouting minor operations were continued in this section, certain places of rendezvous were destroyed, and stores captured or burned. On February 15, 1892, Príncipe was garrisoned by United States troops, as follows:

Baler.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under act of the P. C. June 12, 1902, the district of Príncipe was annexed to the province of Tayabas, organized under the provincial government act February 6, 1901, and the enabling act of Tayabas, Luzón, March 12, 1901, the inhabitants to enjoy the same rights and privileges as if the said territory had been originally incorporated in the province of Tayabas. The municipal officers in the town included in the territory to have the same relations to the provincial officers of the province of Tayabas, as prescribed by the provincial government act and the enabling act of province of Tayabas, as provided for the municipal officers of the towns of the said province.

- PRÍNCIPE ALFONSO, PUERTO DE** (pwayr'-toh day preen'-thee-pay ahl-fohn'-soh), nat. (*See* Calantoring Bay, W. coast of Balábac I.).
- PROMONTORIO** (proh-mohn-toh'-ryoh), Sp.; point forming N. head of St. Paul Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- PROSPERIDAD** (prohs-pay-ree-dahd'), Sp.; town at junction of E. headwater branches of Gibong Riv., in central Surigao, Mindanao, 92 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- PROVIDENCIA** (proh-vee-dayn'-thyab), Sp.; S. head of Sepangow Bay, SW. coast of S. Palawan.
- PUAHONGÓN** (pwah-hong-ohn'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- PUAN** (pwahn), nat.; island on W. side of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PUBOG** (poo-bohg'), ver.; mountain on E. bank of Yubasan Riv., 9 m. WSW. of San Julián.
- PUCAO** (poo-cow'), ver.; mountain in Gran Cordillera Central, on boundary between Abra and Cagayán, Luzón.
- PUCDUL** (pook-dool'), nat.; river entering on SE. shore Barrera port near its entrance, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.
- PUCIO** (poo'-thyoh), ver.; point on NW. coast of Panay, 620 ft. high, at extreme SW. extremity of land on that shore and W. end of boundary between Cápiz and Antique, 8 m. S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Naisog Pt.
- PUEBLO VIEJO** (pwayr'-bloh vyay'-hoh), Sp.; hamlet on SW. shore of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte, 1 m. N. of San Ricardo.
- PUENC** (pwaynk), ver.; river of Laguna, Luzón, rising in central Cordilleras which form part of Jalajala and emptying into Laguna de Bay.
- PUEENTE DE PATIOITO** (pwayn'-tay day pah-teey'-toy), Hisp.; divide of water sheds in S. part of Negros, streams flowing from this common central elevation into Guimaras Strait on N., Tañón Strait on E., and sea on S. and W. coasts. (*See* Llanura de Tablas.)
- PUENTE DE TUMAGA** (pwayn'-tay day too-mah'-gah), Hisp.; hamlet in Zamboanga, Mindanao, on r. bank of Tumaga Riv., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Zamboanga, and terminus of road.
- PUERCOS, or HOGS** (pwayr'-eohs), Sp.; island S. of Balienatro Pt., extreme NW. land of Sámar and S. head to W. entrance to San Bernardino Strait. (*See* Balumpiri.)
- PUERTO** (pwayr'-toh), Sp.; extreme S. point of Palauí I. and W. headland of entrance to channel between that island and mainland of Cagayán, Luzón.
- PUERTO, DEL** (dayl pwayr'-toh), Sp.; port and town on S. end of Palauí I., off NE. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- PUERTO BELLO** (pwayr'-toh bay'-lyoh), Sp.; bay on W. side of Ormoc Bay, only safe anchorage on S. coast of Leyte during generality of typhoons.
- PUERTO DE DARIGAYOS** (pwayr'-toh day dah-ree-gah'-yohs), Hisp.; hamlet of pueblo of Namacpacán, in Unión, Luzón. (*See* Darigayos.)
- PUERTO GALERA** (pwayr'-toh gah-lay'-rah), Sp.; port of Mindoro, about center of N. coast, on NW. side of narrow peninsula terminating in S. Escarceo Pt.
- PUERTO GALERA**; capital of Mindoro and pueblo on Varadero Bay, on SE. side of peninsula terminating in Escarceo Pt. and opposite Galera port.
- PUERTO PRINCESA** (pwayr'-toh preen-thay'-sah), Sp.; bay, lat. 9° 44' N., lon. 118° 43' E. (native name Iuáhit), formerly known as Royalist, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Table head. Surrounded by densely wooded plain fronting high mountain ridge SW. of Peel Mt. Entrance by strait of 3 m. length and 2 m. in width. Port extends 3 m. farther N. and is 2 m. wide. On N. side is Baneobanean Pt. and on S. Sur de Panagtaan Pt. Town itself lies in cove in angle on N. shore, with Bateria Pt. as its headland. Port is indented by many small bays with named headlands. Iuáhit Riv. enters from W., opposite town.
- PUERTO PRINCESA, or PORT ROYALIST**; pueblo of S. Palawan, about center of E. coast, on large and well-sheltered bay of same name. Lies on small tract on E. shore projecting into bay and has fort. Obando Mole is 136 yds. in length, ending in wooden tower 13 ft. high, with fixed light and 13 ft. of water. On Saborneo (Tide Pole) Pt., about 1 m. SE. of town, lat. 9° 43' 43" N., lon. 118° 42' 12" E., is white tower, 43 ft. above high water, with fixed light visible 18 m. in clear weather. Country in vicinity is cultivated. Pop., 1,589.
- PUERTO PRÍNCIPE** (pwayr'-toh preen'-thee-pay), Sp.; port on Balábac I., off SW. end of Palawan.
- PUG** (poog); point on NE. coast of Marinduque, off coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- PUGA** (poo'-gah), Sp.; island of Babuyanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- PUGALO** (poo-gah'-law), ver.; hamlet on coast road, SE. Cebú, 3 m. S. of Dumaguete.
- PUGAT** (poo'-gah't), nat.; point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. of Belan Pt., on Sulu roostead, Sulu I., Sulu A.
- PUGBAPONAN** (poog-bah-boh'-nahn) ver.; mountain in central Leyte, 6 m. SW. of Jaro.
- PUGDURUHAGUAN** (poog-doo-roo-hah'-gwahn), ver.; point on S. coast of Bataán, Luzón, in port of Mariveles.
- PUGTOL** (poog-tall'), Tag.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, on N. coast and empties into Tayabas Bay.
- PUGUS** (poo'-goos), ver.; W. coast hamlet of Zamboanga, Mindanao, on S. shore of bay, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Zamboanga.
- PUGUT** (poo-goot') nat.; point N. coast Sulu I., Sulu A., SW. of Sulu.
- PUNTIÁN** (pwinn-teeahn'), nat.; mountain in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, lat. 16° 12' N.
- PUJADA** (poo-hah'-dah), Sp.; island 200 ft. high, 12 sq. m., on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, in middle of entrance to Pujada Bay. Divides access into 2 channels. Several islets lie off its SE. point.
- port and bay opening 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on Pacific coast of Dávao, Mindanao, between Lamigan and Tumadgo Pts., and extending 14 m. NNW. inland. Entrance is divided into 2 channels by Pujada I. Separated from Mayo Bay by long peninsula of Guangan, which terminates in Lamigan Pt., and has extreme width of 7 m. about middle. Would constitute best harbor in Mindanao were it not for very great depth. Shores of this magnificent ex-



1000
900
800
700
600
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400
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200
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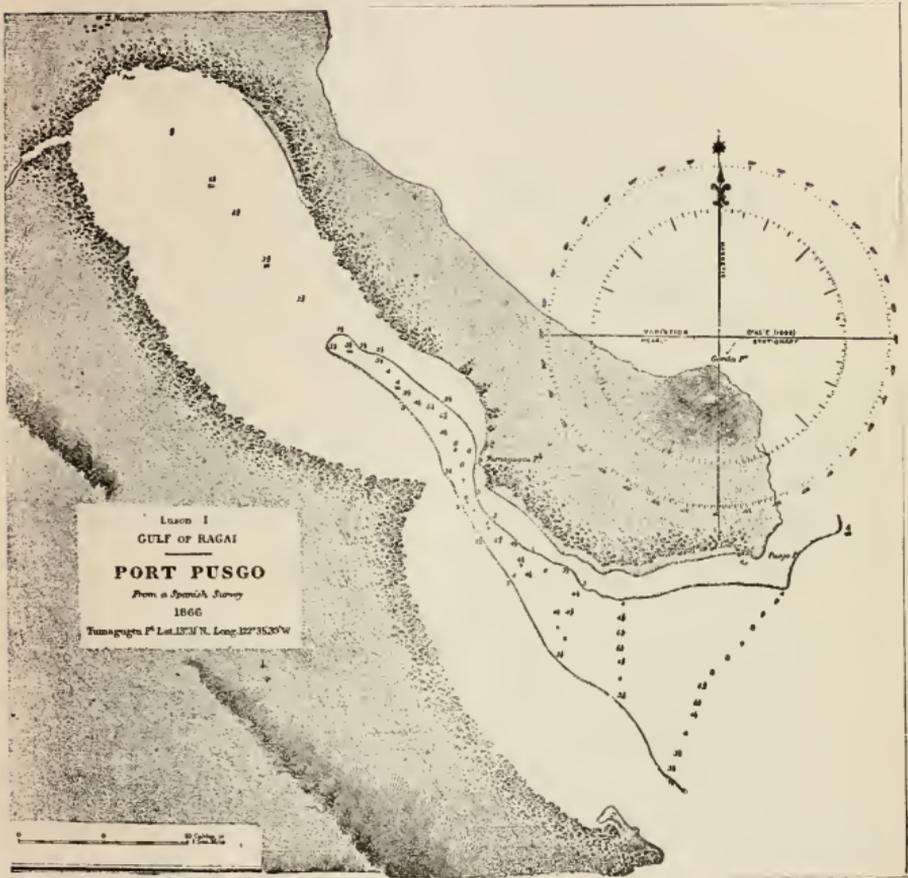
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MINDANAO - SOUTH EAST COAST

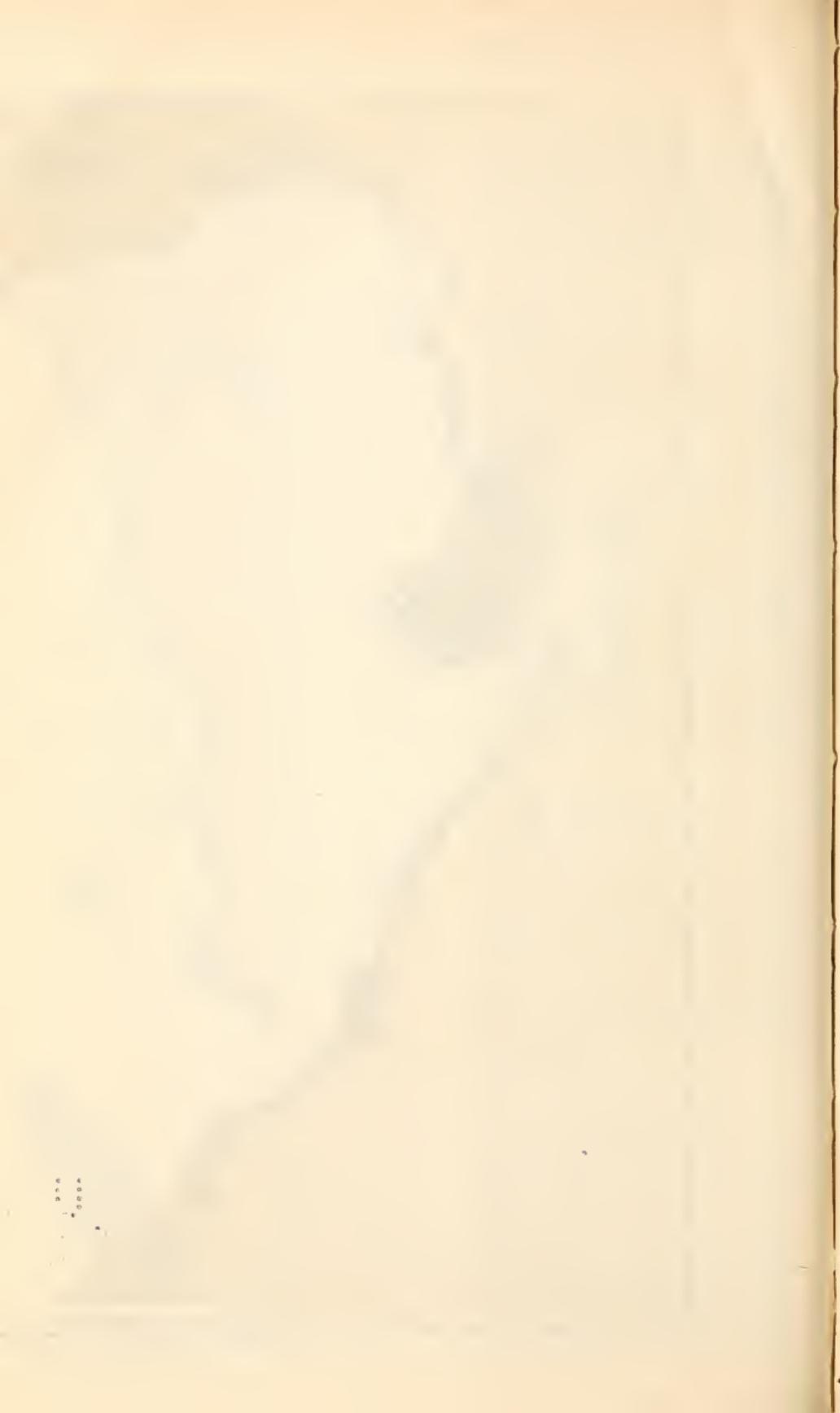
PUJADA BAY

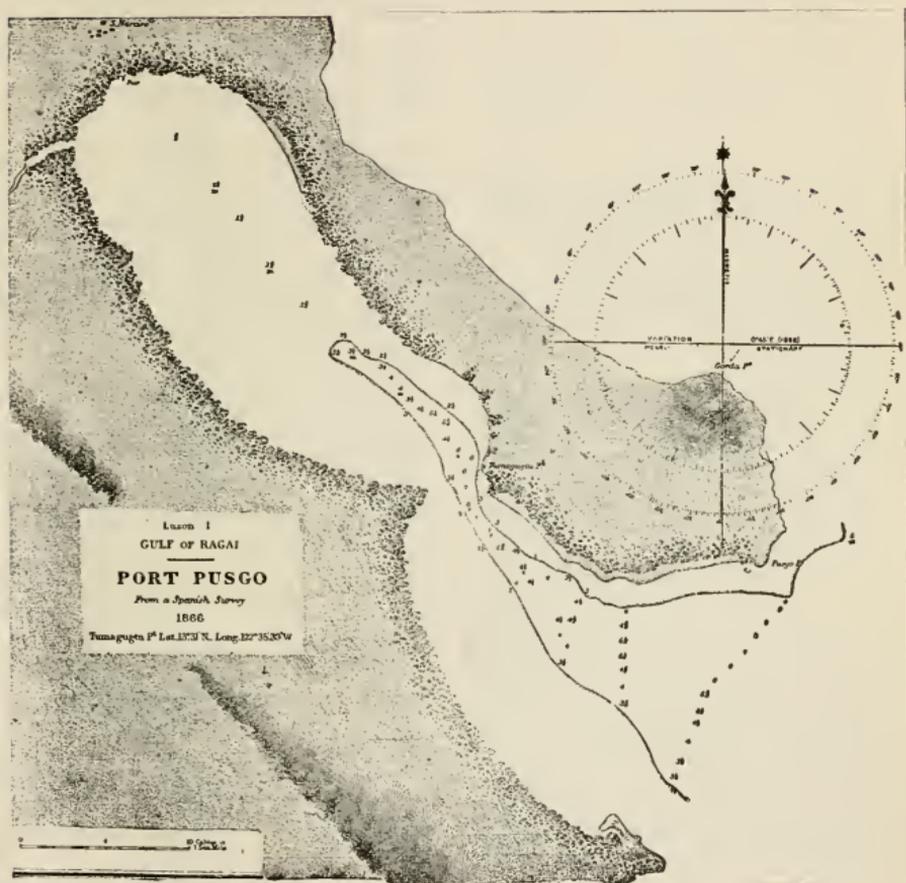
FROM THE SPANISH SURVEY OF 1762

Scale 1:100,000









PUJADA—Continued.

panse of landlocked water, abundant in good timber, such as alintato, variety of ebony; mlave, teak of commerce, commu, conarus santaloides, useful as cabinet wood, and cedar. Also fine plantations of cacao, coffee, and tapioca. Mastic of good quality, wax, and honey are abundant. Mountain abounds in deer and wild hogs.

PULÁ (poo-lah'), nat.: point on NW. shore of Puldan Bay, NW. coast of Mindoro.

— river in Pola, Mindoro.

PULÁ CANA6 (poo-lah' cah-nahg'), ver.: point on SW. coast of Negros Occidental, 2 m. N. of Inayauan.

PULAHAN (poo-lah'-hahn), nat.: crater in Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. NE. of Madalag.

— hamlet of Concepcion, Iloilo, Panay 1½ m. NW. of Sara.

PULANAUTA (poo-lah-noh'-tah), ver.: hamlet 1 m. NW. of that point, Masbate I., Visayas.

— point at extreme SW. end of Masbate I., Visayas, W. head of gulf of Asid and N. point of Jintotolo channel between Masbate and Panay.

PULANDAGÁ (poo-lahn-dah-zah'), nat.: point on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (North Luzon).

PULANGI, or **PADIDU** (poo-lahng'-ee-pah-lee-jeo), nat.: creek emptying on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, near Upper Pagaluggan.

PULANGLUPA (poo-lahng'-lo-pah'), nat.: point at NE. head to Baliangas Bay and on line of boundary between Misamis on E. and Iapitan on W. Mindanao. Also observation spot for bay named in lat. 8° 38' 42" N., lon. 125° 34' 56" E.

PULANGUI (poo-lahn-zee), ver.: longest and most important river of Mindanao, sometimes known as Grande Riv. of Mindanao, particularly as it approaches its mouth on S. coast. River rises on S. slope of Mahabang Mt. within 21 m. of N. coast, near boundary between Misamis and Surigao, thence follows S. course, receiving many tributaries between mountain range on E. forming boundary with Surigao and another range which bears on N. coast, intervening valley being 21 m. wide, and takes parallel trend W. After course of 42 m. in direct flow it takes SW. course to town of Surigao, where, suddenly turning SE., passing through delta in range on its W. shore, turns SE., passing thence to Valencia and Lepanto, and follows at W. foot of this range, taking general SSW. course, receiving many streams, and passing from Misamis into Cotabato 27 m. from its mouth. There it suddenly turns W., paralleling N. shore of Lake Liguasan which waters it receives, and thence turning NW. from whose point it receives name of Grande Riv. of Mindanao. It reaches delta, distance of 37 m. at Cotabato, capital, and enters Iliana Bay 5 m. distant. Entire length of this stream passes through region of great fertility and large population and section of important agricultural industry.

— point in NE. shore of Palawan.

PULGAR, or **THUMB** (poo-gahr'), Sp.: mountain SW. of Puerto Princesa, Palawan. Mountain sides are covered with ferns, orchids, and pitcher plants, including 2 entirely new species, one of trailing variety and another of enormous size pitcher holding 1½ pints of water. In December, 1892, Dean C. Worcester, accompanied by his native companions, scaled summit, being first person known to have accomplished feat. Palawan elevation is given at 4,200 ft. View from fifty height was beyond description. To N. and S., as far as eye could scan stretched dense forests of towering monarchs of vegetable kingdom, to E. spread green expanse of Mindoro, and to W. blue waves of China seas. (See Long Laya Pt., W. coast of N. Palawan.)

PULÍ (poo-lee'), nat.: island of Cuyo grp., Mindoro Sea, 2½ by 1 m., lat. 11° 3' N.

PULIAMEY (poo-leeah'-may-ee'), ver.: peak in Caraballo Sur, in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

PULILAN (poo-lee'-lahn), Tag.: pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, 7½ m. NW. of Bulacán. Pop., 10,000.

— port on W. shore of Iligan Bay, N. of Tabu Pt., Misamis, Mindanao.

PALILAÑA (poo-lee-lahng'-ah'), nat.: creek entering bank of Talayan tributary of S. branch Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

PULIPUNTÍ (poo-lee-poon-tee'), nat.: village on N. shore San Antonio Bay, E. coast of S. Palawan, E. of Marañón. Also watering place for vessels.

PULIS (poo'-liss'), ver.: mountain in Infanta, Luzón, 14 m. SE. of intersection of W. boundary line of Infanta by dividing line between Rizal (N.) and Laguna (S.). Majabansalano Riv. rises on its S. declivity.

PULÓ, or **TAMITANG** (poo-loh' tah-mee-tahng'), nat.: coast hamlet of Negros Oriental, 2 m. SE. of Tanhay.

PULÓ CABALLO (poo-loh' cah-bah'-lyoh'), Hisp.: island in Manila Bay, Luzón. (Also Caballo I.)

PULÓ CALAMÁ (poo-loh' cah-lahm-cah'), Tag.: island of Laguna de Bay off Laguna coast, Luzón. Also known by name of Dampalit.

PULÓ MALAGÍ (poo-loh' mah-lah'-hee'), Tag.: island off SE. shore Talim I., Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón. Seat of United States military prisons, by order of secretary of War, known as Island of Maligi military prisons.

PULÓ MASLAY (poo-loh' mas-lie'), ver.: hamlet in Pangasinan, Luzón, 7 m. W. of Bacolor.

PULÓ MUNTÁ (poo-loh' moon-tee'), Tag.: islet in Manila Bay, Luzón.

PULÓ PARI (poo-loh' pah-ree'), nat.: small island midway in E. channel to inner bay of Lamán between Naranja Pt. (E.) and Alabat I. (W.) off N. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

PULÓ SALVADOR (poo-loh' sahl-vah-dohr'), Hisp.: island on SW. side of Masinloc port, W. coast Zambales, Luzón.

PULONG BALAGIDO (poo'-long bah-lah-hee'-daw), Tag.: island in S. waters of Batangas Bay, E. of Maricabán I., off coast of Batangas, Luzón.

PALONG MALAGÁ (poo-long mah-lah-gwah'), ver.: hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 11 m. N. of Bacolor.

PULONG NAPAYONG (poo'-long nah-pah'-yawng), Tag.: island in Laguna de Taal, E. off Volcán I. in Batangas, Luzón.

PULONG PINAÑGOLASIHAN (poo'-long peah-nahng-aw-lah-sea-sea'-hahn'), Tag.: island in bay of Batangas, E. of Maricabán I., off SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón.

PULTOL (poo'-tock'), ver.: mountain in Abra, Luzón.

PULU (poo'-loo'), nat.: fountain tributary of N. branch of Lagasan Riv., Negros Occidental.

PULUGAI (poo'-loo-gi'), nat.: point on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, near Dalana creek, Lanao, Mindanao.

PULUAN (poo'-loo-lahn'), nat.: hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. N. by E. of Pototan.

PULUNBATÓ (poo'-loon-bah-toh'), nat.: cogonal on SE. extreme of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.

— island off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (North Luzón), about center.

PULUPANÁN (poo'-loo-pahn-dahn'), nat.: hamlet on E. shore of Guimará's Strait, 3½ m. N. of Valladolid, Negros Occidental.

PULUPATAO (poo'-loo-pahn tah'-oh'), islet off NE. point of Binuluanán I., off extreme NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

SOUTH
PUTI

From

Donald's Pass
EMVA

Acme



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SOUTH COAST OF LUZON

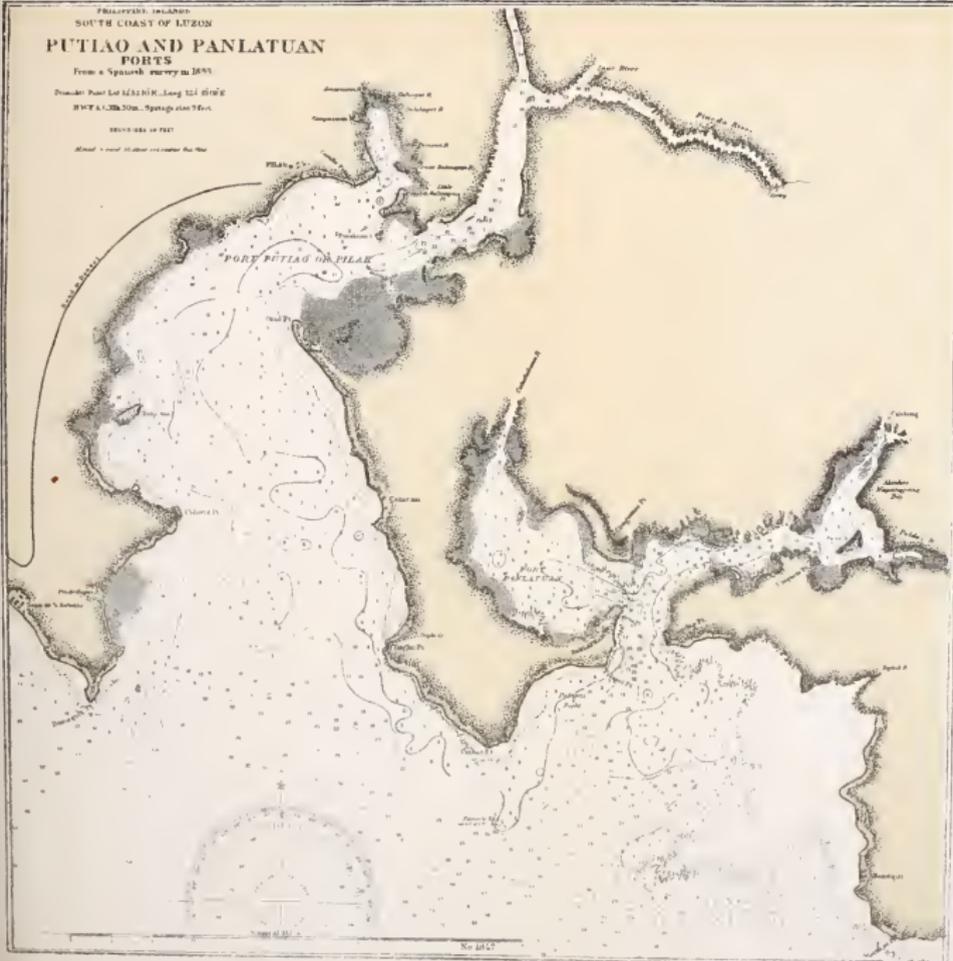
PUTIAO AND PANLATUAN PORTS

From a Spanish survey in 1855.

Traverse: True Lat 15° 13' 0" N., Long 121° 01' 0" E.
S.M.T.A. 1:100,000. - Spangolano 7565.

DEPTH IN FEET

Shaded to show 10 fathoms and under. See Note.



- PULUPULA** (poo-loo-poo'-lah), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, lat. 17° 26' 30" N.
- PULUT** (poo-loot') nat.; point on W. shore of Misamis port and 1 m. to SW. of fort, Misamis, Mindanao.
- PULUTE** (poo-loo'-tay), ver.; connecting cordillera of central range of Palawan, trending NW. between Cordilleras Bulanjao and Malanut; 7 m. inland and 3,067 ft., with another peak 2,930 ft. high.
- PUNAHÚAN** (poo-nah-hoo'-ahn), nat.; islet in entrance to Aroard Riv., emptying on NE. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- PUNAS**, or **LOBOÓ** (poo'-nahs, loh-boh-oh'), Tag.; point forming central mark of broad headland composed of spurs of Sierra de Lobo, Batangas, Luzón. Remarkable for red patches near beach.
- PUNCIÓN** (poon-cahn'), Tag.; pueblo in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 52 m. NE. of San Isidro. Pop., 501.
- PUNDAGITAN** (poon-dah-gee'-tahn), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf at S. extreme of SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 57 m SSE. of Dávao.
- PUNGOL** (poon-gawl'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
— point on S. coast of province and bay of Batangas, Luzón.
- PUNSO** (poon-soh'), nat.; mountain in E. Sámar which separates drainage of narrow strip of territory 3½ m. between Orás and Ulut Rivs., near their mouths.
— river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in pueblo of Mambúlao and emptying on N. coast.
- PUNTALES** (poon-tah'-less), Sp.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1¼ m. SE. of Concepción.
- PUNTE** (poon'-tay), ver.; small stream entering head of San Antonio Bay on SE. coast of Palawan.
- PUNTOC** (poon-tock'), ver.; mountain on SW. border of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 5 m. S. of Lemery.
- PUNUBULU** (poo-noo-boo'-loo), ver.; cluster of islets in NE. waters of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, SW. Sámar, 7 m. SE. of Basey. (*Also* Panubulun (q. v.), name given to the main island.)
- PUNULL** (poo-nool'), nat.; island in lower reach of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- PUNUNGAN** (poo-noong'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Maimbún (Maibún) Bay, near Putic Pt., S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
— island S. of Simutu Pt., SE. shore of Siasi I., Sulu A.
- PUNUTT** (poo-noot'), ver.; hamlet in central Cotabato, Mindanao, 25¼ m. E. by N. of Cotabato.
- PUPUÁ** (poo-pwah'), nat.; river entering on W. coast of Sámar, SE. of Silanga.
- PURA** (poo'-rah), Sp.; pueblo in Tárlac, Luzón, 12 m. from Tárlac. Pop., 5,255.
— island inside mouth of broad river emptying on NE. shore of Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
— island off extreme NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, on W. side of entrance to Lingayén Gulf. (*See* Santiago I.)
- PÚRAY** (poo'-ri), nat.; fountain tributary of stream in S. Sámar, emptying into sea 3 m. E. of Balangiga.
- PURIN** (poo'-reen), nat.; river flowing along E. boundary between Batangas and Tayabas, Luzón.
- PURO** (poo'-roh), Sp.; cluster of islets on SW. side of Port San Miguel, NW. coast of Ticao I., Masbate, Visayas.
- PURRA** (poo'-rrah), island on N. coast of Zambales, Luzón, emptying into gulf of Lingayén.
- PUSAN** (poo'-sahn), ver.; S. point of Caraga Bay, E. coast of Mindanao. Point is low and formed of cavernous rocks, which give it somewhat weird appearance from sea, particularly owing to violent eddies formed by current which begins to be strongly felt off this point, usually raising very high sea and dashing with great force against rocks, throwing spray to great height.
- PUSGO** (poos'-goh), Tag.; point at N. head to port of same name, W. shore of Ragay Gulf, Tayabas, Luzón.
— port and point in SE. Tayabas, Luzón, on W. shore of Ragay Gulf. Tumagugtu Pt., E. head to inner harbor, is lat. 13° 31' N., lon. 122° 35' 39" W. Good anchorage and well sheltered.
- PUSGO**, or **MAYASAS** (poos'-goh, mah-yah'-sahs), Tag.; bay extending 5 m. NW. on W. coast of Ragay Gulf, one of most frequented anchorages; width between S. entrance points is 1½ m. San Narcisco is on N. shore.
- PUSÍLAO** (poo-see'-lah-oh), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- PUSTONGO** (poos-tohn'-goh), ver.; mountain in S. Leyte, 6 m. NW. of Sógod Nuevo.
- PUSULGUÁ** (poo-sool-gwah'), ver.; river in Abra, Luzón, rising in Cusa Mt., flows SW. around Sagan Mt. by N. and W., and unites its waters with Tingé Riv.
- PÚTAD** (poo'-tahd), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 3¼ m. N. of Tuburan.
- PUTAÍNGA** (poo-tah-ing'-ah), nat.; island off E. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PATAN** (poo'-tahn), nat.; village on W. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- PUTIAO** (poo-tee-ah'-oh), ver.; large shallow inlet only to be entered by coasters at high water, entrance points being 1 m. apart on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón. Geographical position at Dumaguit Pt., 3¼ m. SSW. of Pilar, lat. 12° 52' 10" N., lon. 123° 38' 18" E.
— point 8 m. SE. by E. of Marigondón Pt., on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- PÚTIC** (poo'-tick), nat.; islet and point in Sulu I., Sulu A.
— islet 440 ft. high, off NW. end Cuyo I., Cuyos grp., Mindoro (Sulu) Sea.
- PUTILI** (poo-tee'-lee), ver.; island in Dumanquilas Bay, opposite several mouths of Dumanquilas Riv., S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, near Dayana I.
- PUTOL** (poo-tohl'), nat.; river emptying on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
— summit, 118 ft., on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- PUTPÚTAY** (poot-poo'-tie), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Leyte, 3 m. N. of Inopacan.
- PUYA** (poo'-yah), Sp.; islands in Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, E. of Paragua, Palawan.

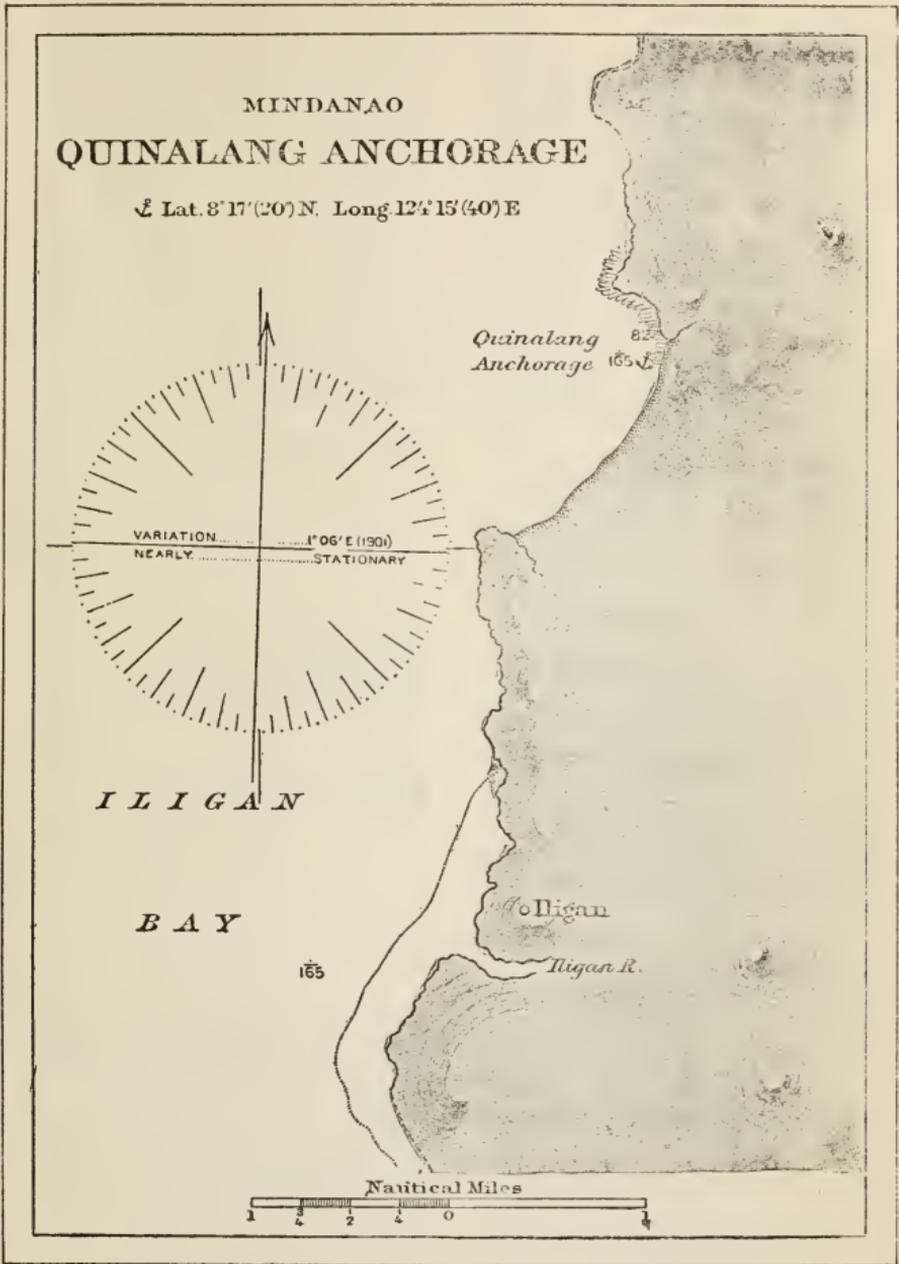


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Q.

- QUEBRADA** (kay-brah'-dah), Sp.; peak 3,080 ft. high, in Caraballos Occidentales, in line with heights which form Caraballo Norte, inland, E. of Bojeador C., Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- QUEEN'S BAY**, for.; opening on W. coast of Palawan, between Bubón and Oyster Pt.; Queen's Bay Peak, inland, is 1,030 ft. high.
- QUEEN'S BAY PEAK**, for.; elevation 1,030 ft. high, in central range of N. Palawan, inland from Queen's Bay, Palawan.
- QUEENSITOG** (kayn-see-tohg'), ver.; mineral spring in district of Quiañgan, Lepanto, Luzón.
- QUENTÉN** (kayn-tayn'), ver.; hamlet on shore of Inurúan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- QUESIN** (kay'-seen), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 1½ m. SE. of Cotabato.
- QUIAÑGÁN** (key-ang-ahn'), ver.; hamlet of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, near N. boundary with Lepanto, 21 m. N. of Bayombong, with which it is connected by road.
— former comandancia bounded on N. by Bontoc, on S. by Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela, and on W. by Lepanto. Area about 64 sq. m., and population about 30,000, divided among multitude of hamlets, of which at least 218 are known. Principal town, Quiañgan, situated in valley of same name, which runs from N. to S. from Lepanto to Nueva Vizcaya, following along Abulao Riv., branch of Magat Riv. Other important towns are Magulang, Nangao, Lagani, Sápa, and Bonaue. Now part of Lepanto.
- QUIAPO** (key-ah'-poh), Tag.; small headwater stream uniting with Laguán, forms tributary of Lepajan Riv., Tayabas, Luzón.
— one of chief suburbs of Manila City. (See page 189.)
- QUIBAO** (key-bah'-oh), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, emptying into Tarkauayan Bay, Ragay Gulf.
- QUIBASAG** (key-bah'-sahg), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 1 m. N. of Basey.
- QUIBUNGAN** (key-boong'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 8 m. NNE. of Trinidad. Pop., 519.
- QUIDABUN** (key-dah'-boon), ver.; group of islands S. of Mindanao, composed of islands of Muda, Bacula, and Baya.
- QUIDANCAC** (key-dahn-cack'), ver.; inlet in S. of Mindanao.
- QUIDAPIL**, or **KIDEPIL** (key-dah-pill', key-day-pill'), ver.; most W. and salient point on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao. From this point begins NE. trend of coast along Illana Bay to Polloe Harbor, and SE. trend to extreme S. point of Mindanao. Point lies 27 m. SW. of S. entrance to Mindanao Riv. From it to Tinaka Pt., S. extremity of Mindanao, coast is clean with good depths and several bays.
- QUIJADA** (key-hah'-dah), Sp.; point on Pacific coast of Cagayán, Luzón, 4 m. S. of Escarpada Pt.
- QUILAT** (key-lah't'), ver.; crater in Cápiz, Panay, 6 m. SW. of Pontevedra.
- QUILBAIT** (kill-bah'-eet), Tag.; town and point in SE. Tayabas, Luzón.
- QUILBÁU** (kill-bah'-oo), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Lupí, Ambos Camarines, Luzón, on r. bank of river of same name.
— river in Ambos Camarines, Luzón; flows SW., passing hamlet of same name, and empties into sea.
- QUÍLIP** (key-'lip), Tag.; river in Batangas, Luzón, on S. of Tombol Mt., empties into Calumpán Riv.
- QUILIQUILI** (key-lee-key'-lee), nat.; hill on S. bank of Ulut Riv., near its outlet, Sámar.
- QUILOQUILO** (key-loh-key'-loh), Tag.; river in pueblo of Rosario, Batangas, Luzón.
- QUIMINATIN** (key-mee-nah'-teen), nat.; one of Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea, lat. 10° 53' 30" N.
- QUIMAYA** (key-mah'-yah), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- QUIMÁNQUIL** (key-mahn'-kill), ver.; mountain in Misamis, Mindanao.
- QUIMBAL** (kim-bahl'), ver.; town in Iloilo, Panay.
- QUIMBÓN** (kim-bohn'), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 9 m. SE. of Bangued.
- QUIMINALÍN** (key-mee-nah-leen'), ver.; extreme SW. island of Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea, 16 m. WSW. of Cuyo.
- QUIMITAD** (key-mee-tad') (wedge), ver.; NE. of 3 islets, E. of Dumarán I., E. coast Paragua Palawan.
- QUIMPAL** (kim-pahl'), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of Abra Riv., in Abra, Luzón, 8 m. E. of Bangued.
- QUINABAĞDAI** (key-nah-bahg-die'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Calbiga, Sámar.
- QUINABALOAN** (key-nah-bah-loh'-ahn), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Hagonoy, Bulacán, Luzón.
- QUINABASAHAN** (key-nah-bah-sah'-hahn), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, entering Bieol from E., 7 m. above Nueva Cáceres.
- QUINABLANĞAN** (key-nah-blahng-ahn'), ver.; town of Surigao, on E. coast of Mindanao, 2 m. SW. off Bagoso Pt., 164 m. SSE. of Surigao. Pop., 299.
— hamlet in pueblo of Mati, Dávao, Mindanao, on Pujada Bay, Valeta port.
- QUINABLAYÁN** (key-nah-blah-yahn'), ver.; point and village in E. Mindanao.
- QUINABOAN** (key-nah-boh'-ahn), ver.; hamlet 2 m. NW. of Gándara in SW. Sámar.
- QUINABUCASAN** (key-nah-boo-cah'-sahn), nat.; NW. point of mainland of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- QUINABUGAN** (key-nah-boo'-gahn), nat.; island NE. of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- QUINABUHAN** (key-nah-boo'-hahn), nat.; mountain in SE. Mindanao.
- QUINABULASAN** (key-nah-boo-lah'-sahn), Tag.; small island in Laguna de Bay, off SW. shore in Rizal, Luzón, between mainland and Talim I.
- QUINABUNĞAN** (key-nah-boong'-ahn), nat.; river in Mindoro, emptying into sea on E. coast.
- QUINABUYAN** (key-nah-boo'-yahn), Tag.; island off S. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón; 1 sq. m.
- QUINACBACAGÁN** (key-nack-back-bah-gahn'), nat.; point on SW. coast of Lubang I., China Sea, off NW. coast of Mindoro.
- QUINACURAN** (key-nah-coo'-rahn), ver.; mountain in Antique, Panay, forming divide at head of branches of Ibayay, flowing N., and of river flowing W. into sea, on opposite coast.
- QUINAGIBIGÁN** (key-nah-gah-bee'-gahn), Tag.; river in Laguna, Luzón, flowing N., then E., and emptying on E. coast, lat. 14° 25' 10" N.

- QUINAGARIÑGAN** (key-nah-gah-ring'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, NW. by W. of Passi, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.
- QUINAGCAB** (key-nahg-cahb'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. SSE. of Sigmar.
- QUINAGSAGAN** (key-nahg-sah'-gahn), nat.; mountain in central range of S. Leyte, 17 m. ESE. of Inopacan.
- QUINALANG** (key-nah-lahng'), nat.; anchorage in N. Mindanao, on E. side of Iligan Bay, and N. of Iligan.
- QUINALANGAY** (key-nah-lahng-'í'), ver.; inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Madalag.
- QUINALAPAN** (key-nah-lah'-pahn), ver.; point on W. shore of Albay, Luzón, N. of Bulán.
- QUINALANAG**, or **BAGATA** (key-nah-lah-sahg', bah-gah'-tah), nat.; island off NE. coast Ambos Camarines (Sur), forming N. side of port of Sisiran, 4 m. in length, moderately high, and free from surrounding dangers. Bacay (Bagacay) and several smaller islands lie to N.
- QUINALI** (key-nah-'lee), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Malinao, Albay, Luzón.
— point on extreme SE. shore of Bohol, 7 m. E. of Guindulman; nearest point of Camiguín I. lies 34 m. across sea channel SSE.
— hamlet in Lepanto, Luzon, 7 m. NW. of Cayán. Pop., 138.
- QUINALIGAN** (key-nah-lee'-gahn), ver.; island of Biri grp., off NW. coast of Sámar.
- QUINALIJAN** (key-nah-lee'-hahn), Tag.; hamlet in NW. Tayabas, Luzón, near intersection of Laguna Batangas and Tayabas NW. boundary, SE. of Tlaong.
- QUINALUSAN** (key-nah-loo'-sahn), nat.; river in extreme NE. part of Negros Occidental, and empties into sea at Bitó.
- QUINAMALIGAN** (key-nah-mah-lee'-gahn), nat.; S. island, 2 m. sq., of Balicutro grp., Sámar.
- QUINAMANUÁ**, or **INDANG** (key-nah-mah-noo-cah'-ang'), ver.; island off Indang Pt., E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- QUINÁN** (key-nahn'), ver.; branch of Manapla Riv., N. coast of Negros Occidental.
- QUINANAD** (key-nah-nahd'), ver.; point on E. shore of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte.
- QUINANAHUÁN** (key-nah-nah-hoo'-ahn), Tag.; bay on S. shore of Bataán, Luzón, on SW. shore of Mariveles port.
— point on S. coast of Bataán, Luzón, on port of Mariveles; forms with Dilao Pt., on SE., bay of same name.
- QUINANATAYAN** (key-nah-nah-tah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 2 m. NW. of Basey.
- QUINANCAUAN** (key-nahn-cah'-wahn), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- QUINANGCANG** (key-nahng-cahng'), ver.; bay on NW. shore of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte, 4 m. SW. of Liloan.
- QUINAPUNDAN** (key-nah-poon'-dahn), ver.; pueblo and river on S. coast of Sámar, 59 m. SE. of Catbalogan, 8 m. E. of Balangian. Pop., 2,000.
— river rising in Apoligon Mt., flows S. and empties into bay on S. coast of Sámar, NE. of Higos Pt. In channel of approach no soundings less than 10 fms. [N. M.]
- QUINAPUNTAN** (key-nah-poon'-tahn), nat.; river in Mindanao.
- QUINAPUSÁN** (key-nah-poo-sahn'), nat.; one of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A. Area, 1 m.; lat. $5^{\circ} 12' N$.
- QUINAPUYAN** (key-nah-poo'-yahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Baleno, Masbate, Visayas.
- QUINATACAN** (key-nah-tah'-cahn), nat.; island off NW. coast of Cebú, lat. $10^{\circ} 59' 10'' N$.
- QUINATASAN** (key-nah-tah'-sahn), nat.; island off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 3 sq. m., lat. $13^{\circ} 58' 40'' N$.
- QUINATUNAN** (key-nah-too'-nahn), ver.; hamlet in hills of NW. Sámar.
- QUINAUAJAN** (key-nah-wah'-hahn), nat.; small stream entering Tañón Strait, through Basayan, 10 m. S. of San Remigio, W. coast of Cebú.
- QUINBABYN** (kin-dab-been'), ver.; island S. of Mindanao.
- QUING-AQUING** (king-ah-king'), nat.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., 512. (*Also* Quinaquil.)
- QUINGLANSÁN** (kin-glahn-sahn'), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of Lagonoy Riv., near its mouth, in Albay, Luzón, 35 m. N. of Albay.
- QUINGUA** (king'-wah), Tag.; road center and pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, 6 m. N. of Bulacán. Pop., 8,854.
— river in Bulacán, Luzón. Above Balinag on this stream are fine quarries of volcanic stone used as building material. Banks of stream are thickly grown with prickly bamboo 10 and 12 ft. high. River during rainy season floods plain. There are fine sugar fields on its banks.
- QUINILUBÁN** (key-nee-loo-bahn'), nat.; island of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, lat. $11^{\circ} 57' N$.
— group of 4 islands, largest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. and SE. N. outlying islet is most N. of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea; 62 m. E. of Linapacan I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 22 m. NNW. of Agutaya.
- QUINIQUAN** (key-nee-key'-tahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Jasaan, Misamis, Mindanao.
- QUINTABÓN** (kin-tah-bohn'), Sp.; mountain in S. part of Negros Oriental, 9 m. W. of Sibulan. At its foot are 2 large mountain lakes.
- QUINIGUITAN** (key-noo-gee'-tahn), ver.; pueblo on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, W. of Sipaka Pt., 39 m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 1,320.
- QUINUTPÁN** (key-noot-pahn'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. WNW. of Banata.
- QUIOHAY** (key-oh'-high), ver.; S. point of entrance to bay leading to Villaba, on W. shore of Leyte.
- QUIOT** (key-oh't'), ver.; pueblo at head of bay, Port Dupon, on extreme S. shore of W. Leyte, 44 m. WSW. of Tacloban. First port on N. side of sea channel to E. between Leyte and Camotes Is. Pop., 2,422.
- QUIPAYO** (key-pah'-yoh), ver.; pueblo on main road in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 6 m. N. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 1,793.
- QUIPIA** (key'-pyah), ver.; hamlet on Tipalo, fountain tributary of Donsol Riv., in Sorsogón, Luzón, 9 m. SW. of Albay.
- QUIPIT** (key-pit'), nat.; hamlet on r. bank of mouth of river entering Sulu Sea on NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, W. of Kipit Pt. (*q. v.*).
- QUIRA** (key'-rah), ver.; island off coast of Cagayán, Luzón, on which is celebrated grotto.
- QUIRALI** (key-rah'-lee), ver.; river entering SE. corner of lake of Batú and leaving it as Bicol Riv. On its course are towns of Camalig, Guinobatan, Liago, Oás, and Polangui. Each, with exception of last, has population of about 14,000, although not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues apart (Jäger). Receiving numerous tributaries in its course, after passing Polangui Quirali Riv. becomes navigable.
- QUIRAMALIGAN** (key-rah-mah-lee'-gahn), ver. (*See* Sauang.)
- QUIRANA** (key-rah'-nah), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, on E. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 11 m. SE. of Basey.



- QUIRIQUIM** (key-ree-kim'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. SE. of Tubuñgan.
- QUISÁN** (key-sahn'), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 9½ m. S. of Carlés.
- QUISAO** (key-sah'-oh), ver.; town on Bay road in Rizal, Luzón, 9 m. SE. of Mórang.
- point on coast of peninsula of Laguna, Luzón, penetrating Laguna de Bay, ending in Jala Pt.
- QUISIDO** (key-see'-daw), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Jalajala, Laguna, Luzón.
- QUISILÓC** (key-soo-lock'), ver.; town in Misamis, Mindanao.
- QUITÁÑGLAG** (key-tahng'-lahg), ver.; point in Misamis, Mindanao.
- QUITANGU** (key-tahn'-goo), ver.; lake formed by Chico de la Pampanga Riv. and affluent of same name passing NW. of Arayat, in pueblo of Arayat, Pampanga, Luzón.
- QUITANQUÍN** (key-tahn-keen'), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, on main road, 15 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- QUITUNAN** (key-twee'-nahn), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Camalig, Albay, Luzón.
- QUIYA** (key'-yah), ver.; river in SW. Leyte, entering sea 2 m. N. of Baybay.

R.

- RABASA** (rah-bah'-sah), Sp.; hamlet on S. shore of bay SW. of Danigan Pt., NW. coast of Mindanao.
- RABÍN, or CARYUCA** (rah-bcen', cah-rce-oo'-cah), Sp.; NE. point of NW. peninsula of Leyte, also W. headland to narrow sea channel between Biliran and Leyte Is.
- RABÓN** (rah-bohn'), Sp.; small river emptying into China Sea in extreme SW. corner of Unión, Luzón.
- RAFAGUÉN** (rah-fah-gayn'), ver.; hamlet on Linao Bay, SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 39½ m. SW. by S. of Cotabato.
- RAGALINOG** (rah-gah-lee-nog'), ver.; island off SE. coast of Palawan. (See East I.)
- RAGALUMBI** (rah-gah-loom'-bee), ver.; high island 1 m. off E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay; to S. form 2 bays, giving anchorage in W. winds to strait between Tagó I. and mainland of Panay.
- RAGALUMBIA** (rah-gah-loom'-byah), nat.; island E. by N. of Salong Pt., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- RAJAMUDA** (rah-bah-moo'-dah), nat.; creek on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A. Watering place for vessels.
- RAGAY** (rah-gí'), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on main 10° 1, 27 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 2,500.
- gulf, entrance to which lies between Bondog Pt., S. extremity of Tayabas, and Cadburan Pt., on coast of Albay, 43 m. apart. Provinces of Tayabas, Ambos Camarines (Norte and Sur), and Albay, Luzón, stretch along its shores. Island of Burias lies in entrance. Ports of Pusgo or Mayasas on W. and Pasacao on E. coasts are most frequented anchorages.
- bay on E. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, between Pts. Ocon and Oktok and Saboon I. to S.; good shelter in both monsoons. Boundary between Ambos Camarines ends on this bay.
- RAGETTA**, for.; island ¼ m. long in Barton Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- RAGOS** (rah'-gohs), ver.; river in E. Albay, Luzón, emptying into Lagonoy Gulf.
- point on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, near boundary of Ambos Camarines (Sur), lat. 13° 41' N.
- RAGUTAYA** (rah-goo-tah'-yah), ver.; point in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- RAMESAMEY** (rah-may-sah-may'), ver.; southwesternmost of 4 low coral islands in Honda Bay, with bend on W. side, 1 m. from shore, and 8½ m. N. of Puerto Princesa, S. Palawan.
- RAMOS** (rah'-mohs), Sp.; island off extreme N. point of Balábac I., off SW. end of Palawan. Cliff Hill, on its shore, is important landmark in N. Balábac Strait. Cape Disaster, important headland on S. side of N. entrance to N. Balábac Strait, is at its extreme N. point of land; 3½ m. N. and S. and 4½ m. E. and W. at its S. end; area, 7 sq. m. Island is generally low and flat.
- RANGÁS** (rahn-gahs'), nat.; river in Albay, Luzón, rising on S. slope of Bulusan Mt., empties in Juhán Riv. Its waters are mineral and have thermal temperature.
- RANGAYA** (rahn-gah'-yah), ver.; peak in N. Cotabato, Mindanao.
- RANGAYA, or SÚGUT** (rahn-gah'-yah, soo'-goot), ver.; range of mountains paralleling NE. and E. shores of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao. Continuation of range which begins at Mt. Calanatan, 17 m. inland from Zamboanga, and following axis of that peninsula along E. coast of Sibuguey Bay, continues in Tres Reyes Mts., E. of Mt. Sombororo, 5,200 ft. high, inland from N. shore of Illana Bay; thence taking SE. trend continues in mountains of Rangaya, or Súgut, and making its terminus at Mt. Cilubedan, 28 m. E. by N. of Cotabato, capital. Highest mountain of range is volcano of Macaturin, eruption of which took place in 1872; eruption was followed by earthquake which partially destroyed Polloc, Cotabato, and villages on banks of Mindanao Riv.
- RANGUNDUNGAN, or LIMAPATAG** (rahng-oon-doong'-ahn, lee-mah-pah-tahg'), nat.; creek on delta emptying on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- RANIS** (rah'-niss), ver.; point on N. end of Libucan-Dacó I., and landmark of approach to Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., W. coast of Sámar.
- RAPÁN** (rah-pahn'), ver.; mountain hamlet on W. side of Cordillera in S. central Cebú, 11½ m. SE. of Dumangas.
- RAPIÑA** (rah-pee'-nyah), Sp.; point on S. shore of Sañgá Sañgá I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., marking channel with Papáhag and Boñgao Is. on S.
- RAPURAPU** (rah-poo-rah'-poo), ver.; island of considerable elevation, triangular in shape, and easternmost of chain of 4 islands—Miguel, Caeraray, Batán, and Rapurapu—off E. shore of Albay, Luzón, 8½ m. E. and W. and 4 m. N. and S. Area, 32 sq. m., high, and separated from Batán I. on NW. by channel 1½ m. wide. Contains good coal and copper. Village of Santa Florentina is about center of S. coast.
- "silanga" between islands of Rapurapu and Batán, Pacific Ocean, off Albay, Luzón.
- RASA** (rah'-sah), Sp.; islet off S. point of Nonok, at S. end of S. of 2 islands lying off W. side of S. point of Dinagát I., NE. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- RASA, or SOMBRERO** (rah'-sah, sohm-bray'-roh), Sp.; island 3½ m. in length, area 3 sq. m., off E. coast of S. Palawan, opposite Casuarina Pt.
- RASÁNS** (rah-sahns') ver.; hamlet on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, 65 m. SW. by W. of Cagayán.
- RASAS** (rah'-sahs), Sp.; 5 small islands S. and SW. of Cantón I., 6 m. E. of Dáet, off shore of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- RASO** (rah'-soh), Sp.; island in San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, E. coast of Leyte.
- RAT**, for.; island in entrance to Halsey Harbor, W. coast of Cullón I., Calamianes grp., China Sea.
- RATÓN** (rah-tohn'), Sp.; islet 2 m. SE. of Guivan, off SW. shore of extreme SE. Sámar.
- islet 3 m. NW. of Santa Cruz, Zambales, Luzón, off Nayón Riv.
- RAUIS** (rah'-wees), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, 1½ m. S. across channel from Laguán.
- hamlet between 2 of headwater branches of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., in SW. Sámar.

- RAVIS** (rah'-vis), nat.; point forming S. head to Laguán channel, N. coast of Sámar.
- hamlet in pueblo of Albay, Luzón, lat. 13° 11' N.
- RAWSLEY**, for.; point on extreme SE. coast of Palawan, 10½ m. NE. of Buliluyan C.
- REAL** (ray-ahl'), Sp.; point on W. shore of Manila Bay, in Bataán, Luzón.
- point on E. side of entrance to Lampón port, or Binaugónan Bay, in Infanta, Luzón.
- REAL DE LAMPÓN** (ray-ahl' day lahm-pohn'), Hisp.; port or bay on E. coast of Infanta, Luzón. (See Lampón.)
- RED CLIFF**, for.; point SW. shore of Puerto Princesa Harbor, E. coast of Palawan.
- REDONDO** (ray-dohn'-doh), Sp.; mountain in Bataán, Luzón, near seacoast at Bagac.
- mountain in SW. Zambales, Luzón.
- peak at N. end of Dinágat I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao, 3,337 ft. high, overlooking Desolation Pt.
- RED ROCK**, or **MARIGA-BATÓ** (mah-ree'-gah-bah-toh'); on S. shore of Polloc Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, and forming S. head.
- REDONTA** (ray-dohn'-tah), Sp.; island 4 m. E of Ibayat, Batanes grp. (See Diego I.)
- REEF**, for.; northernmost of chain of 8 low islands NE. of Crawford Cove, in Island Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- islet in N. waters of Deep Bay, E. coast of S. central Palawan.
- island WNW, 2½ m. from Green I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- island 1½ m. in extent, 4 m. ENE. of Mackesi I., E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- point E. shore of Puerto Princesa Harbor (Port Royalist), N. of Puerto Princesa, E. coast of S. Palawan.
- point at entrance to Pagdanan Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- point E. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast Palawan.
- islet off Marabay Pt., E. shore of Ulugan Bay, SW. Paragua, Palawan.
- islet on W. side of Cook channel, off coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- REFUGIO** (ray-foo'-heeh), Sp.; islet off Pasacao anchorage, SW. coast Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, lat. 13° 29' N.
- island 2 by 1½ m., 1 m. off E. coast of Negros Occidental, 6 m. S. of Calatrava.
- REGADÍO** (ray-gah-dee'-oh), Sp.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, rising in Isarog Mt., crosses into Albay, and forms Lagonoy.
- REHUIBA** (ray-hwee'-bah), ver.; river of Mindoro, rising in elevation toward NE. in lat. 13° 19' N.; after short NE. course empties into sea.
- REINA MERCEDES** (ray'-nah mayr-thay'-dess), Sp.; pueblo in Isabela, Luzón. Pop. 3,286. (See Calanusan.)
- REINA REGENTE** (ray'-nah ray-hayn'-tay), Sp.; hamlet on Grande Riv. of Mindanao, between Liguasan Lake, in Cotabato, Mindanao, 24 m. SE. of latter point.
- REINARD**, for.; island close to E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, approaching Green Islands Bay. Another island, charted and unnamed, lies to N.
- REINAS, DE LAS** (day lahs ray'-nahs), Sp.; bay in W. Paragua, Palawan.
- RELIEF**, for.; point in NE. part of Island Bay, SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Fresh-water stream enters ½ m. NW.
- BEMEDIOS** (ray-may'-dyohs), Sp.; town on l. bank of one of lower tributaries of Agusan Riv., Surigao, Mindanao, 15 m. S. of Butian.
- village on N. shore of Libás port, E. coast of Sámar.
- REMINTAO** (ray-min-tah'-oh), ver.; point in Sámar.
- REMUS**, for.; bank on sea channel NW. of Bili-ran, off NW. coast of Leyte, toward Maripiipi.
- RENADI** (ray-nah'-dee), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Indang, Cavite, Luzón.
- REPOSE**, or **REPOSO** (ray-poh'-soh), Sp.; point on extreme SW. coast of Palawan, 7½ m. N. of Buliluyan C.
- RESTINGA** (rays-tin'-gah), Sp.; hamlet 1 m. E. of Carabao I., off N. point Pabungan Cove, in Cavite, Luzón, 30 m. SW. of Manila and 22 m. SW. of Cavite.
- point N. extreme of Pagbilao Chieco I., off S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- REUS, NIEVA** (nway'-vah ray'-oos), Sp.; town on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- RIACHUELO** (ree-ah-chway'-loh), Sp.; river in Zamboanga, Mindanao, emptying into SW. head of Masinloc Riv., E. coast.
- RIDDLE**, for.; entrance point of Barton Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- RÍO CHICO DE CAGAYÁN** (ree'-oh chee'-coh day cah-gah-yahn'), Hisp.; tributary of Grande de Cagayán Riv. from SW. and first of its main influents. It rises in E. slopes of Gran Cordillera Central, in NW. Bontoc and W. Isabela, through 2 main fountain streams, respectively Tanodan and Cagayán, and takes NE. course, entering main stream 20 m. from ocean. (Also Bangag.)
- RÍO CHICO DE LA PAMPANGA** (ree'-oh chee'-coh day lah pahm-pahn'-gah), Hisp.; main W. tributary of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., which it enters 27 m. in direct line N. of its mouth, in delta on N. shore of Manila Bay. Rises in Laguna de Canarén; receives numerous tributaries, chiefly from W., in E. slopes of mountains of S. Tárlac not drained by Agno. From lake at its source till within 4 m. of its junction with main stream it forms boundary between Nueva Ecija and Tárlac. Fine river 30 m. from its source to its confluence. Number of towns lie on both sides of its banks, and its current furnishes canoe transportation to Manila Bay, as well as numerous landings on way.
- RÍO, DEL** (dayl ree'-oh), Sp.; point on SE. shore of Sindangan Bay, about midway between Dauigan and Sindangan Pts., NW. coast of Mindanao.
- RÍO DE LIPÁ** (ree'-oh day lee-pah'), Hisp.; river of Batangas, Luzón, which unites with Pansipit Riv. near Rosario, forming Calumpán Riv.
- RÍO GRANDE DE BACARRA** (ree'-oh grahn'-day day bah-cah'-rrah), Hisp.; river emptying into China Sea, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- RÍO GRANDE DE BADOG** (ree'-oh grahn'-day day bah-dog'), Hisp.; short but wide stream rising in N. of Ilocos Sur, and winding across extreme SW. corner of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, emptying into China Sea N. of Badoc.
- RÍO GRANDE DE CABUGAO** (ree'-oh grahn'-day day cah-boo-gah'-oh), Hisp.; stream in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- RÍO GRANDE DE CAGAYÁN** (ree'-oh grahn'-day day cah-gah-yahn'), Hisp.; great river of Luzón; has good anchorage in 11 fms., 1½ m. NNE. from its mouth. Point on E. side is known by church and convent of Aparri built upon it. (See Cagayán Grande.)
- RÍO GRANDE DE LA PAMPANGA** (ree'-oh grahn'-day day lah pahm-pahn'-gah), Hisp.; one of great rivers of Luzón, rises in numerous springs which enter main current through 3 principal fountain tributaries, largest of which begins in S. spurs of Caraballo Sur, S. end of Gran Cordillera Central, in extreme N. of Nueva Ecija, where its boundary comes to corner with Principe, Nueva Vizcaya, and Benguet. This network of sources comes together and forms main stream, which, at

RIÓGRANDE DE LA PAMPANGA—Continued.

Bongabón, 30 m. below, becomes current of width and volume. About 25 m. in straight line it passes San Isidro; 11 m. farther S., also in straight line, it disembogues on its delta through 8 mouths, chief of which are Pasao, Matiagonas, and Mayao Grande Rivs., latter outlet also forming boundary between Bulacán and Pampanga. From its headwaters to its mouth—95 m. in straight line—would give it approximate length of 100 m., following sinuosities of its course. It receives large number of tributaries, which serve for drainage and irrigation; inundations during rainy season cover long stretches of its banks, and make cultivation of rice one of foremost crops. Cabanatuán, largest city, and San Isidro, provincial capital, besides many smaller towns and hamlets, stretch along its shores. It is also means of large local trade in freight boats and canoes. (*See also Pampanga Grande*).

RIÓ GRANDE DE LAOAG (ree'-oh grahn'-day lah-oh-ang'), *Hisp.*; river whose S. tributaries rise in Nagapu and Semeneblen Mts., and E. in W. slopes of Cordillera Central, drain entire central watersheds and valleys of S. half of Hocos Norte, Luzón, entering China Sea at Barra de Cauté, about 6 m. below Laoag, capital. After leaving mountains and entering valleys, it is broad stream, navigable for native craft. (*Also Laoag.*)

RIÓ GRANDE DE MINDANAO, or **PULANGUI** (ree'-oh grahn'-day day meen-dah-nov', poo-lahn'-gee), *ver.*; greatest river in P. I., situated in island of Mindanao. (*See Grande Riv., and Mindanao, Grande de.*)

RIÓ GRANDE DE SAN MATEO (ree'-oh grahn'-day day sahn-mah-tay'-oh), *Sp.*; river in Rizal, Luzón. From this stream comes watersupply of city of Manila.

RIÓ, ISLA DEL (ees'-lah dayl ree'-oh), *Sp.*; islet off mouth of luáhit Riv., in Princesa port, S. Palawan.

RIÓ SALTÁN (ree'-oh sahl-tahn'), *Hisp.*; tributary of Chico de Cagayán Riv. on W., which takes its rise in Pico de Cálao Mts., on SW. corner of Cagayán.

RIOJA (ryoh'-hah), *Sp.*; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. S. of Caritan.

RIÓS, or **TAKUT MASILÁ** (ree'-ohs, *Sp.*; tah-koot' mah-see-lah', *ver.*); circular rock $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, off port of Dianas, off W. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

RIPONET (ree-poh-sayt'), *ver.*; summit 800 ft. high, at SE. end of Bayat I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.

RIRIPAYAN (ree-rec-pah'-yahñ), *nat.*; point on NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, SE. of Bolinao, on channel between Santiago and mainland to Lingayén Gulf.

RITA (ree'-tah), *Sp.*; island $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and 300 yds. wide (Observatory Rock, 45 ft. high, N. end, lat. $10^{\circ} 6' 11''$ N., lon. $118^{\circ} 46' 26''$ E.) in Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Tide Pole is its S. point.

RIVAPAD (ree-vah-pahd'), *ver.*; tributary from W. of Orás Riv. in NE. Sámar.

RIVER, *for.*; island in mouth of Ewliñ Riv., entering Puerto Princesa Harbor on W. shore, E. coast of S. Palawan. 2 boat channels, 1 on either side of River I. After heavy rains river is almost fresh at entrance, but in dry season boats must go some distance up river to obtain good water.

RIVERA (ree-vay'-rah), *Sp.*; hamlet in W. Cápiz, Panay, on l. bank of river 4 m. S. of Libacao. — point on tongue of land opposite S. mouth of Binictigan, on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón. Number of native houses stretch along bay shore.

RIVERA DE SAN FERNANDO (ree-vay'-rah day sahn fayr-nahn'-doh), *Sp.*; hamlet 9 m. inland from Iba in Zambales, Luzón, connected with highway by road.

RIZAL, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(*Rec-thal', Sp.*)

Capital: Pásig, lat. $14^{\circ} 33'$ N., lon. $121^{\circ} 5'$ E.

Area: 1,048 sq. m.

Population: 246,940.

Race: Tagálog.

Language: Tagálog.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Rizal, formed by the consolidation of the former province of Manila, excepting the city of that name, with the politico-military district of Mórong, is bounded on the N. by Bulacán, on the E. by Infanta and La Laguna, on the S. by Laguna de Bay and Cavite, and on the W. by Bulacán and the bay of Manila. It received its name from one of the foremost Filipinos (Tagálog) in the later conflicts with Spain.

AREA.

The extreme measurements of the province are from N. to S., 52 m., from E. to W., 43 m. Area 1,026 sq. m., 224 sq. m. less than the area of the State of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of that part of the province formerly included in Mórong and the N. part of Manila is traversed by a number of small mountain ranges. There are many extensive plains available for cultivation, which, however, are subject to floods from

Laguna de Bay, which frequently destroy the crops. The part of the province S. of the Pásig Riv. is alluvial. The drainage, with the exception of the Pásig Riv., through which Laguna de Bay empties into Manila Bay, flows into the former. The principal streams are the Lanati, which rises in Lake Lampón in the SE. part of the province, the Pajaquí, and the Tagabasan, which latter empty into the Púray; also empty into Laguna de Bay near the Pásig outlet. The Pásig, which flows out of the Laguna de Bay through 5 branches and is its outlet, empties into the bay of Manila. It has several tributaries, among which may be mentioned, on account of their great volume of water, the Caintá, Grande de San Mateo,^a and San Francisco del Monte. The Pásig Riv. is the principal means of communication between Manila and the interior of Luzón, especially between Manila and the Laguna de Bay, which is only 18 m. distant. Its width varies from 330 to 600 ft.; depth from 7½ to 21½. In the dry season boats of more than 4 ft. draft have difficulty in passing the bar at the outlet of the lake.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The Manila Bay front of the province affords anchorages in open roads the same as off the city of Manila. Along the coast line of 84 m., including the island of Talim, on Laguna de Bay, are a number of sheltered inlets, which afford anchorages for native crafts.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The trade of the province by sea concentrates at Manila, the facilities of transportation from all parts to this great seaport on its borders being quite extensive, by means of navigable rivers and the waters of Laguna de Bay, by way of the Pásig Riv., which flows through Manila itself. The railroad leaving Manila for Dagupan and the wagon roads radiating from that city bring its towns in direct intercourse with the provinces of Bulacáñ, Pampanga, Tárlac, Pangasinán, Infanta, La Laguna, and Cavite and the provinces beyond.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of that portion of the province formerly in the province of Manila is 200,000 and of that formerly the politico-military district of Mórong 46,940, making a total of 246,940, almost all of whom are Tagálogs. In the mountain chain of San Mateo a few Negritos are found. The language of the province is Tagálog, although more Spanish is spoken than in any of the other provinces, on account of the proximity of the capital of the archipelago. The Negritos who come down to trade speak Tagálog.

The following was the population of the pueblos which constituted the former province of Manila, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Manila:			
Calocacán	4,358	4,501	8,859
Malibay	951	882	1,833
Manila	105,296	63,896	169,192
Mariquina	4,870	4,621	9,491
Montalbán	1,689	1,663	3,352
Muntinlupa	2,138	2,074	4,212
Navotas	6,699	6,145	12,844
Novaliches	1,123	1,043	2,166
Pandacan	2,419	2,205	4,624
Parañaque	5,175	4,998	10,173
Pásig	9,293	9,256	18,549
Pateros	2,945	2,817	5,762
Pineda	3,912	3,872	7,784
Piñas (Las)	2,012	1,946	3,958
San Felipe Nery	3,766	3,751	7,517
San Juan del Monte	1,195	1,063	2,258
San Mateo	2,348	2,293	4,641
San Pedro Macati	1,849	1,776	3,625
Santa Ana	1,470	1,491	2,961
Taguig	4,995	4,983	9,978
Tambóbong	11,160	10,602	21,762
Total	179,663	135,908	315,571

^a In the lower part of its course this is called the Mariquina Riv.

The following was the population of the pueblos into which the province of Mórong, now a part of Rizal province, was divided according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mórong:			
Angono.....	1,117	1,011	2,128
Antipolo.....	1,968	2,002	3,970
Barás.....	595	627	1,222
Binañgonan.....	3,946	3,867	7,813
Bosoboso.....	340	327	667
Caintá.....	1,196	1,192	2,388
Cardona.....	1,318	1,326	2,644
Jalajala.....	867	861	1,728
Mórong.....	3,291	3,357	6,648
Piñilla.....	2,140	1,860	4,000
Tanay.....	2,166	2,183	4,349
Taytay.....	3,738	3,731	7,472
Teresa.....	960	933	1,893
Total.....	23,642	23,280	46,922

In the Manila portion are 20 towns and 58 villages and in the former Mórong district 14 towns and 30 villages, making a total of 34 towns and 88 villages. Among the more important towns are the following:

Pásig; the capital of the province and an important road center. A place of important traffic, about 1 m. E. of the Pásig Riv. Pop., 22,000. While many of the buildings were burned or otherwise wrecked during the insurrection there still remain a few well-built stone houses. The great majority of the population live in bamboo and nipa huts.

Angona; on the NE. shore of Laguna de Bay, on the main road between Mórong and Manila, 5 m. SE. of Pásig. Pop., 1,955.

Antipolo; 7 m. ENE. of Pásig. Pop., 3,500. This town is on high ground and the location is healthful. The water supply is from a good spring.

Barás; at the N. point of the middle portion of Laguna de Bay, 13 m. ESE. of Pásig. Pop., 1,217.

Binañgonan; on the E. shore of Laguna de Bay, on the road between Mórong and Manila, 9 m. SE. of Pásig. Large and important stone quarries which furnish building stone equal to that taken from Talim I. Pop., 7,264.

Bosoboso; on the l. bank of the Pajaquín Riv., 13 m. NE. of Pásig. Pop., 855.

Caintá; 2 m. NE. of Pásig. Pop., 2,275.

Caloocan; 2 m. inland from the bay of Manila and 10 m. NW. of Pásig on the main road. The main water supply here is from a fine well. Pop., 9,843.

Cardona; on the W. shore of the central portion of Laguna de Bay, on the main road, 11 m. SE. of Pásig. Pop., 2,641.

Jalajala; in extreme SE. part, 22 m. SE. of Pásig, near the E. shore of Laguna de Bay. Pop., 1,735.

Las Piñas; on the main road along the Manila Bay shore, 10 m. SSW. of Pásig. Pop., 4,000.

Malabón, or Tambóbong; 2 m. inland from the shore of Manila Bay and 11 m. NW. of Pásig. The boundary between Rizal and Bulacán passes between it and the bay shore. Connected with Manila by steam tramway. A large sugar refinery and important fisheries are located here. Has a large cigar factory, and the weaving of jusi cloth is one of the important industries. The water supply here is poor, people depending, during the dry season, largely on the Manila hydrants and the well at Caloocan. Pop., 25,000.

Malibay; on the Manila and Cavite road, 5 m. S. of Manila and 6 m. WSW. of Pásig. Pop., 2,890.

Mariquina; on the main road 8 m. NE. of Pásig. An iron spring known as the Chorrillo, celebrated for its curative qualities, is located in the neighborhood. A center for the manufacture of native shoes, also leather work of various kinds. Pop., 10,313.

Montalbán; on the main road, 13 m. N. of Pásig, at the crossing of Púray Riv. and 3 m. S. of the boundary of Bulacán. Important from the fact that an excellent mountain stream of pure spring water empties into Púray and San Mateo Rivs. at this point, and it is from this place that the water supply for the city of Manila and surrounding towns will eventually be piped. Pop., 3,055.

Mórong; former capital of the province of that name, 10 m. ESE. of Pásig. Pop., 9,430.

Muntinlupa; in the extreme SW. of that portion of the province formerly included in the province of Manila, on the main road along the SW. coast of Laguna de Bay to Santa Cruz, 12 m. S. of Pásig and about 1½ m. N. of the Cavite boundary. Pop., 5,068.

Navotas; on an island a few hundred yds. W. of Malabón and 12 m. NW. of Pásig. Pop., 9,154.

Novaliches; on the main road, 1½ m. E. of the boundary of Bulacán and 11 m. N. of Pásig. Pop., 1,871.

Parañaque; on the Manila and Cavite Bay road, 7 m. S. of Manila and 8 m. SW. of Pásig. Pop., 9,863.

Pateros; on the r. bank of the Pásig Riv., 2 m. from the outlet of Laguna de Bay and 1½ m. SW. of Pásig. Noted for immense flocks of ducks, the eggs of which are much esteemed by the natives. Pop., 9,200.

Pásay, or **Pineda**; on the coast road, 6 m. SW. of Pásig. Pop., 9,825.

Pililla; on the NW. coast of the central portion of Laguna de Bay, 17 m. SE. of Pásig. Pop., 2,000.

San Felipe Nery, or **Mandalóyong**; on the r. bank of the Pásig Riv., 4 m. above its mouth and 4½ m. WNW. of Pásig. Pop., 5,465.

San Francisco del Monte; on the l. bank of a tributary of the Pásig Riv., 7½ m. NW. of Pásig.

San Mateo; on the main road N. to Montalbán, 10 m. N. of Pásig. Pop., 6,700.

San Juan del Monte; on l. bank of a tributary of the Pásig, 4½ m. E. by N. of Manila, and 4½ m. NW. of Pásig. Pop., 2,011.

San Pedro Macatí; on the l. bank of the Pásig Riv., about midway between Laguna de Bay and Manila Bay, 4 m. E. of Manila and 4 m. W. of Pásig. Pop., 3,921.

Santa Ana; on the l. bank of the Pásig Riv., 2½ m. E. of Manila and 5 m. W. of Pásig. Celebrated for the fine laces manufactured by the native women. Annexed recently to Manila City. Pop., 2,194.

Taguig; on the r. bank of the Pásig Riv., at the outlet of Laguna de Bay, 2 m. S. of Pásig. Communication with Pásig by ferry. Pop., 9,662.

Tanay; on the NE. shore of the central portion of Laguna de Bay, on the Mórong road, 15 m. ESE. of Pásig. The mat industry is very important in this town. Pop., 4,529.

Taytay; 4 m. ENE. of Pásig. Pop., 6,800.

Teresa; on the road between Mórong and Antipolo, 7 m. SSE. of that point and 9 m. E. of Pásig. Pop., 4,250.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The dependent islands of this province which lie entirely within the limits of Laguna de Bay and S. of the peninsula of Mórong are:

Puló Insam; to the W. of the strait which separates Talim I. from the mainland.....	sq. m.	1
Puló Malagí; E. of the S. point of Talim I.....		½
Talim; S. of and almost connected with the peninsula of Mórong; it is situated about the middle of Laguna de Bay and is 10 m. from N. to S. and 4 m. from E. to W.; a mountain range runs from N. to S. from which was obtained the stones used in the new works at the port of Manila. The few inhabitants occupy the villages of Aanosa, Banta, Malacaban, Quinagatang, Subay, and Tabong.....		20
Dependent islands, 3.....		21½

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

In that portion of the province formerly known as Manila province, the betel, a plant whose aromatic leaf forms the principal part of the buyo, is grown extensively. The inhabitants of the town of Pásay and vicinity are engaged entirely in this branch of agriculture. The general products of the province are rice, sugar cane, corn, and tobacco.

MINERALS.

A fine variety of building stone is quarried on the island of Talim. Its mountains contain jaspered marbles and gold.

FORESTS.

In the mountains are extensive forests of bamboo, molaue (molave), narra, acle, banaba, baticulin, dongón, calamansánay, tándalo, and rattan.

FRUITS.

The boundary abounds in bananas, mangas, oranges, lemons, etc.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries are the manufacture of lime, rush mats, clothing for the natives, woodcutting, fishing, sugar making, and quarrying.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The earliest operations of the forces of the United States after the occupation of Manila were in this province under its former names.

On February 15, 1902, Rizal was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Antipolo. ^a	Mariquina. ^a	San Felipe Nery. ^b
Binauñonan. ^a	Montalbán. ^a	San Mateo. ^a
Calocan. ^{b,c}	Pásig. ^a	Tanay. ^a
Malabón. ^{b,c}		

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Rizal was created under the "provincial organization act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C. June 11, 1901, to embrace all "that territory in the island of Luzón, excepting the city of Manila, known as the province of 'Manila, and the politico-military district of Mórong.'"

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.

Governor	\$1,800
Secretary	1,200
Treasurer	2,200
Supervisor	1,800
Fiscal	1,200

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day while absent from the capital of this province on official business. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law. Provisions are made for an equitable expenditure of funds for improvement.

An examination is authorized as to the causes for the flooding of the towns of the province situated on the Laguna de Bay and the rivers flowing into the same and for the purpose of determining a method of preventing a recurrence of the flooding and the consequent injuries therefrom. Report to be made to the provincial board, to be transmitted to the chief executive to the commission for enabling legislation if necessary.

CONDITIONS.

"Rizal province is composed of the 19 towns formerly a part of the province of Manila and the 14 towns belonging to the district of Mórong. Provincial government established on June 20, 1901. Municipalities were organized from June to September. In almost all the towns the justice courts are already in operation. The court of first instance has been established since July 11, 1901. Peace in Rizal is complete. All inhabitants are in favor of civil government and devoted to American sovereignty. Highwaymen who formerly operated in various places in Mórong have been driven out. The census is almost completed, and, from present information, the number of persons estimated at 140,000. Municipal autonomy is executed with sufficient force." (Official report of the provincial governor of Rizal, December, 1901.)

^a Telephone.

^b Telegraph.

^c Railroad.

ROBINS, for.; point on W. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, and S. head to N. inlet.

ROCK, for.; bluff 3½ m. NE. from Cliff Pt., Sepangow Bay, SW. coast of S. Palawan. Shore to S. is lined with casuarina trees.

ROCKY, for.; islet on point NW. of Cabayajan I., N. coast of Sámar.

ROCKY, for., or **SAN ANTONIO** (sahn ahn-toh'-nyoh), Sp.; bay backed by Panalingahan hills, has its S. limit about 5½ m. NNE. of Church Pt., SE. coast of S. Palawan. 3 small

ROCKY, for., or **SAN ANTONIO**—Continued. rivers discharge on W. shore; on N. is small settlement. Gull and Egg sandbanks lie in entrance to bay.

ROJA (roh'-hah), Sp.; point on NW. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

— point on W. coast Zambales, Luzón, between Masinloc and Matalvi ports.

ROMA (roh'-mah), Sp.; point on NE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. 14° 7' N.

ROMANO (roh-mah'-noh), Sp.; bay on E. coast of Panaón I., off SE. coast of Leyte.

ROMBLÓN, PROVINCE OF, VISAYAS.

(Rohm-blohn', ver.)

Capital: Romblón, lat. 12° 35' N., lon. 122° 17' E.

Area: 515 sq. m.

Population: 55,339, not including scattered 500 estimated, and wild Negritos and Manguianes 500 estimated.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan, and dialect of wild races.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Romblón to—	m.
Bantón.....	28
Concepción.....	42
Corcuera.....	22
Looc.....	30
Magallanes.....	17
Manila.....	167
Manila, via Verde Passage.....	219

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Romblón, which comprises the group of islands under that organic title, occupies a central geographical position with respect to the archipelago in general, and is the most N. of the Visayan group, embracing an area of land and water between the parallels of 12° 1' and 13° 1' N., and meridians 121° 40' and 122° 42' E. It is situated on the usual line of commercial intercourse between the United States and Manila. It is also the dividing point on the regular line of vessels between Manila and the capitals and ports of the Visayan and Mindanao provinces in the SE., and the Sulu and Palawan provinces in the S. and SW. During the SW. monsoon the E. route to Iloilo is generally taken by following the Verde I. passage as far as Pt. Dumali, extreme E. coast of Mindoro, then E. of Maestre de Campo, S. of Simara, between Tablas and Romblón; thence 2½ m. S. of Jintotolo I., and from there down the E. coast of Panay to Iloilo.

SEA CHANNELS.

The channel between Tablas and Simara is 8 m. wide, and between the NE. point of Tablas and the islands Cobrador and Romblón 4 m. wide. Both are free from danger. The flood stream sets to the E. between Tablas and Simara, and to the S. between Tablas and Romblón. The N. coast of Tablas is clear and abrupt; the track passes nearly 2 m. outside the islets off the N. point. The sea between Romblón, Sibuyán, and Asid, adjacent islands, and Panay is called by the seafaring men of the archipelago the Tablazo de Cápiz.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The most N. group, the islands of Maestre de Campo, Bantón, Bantoncillo, and Simara, form, with the coasts of Mindoro on the W., Marinduque on the N., and Tablas on the S., very deep and clear channels. These are well known and much frequented by Philippine boats, which pass through the strait of Isla Verde on their way from Manila to Iloilo, Negros, Cebú, and the S. part of the archipelago. The islands are also indented with many well-sheltered inlets and bays.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

Name.	Dependent islands.	Aggregate area.	Population.	Chief town.
Bantón	1	12	4,063	Bantón.
Carabao		19	Uninhabited.	
Dos Hermanas (2)		1	do	
Maestre de Campo		3	*100	Concepción.
Romblón	4	54	7,263	Romblón.
Sibuyán	1	99	18,000	Magallanes.
Simara		6	2,064	Corcuera.
Tablas	17	330	23,849	Looc.
Total	23	515	55,339	

* Estimated.

Total number of main and dependent islands	32
Total area of main and dependent islands	sq. m. 515
Total area of province, land and water	do. 5,004
Total population	55,339

Of the population, the greatest part are Visayans. In Tablas is a small remnant of the Negrito race, the generally conceded first inhabitants of the P. I., living in a state of nature and paganism. On the same island and on Romblón are a few Mangianes in the same condition.

The following was the division of Romblón into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887.

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Romblón:			
Azagra	1,715	1,719	3,434
Badajoz	1,472	1,406	2,878
Bantón	1,755	1,683	3,438
Cajidiocán	1,538	1,695	3,233
Corcuera	997	993	1,990
Looc	2,931	3,032	5,963
Magallanes	801	772	1,573
Oduinán	3,369	3,009	6,378
Romblón	3,104	2,912	6,016
Total	17,682	17,221	34,903

DESCRIPTION OF CHIEF CONSTITUENT ISLANDS.

BANTÓN.

The most N. island of Romblón Province, 26½ m. NW. by N. of Romblón, lies in the channel between that island and Marinduque on the N. and on the United States and Manila steamer route between Verde Passage and San Bernardino Strait. It is 3½ m. N. and S. and 5 m. E. and W.; area 11 sq. m.

Physical features.—It has a central summit 1,918 ft. high, which forms an important landmark for navigators. The surface is steep and rugged on all sides except the SE.

Bays and harbors.—It has several shallow bays on the E., NE., and W. coasts.

Population and towns.—On the NE. shore is Bantón, a town of 3,349 inhabitants, near which is an anchorage for coasters in 5 fms., with a hawser to the shore to prevent swinging. On the W. coast is a good anchorage, in the NE. monsoon, in 7 fms. sand, between the NW. point of the island and an islet S. of it.

Dependent islands.—Bantoncillo, an islet 256 ft. high, 1 sq. m., lies 4 m. SW. Off its S. end ¼ m. is Pinnacle rock. There are 45 to 73 fms. almost touching the island.

Vegetable products.—The soil is somewhat sterile. A poor quality of tobacco is raised.

Minerals.—The island is known for deposits of gypsum of an excellent quality, the mining of which is an important industry. There is also a mine of almagre or ocher, but of poor quality.

CARABAO.

The most S. of the islands of Romblón Province, 40½ m. SSW.; lies in mid-channel off the strait between Tablas, the largest island of the province, and the extreme NW. point of Panay, 5 m. SW. of the former. Its greatest length is 5½ m. N. and S. and 3¾ m. E. and W. Area, 19 sq. m. Its chief physical characteristic is a central cone 720 ft. high, the sides of which slope quite regularly to the sea. Its shores are clear and abrupt. The waters of the surrounding strait have depths from 23 to 105 fms. On the E. side is a sand beach where vessels can anchor in 5 fms. The channel between it and Boracay nearer Panay is clear, with heavy tide streams. The island is covered with trees and without population, there being no permanent water supply.

DOS HERMANAS.

Two flat islets of rock 138 ft. high, 1 sq. m. in area, situated 10½ m. NW. of Bantón and 34 m. in the same direction from Romblón. The rocks are separated by a deep channel 2 m. wide. The W. is called Carlota.

MAESTRE DE CAMPO.

The westernmost of the islands of Romblón Province, occupies a position about the middle of the steamer channel between this province and the E. coast of Mindoro, 43 m. NW. of Romblón and 13 m. SE. of the lofty promontory formed by Mt. Dunalí in Mindoro, the exact center of the boundaries of the P. A. It is circular in shape, about 3 sq. m., high and mountainous, with very abrupt shores. The summit of Maestre de Campo, 700 ft. high, when seen from the E. appears like a ridge with 3 distinct hills. On the SE. coast are anchorages for small craft. On the SW., in front of the town of Concepción, is a sheltered anchorage, except from the SW., with 8 to 10 fms. The village of Sibali stands on a small bay to the E.

ROMBLÓN.

Although the third in size, owing to its geographical location, fine harbor, and mineral wealth the island of Romblón gives its name to the province and is the seat of government.

Location and boundaries.—The island is situated between Sibuyán, 8 m. on the SE., and Tablas, the same distance on the W. It is on the main route of steamers passing between San Bernardino Strait and Verde Passage.

Area.—Romblón is 10 m. N. and S. and 6 m. E. and W. Area, 50 sq. m.

Physical features.—The surface is elevated, 2 peaks rising conspicuously out of the hilly and forest-covered surface. A single central range traverses the island of Romblón from N. to S., from Tongo Pt. to Apunan Pt. From this range various spurs are thrown off to the right and left, the most important being that which terminates at Sablayán Pt. The principal peaks are Romblón, Santiago, and Tagaytay.

Bays and harbors.—The passages formed by Alad and Lugbung with Romblón are of great depth. Romblón, the main bay of the group and one of the best in the Visayas, lies between Pts. Sábang (light) and Rosas (beacon) and is divided into 2 parts by Agbatan Pt. The entrance is but 500 yds. wide, but is deep between the reefs and is sheltered by the island of Lugbung, and has 5 to 15 fms. near the sides. The entrance is well lighted. The coast runs S. 3 m. from Buñgud islet, off the SW. point of Romblón, forming 3 bays, the S. one affording good anchorage. There are other small bays to the S. From the SW. point of the island, round the S. to the E., the shore is clear and very steep, with a depth of 50 and 90 fms. at a short distance. The E. and NE. shores are clear, and like the whole coast of this island, can be approached to ½ m.

Light-house.—Light on Sábang Pt., N. entrance of Romblón I., lat. 12° 36' N., lon. 122° 17' 8" E., is one of 8 which mark steamer route between San Bernardino Strait and Manila by Verde Passage. The light, which is 1 flash white and red alternating every 15 seconds, group of 3 flashes followed by 1 red, is 112 ft. above sea level, on tower 58 ft. high, and is visible 17 m. Structure is cylindrical, iron, white and gray. In this group, owing to importance of location as guiding point to steamers, are beacons, 1 flash each, off Sábang; off Agbatan, lat. 12° 35' E., lon. 122° 17' E.; off Binagón and Rosas Pts.

Roads and communications.—There are no established roads on island, only means of communication between cultivated grounds of interior and capital being by trails.

Towns.—Romblón, only town of any consequence on island, is capital, port of entry, and has United States garrison. It is on upper part of W. coast of Romblón



HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

ROMBLON ISLAND

PORT ROMI

Scale 15000

Temperature, Hydrography and Topography as

Ascertained. Geographical Profile
 Position: Lat. 12° 35' N, Long. 122° 07' E.

Soundings and heights in fathoms.

Tides

The low and ordinary diurnal tide in the region, the variations being but very small in this locality.

The plane of reference is the mean of ordinary low waters.

Mean high water mean low 57m. 5.

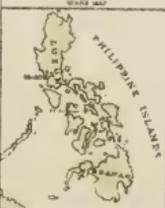
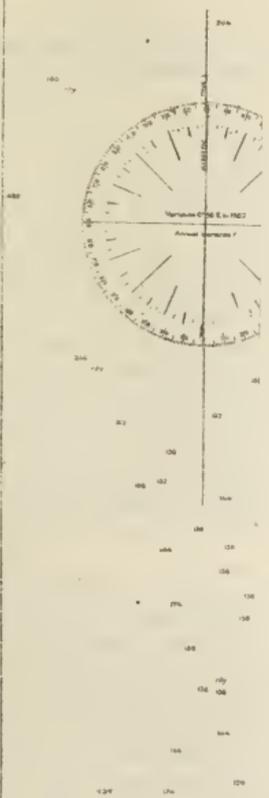
Mean low water mean low 51.55m. 2.

Mean high water height 5.55 approx.

To give better notice when the moon is near either tropic of Cancer or Capricorn of the variation, maximum variation is given in the distance.

Maximum variation for north declination, and in the lower branch of each declination, from zero distance to one is the distance to the line of the upper branch for south declination, and in the lower branch for north declination.

The indicated time and height of the tide can be obtained from the Tide Tables published annually by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.



I.; stands near beach at bottom of port of that name, at foot of high mountain. It has large trade in cocoanut oil; it has defenses originally designed against pirates. Cattle are plentiful. Pop., 6,764.

Dependent islands.—Alad, about 1 m. from the NW. coast of Romblón, 2 m. E. and W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. Area, 2 sq. m. It is broad, clear, and abrupt.

Bangud; an islet off the SW. point of Fort Romblón.

Cobrador; 5 m. to the NNW. of Romblón, clear and abrupt, except on the SW. Area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Lugbung; 2 m. from NE. to SW., narrow in the middle, but wide at each end, with 2 hills. It fronts Romblón Bay.

Vegetable products.—The chief occupation of the people is the raising of cattle, which are plentiful and exported. A small quantity of tobacco of an inferior quality is raised.

Minerals.—The island is very rich in quartz, marble, and slate. The marble of Romblón is famous in the East, and extensive quarries are being worked for the Manila and other markets.

Forests.—Among the forest products is gum mastic, which is found in sufficient quantities to constitute an article of export. Copra is also exported.

SIBUYÁN.

The second largest and most E. of the islands of Romblón Province.

Location and boundaries.—Situated 7 m. SE. of Romblón, 35 m. W. of Masbate, 45 m. S. of Tayabas, Luzón, and the same distance from about the center of the N. coast of Panay.

Area.—It is 17 m. from NW. to SE. and 10 m. from NE. to SW. Area, 90 sq. m.

Physical features.—The surface is extremely mountainous, there being 8 distinct peaks. Almost out of the center of these rises Mt. Sibuyán or Guitinguitin, which reaches an elevation of 6,424 ft., and is visible 75 m. at sea in clear weather. Mts. Naflog or Silla, Hendida, and Cerro de Guitacor are in the NW. and Mts. Cónico and South East in the S. There are 3 principal rivers. The Mabalog or España rises on the highest peak of the island of the W. side, and falls in beautiful cascades into an extensive valley, which, with several smaller streams, it waters, finally discharging on an extensive sandy beach a short distance E. of Pt. Mabalog, from which it takes its name. This river has a depth of 12 ft. inside at low water, and 9 ft. on the bar, which must be crossed at high water. The Cambulayan has its source on the W. side of Sibuyán, winds its way around several mountains, and, increasing its volume from several small rivers, empties on the E. side of the island, a short distance S. of Pt. Cambulayan. There is 3 ft. depth on the bar and deeper water inside. The Naflog has its source on one of the highest peaks of the NW. Receiving the waters of several small rivers, it flows through the most extensive valley of the island, and empties on the N. side over a sandy beach, about the center of a bay situated between Balaring and Pagdulog Pts. There are, besides, many smaller rivers and creeks, all containing as fine drinking water as is found in the archipelago.

Bays and harbors.—The N. coast is unsafe, the NE. part being fringed by reefs of sand and rocks at a distance of nearly 2 m. From the E. point around to the S. and on the S. the shores are clear and present good anchorages. The coast at the mouth of the Mabalog sounds 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ fms. from 700 to 1,400 ft. from the shore, and falls quickly to 50 and 60 fms. at 2 m.

Cajidiocan; excellent anchorage for vessels of all sizes during both monsoons.

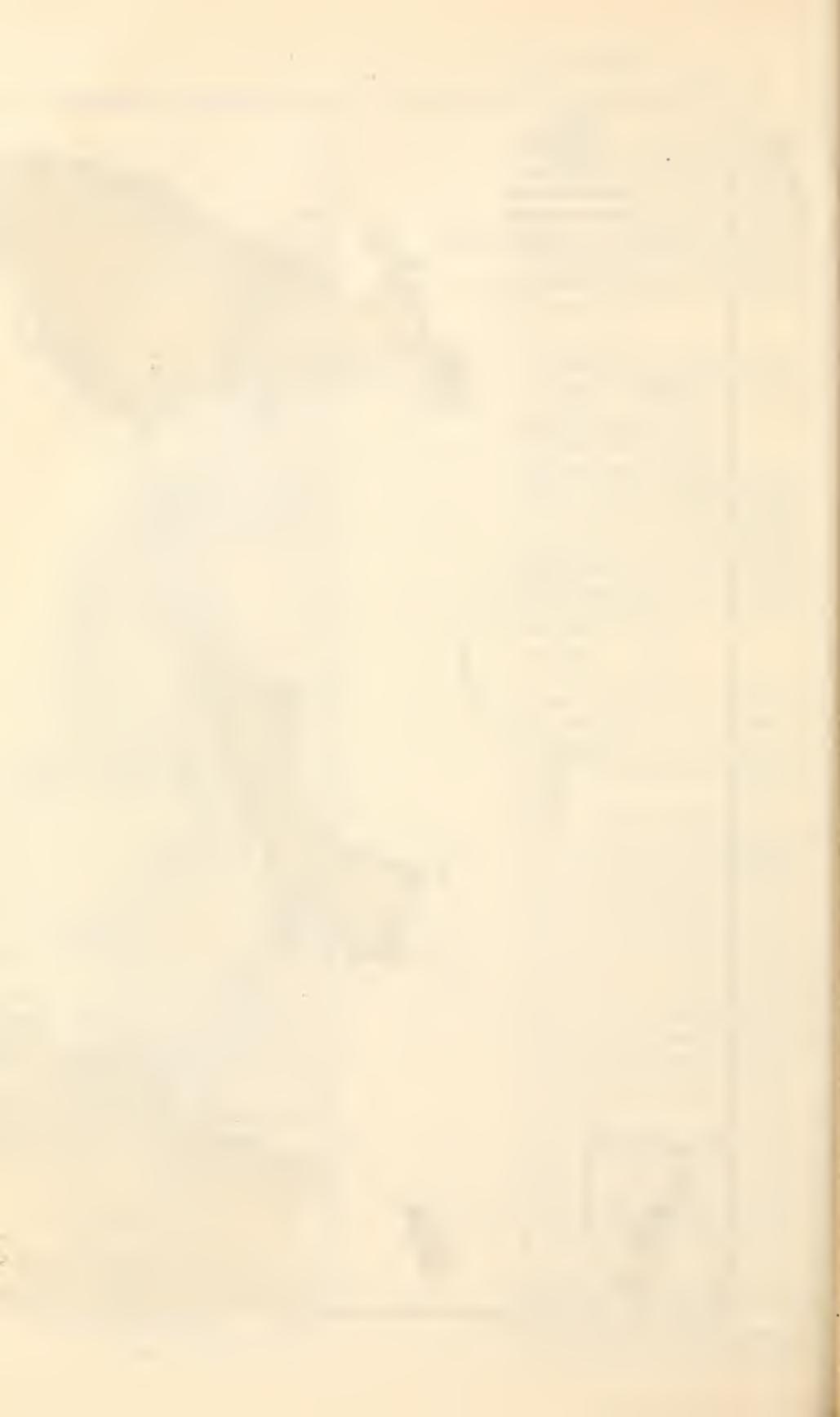
Magallanes; small bay on the coast and receives the Naflog Riv.

Population and towns.—The population of Sibuyán is divided into coast and mountain races. The former are Visayan and speak that language. The latter are known as Manguianes and have their own language. The inhabitants along the coast, except in the towns, are not thrifty as regards industry or habits of life. The Manguianes, a semiwild race of the mountains of the interior, are docile in their intercourse with persons from the coast. They are indolent and filthy, go naked, and suffer from skin diseases. Some of these tribes have not been brought under the influence of organized tribal nor of municipal government. The number of these people is not known, but is estimated at 500. All the towns, villages, and cultivation are on the S. side of the island.

Azagra; small peninsula at the extreme S. Pop., 3,980.

Cajidiocan; on the E. coast, situated in a picturesque valley between forest-covered hills. The people are largely engaged in agriculture. Cattle are abundant. Pop., 3,636.

Káuit; on a tongue of sand at the extreme S. point of the island and has the remains of a fort. Pop., 500.



I.; stands near beach at bottom of port of that name, at foot of high mountain. It has large trade in cocoanut oil; it has defenses originally designed against pirates. Cattle are plentiful. Pop., 6,764.

Dependent islands.—Alad, about 1 m. from the NW. coast of Romblón, 2 m. E. and W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. and S. Area, 2 sq. m. It is broad, clear, and abrupt.

Bangud; an islet off the SW. point of Fort Romblón.

Cobrador; 5 m. to the NNW. of Romblón, clear and abrupt, except on the SW. Area, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

Lugbung; 2 m. from NE. to SW., narrow in the middle, but wide at each end, with 2 hills. It fronts Romblón Bay.

Vegetable products.—The chief occupation of the people is the raising of cattle, which are plentiful and exported. A small quantity of tobacco of an inferior quality is raised.

Minerals.—The island is very rich in quartz, marble, and slate. The marble of Romblón is famous in the East, and extensive quarries are being worked for the Manila and other markets.

Forests.—Among the forest products is gum mastic, which is found in sufficient quantities to constitute an article of export. Copra is also exported.

SIBUYÁN.

The second largest and most E. of the islands of Romblón Province.

Location and boundaries.—Situated 7 m. SE. of Romblón, 35 m. W. of Masbate, 45 m. S. of Tayabas, Luzón, and the same distance from about the center of the N. coast of Panay.

Area.—It is 17 m. from NW. to SE. and 10 m. from NE. to SW. Area, 90 sq. m.

Physical features.—The surface is extremely mountainous, there being 8 distinct peaks. Almost out of the center of these rises Mt. Sibuyán or Guitinguitin, which reaches an elevation of 6,424 ft., and is visible 75 m. at sea in clear weather. Mts. Naílog or Silla, Hendida, and Cerro de Guitacor are in the NW. and Mts. Cónico and South East in the S. There are 3 principal rivers. The Mabalog or España rises on the highest peak of the island of the W. side, and falls in beautiful cascades into an extensive valley, which, with several smaller streams, it waters, finally discharging on an extensive sandy beach a short distance E. of Pt. Mabalog, from which it takes its name. This river has a depth of 12 ft. inside at low water, and 9 ft. on the bar, which must be crossed at high water. The Cambulayan has its source on the W. side of Sibuyán, winds its way around several mountains, and, increasing its volume from several small rivers, empties on the E. side of the island, a short distance S. of Pt. Cambulayan. There is 3 ft. depth on the bar and deeper water inside. The Naílog has its source on one of the highest peaks of the NW. Receiving the waters of several small rivers, it flows through the most extensive valley of the island, and empties on the N. side over a sandy beach, about the center of a bay situated between Balaring and Pagdulog Pts. There are, besides, many smaller rivers and creeks, all containing as fine drinking water as is found in the archipelago.

Bays and harbors.—The N. coast is unsafe, the NE. part being fringed by reefs of sand and rocks at a distance of nearly 2 m. From the E. point around to the S. and on the S. the shores are clear and present good anchorages. The coast at the mouth of the Mabalog sounds 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ fms. from 700 to 1,400 ft. from the shore, and falls quickly to 50 and 60 fms. at 2 m.

Cajidiocan; excellent anchorage for vessels of all sizes during both monsoons.

Magallanes; small bay on the coast and receives the Naílog Riv.

Population and towns.—The population of Sibuyán is divided into coast and mountain races. The former are Visayan and speak that language. The latter are known as Manguianes and have their own language. The inhabitants along the coast, except in the towns, are not thrifty as regards industry or habits of life. The Manguianes, a semiwild race of the mountains of the interior, are docile in their intercourse with persons from the coast. They are indolent and filthy, go naked, and suffer from skin diseases. Some of these tribes have not been brought under the influence of organized tribal nor of municipal government. The number of these people is not known, but is estimated at 500. All the towns, villages, and cultivation are on the S. side of the island.

Azagra; small peninsula at the extreme S. Pop., 3,980.

Cajidiocan; on the E. coast, situated in a picturesque valley between forest-covered hills. The people are largely engaged in agriculture. Cattle are abundant. Pop., 3,636.

Káuit; on a tongue of sand at the extreme S. point of the island and has the remains of a fort. Pop., 500.

Magallanes; on the NW. coast, on the bay of that name, on the l. bank of the mouth of the Nañlog Riv. Pop., 1,055. There are also several villages on the coast.

Dependent islands.—The coasts of Sibuyán are particularly free from outlying islands, the only one being Cresta de Gallo, or Cocks Comb, an islet low and covered with trees, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Pt. Káuit, the extreme end of the mainland. It shows several peaks along its length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ m., hence its name. It is also one of the landmarks of the channel between Sibuyán and Masbate.

Vegetable products.—The soil is extremely fertile and the beautiful lowlands offer every opportunity for successful production of rice, corn, sugar cane, etc.

Minerals.—Gold is found in the sands of the Nañlog Riv. A number of the inhabitants are engaged in placer mining for that metal.

Forests.—There are vast forests of valuable woods, but no effort is made to utilize them for building or commerce.

Fruits.—The cultivated and wild fruits so abundant in quantity and variety in the Visayas are also found on this island.

Industries.—The inhabitants of Sibuyán live in misery and plant nothing except what is absolutely necessary to existence. A few engage in the collection of beche de mer (trepang) and tortoise shell in the surrounding waters. A small quantity of tobacco of an inferior quality for home consumption is raised by the most primitive methods.

SIMARA.

This island, 870 ft. high and flat-topped, occupies a position approximately in the middle of the channel between Bantón and the N. point of Tablas, 22 m. NW. of Romblón. It is highly cultivated. On the S. shore is the only town, Corcuera, which has a church and fort, and a population of 1,995. The water around the island is deep, having 40 fms. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N. end, but no anchorages. The island is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. to SW., and 2 m. NW. to SE. Area, 6 sq. m.

TABLAS.

The largest and W. island of Romblón Province, consisting of a long narrow strip of land on the W. side of Mindoro Sea, 8 m. W. of Romblón, 31 m. E. of Mindoro, 36 m. S. of Marinduque, and 15 m. N. of Panay. It separates the Tablazo channel which flows past Mindoro on the SE. from that of Cápiz on the N. of Panay.

Area.—It is 40 m. N. and S., and 13 m. E. and W. Area, 320 sq. m.; dependent islands, 10 sq. m.; total, 330 sq. m.

Physical features.—The surface is mountainous. In the extreme NE. rises Cabeza de Tablas, 2,405 ft. high, dominating the entire island, and 15 m. to the SE. lies the Northeast Mt., 2,206 ft. high. On the S. is Mt. Galatón, a summit 1,473 ft. high. In the center is Palaopao Peak. There are no rivers of note on the island except for the drainage of the mountains during the rainy season.

Bays and harbors.—In general the coasts are clear and abrupt. On the W. coast are anchorages for small craft in the NE. monsoon. The channel between the NE. point of Tablas and the islands of Romblón and Cobrador, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide and free from danger. It is the passage usually taken from Verde I. passage to Jintotolo channel. Loog affords the only shelter on the W. coast during the SW. monsoon. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 m. in area. The shores are abrupt, with 11 to 20 fms. The entrance points are about 1 m. apart; vessels of all sizes can anchor before the town of the same name, which stands on its shores. A river N. of the town furnishes excellent water for vessels.

Odiunzán; on the W. coast, has shelter from the NW. monsoon.

Tambolotan; a wide bay S. of Cabeza Mt., on the NE. point of Tablas. Vessels of all drafts can find shelter in the SW. monsoon, but very deep water. The port of Romblón bears E. by S. 18 m.

Roads and communications.—With the exception of trails, the means of land transportation are limited. Trade between the towns, all of which are situated on the coast, is by native craft.

Population and towns.—The island, for its size, has some fine towns.

Andagao; lies on the NW. coast.

Badajoz; on the E. coast, has a large trade with Romblón. Pop., 3,234.

Bantay; at the head of a small bay on the E. coast.

Catolog; stands at the head of a small bay on the SW. coast.

Corcuera. Pop., 1,995.

Looc, or Loog; on the SW. coast, is on the shore of one of the finest harbors in the province. Pop., 4,500.

Lanan; north of Pt. Calaton, E. coast. Pop., —.
 Odiungán; on the bay of that name on the E. coast. Pop., 5,294.
 Salado, or Pargagoja; on the W. coast. Pop., 2,274.
 Tiñgarac; at the head of a bay on the SW. coast. Pop., —.

Dependent islands.—Although there are 16 islands, chiefly off the W. coast of Tablas, with a total area of about 10 sq. m., but 1, Cabahan, between Pts. Galatón and Sur, or Cabalian, the extreme S. end of Tablas, is associated with a name.

The vegetable products are wholly used in home consumption. The island having been but little explored, nothing is known of its mineral resources. The entire island is covered with forests, which, however, are not accessible for economic purposes, owing to the lack of means of reaching the coast. The industries of the island are almost entirely for home purposes.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, Romblón was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Romblón, Romblón I.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under enactment of the P. C. March 16, 1901, the provisions of the act of February 6, 1901, for the organization of provincial government in the P. I., were extended to "the territory embracing the islands of Romblón, Tablas, Sibuyán, Bantón, Maestre de Campo, and Simara, heretofore known as the district of Romblón, together with the island of Carabao."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,200
Secretary	900
Treasurer	1,500
Supervisor	1,300
Fiscal	1,000

And expenses not exceeding \$2 per day as prescribed.

Presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities to meet, organize, and transact business as provided in the "provincial government act."

The offices of the provincial government are established in the pueblo of Romblón. By enactment June 18, 1901, the provisions of the enabling act of Romblón Province were amended to provide "semiannual" instead of quarterly meetings, to read: "Sec. 4. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of this province shall meet on the third Monday in April and October to consider improvements needed in the province," etc. (as thereunder provided).

CONDITIONS.

"I can inform you that there is nothing new in the province, which enjoys perfect tranquillity and is going ahead on the road of progress and knowledge." (Official report of the provincial governor of Romblón, December, 1901.)

ROMBLÓN (roh-m'blohn'), ver.; capital, pueblo, and p. o. of province comprising group of islands of that name, E. point Sábang light, N. of harbor of same name, 204 m. from Manila. Town is at end of small cove in SE. of bay. On hillside about 400 feet NE. of Romblón landing is conspicuous limestone ledge at elevation of about 150 ft. Tablas Mt. is inner landmark of approach; inner harbor in front of town is completely landlocked in any weather. Harbor between Sábang and Agbatan Pts. is protected from N. storms. Pop., 6,764.

ROMERA (roh-may'-rah), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Cabagan, Isabela, Luzón.

ROMINGADO (raw-mean-gab'-daw), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, W. of town.

ROÑA (roh-'nyah), Sp.; inlet W. of Negra Pt. and in channel between Cagayán and Palauí I., off NE. coast Cagayán, Luzón.

— islet in middle of NE. waters of narrowing sea channel between Palauí I. on NW. and mainland of Cagayán, Luzón, on SE.

RONDA (roh'n'-dah), Sp.; pueblo on W. coast of Cebú, 2½ m. SW. of Dumangas, 37 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 4,394.

ROQUETAS (roh-kay'-tahs), Sp.; pueblo on Dávao Gulf, W. shore of Dávao, Mindanao, 7½ m. SSW. of Dávao.

ROSA (roh-'sah); point SW. of Negra Pt., Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

— hamlet on SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, N. of Linao Bay.

ROSA; island in Green Island Bay (Johnson I. on English charts), E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

ROSAL (roh-sahl'), Sp.; hamlet in W. Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. SW. of Jamindao.

ROSALES (roh-sahl'-less), Sp.; pueblo of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 2½ m. from mouth of tributary of Agno Riv., 38 m. N. of San Isidro. Connected by highways with Manila and coast road N. to Ilocos. Pop., 11,519.
— mountain in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

ROSARIO (roh-sahl'-ryoh); river debouching 2½ m. from point of same name in Batangas, Luzón.
— point on S. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
— pueblo and p. o. on S. coast of E. Batangas, Luzón, at mouth of river of same name. Pop., 12,435.
— hamlet inland from NW. coast of Port Usón on S. coast Busuanña I., Calamianes grp., China Sea, between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
— pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, 4½ m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 6,385. More generally known also as Salinas.
— hamlet in pueblo of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
— inland hamlet in W. foothills of range in NE. Misamis, Mindanao, 6 m. E. by S. of Jasaan.
— hamlet on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Pampanga, Luzón, 9 m. E. of Bacolor.
— hamlet on main road in Pampanga, Luzón, 6¼ m. NE. of Bacolor.
— pueblo of Unión, Luzón, connected with coast highway by road 9 m. long, and situated in mountains 30 m. in direct line SE. of San Fernando. Pop., 2,246.

ROSAS (roh'-sahs), Sp.; point on W. head at entrance to Romblón port, Romblón, Visayas.

ROSS, for., or **TABONAN** (tah-boh'-nahn), ver.; cape N. of Wreck Head, N. point of Inulutoc Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

ROUND TREE, for.; hamlet on SW. shore of Siargao I., on W. entrance to Dapa Channel, off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao.

ROYALIST, for.; name by which Puerto Princesa, Palawan, was formerly known.

RUBIDO (roo-bee'-doh), Sp.; bay on S. shore of Maestre de Campo I., off E. coast of Mindoro.

RUGACAY (roo-gah-ky'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Gumacá, Tayabas, Luzón.

RUGGED LIMESTONE GROUP, for.; remarkable collection of rugged islands of limestone formation extending 8 m. NNW. off Bacuit Bay, Paragua, Palawan. Sides of these islands present bare perpendicular cliffs of every variety of tint, with numerous stalactitic caverns in which edible bird's nest is sought. Summits terminate in small clusters of needle peaks, and wherever it is possible for vegetation to take root they are luxuriantly clothed with foliage, Pandanus predominating. Bases of all islands are worn by action of sea water, undermining them at places to height of 15 and 20 ft. Impossible to land upon them except at few places where break has occurred. Owing to their peculiar physical characteristics and inaccessibility, these islands are favorite resort for salangane or *Coltocalia esculenta* (swift). Hunters from mainland fit out expeditions annually for islands. Precipitous cliffs and caverns, only to be reached from ocean, make this pursuit extremely perilous. Some feats in scaling these cliffs as reported are almost beyond belief.

RUMBÁN (room-bahn'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Mindoro, between Busuanña and Lumintan Pts., lat. 12° 23' 30" N.

RUNGUS (roong'-oos), ver.; point in Ambos Ca-marines (Sur), Luzón.

RUTALO (roo-tah'-law), ver.; river rising in mountains of SW. Albay, Luzón, takes SW. course entering Cuiapia Riv., thence following boundary with Sorsogón empties into sea at Donsol.

S.

- SAAC** (sah-ack'), nat.; point on mainland, E. coast of Cebú, 2½ m. W. of Capitancillo I. Low range of hills lies 3 m. inland, showing summit 1,122 ft. above sea WSW. of Saac Pt.
— islet 5 m. N. of Talibón, N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- SAAMONG** (sah-ah-mohng'), nat.; mountain in NW. Sámar.
- SAÁN** (sah-ahn'), nat.; point on S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 50' N.
- SAAYEDRA** (sah-ah-vay'-drah), Sp.; village on E. shore of Balut I., S. of Lajan Pt., Sarangani Is., S. of Mindanao. Hot spring of considerable volume lies on shore S. of this village.
- SABAGAN** (sah-bah'-gahn), ver.; range of secondary mountains in Benguet, Luzón.
- SABÁLAY** (sah-bah'-lie), ver.; bank 3 m. long, 2 m. broad, 1½ m. NW. of Arenas Pt., W. coast of Zambales, Luzón. Between these points are several pinnacles in 4 fms. water.
- SABALÓN** (sah-bah'-lawn'), ver.; river in Panay, 68 m. in length, torrent during rainy season.
- SABÁN** (sah-bahn'), nat.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 12 m. S. of Cavite.
— hamlet in pueblo of Libong, Albay, Luzón.
— hamlet on S. coast of Marinduque I., off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, with fine coast to Marlanga Pt. (*q. v.*).
— point in Biliran I., Visayan grp.
— point on SW. shore of Lubang I., SE. of Naguianco Pt.
- SÁBANA** (sah'-bah-nah), Sp.; hamlet on E. shore of Cebú, 1 m. N. of Sibonga.
- SABANG** (sah-bahng'), nat.; point on NE. end of NW. peninsula of Leyte, 2½ m. NW. of Villalón.
— point S. of town of Bulán and river of that name, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
— point in Tayabas, Luzón.
— town in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
— hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 1½ m. N. of Palompón.
— point, lat. 12° 36' N., lon. 122° 17' 3" E., at N. entrance to Romblón Harbor, Romblón I., Romblón grp., Visayas; has light-house which marks latitude and longitude of port.
— river entering on W. shore of Albay Gulf at Legaspi, Albay, Luzón; provincial capital, Albay, lies on its r. bank about 2 m. above its mouth.
- SABAÑGAN** (sah-bahng'-ahn), nat.; river in extreme NW. Sámar, emptying into San Bernardino Strait.
— town in Lepanto, Luzón.
- SABAÑGAY** (sah-bahng'-i), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 22 m. N. of Bulacán.
- SABANY** (sah-bah'-nee), ver.; hamlet in mountains of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas, 2 m. NW. of Lacy.
- SABASÓN** (sah-bah-sohn'), ver.; point on E. shore of Basot I., off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- SABAT** (sah-bah't'), nat.; hamlet on tributary of Bac-hao Bañgabón Riv., in SW. central Sámar, 2 m. N. of Gándara.
- SABINARIO** (sah-bee-nah'-ryoh), Sp.; river emptying into NW. waters of gulf of Asid, Masbate I., Visayas.
- SABINO** (sah-bee'-noh), Sp.; river in Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., empties on SW. coast.
- SABIONGUÍN** (sah-byohn-geen'), ver.; point on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- SABLAI** (sah-blie'), nat.; point on W. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., on channel between island and Lapac.
- SABLÁN** (sah-blahn'), ver.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 543.
- SABLAYÁN** (sah-blah-yahn'), nat.; town and point on W. coast of Mindoro, SE. shore of Pandán Bay, heading NE. from S. side of Pandán Pt., 50 m. SSW. of Calapán Pt. 2 islands of Pandán lie N. of Sablayan Pt. Anchorage between Sablayan Pt. and coast to E. inner lagoon is suitable only for native coasters. Town on W. side of anchorage has church and school. Fowls, fish, and coconuts are obtainable and water is had from wells dug through in coral. Along this part of coast SE. by S., 35 m. to Mangarin, are high ranges of mountains considerable distance inland, with extensive lowlands dropping seaward. Pop., 1,600. *See* chart, p. 793.)
— point in Romblón I., Visayas.
— pueblo in Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 851.
— village on creek same name entering channel on W. shore Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SABONPADON** (sah-baw-ahn-pah'-dohn), ver.; point on W. coast Cotabato, Mindanao, lat. 6° 58' N.
- SABÓN** (sah-bohn'), nat.; hamlet in Sorsogón, Luzón, 17 m. NW. of Albay.
— point on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. 12° 40' 10" N.
— island off SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- SABONCOGON** (sah-bohn-cob'-gohn), ver.; point on NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 10 m. NW. of Navas.
- SABOÓN** (sah-boh-ohn'), ver.; island 1 m. E. and W. on NE. shore of Ragay Bay, off NW. coast Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, at Oktok Pt.
- SABORU'CO** (sah-boh-roo'-cob), ver.; point on N. shore of Puerto Princesa, about 1 m. SE. of Puerto Princesa; has tower 43 ft. high on its end with fixed white light visible 6 m. by vessels approaching town.
- SABOS** (sah'-boss), nat.; village on Balábac I., off extreme SW. point of Palawan.
- SABRO** (sah'-broh), ver.; peak 5,173 ft. high, in Caraballo Sur, in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- SABTÁN**, or **SAPTÁN** (sahb-tahn', sahp-tahn'), ver.; southernmost of islands of Batanes grp., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón, 4½ m. N. and S. and 3½ m. E. and W., area 6 sq. m.; separated from SW. end of Batán I. by channel 2½ m. wide. San Vicente only town on island with pop. of 1,935. Entire island surrounded by small reefs; also known by name of Seminaंगा; soil is similar to Batán.
- SACAAÑ** (sah-cah'-ahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 14 m. N. of Carmen.
- SACARÓN** (sah-cah-rohn'), ver.; bay in S. Mindanao.
- SACASACAN** (sah-cah-sah'-cahn), nat.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón, near Isabel boundary, 9 m. N. of Bontoc. Pop., 695.
- SACAY-SACAY** (sah-ky-sah-ky'), nat.; point in W. Leyte.
- SACCOL**, or **SAKOL** (sahk-call'), ver.; island 755 ft. high, off SE. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 7½ m. long by 3 wide. Separated

SACCOL, or SAKOL—Continued.

- from mainland by channel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. Small island lies W. of it in wide opening of mouth of river upon which Tetuan stands.
- small cluster of islands off SE. extreme of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. (*See* Sakol I.) Among small dependent islands are Vilavilan and Tulnaluhan.
- SACLAYAN** (sah-clah'-yahn), nat.; point forming N. head to inner bay of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- SACO DE NEGROS** (sah'-coh day nay'-grohs), Sp.; creek in Negros, Luzón.
- SACOP** (sah-cohp'), nat.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, at headwaters of Binalbagan Riv., 10 m. E. of Binalbagan.
- SACPÁ** (sack-pah'), ver.; small S. tributary of Ulut Riv., in Sámar.
- SACRIPANTE** (sah-crec-pahn'-tay), ver.; mountain peak 3,911 ft. high, in range running parallel to W. coast of Leyte, at distance of 5 m. inland.
- SADANGÁ** (sah-dahng-ah'), nat.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 20 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 519; township, 648.
- SADDLE**, for.; island in N. entrance of Endeavor Strait, Malampaya Sound, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- summit on Cordillera Pulute, visible from Island Bay, E. coast of S. Palawan.
- double-peaked elevation 3,600 ft. high, in Butulan or E. coast range, in extreme SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, between Sarangani Bay, on NW. and Cèlebes Sea coast on SE. $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. Malauyon and Tabayon are earest coast hamlets, 6 m. E.
- hill 1,000 ft. high, on N. side of Inlutote Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- island S. of Boayen I., off NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- mountain and point on NW. shore of Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao. (*See* Silla mountain and point.)
- rock off entrance to Halsey Harbor, Culióñ I., Calamianes grp., China Sea, between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- SADLÓN** (sahd-lohn'), ver.; crater in NW. Leyte, 1 m. SE. of Leyte.
- SADOCÚN** (sah-doh-coon'), ver.; lake in chain of inland waters in central Surigao, Mindanao, SW. of Dagun Lake, into which it discharges its surplus waters (*see* Lake Dagun), 6 m. N. and S., 2 m. E. and W. Town of Clavijo lies on SE. shore.
- SAGADA** (sah-gah'-dah), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 20 m. from Bontoc. Pop., Cn. 1887, 1,000.
- SAGAL** (sah-gahl'), nat.; point at NE. extremity of Negros Occidental, also known as Carey, and on English chart as Bitó (*q. v.*).
- point on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, NW. of Sarangani C.
- SAGAN** (sah'-gahn), ver.; mountain in Abra, Luzón, lat. $17^{\circ} 35' N.$
- SAGAO** (sah-gah-oh), nat.; bay on NE. coast of Marinduque off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 33' N.$
- SAGARAY** (sah-gah-rye'), ver.; extinct volcano in S. Sámar, 4 m. NE of Balangiga.
- SAGARAYAN** (sah-gah-rah'-yahn), ver.; island and anchorage in S. shore Cotabato, Mindanao, situated S. of point N. of Dinas Bay. (*See* Ticala.)
- SAGANA** (sah-gah'-sah), nat.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 4 m. E. of Valladolid.
- SAGASAY** (sah-gah-sigh'), ver.; islet 7 m. NE. of Talibón, N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- SAGAUSÁUN** (sah-gow-sah'-oon), ver.; point on NE. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, lat. $12^{\circ} 24' 10'' N.$

SAGAY, or SOGAY (sah-gí', soh-gí'), nat.; point and pueblo on SW. shore of Camiguín I., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao; 3 m. N. is active volcano of Camiguín. Point is 2 m. SW. of town. Pop., 5,066.

— town and point in Negros Occidental, known also by name of Carey.

— pueblo in Misamis, Mindanao. (*Also* Sogay).

SAGAYARAN (sah-gah-yah'-rahn), nat.; island in NE. entrance to Malabug Bay, W. shore of Iilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

SAGBUN (sahg'-boon), Tag.; point on N. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

SAGADOC (sahg-cah-dock'), ver.; point in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

SAGNAY (sahg-nigh'), ver.; pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 13 m. from Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 3,985.

SAGPORAN (sahg-poh'-rahn), ver.; hamlet on NE. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, in SW. Sámar.

SAGSIG CABALISÍAN (sahg-seeg' cah-bah-lee-see'-ahn), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Luzón.

SAGUARAN (sah-gwah'-rahn), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Iligan Riv., 2 m. from outlet of Lanao Lake into Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.

SAGUI (sah'-gee), nat.; W. point of Tonkil I., Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

SAGUIN (sah'-geen), nat.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Bacolor.

SÁGUING-SÁGUING (sah'-geeng-sah'-geeng), nat.; point W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Misamis.

SAGLON (sah-goo'-lawn), nat.; river in extreme SW. Cebú, falling into Tañón Strait 1 m. N. of Sambuan.

SAGUMAY (sah-goo'-my), nat.; point on W. shore of Uligan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, opposite Rita I.

SAGUNGAN (sah-goong'-ahn), ver.; mountain 5 m. SE. of Sierra Bullones, in E. Bohol, Visayas.

SAGUNTO (sah-noon'-toh), Sp.; hamlet on E. side of mouth of Luzón Riv., NE. coast of Negros Occidental, 6 m. SW. of Escalante.

— town on r. bank of river entering Agusan Riv. near outlet of Pinayat Lake, midway between main stream and La Paz, 37 m. S. of Butúan, in Surigao, Mindanao.

SAIL ROCK, for.; islet 70 ft. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Capi I., Laparan grp., Sulu A.

— remarkable rock 140 ft. high and one of group 1 m. NW. of Dimipak (Dimipak) I., off extreme N. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.

SAISÍN (sigh-sah'-inn), Tag.; point on seacoast of Bataán, Luzón.

SAJO, or GAJO (sah'-hoh, gah'-hoh), ver.; point 2 m. SE. of Jesús Pt., on S. shore of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.

SAL (sahl), Sp.; group of islets off E. coast of Iloilo, Panay, at Pili, S. of Ajui Bay.

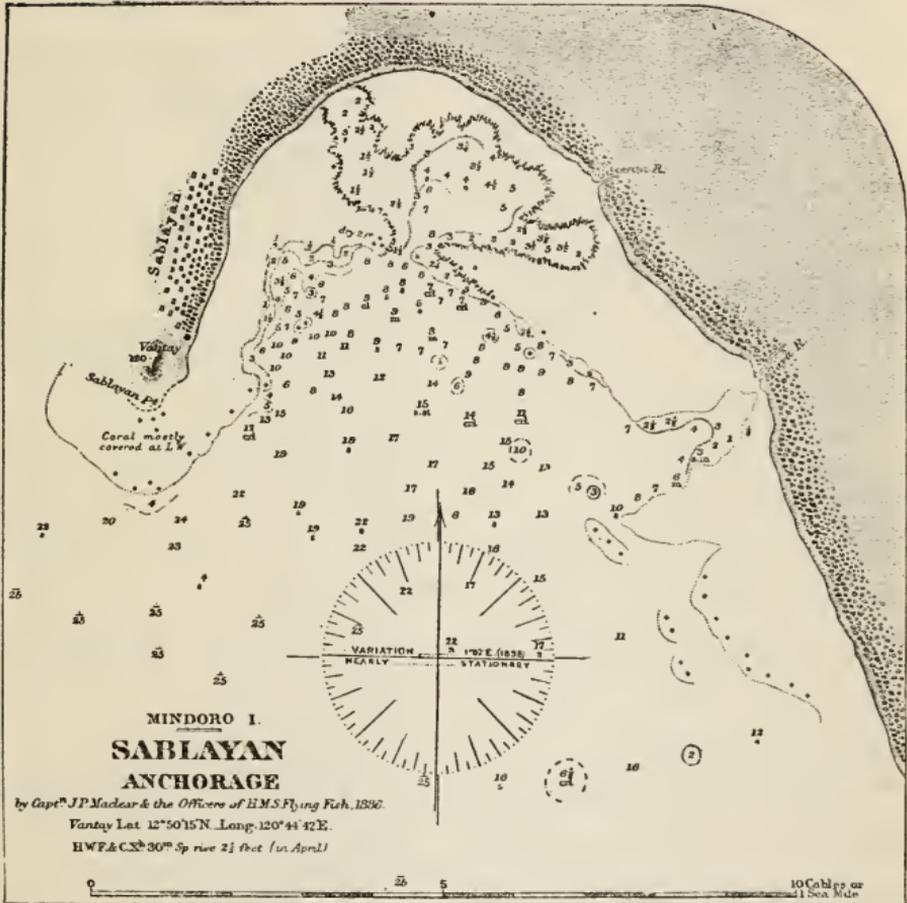
SALA (sah'-lah), nat.; point at extreme SE. end of small peninsula dividing Tabaco Bay and Albay Gulf, in Albay, Luzón.

— point at extreme NW. end of Lubang I., off coast of Batangas, Luzón, and E. by S. across channel from Cabra or Goat I. of Lubang grp.

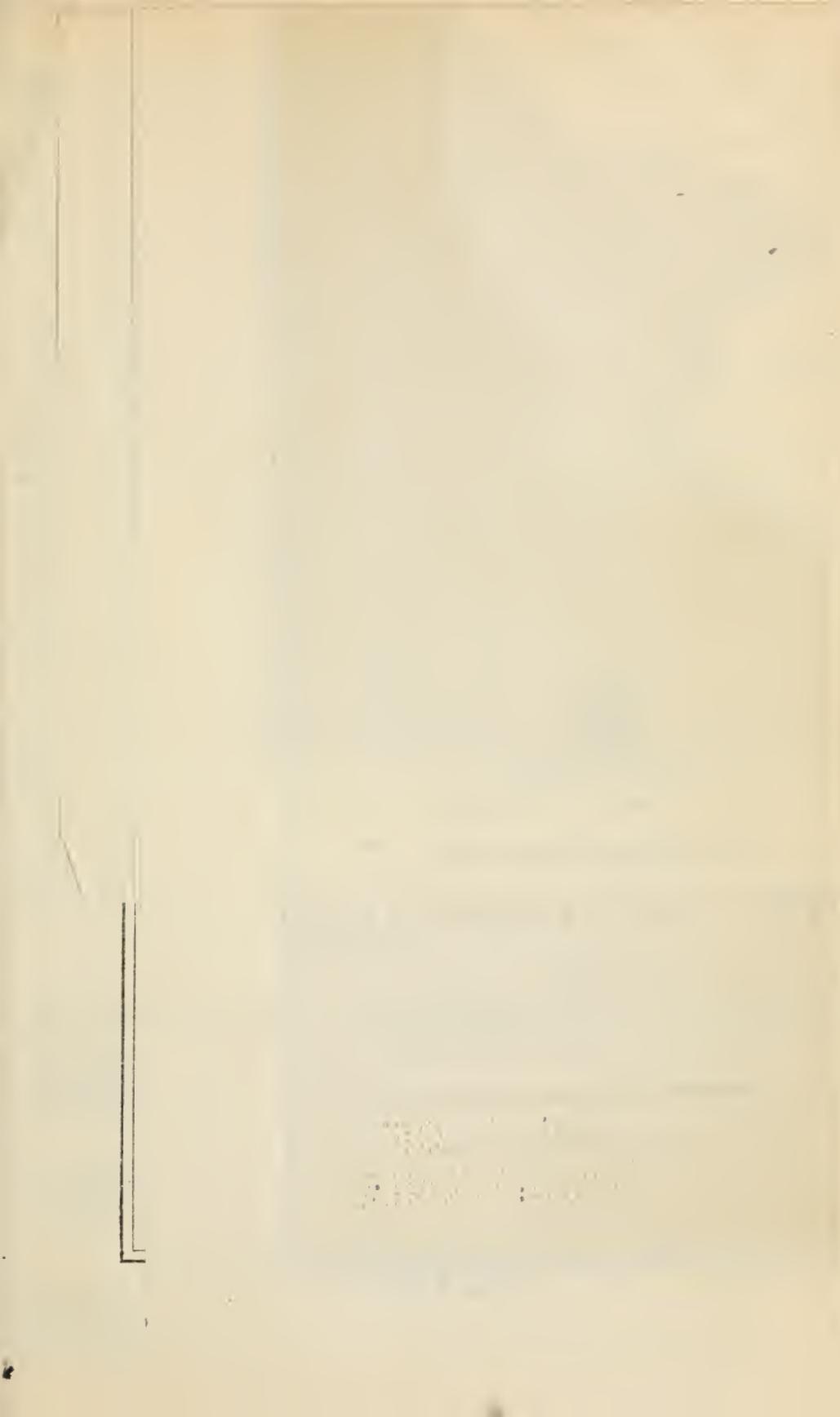
SALA, or SULA (sah'-lah, soo'-lah), nat.; channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. between Albay and Caceray I., Luzón, and connecting Tabaco Bay (N.) and Albay Gulf (S.).

SÁLAC (sah'-lack), ver.; town in E. Sámar.

SALÁCAI (sah-lah'-ky), nat.; point on extreme SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, NE. of Gual Pt.



- SALACOT** (sah-lah-coht'), Tag.; hamlet on main road in Bulacán, Luzón, 26 m. N. of Bulacán.
 — point on E. coast of Leyte, 6 m. SE. of Abúyog.
- SALACSA** (sah-lack-sah'), nat.; peak in Carabalos Occidentales, SW. Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- SALADA** (sah-lah'-dah), Sp.; flat island 7 m. SW. from Buñá (Párang) Pt., SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.; island forms complete lagoon inclosing miniature archipelago of islets with entrance navigable by boats at high water on S. On W. extreme navigators have long noted 2 enormous fan palms which, on approaching from sea, resemble 2 native prahus under full sail.
- SALADO** (sah-lah'-doh), Sp.; island off Tablas I., Romblón grp.
- SALADONGON** (sah-lah-dohng'-ohn), nat.; creek emptying on extreme SW. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- SÁLÁG** (sah'-lahg), nat.; hamlet on NW. coast of Guimaráns I., off E. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
 — small stream on S. coast of Negros Oriental, emptying into sea 6½ m. NW. of Siatón Pt.
- SALAGALPÓN** (sah-lah-gahl-pohn'), ver.; hamlet on I. bank of Pulangui Riv., 3½ m. SE. of Lepanto, E. Misamis, Mindanao.
- SALAGON** (sah-lah'-gohn), ver.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, near Albay boundary on main road.
- SALAGUIAUAN** (sah-lah-gee-ah'-wahn), ver.; point on S. end of central range in Panay, on boundary between Iloilo and Antique.
- SALÁLAI** (sah-lah'-lie), nat.; hamlet on upper waters of Maridago Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
 — village near I. bank of Upper Mindanao, Lanao, Mindanao.
- SALAMANCA** (sah-lah-mahn'-cah), Sp.; hamlet on NE. coast of Negros Occidental, 8 m. SW. of Escalante.
 — hamlet in Cordillera Central in S. Cebú, 4 m. WSW. of Nueva Cáceres.
- SALANAN** (sah-lah'-nahn), nat.; point in S. Mindanao.
- SALANĀN** (sah-lahng'-ahn), nat.; village on S. shore of Leleboon I., off S. point of Calicoan I., off extreme SE. coast of Sámar, Visayas.
- SALAPAG** (sah-lah-pahg'), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 13½ m. SE. of Bangued.
- SALASA** (sah-lah'-sah), nat.; pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, at head Agno delta and at forks of highway to Binmaley (NE.) and Sual (NW.), both on gulf and river highway, S. along I. bank of Agno, 4 m. S. of Língáyén. Pop., 7,067.
- SALASALÁ** (sah-lah-sah-lah'), nat.; point on Pacific coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- SALAUAN** (sah-lah'-wahn), nat.; point on E. shore of Illana Bay in Cotabato, Mindanao, N. of Polloc.
- SALAY** (sah-lie'), nat.; hamlet 2 m. N. of Hiabong, W. Sámar.
 — pueblo on shore of Misamis, Mindanao, approaching Macajalar Bay from N. Pop., 1,816.
- SALCEDO** (sahl-thay'-doh), Sp.; pueblo on S. shore of extreme SE. Sámar, 68 m. SE. of Catbalogan. At this point projection of Sámar is but 3 m. from Salcedo on sea channel, SW. to Hagway Pt. on Pacific shore, NE. Pop., 4,470.
 — river on S. coast of Sámar, entering about 7 m. N. of Tubabao I.
 — pueblo in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 2½ m. NE. of Santa Lucia, with which it is connected by road. Pop., 914.
- SALDE** (sahl'-day), Sp.; town on I. bank of Bitadcan Riv., 1½ m. from W. coast of Antique, Panay.
- SALEKAN**, or **SHARP** (sah-lay'-cahn), ver.; peak 2,815 ft. high, 5½ m. to N. of Mantaliugahan Mt., in S. Palawan.
- SALEY** (sah-lay'), Tag.; point in Tayabas, Luzón.
- SALGÁN** (sahl-gahn'), ver.; hamlet in Cápíz, Panay, 3 m. S. of Mayón.
- SALIG** (sah'-lig), Tag.; point on Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón.
- SALIGIT** (sah-lee-hit'), ver.; mountain with long flat summit on Iloilo Strait, SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, and forming mark for E. end of Iguano bank.
- SALIMBAL** (sah-lim-bahl'), ver.; point on E. shore of Iligan Bay, N. coast of Mindanao.
- SALIMBUBUC** (sah-lim-boo-book'), nat.; island in center of Cabulaun I., 7½ m. SE. by E. of Cabulaun, E. of Paragua, Palawan, Mindoro Sea.
- SALÍN** (sah-leen'), nat.; river in Bohol, Visayas.
- SALINAS** (sah-lee'-nas), Sp.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 6 m. S. of Cavite.
 — point on NW. coast of Cavite, Luzón, Manila Bay, near outlet of Canas Riv., lat. 14° 25' 30" N.
 — barrio forming part of the municipality of Sariaya, Tayabas, Luzón; by act of P. C. July 22, 1902, was separated from that municipality and incorporated as a barrio of the municipality of Lucena, Tayabas, Luzón.
- SALINCAPAORAN** (sah-lin-cah-pah-oh-rah'-ahn), Tag.; point in S. Tayabas, Luzón.
- SALINDEG** (sah-lean-dayg'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- SALIO** (sah'-lyoh), ver.; stream in SW. Bohol, entering sea through Abalan Riv. at Paminitan.
- SALIPAANG** (sah-lee-pah-ang'), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 900.
- SALIPÍN** (sah-lee-peen'), ver.; islands in Basilan grp., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
 — channel in Basilan grp. to S., toward Sulu A., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- SALITRÁN** (sah-lee-trahn'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 11½ m. S. of Cavite.
- SALUKAKIT** (sahl-koo-lah-kiit'), ver.; islet and 2 rocks, Lakit, on S. edge of Sangboy bank, NW. of Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- SALLANĀN** (sah-lyahng'-ahn), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, NE. of town, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- SÁLOG** (sah'-log), nat.; river in SW. Leyte, entering sea at Hilorigos.
 — river in Iloilo, Panay, rising in Maasin Mt., with affluents Tigum and Ayuman, and empties near Iloilo.
 — islet in bay of Aquí, 3½ m. S. of Aquí, Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
 — river rising near W. coast of Sámar and emptying on same coast.
 — mountain in Laguna, Luzón.
 — river emptying on W. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, at Cabgán Pt., 14 m. SW. of Misamis. Entrance is known as Bocana Orang.
- SALOGA** (sah-loh'-gah), ver.; hamlet in SE. part of Negros Oriental, 5 m. SW. of Dumaguete.
- SALOGANBANUG** (sah-loh-gahn-bah-noog'), nat.; point on E. side of entrance to Port Sorsogón, Sorsogón, Luzón. Anchorage off point has 6 fms.
- SALOMAGUE** (sah-law-mah'-gay), ver.; island in China Sea, off Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Coast is rocky. Anchorage 6 to 7 fms. in front of Cabugao Riv.
 — port of entry, lat. 17° 47' 17" N., lon. 120° 25' 4" E., to Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón, during summer months, when it is impossible to land merchandise at Pandán. Sheltered except from SW. and WNW. Island of same name lies ½ m. from port. Is port of call for coast steamers and has rice magazines. Gap in mountains affords intercourse with interior.



SALOMAGUE ISLAND

PORT SALOMAGUE

PINGET ISLAND



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
WEST COAST OF LUZON

APPROACHES TO PORT SALOMAGUE

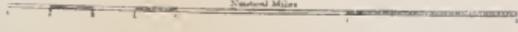
From a survey in December, 1890, and January, 1891.

by the officers

of the U.S. Schooner *Yerrowick*, Commanded by J. D. Mason, U.S.N., and
of the U.S. Schooner *Onesimus*, Commanded by J. W. Smith, U.S.N., and
of the U.S. Schooner *Nonesuch*, Commanded by J. D. Mason, U.S.N.

Port Salomague: Height of L. at 17° 47' 07" N. Long. 120° 25' 00" E.

Natural Scale



General Appearance of the Coast, etc., etc.

SALOMAGUE; point $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Santa Cruz and E. point of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. Low and covered with mangroves. Between this and Marlanga Pt. is bay between Kabuyok (Cabuyoc) and Paniki Pts., with good anchorage. Lat. $13^{\circ} 25' 20''$ N.

— river in N. Luzón.

SALONAQUI (sah-law-nah'-key'), ver.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, 7 m. S. of Lingayén.

SALONG (sah-lohng'), nat.; point on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Balad.

SALTA SANGLEY (sahl'-tah sahn-glay'), Sp.; range of hills in pueblo of Catarman, Sámar, 5 m. N. of Oquendo.

SALTÁN (sahl-tahn'), nat.; former comandancia, taking its name from branch of Chico de Cagayan Riv., and extends along bend which this river forms in Bontoc. Inhabitants number about 14,000, mostly pagans and subjugated Gaddanes, who speak Ibanag and Gaddán, Yaga, and Iraya languages. Is now located in province of Lepanto-Bontoc, Luzón.

— river in N. Luzón.

SALUÁN (sah-loo'-ahn), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, Luzón.

SALUBU (sah-loo'-boo), ver.; hamlet on extreme N. coast of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao, 60 m. NW. of Cotabato.

SALUD (sah-lood'), Sp.; hamlet in central Pampanga, Luzón, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Bacolor.

SALUDE (sah-loo'-day), ver.; island of Sulu grp., Sulu A.

SALUDSUD-NI-BAGAN (sah-lood-sood-nee-bah'-gahn), ver.; mountain in Sámar.

SÁLUG (sah'-loog), ver.; E. branch of Tagum Riv., rising in Cotabato, Mindanao; outlet through stream named into Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.

— river rising in Surigao, Mindanao, and, crossing into Dávao, unites with Libaganon Riv. from W., forming Tagum Riv., through which it discharges into Dávao Gulf.

— river in island of Panay.

SALUISUI (sah-lwee-swee'), nat.; summit 289 ft. high, on l. bank Calacan Riv., SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

SALUM (sah-loom'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Sindangan Bay, NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.

SALUNGAN (sah-loong'-ahn), nat.; river emptying on E. coast of Albay Bay, Albay, Luzón.

SALUNGI, or **PANGOY** (sah-loohng-ee', pahngoy'), Tag.; point on W. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 16'$ N.

SÁLUT-SÁLUT (sah'-loot-sah'-loot), nat.; bay, Lapog (Lapug), S. of Salomague port, W. coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

SALVADOR (sahl-vah-dohr'), Sp.; pueblo on SW. shore of Macajalar Bay, 16 m. NE. of Cagayan de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao. Pop., Cn. 1887, 3,293.

— anchorage, lat. $15^{\circ} 30' 30''$ N., in Zambales Luzón.

— island off coast of Zambales, Luzón.

SALVADORA (sahl-vah-dohr'-rah), Sp.; mineral spring in Benguet, W. Luzón.

SALVARÍA (sahl-vah-ree'-ah), Sp.; islet in entrance to Loag Basin, Banacalan port, NW. coast Marinduque.

— point E. side entrance to Loag Basin, Banacalan port, NW. coast Marinduque, off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.

SAMABINIGAN (sah-mah-bee-nee'-gahn), ver.; river in Albay, Luzón, emptying into Lagonoy Gulf.

SAMACAP (sah-mah-cap'), ver.; hamlet on main road on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 9 m. N. of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzón. (*Also* Sumacap.)

SÁMAL (sah'-mahl), nat.; pueblo and p. o. in Bataan, Luzón, on NW. shores of Manila Bay, 6 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 5,233.

— island 22 m. NNW. and SSE. and 12 m. E. and W., with area of 178 sq. m., 820 ft. high, occupying greater part of head of great gulf of Dávao, Dávao, Mindanao. W. shore forms, with mainland opposite, Pakiputan Strait. Shores in some places are low and wooded and in others composed of high rocky cliffs. Soil is fertile and excellent timber abounds. Bay between Linao Pt. and Binulín Riv., nearly opposite Dávao. Island is densely populated, 7 small towns along its W. shore.

— islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SAMALANG (sah-mah-labng'), nat.; tributary of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, above Tumbao.

SAMALEN (sah-mah'-less), Hisp.; cluster of islands, largest being Tatalan Bukutua, and Bultán, in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

SÁMANG (sah'-mahng), nat.; point on SE. coast of Cebú, 1 m. S. of Boljo-ón.

SAMANGÁN (sah-mahng'-ahn), nat.; hamlet 3 m. E. of Súlat, E. coast of Sámar.

SÁMAR, VISAYAS, ISLAND OF.

(ah'-mahr, ver.)

Capital: Catbalogan, lat. $11^{\circ} 46' 30''$ N., lon. $124^{\circ} 52'$ E.

Area: Mainland, 5, 198 sq. m.; 148 dependent islands, 290 sq. m.; total, 5,488 sq. m.

Population: 185,386; refugees in mountains, 10,000; estimated, total, 195,386.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay.

Table of distances.

From Catbalogan to—	m.
Manila, Luzón	328
Manila, via Sámar and Visayan seas and Verde Passage	395
Tacloban, Leyte, via San Juanico Strait	107
Sorsogón, Luzón	104

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Sámar, third in size in the archipelago, occupies the NE. angle of the Visayan group. It is almost a continuation of the peninsula of Luzón, being separated by the strait of San Bernardino, at its narrowest point $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide; on the E. lies the Pacific Ocean; on the S. an arm of the same and San Pedro and San Pablo Bay; on the W. the strait of San Juanico, in places but $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, which separates it



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— anchorage, lat. 15° 30' 30" N., in Zambales Luzón.

— island off coast of Zambales, Luzón.

SALVADORA (sahl-vah-doh'-rah), Sp.; mineral spring in Benguet, W. Luzón.

SALVARÍA (sahl-vah-ree'-ah), Sp.; islet in entrance to Loog Basin, Banacalan port, NW. coast Marinduque.

— point E. side entrance to Loog Basin, Banacalan port, NW. coast Marinduque, off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.

SAMABINIGAN (sah-mah-bee-nee'-gahn), ver.; river in Albay, Luzón, emptying into Lagonoy Gulf.

SAMACAP (sah-mah-cap'), ver.; hamlet on main road on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 9 m. N. of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzón. (*Also* Sumacap.)

SÁMAL (sah'-mah), nat.; pueblo and p. o. in Bataán, Luzón, on NW. shores of Manila Bay, 6 m. N. of Balanga. Pop., 5,233.

— island 22 m. NNW. and SSE. and 12 m. E. and W., with area of 178 sq. m., 820 ft. high, occupying greater part of head of great gulf of Dávao, Dávao, Mindanao. W. shore forms, with mainland opposite, Pakiputan Strait. Shores in some places are low and wooded and in others composed of high rocky cliffs. Soil is fertile and excellent timber abounds. Bay between Linao Pt. and Binulin Riv., nearly opposite Dávao. Island is densely populated, 7 small towns along its W. shore.

— islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SAMALANG (sah-mah-lahng'), nat.; tributary of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, above Tumbao.

SAMALES (sah-mah'-less), Hisp.; cluster of islands, largest being Tatalan Bukutua, and Bulúan, in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

SÁMANG (sah'-mahng), nat.; point on SE. coast of Cebú, 1 m. S. of Boljo-ón.

SAMAÑGAN (sah-mahng'-abu), nat.; hamlet 3 m. E. of Súlat, E. coast of Sámar.

SÁMAR, VISAYAS, ISLAND OF.

(ah'-mahr, ver.)

Capital: Catbalogan, lat. 11° 46' 30" N., lon. 124° 52' E.

Area: Mainland, 5, 198 sq. m.; 148 dependent islands, 290 sq. m.; total, 5,488 sq. m.

Population: 185,386; refugees in mountains, 10,000; estimated, total, 195,386.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan.

Military Department of Visayas: Headquarters, Hoílo, Hoíló, Panay.

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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The island of Sámar, third in size in the archipelago, occupies the NE. angle of the Visayan group. It is almost a continuation of the peninsula of Luzón, being separated by the strait of San Bernardino, at its narrowest point 10½ m. wide; on the E. lies the Pacific Ocean; on the S. an arm of the same and San Pedro and San Pablo Bay; on the W. the strait of San Juanico, in places but ½ m. wide, which separates it

from Leyte, and also the Sea of Sámar, the body of water lying between the W. coast of Sámar, the N. of Leyte, and the W. of Masbate. It connects with the Pacific Ocean through San Bernardino Strait to the NE and the Mindoro Sea to the NW.; also with the Pacific Ocean on the S. through San Juanico Strait and San Pedro and San Pablo Bay.

AREA.

The island is 156 m. from Balicuatro Pt. in the NW. to Sun̄gi Pt. in the SE. and 75 m. E. and W. Area of mainland, 5,198 sq. m.; 148 dependent islands, 290 sq. m.; total, 5,488 sq. m.; 498 sq. m. larger than Connecticut, twice the size of Delaware, and over 4½ times the size of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A mountain chain of moderate height, scarcely exceeding 1,700 to 1,800 ft., traverses the island from NW. to SE., divided by the valley of the Ulut Riv., which crosses it from the Bay of Maqueda, on the W., to its mouth near Túbig, on the E. coast. There is also in the NW. a group of mountains concentrically arranged near the Pauros Mts., which separates the W. branches of the Hibatan Riv., from those which empty to the N. between Lavezares and Mondragón. The most notable peaks of the central chain are Curao, Capotoan, Palapa, toward the N., in the vicinity of Catúbig, and Matiganao, near the Un̄gajon, toward the S. Mt. Nabubusog, near the town of Paranas, may be seen for a long distance, because of the whiteness of its rocks, the same being true of the Basey Mts., situated farther to the S. Near the edge of the reef off the peninsula of Guiuan are several sulphur springs, which are covered at high water. The Mobo Riv., 5 m. NNW. of Canaguaion port, is fed by a waterfall between 2 high hills of black rock. It is 100 yds. wide at its mouth, the fall being ½ m. within the mouth and accessible by boat, the bar having 11 ft. at low water and 9 fms. within.

The rivers of Sámar are:

N. coast: Bobón; Catarman and tributaries Heratijan, Heneotion, and Tibabaan; Pambujan; Catúbig and tributaries Popontan and San Vicente.

E. coast: Gumay (Gamai); Oras and tributary Hivapad (Hipapad); Carolina (called Bacot, Páric, or Dolores); Ulut and tributaries Bioa, Tabacan, and Magbog; Túbig, Súlat, Boroñgan or Loom, Suribao, and Lanang.

W. coast, N. of Catbalogan: Mano, Canaguayon, Sambugtun; Hibatan and tributaries Hieiban, Himonini, Cabadiañgan, and Pagsanhán; Sundara (Simdara), Magsahon; Gándara and tributaries San Enrique, Matuguinao, and San José

W. coast, S. of Catbalogan: Calbiga, Bucalan, Silañga, Santa Elena, Cadauan or Basey, Lanaan, and Quinapundan.

Of the rivers, the Orás, from the extreme N. of the central mountain range, flows toward the SE. and then to the E., emptying its waters into the bay of Tiguís, on the Pacific at the town of the same name, having traversed some 36 m.; the Suribao (Saru), rising in the same mountains, turning toward the E., and empties on the same coast, 2½ m. S. of Boroñgan; the Ulut, which starts from the central range, ends on the E. coast; the Catúbig (sometimes known as the Laguán), which has its source on the same central divide, passes through Catúbig and drains into the bay of the same name; the Bató, from the N. slopes of Mts. Salto and Sangley, flows in a NE. direction and empties on the N. coast near the bay of Laguán; the Timonini, with the same source, runs parallel to the Bató. The Gándara, another important river, has its several mouths between Calbáyog and Catbalogan. It is much obstructed by bars, but is navigable for launches and small gunboats. The other less important rivers are the Antiyao, Basey, Balangiga, Opong, Pagbabañgunan, Calbáyog, and Bac-hao Bañgahón (Bagajón), which, with many others, water the fertile plains and thick forests of this island. The island has 4 lakes—the Somotoc, Calbiga, Ganoy, and Sampinit—that of Calbiga being remarkable for bowlders of rock on its shores. The strait of San Juanico, which divides Sámar from Leyte on the SW., is one of the most attractive natural scenes in the archipelago. It has an average width of 4,320 ft., but narrowing to 1,500 ft. The soundings vary from 30 to 67 ft. in the middle of the channel. Many little islands and shoals make this picturesque channel still narrower. The currents and the character of the coasts render navigation very difficult. In the low caves in the bluffs, along the coasts on the Sámar side of the channel, the remains of human skeletons have been found in stature much larger than those of the inhabitants of this day. Another curiosity of nature is an arch over the Basey Riv. formed by 2 limestone rocks from 34 to 40 ft. high. In front opens a portal 35 ft. in height, through which a portion of the river may be seen. In the wall on the left of an oval court 37 ft. above the water opens a cave 94 ft. deep, at one time forming a large stalactite cavern, now partially destroyed by the caving of the rocks overhead. The place is well known as the "Cuevas de Sojotón."



THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS SOUTH COAST OF SÂMAR VICINITY OF PORT GUIUAN

Scale 102400

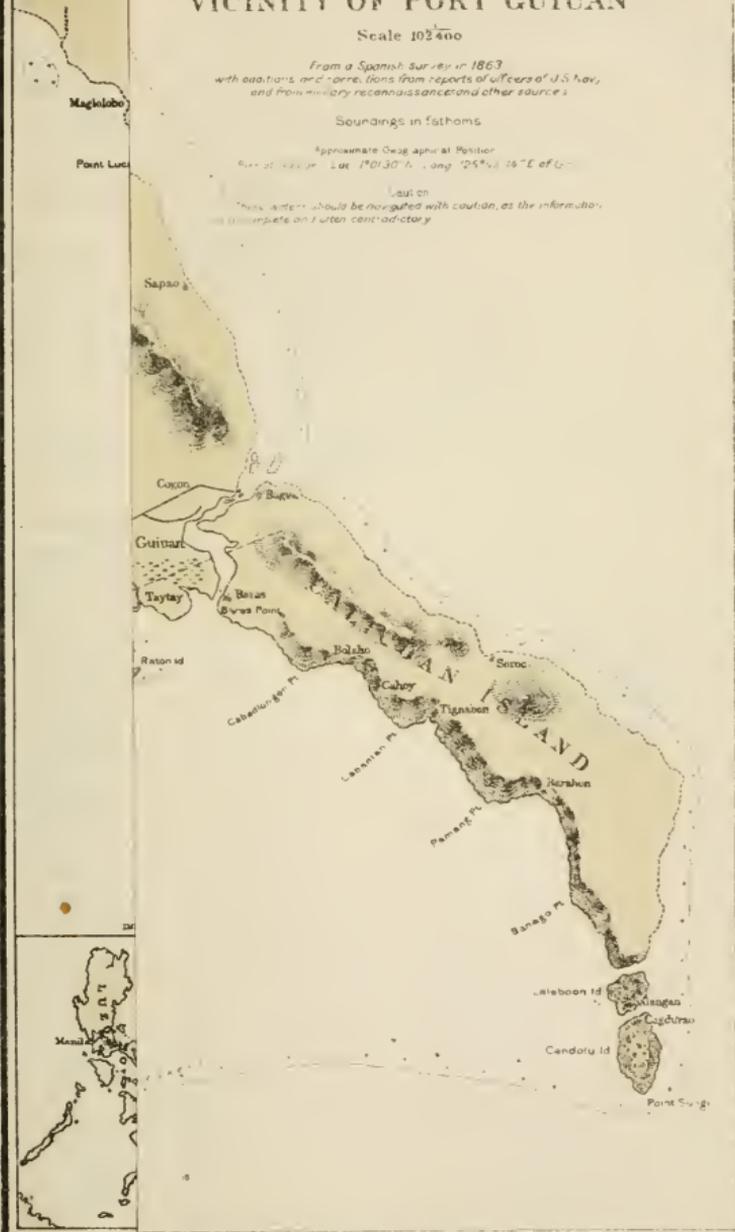
*From a Spanish survey in 1863
with additions and corrections from reports of officers of U.S. Navy,
and from military reconnaissance and other sources*

Soundings in fathoms

Approximate Geog. approx. Position
Bearing 100° 30' E. Lat. 12° 30' N. Long. 125° 43' 36" E of G.

Caution

*This chart should be navigated with caution, as the information
is incomplete and often contradictory.*



South Coast of Samar

No. 4443

S Doc 280.57 1

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coasts, with a line of 412 m., are well supplied with bays and anchorages, sheltered on the E. from the open waters of the Pacific. The following are the principal ones:

Aguirre; a little port on the E. side of Timpasan I. The best anchorage in the Canahauan Is., with from 7 to 10 fms.

Ando; an anchorage SW. of the island of that name during the NE. monsoon.

Bacayacan; on the E. coast, S. of Baba Pt.

Balicuatro; on the NW. coast, formed by the point bearing that name on the W. and the point surrounded by hidden rocks, 7 m. to the E. The bay is deep, but access is dangerous on account of rocks.

Bayacan; on the E. coast, 3 m. S. of Boronġan.

Boronġan; on the E. coast, S. of San Julián, sheltered during the SW. monsoon. A bay immediately S. has 9 fms. at less than 1 m.

Calbáyog; on the W. coast, beyond the strait of San Julián, NE. of the island of Limbancauyan. Its anchorage is open and exposed. During the monsoons or in typhoon weather ships find shelter in the Canahauan Is.

Cambutatay; on the W. coast, beyond the strait of San Juanico, NW. of Catbalogan.

Canahuan; W. coast, opposite E. end of Dalumpiri I., in which vessels of all sizes can find shelter. Special attention is called to this port in case of typhoon, the channel having 14 fms. and 11 fms. in the center of Aguirre basin.

Guian; on the S. coast. There are several bays at the end of the island, the most remarkable of which is that of Guian. In the direction of the WNW. there are others of less importance as far as the bay of San Pedro and San Pablo.

Gumay; on the E. coast, between the points of Lila on the N. and Alibangbang on the S.

Janabatás; channel, the N. part of San Juanico Strait, 8 m. long to Santa Rita I., 3 m. wide within its W. entrance, less than 1 m. at that entrance.

Ípil; on the E. coast, formed by Pts. Casañgayan on the N. and Tambadón on the S.

Libucandacó; on the N. side of island, with 12 fms. and well sheltered from the SW. gales, called "collas."

Laguán; situated on the N. coast, between Libás Pt. and the W. coast of the island of Laguán. It offers good anchorage in 67 fms., but exposed to the NW. and W.

Laguin; on the W. coast, beyond the strait of San Juanico, toward the N., opens E. of the S. end of the island of Daram.

Maqueda; on the W. coast, immediately SE. of Catbalogan, sheltered by Majaba and Buad Is. The former offers sheltered anchorage on the E. side in 6 fms. Villareal joins it on the S.

Palápog; between Laguán, Bítac, and Cahayagan Is., off the N. coast of Sámar, 1 m. wide, sheltered from all winds, with from 5 to 10 fms., and one of the best in the archipelago.

Pambujan; a splendid bay on the E. coast, between points Bura and Matarinao, with a deep, clear entrance and an interior channel called Tangbad, protected from all winds.

Panasan; on this island is a fine landlocked harbor with sufficient water for gunboats of considerable draft. It is the harbor of refuge for vessels off Catbalogan during heavy monsoon weather.

Puerto de Galeras; a sheltered bay in the N. of Capul I., convenient for vessels navigating San Bernardino Strait.

San Juanico; a narrow strait which separates Sámar and Leyte, contains a number of small islets.

San Julián; on the E. coast, near the S. of Súlat.

San Pedro y San Pablo; bay, part of which is in Sámar, between Inapusan Pt., in Leyte, and Alabat, in Sámar. It is the S. terminus of San Juanico Strait and has an area of about 12 m. An anchorage is on the E. side of the bay.

Santa Rita; the strait at the N. entrance of the strait of San Juanico.

Súa; on the SW. coast, off Daram I.

Súlat; on the E. coast, 6 m. from Ípil.

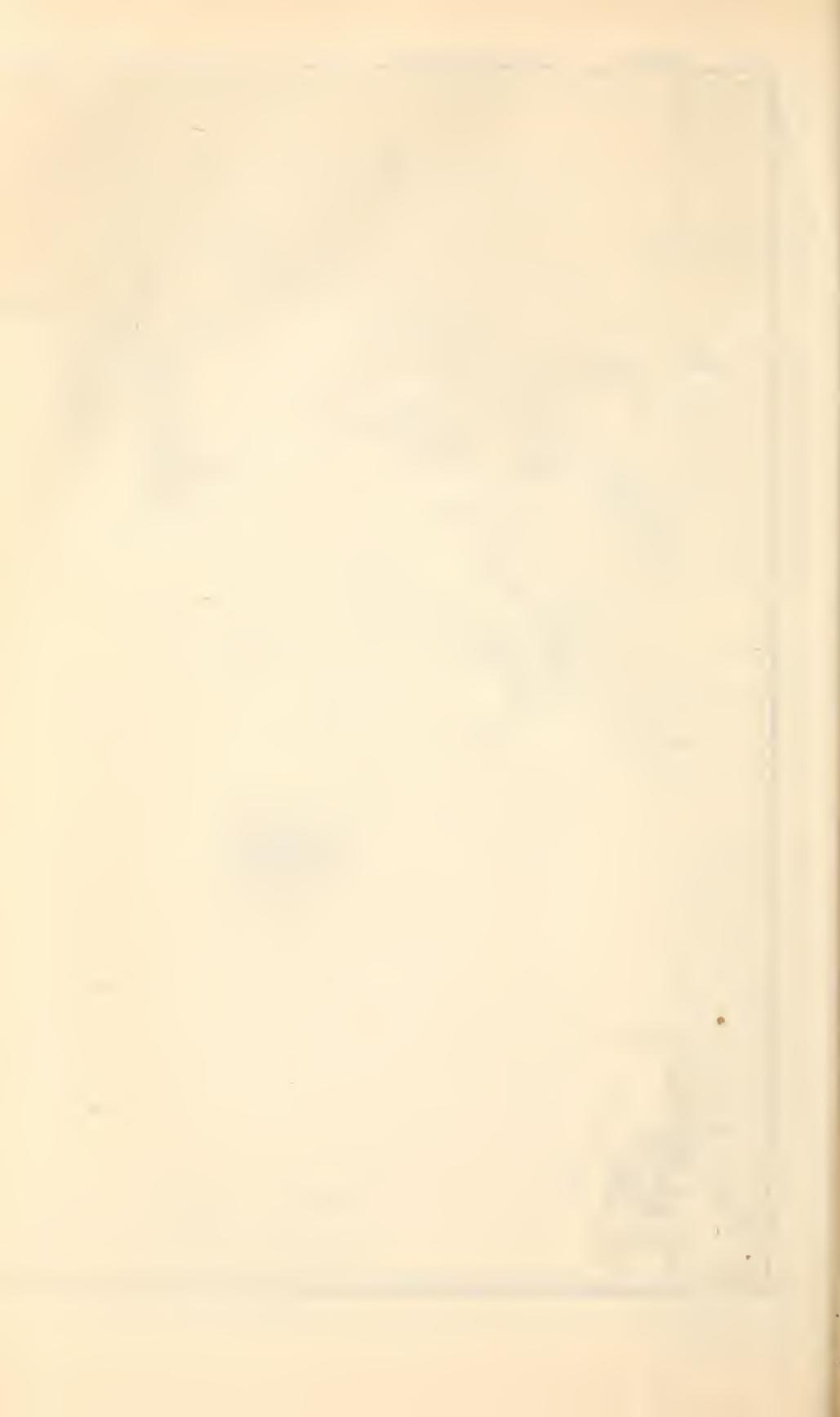
Tinagutmán; on the N. coast, 2 m. from the river Mobo.

Villareal; on the W. coast, sheltered by the islands of Majaba, Buad, and Lin-tancán.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The following are the lights of San Bernardino channel:

Calbáyog; W. coast of Sámar, at the N. end of the town of Calbáyog, 1 red flash light set on a tripod.



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Capul I.; on the N. point, 165 yds. from extremity, lat. 12° 29' 15" N., lon. 124° 8' N.; 1 flash light with a group of 3, flashed every 30 seconds; 143 ft. above the sea, on a truncated conical tower of gray stone; upper part and lantern white; 49 ft. high, visible 21 m.

Catbalogan; W. coast of Sámar, at the town of Catbalogan, on the army headquarters' building; 1 flash light, red.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads in the island, nearly all the villages lying along the banks of the main streams navigable for native boats. By this means traveling or traffic are brought to the coast, and thence by native craft or steamer to destination.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of the island is 185,386, about the number of Delaware, more than Arizona or Idaho, and 5 times that of Nevada. An estimate gives 10,000 native refugees living in the mountains, practically independent, and almost savage in their manners and customs, making a total of 195,386 (census of 1887, 185,094). The inhabitants are wholly of Visayan stock, there being no material infusion of other blood. Although in numbers not so great as on the neighboring islands, these people have always held themselves better in hand against the encroachments of Spain. Of the 2 dominant races, the Visayans number almost 2 to 1 of the Tagálogs. They occupy the islands which bear their name, and have shown themselves less given to politics and more to industry. They also represent in the fullest sense the characteristics of their Malay origin. From the earliest occupation of these islands, they have kept themselves in touch with their progenitors of the islands of Oceania by means of expeditions in pursuit of plunder or peaceful traffic.

The following is the division of Sámar into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sámar:			
Balangiga	1,973	2,039	4,012
Basey	6,050	6,066	12,116
Bobón	2,083	1,928	4,011
Boronñan	4,620	5,149	9,769
Calbáyog	11,120	9,364	20,484
Calbiga	1,742	1,406	3,148
Capul	1,748	1,631	3,379
Catarman	3,650	3,107	6,757
Catbalogan	3,386	3,224	6,610
Catúbig	4,691	4,670	9,361
Gándara	4,713	4,315	9,028
Guiuan	5,627	4,956	10,583
Hernani	1,511	1,629	3,140
Hiabong	1,158	917	2,075
La Granja	1,729	1,518	3,247
Lanang	1,495	1,539	3,034
Laoang	3,894	3,421	7,315
Lavezares	1,807	1,540	3,347
Mercedes	803	649	1,452
Mondragón	627	595	1,222
Oquendo	1,697	1,401	3,098
Orás	2,533	2,538	5,071
Palápog	1,923	1,545	3,468
Pambujan	2,798	2,598	5,396
Paranas	3,153	2,726	5,879
Páric	1,315	1,277	2,592
Pinabágdao	654	460	1,114
Quinapundan	901	802	1,703
Salcedo	1,781	1,686	3,467
San Julián	1,484	1,471	2,955
San Sebastián	964	936	1,900
Santa Rita	1,315	1,022	2,337
Súlat	2,312	2,332	4,644
Tarangnán	2,261	2,065	4,326
Túbig	1,076	1,220	2,296
Villareal	2,659	2,637	5,293
Zumárraga	2,799	2,666	5,465
Total	96,049	89,045	185,094

There are 32 towns and upward of 300 villages. The following are the chief towns, in which there is some admixture of Spanish blood, and the Spanish is the language of the better class:

Catbalogan; the capital of Sámar, open to coasting trade, on the shore of a small bay at the mouth of a river of the same name, with 6 ft. on the bar. The anchorage is unsafe during the monsoon weather, Parasán I. Bay, 10 m. W., being the refuge for vessels. It has a large trade with Manila in hemp and coconut oil. It is well protected by a number of islands of considerable size, that of Daram being the largest. A peak 1,483 ft. high rises to the SW. Pop., 6,459.

Abac; chief town of the island of Capul; copper found in the vicinity. Pop. 6,834.

Balangiga; about the center of the S. coast of Sámar, on a bight to the E. of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, at the mouth of Púray Riv., 55 m. SE. by S. of Catbalogan. The country inland is extremely rugged and traversed by numerous streams, the Catiao and Hiptolos Rivs. entering the Pacific Ocean on the E. and the Taguti and Lauaan on the W. Within a radius of 19 m. are the towns of Salcedo and Quinapundan, besides a number of villages, mainly on the coast. Within the same limits are no less than 28 mapped mountain summits, of which 10 are craters of extinct volcanoes, and besides the rivers named, are the headwaters of the Lanang, Tonquip, and Naúbay Rivs, which empty into the Pacific Ocean on the opposite side of the island toward the NW. The town is 28 m. E. of the entrance to San Juanico Strait, and but 30 m. E. of Tacloban, the capital of Leyte. Pop., 5,000.

Basey; on S. shore, 4 m. E. of entrance to San Juanico Strait, on l. bank of W. outlet of Basey or Bangui Riv., 35 m. SSE. of Catbalogan, and 26 m. WNW. of Balangiga. Pop., 13,336.

Bobón; at mouth of a river on E. side of bight on N. coast, S. of Cabauan Grande I., 57 m. NNW. of Catbalogan.

Boronán; on E. coast, on bay about 1 m. wide at mouth of Burumhan Riv., 36 m. E. of Catbalogan. There are extensive coconut plantations for the manufacture of coconut oil in this vicinity. Pop., 9,448.

Calbáyog; in a bend near mouth of river of that name, 29 m. NW. of Catbalogan. Anchorage opposite town has $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fms.; it is not safe, however, during SW. monsoons. Manila steamers touch at this point. A red light is shown from here. Pop., 30,250.

Calbiga; on the W. coast, on the l. bank of an important river about 6 m. above its entrance to the sea, on the line of boundary between Maqueda and Villareal bays, 11 m. SE. of Catbalogan. It is necessary to carry stores 10 or 15 m. in ships or native boats, owing to the bars at the mouth of the river. Steamers of 75 tons anchor 4 m. off. Pop., 4,292.

Capul; pueblo on San Bernardino Strait. Pop., Cn. 1887, 3,379.

Catarman; at the mouth of a river entering the sea on the N. coast, opposite the island of Hibapsan, 55 m. NNE. of Catbalogan, with an aggregate population of 10,482.

Catúbig; on the l. bank of one of the great rivers entering on the N. coast, opposite Lagúan I., 9 m. inland and 48 m. N. of Catbalogan. Pop., 9,565.

Gándara; on the l. bank of the Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., 10 m. inland, at the junction of one of its E. tributaries, 15 m. N. of Catbalogan. Pop., 15,563. In 1900 it was almost wholly destroyed during an engagement with insurrectos. Previously it was the seat of an important river trade.

Guiuan; on W. side of extreme SE. peninsula, opposite Maricani I., 78 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 11,311.

Hernani; SE. coast, 53 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 2,555.

Hiabong; on W. coast, N. shore of Maqueda Bay, at mouth of a river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,579.

La Granja; on W. coast, 4 m. S. of Balicuatro, extreme NW. point of Sámar, 69 m. NW. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,413.

Laguán; on SW. shore of island of that name, E. of Pambujan on mainland, and opposite mouth of Catúbig Riv., 57 m. N. of Catbalogan. Pop., 8,800. Also several villages.

Lanang; E. coast, at mouth of river of same name, 46 m. ESE. of Catbalogan. There are coconut plantations in vicinity for manufacture of coconut oil. Pop., 4,779.

Lavezares; on the S. shore of the deep bay SE. of Balicuatro Pt., 36 m. NW. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,480.

Mercedes; in the extreme SE. peninsula, about midway between the E. and W. coast, 73 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,068.

Mondragón; on the N. coast, about the center, SE. of Hibapsan I., 55 m. N. by W. of Catbalogan. Pop., 1,556.

Oquendo; in the NW., at the headwaters of a tributary of the Pagsanhán Riv., 38 m. NNW. of Catbalogan. Pop., 5,200.

Orás; on the S. coast, N. shore of the bay and river of that name, 45 m. NE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 5,667.

Palápag; the most N. town on the mainland, NE. shore, opposite Batac I., 58 m. N. by E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 5,802.

Pambujan; at the mouth of a river on the N. coast, opposite Libás I., 57 m. N. of Catbalogan. Pop., 7,423.

Pansiguican; on the Sámara side of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, about 6 m. E. of the mouth of the Basey River. Between this town and Basiao stand rocks 92 ft. high, worn at the base, with rounded, wood-covered summits like gigantic mushrooms. The natives formerly buried their dead in the rocky caverns of this island.

Paranas; on the coast at the mouth of a river on the NE. shore of Maqueda Bay, 10 m. E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 7,366.

Páric, or Dolores; on the E. coast, at the outlet of the Bacot River, 46 m. ENE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,649.

Pinabágdao; at the mouth of a river on the E. shore of Villareal Bay, 11 m. SSE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 1,975.

Quinapundan; on the l. bank of a river in the SE. peninsula, 4 m. inland from the S. coast and 60 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 2,000.

Salcedo; on the W. coast of the SE. peninsula, on the shore of a deep bay, 67 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 4,470.

San Julián; on the E. coast, on the S. shore of a bay, 38 m. E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,616.

San Sebastián; on the W. coast, at the mouth of a river entering Maqueda Bay, 9 m. ESE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 839.

Santa Margarita; on the W. coast, on a small bay opposite Tañgad I., 21 m. NE. of Catbalogan.

Santa Rita; on the S. shore, opposite the island of the same name in Janabatas channel, 22 m. S. by E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 4,394.

Santo Niño; on the NE. shore of Limbacauayan I., off the W. coast, 32 m. WNW. of Catbalogan. Pop., 4,918.

Súlat; on the E. coast, S. shore of a bay, 40 m. ENE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 4,615.

Tarangnán; on the W. coast, on the shore of a small bay, 7 m. N. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,950.

Túbig; on the E. shore, at the mouth of the Ubasan Riv., 40 m. ENE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,378.

Villareal; on the SW. shore of the bay of that name, fronted by Lamingao I., 13 m. S. by E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 6,091.

Weyler; on the W. coast, between the Pagsanhán and Sambugtún Rivs., 41 m. NW. of Catbalogan.

Zumárraga; on the W. coast, 9 m. from Catbalogan. Pop., Cn. 1887, 5,465.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coasts of Sámara are bordered by a large number of islands, as follows:

	sq. m.
Aluyan; NE. coast, in a small bay N. of Binugayan Pt.	1
Anájao; SE. coast, in the bay S. of Hernani	1
6 islands in the same bay to the S.	5
Ando, or Andis; E. coast, moderately high at the entrance to the bay of Boronigan	1
Aporoo; S. coast, in the W. waters of the bight W. of Balangiga	1
Bacán; N. coast, 4 m. E. of Port Palápag, separated from the mainland by a channel 1,500 ft. wide	1
Balading-Dacó; one of the Canahauan Is., W. coast	1
Balicuatro; the central and westernmost of the islands of that group, 4½ m. NE. of Balicuatro Pt.	2
groups, that of Biri on the NW. coast between Pt. Balicuatro and Bobón, 5 m. NE. of the former; they form 2 islands, composed of 4 islands, and Cabauan Grande on the E., of 5 islands.	14
Island of this group lies inshore E. of Balicuatro Pt. with an area of	1
Balinalio; SW. coast, in entrance to Salcedo Bay	1
Banján; E. coast, 7 m. off Páric	1
Barín; N. coast, the westernmost of the Balicuatro Is., ¼ m. off the SW. coast of Biri.	1
Basal; off the W. coast, in the SW. entrance to the channel between Daram I. and the mainland; several smaller islands lie around	1
Batac; the most N. and largest of the N. coast, forming the E. shore of Palápag port, 5½ m. N. and S. and 4½ m. E. and W. The village of Mahinog is on the W. shore. A small island lies off the village	20
Batgonigón; off the W. coast, N. of the Canahauan Is., with 7¼ fms. around it	1
Baujan; E. coast and most N. of 3 islands, 9 m. off the mouth of Orás Riv.	1
Baúl; a small island off the S. coast, nearly adjoining Manicani I.	1
Binabasalan; off the S. coast, near Manicani I.	1
Binarayan; NE. coast, off Alibangbang Pt.	1
Biri, or Viri; off the NW. coast; largest of the Balicuatro group, 7 m. NNE. of the point of that name, 6 m. from NW. to SE. and 3 m. from NE. to SW. Village of Biri or Viri lies on the SE. and Enriqueta on the SW. shore. A detached rock lies to the N. ½ m. Depth of the surrounding channels is 7 to 30 fms	14

	sq. m.
Boloang; W. coast; one of 4 islands of the Canahauan Is., 8 m. W. by S. of Tarangnán and off the delta of the Bac-hao Bañahón	2
Botic; off the SW. coast, in the bay of Salcedo	2
Buad; off the W. coast, in the sea of Sámar; is 7 m. N. and S. and 5 m. E. and W. Has a peak 1,150 ft. high. A sheltered port on the S. side has 4 fms. A channel between it and the mainland with Buad channel, is narrow and only used by coasters between Biliran and Catbalogan; it is separated from Darám I. on the SW. by Zumárraga channel; Tinaogan on NW. point, Tubigón on a bay on E., and Masalumos on SE. are the chief villages	21
Buri; W. coast, 3 m. SW. of Catbalogan, separated from mainland by a channel less than 1 fm.; it has 2 anchorages, one to E., the other to W.	2
Cabalarian; an island W. of Manicani	1/2
Cabantiaguianes; 6 islands off the W. coast, stretching SE. of Timpasan I.	2
Cabauan Grande; islands, the E. of the Balicuatro group, consisting of Cabauan Grande, Ugamut, and 2 inshore islands	
Cabauan Grande, or Cabacugan; the E. of the Balicuatro Is., low and wooded; anchorage between it and the mainland is completely sheltered, but the approaches are known only to local pilots. It is 5 m. NW. to SE. and 2 m. NE. to SW.	10
Cagduyan; W. coast, N. of Buri I., 4 m. NW. of Catbalogan	2
Cahayan; on the N. coast, forming the W. shore of Port Palápag, 2 by 2 1/2 m	1
Cajooagan; N. coast, 7 m. NNE. of Mondragón	
Calapan; in the opening of a small bay in the Laguán side of the channel, between that island and Bátac	1/2
Camámot; W. coast, off the NE. shore of Tungad	1/2
Cambasingan; island W. of Manicani	1/2
Camoropudon; N. of Pt. Alabat	1/2
Canabayan; NE. coast, inshore, 7 m. S. of Sila Pt	1
Canahauan; a group of 9 islands in the form of an ellipse, 4 1/2 m. long and 2 1/2 m. in width, off the W. coast in sea of Sámar, opposite S. end of Dalupiri I.; islands lie 14 m. from Catbalogan and 17 m. from Calbáyog, both towns being on an open coast. Aguirre port, about the center of the ellipse, offers a refuge for both towns protected against all monsoons. Canahauan-Dacó, W. coast, offers shelter from all winds in depths from 15 to 20 fms.; passages between islands are safe; summit of Canahauan-Dacó is 446 ft. high, Timpasan 489, and other islands 245 ft.; island is planted with abaca	3
Canahauan-Dacó; one of the Canabauan Is., W. coast	1/2
Canahanan-Gutiaay; one of the Canahauan Is., W. coast	1/2
Candohi; 1 m. off extreme SE. point of Sámar. Sunjí Pt. on its S. coast is landmark of channel between mainland and Jomónjol I. to SW. Village of Salañgan is on W. shore	2
Caninoan; S. coast, an island off the N. of Manicani I.	1/2
Capococanan; SE. coast, in bay S. of Hernani	1/2
Capul; W. coast, at entrance to San Bernardino Strait, 8 m. N. and S., 3 1/2 m. E. and W.; light-house stands on its N. end; it has 2 high peaks, southernmost in vicinity of Abac, 794 ft. high; town of Capul has population of 3,379; in N. part of island is sheltered bay of Puerto de Galeras; copper is found in the mountains	12
Catalaban; E. coast, 2 m. NE. of Silat	2
Curo Caoayan; W. shore, cluster of 4 islands off SW. shore of Libucan-Dacó	1
Dalupiri, or Puercos, or Hog; NW. coast, 3 m. off mouth of Mano Riv., 8 m. N. and S. and 2 1/2 m. E. and W. It is low, covered with trees and has central cone 502 ft. high. Dalupiri village is on the N. and Pilar on the S. points; game is abundant; in center of island is lake abounding in crocodiles	15
Damita; W. coast, 7 m. NW. of Calbáyog	
Darajuai; on the W. coast, opposite Catbalogan and forming shelter for its anchorage	
Daram; the largest of the islands bordering Sámar, on W. coast, W. of Parasan and Buad, being 15 m. N. and S. and 5 1/2 m. E. and W. at S. end; it extends irregularly from N. to S., forming 2 peninsulas of almost equal size; Baclayón is on its extreme W. point, and along the shore are few other villages and hamlets; it has peak 1,480 ft. high at S. end of island, which forms landmark to sailors leaving Janabatás and entering Daram channel	30
Dibinubo; E. coast, at entrance to Boroñgan Bay, 3 1/2 m. SE. of that town; smaller island lies inshore	1
Dio; an island in San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 2 1/2 m. SW. of Cataisan Pt. and 1 m. from nearest coast	1/2
Enobughán; N. coast, in channel between Laguán and the mainland	1/2
Fulin; E. coast, 7 1/2 m. E. by S. of Páric	1/2
Guimanoc. (See Hinamoc.)	
Guinan; SE. pen. A group of 8 islands NW. of town of that name, 12 m. NW. of Sunjí Pt.	1/2
Hibapsán; N. coast, S. of Tabones group, 4 m. ENE. of Catarman	1
Higunin; NE. coast, 3 m. SE. of Sila Pt.	1
Hilaban; E. coast, in front of bay of Orás, 2 m. S. by E. of Binugayan	2
Hinamoc; S. coast, on the Sámar side of entrance to San Juanico Strait, off town of Basey and delta of Buqui (Busey) Riv.	1
Isoe; E. coast, S. of Najibil Pt. and N. of Dibinubo Pt.	1/2
Janabatás; in this channel are a number of islets, shoals, and rocks	
Janabón; in middle of bay in central Janabatás channel	1/2
Jmanoc; S. of mouth of Basey Riv., of moderate height	1/2
Laguán, or Lavan, or Calamutanay; off N. coast, separated by a narrow channel which communicates with Port Palápag; town stands on SW. shore; small island lies off E. shore. It is 7 1/2 m. NW. to SE., and 3 m. E. to W. at S.; town of Laguán is on its SW. shore, opposite Pambujan; villages of Napoticoan and Motongbotog are on an inlet on N. and Catomotan on SE. shore.	14
Lalaugan; SE. coast, in bay S. of Hernani	1/2
Lamingao; W. coast, in Villareal Bay, E. of Lintancán I.; 5 islands lie to the S. in Villareal Bay	1
Lanaan; S. coast, in bay and at mouth of river of same name	1/2
Lalayaya; W. coast, 2 small islands united by a reef, dry at low water, 1 m. SE. of largest of Libucan Is.	1/2
Libás; 2 islands off N. coast, opposite Pambujan and W. of Laguán I.	1
Libucan-group; W. coast, 3 islands and several islets W. of the N. point of Libucan-Dacó I.	1
Libucan-Dacó; W. coast, in sea of Sámar. A group of 3 islands and several islets, 5 m. off W. coast. It has a good anchorage in bay.	6

	sq. m.
Limbacuanayan; W. coast, E. of Mesa I., 2½ m. N. and S. and 5½ m. E. and W.; has a central cone 1,590 ft. high; chief town of Santo Niño has a population of 5,640; there is a village on the opposite coast.....	10
Linao; E. coast, 7 m. off Páric.....	½
Lintaucán; W. coast, S. of the bay of Maqueda, in the N. part of the entrance to the strait formed by the island of Darang; it has a few villages on its coast.....	½
Macañi; E. coast, 3 m. SE. of Túbig.....	½
Mahaba; W. coast, off the NE. shore of Buad I., opposite Catbalogan, and offering shelter for its anchorage.....	2
Malhón, or Jomonjol, or Homonhón; crescent-shaped, 10½ m. NW. to SE. and 3 m. NE. to SW, 11 m. SW. of the extreme SE. point of Sámar, in mid-channel between it and the N. point of Diná-gat I.; has high mountains.....	26
Manicani; 5 m. SW. of Guíuan, 3 m. in diameter with a central hill of moderate height; channel 2½ m. wide between this and the coast is from 11 to 20 fms. deep; vessels of all sizes can find anchorage in this channel under the shelter of Bañl and Binabasalan Is.; village of Buena-vista is on the E. point; 2½ m. N. and S. and 3 m. E. and W.....	6
Mantocogan; 2 m. off the W. coast of Malhón I.....	½
Masisingi; SE. coast, S. of Hernani.....	1
Mesa, or Talagit; off the W. coast, in the sea of Sámar, SE. of Tagapulá; has a peak 1,791 ft. high.....	2
Minanut; E. coast, off the town and mouth of the Lanang Riv.....	2
Minasaffan; E. coast, S. of the mouth of the Suribao Riv.....	½
Naburaoburoa; E. coast, between the mouths of the Suribao and Lanang Rivs.; an island of the same size lies to the S.....	1
Namnutagan; NE. coast, 6 m. S. of Sila Pt.....	1
Paliban; N. coast, the most N. of the Tabones group, 5 m. E. of Catarman.....	1
Palos; S. coast, in San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 2½ m. S. of Dio.....	½
Panabolon; S. coast, in San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 4 m. E. of Dio.....	½
Parasang; W. coast, in the sea of Sámar, 3 m. from N. to S., 2½ m. E. and W.; village of Parasang is on the S. shore; it lies about 10 m. W. of Catbalogan and has a landlocked harbor which is the anchorage of refuge for vessels off Catbalogan during the monsoons.....	6
Pásig; E. coast, 5 m. SE. of Páric.....	½
Punubulu; on the Sámar side of approach to San Juanico Strait, 5½ m. SE. of Basey; smaller island lies W.....	1
Quinaligan; most S. of Balicuatro group. Village of Barobaybay is on NW. shore. Depth in vicinity ranges from 5 to 15 fms.....	6
Ratón; SW. coast, S. of Guíuan and NW. of Suná Pt.....	½
San Juanico; in narrow strait of that name which connects San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, an arm of the Pacific, and the sea of Sámar through Janabatás channel, are a number of islets and rocks.....	5
Santa Rita; between Janabatás channel and San Juanico Strait; from this island strait runs N. and S., and has an average width of about 4,300 ft., reducing to 1,500, and carries a depth from 5 to 10 fms.; it has a large number of islands, islets, and rocks.....	½
Sulian, or Buena Sual; an outlying island 13 m. off SE. point of Sámar; it is surrounded by 5 small islands; it is very conspicuous to navigators passing between SE. point of Sámar and Malhón I. into San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, in San Juanico Strait.....	1
Tabones; group off center of N. coast, Paliban I. being most N., and Hibapsán most S., lying 4 m. off Catarman.....	½
Tabualla; on the W. coast, above the rounded point which terminates the narrow entrance of the Janabatás channel on the N. side.....	½
Talagit, or Mesa; W. coast, 19 m. off Hibatan, at the mouth of the Pagsanhán Riv.; peak 327 ft. high rises on the N. and another 546 ft. on the S.; its highest point is 1,791 ft.; small bay on the SW. coast affords anchorage.....	½
Tanabaay; in the bay between Janabatás channel and San Juanico Strait.....	½
Tanabón; W. coast, in Janabatás channel, SE. of Tabualla and Tanabaay I.....	½
Tangad-Libucan; W. coast, the most N. of the islands off the delta of the Bac-hao Bañgahón, 1 m. NW. of Libucan-Dacó. To the SW. are the islands of Maraquit-Daquit and SE. the Layalaya Is. Timpasan; one of the Canahuan Is., off the W. coast, 489 ft. high. Aguirre, a little port on the E. side, offers fine anchorage.....	3
Tinaguman; 2 m. from the Mobo Riv.....	½
Tomasa, or Guinbacan; W. coast, 2 islands about the center of the channel between Camandag, Limbac, Auayan, and Talit Is.....	2
Tubalot; in the channel between Hilaban I. and the mainland, 10 m. E. of the mouth of Orás Riv.....	½
Tubaban; E. coast, off Binugayan Pt. and ironing Orás Bay.....	½
Tubabao; SW. coast, 1 m. off shore, between Manicani and the mainland, 2½ m. NW. to SE. and 1½ m. NE. to SW.....	3
Tunádag; W. coast, off the NE. point of Timpasan I., 7½ m. off the delta of the Bac-hao Bañgahón; 2 small islands lie to the NW.....	3
Ugamut; off the NW. shore, the central of the Cabauan Grande group.....	1
Virí. (See Birí.).....	1
148 dependent islands, total area.....	290

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The climate and soil of Sámar are adapted to the production of all the staple crops of the archipelago. In 1899 the hemp product for shipment amounted to upward of 21,000,000 lbs. The output of sugar, rice, and coconut was enormous. Coffee, chocolate, tobacco, wheat, corn, and other agricultural products of less importance are grown in abundance. There is an extensive pastoral industry in the raising of horses, cattle, carabaos, goats, and hogs. A product of this island, and one which may prove of benefit to the human family, is the seed called "isigud," or the fruit of San Ignacio, known to commerce as "Catbalogan seed," on account of the large quantities grown in the vicinity of that town. It has large value in trade with the Chinese, who use it as an efficacious remedy for cholera. It is claimed that no one has ever died from that cause who used this remedy. In addition there are other plants of known medicinal properties which grow on the island.

The following represents the statistics of hemp receipts at the port of Manila from Sámar, 1850-1899:

[From the report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

[Piculs. 1 picul=137.9 lbs.]

1850.....	7,888	1863.....	14,150	1876.....	37,535	1889.....	140,187
1851.....	10,250	1864.....	14,875	1877.....	49,805	1890.....	146,375
1852.....	12,458	1865.....	12,230	1878.....	45,929	1891.....	198,075
1853.....	12,565	1866.....	17,079	1879.....	71,924	1892.....	196,635
1854.....	21,540	1867.....	17,510	1880.....	62,276	1893.....	202,952
1855.....	19,480	1868.....	19,106	1881.....	67,427	1894.....	201,432
1856.....	29,343	1869.....	22,742	1882.....	58,701	1895.....	180,977
1857.....	27,230	1870.....	33,284	1883.....	76,311	1896.....	161,520
1858.....	23,862	1871.....	33,777	1884.....	69,619	1897.....	175,062
1859.....	20,496	1872.....	29,518	1885.....	79,663	1898.....	131,451
1860.....	22,003	1873.....	39,129	1886.....	73,143	1899.....	148,988
1861.....	14,414	1874.....	28,161	1887.....	118,845		
1862.....	19,845	1875.....	22,543	1888.....	134,096		

The figures represent the commercial movement and not the home consumption of hemp.

MINERALS.

Coal, cinnabar, and gold are reported to exist in quantities of commercial value, but owing to the hostility of the natives in the interior nothing has been done in the way of scientific inquiry to establish their possibilities. In the mountains of Capul copper in an almost pure state is found, but to what extent is not known.

FORESTS.

The most valuable woods of the archipelago cover the mountains, especially useful for cabinet work and shipbuilding. The bamboo and rattan thrive. Wax and honey are gathered in large quantities.

FRUITS.

Wild fruits grow in variety and abundance, among them the pineapple, sapote, mangosteen, banana, orange, lemon, etc.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries of the island are devoted almost entirely to production for home consumption. There is a large manufacture of sugar, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in extracting oil from the cocoanut, particularly in the vicinity of Guian. The coastwise trade is also extensive.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The occupation of Sámar was included in the military movements which led to the establishment of general jurisdiction over the archipelago and the occupation of strategic points.

On February 15, 1902, Sámar was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Balangiga.	Caranian.	La Granja.	Pagsanján.	Station 2.
Barayong.	Catbalogan. § ^a	Lanang.	Paranas.	Station 3.
Basey. ^b	Catúbig.	Mano.	Quinapurdan.	Súlat.
Blanca Aurora.	Catarman.	Mutíogín.	Quintigín.	Tarangnán.
Bobón.	Cervantes.	Orás.	Salcedo.	Torres Is.
Boroñgan.	Erenas.	Palanit.	San José.	Villareal.
Calbáyog. ^a	Guian.	Palápog.	San Juanico.	
Calbiga.	Hiabong.	Pambujan N.	Santa Rita.	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Sámar was created under the provisions of the provisional government act, by enactment of the P. C., June 17, 1902, to embrace that territory in the island of Sámar and adjacent islands not included in any other province, to be known as the "province of Sámar."

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

§ P. o. and m. o.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor.....	\$2,500
Additional salary for expenses	500
Secretary.....	1,200
Treasurer.....	1,500
Supervisor.....	1,200
Fiscal.....	1,200

Allowance for necessary and traveling expenses not exceeding \$2 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet on the first Monday of April and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

SÁMAR (sah'-mahr), ver.; river in Bataán, Luzón, flowing to NE. and emptying into bay of Manila.

— island off Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

SAMÁYAO (sah-mah'-yah-oh), nat.; branch of Malisbug Riv., Negros Occidental.

SAMBABÚAS (sahm-bah-boo'-ahs), ver.; islet W. of Maripipi I. and E. of S. point of Masbate, Visayas, and NW. of Biliran, off NW. coast of Leyte.

SAMBANUMBÁ (sahm-bah-soom-bah'), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SAMBAT (sahm-bah't), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Taal, Batangas, Luzón.

SAMBATÓN (sahm-bah-tohn'), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.

SAMBLAYA (sahm-blah'-yah), nat.; point at extreme NW. end of Mala I., in SW. part of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

SAMBOAN (sahm-boh'-ahn), ver.; pueblo on SW. coast of Cebú, on Tañón Strait, 31 m. SW. of Cebú. Pop., 10,422.

SAMBOL (sahm-ball'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Panganga, Luzón, 7 m. E. of Bacolor.

SAMBRAN (sahm'-bran), nat.; village at mouth of Lagbun Riv., on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao. Bito lies opposite on main stream.

SAMBUGTUR (sahm-boog-toor'), ver.; river which receives drainage of small range of mountains and empties into sea at Cagmipis, on W. coast of Sámar.

SAMBULAUAN (sam-boo-lah'-wahn), nat.; port and point on S. side of opening of Matubug Bay, on W. shore of Illana Bay, on S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao. (See chart, p. 805.)

— mountain inland on N. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, forming a bearing for Port Pisan.

— creek emptying on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, N. of Panalisan Pt.

SAMOA (sah-moh'-ah), Tag.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 13 m. N. of San Isidro.

SAMOA (sah-moh'-ah); group of 4 larger islands and 11 islets, also known as Navigator, in S. Pacific Ocean, trending from W. by N. to E. by S., between lat. 13° 28' S. and 14° 23' S., lon. 169° 22' W. and 172° 48' 30" W.; 2,160 naut. m. ENE. of Brisbane, extreme E. coast of Australia. The 6 larger islands in order of geographical position and size are:

Savali, on NW., 48 m. by 29 stat. m.....	sq. m. 720
Upolu, W. central island, 44 by 14 stat. m. 162	
Tutuila (U. S.), E. central, 18 by 7 stat. m. 68	
Manua (U. S.):	
Ufuu, 4 by 1½ stat. m.....	3
Tau-manua, 6 m. by 5 stat. m.....	18
Total land area.....	966

The islets which surround the mainland would not increase this figure materially.

SAMOA—Continued.

The group occupies the N.E. point of a triangle consisting of the Friendly Is., nearest point 250 m. S. by W., or 420 m. to Tongatabu, their port, and 540 naut. m. to Levuka, SW. port of Fiji Is. It is southeasternmost of 9 groups between Samoa and Guan (United States), also of the Micronesian chain, 3,097 m. to NW., and in direct line of mail steamers between Australia and United States—to Sydney 2,354 m. and to San Francisco 4,160 m. Also on steamship route between New Zealand and Hawaii—to Wellington, New Zealand, 1,908 m., and to Honolulu 2,263 m.; also to Yokohama, Japan, 4,072 m.; to Guam 3,097 m.; to Panama 5,739 m., and to Brito, Nicaragua, 5,320 m. Islands are surrounded by barrier reefs acting as breakwaters. Best harbors are Apia, on Upolu I. (British), and Pago-pago, Tutuila (United States). Climate is hot but healthful. Islands are visited by disastrous hurricanes. Harbors otherwise are good, Pago-pago, on American island of Tutuila, being best. Inhabitants are of better type of Polynesian stock and Christians. Main islands are high and well wooded, central summit of Savali rising to 5,400 ft., with another summit to SW. 3,500 ft. high. Soil is fertile and raises abundance of coconuts, which are converted into copra, chief article of export; also coffee, arrowroot, ginger, castor bean, cotton for home weaving, and vegetables and fruits for home consumption. (See Tutuila.)

The political authority in group is exercised conjointly by United States, Germany, and Great Britain. Under convention between United States, Germany, and Great Britain to adjust amicably questions between the three Governments in respect to Samoan group of islands, signed December 2, 1899; ratification advised by Senate January 15, 1900; ratified by President February 13, 1900; ratifications exchanged February 16, 1900; proclaimed February 16, 1900, it was agreed.

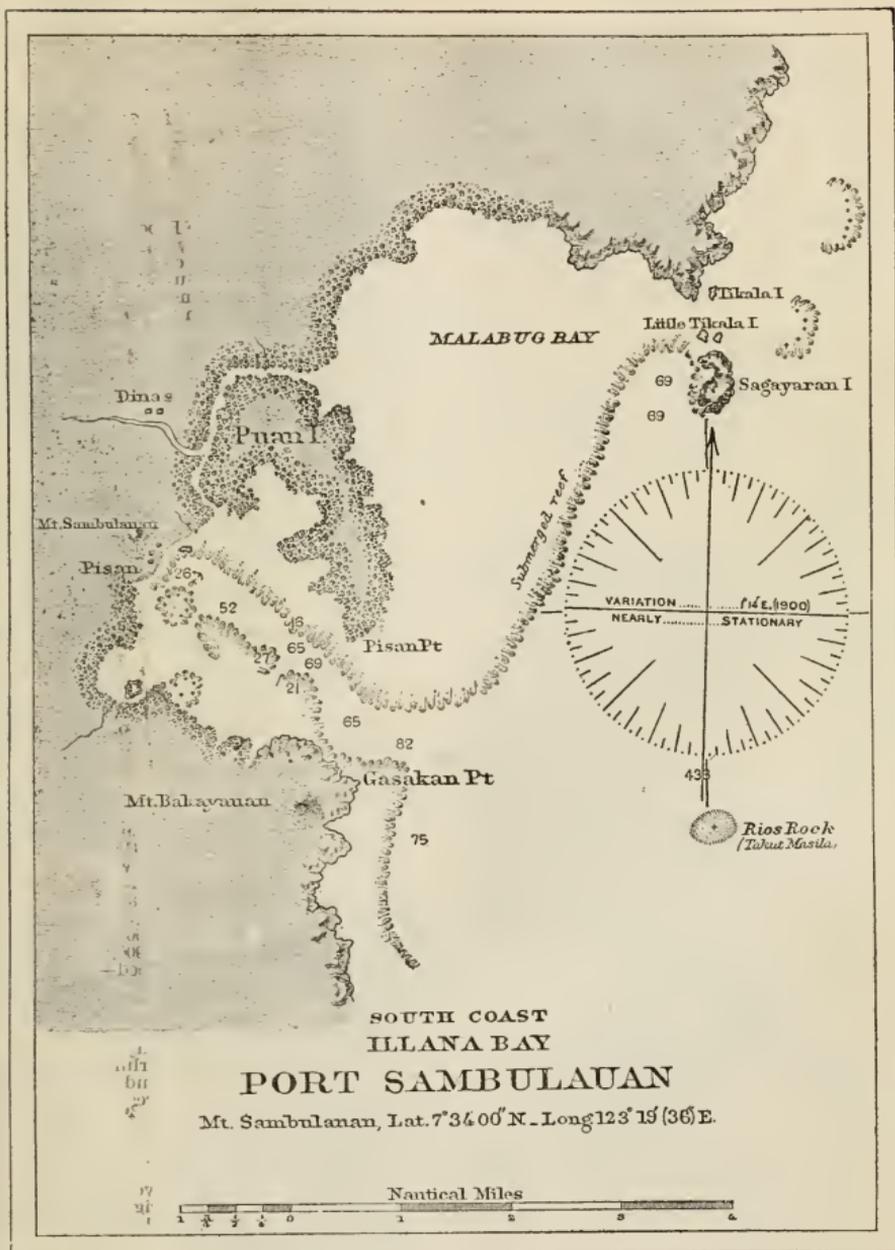
ARTICLE I.

The General Act concluded and signed by the aforesaid Powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1889, and all previous treaties, conventions and agreements relating to Samoa, are annulled.

ARTICLE II.

Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of Longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of Longitude 171° west of Greenwich.



SAMOA—Continued.

Reciprocally, the United States of America renounce* in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the Islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other Islands of the Samoan group west of Longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE III.

It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory Powers shall continue to enjoy, in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels, in all the islands of the Samoan group privileges and conditions equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign Power, in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

SAMÓN (sah-mawn'), ver.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on Canabatuán Riv.

SAMOYAN (sah-moh'-yahñ), nat.; river entering SE. arm Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.

SAMPÁLOC (sahm-pah'-lock), Tag.; lake N. of pueblo of San Pablo del Monte, Laguna, Luzón.

— hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 16 m. S. of Cavite, suburb of Manila. (See Manila.)

— hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, at forks of road 13 m. N. of Bulacán.

— point on extreme S. of Zambales, Luzón, and W. head of approach to Súbic Bay.

SAMPANAN (sahm-pah'-nahn), nat.; river in Cebú.

SAMPINIT (sahm-pee-neet'), nat.; small lake in Sámar.

SAMPINITAN (sahm-pee-nee'-tahn), nat.; shallow creek separating Polloc Harbor from mainland of Cotabato, Mindanao. Small crafts can anchor at entrance to creek.

SAMULIT (sah-moo-lit'), nat.; inlet in Sámar.

SAMUQUI (sah-moo'-key), ver.; town of Bontoc, Luzón, 1 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 545.

SAMUR (sah-moor'), ver.; one of Calaguas Is., off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

SANAGA (sah-nah'-gah), ver.; river in Mindanao.

SAN AGUSTÍN (sahn ah-goos'-tcen'), Sp.; cape at extreme S. point of SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao. It is headland of approach to Dávao Gulf or along E. coast of Mindanao from Carolines and Moluccas to E. and SE. Formed of mass of black rock with trees on summit. Large vessels can not approach within 3½ m. of cape in bad weather, as there is always a heavy sea, caused by tidal streams and eddies. Small vessels, on the other hand, close the cape and pass within a cable's length. Only shelter for large vessels is Pujada Bay. This cape is 63 m. NE. of Pt. Guay, at E. entrance to Sarangani Strait.

— bay in W. Leyte.

— cape on E. coast of Mindanao.

— hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 22½ m. N. of Bulacán, on main road.

— hamlet on SW. shore of Leyte, 7 m. N. of Baybay. (Also San Agostin.)

— hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 10 m. NE. of Bacolor.

— pueblo on NE. shore of Mashate I., Visayas, at head of port of Barrera, 21 m. NW. of Mashate. Pop., 1,129.

— hamlet of Negros Oriental, 3 m. N. of Jimalalud, E. coast.

— hamlet in central Cápiz, Panay, 3½ m. NW. of Dumálag.

— town in Tárlac, Luzón.

— town in Unión, Luzón.

SAN ALFONSO (sahn ahñ-fohn'-soh), Sp.; town of Surigao, Mindanao, on I. bank of river, 4 m. above its mouth, in bay 3 m. NW. of Tonguil Pt., 163 m. SSE. of Surigao.

SAN ALFONSO; town on E. coast of Mindanao, near extreme S. end of SE. peninsula and 52½ m. SE. of Dávao.

SAN ANDRÉS (sahn ahñ-drays'), Sp.; chain of islets stretching 1 m. W. of NW. point of Marinduque I., off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

— hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 12 m. SE. of Bangued.

— point at extreme N. limit of Marinduque, off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón. Very mountainous and steep.

— hamlet on W. coast of Sámar, 3 m. SW. of Villareal.

— islet on NW. of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on S. of opening to small bay.

— islet, and one of Naranjos grp., S. of extreme SE. of Luzón, off S. extreme of Ticao, and W. of lower part of Capul I.

— bay on NW. coast of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, between Antagtacan and Pamunlañgan Pts. (See Banalacan port.)

— islet off NE. extreme of Pagbilao Grande I., Laguimano Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

SAN ANDRÉS, or **BANALACAN** (sahn ahñ-drays', bah-nah-lah'-cahn), Sp.; port of Marinduque I., off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on extreme NW. end, affording sheltered anchorage with good depth. Large vessel inside is completely hidden from view.

SAN ANTONIO (sahn ahñ-toh'-nyoh), Sp.; town on S. coast of Batán I., Batanes grp.

— hamlet in SW. Leyte, 4 m. S. of Baybay.

— pueblo on r. bank and crossing of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Nueva Ecija, at junction of several roads, 3 m. SW. of San Isidro. Pop., 7,269.

— hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 6 m. NE. of Bacolor.

— hamlet at head of N. branch of Maindang Riv., in NE. Cápiz, Panay.

— hamlet near gulf road, W. shore of Tabaco Bay, Albay, Luzón, 1½ m. N. of Albay.

— hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. W. of La Paz.

— village on SW. coast of Sámar, ¼ m. NNE. of Binatac Pt.

— bay on SE. coast of Palawan, entered from S. passage to E. of Pirata I. Anchorage in 6 fms., 7 m. between heads. Well sheltered during strong NE. monsoon under lee of W. Sejian (Seygam) I. (Also Rocky Bay.) (See chart, p. 807.)

— point N. entrance to San Jacinto port, E. coast Ticao I., Mashate, Visayas.

— mountain in Marinduque I., off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.

— hamlet near Paracale, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. Deposits of gold worked by natives exist in vicinity.

— pueblo in central Laguna, Luzón, 11 m. NE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 1,649.

— town of E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 17½ m. S. of Tonguil Pt. and 159 m. SSE. of Surigao.

— town in Unión, Luzón.

SAN ANTONIO DE INGAU (sahn ahñ-toh'-nyoh day een-gah'-oo), Hisp.; pueblo on S. coast in Zambales, Luzón, 25 m. S. of Iba. Has good road connections in vicinity. Pop., 4,988.

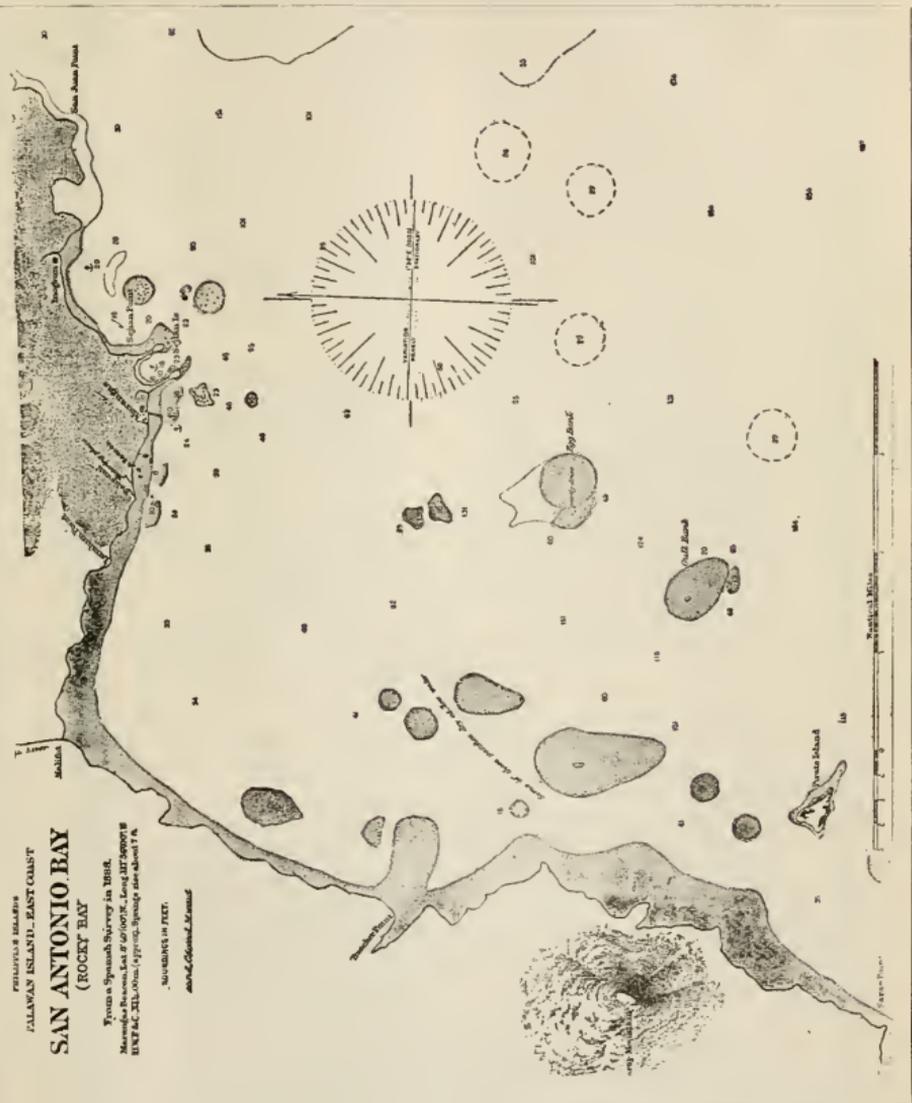
SAN ANTONIO, or **SAPÁ** (sahn ahñ-toh'-nyoh, sah-pah'), Sp.; hamlet on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, 1 m. NW. of Dumaguít Pt., entrance to Putiao port.

SANAYA (sah-nah'-yah), nat.; peak in pueblo of Dolores, Tayabas, Luzón, W. of Mt. Majayjay, across the border in Laguna.

SANAYÓN (sah-nah-yohn'), nat.; town in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.

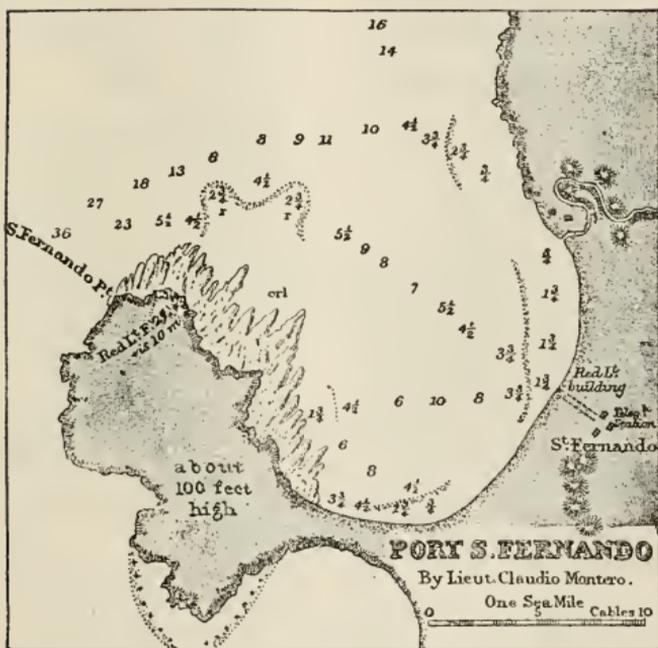
SAN BARTOLOMÉ (sahn bar-toh-loh-may'), Sp.; hamlet at headwaters of stream emptying into Manila Bay 9 m. NE. of Manila, Luzón.

* [Renounces.]

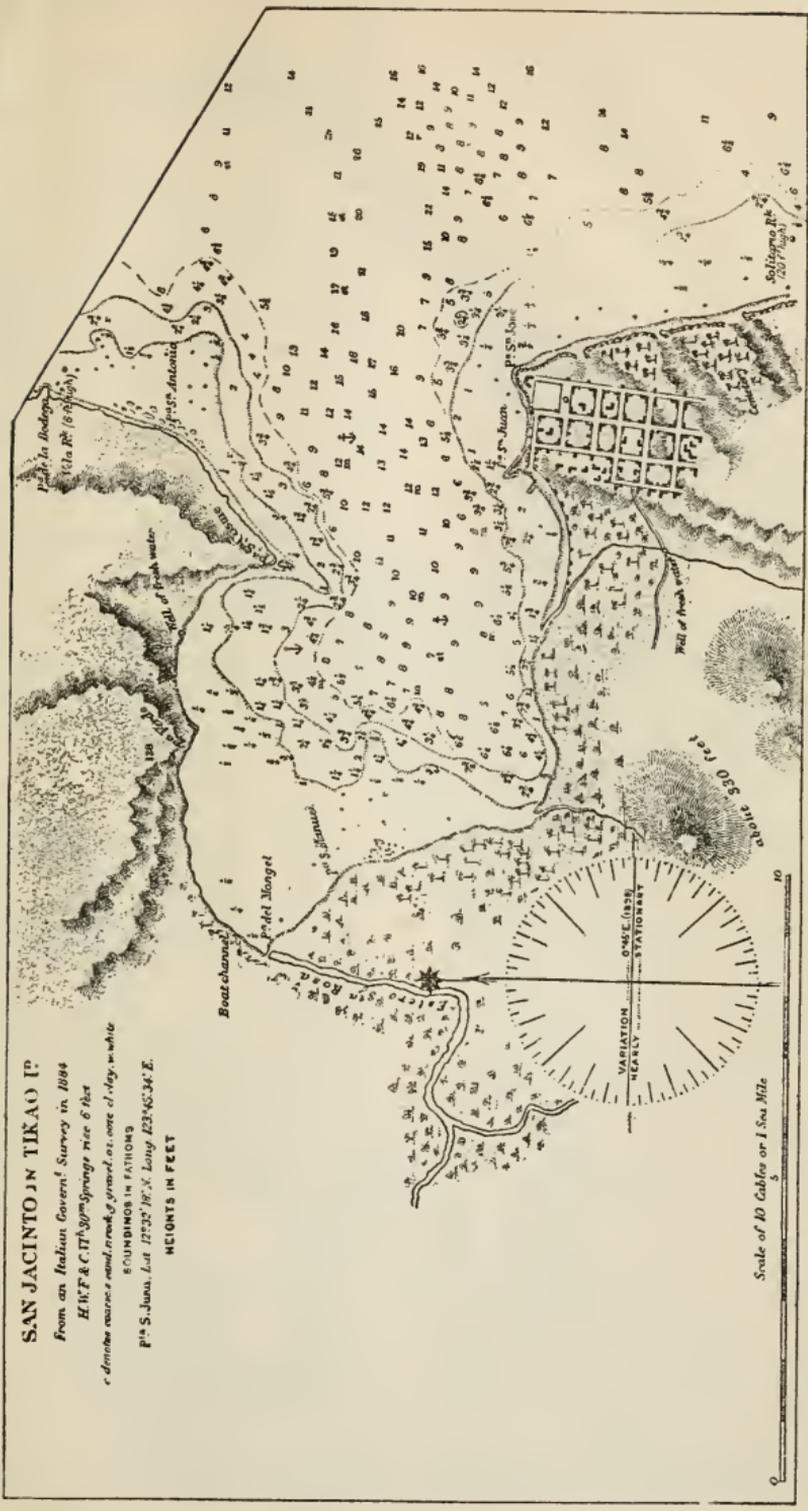


- SAN BARTOLOMÉ DE CALAYÁN** (sahn bar-toh-loh-may' day cah-lah-yahn'), *Hisp.*; pueblo in Batanes grp., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón. Pop., 1,722.
- SAN BERNARDINO** (sahn bayr-nar-dee'-noh), *Sp.*; islet from which important strait of that name is known, 150 ft. high, covered with trees mostly of ebony variety, lying 7 m. off coast of Bulusan, Sorsogón, Luzón. Smaller islet close by to NNE.
- strait between extreme SE. land of peninsula of Luzón and NW. coast of island of Sámar, connecting Pacific Ocean with Visayan Sea and forming E. end of S. route in connection with Verde Passage across archipelago between United States and Manila.
- SAN BERNARDO** (sahn bayr-nar'-doh), *Sp.*; hamlet on SW. coast of Sámar, 3 m. SE. of Santa Margarita.
- hamlet on N. part of W. coast of Limasawa I., SE. of extreme point of Leyte.
- SANBULAN** (sahn-boo'-lahn), *ver.*; hamlet on NE. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao.
- SANCAGULIS** (sahn-cah-goo'-liss), *Tag.*; town in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, near W. boundary, 30 m. NW. of San Isidro.
- SANCANAN** (sahn-cah'-nahn), *ver.*; inland town in NE. Misamis, 12 m. E. by S. of Cagayán de Misamis, Mindanao.
- SAN CARLOS** (sahn car'-lohs), *Sp.*; pueblo and center of 4 main roads near railroad from Dagupan to Manila, 11 m. SE. of Lingayén, in Pangasinán, Luzón. Pop., 23,934.
- port on E. coast of Negros Occidental, 6 m. S. of Calatrava. Island of Refugio lies 3 m. SE.
- SAN CARLOS DE MARGITAO** (sahn car'-lohs day mah-rec-gah-tah'-oh), *Hisp.*; pueblo and anchorage on W. coast of Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón, 2½ m. SW. of Santo Domingo de Basco. Passage for largest boats which land on sandy beach was cut to admit schooners of 50 tons, which are generally hauled up when they arrive from Manila with first of SW. monsoon. Pop., 1,229.
- SÁNCHEZ MIRA** (sahn'-chayth mee'-rah), *Sp.*; town in Cagayán, Luzón. Pop., 2,998.
- SAN CLEMENTE** (sahn clay-mayn'-tay), *Sp.*; pueblo in Tárlac, Luzón, 21 m. from Tárlac. Pop., 1,875.
- SANCO** (sahn-coh'), *ver.*; point in E. Mindanao.
- SANCOL** (sahn-call'), *nat.*; point forming N. head to Caraga Bay, SE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- river emptying N. of point of same name on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- SANCOP** (sahn-cohp'), *ver.*; S. headland of Bislig Bay, on E. coast of Mindanao. Town of Bislig lies 3 m. to SW.
- SAN COSME** (sahn coh'-may), *Sp.*; point N. shore of Port San Jacinto, Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- SAN CRISTÓBAL** (sahn crees-toh'-lahl), *Sp.*; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. NW. by W. of Calinog.
- peak E. of May Cap Lake, Laguna, Luzón. (*See* Majayjay.)
- mountain in central Luzón, along boundary of Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas.
- river in Laguna, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay, SW. side.
- SAND**, *for.*; island 1½ m. in extent, wooded, in Green Island Bay, 3½ m. E. of Flat I., SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- SAND BAY**, *for.*; point SW. of S. point of entrance to Puerto Princesa (Port Royalist), E. coast of Palawan.
- SANDCAY** (sahnd-ky'), *nat.*; island off Balábac grp., SW. of Palawan, approaching from Sulu Sea, from E.
- SANDI** (sahn'-dee), *nat.*; islet off SW. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, lat. 6° 11' N.
- SAN DIEGO** (sahn dee-ay'-goh), *Sp.*; river in Laguna, Luzón, emptying into Laguna de Bay.
- point on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón, NNE. of Talin Pt.
- SAN DIONISIO** (sahn dyoh-nee'-syoh), *Sp.*; pueblo of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, E. coast, 4 m. N. of Concepción. Pop., 1,782.
- SANDIUGAN** (sahn-due'-gahn), *ver.*; island 2½ by 2 m., 2 m. N. of Loon, W. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- SANDOVAL** (sahn-doh-vahl'), *Sp.*; point on SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, forming with Pala Pt. bay of Catanauan.
- SANDUÑGAN** (sahn-doong'-ahn), *ver.*; extreme NW. point of Siquijor I., SW. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 3½ m. N. of Canaan. Conspicuous hill lies to S. of it and serves as landmark. Port Canaan lies 3 m. S.
- SANDY**, *for.*; point on l. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 2 m. above mouth of Libungan.
- point on NE. coast of Siargao I., NE. coast Mindanao, 9 m. N. of Port Pilar.
- point on E. shore of Siargao I., NE. coast of Pilar port and extreme N. end of island.
- SAN EDUARDO** (sahn ay-dwar'-doh), *Sp.*; hamlet on S. shore of E. projection of Sámar, 4 m. W. of Binugayan Pt.
- town in Benguet, Luzón, 6 m. W. of Trinidad.
- SAN EMILIO** (sahn ay-mee'-lyoh), *Sp.*; pueblo in district of Tiagán, N. Luzón. Pop., 109.
- mineral spring in Tayabas, Luzón.
- SAN ENRIQUE** (sahn ayn-ree'-kay), *Sp.*; hamlet in central Sámar, at headwaters of one of W. tributaries of Bac-hao Bañgabón.
- pueblo at headwaters of N. tributary of Jalaur Riv., Iloilo, Panay, 22½ m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 3,015.
- town on E. shore of Guimarán Strait, 6 m. S. of Valladolid, W. coast of Negros Occidental. Inampulugan I. lies 9 m. NW., on opposite side of strait. Pop., 3,607.
- river in Negros.
- town in Negros Occidental.
- SAN ESTEBAN** (sahn ays-tay'-bahn), *Sp.*; pueblo on seaport of that name, on coast road in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 18 m. S. of Vigan. Pop., 2,132.
- town in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- point, port, and town 6½ m. from Salvat Bay, coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón. (*See* chart, p. 809.)
- SAN EUGENIO** (sahn ay-oo-hay'-nyoh), *Sp.*; town in Unión, Luzón.
- SAN FABIÁN** (sahn fab-yahn'), *Sp.*; pueblo on coast road in Pangasinán, Luzón, 20 m. NE. of Lingayén. Pop., 9,018.
- SAN FELIPE** (sahn fay-lee'-pay), *Sp.*; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 5 m. NE. of Bacolor.
- pueblo on coast road in Zambales, Luzón, 13 m. S. of Iba. Pop., 4,265.
- hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, on main road 24 m. E. of Lingayén.
- SAN FELIPE**, or **DALIGI** (sahn fay-lee'-pay, dah-lee'-hee), *Sp.*; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. NW. of Miagao.
- SAN FELIPE NERY** (sahn fay-lee'-pay nay'-ree), *Sp.*; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón. Pop., 5,465.
- SAN FERMÍN** (sahn fayr-meen'), *Sp.*; town in extreme S. of Surigao, Mindanao, on r. bank of river entering small bay on E. coast.
- SAN FERNANDO** (sahn fayr-nahn'-doh), *Sp.*; hamlet on l. bank and main road along Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 3 m. S. of San Isidro, in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- town on Sibuyan I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 16 m. SW. of Cebú, 4 m. SW. of Tinan. Pop., 12,155.

- SAN FERNANDO**; important road town in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 7 m. SSW. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 3,271.
- mountain in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, inland from Sibono Pt., E. shore of Raging Bay.
 - pueblo, m. o., and p. o. in Pampanga, Luzón, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Bacolor, on Manila and Dagupan R. R. Pop., 13,266.
 - pueblo, m. o., p. o., and capital of Unión, Luzón, on high land and E. side of bay of that name, on coast highway, 45 m. N. of Dagupan, N. starting point of railway to Manila, 105 m. beyond; also through wagon road to Manila about 150 m., traversing provinces of Pangasinán, Tárlac, Pampanga, and Bulacán. Has frequent communication with Manila by sea. Game and fish are abundant. Pop., 12,829. Light-house 29 ft. above sea, on point on S. side of entrance to port, is visible 10 m. Fixed light elevated 13 ft. is to be exhibited near mole, lat. $16^{\circ} 37' 42''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 16' 38''$ E.
 - port and point W. of San Fernando, Unión, Luzón. S. anchorage to S. of isthmus connecting San Fernando Pt. affords better protection than San Fernando Harbor in N. storms. (*See* chart, p. 811.)
 - town 3 m. inland on r. bank of river entering sea on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 201 m. SSE. of Surigao.
 - hamlet on r. bank of Matabang Riv., 3 m. SSW. of Guimbalaon, Negros Occidental.
 - village on NW. shore of Sicogon I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
 - river in Pampanga, Luzón. (*See* Betis.)
 - hamlet at S. terminus of line of former boundary between Concepción and Iloilo, Panay, at head of bay.
 - hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of San Pedro.
 - hamlet at junction of 2 main fountain branches of Matinao Riv., 9 m. NNE. of Paranas.
 - pueblo in Zambales, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 453.
- SAN FERNANDO**, or **BUTÁN** (sahn fayr-nahn'-doh, boo-too'-ahn), Sp.; pueblo near E. coast of Ticao I., Masbate, Visayas, inland from Lagan Pt. Pop., 2,307.
- SAN FERNANDO**, or **PANUNGU** (sahn-fayr-nahn'-doh, pah-noon'-goo), Sp.; island in upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 3 m. N. of Liguasan Lagoon, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- SAN FERNANDO DE DILAÓ**, or **PAÓO** (sahn fayr-nahn'-doh day dee-lah'-oh, pah'-coh), Sp.; municipal district in Manila City (*q. v.*).
- SAN FRANCISCO** (sahn frahn-thees'-coh), Sp.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, near Pampanga delta, 3 m. SE. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 14 m. N. of Bacolor.
 - pueblo in Cebú. Pop., 6,567.
 - hamlet in E. Leyte, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Burauen, on road from Dagami.
 - road junction in SW. Nueva Écija, Luzón, 4 m. NW. of San Isidro.
 - hamlet on l. side of mouth of river entering E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 3 m. SW. of Buan Pt., 205 m. SSE. of Surigao.
 - hamlet and anchorage on S. shore of Pasijan I., of Camotes grp., off E. coast of Cebú toward Leyte.
 - hamlet in SW. Panay, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of boundary with Iloilo, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Anini-y.
 - hamlet on SW. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. NE. of San Joaquín.
- SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABÓN** (sahn frahn-thees'-coh day mah-lah-bone'), Hisp.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, on branch of bay road, 9 m. S. of Cavite. Pop., 9,055.
- SAN FRANCISCO DEL MONTE** (sahn frahn-thees'-coh day mohn'-tay), Sp.; hamlet in Rizal, 4 m. NE. of Manila, Luzón.
- river in Rizal, Luzón, tributary to Pásig.
- SANG** (sahng), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Tutú Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- SANGÁ** (sahng-ah'), nat.; village on N. rim of reef opposite Gambañgan Creek and S. of Sangá Pt., on SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SAN GABRIEL** (sahn gah-breeayl'), Sp.; point in Masbate, Visayas.
- SANGASA** (sahng-ah'-sah), Tag.; peak in Nueva Écija, Luzón.
- mountain in Nueva Écija, Luzón.
- SANGÁ SANGÁ** (sahng-ah' sahng-ah'), nat.; island 7 m. NE. to SW. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. to SE., N. of Boñigao and SW. of Tawi Tawi, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel, Trusan Boñigao (Takut Mataha), accommodating only boats of light draft. Island is low, wooded, and has few small patches of cultivation on SE. side over Pandán Bay, where there is a Panglima (Panglima) or chief.
- SANGAY** (sahng-i'), nat.; hamlet on l. bank of Samabinigan Riv., in E. Albay, Luzón.
- town and point on W. shore of Lagonoy Gulf, E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- SANGBAUEN** (sahng-bah'-wayn), nat.; cape on W. coast Palawan, approaching Ulugan Bay from N.; peak of same name, 1,816 ft. high, rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE.
- SANGBONÉN** (sahng-boh-nayn'), ver.; cape at NE. point of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- peak 1,816 ft. high, overlooking Ulugan Bay, Paragua, Palawan.
- SANGBONOR** (sahng-boh-nohr'), ver.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 8 m. NNE. of Basey.
- SANGBOY**, or **HARE'S EARS** (sahng-boy'), ver.; 2 remarkable islands about 1 sq. m., N. 585 ft. and S. 841 ft. high, in NW. outlying chain of Basilan grp., off S. coast of peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 30 m. WNW. of Isabela; may often be clearly seen when high land of Basilan is obscured by clouds. Mountain of S. island resembles cupola, land around it being low.
- SANGI** (sahng'-ee), ver.; hamlet on small bay S. of mouth in Bac-hao Bañgahón, W. coast of Sámar.
- SANGILAN** (sahng-ee'-lahn), ver.; point on NW. coast of Tablas I., Masbate, Visayas.
- SANGIR** (sahn-heer'), ver.; volcano on Balut, one of Sarangani Is. (*See* Sanguil.)
- SANGLEY** (sahn-glai'), Sp.; N. point on outer extreme of low land of Bay of Cavite; light-house, 29 ft. above low water, stands on this point, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Manila, Luzón.
- SANGOG** (sahn-gog'), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, 1 m. S. of Palápag.
- SANGOL** (sahng-all'), nat.; mountain about center of pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- SANGPUTAN** (sang-poo'-tahn), ver.; point in NE. Leyte.
- SANGREGORIO** (sahn gray-goh'-ryoh), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2 m. NW. of inland town of Salde.
- pueblo of Abra, Luzón, near r. bank of Abra Riv., 4 m. NNE. of Banged, with which it is connected by trail. Pop., 1,429.
- SANGUBÓN** (sahng-oo-bohn'), ver.; point at extreme end of tongue of land dividing Little from Great Tabin Bay, on NW. coast of Leyte.
- SANGUIL** (sahn-geel'), ver.; active volcano on Balut I., lat. $5^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $125^{\circ} 19' E.$, SW. of Sarangani Is., off S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 3,117 ft. high; last eruption 1641.



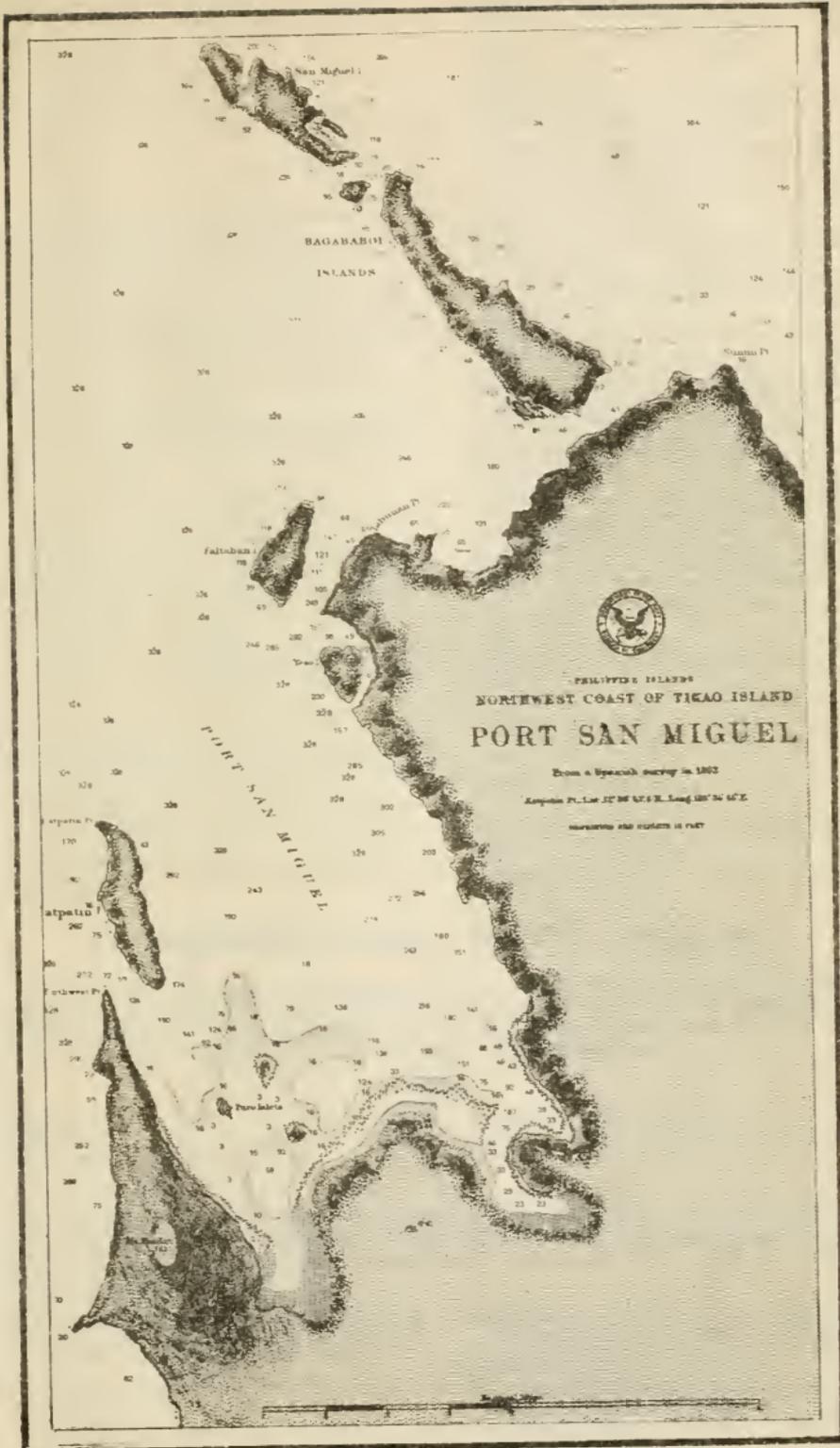
- SAN GUILLERMO** (sahn gee-lyayr'-moh), Sp.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 13 m. SE. of Bangued.
- SANGUIRINO** (sahn-gee-ree'-noh), nat.; hamlet on island of Alabat, in pueblo of Maubán, Tayabas, Luzón.
- SANGUISIAPÓ** (sahn-gee-seeah-poh'), ver.; one of many of small islands off SW. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- low coral islet 1½ m. long, S. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- SANGUTAN** (sahn-gee'-tahn), nat.; point on W. coast of Tablas I., Masbate, Visayas.
- SANIG** (sah-nig'), nat.; bay and river entering on its S. shore, S. part of E. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- point at S. head to entrance to Mandaón port and Sanig Bay, E. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- SAN IGNACIO** (sahn eeg-nah'-thyoh), Sp.; hamlet 2½ m. NE. of Calbiga, in SW. Samar.
- town on E. coast of Mindanao, in extreme SE. part of Surigao, Mindanao, 209 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- town at head of delta of Butúan Riv., 1 m. N. of that town and 62 m. S. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- SAN ILDEFONSO** (sahn eel-day-fohn'-soh), Sp.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 8 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, 19 m. from Bulacán. Pop. 6,601.
- pueblo of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 3 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 2,033.
- cape on coast of Príncipe, Luzón.
- SAN ISIDRO** (sahn ee-see'-droh), Sp.; pueblo, p. o., and m. o., and capital of Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on l. bank and crossing of Pampanga, Riv.; place of strategic importance in region N. and W. of Manila, being on great river of that section and at radiating point of several main highways; one NE. along banks of Grande de la Pampanga to Bayombong, capital of Nueva Vizcaya, divides at Cabanatuan, crossing main river and proceeds NW. into Pangasinán and Benguet. San Isidro on W. is connected by several main roads touching Manila and Dagupan R. R. at Tárlac and many other points, thus being in touch with main coast highway to N.; has also fine highway S. to Manila 48 m., another farther W. to Bulacán 43 m. in direct line, and another farther W. to Bacolor 45 m. in direct line; surrounding country is alluvial, fertile, and well watered. Pop., Cn. 1887, 9,474.
- village immediately within NE. boundary of municipality of Manila, Luzón, in Sampaloc district, on Balic-Balic road.
- pueblo of Pangasinán, Luzón, on main highway, 6 m. W. of Lingayén. Pop., 2,531.
- hamlet on W. shore of deep estuary on S. coast of Leyte, 6 m. N. of Malitbog, Leyte.
- pueblo in E. Leyte, 6 m. SW. of Palo, connected by road.
- hamlet on SW. shore of Leyte, 5 m. S. of Baybay, on W. coast trail.
- pueblo in pueblo of Bolinécuing, Zambales, Luzón, 38 m. from Iba. Pop., 2,863.
- hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on main road 13 m. N. of San Isidro.
- town in Surigao, Mindanao, 7½ m. inland from seacoast and lying NW. of Catarman Pt., 135 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- hamlet in extreme NW. part of Laguna, Luzón, 25 m. E. of Santa Cruz.
- hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. W. of Mandurriao.
- hamlet in pueblo of Macabebe, Pampanga, Luzón, 12 m. N. of Macabebe.
- hamlet on E. coast of Negros Occidental, 3 m. S. of Calatrava.
- SAN ISIDRO**; town on NE. shore of Siargao I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao, 434 m. ENE. of Surigao.
- mountain in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- former Spanish fort and settlement in angle of NW. coast of Lubang I., SE. of Palápag Pt.
- hamlet on main road, 12 m. NE. of Bacolor, Pampanga, in pueblo of Bacolor, near r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv.
- SAN ISIDRO DEL CAMPO** (sahn ee-see'-droh dayl cahm'-poh), Sp.; coast town 44 m. NW. of Tacloban, at head of Little Tabin Bay, on NW. coast of Leyte. Pop., 3,352.
- SAN JACINTO** (sahn hah-theen'-toh), Sp.; pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, 14 m. E. of Lingayén, connected with surrounding towns by roads. Pop., 5,059.
- pueblo on S. shore of bay on E. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas. Pop., 2,459.
- port and town on E. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas. At entrance on S. is Spanish fort with rounded bastions. Town is on point near fort. (See chart, p. 813.)
- SAN JOAQUÍN** (sahn hoh-ah-keen'), Sp.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 17 m. N. of Bulacán.
- hamlet in E. Leyte, on coast road, 1½ m. S. of Palo.
- coast hamlet 2 m. S. of Ginigaran, Negros Occidental.
- pueblo on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 25 m. WSW. of Iloilo. Pop. 13,919.
- hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NW. by N. of Barotac Viejo.
- inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. S. of Batán (Balan).
- hamlet on SW. shore of Samar.
- SAN JONÉ** (sahn hoh-say'), Sp.; pueblo and road center toward Manila, in Bulacán, Luzón, 10 m. E. of Bulacán.
- mineral spring in Bulacán, Luzón.
- river in pueblo of Bocaue, Bulacán, Luzón, empties into Bay of Manila.
- pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on main road 7½ m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres.
- pueblo and chief town of Corregidor I., in entrance to Manila Bay, 27 m. WSW. of Manila. Pop., 574.
- pueblo on W. shore of Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao, 6½ m. E. by S. of Dávao, across strait of Pakiputan.
- town at head of small bay on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 46½ m. SE. by S. of Dávao. Sigaboy I. lies short distance NW. of opening of this bay.
- fort and hamlet on E. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- pueblo SE. of Lake Taal, Batangas, Luzón, on highway 9 m. S. to Batangas, capital, and on Malaquintúbig River. Pop., 10,000.
- inlet on shore of Lake Taal, Batangas, Luzón.
- point inside N. entrance to Manila Bay, in Bataan, Luzón.
- town at headwaters of small river entering on SW. shore of Bislig Bay, Surigao, Mindanao, 128 m. SE. by S.
- hamlet in SE. Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. SE. of San Miguel.
- hamlet on r. bank of Ibajay Riv., in Cápiz, Panay.
- hamlet in pueblo of San Miguel de Mayumo, on main road in Bulacán, Luzón, 24 m. N. of Bulacán. Pop., 2,397.
- E. end of anchorage of San Jacinto port, Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- hamlet in pueblo of Tayasan, Negros Oriental, 1½ m. N. of Jimalalud, E. coast.
- point in Negros.



SAN JACINTO IN TICAQ I^o
 From an Italian Govern^t Survey in 1884
 H. W. F. & C. I. P. 300m Springs rise 6 feet
 & distance course & wind in road & ground as course of flag, to white
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
 P. de San Juan, Lat. 12° 33' 18" N. Long. 123° 45' 34" E.
 HEIGHTS IN FEET

Scale of 10 Fathoms or 1 Sea Mile

- SAN JOSÉ**; town in Samar.
 — town in Tárlac, Luzón.
 — town in Isabela, Luzón.
 — hamlet in pueblo of Santa Cruz, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
 — hamlet in pueblo of Bacarrá, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
 — hamlet in pueblo of Bátac, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
 — hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 1 m. NE. of Bacolor.
 — hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 10 m. NE. of Bacolor.
 — hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 6 m. NE. of Bacolor.
 — hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 2 m. NW. of Bacolor.
 — hamlet on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 12 m. NW. of Bacolor.
 — town in pueblo of Lagonoy, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, near Albay boundary, 22 m. NE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 9,000.
 — hamlet on E. shore of Leyte, on coast road, 1½ m. N. of Dutag.
 — pueblo on main road on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 10½ m. N. of San Isidro, in Nueva Ecija, Luzón. Pop., 832.
 — hamlet in extreme SW. corner of Pampanga, Luzón, where W. boundary of province intersects head of Orani Riv., 14 m. SW. of Bacolor.
- SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA** (sahn hoh-say' day bway-nah-vees'tah), Sp.; pueblo and capital of Antique, on N. extremity of sandy bay lined with rocks, on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 262 m. from Manila; town stands on S. end. Active trade between San José and Iloilo, about 80 m. by sea; also fine road communication with other provinces of island. Pop., 5,621.
- SAN JOSÉ DE CASIGNÁN** (sahn hoh-say' day cah-sig-nahn'), Hisp.; pueblo in Príncipe, Luzón. Pop., 267.
- SAN JOSÉ DE MAXABO** (sahn hoh'say day mah-nah'-boh), Hisp.; pueblo in Abra, Luzón, 11 m. SE. of Bangued, on l. bank of Dudoc Riv., 1 m. from its mouth in Abra Riv. Pop., 1,285.
- SAN JOSÉ DE XAVOTAS** (sahn hoh-say' day nah-voh'-tahs), Sp.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón.
- SAN JOSÉ DE TROZO** (sah hoh-say' day troh'-thoh), Sp.; district of Manila City, Luzón, more generally known as Trozo.
- SAN JOSÉ IBANA, or IYANA** (sahn hoh-say' day ee-bah'-nah, ee-vah'-nah), Hisp.; pueblo on SW. shore of Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Gagayán, Luzón, 1½ m. from Magatato. Pop., 1,914. San Vicente is port of this town.
- SAN JUAN** (sahn hwahn), Sp.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, on SE. shore of Manila Bay, 18 m. SW. of Cavite.
 — hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 7 m. SE. of Bacolor.
 — hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. E. of Barotac Viejo.
 — hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 2 m. NE. of Bacolor.
 — hamlet on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., Luzón, 8 m. E. of Bacolor.
 — pueblo on extreme NE. coast of Batangas, Luzón, on Tayabas Bay shore, terminus of highway, 48 m. NE. of Batangas, capital, via Rosario. Pop., 14,017.
 — hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, on main road, 11 m. SE. of Lingayán.
 — pueblo in Abra, Luzón.
 — pueblo (de Macipalay) on coast highway, 4 m. N. of San Fernando, Unión, Luzón. Pop., 10,211.
- SAN JUAN**; town on E. coast of Mindanao, 2 m. NW. of Cinablagan Pt., E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 165 m. SSE. of Surigao. Pop., Cn. 1887, 341.
 — town on bight between Diuata and Sipaka Pts., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 41 m. NNE. of Gagayán de Misamis.
 — town on small bay on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 28 m. SE. by E. of Dávao.
 — river in Rizal, Luzón, tributary to Pásig.
 — hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 13 m. N. of San Isidro.
 — town in Abra, Luzón. Pop., 1,146.
 — pueblo in Bohol, Visayas. Pop., Cn. 1887, 5,428.
 — village on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
 — point W. end of anchorage of San Jacinto port, E. coast Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
 — cluster of islets in NE. angle of Laguianoc Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- SAN JUAN, or ST. JOHN**; point on NE. of entrance to San Antonio Bay, SE. coast of S. Palawan.
- SAN JUAN DE BOCBCOC** (sahn hwahn day bock-bock'), Hisp.; town in Batangas, Luzón.
- SAN JUAN DE GUIMBA** (sahn hwahn day geem'-bah), Hisp.; pueblo in Nueva Ecija, 24 m. W. of N. of San Isidro, at junction of main roads, one leading SW. to Tárlac, 13½ m., other S. to San Isidro. Pop., 2,994.
- SAN JUAN DE ÍLOG** (sahn hwahn day ee'-log), Hisp.; town of Negros Occidental. (See Ílog.)
- SAN JUAN DE MACAPÍLAY** (sahn hwahn day mah-cah-pee'-lie), Hisp.; important town on SW. coast of Siquijor I., off SW. coast Bohol, Visayas, 40 m. SW. of Tagbilaran and 22 m. E. across sea channel from Zamboanguita, Negros Oriental. Pop., 5,979.
 — pueblo in Surigao, Mindanao.
 — pueblo in Unión, Luzón.
- SAN JUAN DEL MONTE** (sahn hwahn dayl mohn'-tay), Sp.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, 4 m. E. of Manila. Pop., 2,011.
- SAN JUAN PAMPLONA** (sahn hwahn pahm-ploh'-nah), Sp. (See Pamplona Riv.)
- SAN JUAN, RÍO GRANDE DE, or SANTA CRUZ** (ree'-oh grahn'-day day sahn hwahn, sahn'-tah crooth), Sp.; small stream in Batangas, empties into Laguna de Bay at Calamba, in Laguna, Luzón.
- SAN JUANICO** (sahn hwah-nee'-cooh), Sp.; strait in SE. angle of Visayan Sea, 25 m. long from Cabngauan Pt. on NW. to Binalac Pt. on SE., and from 1,000 ft. to 1 and 3 m. wide between Samar on NE. and Leyte on SW. Along its shores are numerous hamlets and towns, Santa Rita on Samar and Babatugon, Malibago, and Tacloban, capital, on Leyte side. Connects Daram channel on NW. with San Pedro and San Pablo Bay on SE. Vessels of good size can pass through, although portions of channel are much obstructed by islands. Forms convenient shelter for native craft.
- SAN JULIÁN** (sahn hoo-lyahn'), Sp.; hamlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
 — town on SE. shore of bay on E. coast of Samar, 36 m. N. of E. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,616.
 — inlet and port in Samar.
 — pueblo SE. shore Libás port, opposite Libás, E. coast Samar.
- SAN JULIÁN, or LIBÁS** (sahn hoo-lyahn', lee-bahs'), Sp.; town in Cápiz, Panay.
- SANKOL** (sahn-koll'), ver.; hamlet near point of same name on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, surrounded by fertile country and coconut plantations; 192 m. SSE. of Surigao.



SANKOL; N. point of Caraga Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Point is low and formed of rocks, which give it somewhat striking appearance from sea.

SAN LEONARDO (sahn lay-oh-nar'-doh), Sp.; pueblo in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

SAN LORENZO (sahn loh-rayn'-thoh), Sp.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 4½ m. NE. of San Isidro.

— hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NNE. of Analao.

— hamlet on gulf road, W. shore of Tabaco Bay, Albay, Luzón, 12½ m. N. of Albay.

SAN LUCAS (sahn loo'-cahs), Sp.; river in Batangas, Luzón, passing NE. of pueblo of Tanauan, and SE. of pueblo of Santo Tomás.

SAN LUIS (sahn lwees), Sp.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 9 m. E. of Bacolor. Pop., 10,298.

— pueblo in Batangas, Luzón, 16 m. by high road NW. of Batangas, near S. coast of Lake Taal, and on road to San Luis. Pop., 5,201.

— hamlet in S. central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2½ m. E. of Sara.

— village of Isabela, Luzón, just within boundary with Nueva Vizcaya, on main road between Ilagan and Bayombong, 40 m. from former point.

— garrisoned town in Isabela, Luzón.

— town on l. bank of Agusan Riv., Surigao, Mindanao, 24 m. S. of Butúan.

— town on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 4½ m. N. of Casoman Pt., 183 m. SSE. of Surigao.

SAN MANUEL (sahn mah-nwayl'), Sp.; point in port of San Jacinto, NW. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

— pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, near r. bank of Dagupan Riv., on main road leading W. to Lingayén, 29 m.; fine road facilities. Pop., 6,867.

— point on W. shore of San Jacinto port, Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

SAN MARCELINO (sahu mar-thay-lee'-noh), Sp.; pueblo on highway in Zambales, Luzón, 27 m. SE. of Iba. Pop., 4,043.

SAN MARCIAL (sahn mar-thyah'l'), Sp.; town in Abra, Luzón, 7 m. S. of Bangued, with which it is connected by trail.

SAN MARCOS (sahn mar'-cobs), Sp.; hamlet on main road in Bulacán, Luzón, 9 m. NW. of Bulacán.

SAN MARIANO (sahn mah-ryah'-noh), Sp.; mineral spring in Norzagaray, Bulacán, Luzón.

— hamlet on Calbiga Riv., in hills of Lochi (Log-bi), 12 m. SE. of Pinabágdao, W. coast of Sámar.

SAN MARTÍN (sahn mar-teen'), Sp.; hamlet in SW. Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. from boundary with Antique, 12 m. SW. of San Joaquin.

— hamlet on l. bank of Maninila Riv., near its junction with Sibalón Riv., 5 m. NW. above San Remigio, Antique, Panay.

— hamlet on Abra Riv., in pueblo of Candón, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

— point at entrance to port Concepción, Maestre de Campo I., E. of Mindoro.

— point on E. side of entrance to Rubido Bay, S. shore of Maestre de Campo I., off E. coast of Mindoro.

SAN MATEO (sahn mah-tay'-oh), Sp.; river, lower portion of which traverses N. part of Rizal, Luzón; has 3 branches; N. rises in N. part of Bulacán on W. slopes of coast range and flows S. about 20 m., at boundary between Bulacán and Manila joined by central branch, which rises in extreme SE. corner of Bulacán in same slopes and flows NW. about 26 m. direct line to point of junction with N. branch, thence pursuing W. course about 4 m. receives S. branch, which rises in Rizal and pursues N. course; thence these united currents, forming main stream of San Mateo, make great bend of about 8 m. to town of San Mateo on its l. bank; thence it pursues its course to Laguna de Bay under name Mariquina.

— pueblo of Rizal, Luzón, 18 m. NE. of Manila. Pop., 6,700.

— town and anchorage at Caballo Pt., W. of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and 8½ m. SE. of Caldera Pt.

— point on SW. coast of Mindanao, SE. of village of same name.

— hamlet in pueblo of Arayat, Pampanga, Luzón.

— river emptying into Pásig Riv. on N. side below Pásig, Rizal, Luzón.

SAN MATÍAS (sahn mah-tee'-ahs), Sp.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 3½ m. NE. of Bacolor, on Manila and Dagupan R. R.

— hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 3 m. SE. of Bangned, on trail from Bucay.

ST. MICHAEL ISLANDS (GROUP), SULU SEA.

A cluster of 4 uninhabited outlying islets and rocks (San Miguel on the Spanish charts) in the Sulu Sea, immediately within the S. treaty line of demarcation, Manuk Manukan, the most S., in lon. 118° 29', lying 2½ m. N. of 7° 40' N., the boundary, and 103½ m. E. of Clarendon Bay, S. end of Balábac I.

Islands.

Bankawan.....	sq. m.
Bankoran.....	1
Manuk Manukan.....	1
Total area.....	11

The angle of boundary lat. 7° 40' N. and lon. 119° 35' E. lies 68 m. to the E. in the Sulu Sea, about midway between Balábac and Mindanao; ENE. 64 m. lies Meander Reef, 6 ft. high, in the midst of the solitude of waters, and 31½ m. ESE. a cluster of rocks "as large as boats."

SAN MIGUEL (san mee-gayl'), Sp.; hamlet on W. shore of Pófillo I., off coast of Infanta, E. by N., 9½ m. from Binañongan de Lampañ.

— group of islands in Sulu Sea. (See St. Michael.)

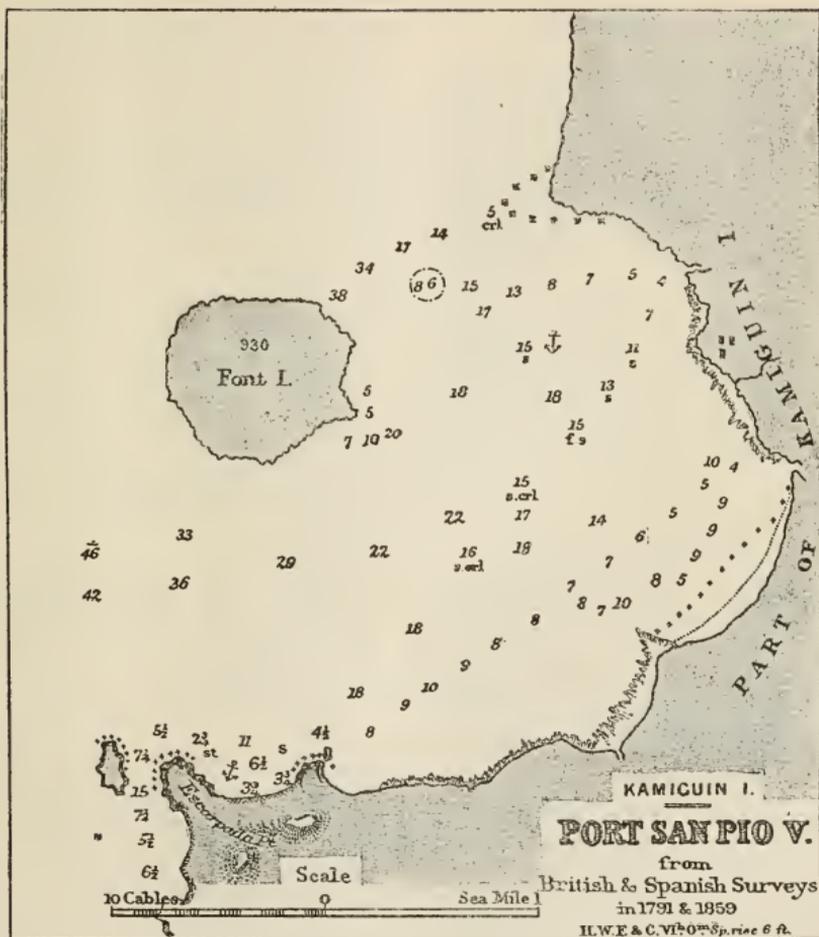
— hamlet in central Cápiiz, Panay, 3 m. S. of Tapay.

SAN MIGUEL; outlying islet 2 m. off extreme NW. end of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas. Between it and mainland of Ticao lies larger island mapped, but unnamed.

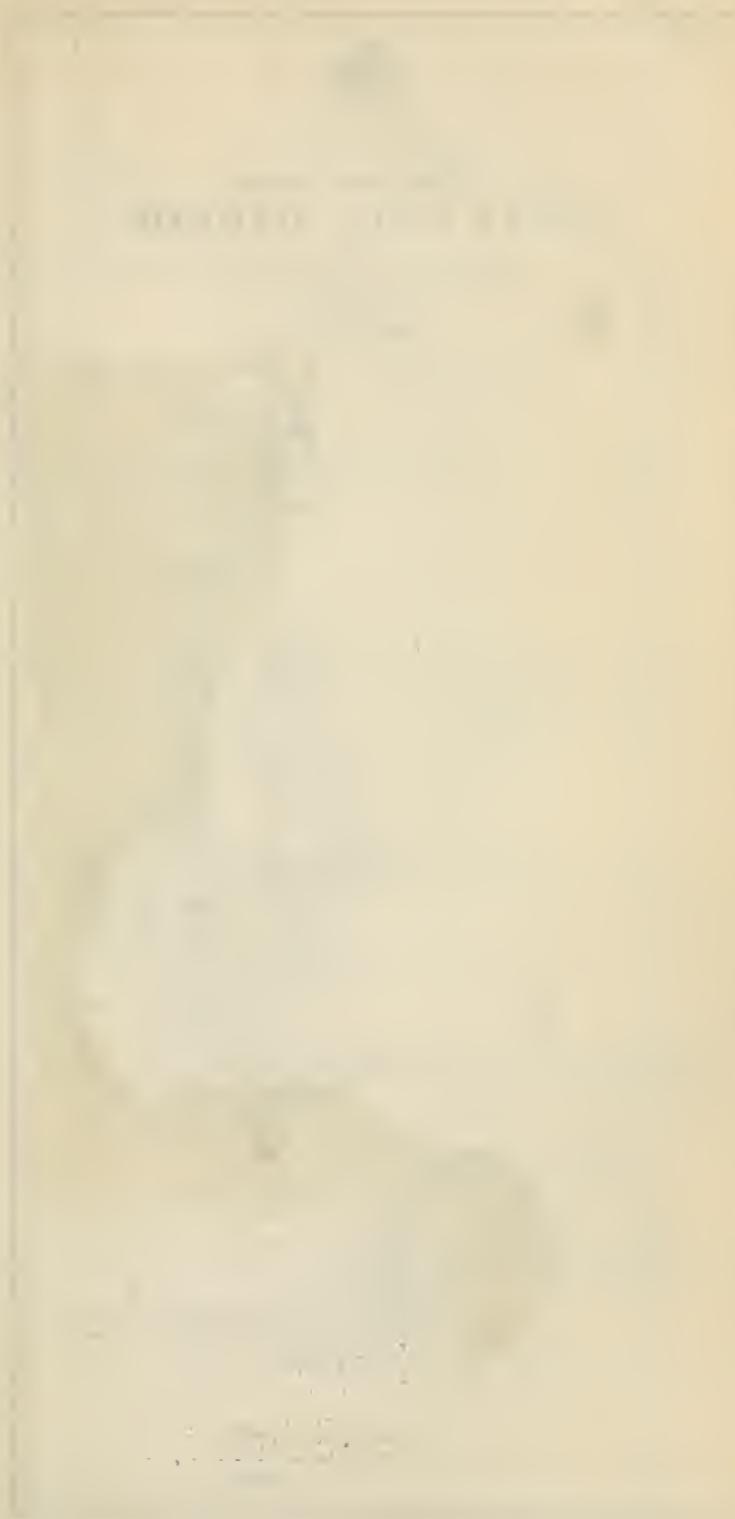
— extreme NE. point of stretch of land of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

— port 3 by 4 m. on extreme NW. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

- SAN MIGUEL**; hamlet in SW. Samar, 3 m. NW. of Basey.
- pueblo in NE. Leyte, 12 m. NW. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,126.
- island $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; area 16 sq. m.; lies in entrance to Tabaco Bay off main land of Albay, Luzón. NW. and smallest of chain of 4 islands of geographical and productive importance, which divide waters of Lagonoy and Albay bays.
- island off NE. shore of San Miguel Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- bay in Ambos Camarines (Norte), 20 m. in diameter, surrounded by high mountains and capable of harboring vessels of great draft in safety from winds of Pacific Ocean.
- suburb of Manila. (See Manila, Luzón.)
- pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 6 m. SE. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 17 m. N. of Bacolor. Pop., 1,887.
- hamlet of Negros Occidental, 3 m. SE. of La Carlota.
- hamlet on Puln tributary of Lagusan Riv., Negros Occidental, 14 m. E. of Bago.
- hamlet at headwaters of Lagusan Riv., Negros Occidental, 14 m. E. of Valladolid.
- island SE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- town in district of Cayapa, Luzón.
- SAN MIGUEL**, or **ANGOVY** (sahn mee-gay'l, ahngoy'), Sp.; pueblo in Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 7,300.
- SAN MIGUEL**, or **SARRAT** (sahn mee-gay'l, sahr-rat'); pueblo on r. bank of Grande de Laoag Riv., 5 m. above Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Pop., 9,015.
- SAN MIGUEL DE CAMILING** (sahn mee-gay'l day cah-mee-ling'), Hisp.; town in Tárlac, central Luzón.
- SAN MIGUEL DE MAYUMO** (sahn mee-gay'l day mah-yoo'-moh), Hisp.; pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, on main road at junction of several others, 32 m. N. of Bulacán. Pop., 20,460.
- SAN NARCISO** (sahn nar-thee'-soh), Sp.; pueblo on coast road in Zambales, Luzón, 21 m. S. of Iba. Has 3 high roads in different directions. Pop., 7,255.
- pueblo at head of Pusgo Bay, Tayabas, Luzón, W. shore of Ragay Gulf, about halfway on coast road between Guinayangan, N., 23 m., and Sobonogon, S., 18 m., near end of Tayabas Pen. Pop., 1,087.
- SAN NICOLÁS** (sahn nec-coh-lahs'), Sp.; hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 2 m. E. of San Isidro, on main road.
- pueblo 3 m. S. of Laoag, capital, on coast highway, Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Pop., 9,578.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 7 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- pueblo on W. coast of Cebú, 2 m. W. of Cebú. Pop., 17,800. By act No. 116, passed by P. C. Apr. 18, 1901, this pueblo was incorporated in municipality of Cebú.
- hamlet in central Cápiz, Panay, 5 m. S. of Zagnaya.
- hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 8 m. SE. of Cavite.
- district in Manila City, 6 m. E. of Manila, Luzón, on l. bank of Pásig Riv. and on S. shore road.
- hamlet on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Pampanga, Luzón, 12 m. NE. of Bacolor.
- pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón, near Benguet boundary, 36 m. E. of Lingayén, connected by highway which crosses Agno Riv. nearby, 3 m. N. of Tayug, near base of W. coast range and at W. end of pass. Pop., 10,204.
- SAN NICOLÁS**; suburb $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Cebú, Cebú, Visayas. Fixed white light is located here.
- settlement on SE. shore of East Bay, on NW. coast of Linapacan I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast Paragua, Palawan.
- SAN NICOLÁS**, or **SPANISH FORT**; hamlet in Batangas, Luzón.
- hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón between 2 ends of natural loop in Inaga Riv., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres.
- SANNITO** (sahn-nee'-toh), ver; hamlet on NW. shore of Sibuguey Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao, $65\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Zamboanga.
- SAY PABLO** (sahn pah'-bloh), Sp; island off E. coast of Leyte. (See Cabugan I.)
- hamlet in central Pampanga, Luzón, 10 m. NE. of Bacolor.
- pueblo in S. central Laguna, Luzón, 25 m. S. of Santa Cruz, near boundary, on main road from that capital to Tayabas (about one-third distance), on SW. seacoast. Center of area of volcanic elevations and lakes, with indications of valuable mineral deposits. Pop., 19,537.
- town on W. shore of Lake Maynit, in Surigao, Mindanao, 27 m. S. of Surigao.
- town in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- SAY PABLO**, or **ST. PAULS**; bay E. of Cape Sangbuen, NE. point of Ulugan Bay, SW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Scenery around bay consists of dome-shaped hills and perpendicular cliffs of limestone formation. St. Pauls Peak 3,370 ft. and E., Cleopatras Needle, 5,200 ft. high.
- remarkable dome-shaped summit 3,370 ft. high, approaching Ulugan Bay, SW. coast Paragua, Palawan, from S. and St. Pauls Bay from N.
- SAN PASCUAL** (sahn pass-kwah'l'), Sp.; hamlet in E. Bohol, Visayas, 2 m. N. of Butuanan.
- anchorage at entrance to bay which opens to S. on coast of Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- capital and pueblo, Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas. Pop., 1,601.
- town on NW. coast of Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas, lat. $13^{\circ} 8' 30''$ N., lon., $122^{\circ} 58' 25''$ E.
- SAN PEDRIÑO** (sahn pay-dree'-nyoh), Sp.; W. inner point of Balayán Bay, Tayabas, Luzón.
- inlet in SW. shore of Batangas, Luzón. (Also Pagapas.)
- point formed by mountain of same name on Balayán Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- mountain inland from Talin Pt.; W. coast of Batangas, Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 55' 30''$ N.
- SAN PEDRO** (sahn pay'-droh), Sp.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 14 m. N. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in Albay, Luzón, 8 m. NE. of Albay.
- hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bulacán.
- islet off E. coast of Leyte. (See Cabugan, Little.)
- pueblo on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 5 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 7,366.
- point on W. center coast of Romblón I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- town on r. bank of mouth of river entering ocean on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 2 m. W. of Casoman Pt., 189 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- town $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above mouth of river in NW. of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SAN PEDRO MACATI** (sahn pay'-droh mah-cah-tee'), Hisp.; pueblo on S. shore of Pásig Riv., in Rizal, Luzón, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Manila. Resort for convalescents. Pop., 3,921.



- SAN PEDRO TUNASÁN** (sahn pay'-droh too-nah-sahn'), *Hisp.*; pueblo on W. shore of Laguna de Bay, in extreme NW. of Laguna, Luzón, on main road to Manila. Pop., 3,700.
- SAN PEDRO Y SAN PABLO** (sahn pay'-droh ee sahn pah'-bloh), *Sp.*; bay 12 m. wide and 18 m. deep, formed by extreme SW. shore of Sámar and portion of E. shore of Leyte; approach for vessels of average draft from S. on SE. to San Juanico Strait and thence to Dararam channel, toward Manila. On shores are numerous hamlets; on Sámar side town of Basey, and on Leyte side Tacloban, capital, and towns of Palo, Tanaanan, Tolosa, and Butag.
- SAN PELAYO** (sahn pay-lah'-yoh), *Sp.*; hamlet near E. bank of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., W. Sámar.
- SAN PÍO QUINTO** (sahn pee'-oh keen'-toh), *Sp.*; port on W. shore of Camiguín I., Babuyan Is., N. of Luzón. Port fringes $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. toward NW. and 2 m. inland; sheltered from W. by Font I., in middle of entrance. S. channel, 2 m. wide, between Font I. and S. point of port, presents great natural curiosity. Water for considerable surrounding area color of iron; to S. immense boiling spring of salt water, regarded as evidence of comparatively recent activity of volcanic forces in this and Batanes grp. on N., and N. sections of Luzón on S. N. channel between Font I. and N. point of port about 1 m. wide. Stream of fresh water enters port. Pop., 70. On May 3, 1899, U. S. S. *Concord* on cruise visited island and raised U. S. flag. Port now one of principal cruising stations of U. S. Navy in these waters of American possessions. Crew of wrecked U. S. S. *Charleston* camped at this point until succor arrived. (*See* chart, p. 817.)
- SAN POLICARPO** (sahn poh-lee-car'-poh), *Sp.*; hamlet on S. shore of Sámar, 3 m. W. of Calbáyog.
- hamlet on S. side of extreme NE. coast of Sámar, 7 m. E. of Orás.
- SANQUI** (sahn-key'), *nat.*; point on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Bayauan.
- SAN QUINTIN** (sahn keen-teen'), *Sp.*; pueblo in Abra, Luzón, on high road from Bangued, 8 m. to Vigan, W. along E. bank of Abra Riv. Pop., 725.
- pueblo in Nueva Écija, Luzón, in Tasig Mts. at headwaters of 2 tributaries of Agno Riv. near boundary of Pangasinán, 50 m. NE. of San Isidro. Pop., 6,852.
- SAN RAFAEL** (sahn rah-fah-ayl'), *Sp.*; hamlet on Pampanga delta, in Pampanga, Luzón.
- SE. point of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas, 7 m. N. of E. entrance head of Usón Bay, Masbate.
- hamlet on SE. coast of Iloílo, Panay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m SW. of Miagao.
- hamlet in Iloílo, Panay, 5 m. NW. by N. of Barotac Viejo.
- village W. shore of Loog (Luk) Bay. Supplies of water, cattle, and vegetables obtainable by ships.
- hamlet on W. shore of Ibayat I., Batanes Is., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón.
- bay on NW. shore of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mandanao. Forms inshore at head of deep and broad bight on that coast.
- village on SE. coast of Lubang I., 20 m. SW. of Lubang. (*See* Loog.)
- pueblo on main crossroad in Bulacán, Luzón, 11 m. N. of Bulacán. Pop., 8,469.
- mineral spring in Sibul, pueblo of San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacán, Luzón.
- bay on SE. shore of Malamaui road, N. coast of Basilan I., S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SAN RAFAEL**; village on W. shore of Loog (Luk) Bay, Lubang I., NW. of Mindoro, W. entrance to Verde Passage.
- SAN RAYMUNDO** (sahn rye-moon'-doh), *Sp.*; mineral spring in pueblo of Lemery, Batangas, Luzón.
- SAN RAMÓN** (sahn rah-mohn'), *Sp.*; hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 3 m. W. of Pangpang Pt.
- hamlet of Abra, Luzón, on r. bank of Abra Riv., 13 m. SE. of Bangued.
- pueblo on extreme W. shore of Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Dávao, across strait of Pakiputan.
- town on E. shore of mouth of small river on SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SAN REMIGIO** (sahn ray-mee'-hyoh), *Sp.*; pueblo on E. bank of Sibalom Riv., Antique, Panay, 13 m. NE. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 2,503.
- pueblo on NW. coast of Cebú, on S. shore of Daljagan Bay, 9 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 6,192.
- SAN RICARDO** (sahn ree-cahr'-doh), pueblo on extreme SW. shore of Panaón I., at SW. entrance to Surigao Strait and at entrance to bay 30 m. in depth and 15 m. wide, setting up into S. mainland of Leyte. Pop., Cn. 1887, 3,077.
- village on SE. shore of Cancabató Bay, NE. coast of Leyte.
- SAN ROQUE** (sahn roh'-kay), *Sp.*; hamlet of Sor-sogón, Luzón, midway in narrows which connect main body of Luzón.
- hamlet in Nueva Écija, Luzón, 23 m. W. of N. of San Isidro.
- hamlet on extreme SW. coast of Antique, Panay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Anini-y.
- hamlet in central Cápiz, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Tapac.
- hamlet on SE. shore of Leyte, 12 m. from Abúyog, approaching from SE.
- hamlet in Leyte, on coast road, 5 m. SE. of Mac-Crohon.
- hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 15 m. N. of Bulacán.
- pueblo of Cavite, Luzón, at head of Cañacao Bay, and land end of neck on which Cavite is situated; 9 m. SW. of Manila by water. Pop., 3,182.
- hamlet in low lands of Pampanga, Luzón, 13 m. E. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 10 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 4 m. SW. of Bacolor.
- hamlet on E. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 6 m. S. of San Isidro, in extreme SW. corner of Nueva Écija, Luzón.
- town on E. shore of Maynit Lake, Surigao, Mindanao, 20 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- hamlet in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 6 m. NW. of Zamboanga.
- hamlet on E. bank of river in NE. Misamis, Mindanao, 2 m. NE. of Balingasag.
- SAN ROQUE VIEJO** (sahn roh'-kay vyay'-hoh), *Sp.*; hamlet on S. shore of Leyte, 4 m. SE. of Mac-Crohon.
- SAN RUFINO** (sahn roo-fee'-noh), *Sp.*; hamlet SE. of Sigarag Mt., Sámar.
- SAN SALVADOR** (sahn sahl-vah-dohr'), *Sp.*; island off E. coast of Zambales, Luzón, thickly wooded. Town of Masingloc (Masinloc) fronts it. Channel S. of island, 15 fms. deep, leads to Mataloi.
- town in Misamis, Mindanao.
- SAN SATURNINO** (sahn sah-toor-nee'-noh), *Sp.*; hamlet near E. coast of Sámar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Boroiñan.



SAN SEBASTIÁN (sahn say-bahs-tyahn'), Sp.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 5½ m. WNW. of Guimbal.

— pueblo on S. side of Maqueda Bay, W. coast of Samar, 10 m. SE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 839.

— pueblo in Cebú. Pop., Cn. 1887, 2,442.

— ward of Quiapo (Kiapo), municipality of Manila, one of fashionable quarters of capital.

SAN SEBASTIÁN, or SEPALAY (sahn say-bahs-tyahn', say-pah-lie'), Sp.; hamlet on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 1 m. SE. of SW. sea end of boundary between Negros Oriental and Occidental, 16 m. W. of Bayauan.

SAN SIMÓN (sahn see-mohn'), Sp.; pueblo on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., Pampanga, Luzón. Pop., 7,817.

SANSÓN (sahn-sohn'), Sp.; creek in Bataán, Luzón.

SANTA (sahn'-tah), Sp.; pueblo of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, on coast highway, 4 m. SE. of Vigan. Pop., 8,532.

— river of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, at N. mouth of Abra Riv.

SANTA ANA (sahn'-tah ah'-nah), Sp.; pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 9½ m. NE. of Bacolor. Pop., 6,132.

— hamlet on l. bank of Ibajay Riv., in Antique, Panay, near Cápiz border.

— hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 7 m. WNW. of Dumálag.

— pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, on l. bank of Pásig Riv., 3 m. SE. of Manila. Pop., 2,194. Health resort and center of extensive vegetable gardening for markets of Manila. Under amendatory act of January 29, 1902, it was constituted new district of city of Manila.

— port, ¼ m. entrance, 1½ m. deep, on W. coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. SW. of Nagaba.

— town on r. bank of Túbay Riv., outlet of Maynit Lake, 4½ m., and 38½ m. S. of Surigao, Mindanao.

— pueblo, 8 m. inland, on l. bank of river in Misamis, Mindanao, emptying on SE. shore of Macajalar Bay, 15½ m. NE. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 881.

— river of Pampanga, Luzón, rising in pueblo of same name, and emptying into Betis or San Fernando Riv.

SANTA ANA, or BULACÁN (sahn'-tah ah'-nah, Sp.; boo-lah-cahn', nat.); point on W. coast of Guimarás I., SE. of Iloilo, Panay.

SANTA BÁRBARA (sahn'-tah bar'-bah-rah), Sp.; pueblo on l. bank of Dagupan Riv., and at crossing of 2 roads 12 m. E. of Lingayén, Pangasinán, Luzón. Pop., 7,695.

— town on SW. point of Malamaní I., in channel off NW. shore Basilan I., 3 m. across harbor from Isabela de Basilan, off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

— pueblo midway between branch of Janipuan Riv. on N. and Tigón Riv. on S., Iloilo, Panay, 11 m. NNW. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,000.

SANTA CATALINA (sahn'-tah cah-tah-lee'-nah), Sp.; pueblo on r. bank of N. mouth of Abra Riv., in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 1 m. from Vigan. Pop., 5,100.

SANTA CLARA (sahn'-tah clah'-rah), Sp.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 4 m. SW. of San Miguel.

SANTA CRUZ (sahn'-tah crooth), Sp.; port in SE. angle of Dasol Bay, off Zambales, Luzón, near Carman Pt.; used by coasters, approached by Dos Hermanas Is. Point of this name is low and covered with mangroves. Between this and Arenas Pt., 6½ m. to S., coast forms bay into which 3 rivers discharge. Collection of nipa huts in cocconut grove lie along beach.

— pueblo and capital of Laguna, Luzón, also p. o. and m. o. station, on SE. shore of Laguna de Bay. Connected with Batangas, Cavite,

SANTA CRUZ—Continued.

Manila, and Tayabas by 5 roads, some lined near capital with palm groves. Pop., 13,141. The region has long been famous for manufacture of palm wine or brandy. Sale of palm brandy was government monopoly, retailed in estancos or government salerooms with cigars and stamped paper. Manufacture was by private individuals, product being sold to government at large profits to contractors. Proceeds of this monopoly were \$1,622,810 in colonial budget of 1861. Santa Cruz Riv. enters bay at this point; native market vessels carry on brisk trade with Manila.

— hamlet on banks of Nicol or Naga Riv., lat. 13° 33' 30" N., Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

— barrio of Dáet, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, lat. 14° 36' 30" N., on NE. coast, near mouth of Dáet Riv.

— islands lying on strait of Basilan, off S. shore Zamboanga, Mindanao, dividing that intersea thoroughfare between Célebes and Sulu seas into two channels. Great Santa Cruz, on E. part of that bank, is 1½ m. long and 1½ m. wide, low and wooded. Little Santa Cruz lies SW. of larger island, over 1 m. long and 720 ft. wide.

— mountain hamlet in pueblo of Maláneg, SW. Cagayán, Luzón, on trail S. of Maláneg.

— hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.

— point on W. side of Bohol, Visayas, lat. 9° 51' 10" N.

— hamlet on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 2 m. E. of Cádiz Nuevo.

— extinct volcano, 4 m. E. of Calbiga, in SW. Samar.

— town in Pangasinán, Luzón. (*See* Alcalá.)

— river rising in S. central part of Laguna, Luzón, near Nagcarlang; flows N. and empties into Laguna de Bay at Santa Cruz, provincial capital.

— hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 4 m. S. of Palompón.

— suburb of Manila City (*q. v.*).

— pueblo of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, on coast highway 33 m. S. of Vigan and 75 m. N. of terminus of railway from Dagupan to Manila. Pop., 5,876.

— hamlet in mountains of Antique, Panay, 3 m. N. of Pandán.

— hamlet on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Pampanga, Luzón, 10 m. NE. of Bacolor.

— town on E. coast of SE. peninsula of Surigao, Mindanao, 12½ m. N. of Tugubun Pt., and 205 m. SSE. of Surigao.

— pueblo on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao, 14½ m. SSW. of Dávao.

— 2 small islands off NE. coast of Sámal I., separated by safe channel, N. waters of gulf of Dávao, Mindanao.

— point, anchorage, and river on coast of Zambales, Luzón, 28 m. N. of Iba.

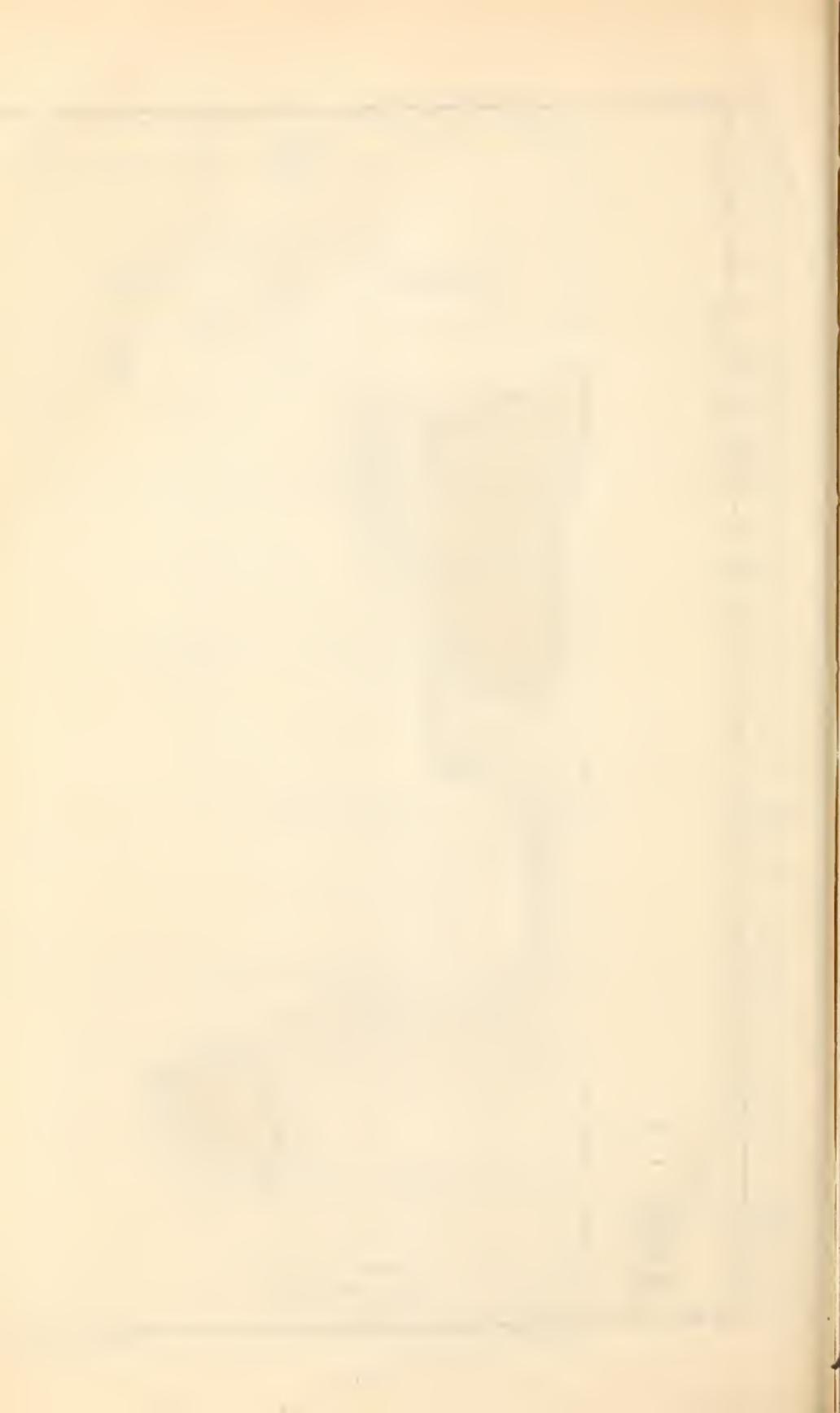
— pueblo on coast of Zambales, Luzón, at mouth of river of same name, 32 m. N. of Iba and on direct coast road to that capital, 3 m. S. of stream which empties into China Sea. Pop., 4,594. Lat. 15° 45' 41" N., lon. 119° 15' 3" E.

— island off NE. coast of Marinduque, between that island and Tugian Pt. and opposite coast of Luzón. Tapián peak is landmark on main land. Island forms protection of harbor of refuge in those waters.

— port and point on N. coast of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. Low and covered with mangroves.

— island S. of Dávao, Mindanao.

— town in district of Cayapa, N. Luzón.



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SANTA BÁRBARA (sahn'-tah bar'-bah-rah), Sp.; pueblo on l. bank of Dagupan Riv., and at crossing of 2 roads 12 m. E. of Lingayén, Pangasinán, Luzón. Pop., 7,595.

— town on SW. point of Malamaui I., in channel off NW. shore Basilan I., 3 m. across harbor from Isabela de Basilan, off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

— pueblo midway between branch of Janipuan Riv. on N. and Tigón Riv. on S., Iloilo, Panay, 11 m. NNW. of Iloilo. Pop., 13,000.

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SANTA CRUZ—Continued.

Manila, and Tayabas by 5 roads, some lined near capital with palm groves. Pop., 13,111. The region has long been famous for manufacture of palm wine or brandy. Sale of palm brandy was government monopoly, retailed in estancos or government salerooms with cigars and stamped paper. Manufacture was by private individuals, product being sold to government at large profits to contractors. Proceeds of this monopoly were \$1,622,810 in colonial budget of 1861. Santa Cruz Riv. enters bay at this point; native market vessels carry on brisk trade with Manila.

— hamlet on banks of Vicol or Naga Riv., lat. 13° 33' 30" N., Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.

— barrío of Dáet, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, lat. 14° 36' 30" N., on NE. coast, near mouth of Dáet Riv.

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— hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Écija, Luzón.

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— hamlet on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 2 m. E. of Cádiz Nuevo.

— extinct volcano, 4 m. E. of Calbiga, in SW. Sámár.

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— port and point on N. coast of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. Low and covered with mangroves.

— island S. of Dávao, Mindanao.

— town in district of Cayapa, N. Luzón.

SANTA CRUZ; town in Tárlac, Luzón.

— rock off S. coast of Bulacán, Luzón, lat. 14° 45' N., in bay of Manila.

SANTA CRUZ DE MALABÓN (sahn'-tah crooth day mah-lah-bohn'), Hisp.; pueblo in Cavite, Luzón, on l. bank of Ilang-Ilang Riv., 8 m. SW. of Cavite, at intersection of branch road from bay shore highway. Pop., 8,546.

SANTA CRUZ DE MINDORO (sahn'-tah crooth day meen-doh'-roh), Sp.; town on Talabasi Pt., on N. bank of Talabasi Riv., on W. coast of Mindoro, 39 m. SW. by W. from Calapán. Pop., 300.

— pueblo in Mindoro.

SANTA CRUZ DE NAPO (sahn'-tah crooth day nah'-poh), Hisp.; pueblo on river of same name, 2 m. above its mouth, on N. shore of bay on NE. coast of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, 57 m. E. of Calapán. Pop., 15,797.

— port (and town short distance inland) on NE. shore of Marinduque I., off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón; affords good anchorage, but offers few resources owing to sparse population.

SANTA ELENA (sahn'-tah ay-lay'-nah), Sp.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, on branch of Bagolibas Riv., 6½ m. N. of Basey.

— hamlet at head of NW. tributary of Bachao Bañahón Riv., central Sámar.

SANTA FÉ (sahn'-tah fay), Sp.; pueblo in Cebú. Pop., 3,102.

— hamlet in E. central Leyte, on r. bank of Malo Riv., on road between Palo, on coast, and Alang-Alang, 6 m. W. of former town.

— town on small bay on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, N. of Casoman Pt., 189 m. SSE. of Surigao.

— pueblo in Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas. Pop. 1,751.

SANTA FLORENTINA (sahn'-tah floh-rayn-tee'-nah), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

SANTA IGNACIA, or **BINAO** (sahn'-tah eeg-nah'-thyah, bee-nah'-coh), Sp.; pueblo on main road, 11 m. NW. of Tárlac, in Tárlac, Luzón. Pop., 1,374.

SANTA INÉS (sahn'-tah ee-ness'), Sp.; town in valley of Agusan, Surigao, Mindanao, 21 m. S. by E. of Butúan.

— hamlet in pueblo of Bulacán, Bulacán, Luzón.

— in Rizal, Luzón. Contains iron mines.

SANTA ISABEL (sahn'-tah ee-sah-bay'), Sp.; pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, 4 m. NW. of Bulacán, also on Manila and Dagupan R. R. Pop., 8,125.

— town on l. shore of river rising in Matutun Mts. and flowing in NE. direction, empties into Casilaran Bay, on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 35 m. SSW. of Dávao.

SANTA JUSTA (sahn'-tah hoos'-tah), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 2½ m. N. of Tibiao.

SANTA LUCÍA (sahn'-tah loo-thee'-ah), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Arayat, Pampanga, Luzón.

— hamlet in pueblo of Calumpit, Bulacán, Luzón.

— hamlet in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.

— river in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, taking SW. course, passes pueblo of same name and empties on W. coast.

— hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 22 m. N. of Bulacán.

— pueblo on coast highway in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 30 m. S. of Vigan. Pop., 7,113.

— hamlet on r. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Pampanga, Luzón, 13 m. NE. of Bacolor.

SANTA LUCÍA; village on bay forming on E. shore of Ibayat I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.

SANTA MARGARITA (sahn'-tah mahr-gah-ree'-tah), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Narvaacán, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.

— pueblo on SW. coast of Sámar, 24 m. NW. of Catbalogan.

SANTA MARÍA (sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah), Sp.; island off W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 7° 32' 30" N., lon. 121° 59' 29" E.

— hamlet of Negros Oriental, on small bay 5½ m. N. of Jimalalud, E. coast.

— pueblo on coast highway in Ilocos Sur, Luzón; several cart roads lead to interior; 15 m. SE. of Vigan and 198 m. NW. of Manila; beautiful city, well built. Pop., 10,030. December 3, 1900, 2,150 Katipunán insurgents surrendered here, took oath of allegiance to U. S.

— hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on main road, 26 m. NW. of San Isidro.

— hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 5 m. E. of Bacolor.

— pueblo in Pangasinán, Luzón. Pop., 3,939.

— village on NE. shore of Ibayat I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.

— town in SW. extreme of Zamboanga, Mindanao, on l. bank of river 2½ m. above its mouth, and 2½ m. NW. by N. of Zamboanga. Pop., 2,200. Near r. bank of branch of Tunaga Riv., which leaves that stream at Presa Mayor and flows S. direct to strait of Basilan.

— port on NW. shore of Zamboanga, Mindanao; town of same name lies on S. side.

SANTA MARÍA DE CABOAN (sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah day cah-boh'-ahn), Hisp.; pueblo in NW. Laguna, Luzón, 13 m. due N. of Santa Cruz, 24 m. by road. Pop., 840.

SANTA MARÍA DE CARMÑA, or **MARÍA** (sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah day car-mee'-nyah, mah-ree'-ah), Sp.; town on E. coast of Siquijor, 32 m. SSW. of Tagbilaran, Bohol, across sea channel. Pop., 5,415.

SANTA MARÍA, or **BIASÓNAN** (sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah, byah-sohng'-ahn), nat.; pueblo at mouth of river in Zamboanga, Mindanao, midway between Dulunguin and Bulangolan (Balangonan), 56 m. N. of Zamboanga. Port well sheltered, convenient for vessels of good size. Shores are low and covered by forests of valuable woods, among them teak, one of best for shipbuilding timbers.

SANTA MARÍA DE LUZÓN (sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah day loo-thohn'), Sp.; pueblo 9 m. E. of Ilagan, Isabela, Luzón. Pop., 2,607.

SANTA MARÍA DE MAYAN (sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah day mah'-yahn), Hisp.; pueblo in Batanes Is., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón. Pop., 1,855.

SANTA MARÍA DE PANDI (sahn'-tah mah-ree'-ah day pahñ'-dee), Hisp.; pueblo in Bulacán, Luzón, 6 m. NE. of Bulacán. Pop., 10,508.

SANTA MATILDE (sahn'-tah mah-till'-day), Sp.; mineral spring in Sibul, San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacán, Luzón.

SANTA MÓNICA (sahn'-tah moh'-nee-cah), Sp.; hamlet at mouth of river emptying into bay NW. of Knob I., NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Table range 1,230 ft. high rises to NW.

— hamlet on small bay abreast of Ilóc I., and under East Peak. Grove of coconut trees 21 m. N. by E. of Taytay, Paragua, Palawan. Pop., 150.

— 2 hamlets, one 2½ m. W., other 2 m. SW. of Cuartero, N. central Cápiz, Panay.

— hamlet on one of outlets of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Bulacán, Luzón, 11½ m. NW. of Bulacán, in boundary with Pampanga.

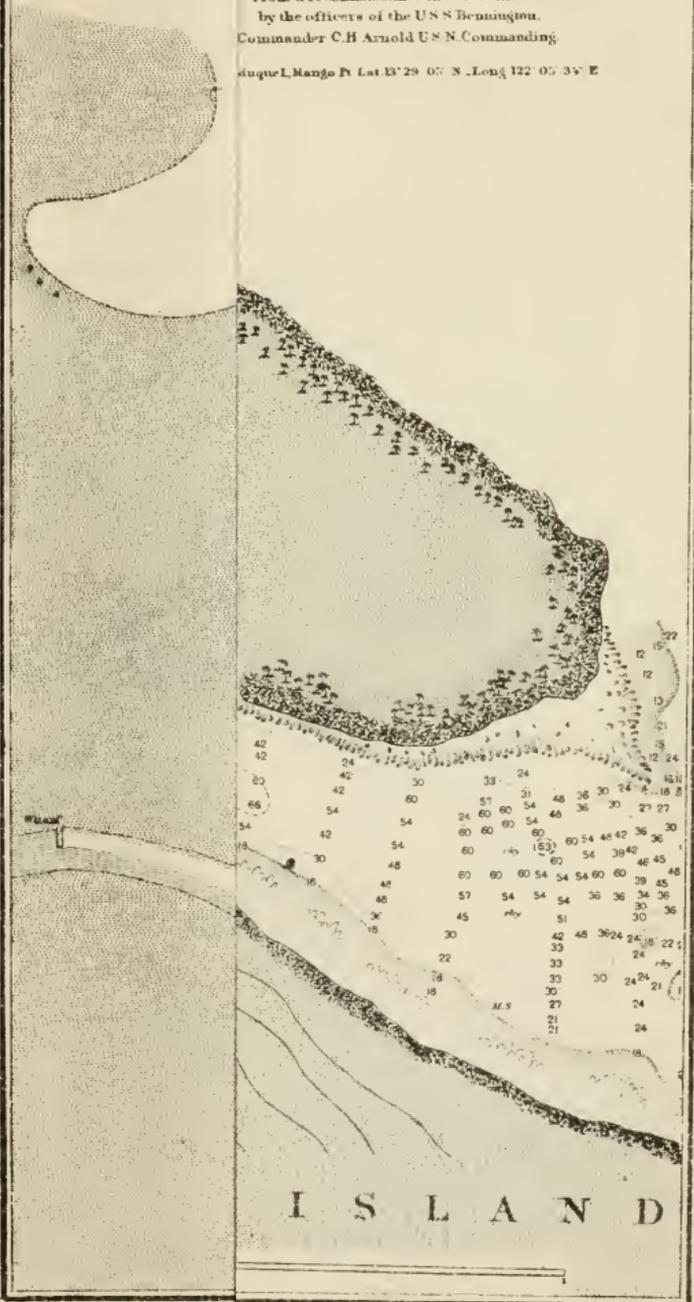
— hamlet in S. Pampanga, Luzón, near Pampanga delta, 3 m. SE. of Bacolor.



MARINDUQUE ISLAND
A CRUZ HARBOR

From a reconnaissance in October 1906
 by the officers of the U.S.S. Bennington,
 Commander C.H. Arnold U.S.N. Commanding

August L. Mango Pt Lat 13° 29' 05" N., Long 122° 05' 35" E



I S L A N D

MARINDUQUE ISLAND
SANTA CRUZ HARBOR

From a reconnaissance survey in 1845, corrected
by the officers of the U.S.S. *Porpoise*,
Commander C. B. Arford, U.S.N. Commanding.

Manila, P. I., May 25, 1845. S. Long 132 45 34 W.

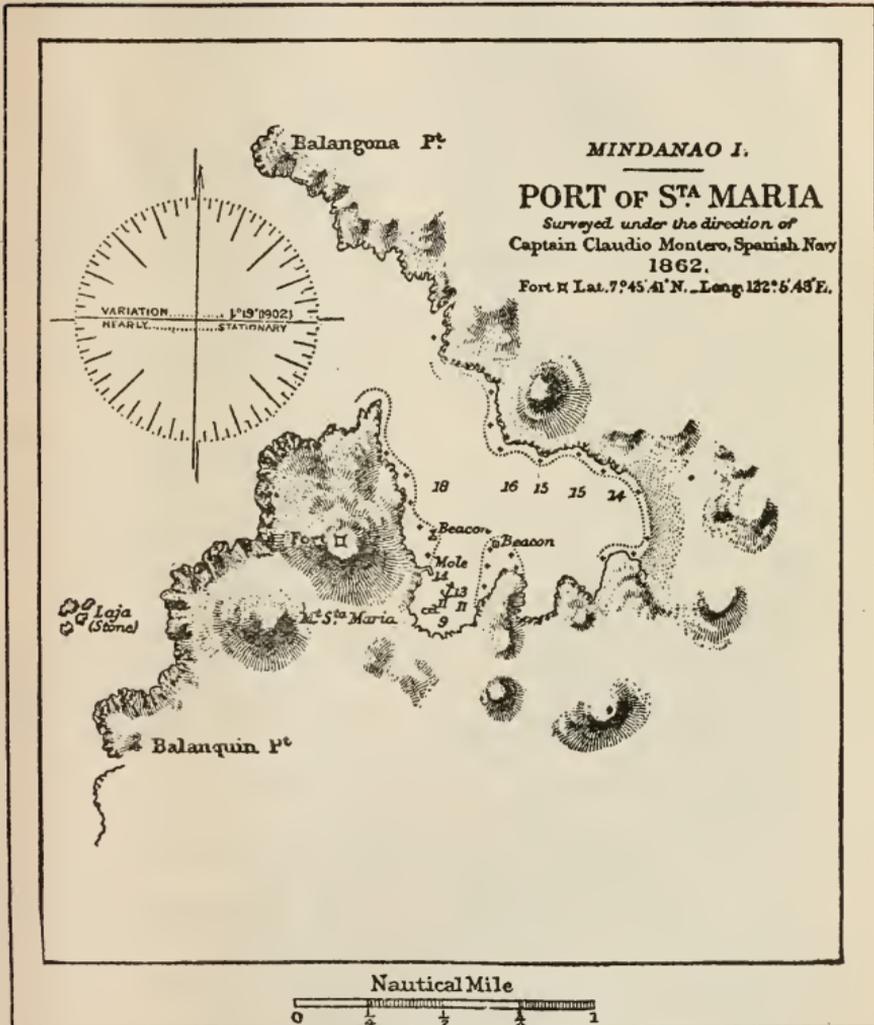
SANTA CRUZ
ISLAND

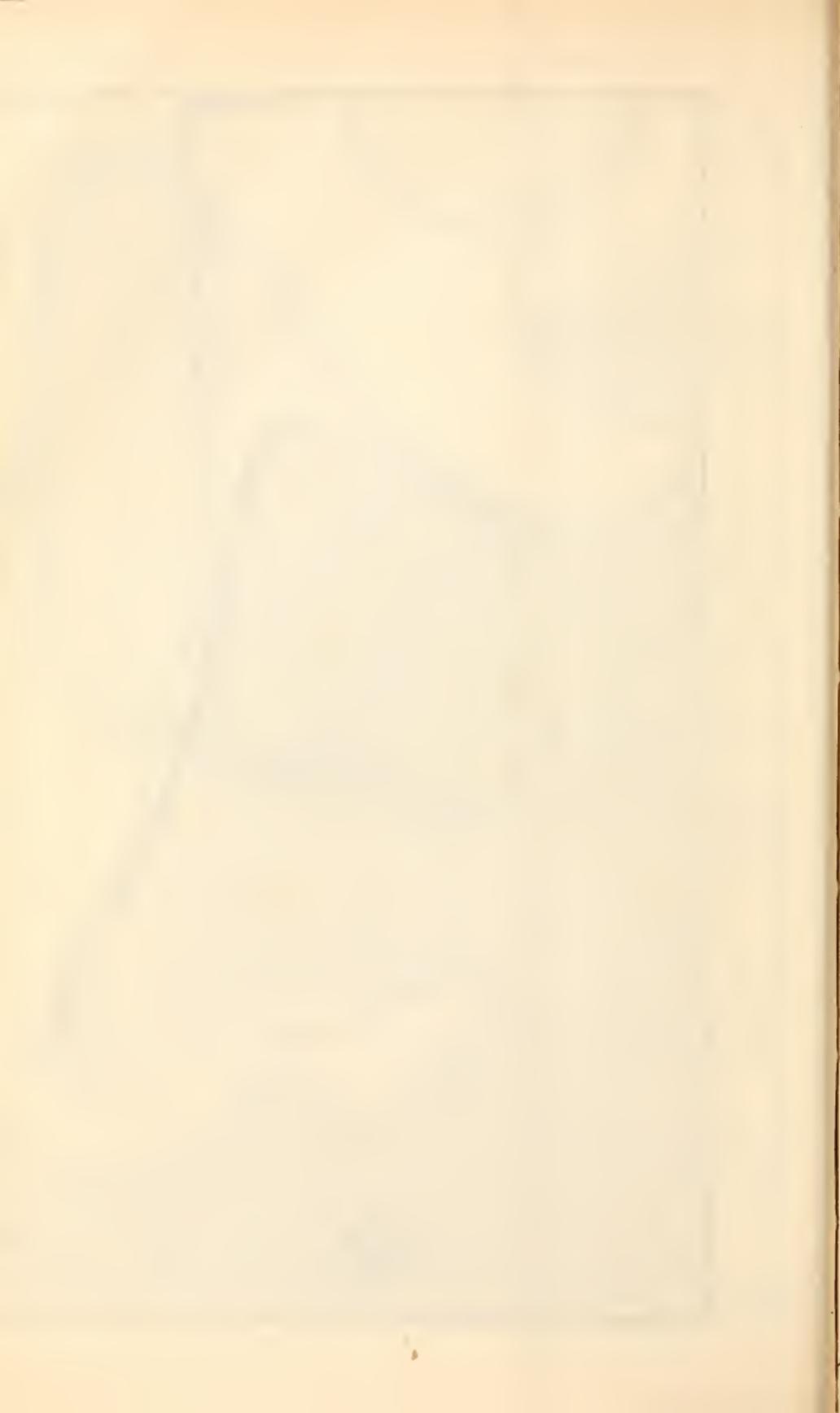
low, covered with mangrove and coconut trees.

MARINDUQUE ISLAND

Nautical Miles

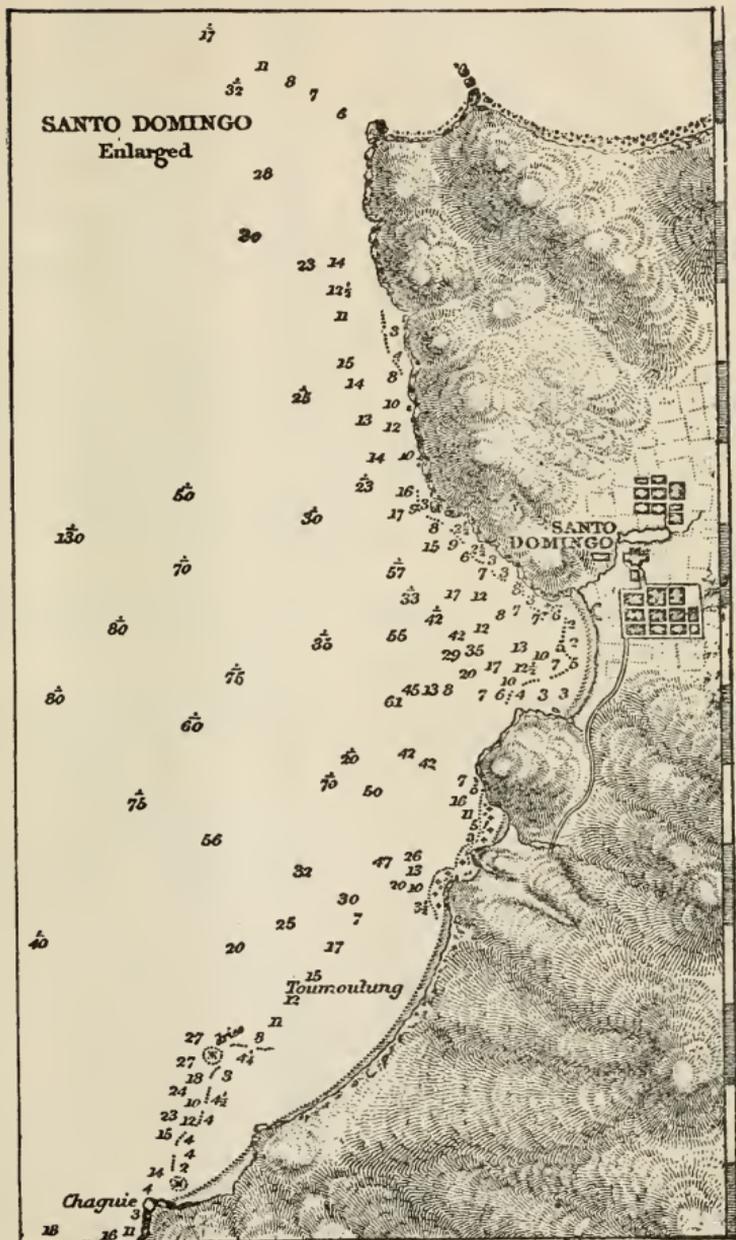




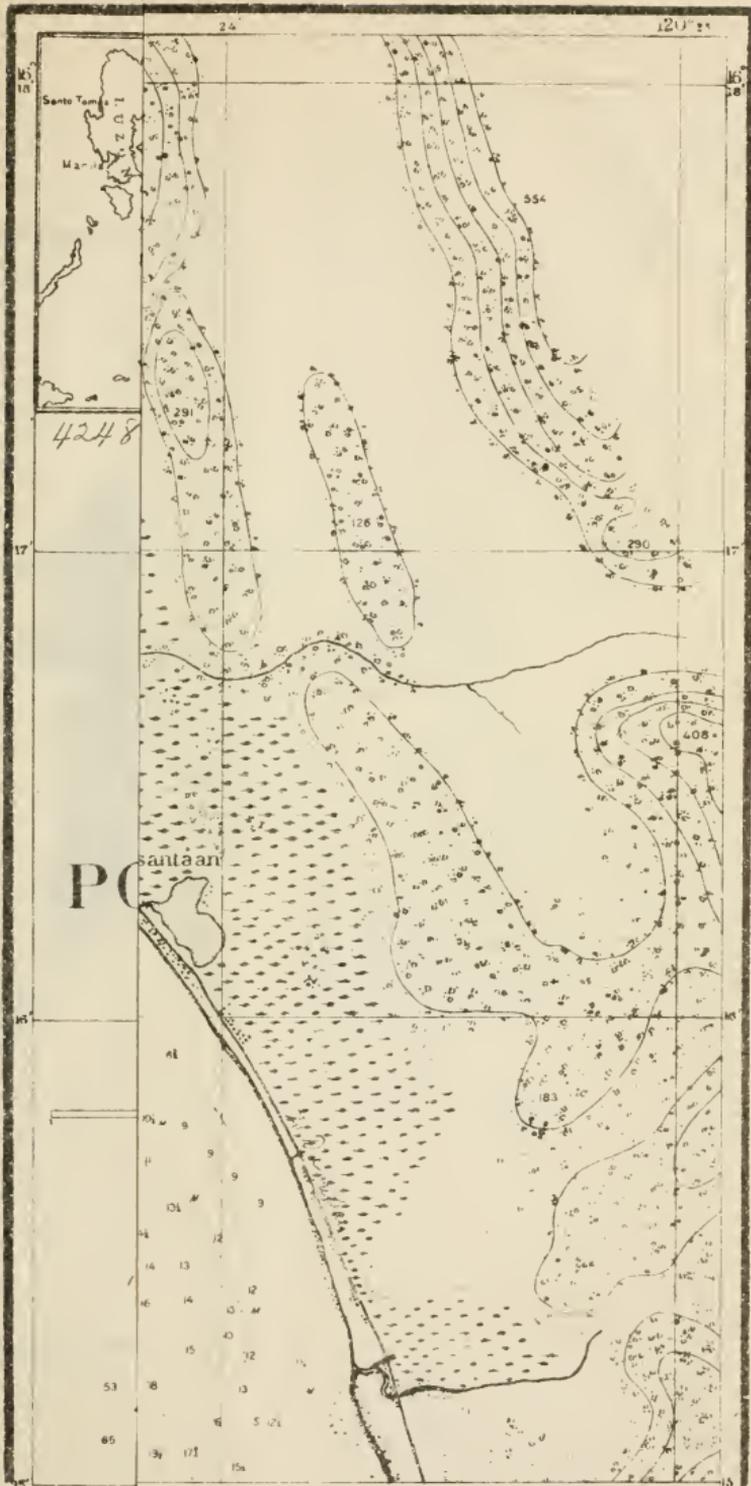




- SANTANDER** (sahn-tahn-dayr'), Sp.; pueblo on extreme S. coast of Cebú, 5 m. across sea channel NE. of Sibulan, 72½ m. SW. of Cebú; also on N. shore of entrance to Tañón Strait, between Cebú and Negros Oriental. Pop., 4,686.
- hamlet of Negros Occidental, 1½ m. SE. of Inayauan.
 - hamlet on W. coast of Panay, in extreme SW. point of Cápiz, 2 m. NE. of Pucia Pt.
- SANTANGU** (sahn-tahn-tahn'-goo), ver.; point on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, lat. 7° 7' N., lon. 124° 13' 39" E., shore of Ilana Bay.
- SANTA PAZ Y SANTA EULALIA** (sahn'-tah path ee sahn'-tah ayoo-lah'-lyah), Sp.; hamlet 6 m. N. by E. of Salubu, in Cotabato, Mindanao, on N. coast of Ilana Bay.
- SANTA RITA** (sahn'-tah rec'-tah), Sp.; mountain on W. boundary of Bataán with Zambales, Luzón.
- hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 4 m. NW. of Bulacán.
 - hamlet on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, in Zambales, Luzón.
 - pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, 2 m. W. of Bacolor. Pop., 7,359.
 - pueblo of importance on N. shore of San Juanico Strait, SW. Sámar, 22 m. SSE. of Catbalogan. Pop., 4,394.
 - town in Laguna, Luzón.
 - town in Nueva Écija, Luzón.
- SANTA ROSA** (sahn'-tah roh'-sah), Sp.; pueblo on main road on l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., in Nucva Écija, Luzón, 7¼ m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 4,324.
- mountain in W. Bataán, Luzón, overlooking Binanga Bay.
 - hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 6 m. SE. of Bangued.
 - pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, on W. shore of Laguna de Bay, 21 m. E. of Santa Cruz, across bay, 29 m. by road. Pop., 9,434.
 - hamlet 2½ m. SE. of Murcia, Negros Occidental.
 - summit 680 ft. high, at N. end of Ibayat I., Batanes grp., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón.
 - village on N. shore of Ibayat I., Batanes grp., off N. shore Cagayán, Luzón.
 - stream entering Port San Jacinto, E. shore of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- SANTA TERESA** (sahn'-tah tay-ray'-sah), Sp.; inland hamlet of Negros Occidental, 2½ m. NE. of La Carlota.
- hamlet of Negros Occidental, on r. shore of Maaó tributary of Lagusan Riv., 16 m. ENE. of Valladolid.
- SANTIAGO** (sahn-tyah'-goh), Sp.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 19 m. S. of Cavite.
- pueblo at head of bay of that name and on coast highway, 20 m. S. of Vigan, in Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 4,087.
 - town on l. bank of Túbay Riv., 3 m. S. of outlet of Lake Maynit, Surigao, Mindanao, 35 m. S. of Surigao.
 - town 5 m. inland on l. bank of river entering sea on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 188 m. SSE. of Surigao.
 - town on NW. shore of Dávao Gulf, 27 m. NE. of Dávao, in Dávao, Mindanao.
 - hamlet on main road in Nueva Écija, Luzón, 13 m. NNW. of San Isidro.
 - islet off E. face of Cadlao I., NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
 - hamlet on main road 2 m. off l. bank of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 11 m. ENE. of Bacolor.
 - hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, on r. bank of river emptying into Iloilo Strait at Iloilo, 3½ m. below.
- SANTIAGO**; island off Bolinao, at extreme N. end of Zambales, Luzón, which here forms peninsula between Lingayén Gulf and China Sea, 4 by 3 m. greatest dimensions, and within 1 m. from mainland.
- town in Unión, Luzón.
 - mountain in Romblón I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
 - mountain in Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
 - cape, SW. extremity of Batangas, Luzón, and W. entrance to Balayán Bay, wooded and high.
 - point, SW. extremity of Luzón in Batangas. Vessels turn E. through strait between Luzón N. and Visayas Islands S. From this point Taal volcano may be seen towering over plain of Batangas and to S. thickly wooded rock-bound coast of Mindoro I.
 - bay and village 2½ m. S. of San Esteban, Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- SANTICÓN** (sahn-tee-cohn'), ver.; mountain hamlet in Cordillera Central, Cebú, between headwaters of Simila and Ormal Rivs.
- SANTILLANA** (sahn-tee-lyah'-nah), Sp.; town 5 m. inland from W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 11¼ m. SW. of Dávao.
- SANTO ÁNGEL** (sahn'-toh ahn'-hayl), Sp.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 1¼ m. N. of Dumálag.
- SANTO CATANGBAAN** (sahn'-toh cah-tahng-bah'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in E. Leyte, 1½ m. SE. of Tabontabon.
- SANTO CRISTO** (sahn'-toh crees'-toh), Sp.; hamlet in Nueva Écija, Luzón, on main road S. to Manila, 4 m. SE. of San Isidro.
- hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 6 m. NE. of Bulacán.
- SANTO DOMINGO** (sahn'-toh doh-meen'-goh), Sp.; hamlet in W. Laguna, Luzón, near Cavite boundary, on Lavibian Riv.
- hamlet on W. shore of Manila Bay, in Bataán, Luzón, 4 m. SE. of Bataán.
 - pueblo of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, on coast road 6 m. N. of Vigan. Pop., 8,931.
 - pueblo in Nueva Écija, Luzón.
 - bay on Batán I., of Batanes grp., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón.
 - point in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- SANTO DOMINGO DE BASCO** (sahn'-toh doh-meen'-goh day bahs'-coh); capital and pueblo of Batanes Is., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, on Batán I., on NW. shore at foot of Mt. Irada. Land in vicinity is picturesque. Buildings are also of better class. Pop., 2,652. Good anchorage in Santo Domingo Bay, off N. point.
- SANTO GAMSÁN** (sahn'-toh gahm-sahn'), ver.; hamlet in Pacantan, 2 m. SW. of Malitbog, Leyte.
- SANTO GUISGUÍS** (sahn'-toh gees-gees'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Lucena, Tayabas, Luzón, near Guisguís.
- SANTO GUISI** (sahn'-toh gee'-see), ver.; hamlet on SW. coast of Guimara's I., off Iloilo, Panay, at SW. terminus of W. coast road, 16 m. SW. of Nagaba.
- SANTOL** (sahn-tohl'), tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, on Ilang-Ilang Riv. and road, 9 m. S. of Cavite.
- hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 8 m. E. of Bacolor.
- SANTOLAN** (sahn-toh'-lahn), Tag.; hamlet and mineral spring near Pásig, Rizal, Luzón.
- SANTO NIÑO** (sahn'-toh nee'-nyoh), Sp.; hamlet in central Pampanga, Luzón, 7 m. NW. of Bacolor.
- hamlet on one of outlets of Grande de la Pampanga Riv., 10 m. WNW. of Bulacán, in Bulacán, Luzón.
 - pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón. Pop., 2891.
 - town in Pangasinán, Luzón.
 - pueblo in Sámar. Pop., 4,918.

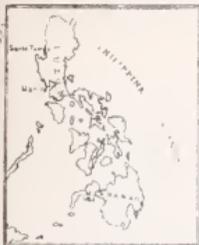


- SANTOR** (sahn-tohr'), Tag.; pueblo in E. Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 25 m. N.E. of San Isidro, in valley between Sierra Madre Mts. and Grande de la Pampanga Riv. Pop., 2,921.
- river tributary to Grande de la Pampanga Riv.
- SANTO TINUSLUCAN** (sahn'-toh tee-noos-loo'-cahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. part of Guimaráz I., off Iloilo, Panay, 14½ m. SSW. of Nagaba.
- SANTO TOMÁS** (sahn'-toh toh-mahs'), Sp.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. N.E. of Otón.
- hamlet on l. bank of Abra Riv., 10 m. SE. of Bangued, in Abra, Luzón.
- pueblo at junction of several roads in Pampanga, Luzón, 4 m. E. of Bacolor, on Manila and Dagupan R. R. Pop., 4,321.
- pueblo in N. Batangas, Luzón, 33 m. N. of Batangas, capital, on main road from that place to Manila, and near boundary between Batangas and Laguna. Pop., 10,769.
- pueblo in Unión, Luzón, at head of port of that name on coast highway, 22 m. S. of San Fernando; connected with neighboring towns by good roads. Pop., 6,481.
- point on extreme NW. coast of Mindoro. (*See Monte, del, Pt.*)
- hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 10 m. WSW. of Miagao, and 4 m. NW. of San Joaquín.
- port and point on coast of Unión, Luzón, inland from small bay, formed by point of same name; coast high and steep-to. Country to S. is low and fertile, and produces rice, maize, indigo, sugar cane, cotton, and nipa wine.
- peak in mountains of Unión, Luzón, 7,418 ft. high. (*See Santo Tomás port.*)
- point in Marinduque I.
- SAN VICENTE** (sahn vee-thayn'-tay), Sp.; hamlet in W. Leyte, on r. bank of river emptying into sea at Baybay, 4 m. W.
- hamlet in SE. part of Pampanga, Luzón, 6½ m. SE. of Bacolor.
- island between N. extreme of NW. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón, and Palauí I.
- hamlet in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, on r. bank of Laró Riv., 6 m. NW. of Dáct. Pop., 1,325.
- pueblo on coast in Ilocos Sur, Luzón, 3 m. NW. of Vigan. Pop., 5,237.
- hamlet in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 11 m. NW. of San Isidro.
- hamlet on gulf road, W. shore of Tabaco Bay, Albay, Luzón, 12 m. N. of Albay.
- hamlet on r. bank of Bicol Riv. after leaving Buhí Lake and Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- hamlet in extreme SE. corner of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, near boundary of Albay, at headwaters of W. branch of Buhí Riv., 32 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres.
- hamlet in W. part of Cápiz, Panay, 3½ m. SW. of Jagnaya.
- town on l. bank of Agusan Riv., in Surigao, Mindanao, 3 m. N. of Butúan and 64 m. S. of Surigao.
- port 30 m. E. by N. of Aparri, N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, formed by small island of same name lying between NE. end of Luzón and adjacent island of Palauí, sheltered from all winds.
- island, ½ sq. m. in area, in SW. entrance to channel between Palauí I. and NW. Pen. of Cagayán, Luzón, on SE.
- hamlet in Albay, Luzón, 18 m. NW. of Albay.
- town on Sabtán I., of Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón; people engaged in fishing and limited agriculture. Pop., 1,935.
- SAN VICENTE**; anchorage and landing place for town of Ibana (Ivana), on W. shore of Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. shore of Cagayán, Luzón; exposed to N. winds.
- SAN VICENTE DE SAPTÁN** (sahn vee-thayn'-tay day sap-tahn'), Hisp.; town on Sabtán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón. People engaged in fishing and limited agriculture. Pop. 1898, 1,753.
- SAN VÍCTOR** (sahn veek'-tor), Sp.; town on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 4½ m. S. of Bagoso Pt., 168 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- hamlet in E. Leyte, 5 m. SW. of Tolosa.
- SANZ** (sahnth), Sp.; island, 1½ m. long and ¼ m. wide, about 1 sq. m. in area, in W. entrance, which it nearly fills, of Candaraman inlet, N. shore of Balábac I., Balábac grp., off SW. point of Palawan.
- SAOB** (sah-ohb'), ver.; extinct volcano on E. shore Panaón I., inland from Quinaad Pt., off SE. coast Leyte.
- SAOIT** (sah-oh'-eet), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, W. of Nagpartian.
- SAPA** (sah'-pah), nat.; hamlet on small peninsula, on l. of entrance to Putiao port, SW. coast Sorsogón, Luzón, 19 m. SSW. of Albay.
- small river in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, emptying into Buhí Lake at its E. angle.
- inland lake, fed by mountain streams of Cagayán Sulu, Sulu A., and without outlet, ¾ m. N. of Jiwata, W. of 3 lakes on S. shore.
- SAPÁ**, or **SAN ANTONIO** (sah-pah', nat.; sahn ahn-toh'-nyoh, Sp.); hamlet on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, 1 m. NW. of Dumáguit Pt., entrance to Putiao port.
- SAPAC** (sah-pack'), Tag.; river in pueblo of Lipá, Batangas, Luzón.
- SAPAN** (sah-pahn'), nat.; river in Albay, Luzón, rising on E. slope of Mt. Isarog, and emptying into sea N. of pueblo Tigaon, Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, on S. shore of entrance to Manila Bay.
- SÁPANG-MAÍNIT** (sah'-pahng mah-ee'-neet), Tag.; mineral spring in Pantabañgan, Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- SAPAO** (sah-pah'-oh), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. SSE. of Dumagao.
- pueblo on extreme NW. coast of Siargao I., off N.E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 42 m. N.E. by E. of Surigao. Hill in main range of island, 620 ft. high, overlooks town. Between this port and Cakut, on W. coast, is cluster of low islands and several rocks. Pop., 1,300.
- port on NW. shore of Siargao I., off N.E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- hamlet on E. shore of extreme SE. Sámar, 3 m. SE. of Mercedes.
- pueblo in Quinañgan, N. Luzón.
- SAPATAN** (sah-pah'-tahn), ver.; island of S. Batanes Is., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón; island of Ibugos lies on W.
- SAPENITAN** (sah-pay-nee'-tahn), ver.; point Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- SAPLÁN** (sah-pyahn'), ver.; large bay on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay. (*See Camansi Bay.*)
- pueblo in Cápiz, Panay. Pop., 4,863.
- SAPINDÁN** (sah-pee-n-deen'), nat.; village E. shore Siasi I., Sulu A.
- SAPINIT** (sah-pee-nit'), nat.; hamlet 3 m. S. of Gándara, in central Sámar.
- SAPIO** (sah'-pyoh), ver.; point in E. Luzón.
- SAPIT** (sah-pit'), nat.; mountain in Unión, Luzón.
- SAPO** (sah'-poh), Sp.; river in Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. 12° 55' N., emptying into sea on S. coast.
- port in S. Mindanao.



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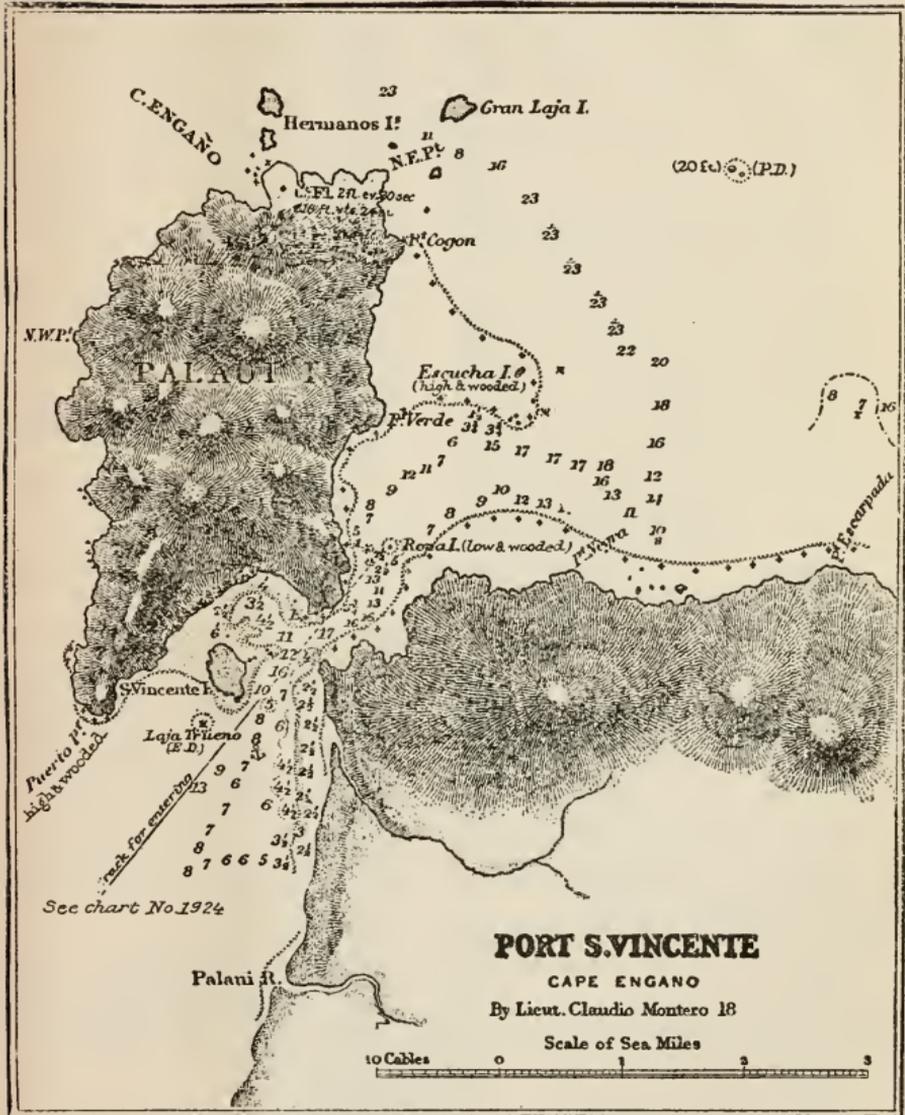
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LUZÓN, WEST COAST
PORT SANTO TOMAS
LINGAYÉN GULF

Scale 20000

Surveyed by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
May 1898

Statute Miles

Kilometers



PORT S. VICENTE

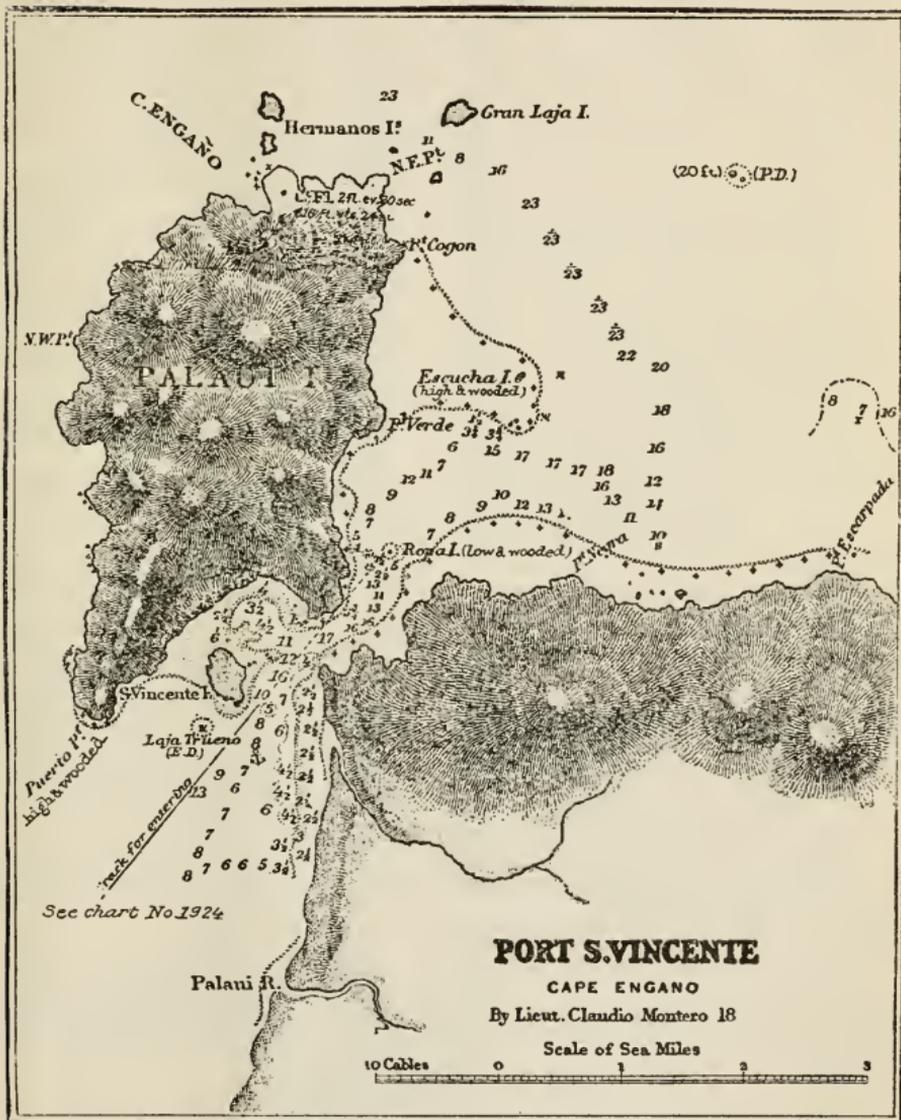
CAPE ENGAÑO

By Licut. Claudio Montero 18

Scale of Sea Miles







- SAPOC** (sah-pawk'), Tag.; river in Luzón, near boundary between Batangas and Tayabas.
- SAPOLÁ** (sah-poh-lah'), nat.; hamlet in central Pampanga, Luzón, 7 m. N. of Bacolor.
- SAPONGA**, or **MAINIT** (sah-pohng'-ah, mah-ee-nee'), nat.; lake in N.E. Mindanao.
- SAPU** (sah'-poo), ver.; hamlet at mouth of river entering Sarangani Bay on S.E. shore Dávao, Mindanao, 89 m. S. of Dávao.
— river entering Sarangani Bay on E. shore, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- SAPÚAN** (sah-poo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 8½ m. N. of Trinidad. Pop., 214.
- SAPUNPATAY** (sah-poon-pah-tie'), Tag.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 11 m. N.E. of Bulacán.
- SARA** (sah'-rah), Sp.; pueblo in E. Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NW. of Concepción. Pop., 10,950.
- SARAHARAS** (sah-rah-hah'-ras), ver.; hamlet at NW. headwaters of Bac-hao Bauñahón Riv., central Sámár.
- SARANGANI** (sah-rahng'-ah-nee), ver.; extinct volcano in island of Balut Grande, largest of Sarangani grp., 6 m. from S. point of Mindanao. Has elevation 3,100 ft. Seen from NW. It appears to have 2 peaks. In extreme SW. of island another smaller volcanic peak.
— cluster of islands 9½ m. off extreme S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, separated from mainland by Sarangani Strait, 10½ m. wide. Balut, area 42 sq. m.; Olanivan, area ¼ sq. m.; Sarangani (Little Balut), area 25 sq. m.; unnamed, area ¼ m.; 2 largest islands are separated by deep channel 2 m. wide.
— bay on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, opening 9½ m. between Bulaluan and Sumbán Pts. and 17½ m. deep to NE. Light on S. side of mouth of Glan Masilá Riv. entering bay. Bight on coast line affords convenient anchorage. W. coast is arid, plains to NW. and N. covered with cogon and abound in deer. Volcano of Matutum lies 22 m. N., is very high, and can be seen at great distance.
— strait between islands of that name, on S., and S. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 8½ m. wide and 14 m. long.
— S. cape of Mindanao. (See Tinaca Pt.)
— point on SW. shore of Sarangani I., off S.E. coast of Mindanao.
- SARANGANI**, or **BALUT PARIDO** (Little Balut), (sah-rahng'-ah-nee, bah-loot' pah-ree'-doh), ver.; E. island of Sarangani Is., 8½ m. S.E. of mainland of Dávao, Mindanao, separated from Balut I. (W.) by channel 4 m. wide; 7 m. N. and S. and 4 m. wide; area 25 sq. m. Of volcanic formation, 820 ft. high. Conspicuous mark on S. side of Sarangani Strait, composed of small undulating hills 490 to 820 ft. high covered with vegetation; 3 sheltered creeks on W. coast. Hamlets of Patucu and Tumanao are on NW. shore.
- SARAP** (sah-rahp'), nat.; mountain inland, N. of point of that name, S.E. coast of S. Palawan.
— point on S.E. coast of S. Palawan, opposite Pirate I.
- SARAPAP** (sah-rahp-sahp'), nat.; town near Lingayén Gulf shore of Zambales, Luzón, 58 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 7,142.
— cluster of islands S. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SARASAN** (sah-rah'-sahn), ver.; hamlet in W. Sámár, 8 m. NNW. of Cathalogan.
- SARAVIA** (sah-rah'-vyah), Sp.; pueblo of Negros Occidental, on r. bank of Malalag Grande Riv., 2 m. inland from E. shore of Guimaráns Strait, 14 m. N. of Bacódog, and 28½ m. N.E. of Iloilo, Panay. Pop., 15,304.
- SARIAYA** (sah-reeah'-yah), Tag.; pueblo of Tayabas, Luzón, on road from Tayabas, capital, to Tiaong, 6 m. SW. of the former. Pop., 6,960.
- SARIAYAN MALAQUÍ** (sah-reeah'-yahn mah-lah-ke'y'), Tag.; river with its NW. tributary emptying into Tayabas Bay, S.E. Tayabas, Luzón.
- SARIPARÁ** (sah-ree-pah-rah'), ver.; hamlet on r. branch of tributary of Pulangui Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao, 29 m. E. by N. of Cotabato.
- SARMIENTO** (sar-myayn'-toh), Sp.; one of points of entrance to Calandorang Bay, E. shore of Balábac I., off SW. point of S. Palawan.
- SARMIENTO**, or **PUERTO DEL PRÍNCIPE ALFONSO** (sar-myayn'-toh, pwayr'-toh dayl preen'-thee-pay ahl-fohn'-soh), Sp.; point on N. head to Calandorang Bay, Balábac I., off SW. point of S. Palawan, opposite Espina Pt., S. head.
- SARRAT** (sah-rrah't'), ver.; hamlet of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, on r. bank of Pagsán Riv., 5 m. above Laog.
- SARÚ** (sah'-roo'), ver.; river on E. coast of Sámár. (See Suribao.)
- SASÁ** (sah-sah'), nat.; island between Mantabuan and Banaran Is., S.E. of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- SASAÍGAN** (sah-sah-ee'-gahn), nat.; point at extreme N. end of Lugbung I., W. of Rombión grp., Visayas.
- SATANÁS** (sah-tah-nahs'), Sp.; rock in Surigao Strait, in channel opening E. between Dinátag and Mindanao.
- SATÉLITE** (sah-tay'-lee-tay), Sp.; peak 3,261 ft. high, in Tondido elevations, on extreme NW. coast of Mindanao.
- SATIOLDKIT** (sah-tee-ohld-kit'), ver.; cluster of 4 islands on S.W. end of outlying chain of Basilan grp., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- SATIPIT** (sah-tee-pit'), Tag.; river of Cavite, Luzón, flowing to NE. and emptying into Laguna de Bay.
- SAU** (sah'-oo), ver.; bay on SW. coast of Daram I., off W. coast Sámár.
- SAUAHÓN** (sah-wah'-hohn'), ver.; point on W. shore of deep estuary on S. coast of Leyte, 2 m. N. of Malitbog.
- SAUAN** (sah'-wahn), ver.; point and river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- SAUANG**, or **QUIRAMALIGAN**, or **KINAMALIGAN** (sah-wahng', key-rah-mah-lee'-gahn, key-nah-mah-lee'-gahn), nat.; island separated from Biri I., N. coast of Sámár, by deep and wide channel with strong current; 1 m. off mainland. Anchorage in channel from 10 to 15 fms., with another good anchorage in cove W. of above passage, with 10 ft. to 5 fms., protected in NE. monsoon and safe in SW.
- SAÚD** (sah-ood'), ver.; bay S. of Dialao Pt., on NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- SAÚL** (sah-ool'), Sp.; hamlet of Pangasinán, Luzón, lat. 16° 6' N., lon. 120° 6' 29", on SW. part of port of that name. Frequent communication with Manila.
— port 2 m. S. of Cabalitian, on Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Luzón, 1 m. long and broad, and has iron light-house. Coal and water are supplied to vessels. Ruins of ancient watchtower, possibly against Chinese pirates, stands near by. Beside Port Saúl are several villages on its shores and old fort on Portuguesa Pt.
- SAUNIT** (sah-oo-neat'), ver.; mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- SAURAS** (sah'-oo-rahs), Sp.; point in Cacraray I., S.E. of Luzón.
- SAÚT** (sah'-oot), ver.; river in Ilocos Norte, Luzón; flows SSW. through pueblo of Pidigan, emptying into Laog Riv.
- SÁVIT** (sah'-vit), ver.; point on NW. coast of Ilocos Norte, Luzón, lat. 18° 34' 10" N.
- SAYAHAN** (sah-yah'-hahn), nat.; S. tributary of Toboso Riv., N.E. coast of Negros Occidental.

PHILIPPINE ARCH
MINDANAO

SARANGANI AND ADJACENT

From a Spanish

Bahut Partido, Thain Pta Lat 5

SOUNDINGS AND NE

to coral S. sea



PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO
MINDANAO ISLAND

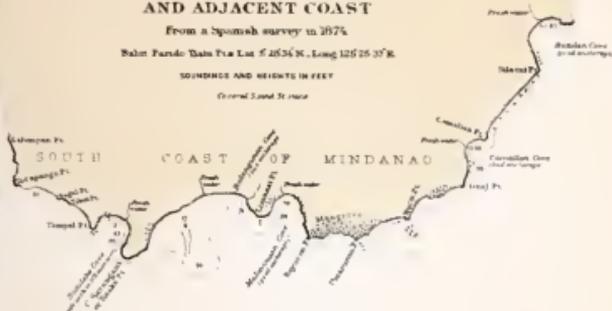
SARANGANI ISLANDS AND ADJACENT COAST

From a Spanish survey in 1874

Balat Parido: True Pts Lat. $5^{\circ} 26' 26''$ N., Long. $125^{\circ} 25' 37''$ E.

SOUNDINGS AND HEIGHTS IN FEET

General Sound Scale



SAYAO (sah-yah'-oh), Tag.; creek in Marinduque, off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.

SAYBAY (sigh-by'), nat.; hamlet on l. bank of Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., in NW. Sámar.

SCOLT, for.; point at head of small bay at S. end of Bay of Islands, E. coast of S. Palawan.

SEAN (say'-ahn), ver.; cluster of islands of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea.

SEBASTE (say-bahs'-tay), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast of Guimaras I., Iloilo, Panay, 11½ m. SE. of Nagaba.

— pueblo on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 59 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 3,676.

SEBOLLA (say-boh'-lyah) (means onion), Sp.; point on Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón, lat. 14° 20' N. (*Also* Cebolla.)

SECAM (say-cahm'), ver.; low, narrow island 1 m. long, between S. Palawan and Balábac grp., with trees, 100 ft. high, situated in W. entrance of N. Balábac Strait, and separated from Cape Disaster by Bate channel 1¼ m. wide.

SECUBUN, or **SECUBAN** (say-coo'-boon, say-coo'-bahn), ver.; low island SE. of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 4¼ m., forming N. side of Paragua channel. Inhabitants famous divers for pearl shell in surrounding waters; reach great depths.

SEGÍAN (say-hee'-ahn), nat.; island off SE. coast of Palawan, in opening of San Antonio Bay; lee of W. Segian I. affords shelter during NE. monsoon.

SEGUNÓN (say-gee-nohn'), ver.; mountain in extreme SE. Sámar, 5 m. ENE. of Quinapundan.

SEGUT (say-goot'), ver.; bay on E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, in N. waters of Polloc Harbor; village lies on W. side.

— village on W. side of that bay in Polloc Harbor, E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

— bay, town on its NE. shore, and river 1 m. E., emptying on NE. shore of Polloc Harbor, Cotabato, Mindanao.

SEGYAM (say-hee-ahm'), ver.; point on N. side of entrance to San Antonio Bay, SE. coast of S. Palawan.

— 2 low islands connected with shore at N. end of Rocky Bay, SE. coast of Palawan. (*See* Sejan Is.)

SEJAN (say'-hahn), nat.; cluster of islets off point of same name, off N. entrance head to San Antonio (Rocky) Bay, SE. coast Palawan.

— point, N. head to San Antonio (Rocky) Bay, SE. coast Palawan.

SEKELAPIT (say-kay-lah-pit'), nat.; pt. on SW. islet off Balanguingui I., of that group, Sulu A.

SELLM (say-lim'), ver.; islet 2½ m. NW. of Lapac, ¼ m. long, 153 ft. high, in approach to Siasi town of that island, from Lapac, Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SELUM (say-loom'), ver.; island, Sulu grp., Sulu A.

SELUNGAN (say-loong'-ahn), ver.; point on N. coast of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

SEMARUGA (say-mah-roo'-gab), ver.; point on N. side of entrance to Carromata Bay, NW. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

SEMBA (saym'-bah), nat.; creek enters l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

SEMBRANO (saym-brah'-noh), Sp.; highest mountain on peninsula of Laguna. Sides are overgrown with grass, affording pasturage for herds of buffaloes, bullocks, and wild horses.

SEMENEBLÉN (say-may-nay-blain'), ver.; mountain in SE. Ilocos Norte, Luzón, in which several fountain tributaries of Grande de Laoag Riv. have their rise. Boundary between Ilocos Norte and Abra follows line of this spur of Cordillera Central to SW.

SEMENTERAS (say-mayn-tay'-rahs), Sp.; hamlet on l. bank of Balolo Riv., NW. shore of Port Usón, S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.

— village near mouth of Balolo Riv., on S. shore of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.

— villages on E. shore of Dipulao port, S. coast Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.

SEMERARA (say-may-rah'-rah), ver.; group of 8 high islands and isolated islets and rocks in lat. 12° N., lon. 121° 25' E., 9½ m. across sea channel SE. of Buruncan, extreme S. point of Mindoro, and 83½ m. S. by E. of Calapán.

Islands.

	sq. m.
Caluya	6
Libagao	2
Nagubat	1
Panagatan	1
Sibay	14
Semerara	35
Sibatón	¼
Sibolon	1
Total	60½

These islands lie in sea channel between Mindoro, 9½ m. NW., and Panay (Pacio or Puso Pt.), 31½ m. E. by S., where it unites with Mindoro Strait from NW. and passes into Joló or Mindoro Sea, leaving Cuyos grp. on SW. Inhabitants (Visayans) are daring fishermen, cruising among islands in pursuit of turtle and trepang. Pop., 500.

— island 10 by 4½ m. in Sulu Sea, largest of group of that name, 16 m. SE. of Buruncan Pt., Mindoro; hilly, about 512 ft. at highest point. W. coast includes several little bays, almost entirely obstructed by reefs off town of Semerara, on W. coast, which stands on top of hill N. shore facing largest bay. Anchorage is bad even for coasters. E. coast is bordered by reef, and from N. must not be approached within 3 m. until town bears full W.; anchorage S. of island in 5 to 8 fms. during NE. monsoon. Good coal for steaming purposes found on this island.

— hamlet, top of hill, on N. shore of bay on W. coast of Semerara I. Pop., 189.

SEMUTU (say-moo'-too), nat.; village and point on E. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SENARAÑGAN (say-nah-rahng'-ahn), ver.; mountain in extreme SE. Sámar, 1 m. N. of Quinapundan.

SENITO COLOCONTO (say-nee'-toh coh-loh-cohn'-toh), Hisp.; inlet on SW. shore of Tayabas Bay, Batangas, Luzón.

SEPAÑGOW (say-pahn'-go), ver.; bay 5½ m. NE. of Cape Siale, with 2 deep inlets, on SW. coast of S. Palawan.

SEPARACIÓN (say-pah-rah-thyohn'), Sp.; point and bar on E. coast of Palawan and N. head of bight fronted by chain of islands. Town of Aboabo lies at S. end.

SEPULCRO (say-pool'-croh), Sp.; island on approach to Tagbayug Bay, W. coast of S. Palawan.

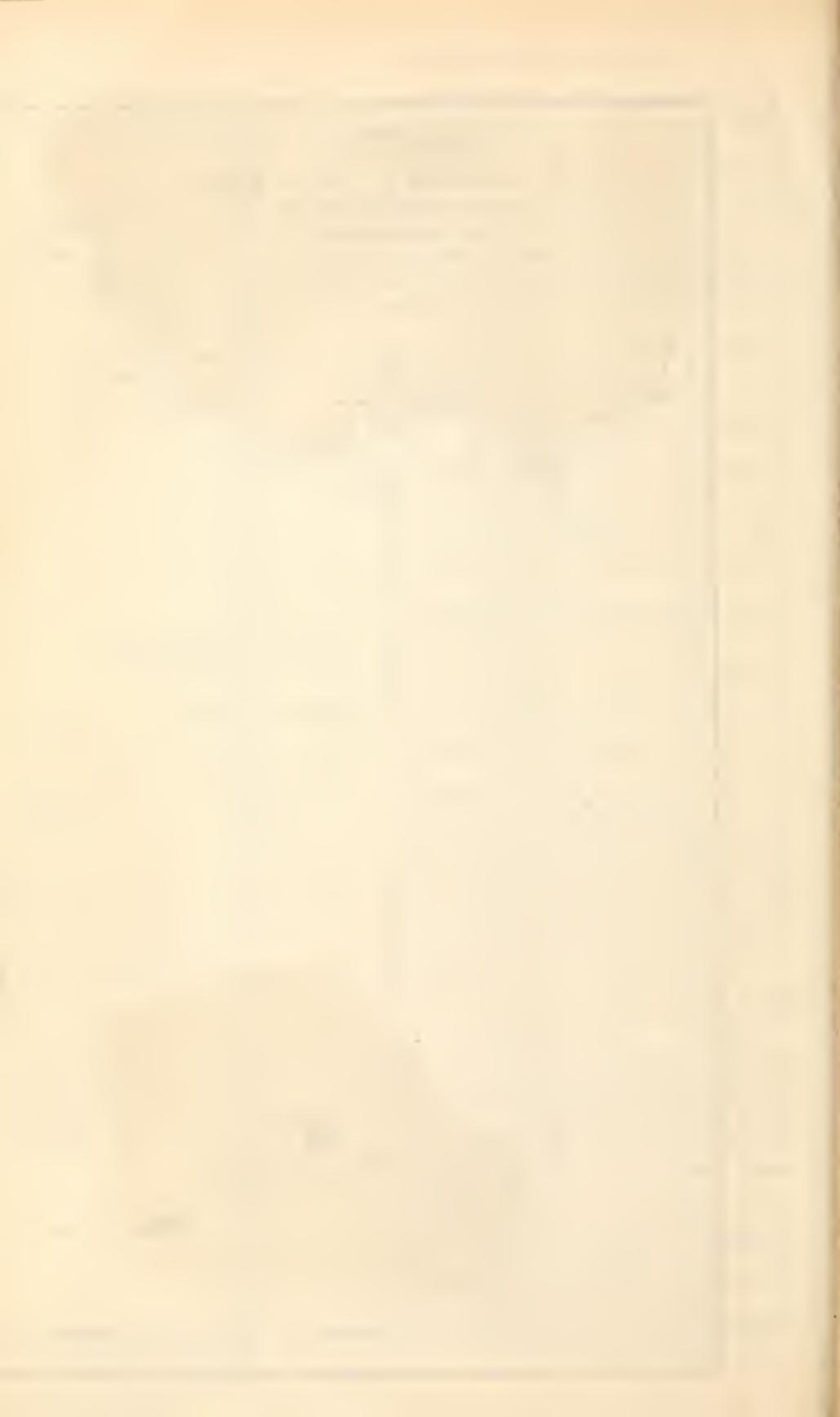
SEQUI (say'-key), ver.; town in Cápiz, Panay, 17 m. from Cápiz, connected by highroads with Dao, Mambúsao, and Ivisan.

SERAOBOON (say-rah-oh-boh-ohn), ver.; one of islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 6' N.

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— pueblo on coast highway, 27 m. S. of Vigan, in Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 1,133.



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— pueblo on coast highway, 27 m. S. of Vigan, in Ilocos Sur, Luzón. Pop., 1,133.

SEVILLA; town on r. bank of Pulangui Riv., at W. extreme of great bend in stream, in E. Misamis, Mindanao, 37 m. S. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis.

SEXMOÁN (sex-moh-ahn'), ver.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón.

— pueblo in Pampanga, Luzón, between 2 of NW. channels of Pampanga delta, 5 m. SW. of Bacolor. Pop., 7,969.

SHADWELL, for.; island at entrance of inlet abreast of Pali I., NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 1½ m. off shore.

SHARK'S FIN, for.; large bay on NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Aletas de Tiburón.)

— range of Mountains, 1,680 ft. high, in Paragua, Palawan, between Taytay Bay and Baquit Bay, so named on account of sharp peaks on summit.

SHARP, for.; peak near shore of Eran Bay, SW. coast of S. Palawan. (See Sallekan Peak.)

SHARP PEAK, for.; summit 1,630 ft. high, inland from NW. shore of Shark's Fin Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

SHARP SHOULDER, for.; peak 1,680 ft. high, NW. of Polarican, on W. shore Taytay Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

SHELL, for.; island 3 m. N. of Johnson I., between it and Barbacán, in Green Islands Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

SHIRT, for.; point on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 8¼ m. NE. of Peñascosa Pt.

SÍA (see-'ah), nat.; mountain in central Cápiz, Panay, 10 m. W. of Tapas.

SIACLE (see-ah'-clay), ver.; wooded cape 2½ m. N. of Ahimudin Pt., forming N. extremity of Camp. n Bay, SW. coast of S. Palawan.

SIALO (see-ah'-low), ver.; point on SW. coast of Cebú; lat. 9° 44' N.

SIANAN (see-ah'-nahn), ver.; town near W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 11 m. SE. of Cotabato.

SIANIB (see-ah-nib'), ver.; town on r. bank of river entering bay between Sicayac and Blanca Pts., NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, 7 m. SW. by S. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)

SIALAT (see-ah-laht), ver.; high point on SW. coast of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.

SIANUNGAN (see-ah-noong-'ahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A., 3 m. SW. of Sulu.

SIAPA (see-ah-'pah), ver.; one of Calaguas Is., off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.

SIAPAL (see-ah-pahl'), nat.; point extreme S. end of Santiago I., W. side of Lingayén Gulf, off extreme NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

SIAPAR (seeah-pahr'); point at S. extremity of Santiago I., on W. side of Lingayén Gulf, Zambales, Luzón.

SIAPDAO (seeap-dah'-oh), ver.; river emptying into Tolón Bay 1 m. SE. of Bayauan, Negros Oriental.

SIAPÓN (seeah-pohn'), ver.; hamlet and point in pueblo of Baybay, Leyte, on shore of small bay of that name in SW. Leyte, 4 m. SW. of Mérida and 1½ m. E. of Port Dupón.

SIARÁN (seeah-rah'n'), ver.; port on N. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, with good anchorage and well sheltered.

SIARGAO (seeahr-gah'-oh); island in Pacific Ocean, lat. 9° 50' N., lon. 126° E., 21 m. long and 21 m. N. and S., greatest breadth E. and W. 14 m.; 60 m. S. of extreme S. point (Sungi) of Sámar, 17 m. nearest point E. of Dinátag I., and 20 m. NE. of Tugas Pt. Area, 176 sq. m. Mountain range 620 ft. high, beginning inland from Sapao, on N. coast, traverses entire length of island, culminating in its loftiest altitudes on S. coast between Cabuntug and Dapá. Several islets lie off SE. coast, one of them, Dacó, being conspicuous landmark on N. side of entrance to Dapá channel. N., S., and W. coasts are paralleled

SIARGAO—Continued.

by reef 3 m. off shore, through which by means of natural channels towns and ports on coast are reached. There are 7 towns on coast, besides hamlets and considerable rural population. Off W. coast is group of 8 islands and to SW. toward Mindanao 2 others of same size.

SIARGUAI (seeahr-gwí'), nat.; point at S. head of entrance to bay of same name, W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

— river entering on S. shore of Panabutan Bay, E. of point of same name, W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

SIASAN (seeah-'sahn), nat.; point on channel on SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SIASI (seeah-'see), ver.; port of entry Dec. 26, 1899, discontinued Apr. 30, 1902; subport of Sulu; largest island of Tapul grp., midway between Sulu and Tawi Tawi Is.; waters of Célébes Sea on SE. and of Sulu Sea on NW. Area, 29 sq. m. Highest land between Sulu and Tawi Tawi. 7 peaks rise out of center of island, highest being Gorro of Siasi, 1,673 ft.; another to S., 1,647 ft.; Butbilao to SE., 1,273 ft.; But Gaatan to NNE., 735 ft.; Ulankaya Abdul, 689 ft.; Minapan, 538 ft.; and Abdul, most N. of grp., about same height. Island is 4 m. from N. to S. and 3 m. from E. to W., with area of 6 sq. m. On its W. shore is port of same name. Along coast are numerous villages, inhabitants of which are extensively engaged in pearl fisheries, pearl oyster being abundant; lat. 5° 32' N. lon. 120° 52' E., approximately.

— pueblo on W. shore of island of that name, Tapul grp., Sulu A., in N. part of channel separating Siasi I. from Lapak I. Besides number of buildings has good wharf. Lat. 5° 32' 30' N., lon. 120° 49' 15' E. Depth of water off town from 20 to 39 ft., covers nearly whole channel abreast of wharf. Pop., Cn. 1887, 146.

SIATON (seeah-tohn), ver.; pueblo, river, and point of Negros Oriental, at extreme SW. end of Negros. Town at mouth of river of same name, 26 m. SW. of Dumaguete and 109 m. S. of Bacólod, at mouth of Camauang Riv. Pop., 8,142.

SIARAGAN (see-ow-rah-'gahn), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. SW. of San Joaquin.

SIAYAN (seeah-yahn), ver.; island of Bashi cluster, Batanes grp., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón; area, 1 sq. m.; 1 m. SSW. of Mabudis I., having off its NE. side several detached rocks. Channel between it and Mabudis I., 1 m., is unsafe on account of rocks. That between Siayan and Ibayat, 4½ m., is free from danger.

SIBAC (see-back'), nat.; hamlet on extreme S. shore of Negros Oriental, at mouth of Hinayalay or Jinalad Riv., 2½ m. NE. of Siaton.

SIBACUNGAO (see-bah-coong-'ah-oh), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1 m. SSW. of Lambunao.

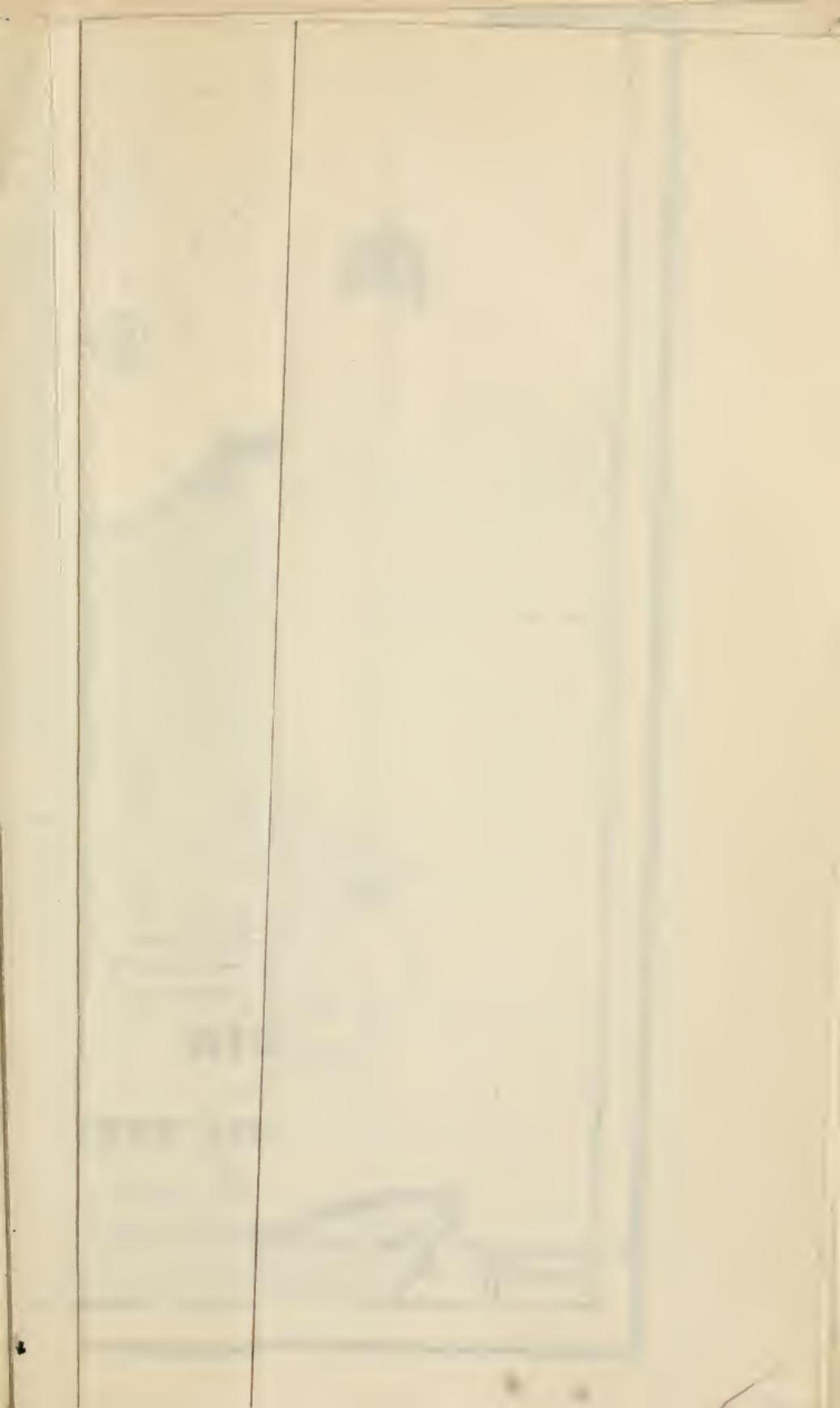
SIBAGO (see-bah-'goh), nat.; island 735 ft. high, 1½ by ¾ m., in Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, in Célébes Sea entrance to Basilan Strait; 9½ m. NE. by N. of Matanal, E. point of Basilan; 7½ m. E. ½ N. of Coco I.

SIBAHAY (see-bah-'high); mountain in Sámar.

SIBALE (see-bah-'lay), ver.; island NW. of 2 islands off SW. side of S. point of Dinátag I., off N. coast Surigao, Mindanao, and separated from Gipdó I. by narrow, deep channel.

SIBÁLOC (see-bah-'lohk), nat.; islet in Tambilunga channel, off W. shore of Tiguñgun I., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.

SIBALÓN (see-bah-law'n'), ver.; pueblo on l. bank of river of that name in Antique, Panay, 10 m. NE. of San José de Bueavista. Pop., 11,675.





PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SEM KARA, ILIN AND AMBOLON I^{sts}

WITH PART OF

MINDORO

FROM A SURVEY OF 1875-1880 BY GEORGE H. RAY, U.S.N.

Coast Map of P. Republic. Run. a Spanish Commercial Survey of 1853

Source: and the Islands in the Bay of Zamboanga, Luzon

1880

REVISED BY HERRERA

NOTE.
The Government of the Philippine Islands has authorized the publication of this map, and the United States Government has agreed to publish it as a part of the Hydrographic Survey of the Philippine Islands. The map is published by the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

NOTE.
The name of the island of Mindoro is spelled in Spanish as "Mindoro" and in English as "Mindoro".

M I N D O R O

I L I N

A M B O L O N

P A N D A R O C H E T

H E R R E R A



SIBALÓN (see-bah'-ahn), river in Antique, Panay, rising in Layag Mt. and flowing SW., passing San Remigio and Sibalón, enters sea through 2 months, 2 m. N. of San Pedro.

SIBANAN (see-bah'-nahn), nat.; point on E. coast of Albay, Luzón, lat. 13° 30' N.

SIBANOC (see-bah'-nock'), ver.; island, area 2 sq. m., SW. of Unip I., to which cluster it belongs, off SW. shore of Dinátag I., N. of Surigao, Mindanao.

SIBAÓN (see-bah'-ohn'), ver.; creek in Negros I.

SIBAN (see'-bass), ver.; bay and point on E. coast of Samar, lat. 11° 57' N.

SIBATÓN (see-bah'-tohn'), ver.; island in Semerara grp., 111 ft. high, 1 m. long, 17½ m. SE. of Pandán Pt., Mindoro, and 12½ m. WNW. of Naisog Pt., Panay. Unsafe to approach.

SIBATYÁN (see-tah'-yahñ'), nat.; point N. extreme of N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., and S. head to W. entrance of channel between Siasi and Tara Is.

SIBAUAN (see-bah'-wahn), ver.; point on SE. shore of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

SIBAUÍ (see-bah'-ool'), nat.; town on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SIBAY (see-by'), ver.; island 7½ by 3 m., area 21 sq. m., ½ m. SE. of Semerara, in Sulu Sea, most S. of grp., 27 m. SE. by S. of Buruncan Pt., Mindoro, and 17 m. W. of Naisog Pt., Panay. Its NW. point rises to a peak 213 ft. high and N. coast can be passed at ½ m. distance; W. coast unsafe.

— pueblo on Mindoro I., Semerara grp., Sulu Sea. Pop., 252.

SIBAYAN (see-bah'-yahñ'), ver.; mountain in Albay, Luzón, near W. shore of Lagonoy Gulf, 28 m. NNW. of Albay.

SIBAYET (see-bah'-yet'), nat.; river entering Port Lebac, SW. coast Cotabato, Mindanao.

SIBBÚ, or **SIFFÚ** (seeb'-boo', seef'-foo'), ver.; river in N. Luzón.

SIBIHING (see-bee'-hing'), ver.; largest of cluster of small islands on E. and S. shores of extensive reef, 5 m. to E. of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A. Islands are uninhabited but resorted to by pearl-fishing crafts, that being important industry.

SIBIJINDACULA (see-bee-hin-dah-coo'-lah), nat.; islet off E. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SIBOG (see-bogh'), Tag.; mountain in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.

SIBOLÓN (see-boh'-lawn), ver.; E. island, 148 ft. high, 1½ m. N. and S., 10½ m. E. of Semerara and 6 m. N. of Sibato, in Sulu Sea, 11 m. SE. of Pandán Pt., Mindoro. Unsafe to approach.

SIBONGÁ (see-bohng'-ah), nat.; port on E. side of Bucas I., off NE. coast Surigao, Mindanao, formed by S. and middle islands at foot of conical hill 984 ft. high; W. arm communicates with Port Castilla, on N. side of island, by channel 15 yds. wide, 5 ft. deep, which forms separation between middle and E. islands.

— point on Bucas I., SE. coast Surigao, Mindanao.

— pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 27 m. SW. of Cebú, 4 m. S. of Carcar Bay; good anchorage. Bucas, conical peak 984 ft. high, lies N. E. point is lat. 9° 41' 15" N., lon. 126° 3' E., approximately. Pop., 23,455.

— point marking large town of that name from sea on E. coast of Cebú.

SIBONO (see-boh'-noh), ver.; point 7 m. SE. by E. of Pasacao, in Jamuran Bay, E. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Inland is San Fernando Mt.

SIBSIBU (seeb'-see'-boo), ver.; pueblo in Tiagán, N. Luzón.

SIBSONG (seeb'-sohng'), ver.; mountain in E. Zambales, Luzón.

SIBÚAN (see-boo'-ahn), ver.; small island off NE. point of Olutaña, S. of central peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

SIBUCAO (see-boo'-cow'), nat.; point on S. shore Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.

SIBUCO (see-boo'-coh), nat.; town on NW. shore of bay of same name, 7 m. inland, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 30 m. N. of Zamboanga. People are industrious and peaceful; number of well-cultivated plantations exist. Bay affords good anchorage, except from W. Pop., 5,000.

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— point on SE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 3 m. SE. of Misamis. Between this port and Tabigui on same shore, NE., are 3 peaks, N. 1,414, center 1,787, and S. 2,346 ft. high, landmarks of approach to Misamis.

SIBUG (see-boog'), ver.; river which rises in mountains of NE. Bontoc and entering Isabela, Luzón, empties into Grande de Cagayán Riv. on W.

SIBUGAY (see-boo-gí'), ver.; islet N. of Tagapula I., between Samar and Masbate, Visayas.

— mountain in Leyte.

SIBUGUEY, or **SIBUGUEI** (see-boo-gay'), ver.; large bay, 28 m. between heads and 27 m. inland, S. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. From NE. entrance of Sakol channel coast of Mindanao trends NNE. for 61 m., and thence curving round to S. for 35 m. forms extensive bay of Sibuguey, terminated at SE. by Olutaña I. Coasts are bordered by islands and reefs.

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— pueblo of Negros Oriental, on SW. shore of entrance to Tañón Strait, 5 m. N. of Dumaguete. Pop., 6,346.

— point in Negros Oriental.

SIBULUACBABAY (see-boo-lwahk' bah-by'), nat.; island NE. of Panay. (*See Gigante Norte.*)

SIBULUAC LALÁQUI (see-boo-lwahk' lah-lah'-key), nat.; island 2 by 1 m., largest of Gigantes Is., 12 m. E. of Bulacaue Pt., Panay.

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SIBUTU (see-boo'-too), ver.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. 4° 54' 40" N. (North Pt.), lon. 119° 29' E.; 18½ m. long, 2½ m. wide, area 36 sq. m.; in sea channel between SW. extreme of Tawi Tawi grp. of Sulu A. on E. and Borneo on W.; separated from Sulu A. by Sibutu Passage and is 9½ m. without W. line of demarcation under treaty with Spain. In arrangement of boundaries during Paris negotiations, extreme SW. angle having been placed at lat. 4° 45' N., lon. 119° 35' E., it was subsequently discovered that this island part of Philippine possessions of Spain ceded to United States was not included within limit.



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SIBUTU—Continued.

In consequence of the omission a convention supplementary to treaty of peace and cession with Spain December 10, 1898, was concluded November 7, 1900, and proclaimed March 23, 1901, granting to Spain gratuity of \$100,000 in consideration of correction of oversight. Island of dish shape, is flat and wooded, with village on its SE. shore, 12 m. SW. by W. of Manuk I., nearest land of Tawi Tawi grp. within treaty limits; nearest land of Borneo is from North Pt. to Labian Pt., 12 m. NW. across Alice channel, Darvel Bay, Borneo, lies 58 m. W. Island has transient population of Sulu and Moro fishermen. No agriculture, although soil is admirably adapted to cultivation of rice and tropical products. (See Cagayán Sulu grp.)

— point 500 ft. high, on NE. shore of Sibutu I., 22 m. W. across Sibutu Passage from Manuk, SW. extreme of Sulu A.

— passage 21 m. wide, between SW. extreme of Tawi Tawi grp. and Sibutu I., entering from Cèlebes Sea on SE.; passage unites with Alice channel between Sibutu I. and E. peninsula of Borneo, thence entering Sulu Sea.

SIBUYÁN (see-boo-yahn'), ver.; mountain in S. central Leyte, 9 m. NE. of Albuera, on SW. coast.

— one of E. islands of Romblón grp., 7 m. SE. of Romblón I., and 39 m. W. of Masbate I.; area 19 m. from SE. to NW.; island mountainous, with Mt. Sibuyán conspicuous in center; has several harbors on coasts. Important gold-bearing gravels exist on island.

— mountain in Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas. (Also Gultinguitín.)

— town in Romblón I., Visayas.

— mountain in W. Mindanao.

— passage between islands of Sibuyán and Masbate, in Visayan Sea.

SICABA (see-cah'-bab), ver.; town, point, and river, latter emptying into sea in extreme N. part of Negros Occidental, 29 m. N. of Bacólod.

SICAO (see-cow'), Tag.; mountain in pueblo of Angat, Bulacán, Luzón.

SICAPÁ (see-cah-pah'), nat.; point on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, lat. 8° 56' 40" N.

SICAYAC (see-cah-yack'), ver.; point at S. side of opening of Dapitan Bay, on NW. shore of Misamis, Mindanao.

SICOGON (see-coh'-gohn), ver.; channel $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide between Sicogon and Calagnan, 40 to 70 ft. deep, clear and safe and used by vessels from N., making for Iloilo Strait, Panay.

— island $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 m., 6 m. off NE. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, and nearly 1 m. SE. of Calagnan.

— river entering Sulu Sea, on W. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, between point of that name and Dulunguin Pt., 2 m. S. of latter.

— rocky point on N. head of Panabutan Bay, W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. In NE. angle of Panabutan Bay to S. of point is anchorage between 2 rocky points. Natives are numerous in vicinity, grow maize and tobacco, and carry on extensive trade with Sulu Is.

— bay between Dulunguin and Sicogon Pts., Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Rocky near shore and receives Sicogon and Siraguai Rivs.

SICOPON (see-coh'-pohn), nat.; river of Negros Oriental, emptying into sea at Bayauan, SW. coast.

SICOT (see-coht'), ver.; point at entrance to Culusian Bay, W. coast of S. Palawan. (See Jervois Pt.)

SIDANGDANG (see-dahng-dahng'), nat.; hill on E. shore Culusian roadstead and landmark of approach, SW. coast Palawan.

SIDEA (see-day'-ah), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on l. bank of Abra Riv., 4 m. SW. of Bangued.

SIEP-BLUT (see-ayp-bloot'), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.

SIERRA BULLONES (see-ay'-rrah boo-lyoh'-nays), Sp.; pueblo in SE. central Bohol, 34 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop. 2,119.

SIERRA CANITO (see-ay'-rrah cah-nee'-toh), Sp.; elevation joining Llanura de Cabambanan on E. and Llanura de Cabadaiñgan on NE., in SW. Negros Occidental. (See Llanura de Tablas.)

SIERRA DE COLÁS (see-ay'-rrah day coh-lahs'), Sp.; range of elevations extending SE. from Labo Mt., along short stretch of boundary between Ambos Camarines (Norte and Sur) Luzón, and divides waters flowing E. into San Miguel Bay and W. into Kagay Bay.

SIERRA MADRE (see-ay'-rrah mah'-dray), Sp.; second important range of Luzón, beginning at Caraballo de Baler, SE. from Caraballo Sur, and extending in general direction NE.; forms continuous chain of mountains from Caraballo de Baler to Cape Engaño, NE. point of island, crossing Príncipe and provinces of Isabela and Cagayán. Length is somewhat greater than of Caraballos Occidentales. Smaller branch extends to Palanan Bay. From Caraballo Sur and from regions between Caraballos Occidentales and Sierra Madre springs another branch, called Mamparán, which, running toward N., extends to province of Nueva Vizcaya. Branches of this mountain range extend to r. from point of deviation from 2 main ranges, while farther S. several branches of Caraballo de Baler extend into province of Nueva Ecija.

SIETE PECADOS (see-ay'-tay pay-cah'-dohs), Sp.; cluster of rocks in mid-channel at E. entrance to Iloilo Strait, off N. of Guimará S. Highest, from which light is exhibited, is 25 ft. above sea, and all are steep-to. *Marquis de Victoria* struck one of them forming pinnacle, with deep water all around and 270 ft. from NW. islet of group. From this point to port of Iloilo course is clear.

SIGÁ (see-gah'), nat.; tributary of Urday Riv. in Surigao, Mindanao, rising in Urdueta Mt., 6,214 ft. high, and forms lake 1 m. in diameter, through which main stream flows.

SIGÁBOY (see-gah'-boy); inshore island, area $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., off E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, separated from main coast by narrow channel covered with low woods and mangroves. White and red poon, very hard and dry wood, grows abundantly on island and in earlier days of navigation was frequently cut and used in furnaces on steamers.

— mountain in SE. Mindanao.

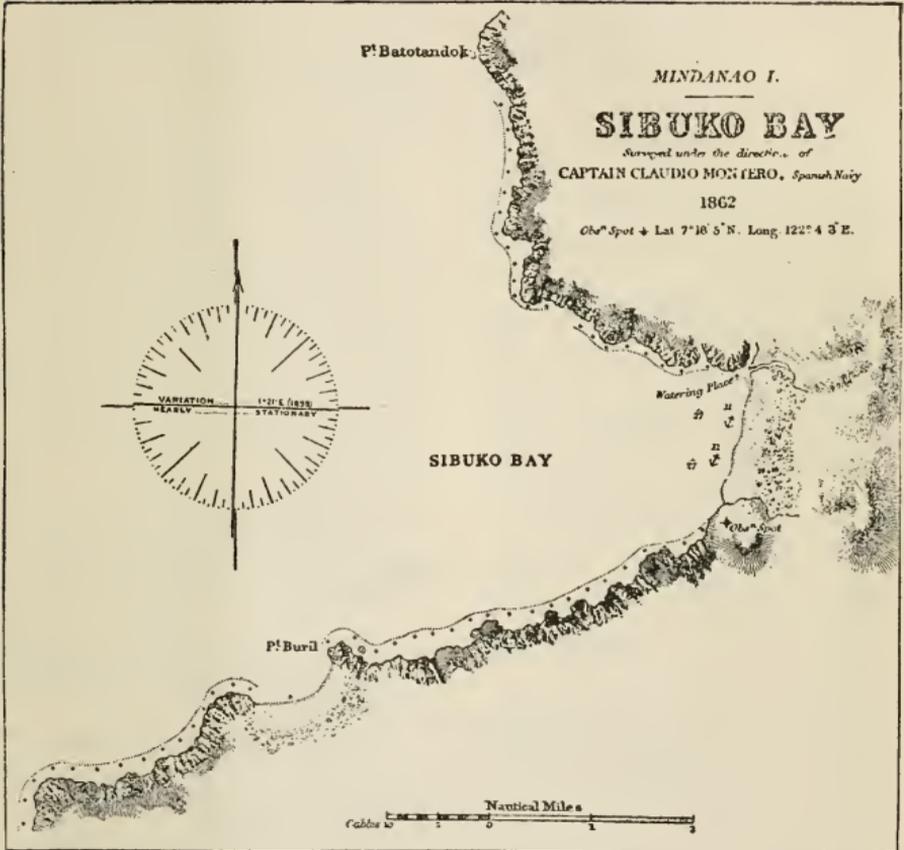
— pueblo on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Dávao. Pop., 1,900. Road from village to Pujada Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, on E. coast of this peninsula of Mindanao. Throughout region wild cattle are plentiful. Sheltered anchorage off village.

SIGALO, or **SINGALO** (see-gah'-law, seen-gah'-law), nat.; village on Balábac I., off extreme SW. point of Palawan.

SIGARAG (see-gah-rahg'), ver.; mountain 13 m. inland, S. of Catarman, on N. coast of Samar.

SIGAT (see-gah't'), ver.; bold point on NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, midway between Ibayay (W.) and Tangelan, 7 m. Between Sigat, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. of Ibayay Pt., and Arpá Pt., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on, is small bay fronted by Pontud bank.

SIGAYÁN, or **LOCOLOCO** (see-gah-yahn', loh-coh-loh'-coh), nat.; extreme SE. point of Batangas, Luzón, and sea end of coast Sierras behind Punas Pt. River of same name empties 4 m. distant. Steep. Coloco onto bay enters to N.



- SIGAYÁN**, or **LOCOLOCO**; point on S. side of entrance to small bay of that name, NE. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Mt. Sombrero, 5,200 ft. high, overlooks bay.
- bay on N. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, forming between Semaruga and Sigayán Pts.
- SIGAYARAN** (see-gah-yah'-rahn'), ver.; island belonging to Tikala cluster, off W. shore of Illana Bay, S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- SIGBUYE** (sig-boo'-yay), ver.; one of highest islands about center of Sigbuye Passage, 7 m. NE. of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A. Rises to central cone 778 ft. high and is important mid-channel landmark for navigators following this passage between Célébes and Sulu seas. Thickly wooded to summit and lies SW. by S. from Catacaan.
- passage among numerous islands between Tapul and Tawi Tawi grps., in SW. extreme of Sulu A., connecting Célébes and Sulu seas.
- SIGLAO** (see-glah'-oh'), ver.; point in Buad I., W. of Sámar.
- SIGMA** (seeg'-mah), Sp.; pueblo of N. Cápiz, Panay, 4 m. inland from Camansi Bay, 15 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 1,660.
- SIGNAL**, for.; islet E. of S. end of Maytiagnid I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Verde I.)
- SIGTOCAT**, or **SOGUITAY** (seeg-taw-ky', soh-gee-tie'), ver.; island off E. coast of Mindoro, lat. 12° 22' 40" N.
- SIHA** (see'-hah'), ver.; hamlet 5½ m. WSW. of Borongan, on r. bank of river emptying into sea on E. coast of Sámar.
- SIHAN** (see-hahn'), ver.; point in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- SIIL** (see-ill'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Siaton, Negros Oriental, on S. coast.
- SILÁ** (see-lah'), nat.; point at extreme SE. extremity of NE. projection of Sámar into Pacific Ocean.
- town in NW. Leyte.
- SILACAI** (see-lah-ky'), ver.; point near Guay Pt., SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- SILAD** (see-lahd'), nat.; hamlet on SE. shore of bay on W. coast of Leyte, 1 m. N. of Villaba.
- SILAGÁ** (see-lah-gah'), nat.; river of Sámar emptying on W. coast.
- SILAGUI** (see-lah'-gee), nat.; point on SE. shore of Olutaña I., off S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SILAGUIN** (see-lah'-geen), Tag.; prominent point on NW. shore of Taal Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- SILAMBÁN** (see-lahm-bahn'), nat.; river of Paragua, Palawan, rising in central Cordillera and emptying on E. coast about lat. 10° 36' 30" N.
- SILANCAPÓ** (see-lahn-cah-poh'), Tag.; point 12 m. from Laguinao, Tayabas, Luzón, 5 m. WNW. of Mabio Pt.
- SILANG** (see-lahng'), Tag.; town on SE. shore of Alabat I., Tayabas, Luzón.
- point at S. entrance to bay on W. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- pueblo at crossing of 2 main roads in Cavite, Luzón, 19 m. S. of Cavite. Pop., 7,411.
- SILANGA** (see-lahn'-gah), nat.; extreme W. point of Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A.; headland of entrance to Bay of Sulu, 4½ m. S. of Pugut Pt.
- river in SW. Sámar, emptying into San Juanico Strait between Sámar and Leyte.
- hamlet on W. shore of Sámar, 5 m. NW. of Catbalogan.
- bay on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, formed by SW. side of Maytiagnid I. and coast, 2 m. wide and nearly same length. Settlement is on NW. side and peak 1,700 ft. high over it.
- 3 islands off entrance to Silanga Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- SILANGA**; peak 1,700 ft. high, on SW. shore of Silanga Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Hamlet of that name is at its foot.
- hamlet 12 m. N. by E. of Taytay, comprising stockade and few houses built upon small isthmus head, on W. side of Silanga Bay, at foot of Silanga Peak, 1,700 ft. high, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- point on W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 6½ m. SW. of Misamis.
- SILANGADO** (see-lahn-gah'-doh), Hisp.; island 1 m. NW. to SE., off NE. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro, in the bay of Minanga, 3¼ m. NW. of Aonon Pt.
- SILANGÁN** (see-lahng'-ahn) (the Orient), Tag.; point in Marinduque, off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.
- important point to navigators on SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., 2 m. N. of Buñga Pt.
- SILANGHIN** (see-lahng'-heen'), Tag.; point on S. coast of Bataán, Luzón, on l. of entrance to port of Mariveles.
- SILANGUIN** (see-lahn'-geen), ver.; port and point 8 m. S. of Capones Pt., backed by high range of mountains; ½ m. wide, 2 m. inland, affording fair shelter formed by island of same name off coast of Zambales, Luzón, 2½ m. NW. of Sampaloc Pt., W. head to Súbic Bay.
- island ¼ m. N. and S. and 1 m. E. and W., on S. side of port of same name, off SW. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- point on NW. shore of island of same name and S. head to port of same name, SW. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- SÍLAO** (see-lah-oh), Tag.; mountain in Bulacán, Luzón.
- SILAQUÍ** (see-lah-key'), nat.; most N. of islands on S. side of entrance to Lingayén Gulf, in Zambales, Luzón. Los Frailes Is. bear SW.
- SILAS** (see'-lahs); peak in Caraballo Sur, in Bulacán, Luzón.
- SILAT** (see-lah't'), nat.; islet, most S. of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, 9¼ m. SSW. of Cuyo.
- islet off SE. coast of Mindoro, near Buruncan Pt. Passage between it and coast clear and deep.
- SILAY** (see-lie'), nat.; pueblo of Negros Occidental, on E. shore of Guimarás Strait, 9 m. N. of Bacólod and 26 m. NE. of Iloilo, Panay. Pop., 14,537.
- SILAY**, or **MALAPÁRANG** (see-lie', mah-lah-pah'-rahng), nat.; mountain at N. end of central range of Negros Occidental, 17 m. S. of Sicaba on N., 20 m. E. of Bacólod, and 23 m. W. of Escalante.
- SILDOL** (seel-dohl'), ver.; hamlet on coast road in Zambales, Luzón, 15 m. S. of Iba.
- SILIK** (see-lick'), nat.; creek emptying on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, at Tambilaban.
- SILINGÁN** (see-ling'-ahn), nat.; mountain in transverse range on NW. borders of peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, also forming boundary between it and Dapitan on SW. Overlooks N. shore of Sibuguey Bay.
- SILINO** (see-lee'-noh), ver.; island 9 m. N. by E. ¼ E. from Pt. Tagolo on extreme NW. point of Misamis, Mindanao; 1½ m. in extent, low, flat, and wooded.
- SILIPÓN** (see-lee'-peel), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., 633.
- SILIPÓN** (see-lee'-pohn'), ver.; town on river emptying into Maccajalar Bay at Tagaloan, 27 m. above that point, 25 m. SE. by S. of Cagayán de Misamis, Mindanao.
- SILLA** (see'-lyah), Sp.; point at W. headland to Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao; of considerable height and remarkable as taking shape of a saddle; one of main headlands on N. coast of Mindanao toward Tagolo Pt., where coast begins SW. trend.
- SILLA**; mountain 1,010 ft. high on NW. shore Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.

- SILÓ** (see'-loh), nat.; town in Misamis, Mindanao, on r. bank of important river emptying into Macajalar Bay and 12½ m. E. by S. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- SILÓ GUINGUÍS** (see'-loh gees'-gees'), ver.; town on NW. shore of Tayabas Bay, NW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on l. of mouth of united waters of Malabag and Lagnas Rivs., 6 m. NW. of boundary of Tayabas with Batangas.
- SILONAY** (see-loh-ní'), ver.; islet of cluster of that name, 1 m. long, lying ¼ m. off and 1 m. NE. by E. of Pt. Calapán, peninsula upon which lies Calapán, capital of Mindoro, and 4¼ m. NE. and on extreme NE. coast of islands. Small islet of same name, 1 m. ESE. of Pt. Calapán, is of sugar-loaf shape surrounded by rocks.
- cluster of islets, Silonay (big and little) and Anaganahao being named, 1 m. E., off shore between Calapán and Anaganahao Pts., NE. coast of Mindoro. Between islets passage is 2,160 ft. wide and from 30 to 120 ft. deep.
- SILONGOS** (see-lohn'-gohs), ver.; islands off coast of Palawan.
- SILSITOAN** (seel-see-toh'-ahn), ver.; island W. of Bohol, Visayas.
- SILUBAN** (see-loo'-bahn), ver.; river in Negros.
- SILUMASAN** (see-loo-mah'-sahn); islet W. by N. of Lapun Lapun, off N. shore of Cagayán Sulu, Sulu A.
- SILUPA** (see-loo'-pah), nat.; point on NW. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- hamlet on estuary on W. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, Zamboanga, Mindanao, 90 m. NE. of Zamboanga; ESE. lies Dayana I.
- SIMAGUP** (see-mah-goop'), ver.; village on SE. shore of Sepangow Bay, SW. coast of S. Palawan.
- bay on N. side of Cape Siacle, SW. Palawan.
- SIMALA** (see-mah'-lah), ver.; point in Cebú.
- SIMALUC** (see-mah-look'), ver.; island, larger of 2 adjoining, 127 ft. high, 7 m. N. of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.; E. point lies 4 m. NW. of Tambagaan. Horseshoe shaped, indentation being filled with numerous islets. Island is not permanently inhabited, but resorted to in large numbers by natives on account of fishing.
- SIMALUC**, or **TATAAN** (see-mah-look', tah-tah'-ahn), ver.; chain of islets fronting central part of NW. shore of Tawi Tawi I. (*See* Tataan I.) 2 Simaluc Is. are most E. of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.; lie close together, very narrow, and covered by mangroves and high trees, visible 12 m. off. (*See* Cibankanan.)
- SIMANAHAN** (see-mah-nah'-hahn), nat.; S. fairway along S. line of demarcation United States possessions in strait of Balábac, among reefs; used by vessels between China and Sulu seas, between Balábac grp. and S. point of Palawan.
- SIMANALÉ** (see-mah-nah-lay'), ver.; anchorage on Tawi Tawi I. shore of narrow channel which separates that island from Sañgá Sañgá on W., Sulu A.
- SIMANCAS** (see-mahn'-cabs), Sp.; town of Negros Occidental. (*See* La Carlota.)
- SIMANGUL** (see-mahn-gool'), ver.; point on N. extremity of Olutaña I., on E. side of entrance to Sibuguey Bay, S. shore of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SIMARA** (see-mah'-rah), ver.; island, 5 by 2 m., 8 m. N. off nearest point of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas, in open sea channel between Burias and Masbate Is. on E. and Mindoro, 38 m. W.; 870 ft. elevation, flat-topped, well cultivated, and can be approached with safety. On SW. shore is village, Corcuera, with church and fort.
- SIMAÚK** (see-mah-ook'), nat.; point and creek on S. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SIMBAGUÁN** (seem-bah-goo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in W. Zamboanga, Mindanao, 28 m. N. of Zamboanga.
- SIMBÓ**, or **MALAZIMBÓ** (seem-boh', mah-lah-theem-boh'), nat.; island in inlet SE. of Puro I., S. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- SIMILA** (see-mee'-lah), ver.; river rising in Mt. Apo, of Cordillera Central, Cebú, and emptying into sea 1½ m. S. of Sibonga.
- SIMILÓN** (see-mee-lohn'), ver.; island N. of Mindanao, 3½ m. E. of N. extremity of Gipdó, and 5½ m. N. of Pt. Billa.
- SIMILUÍN** (see-mee-loo'-een), nat.; island off E. coast of Cebú, lat. 9° 31' N.
- SIMINANGÓN** (see-mee-nahng'-ohn), ver.; hamlet at point of small peninsula between Malam-paya Bay and Catugba port to NE., on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- SIMISA** (see-mee'-sah), ver.; island 3½ m. E. to W., extreme SW. island of Balanguingui grp., 6 m. SW. of Balanguingui I., Sulu A.
- SIMILÓNG** (seem-mee'-long), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, NE. part of Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- SIMOE** (see-moh'-ay), ver.; stream emptying into San Miguel Bay, E. shore, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- SIMOGA**, or **CABACUAN** (see-moh'-gah, cah-bah'-kwan), ver.; SW. point at extreme NW. end of Sámar I., inside NE. entrance to San Bernardino Strait.
- SIMOL** (see-moh'l'), ver.; river rising in E. slopes of Sierra Madre and flowing into bay of San Miguel, Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- SIMOLO** (see-moh'-loh), ver.; river entering S. shore of Butúan Bay, W. of mouth of river of that name, on N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- SIMONOC** (see-moh-nock'), nat.; horseshoe-shaped island, 6 m. between points, 12 sq. m., 141 ft. high, in SW. part of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., 19½ m. SW. by S. of Tatán. Shallow lagoon in middle of island in which native prahus take refuge in time of danger. Several large villages, thickly populated. Island is 13 m. NE. of extreme SW. angle of boundary of United States possessions in Asia.
- point NW. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- river entering sea SE. of point of that name, NW. of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SIMUAL** (see-mwahl'), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Illana Bay, in Cotabato, Mindanao, 7 m. N. by W. of Cotabato.
- creek and town on r. bank, on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- SIMUÁN** (see-moo'-ahn), nat.; village SW. of Pagagpac, on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A. Rajamuda Creek, watering place for vessels, enters to SW.
- SIMÚLAO** (see-moo'-lah-oh), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- SIMUTU** (see-moo'-too), nat.; village, E. shore Siasi I., Sulu A.
- point at village of same name, Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SINABU** (see-nah'-boo), ver.; river on NE. coast of Mindoro, entering sea 5 m. ESE. of Calapán.
- SINAGASAAN** (see-nah-gah-sah'-ahn), nat.; tributary of Glubang Riv., Negros Occidental, NE. coast.
- SINAGBUÁN** (see-nahg-bwahn'), nat.; 2 islands on W. side of Tambiluanga channel at S. entrance to narrow passage between Taruk I. on N. and Tandubato I. on S., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- SINAGSACAN** (see-nah sah'-cahn), nat.; mountain 1,148 ft. high, in NE. Cápiz, Panay, near Concepción Iloilo boundary 6 m. S. of Pilar.
- SINAIT** (see-nah'-eet), ver.; pueblo of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, near boundary with Ilocos Norte and on coast highway, 22 m. N. of Vigan. Pop. 7,936.
- SINALANG** (see-nah lahng'), nat.; river in pueblo of Bangued Abra, Luzón.

- SINALAYAO** (see-nah-lah'-yah-oh), ver.; mountain in extreme NE. part of Misamis, Mindanao, near boundary with Surigao, 28 m. SW. of Butúan.
- SINALIN** (see-nah'-leen), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 22 m. SW. of Cavite.
- SINALIO** (see-nah'-lyoh), Tag.; river of Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordilleras which separate Cavite from Batangas, flows NW. and unites with Caititingan.
- SINARAGAN** (see-nah-rah'-gahn), ver.; river rising in Nagsucubang Mt. in SW. Antique, Panay, emptying into sea 1 m. N. of Caduadula Pt., on S. coast.
- SINARAYAN**, or **WASHINGTON** (see-nah-rah'-yahn), nat.; point on W. side Culasian roadstead, SW. coast of Palawan.
- SINAUAT** (see-nah'-wat), ver.; lake in Mindanao.
- SINAY** (see-nigh'), Tag.; point and village in Bataán, Luzón.
- SINCAR** (seen-car'), ver.; point and inlet on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- SINDÁN** (seen-dahn'), ver.; town in SW. Leyte.
- SINDANDÁN** (seen-dahn-dahn'), ver.; point in NW. Mindanao.
- SINDAÑGAN** (seen-dahng'-ahn); town at mouth of important river on NE. shore of bay of same name, W. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
— bay opening to Sulu Sea between Dauigan and Sindañgan Pts., 34 m., W. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao. Shores are exceedingly steep, with anchorage S. of Dauigan and E. of Sindañgan Pts. close to shore, elsewhere being too deep.
— point on steep, rocky bluff forming S. headland of bay of that name, W. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- SINDOL** (seen-doll'), ver.; town in Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SINGANG** (seen-gah'-ahn), ver.; islet off extreme S. point of Damma I., of Laparan cluster, Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- SINGABUÁN** (seen-gah-bwah'n'), ver.; islet in Nochebuena channel, E. of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- SINGAL** (seen-gahl'), ver.; hamlet on l. bank of a tributary of the Bac-hao Bañgahón Riv., in NW. Sámar.
- SINGANAG** (seen-gah-nahg'), ver.; mountain in N. Sámar.
- SINGUÁN** (seeng-oo'-ahn), nat.; fresh-water lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter, 39 fms. (234 ft.) deep, on S. shore of Gagayán Sulu; Sulu sea separated from Lake Ernestine on E. by barrier less than 200 yds., and on W. from Lake Jiwata by natural wall of less than 50 yds.
- SINIRAYAN** (see-nyah-rah'-yahn), ver.; mountain in extreme S. Antique, Panay, 5 m. NE. of Anini-y.
- SINILOAN** (see-nee-loh'-ahn), Tag.; pueblo in Laguna, Luzón, 15 m. by road NNE. of Santa Cruz. Pop., 5,659.
- SINIPAI DACÓ** (see-nee-pie' dah-coh'), nat.; island with central cone on W. side of Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- SINIPAI DIÚTAI** (see-nee-pie' dew'-tie), nat.; island SW. of Sinipai Dacó, W. side of Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- SINLIÁN** (seen-lee'-ahn), ver.; point on E. shore of Ragay Gulf, on SW. coast of Albay, Luzón, N. of Patao, near boundary with Ambos Camarines (Sur).
- SINOBUGHAN** (see-noh-boog'-bahn), nat.; island in E. entrance to Laguán channel, off NE. coast of Sámar.
- SINOTÁN** (see-nawk-tahn') nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Asinñan, Pangasinán, Luzón.
- SINOGÁ** (see-noh-gah'), ver.; point in Sámar.
- SINOLO** (see-naw'-law), ver.; river in Surigao, Mindanao, rising near N. coast, empties into sea.
- SINÓNOG** (see-noh'-nohg), nat.; island 3 m. E. of Saccal (Sakol) I., off SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
— island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- SINTENELA** (seen-tay-nay'-lah); mountain about center of pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- SINTÍ** (seen-tee'), nat.; point in Buad I., W. of Sámar.
- SINTOGO** (seen-toh'-goh), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- SINULÓN** (see-noo-law'n'), ver.; group of islands off coast of Cebú.
- SINUŅGAO** (see-noong'-ah-oh), nat.; river emptying on S. shore of Binanga port, on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- SIOC** (see-ock'), ver.; inner point of entrance on SE. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao.
- SIOCON** (see-oh'-cohn), ver.; mountain in central Zamboanga, Mindanao, headwaters of river which empties into sea on NW. coast at Santa Maria.
— inlet and point in W. Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- SIOMTIAM** (see-ohm-tee-ahn'), ver.; river of Batangas, Luzón, rising on S. side of Batulao Mt., flows S. and empties into bay of Balayán.
- SIPAC** (see-pack'), ver.; island of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- SIPACA** (see-pah'-cah), ver.; point formed by conical hill, thinly wooded, with watchtower on W. extreme of bight between it and Diuata Pt., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao. In bay on E. side of point is anchorage in front of mouths of 2 rivers. Canauagor islet lies on W. side of point. Lapining I. fronts it.
- SIPÁIN** (see-pah'-inn), nat.; westernmost of Taaen chain of islands, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. by S. of Tanakta and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., separated by deep, clear channel.
- SIPAISAN** (see-pie'-sahn), ver.; island off NE. coast of Negros Oriental, lat. $10^{\circ} 29' 30''$ N.
- SIPALÓN** (see-pah-law'n'), ver.; low island peak, 4 m. off coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on Ragay Gulf, opposite Capaluan Pt.
- SIPALUY** (see-pah-loy'), ver.; bay, hamlet, and river of Negros Occidental, rising in several branches in Llanuras de Tablas and Cabadiangan, in SW. part of Negros Occidental; empties into sea on SW. coast, 8 m. S. of Inayauan.
- SIPANBALAYAN** (see-pahn-bah-lah'-yahn), nat.; affluent of Pampanga Chico, flowing SW. of pueblo of Mabalacát, empties into river of that name, Pampanga, Luzón.
- SIPANDÍN** (see-pahn-deen'), nat.; village on E. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SIPANG** (see-pahng'), ver.; island of Pañgutárang grp., Sulu A., SW. waters, 6 m. NE. of Datu Bató I., extreme E. of Laparan grp.
- SIPARAY** (see-pah-rye'), ver.; islet of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, 14 m. SE. by E. of Agutaya.
- SIPÍAN** (see-pee'-ahn), ver.; town near S. shore of Camansi Bay, N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 12 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 4,863.
- SIPÍÑA** (see-pee'-nyah), nat.; islet in W. part of Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- SIPINKAL** (see-peen-cahl'), nat.; point NW. end Tora I., off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SÍPIT** (see'-pit), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Malinao, Albay, Luzón.
- SIPÓCOT** (see-poh'-coht), ver.; pueblo on main road in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on l. bank of Poblana Riv., 17 m. NW. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 1,066.

- SIPÓCOT**; mineral spring near town of Sipócot, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- SIPUAOC** (see-pwah-ohk'), nat.; stream entering sea on SE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
— peak 371 ft. high, on r. bank of stream of same name, SE. shore Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
— village on E. shore Siasi I., Sulu A.
— peak 371 ft. high, on Siasi I., Sulu A., inland from village of same name.
- SIPUCAY** (see-poo-ky'), ver.; hamlet on Refugio I., off E. coast of Negros Oriental.
- SIPUNGUT** (see-poon-goot'), nat.; island and channel on its N. shore, near junction with Calaitan channel from N., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
— channel to l. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., joining Camba Camba channel and practicable for small crafts only.
- SIQUJOR** (see-key-baw'), ver.; pueblo on S. shore of bight formed on NW. shore of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, 35 m. SW. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 11,788.
— pueblo in Negros Oriental.
— island 12½ m. from N. to S. and 17 m. from E. to W., 28 m. SW. across sea channel from mainland of Bohol, Visayas, 19 m. SW. of Panglao I., belonging to jurisdiction of Bohol; surface moderately high and greatly broken, rising to central peak, Mt. Cudtungun, NE., 1,394 ft. high; productions tobacco of very superior quality, rice, maize, Manila hemp, and cacao, which are bartered for wax. (See Bohol.)
- SIRAGUAI** (see-rah-gwí'), ver.; river entering Panabutan Bay, W. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- SIRAN** (see'-rahñ), nat.; river entering on l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
— island off NW. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.; 3 m. W. by N. of Busluc Pt.
- SIRILIAN** (see-ree-lee'-ahn), nat.; point in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- SIROROMA** (see-raw-raw'-mah), nat.; island off NW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, at entrance to bay of San Miguel. (Also Siruma.)
- SIRINAQ, or SEPULCRO** (see-ree-now', say-pool'-croh), ver.; island 1 m. in length, 280 ft. high; 1 m. SE. of Triple Cima I., fronting Tagbayug Bay, W. coast of S. Palawan.
- SIRIS** (see'-riss), ver.; town on r. bank of river entering bay S. of Sicayac Pt., NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, 12 m. S. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)
- SIR JAMES BROOKE**, for.; point on SE. coast of Palawan. (See Brooke Pt.)
- SIROAN, or NASO** (see-roh'-ahn, nah'-soh), ver.; point on SW. extremity of Antique, Panay, 2 m. SE. of Anini-y, formed by termination of coast range, fronted by islet Nuacas, off its SW. point, and Jurao-jurao, 4 m. to E. of Nuacas.
- SIRUGAI** (see-roo-guy'), ver.; point on SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., leading to entrance to E. channel for town of Maibún (Maimbún).
- SIRUMA** (see-roo'-mah), ver.; pueblo and point in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 2 m. inland from that bay, 26 m. E. of N. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 679.
— bay on N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, E. of San Miguel Bay. (Also Caurusan.)
— point on bay of that name, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, and connected with small island by reef. Coast to Port Sisiran is bordered by islands and rocks accessible only by fishing boats.
— island E. entrance San Miguel Bay, off Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- SISI** (see'-see), nat.; hamlet at head of arm of Batán Bay, setting inland SW. in Cápiz, Panay, N. coast.
- SISIMAN** (see-see'-mahñ), Tag.; bay and point in S. Bataan, Luzón, on N. of entrance to Manila Bay.
- SISIPAN** (see-see'-pahñ), nat.; point and village on SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SISIRAN** (see-see'-rahñ), nat.; port in N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- SISUNTAM** (see-soon-tahm'), nat.; point on W. coast of Lubang I., S. of Alagason Pt. Chain of 8 islets beginning off this point trend SE. close to shore, or distance of less than 2 m.
- SITAMA** (see-tah'-mah), nat.; point on SW. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SITANGÁ** (see-tahng-ah'), Tag.; hamlet on island of Alabat, entrance to Lamón Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- SITIO** (see'-tyoh), Sp.; hamlet on E. shore of Biliran, off NW. coast Leyte, 2½ m. N. of Cabiliran.
- SITIO LANĠUB** (see'-tyoh lahng-ooob'), Hisp.; hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 2 m. NE. of Asturias.
- SITIO LUMAQUÍN** (see'-tyoh loo-mah-keen'), Hisp.; hamlet on SW. shore of Leyte, 1 m. S. of Bató.
- SITIO PALUOT** (see'-tyoh pah-woht'), Hisp.; hamlet on SE. part of Negros Oriental, 4 m. SW. of Dumaguete.
- SITIO QUINTINAGURAN** (see'-tyoh, kin-tee-nah-goo'-rahñ), Hisp.; hamlet on E. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast Leyte, N. of Cabiliran.
- SITIO ZAEZAC** (see'-tyoh thah-ay-thack'), Hisp.; hamlet 1 m. SW. of Sibonga, E. Cebú.
- SIUALO** (see-wah'-loh), nat.; hamlet in S. Hoilo, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Maasin.
- SIYT** (see-it'), nat.; point and river on SE. coast of Negros Oriental, 4 m. SW. of Zamboanguita.
- SLIP**, for.; point on NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan, NNW. of Emergency Pt.
- SMITH**, for.; island SE. of Iloc or Austin I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Mountains on mainland opposite come down to coast, with altitude of 2,230 ft. (See Bagambangan.)
- SMOOTH**, for.; hill 750 ft. high, near E. shore of Balábac I., Balábac grp., off SW. coast of Palawan, 2 m. N. of Calandorag Bay.
- SNAKE**, for.; island in N. Taytay chain, off entrance to that bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- SOAN-SOÁN** (soh-ahn-soh-ahn'), nat.; point and creek ½ m. N. on W. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- SOBOBOLO** (soh-boh-boh'-loh); mountain in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
— inlet on coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, lat. 17° 20' N.
- SOBONCOGON** (soh-bohn-coh'-gohn), ver.; point on E. coast of Mindoro, lat. 12° 31' 15" N.
- SOBREMANDE** (soh-bray-ee-mahn'-day), Sp.; hamlet of Abra, Luzón, 20 m. E. of Bangued, connected by trail.
- SOCA VILAR** (soh'-cah vee-lahr'), Sp.; river rising in S. central ranges of Bohol, Visayas, and finds its outlet into sea at Loay, on S. coast.
- SOCOL** (soh-cohl'), nat.; river on E. coast of Mindoro, emptying into sea NW. of Bongabón.
— point on Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón.
- SOGAY** (soh-gí'), ver.; pueblo of 5,200 inhabitants on SW. shore of Camiguin I., NW. of Misamis, Mindanao. Lies 2½ m. NW. of extreme S. point of island, and has fine anchorage. (See Sagay.)
- SÓGOD** (soh'-god'), nat.; pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 30 m. N. of Cebú. Pop., 6,719.
— bay in S. Leyte.

- SÓGOD**; bay on N. coast of SE. peninsula of Luzón, at N. end of boundary between Ambos Camarines (Norte) and Tayabas, between Palapinhuajan and Dapdap Pts., receiving onits coast waters of Tabagon Riv.
- SÓGOD ANTIGÜO** (sob'-god ahn-tee'-gwoh), Hisp.; town or pueblo of Maasin, Leyte, on E. shore of great bay of Lion, S. Leyte, 62 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 4,732.
- SÓGOD NUEVO** (sob'-god nway'-voh), Hisp.; formerly Concepción or Mao, town at head of Lion Bay, on S. shore of Leyte, 59 m. S. of Tacloban.
— pueblo in Leyte.
- SOGUICAY** (soh-gee'-ky), ver.; low islet in bay of same name, N. by W. of Pandán Pt., E. coast of Mindoro.
— bay on SE. coast of Mindoro, opening between Buaylao (NE.) and Pandán (SW.) Pts., SW. by S., 5 m. Small streams entering bay afford anchorage for small vessels.
- SOHOTÓN** (soh-hoh-tohn'), ver.; mountain in Sámar at headwaters of Suribao Riv., 20 m. W. of Lanang.
- SOJOTÓN** (soh-hoh-tohn'), ver.; S. headland from SW. to Guimará's Strait, and point at N. entrance to Linaón Bay, W. coast of Negros Occidental, 8½ m. N. of Inayauan, 44 m. to S. of Pandán Pt., SW. end forming deep bight and narrow channel of that strait.
- SOLANA** (soh-lah'-nah), Sp.; pueblo of Cagayán, Luzón, on l. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., 4 m. W. of Tuguegarao and connected by road. Pop., 5,578.
- SOLANGAN** (soh-lahng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Candolu I., off extreme SE. point of Sámar.
- SOLANO** (soh-lah'-noh), Sp.; pueblo of Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón, on highway, 3 m. NE. of Bayombong. Pop., 4,190.
— garrisoned town in Isabela, Luzón.
- SOLATON** (soh-lah'-tohn), nat.; island off Silanga Pt., W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 7 m. SW. of Misamis.
- SOLBECK** (sohl-beck'), ver.; inlet in Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- SOLEAD** (soh-lay-dahd'), ver.; town in Negros Occidental.
- SOLITARIA** (soh-lee-tah'-ryah), Sp.; islet off N. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- SOLITARIO** (soh-lee-tah'-ryoh), Sp.; crater in Negros Occidental, 5 m. W. of Escalante.
— easternmost of Cabulaun Is., 14 m. ESE. of Cabulaun, off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
— island S. of Albay, Luzón.
- SOLIMÁN** (soh-lee-mahn'), nat.; river about center of pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, and flowing SW. to sea.
- SOLO** (soh'-loh), Sp.; hamlet at headwaters of upper S. tributary of Suribao Riv., in SE. Sámar.
- SOLOTSOLOT**, or **LAPOG** (soh-loht-soh-loht', nat.; lah-pohg', ver.); bay, anchorage, and point in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- SOLSONA** (sohl-soh'-nah), Sp.; pueblo in foothills of Cordillera Central, in Ilocos Norte, Luzón, on NE. tributary of Grande de Laoag Riv., 13 m. E. of Laoag, capital. Pop., 3,991.
- SOLVEO** (sohl-vay'-oh), Sp.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on l. bank of Abra Riv., where it suddenly turns W. to sea, 6 m. SW. of Bangued.
- SOMAGE** (soh-mah'-hay), ver.; hamlet near one of W. tributaries of Bac-hao Barigáhon Riv., in NW. Sámar, 3 m. NW. of Gándara.
- SOMAGUI** (soh-mah'-gee), ver.; river entering sea on E. coast of Mindoro.
- SOMBOCOGON** (sohm-boh-eoh'-gohn), Tag.; bay 5½ m. NNE. of Arena Pt., on Ragay Gulf, SE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, and receives Payao Riv., which is frequented by native coasters.
— town on NW. shore of bay of that name in SE. Tayabas, Luzón.
- SOMBRERO** (sohm-bray'-roh), Sp.; islet ¼ m. NW. of Bulubadiangán Pt., E. of Tago I., 4 m. SE. off San Dionisio, E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
— island 1½ m. W. of Templo I., consisting of 2 islets close together in W. entrance to Ragay Gulf between Burias I. and Tayabas, Luzón.
— summit 5,200 ft. high in Rangayan or Súgüt Mts., paralleling NE. shores of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Rises midway between Samaruga Pt. and Maguindanao or Lanao Lagoon in Lanao, Mindanao.
— island of Casuarina Pt., E. coast of S. Palawan. (See Rasa I.)
— island in Cabulaun grp., E. off N. point of Paragua, Palawan, 3½ m. (See Cabulaun I.)
— island S. of Batangas, Luzón.
— island off Biliran I., NW. of Leyte.
- SÓNOC** (soh'-nock), nat.; bay on SW. coast of Panaón I., Leyte.
- SÓNÓN** (sohn-sohn'), nat.; most N. of 2 bays on E. shore of Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.
- SOLADEL** (soh-lah-dehl'), ver.; islet SW. of Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 46' 30" N.
- SOPOLON** (soh-poh'-lohn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Jasaan, Misamis, Mindanao.
- SORE**, or **TAPUSI** (soh'-ray, tah-poo'-see), nat.; mountain in N. Rizal, Luzón.
- SÓROG** (soh'-rohng), ver.; hamlet on extreme SE. projection of Sámar, 9 m. SE. of Guianan.
- SORÓN** (soh-rohn'), ver.; mountain in S. Biliran I., off NW. coast Leyte, 4 m. NE. of Biliran.
- SORONÓN** (soh-rohng'-ohn), ver.; S. point of entrance to bay on E. coast of Sámar, 1 m. NE. of San Julián.
- SOROSIMBAHAN** (saw - raw - seem - bah' - hahn), nat.; mountain in NW. Leyte.
- SÓROT** (soh'-roht), nat.; hamlet in E. Sámar, 2 m. SW. of Boroñgan.

SORSOGÓN, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Sor-soh-gohn', ver.)

Capital: Sorsogón, lat. 12° 58' N., lon. 123° 58' E.

Area: Mainland, 663 sq. m.; dependent islands, 12 sq. m.; total, 675 sq. m.

Population: 98,650.

Race: Bicol (Vicol).

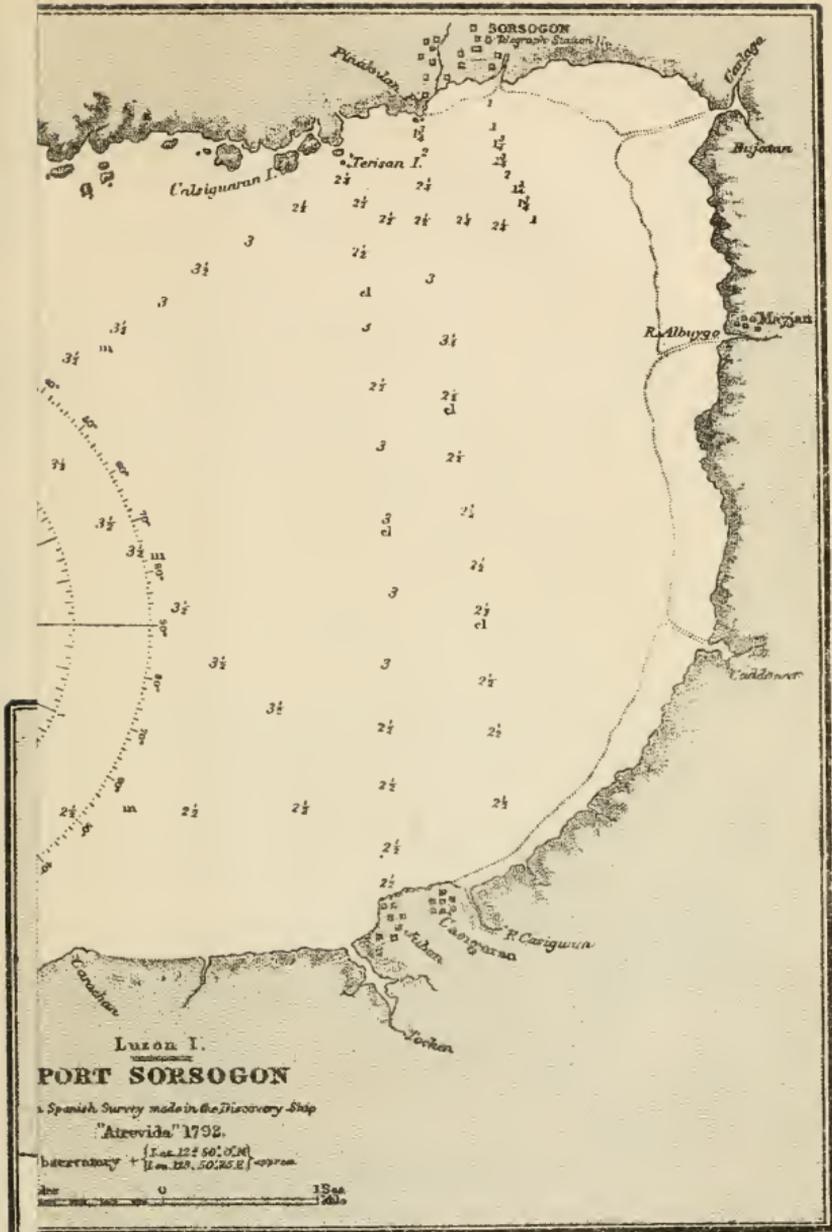
Language: Bicol.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

From Sorsogón to—

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Legaspi	20
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LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Sorsogón occupies the extreme SE. end of the peninsula of Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by Albay and bay of the same name; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean; on the S. by the important strait of San Bernardino, which separates it from Sámar, and W. by the Otón, or interior sea of the P. A. The island of Ticao lies SW., 10 m. The coast line is extremely irregular, being deeply indented on the W. by the great bay which gives its name to the province, and opens in the waters of the Otón Sea, opposite Ticao I., on the SW. From the extreme NE. shore of this bay (Sorsogón) to the nearest waters of Sógod Bay, an arm in the SE. of Albay Gulf, on the Pacific Ocean side of the province, the distance is but 2½ m., and but 5 m. to Bacón, the port of Sorsogón on that shore. This narrow neck for a space of 2 m. alone prevents Sorsogón from being an island.

AREA.

Its greatest length is 47 m. NW. to SE. from the boundary S. of Cagsana to the shore of San Bernardino Strait, and width 40 m. ENE. to WSW. from Biñgay, the extreme NE. point, to Donsol SW. It has an area of 663 sq. m. (mainland), or more than ½ the size of the State of Rhode Island (1,250 sq. m.). The dependent islands, having an area of 12 sq. m., give a total of 675 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

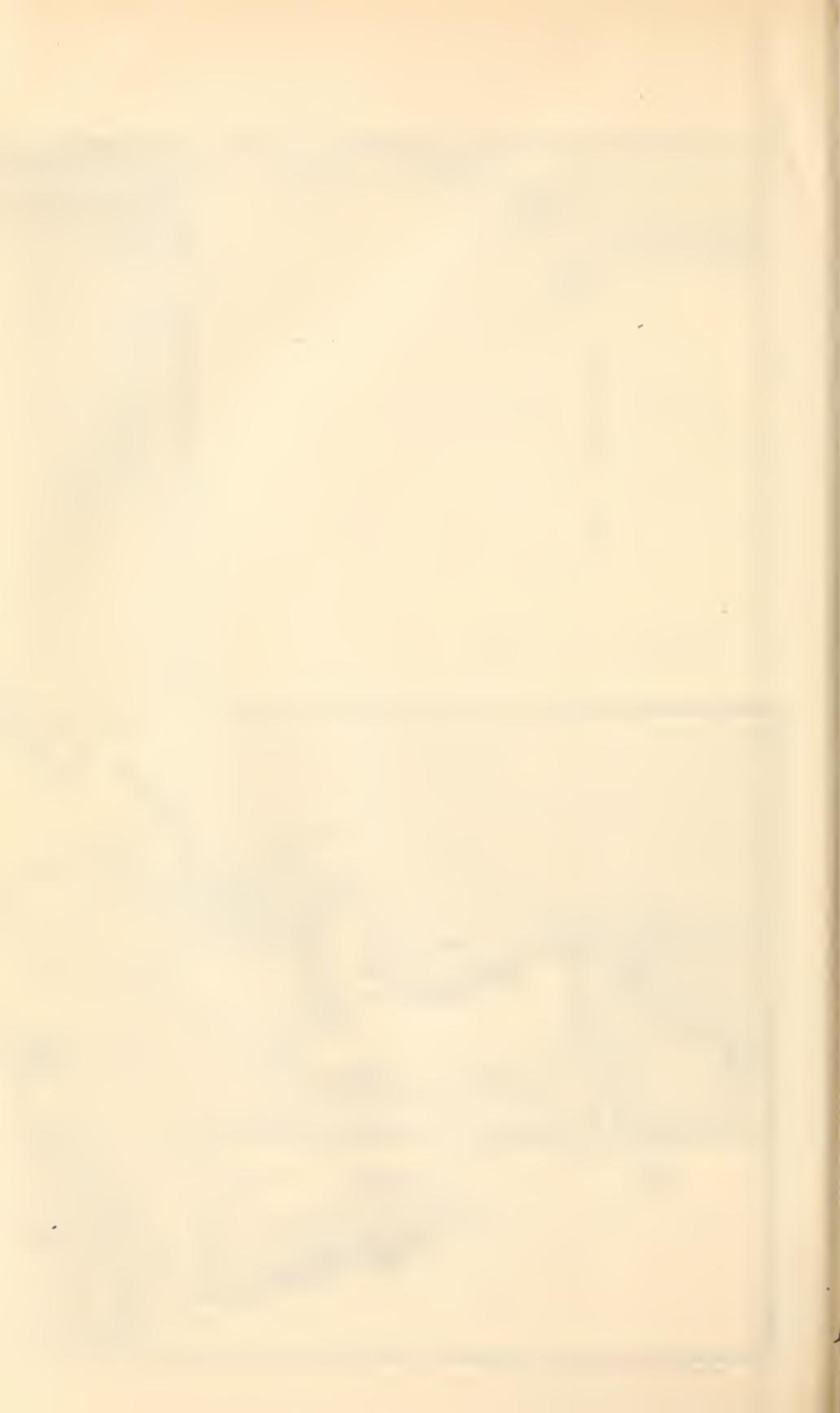
The topography of the province presents a lateral range traversing a somewhat sinuous course and forming the boundary with Albay on the N. from Donsol to beyond Mt. Pocdol or Bacón within about 3 m. of the SW. shore of Albay Bay. A central crest from NE. to SW. forms watersheds draining into the Pacific on the E. and Sorsogón Bay and the Otón Sea on the W. In this range about halfway in its course is the celebrated active volcano of Bulusan, about 5 m. inland from the E. coast of this province. It is not only visible 60 m. at sea, but is an important landmark for transports, war vessels, and commercial craft taking the S. route around the island of Luzón from the United States across the Pacific to Manila. In 1852 this volcano burst forth after a long period of inactivity. It is mentioned by scientists and travelers as closely resembling Vesuvius. About 9½ m. to the SW. is Culañgalan, and about the same distance W. by N. is Binluay Mt. The S. dip of the dividing range on the N., between Sorsogón and Albay, sends a large number of streams into Sorsogón Bay and many into the sea W. of its entrance. The largest river in the province, which receives many small tributaries on its course, rises in a number of small streams forming on the slopes of Bulusan volcano. After winding around the foot of that mountain W., it flows N. and empties into Sorsogón Bay at Juban on the S. shore.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

This province, in the bay of Sorsogón, possesses the best port between Verde I. and San Bernardino Strait, and one of the best not only in the P. I. but in E. Asia. It is 19½ m. in length from Malunahúan I. to Sorsogón, the capital, at its head, 3½ m. wide at its entrance and 10 m. wide from Castilla, on its N. shore, SE. to Juban. The depth diminishes gradually from 9 to 2½ fms. The shores being populous and well cultivated, an abundance of supplies of all kinds, the natural products of the region may be had by vessels. On the Pacific coast is Sógod Bay, an indentation on the S. shore of Albay Gulf. It has 50 to 30 fms. at its entrance and shallows to 6 fms. It is a favorite resort for the United States vessels of war patrolling the coast. The coast is indented with several other fine bays. Babulgán and Donsol on the S. coast, Bulog on the SW., and Putiao, temporary resort for coasters, the last, however, the only one affording safe shelter.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

On the islet of San Bernardino, a rock in mid-channel off the E. entrance to San Bernardino Strait, 7 m. from the Sorsogón shore S. of Rasa Pt., is the light-house of San Bernardino, one of the most important in the Philippines. It occupies the summit of the islet of that name, lat. 12° 46' 15" N., lon. 124° 14' 45" E. The light is 178 ft. above the sea and is visible 23 m. The truncated conical tower, which carries the light, is gray stone, 49 ft. high, the upper part and lantern being white. There is a keeper's dwelling at the base of the tower.



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ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Owing to the extremely rugged nature of the country there are fewer highways than in the adjoining province of Albay. A cart road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, over which passes a large amount of traffic, connects Sorsogón, the capital, with Bacón, on Albay Gulf, on the opposite coast. A trail beginning at Montúfar follows the Pacific shore, passing Gúbat, Barcelona, and Bulusan, at which last point it strikes across the lower end of the province, passing Irosín on the way to Bulan on the W. entrance to San Bernardino Strait. Two trails, beginning respectively at Macalaya, a village on the N. side of entrance to Sorsogón Bay, and Pilar and Putiao, 5 m. to the NW., uniting at Nantugan, near N. border, continue to Albay and Legaspi, its seaport. Another trail connects Guinobatan with Quipa, on the r. bank of an important river of Albay which parallels W. boundary of Sorsogón, and affords water communication from Quipa to Donsol on sea shore.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The people of this province belong to the Bicol or Vicol branch of the population of S. Luzón and speak that language. Like the inhabitants of Albay they are peacefully inclined and industrious. Their number, 98,650, taken in relation to the output of the products of the province, indicates a degree of industrial activity highly creditable. (For population, census of 1887, *see* Albay.) There are 16 towns and 131 villages in Sorsogón. Among the former may be mentioned the following:

Sorsogón; the capital of the province, at the E. end of the N. shore of the bay of that name, one of the finest and most commodious harbors in the East. Pop., 10,720, estimated.

Bacón; on the S. shore of Albay Gulf, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. from the mountain of that name, and 6 m. NE. of Sorsogón with which it is connected by a fine road. Pop., 13,013.

Barcelona; on the E. coast, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Sorsogón. Pop., 1,567.

Bulan; near the S. part of the peninsula on the l. bank of a river 3 m. above its mouth and 25 m. SW. of Sorsogón. Pop., 11,000.

Bulusan; on the E. coast, about 7 m. SE. of the volcano of that name and 19 m. SE. of Sorsogón. Pop., 5,413.

Casiguran; on the E. shore of Sorsogón Bay, 7 m. S. of Sorsogón. Pop., 8,662. This portion of the coast of the great bay is notable for a subsidence of the surface 0.84 meter (1 meter = $3\frac{1}{8}$ ft.) annually, according to scientific observation covering a long period.

Castilla; On the NW. shore of Sorsogón Bay, 9 m. W. of the provincial capital. Pop., 2,353.

Donsol; at the W. end of the boundary between Sorsogón and Albay, 28 m. W. by S. of Sorsogón. Pop., 5,500.

Gúbat; on the E. coast, 11 m. E. by S. of the provincial capital. Pop., 13,359.

Irosín; in the heart of the mountain region of Sorsogón and on the l. bank of the largest river in the province, which rises on the SE. slopes of Bulusan volcano, midway between Irosín and Bulusan, on the E. coast. Pop., 5,224.

Juban. (*See* Tuban.)

Magallanes; on the SE. side of the entrance to Sorsogón Bay, 16 m. SW. of Sorsogón. Pop., 2,377.

Matnog; on the SE. coast, fronted by Tielín and Juac Is., 30 m. SE. of Sorsogón, on the shores of the E. entrance to San Bernardino Strait. Pop., 3,745.

Montúfar; on the E. coast, 20 m. S. of Dinḡay, the extreme NE. point of the province, and 12 m. NE. of Sorsogón.

Pilar, or Port Putiao; on the SW. shore of Putiao Bay on the W. coast, 33 m. WSW. of Sorsogón and 6 m. E. of Donsol. Pop., 5,458.

Tuban, or Juban; on the E. shore of Sorsogón Bay, on the r. bank of an important river which rises on the S. declivities of Bulusan volcano, and flowing N. has its outlet at this point, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Sorsogón. It is 2 m. SW. of Casiguran. Pop., 6,000.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the islands off coast of Sorsogón (area less than $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. not given).

	sq. m.
Bagalao; on the E. side of entrance to Sorsogón port.....	2
Calintón; off the extreme SE. coast of E. entrance to San Bernardino Strait. (<i>See</i> Tielín I.)	2
Calsiguaran; off N. shore Sorsogón Bay.	
Dancalan; off NE. coast, N. of point of that name.....	4
Dibugja; off NW. shore of Sorsogón Bay.	

	sq. m.
Juac; off SE. coast, opposite Matnog, in E. entrance to San Bernardino Strait. (See Tielin I.)	
Lambampa; NW. shore of Sorsogón Bay, 6 islets surround it.....	1
Mais; in Sorsogón Bay.....	1
Malumahuan; N. side of entrance to Sorsogón Bay.....	1
Simbo; in Sorsogón Bay, SW. shore.	
Tielin; group of 3 small islands with the mainland of Sorsogón, forming the Tielin Strait, to this cluster belong the islands of Calinton, Juac, and Tielin, they lie off the port of Matnog, an important harbor of refuge to vessels entering the San Bernardino Strait from the Pacific.....	4
Tarlisan; in N. angle of Sorsogón Bay, off the anchorage of Sorsogón.	
Total.....	12

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staple products of Sorsogón are hemp and copra, a product of the cocoanut, being the direct form for shipment to be made into oil.

The following hemp receipts for 1850-1899, taken from the report of the chamber of commerce, Manila, P. I., arranged from the monthly summary of commerce of the P. I., published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, show the output of hemp from Sorsogón as far as it enters into the movement of commerce:

[Piculs.]							
1850.....	3,897	1863.....	48,359	1876.....	58,938	1889.....	114,566
1851.....	13,665	1864.....	51,178	1877.....	74,314	1890.....	108,039
1852.....	22,485	1865.....	45,910	1878.....	86,808	1891.....	132,302
1853.....	25,390	1866.....	39,291	1879.....	69,116	1892.....	152,396
1854.....	29,088	1867.....	46,139	1880.....	84,897	1893.....	170,856
1855.....	29,568	1868.....	51,554	1881.....	97,068	1894.....	166,940
1856.....	30,674	1869.....	44,054	1882.....	57,091	1895.....	218,756
1857.....	35,546	1870.....	50,820	1883.....	80,330	1896.....	223,166
1858.....	42,299	1871.....	65,690	1884.....	96,429	1897.....	148,695
1859.....	42,650	1872.....	76,180	1885.....	104,756	1898.....	78,668
1860.....	44,984	1873.....	74,952	1886.....	103,687	1899.....	101,629
1861.....	47,888	1874.....	70,763	1887.....	119,284		
1862.....	55,249	1875.....	60,373	1888.....	126,026	Total....	1,501,447

Annual average:		Total product of islands:	
1850-1859.....	27,526	1850-1859.....	3,033,140
1860-1869.....	47,760	1860-1869.....	4,386,487
1870-1879.....	68,795	1870-1879.....	6,998,932
1880-1889.....	98,413	1880-1889.....	9,141,915
1890-1899.....	150,144	1890-1899.....	14,533,093

There is a large consumption in home industries for native textiles, cordage, etc., which does not enter into the statistics of production or shipment. The figures of copra from this province are not obtainable. The aggregate amount of exports of this article for the 3 ports of Manila, Cebú, and Iloilo was, in 1899, 291,322 piculs, of which Sorsogón furnished a large share.

MINERALS.

The mountains, being of recent volcanic action, contain indications of mineral wealth. That the region was at one time the scene of considerable activity in this industry, is shown by the presence of many unworked mines of coal, gold, silver, and iron.

FORESTS.

The mountains and valleys are covered with fine forests of valuable woods of commerce. Owing to need of shade for the hemp plant, the finest trees are carefully guarded.

FRUITS.

The fruits are those common to the S. provinces of Luzón.

INDUSTRIES.

The growth and manipulation of hemp and the cultivation of cocoanut for the kernal which, being dried, forms the copra of commerce, largely engross the industrial activity of the native population. The province has a large coastwise trade in the hands of the natives, carried on in cascos. In these the hemp and copra reach the seaports for Manila or export shipment from Bulan, Donsol, Gúbat, and Sorsogón ports.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

An expeditionary force convoyed by United States gunboats entered Sorsogón Bay January 20, 1900, and took possession of the town of that name without opposition. Between 40,000 and 50,000 bales of hemp were in sight at Sorsogón and 5,000 to 7,000 at each of the ports of Bulan and Donsol, which were subsequently released for trade. On February 15, 1902, the province of Sorsogón was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Bacón. Donsol. Matnog. San Bernardino (L. H.). Sorsogón.^a

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Sorsogón, formerly the district of that name in the province of Albay, was created by authority of the President of the United States under provision of the general act of the United States P. C. for "the organization of provincial government in the P. I.," February 6, 1901, and act No. 124 "in pursuance thereof extending the provisions of said act, April 30, 1901, to the province of Sorsogón."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses per annum in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,700
Secretary	1,200
Treasurer	2,200
Supervisor	1,700
Fiscal	1,250

In addition, allowance for necessary expenses to be accounted for as prescribed not to exceed \$2.50 per day.

Presidentes or alcaldes of municipalities to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, the convention to be called by the provincial secretary who is its secretary and must certify all recommendations to the provincial board. The oaths of office to be administered by the provincial governor or other proper person named and other details of administration as provided by the enabling act.

CONDITIONS.

"The general feeling among the intelligent portion of the population is good, and when they realize that they hold the power of leading the ignorant in the right direction and exercise that power for the general good, there will be little danger of further trouble in the province, as the people are naturally pacific and desire to live in peace. I can now begin to see some results of our work and instruction in this direction, and the municipal officers and some of the more intelligent of the people are beginning to realize that they have a further responsibility to their country and to the government than remaining passively inactive and watching the Americans put down uprisings." (Official report of the provincial governor of Sorsogón, December, 1901.)

SORSOGÓN (sor-soh-gohn'), ver.; port, lat. 12° 50' N., lon. 123° 50' 25" E., on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón; largest and best harbor from Verde I. to San Bernardino Strait, refuge in typhoons or collas, or for repairs. Entrance is divided into 3 channels by islands Melumahúan and Bagalao; principal entrance, known as Boca Grande, 1½ m. wide and nearly 6 m. to Macugil Pt., used by vessels; Boca Chica channel, to E. of Bagalao I., is very narrow, having rock located on S. side, and to pass this, even with small steam launches, necessary to run close to shore of Bagalao, which is clear and with good depth; coast and island on other side are clear, and islands which appear on N. are abrupt, especially on outer side, which renders navigation through middle of channel free from all danger; inner port of Sorsogón is spacious, extending 9 m. ENE. toward town of that name.

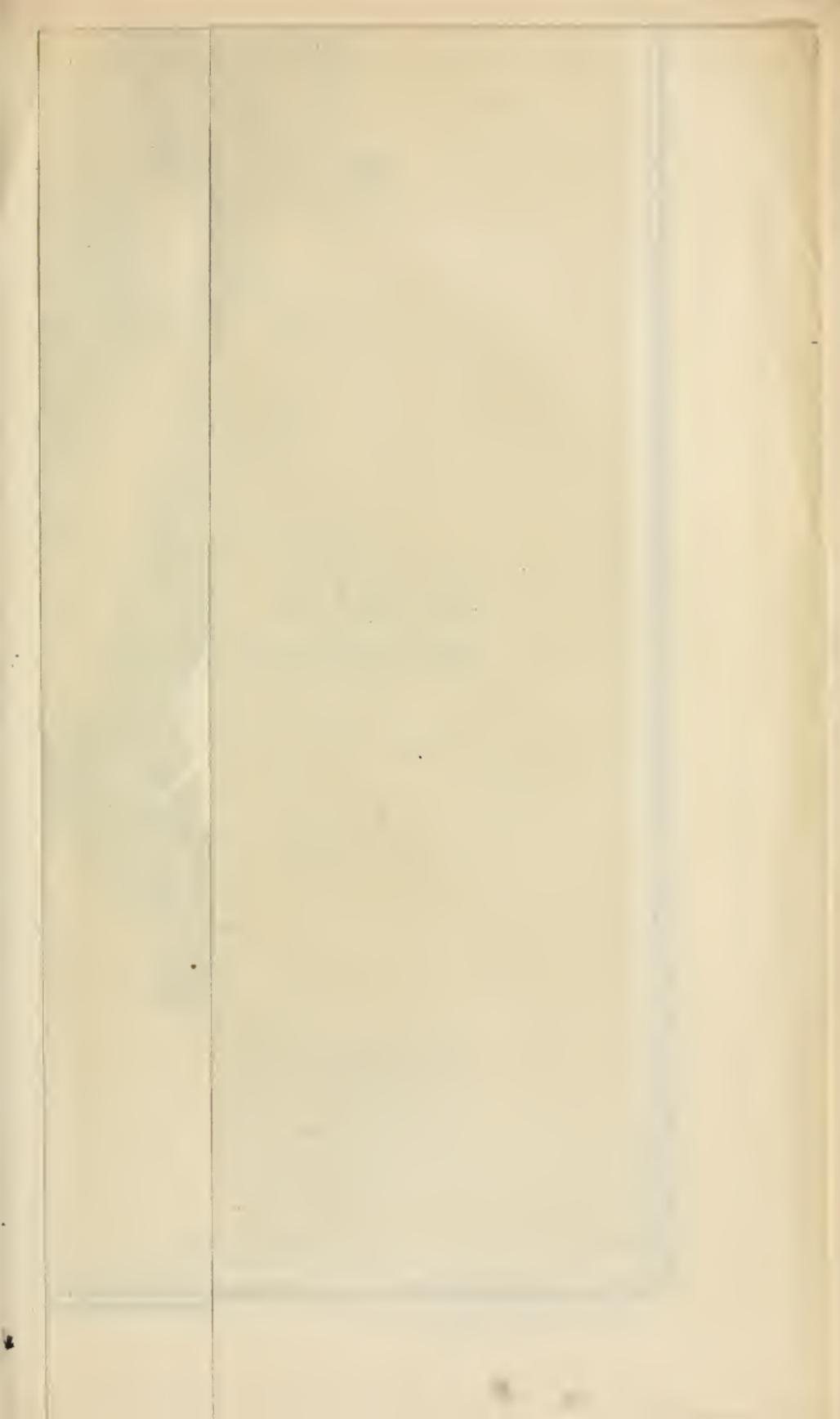
SORSOGÓN—Continued.

Towns on shore furnish supplies of beef, poultry, rice, vegetables, and excellent water to vessels passing through strait. Steamers from Manila visit port.

— pueblo, p. o., and capital of province of that name in Luzón, on NE. shore of port of that name. In 1840 suffered from earthquake which lasted almost continuously for 35 days. Churches of Sorsogón and Casiguran were destroyed, 17 persons killed, 200 injured, and ground for some distance sank 5 feet below its former level. Best attainable data covering period of years fixes rate of 0.84 meter subsidence of surface every year. Pop., 10,720.

SOSONGCAMBING (soh-sohng-cahm-beeng'), Tag.; peak in pueblo of Lipa, in Maquilang range, between Batangas and Laguna, Luzón.

^a Telegraph.





PHILIPPINES
ON THE WEST COAST

PORTS SÚBIC AND SILANGUI

From U.S. Navy Hydrographic Survey 1851-1852
Corrected from 1852 to 1870. Long 120° 15' E.

Scale of 1:50,000. The scale of this chart is not to be used for other purposes.
The height of the light is 100 feet above high water.

SOUNDINGS - FATHOMS

Notes on Chart
The soundings on this chart are not necessarily true, but are given as they were at the time of the survey. They are not to be used for other purposes. The soundings are in fathoms, and the depth is not to be used for other purposes. The height of the light is 100 feet above high water. The height of the light is 100 feet above high water. The height of the light is 100 feet above high water.

PORT SÚBIC



SOUTH, for.; point at extreme S. end of Camiguín I., Babuyan grp., off N. coast Cagayan, Luzón.

— hill on S. coast of Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan; used as landmark approaching Cook channel.

— inlet, W. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

SOUTH, for., or **CABALIÁN** (cah-bah-lyahn'), Sp., point at SE. extreme of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas, opposite Tabun Pt., Panay, 13 m.

SOUTH, for., or **LAGOS NANILA** (lah-gohs' nah-nee'-lah), nat.; point at extreme end of Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

SOUTH BAY, for.; hill 960 ft. high, S. of Dalauan Bay, E. coast of Balabac I., Balabac grp., off SW. point Palawan.

SOUTH CHANNEL, for.; island W. of southernmost of 3 islands in Cook channel, Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

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SOUTH SPIT, for.; S. head of entrance to Puerto Princesa Harbor (Port Royalist), E. coast of S. Palawan.

SOUTH WEST, for.; open anchorage off SW. coast of Cagayán Sulu. Spring of good water is on shore.

— small bay SW. of S. head to Puerto Princesa Bay, E. coast of Palawan.

SOUTH WEST, or **TRIPLE HILL**, for.; hill 900 ft. high, in range of elevations in SW. Palawan, commencing abreast of Capayas I., parallel with coast. West Coast Hill is at N. end.

SPRAT, for.; point N. of Hen and Chickens, W. coast of N. Palawan. Inhabitants of coast engage in fishing with seine, abundant hauls being made.

SQUALL, for.; point midway between High and Endeavor Pts., E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, from which range extends N., meeting coast at same distance on other side of Endeavor Pt., having Drake Peak, 1,300 ft. high, on S. and double peak 1,400 ft. high on N.

SQUARE TOP, for.; group of islets off Malubutglubut I., NE. of N. point of Paragua, Palawan.

STAMFORD, for.; head on China Sea shore of Ulugan Pen., W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Cluster of 14 islets lie around this head.

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STAVELY, for.; mountain 3,930 ft. high, on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Long Pt.)

STEP, for.; point 4½ m. NE. of Deep Bay Pt., at N. end of broad bight on W. coast of S. Palawan. (See Valley Cone.)

STEEP CLIFF, for.; precipitous elevation in Malanut range, conspicuous from Island Bay, SE. coast of S. Palawan.

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STEEPFALL, for.; small range of precipitous mountains 850 ft. high, and 2 m. from Cape Melville, extreme S. point of Balabac I., off SW. point of Palawan.

STONY, for.; point on NW. shore of Palúan Bay, on NW. coast of Mindoro. Pinnacle peak lies N.

SÚA (soo'-ah), nat.; point on SE. coast of Leyte, 3 m. E. of Cabalián.

— point marking N. shore of Dingalan Bay, in Principe, Luzón.

— point W. head to islet of Hipudios, 4 m. SW. of Balangiga, S. coast of Sámar, Visayas.

— stream entering Guimarás Strait, on W. coast of Negros Occidental, 2 m. S. of Pontevedra.

SÚA: town in Zambales, Luzón.

— mountain in Biliran I., Leyte.

SÚA, or **DAPO** (soo'-ah, dah'-poh); point on extreme SW. coast of Sámar, 3 m. SE. of Balangiga.

SUAC (swack), ver.; point in S. Sorsogón, Luzón.

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SUAL (swahl), ver.; port on Lingayén Gulf, lat. 16° N., lon. 120° 6' 29" E. Town of that name on SW., 4 villages on port shore, and old fort on Portuguesa Pt., on N. side of entrance. On Mangas Pt., on S. side of entrance, is lookout house.

— pueblo on SW. shore of small bay of same name between Portuguesa and Mangas Pts., on W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, 10 m. NW. of Lingayén, in Pangasinán, Luzón. Pop., 2,636.

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SUBÁ (soo-bah'), nat.; hamlet 14 m. S. of Pambojan, N. coast of Sámar.

SUBAA, ver., or **SUBANA** (soo-bah'-ah, soo-bah'-ahn), nat.; river in NE. Mindoro flowing into Lake Nauján. Region abounds in herds of tamarao.

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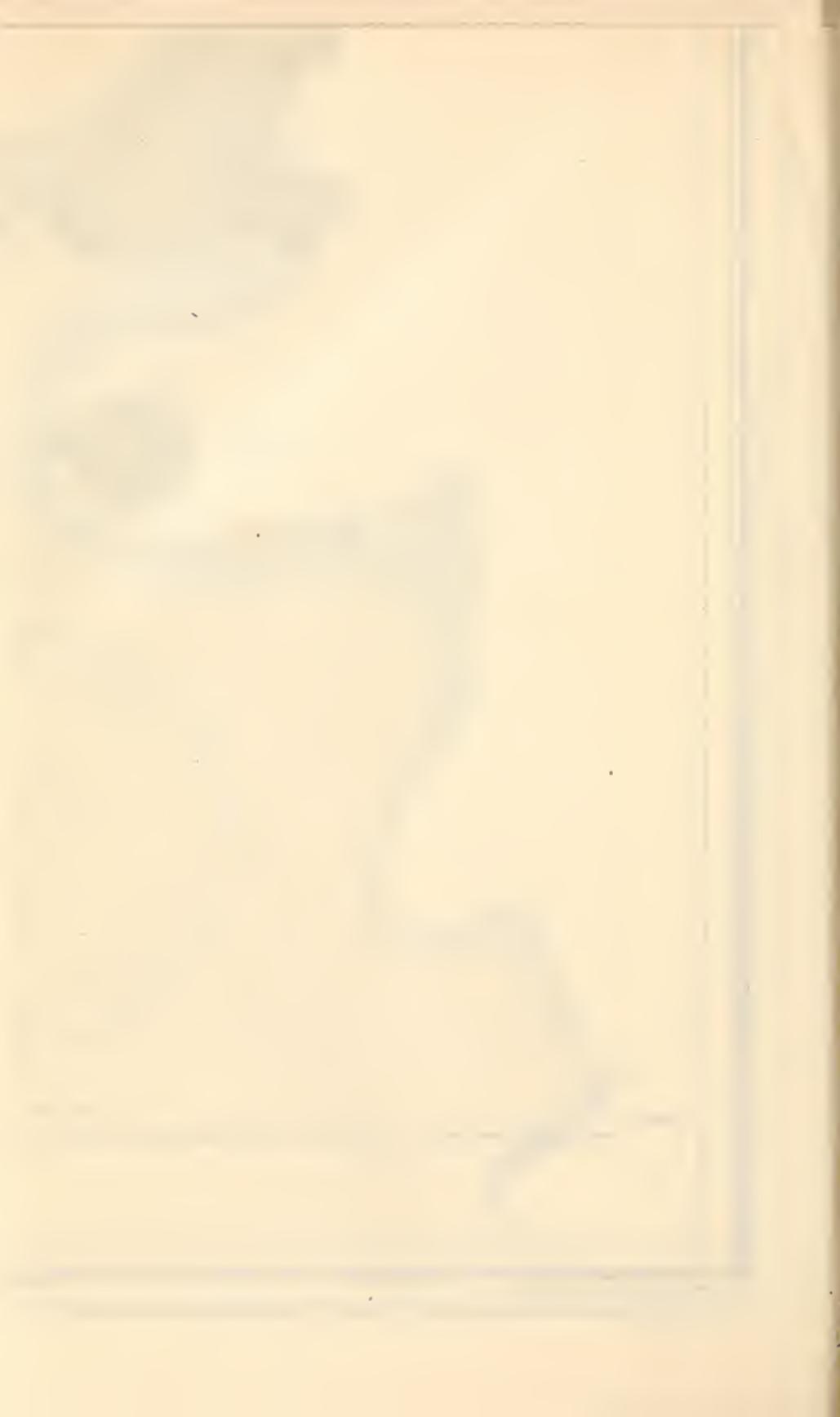
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SÚBIC—Continued.

infested these shores from mainland of China and Malay Is., frequent communication with Manila. Cinco Picos (Five Peaks) on W. form landmark for entering port.

— pueblo at head of Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón; houses stretch along high land; country inland very hilly. To W. number of elevations from 300 to 800 ft.; 35 m. SE. of Iba at end of road from San Narciso on coast, and across head of tongue of land which forms SW. area of province. Town lies between Vibangon Riv. on E. and Guagadi on W. Pop., 3,016.

— point on S. end of small island of Juac, off SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, San Bernardino Strait.

SÚBUG (soo'-boog), nat.; river in Albay, emptying into bay of Albay, Luzón.

SUBUJ (soo'-booh'), ver.; point in E. Mindanao.

SUBUNGUIN (soo-boon'-geen), Tag.; point in S. Tayabas, Luzón.

SUCBAN (soo-coo'-bahn), nat.; hamlet on extreme E. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., 27½ m. ESE. of Sulu.

SUDAB (soo-dahb'), ver.; town in Benguet, W. Luzón.

SUDENTE (sood-ays'-tay), Sp.; mountain in SE. of Sibuyán I., Romblón grp., Visayas.

SUESTA (sways'-tah); point on SW. shore of Súbic Bay, Zambales, Luzón.

SUGÁ (soo-gah'), ver.; hamlet in foothills of Sigarag, NW. Sámar, headwaters Catarman Riv.

SUGAR LOAF, for. (See Azúcar, Pan de, off Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.)

SUGJÁN (soog-bahn'), ver.; hamlet on shore of Sámar, SE. of Balicuatro Pt., 66 m. NW. of Catbalogan.

SÚGOD (soo'-gohd), nat.; town at head of bay of that name, on S. shore of Albay Gulf, N. coast Sorsogón, Luzón. Vessels drawing 19 ft. can approach mole of town. At Gatbo, village SE. of this town, coal has been discovered.

SUGUAL (soo-geeahl'), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.

SÚGUT, or **COTABATO** (soo'-goot, coh-tah-bah'-toh); extinct volcano, also called Calayo, ESE. of Macaturin, Cotabato, Mindanao, about 50 m. from sea.

SÍGUT, or **SÍGUD** (soo'-goot, soo'-good); hamlet on NE. shore of Polloc port, in Cotabato, Mindanao.

— inlet in S. Mindanao.

SÍGUT, or **SÍGUD**; continuation of S. coast range of mountains of Zamboanga and Cotabato, Mindanao. (See Rangayan Mts.)

SUNAN (swee'-nahn), ver.; river of Negros Occidental, emptying into Guimaras Strait, at Sítmag.

SUNTÁN (sween-coo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in SE. coast Negros Oriental, 1 m. N. of Ayuquitán.

SULA (soo'-lah), nat.; "silanga" (channel) between Luzón and Cararay, Pacific Ocean, off Albay, Luzón.

— port S. part of narrow channel, which separates Cararay I. from mainland of Albay, Luzón, forming well-sheltered anchorage about 3,000 ft. wide and 66 ft. deep.

— point in E. Albay, Luzón.

— hamlet on W. shore of port of same name, NE. point of Albay Gulf, Albay, Luzón.

SULABÁN (soo-lah-bahn'), ver.; point on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.

SULADE (soo-lah'-day), ver.; NW. and outlying island of Tapul grp., 8 m. NW. of Tapul I., Sulu A.

SULANAN (soo-lah'-nahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.

SULANG (soo-lahng'), ver.; crater in central Guimaras I., off Ilóilo, Panay, 3 m. S. of Nagaba.

SÚLAT (soo'-lah), nat.; pueblo on E. coast of Sámar, 37 m. off Catbalogan and 2 m. NW. of Camblata. Pop., 4,613.

— inlet and point in E. Sámar.

— river on E. coast of Sámar. (See Sual.)

SULÁFANG (soo-lah'-wahng), ver.; W. headland of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Mindanao. (See Súauan.)

SULICAN (soo-lee'-cahn), ver.; group of islands off Sámar.

SÚLONG (soo'-lohng); point on S. shore Baliangao Bay, NE. part of Murciélagos Bay, N. coast Misamis, Mindanao.

SULOT (soo-lawt'), nat.; point on E. coast of Sámar, lat. 11° 58' N.

SULSTQUIN (sool-soo'-keen), ver.; river in Batangas, Luzón.

SULTÁN (sool-tahn'), Sp.; peak 3,820 ft. in height, S. Palawan, SW. of Victoria Peak.

SULT FALAKOKO (soolt fah-lah-koh'-koh), nat.; village on r. bank of S. branch of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 2 m. below Tumbao, at point of division of main stream, into N. and S. branches.

SULU (JOLÓ) ARCHIPELAGO.

(Soo'-loo, nat.)

(Most southern islands of the P. A., between Mindanao, United States, and Borneo, British.)

Capital: Sulu, island of Sulu, lat. 6° 3' N., lon. 121° E.**Area:** 1,029 sq. m.**Population:** 22,630, estimated.**Race:** Moro.**Language:** Moro-Suluano and Moro-Sámal.**Military Department of Mindanao:** Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.*Table of distances.*

From Sulu to—	naut. m.	st. m.
CaGayán de Sulu.....	156	179
Isabela de Basilan.....	70	81
Manila, N. Luzón.....	540	618
Polloc, Cotabato, Mindanao.....	205	236
Zamboanga, Mindanao.....	81	93

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The Sulu Archipelago occupies the center of the S. line of the P. A., comprising all the islands between the parallels 4° 30' and 6° 25' N. lat., and the meridians 119° 25' and 121° 52' E. The surrounding seas of the archipelago are the Sulu and Min-

doro on the N. and W., and the Célebes on the S. and E. The islands in the long chain of 180 m. from NE. to SW., including Sibutu I., constituting the archipelago of Sulu, are divided into 5 principal groups: Balanguingui, Pañgútárang, Sulu, Tapul, and Tawi Tawi.

AREA.

The area of the entire archipelago (188 islands) is 1,029 sq. m., as follows:

	Area.	Number of islands.
	<i>sq. m.</i>	
Balanguingui.....	38	19
Pañgútárang.....	72	14
Sulu.....	380	29
Tapul.....	77	38
Tawi Tawi.....	462	88
Total.....	1,029	188

A land area of but 56 sq. m. less than the State of Rhode Island. For description of groups and islands of this archipelago see Alphabetical Gazetteer. The land and sea surface is 188 by 81 sq. m. between parallel lines at extreme points of land NE. to SW. and NW. to SE., or 5,670 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The larger islands are generally volcanic and high. The smaller rest upon coral and are but a few feet above the level of the sea. The island of Sulu, Sulu group, is traversed from ENE. to WSW. by 3 almost parallel chains of mountains. The highest peaks are Bahu, 2,810 ft.; Tumatanguis, 2,940 ft.; Tumahu, 1,573 ft.; Tulipán, 2,107 ft.; Mabintán, 1,640 ft.; and Mahuja, 1,123 ft. Tawi Tawi, the largest island, has a mountain chain running from ENE. to WSW. throughout its length, the most conspicuous peaks being Mt. Santiago, in the SE., 1,167 ft. high, and Mt. Dromedario, in the center of the island, with an elevation of 1,860 ft. "The appearance of the Sulu Is. from seaward is extremely beautiful. There are several extinct volcanoes of considerable height and very extensive clearings which have been made for the cultivation of hill-paddy (rice) give a charming park-like appearance to the landscape. The soil is of the richest volcanic nature and here the delicate cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao*) flourishes undisturbed by the devastating hurricanes and volcanic eruptions that from time to time create such disaster in the Philippines and in Java."

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The shores of the different islands are indented with bays, harbors, and ports, the best of which are:

Aguada; S. of the island of Boñgao, in the SW. of the Tawi Tawi group.

Basbás; very well sheltered, on the island of this name, in the Tawi Tawi group, N. of the channel of Basbás. In this bay there are good anchoring grounds for all kinds of craft, and it is easily accessible.

Chongos; NE. of the island of Boñgao, Tawi Tawi group.

Doa Amigas; on the N. coast of Tawi Tawi, 9½ m. W. of the harbor of Basbás.

Maibún, or **Maimbún**; between Pts. Cabalian on the W. and Pútic on the E., distant from each other 8 m. It runs in about 2 m. N. on the coast of the island of Sulu.

Pata; in the island of this name, Sulu group.

Pitogo; clear and rockbound, extending 11 m. to the NE. from Pt. Carangdalto, between this point and Pt. Landican.

Sulu; on the S. coast of the island of this name, comprised between Pts. Daiñgápit and Belan. Its coasts are clear and its bottom, slightly shelving, is generally of thick sand. There is a good anchorage in this harbor.

Tapaam; good anchorage at the passage of Tapaam, between the island of this name and that of Lapag, both of the Tawi Tawi group.

Tawi Tawi; 4 bays on the island of the same name, sheltered and distributed at almost equal distances around the coast.

Tabu; on the island of Sulu, opening E. of that of Maibún and close to it, between Pts. Pútic and Carangdalto, distant from each other 13 m.

Ubián; good anchorage in the channel which runs E. of the island of Ubián, Tawi Tawi group.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few inland roads. The interisland communication is carried on through the numerous sea channels and passages, as the channels of Siasi, in the Tapul group; Basbás, Nochebuena, La Verbena, Maipat, Cambacamba, Sipúngut, Tandubas, West of Banaran, West of Basibuki, Balseiro and Bambulín, in the Tawi Tawi group; and the passage of S. Tapaam and Pañgútárang in these groups. The capital, Sulu, is in steamer communication with Singapore and Manila.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of this archipelago is 22,630, estimated. Very little, however, is known of many of the islands, and of the population of innumerable hamlets in the interior of each. According to Ferreiro the number of men in the various groups of islands governed by datos or panlimanes, serviceable for war, was in Balanguingui, 335; Sulu, 14,415; Tapul, 1,300; Tawi Tawi and Pañgútárang 1,815, making a total of 17,865. Upon this basis estimates approximating 20,000 have been quoted for the entire Sulu Archipelago. According to the general registry of the diocese of Jaro, published in 1895, there were 1,424 Christians.

The languages are Moro-Joloano (Suluano), and Moro-Sámal, with an infusion of Visayan words in the latter.

Island and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sulu (Joló):			
Bonfao.....	43	32	75
Joló (Sulu).....	556	276	832
Siasi.....	106	40	146
Total.....	705	348	1,053

The Moro population does not appear, as it is included among the inhabitants of Tawi Tawi.

The towns and villages will be found under the groups. Sulu, the capital, is the finest town in the archipelago, and has some pretensions to attractiveness.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The islands of the Sulu Archipelago number 188, from mere specks, only noticeable as a danger to navigation, to Sulu or Tawi Tawi, of geographical and economical importance.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The flora is similar to that of Mindanao. The staples are rice, coffee, chocolate, corn, hemp, saffron, indigo, sesame, and cotton. Twenty varieties of rice from the Sulu Archipelago are mentioned in the catalogue of economic plants at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. These include black, red, and green rice and bearded paddy. It is stated that even this list does not exhaust the varieties existing in Sulu. While the hill men reap the product of the soil, the Bajanas gather the products of the sea. During the NE. monsoon, especially during the months of January, February, and March, when it is at its strongest, the principal occupation of these toilers of the sea is shark fishing under the lee of the S. islands of the group.

MINERALS.

There are no metallic substances known to exist in commercial quantities in any of these islands.

FORESTS.

The woods are varied in species and valuable in quality, including teak, one of the most important timbers of the East, camúing, molaue (molave), narra, mangachapuy, ípil, cedro, and palo hierro. The cocoanut, cabo negro, buri, and nipa palms grow extensively. The forest products also embrace gum mastic, resins, and analogous substances.

FRUITS.

The mangosteen, bread fruit, bananas, etc., are prominent, but all the fruits of the S. islands grow abundantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The inhabitants of Sulu proper are skilled in certain branches of metal working, as the manufacture of chisels (*patu*), long knives with sharp edges and points (*lagut*), hatchets (*capa*), and gauges (*licut*); also weaving for home use. The Chinese traders are the principal intermediaries of commerce between the islands of the Sulu Archipelago and the merchandise of the West, chiefly in times past Manchester goods, and prospectively the manufactures of the United States, opium from India, tobacco, and other articles in exchange for pearl and pearl shell, shark's fins, beche de mer, and native manufactured cordage. Of these articles pearl shell (Sulu pearl) forms by far the largest proportion of the trade, and is sold in London as Manila shell. A small steamer belonging to the Chinese merchants at Singapore visits Sulu and Maibún (Maimbún) to deliver goods and take away the shell and other produce to Singapore. These steamers fly the English flag and are officered by Englishmen, but the business of the ship and cargo is managed entirely by Chinamen. The raising of horses, cattle, carabaos, and goats is extensive. Owing to the dominance of the tenets of the Koran, hogs are not part of the meat products of the islands. The most important occupation of the archipelago, particularly in the Sulu, Tapul, and Laparan (Tawi Tawi) Is., is pearl and shell (mother-of-pearl) fishing, both of value, and exported in large quantities to Manila and Singapore, chiefly the latter, the present emporium of the pearl and shell trade of the Far East.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The advance of the United States occupation arrived at Sulu, relieved the Spanish garrison May 19, 1899, and opened the way to friendly relations with the Sultan and his Moro subjects. Under special orders and instructions of the military governor in the Philippines in July, 1899, negotiations were opened resulting in an agreement between the representative of the United States and the Sultan of Sulu and certain *datos* named, acknowledging and declaring the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies, the United States flag to be used on land and sea, the rights, dignities, and religion of the Moros to be respected, and certain monthly salaries to be continued. The stipulations, in 15 articles, were signed in English and Sulu at Joló (Sulu) August 20, 1899, by the principals. The report, treaty, and accompanying papers were transmitted to the United States Congress February 1, 1900, and printed as Senate Doc. No. 136, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

On February 15, 1902, the Sulu Archipelago was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Boñgao.	Joló (<i>see</i> Sulú).	Siasi. ^a	Sulu. ^{\$} ^a
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CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement of August, 1899, the government of the local Moro Sultan and *datos* has been allowed to continue under the supreme jurisdiction of the United States.

MORO CUSTOMS.

Four groups having different customs may be distinguished among the inhabitants of the archipelago: the Guimbajanos, or inhabitants of the mountains, who are the indigenes; the Malay and Visayan slaves, whose descendants have intermarried; the Samales, an inferior race though not slaves; the true Moros, who trace their origin from the Mohammedan invaders and who dominate the other inhabitants. The name Sulu, notwithstanding the long presence of merchant steamers traversing the interisland waters, is regarded among the inhabitants of the other islands as a synonym for cruelty, treachery, and ferocity. Piracy was a fixed occupation, with the natives of this archipelago. Fleets fitted out in Sulu carried their depredations as far as Singapore and Bangkok on the one side and New Guinea on the other. It is

^a Telegraph.

^{\$} Post-office.

even claimed that they penetrated in their daring voyages as far as Polynesia, spreading devastation and misery wherever they went. The people are intelligent, independent, and fairly moral in their lives. The better class are grave, polite, and dignified in demeanor. Polygamy and slavery, the accompaniments of the doctrines of Mohammedism, flourish. To work for wages is unknown in Sulu. As a rule, the slaves are fairly happy, well treated, and not overworked. They live on the same food as their masters, and the wife they wish for is generally obtained for them, but their children are also slaves. The causes of slavery are birth, being stolen into captivity, from debt, and those who admit their liability to servitude under the sons of their father's master. The latter, however, are practically free. In the sale of slaves, divers are valued at \$100, while ordinary men and lads are worth \$40 to \$60. Girls vary from \$50 to \$100 according to age and beauty. The Sulu language is one of extreme difficulty, and it is stated that there are not a dozen persons who can speak it. Mr. Haynes, who framed an extensive dictionary, found greater resemblance between the Sulu and Fijian languages than between the Fijian and the other Malayan tongues. The source of the original migration will probably never be known. In the Fijian language there are numerous dental consonants and final vowels, while the Sulu with a mouth full of betel nut and sirah, drifts into labials and gutturals. There exists among the Sulus a distinctively preserved tradition of Sarah and Abraham. Physically the Sulu natives are superior to the ordinary Malay type, and according to Streeter, are a strange mixture of villainy and nobility.

SULU (GROUP), SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

(Soo'-loo, nat.)

Capital: Sulu, lat. $6^{\circ} 3' 40''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 58'$ E.

Area: Mainland, 351 sq. m.; dependent islands, 29 sq. m.; total, 380 sq. m.

Population: 14,415 men for war.

Race: Moro.

Language: Moro-Suluano.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Sulu to—	m.
Balanguingui (Balanguingui group).....	46
Isabela de Basilan (Basilan group).....	80
Laparan (Tawi Tawi group).....	67
Manila, Luzón, S.....	595
Pangutaráng (Pangutaráng group).....	37½
Tapul (Tapul group).....	25½
Tatán (Tawi Tawi I.).....	90

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The Sulu group occupies a central position in the archipelago of the same name, between lat. $5^{\circ} 46'$ and $6^{\circ} 14'$ N. and lon. $120^{\circ} 50'$ and $121^{\circ} 17'$ E. On the N. and NE. lie the islands of the Balanguingui group; on the E. the Célebes Sea; on the S. the Tapul group, and on the W. the Pangutaráng group, all of the Sulu Archipelago.

AREA.

The land area of the group is: Sulu, the main island, 333 sq. m.; dependent islands, 47 sq. m.; total, 380 sq. m. The land and water are from Bitúan, WSW. to Pt. Silaŋan; Sulu is 42 m., and Theomabal I., SE. to Carangdalto Pt., 43 m., 1,806 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

All of the larger islands are volcanic. Sulu, the largest and name island of both the archipelago and the group, has 12 important summits, one 1,450, in the extreme E.; another, 2,106 ft., in the SW., between Maibún (Maimbún) and Párang; still another, 2,766, about the center of the N. coast, and the highest, 2,894 ft., NNE. of Párang (Silaŋan Pt.). There are many small streams, usually torrents, during the rainy season, and dry, or nearly so, the rest of the year. Each of the islands of any size is formed of a central peak sloping to a narrow stretch of comparatively level land along the coast. The islets are generally rocks, the whole system indicating summits of a subterranean range which forms the foundation of the archipelago from Basilan to the E. coast line of Borneo.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

Carondong; on the SE. coast of Sulu.

Dalrymple; harbor, E. of Tutú Bay, on the SE. shore, is the best anchorage in the group.

Lubán; on the SE.

Maibún, or **Maimbún**; on the S. coast, is a small but safe harbor sheltered by 2 small islands.

Pitogo; on the SE., between Sang and Tandican Pts., affords safe anchorage, but is exposed to the winds from the SE.

Pinuñgan; on the SW., S. of Cabucan, on the S. part of Lapac I., Tapul group.

Sulu; on the NW. coast, between Pts. Dinangápit and Belan, a good anchorage, with a depth from 18 to 29 fms., and sheltered by the Cabucan and the cluster of islets around it from the NW.

Talayan; off the N. coast of Sulu, and forms the port of the same name.

Tutú; on the S. coast, has some pretensions to size and is well sheltered from the S. by Pata I.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

A light-house is located at Sulu, at the head of the pier in the harbor of that name, lat. $6^{\circ} 3' 40''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 58' 40''$ E., 37 ft. above the sea and visible 7 m. from an octagonal tower of rough masonry painted white. The red light is shown from the N. arm of the cross forming the head of the pier. A green light is shown on a post at the end of the mole.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A horse trail between Sulu on the N. and Maibún (Maimbún) on the S. coast, with a few trails among the mountains to different parts of the islands of Sulu, are the primitive ways of intercourse on land. Transportation of the products of the islands to Sulu, the steamer point, is by water in native craft. The port is in steamer communication with Manila and Singapore. (*See Sulu town.*)

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The number of men governed by datos or panlimanes serviceable for war, 1901, is given at 14,415. The native population is divided into 2 classes, the hillmen (Panjimba), the tillers of the soil, and the coast people (tan Bajan), the toilers of the sea. The former cultivate rice, tapioca, and other food plants, and breed horses, cattle, and water buffalo.

Maibún, or **Maimbún**; on the S. coast is the residence of the Sultan.

Párang; on the SW. shore.

Sulu; p. o. and the capital of the archipelago and the island; a garrisoned town on the NE. coast. (*See Sulu town.*)

A number of villages lie along the coast and inland, the inhabitants being engaged in agriculture and grazing for their own wants, and pearl and shell fishing for export.

ISLANDS.

The group comprises 34 islands, islets, and rocks charted (which see for description):

Islands of the Sulu group.

	sq. m.
Bancuñgan; N. of Sulu, near the main island.....	1
Bitinan; in the NE. extremity, 722 ft. high.....	2
Bubuán; NNW. of Sulu, 498 ft. high.....	2½
Cabucan; NW. of Sulu; 4 small islands lie between it and Bubuán.....	4
Cabmuan.....	
Capul; N. of the E. extremity, 1,066 ft. high.....	7
Damocan.....	1
Dongdong; S. of Sulu.....	1
Drybank.....	1
Gujanñgan and several small islets off the N.....	1
Higad (Hégad); NW. of Sulu.....	1
Lahat Lahat.....	
Lumbian; S. of Sulu.....	1
Marongas; NW. of the center of Sulu.....	1
Mimo; N. of Sulu.....	
Minis; N. of Sulu.....	1

	sq. m.
Pala (Pata): off Tutú Bay, S. shore of Sulu, 1,434 ft. high; a small island lies to the E.....	16
Paliagan; NW. of Sulu.....	6
Pañanañ; W. of Sulu.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pangasinán.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pantocanan; NW. of Sulu.....	1
Párang.....	
Patíán; S. of Sulu.....	1
Paticolo; N. of Sulu.....	1
Sulada; SW. Sulu.....	1
Sulu; the largest island of the archipelago of that name, midway in the chain of islands between the Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, and the coast of E. Borneo, at Dalvel Bay. It is 37 m. E. and W., and 14 m. N. and S. at its widest, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. at its narrowest points. The surface consists of fertile plains and a number of peaks, with an area of 333 sq. m. (See Physical features, Sulu I.)	
Tacud; N. of Sulu.....	
Talayan; off the N. coast of Sulu, low and level.....	1
Tambulian.....	1
Teomabal; N. of Sulu I.....	1
Teomabal; NE. of Sulu.....	
Tubayan.....	1
Tulián; SW. of Sulu.....	1
Tulián (second), 513 ft. high, off Dalrymple Harbor, N. coast of Sulu I.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Rice, corn, coffee, cotton, and chocolate are raised chiefly for home consumption and a little hemp, indigo, and sesame for export.

MINERALS.

The mountains of the main islands have not been scientifically explored, and no traces of minerals in paying quantities have been reported.

FORESTS.

The most valuable woods of the S. islands, as teak, molaue (molave), narra, ebony, etc., grow abundantly.

FRUITS.

The mangosteen, bread fruit, oranges, bananas, and other fruits of the tropical latitudes of the Philippines grow luxuriantly either wild or cultivated.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries are confined to weaving in its most primitive state for domestic use. Grazing in the hills and fishing, pearling, and gathering of mother-of-pearl shell for export along the coast engage the greater share of the industrial energy of the people.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

An expedition of United States troops visited Sulu, the capital of the archipelago May 19, 1899, since which time the town has been one of the United States garrisons in the Philippines.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The local government, in accordance with the agreement between the United States and the Sultan of Sulu, signed August 20, 1899, is a continuation under United States sovereignty, of the authority of the Sultanate.

SULU (soo'-loo), nat.: central and name island of Sulu A., 37 m. from E. to W. and 14 m. N. and S., averaging 6 m. in width or 380 sq. m. in area. On NE. lies Balanguingui, to SW. Tapul, and NW. Pangutarang grps. of archipelago, while to SE. stretches Celebes Sea, on opposite side of which lies Cēlebes A. Physical characteristics present series of hills and valleys, latter under extensive cultivation. Scenery possesses all beauty of park. Loftiest of mountain peaks inland, from Silaŋgan Pt. at SW. end, rises to 2,894 ft., while on N. is another peak 2,766 ft. Coasts and islands, especially on N., are wooded, clean, steep-to, and indented with bays, where there is good anchorage; most sheltered being that of Tulián or Dalrymple on N. side. Aspect of island from sea is very pleasing, mountains

SULU—Continued.

being covered with magnificent forests of valuable woods broken here and there by native plantations, in many instances to very summit. Climate is particularly fine. Officers of U. S. *Samarang* reported "Climate of Sulu, although so near equator, enjoys much more even and cooler temperature than that of Mindanao. Nights are sensibly cool and although island abounds in water mosquitoes are not troublesome." Soil is extremely fertile. Large population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Population of island, it is claimed, in 1863, was 88,360, scattered through 44 villages, among which were 4 distinct races. This would indicate a large diminution by disease, feuds, or other casualties incident to savage life as compared with

SULU—Continued.

latest estimates. Imports are chiefly rice, hardware, and cotton goods. Exports: Pearl shells, pearls, shark's fins, trepang (*beche de mer*), and choice cabinet woods. In channel between Sulu roadstead and Marongas is pearl-oyster bed which is fished over by fleet of boats numbering 60 to 70. (See Sulu A.)

— roadstead between Dinangapit and Belan Pts., open to N. and W. During fresh NW. winds vessels seek shelter in Maibún (Maimbún) road. Anchorage is N. of town, off SW. angle of Fort Alfonso XII. Fixed light stands on shore. (See Sulu town.)

SULU, or **JOLÓ** (soo'-loo, nat.; haw-law', Sp.) (also known as *Tiangi*); ancient residence of Sultans, capital of island, group, and archipelago of that name, on roadstead between Dinangapit and Belan Pts., on NW. coast of Sulu I., 540 m. almost due S. of Manila and 99 m. SW. of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Intersection of lat. 6° and lon. 121° E. lies 4½ m. SE. by E. of town, which occupies important position geographically with reference to commerce between Luzón and Visayan Is. on N., Borneo and Célebes on S. and SE.; numerous groups and islands which extend into Pacific Ocean W. and to Australia. Present import and export trade of place is mostly controlled by Chinamen. In direct communication by steamer with Singapore and Manila; also large native interisland trade. Pearl-oyster bed in channel between Sulu anchorage and Marongas employs large number of boats, Sulu being seat of industry. Population is estimated at several thousand. Peak 2,766 ft. high rises on E. Scarcely trace of ancient town of Sulu, perched on piles in air, remains. In 1878, when the Spaniards determined to permanently occupy archipelago, site, having advantages of location, was cleared and foundations of fortress laid. Town within brick walls with redoubts and blockhouses on hill built by Spaniards is planned with 3 fine streets planted on either side with rows of árbol de fuego (fire trees), bananas, and cotton trees. Houses are painted white or whitewashed, not having nipa roof so common in archipelago. Stone pier extends 360 yds. into deep water, with lighthouse at seaward end. Substantial quarters for officers and men, business places and storehouses are erected, and water supply for public and private buildings. There is newly constructed market house to accommodate large number of Moros who gather on market days with fruits and merchandise. United States light-house of this port stands on N. arm of cross forming head of pier, lat. 6° 3' 40" N., lon. 120° 58' 40" E., 37 ft. above sea level; visible 7 m. and illuminates arc of 180° seaward. Green light is shown on post at end of mole. Official report to Department of War, giving military view, said (1900): "It is hardly more than good-sized military post, beautifully laid out, with broad, clean streets, lined with flowering trees and gardens, and surrounded by loop-holed wall about 8 ft. high and 1½ ft. thick. Population is estimated at 400, mostly Chinamen, 1 German, no other Europeans; 4 male Moros live within walls. Public buildings are in dilapidated condition. Governor's residence and office is 1 small building. There is 1 group of barracks (4 buildings) which will accommodate 1 battalion. Theater will accommodate 1 company, and outlying blockhouses 2 companies. Commissary, post-office, schoolhouse, hospital for about 10 beds, market, and some few small structures compose remainder of public buildings."

— great inland sea of P. A., S. of lat. 10°, S. boundary of Paragua, Palawan, Cuyos grp. lying to N., Panay, Negros, and Dapitan and Zamboanga (Mindanao) to E., Basilan I., Sulu A., and Borneo to S., and Borneo, Balábac, and Palawan to W. It is 300 naut. m. from Alice channel, connecting it with Céle-

SULU, or **JOLÓ**—Continued.

bes Sea, on S., to Mindoro Sea N. of 10th parallel, on N., and 360 naut. m. from channel between Negros and Dapitan, Mindanao, on E., connecting it with sea of Mindanao, to Balábac Strait, between it and China Sea on W. With exception of 3 small clusters of islands, Cagayanes W. of Negros and St. Michaels and Cagayán Sulu Is., in its SW. waters, it is generally free from islands. During monsoon season it forms inner passage for steamers between Singapore and Manila and Hongkong, island of Palawan acting as shelter against these severe winds on W. It is also principal route between Manila and Mindanao, Sulu A., and Palawan.

SULUÁN (soo-loo'-ahn), ver.; conspicuous island approaching Sámar, Mindanao, from Pacific; Buena Señal of celebrated Legaspi expedition; 10½ m. E. of Malhón I. and 12½ m. SE. ½ S. from S. point of Sámar; nearly 1 m. in length and moderate height, with several rocks on its W. side. Being to windward at entrance to Surigao Strait, it is used by navigators as point of approach entering from Pacific.

SÚLUC (soo'-look), nat.; hamlet on NW. shore of Sibuguey Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 62 m. NNE. of Zamboanga.

SULUCÁN (soo-loo'-cahn), Tag.; village in Santa Cruz, Manila, NE. of Bilibid prison.

SÚLUNG (soo'-loong), nat.; point on NW. coast of Biliran I., NW. of Leyte, 2 m. NW. of Almería.

SUMACAP (soo-mah-cah-capp), nat.; hamlet on Grand de la Pampanga Riv., 9 m. N. of San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, Luzón. (Also Samacap.)

SUMADELL (soo-mah-dehl'), Sp.; hamlet in W. summits of Grand Cordillera Central, at headwaters of Abra Riv., in Lepanto, Luzón, 4 m. NE. of Cayán. Pop., 550.

SÚMAG (soo'-mahg), ver.; pueblo of Negros Occidental, at mouth of Suinan Riv., on E. shore of Guimarás Strait, 5 m. S. of Bacólod, and 12 m. E. of nearest land of Guimarás Strait. Pop., 4,332.

SUMAGUI (soo-mah'-gee), nat.; river emptying into sea on E. coast of Mindoro, 34 m. SSW. of Mayllague Pt.

SUMAL (soo-mahl'), ver.; islet on SE. fringe of rocks and bare peaks, off E. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SUMANDAL (soo-mahn-dahl'), nat.; hamlet on S. coast of Leyte, 3 m. ESE. of Maasin, on coast road.

SUMBÁN (soom-bahn'), nat.; point on SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, and E. head to Sarangani Bay.

— high point at E. head of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

— point W. head to Canalasan Cove, Sarangani Bay, Dávao, Mindanao.

SUMBANG (soom-bahng'), ver.; hamlet in Sámar, N. coast, 3½ m. SE. of Catarman.

SUMBA-SUMBA (soom'-bah-soom'-bah), ver.; extreme SE. of mass of islets lying off E. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SUMÍLAO (soo-mee'-lah-oh), nat.; inland town in NE. Misamis, Mindanao, on E. slope of Mindanao range trending S. from Macajalar Bay, 15 m. SE. of Cagayán de Misamis.

SUMILÓN (soo-mee'-löhn), nat.; islet ¾ m. long and 177 ft. high, 1½ m. off SE. coast of Cebú, 4 m. E. of Santander, and ENE. 3 m. from Tañón Pt.

— island 6½ m. N. of Bilan Pt., low and steep-to. On E. side is Surigao Strait, off W. coast of Dinátag I., off N. coast Surigao, Mindanao.

SUMPUÑGAN (soom-poong'-ahn), nat.; mountain in SW. Leyte.

SUMCHIT (soo-moo'-heet), nat.; bay on NW. coast of Daram I., off W. coast Sámar.

SÚMUT (soo'-moot), ver.: hamlet on NE. coast of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, on S. shore of strait of that name, Sulu A.

SUNCÁN (soon-cahn'), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

SUNDA (soon'-dah), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Cebú, 2 m. S. of Sibonga, on coast road.

SUNDOAN (soon-doh'-ahn), nat.: mountain in S. Central Sámar, about 13 m. E. by S. of Calbiga, on whose summit is large lake, center of amphitheater of high ranges which send their drainage through numerous small streams from every direction into this central basin, forming source of Calbiga Riv., emptying into Villalreal Bay.

SUNGAP (soon-gahp'), nat.; village on island W. of Sipac I., Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

SUNGAY (soong-í'), Tag.; peak 2,547 ft. high, in Maquiling range, between Cavite and Batangas, Luzón.

SUNGI (soong'-ce), ver.; point on S. shore of Candolu I. and S. landmark of Sámar, opposite and across sea channel to Handig Pt., 12 m. SW., N. land of Homonhón I.

SUNLUNG (soon-loong'), ver.; river entering on E. shore of Dávao Bay, Dávao, Mindanao.

SUNT (soont), ver.; river in Abra, Luzón, rising in SW. spurs of Grand Cordillera Central and emptying into Tineg.

SUOC (swock'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A.

SUPAN (soo'-pahn), ver.; hamlet in N. part of Guimarás I., off E. coast Iloilo, Panay.

— river in E. Albay, Luzón, emptying into Lagonoy Gulf.

SUPANGA (soo-pahn'-gah), ver.; hamlet near r. shore of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 3½ m. E. by N. of Cotabato.

SUPAÑGAN (soo-pahn'-ahn), nat.; town and creek emptying on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.

SUPE (soo'-pay), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 82 m. SSW. of Dávao.

SUR (soor), Sp.; point in island of Burias, Masbate, Visayas.

SURIBAO (soo-ree-bah'-oh), ver.; hamlet in SE. Sámar, near river of that name, 9 m. NW. of Lanang.

— extinct volcano on l. bank of river of same name in SE. Sámar.

— river in SE. Sámar, rising in Cantoragan Mt., SW., not far from source of Vasey Riv., which flows into San Pedro and San Pablo Bay on SW. coast, and flowing NE. empties into Pacific Ocean 2½ m. S. of Borongon into estuary closed by bar.

SURIGAO (soo-ree-gah'-oh), ver.; strait and ocean highway between Sulu Sea on SW. and Pacific Ocean on NE., great island of Mindanao constituting its S. shore and islands of Negros, Cebú, Bohol, Leyte, Panaón, and Sámar its N.; strait is famous in history of islands as route taken by Magellan after crossing Pacific, discovering P. I. Strait is now less frequented at certain seasons than San Bernardino, which is more windward in NE. monsoon; it is, however, more direct, safer, and deeper throughout than that strait, and of decided advantage to vessels, steam or sail, going to S. Philippines and Sulu Sea. Steamers from Cebú Sea making for ports on E. coast of Mindanao, take E. passage between Dinátag and Bucas I. and main coast of Mindanao.

— port on N. coast of NW. Mindanao and 12 m. SW. of Dinátag I. and 6 m. SE. of Bilaá Pt., Mindanao.

— point and anchorage in NE. Mindanao.

— capital of province of same name; town stands on shore of r. bank of river of same name on extreme N. coast of Mindanao. Pop., 6,285. Inhabitants are almost entirely engaged in collecting pearl shells and trepang, and in washing gold-bearing soil in vicinity. On July 1, 1879, owing to succession of earthquakes, ground in neighborhood of Surigao and Bilambilam sank 2 ft. In consequence of these physical disturbances, in October of same year pilots declined to anchor vessels off town in less than 90 ft. All government and most of substantial buildings were rendered uninhabitable. Anchorage of town is Bilambilam.

SURIGAO, MINDANAO, PROVINCE OF.

(Soo-ree-gah'-oh, nat.)

Capital: Surigao, lat. 9° 48' N., lon. 125° 30' E.

Area: Mainland, 12,539 sq. m.; 83 dependent islands, 662 sq. m.; total, 13,201 sq. m.

Population: 83,125, exclusive of wild races.

Race: Visayan.

Language: Visayan and local dialects.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Surigao to—	m.
Cebú, Cebú	110
Dapitan, Mindanao	162
Manila, Luzón	459
Manila, via Surigao Strait, Visayan and Mindoro seas, and Verde Passage	537
Misamis, Mindanao	159
Tacloban, Leyte	140

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Surigao occupies the entire E. seaboard of the island of Mindanao from Surigao Strait to Mayo Bay. It is bounded on the N. by the bay of Butian, the dependent islands of Dinátag and Siargao, and the strait of Surigao, which separates it from the mainland of Leyte, 29 m. to the NW.; on the E. by the Pacific Ocean; on the S. by Dávao, and on the W. by Misamis.

AREA.

It measures 217 m. from N. to S. and 83 m. from E. to W. Area, 12,539 sq. m; 83 dependent islands, 662 sq. m.; total, 13,201 sq. m., or nearly 10 times the size of the State of Rhode Island, 3 times the size of Connecticut, nearly twice the size of Massachusetts and New Jersey, and nearly 3,000 sq. m. larger than Maryland.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The territory of Surigao is traversed from N. to S. by 2 ranges, the E. paralleling the Pacific shore, and the other forming the boundary with Misamis. The E. range gives rise to the rivers flowing to the right of Agusan and also to the little rivers of Quinquín, Matiao, and Lumlug, which deposit their waters in the E. side of the gulf of Dávao. Besides these ranges spurs extend in both directions, sending their waters to the streams which empty into the Pacific or into those running into the Agusan from its r. banks. The Agusan is one of the finest rivers of the archipelago. Rising across the borders of Dávao, after a course of 51 m. it passes through a chain of lakes, thence continuing its course and receiving many tributaries, enters the bay of Butúan through 3 mouths. It drains the entire valley of central Surigao, averaging from 40 to 50 m. in width. Overlooking this valley at its N. terminus is Mt. Tendido, 3,251 ft. high, 11 m. inland from the provincial capital; 28 m. farther S. rises Mt. Legaspi, 3,888 ft. high; and on the l. bank of the Túbay Riv. is Mt. Urdaneta, 6,214 ft., one of the loftiest mountains in the chain.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The coasts of Surigao and the larger dependent islands are indented with numerous bays, of which the following are the most important:

Baganga; also a military station on the E. shore between Dáguet and Lambajón Pts., with 11 fms. depth.

Bilan Bilan, or **Bílam Bílam**; a small port on the most N. point, and 1 m. S. of Surigao town.

Bislig; comprised between Pts. Tagtaba on the S. and Maslic on the N. Masaluron, off the E. mainland, divides the entrance into 2 channels, the S. having from 6 to 46 fms., and N. 3 fms., with 2 fms. at the mouth of the Dugan Riv.

Butúan; on the N. coast, 21 m. between heads, the W. of which, Diuata, is the terminus of the boundary with Misamis. Along the shores of this bay, which is one of the finest in Mindanao, are several deep and secure anchorages.

Caraga; on the E. coast, 24 m. N. of Mayo Bay on the S. boundary. It has 6½ fms.

Gabó; on the SE. shore of Dinágat I. and a point of refuge for vessels on that coast, between Mindanao and Sámar and Leyte.

Liañgá; on the E. coast between Umanun on the N. and Baculín on the S., 15 m. Several small islands shelter it from the Pacific.

Malínao; on the NE. coast of Dinágat I. Its landmark is a peak 1,726 ft. high. Another bay immediately S., and from which it is separated by Cascada Pt., is overlooked by a peak 2,325 ft. high.

Masípít; on the S. side of Butúan Bay, near the river of the same name.

Sapao; on the NW. coast of Siargao I., with headland 620 ft. high. A number of small bays protected by islands lie along this shore.

Sibonga; on the NW. shore of Bucas I., sheltered by the islands in Dapá channel.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

At Matí, on Pagoda Bay, 2 fixed red lights, 26 ft. above the sea, visible 5 m., indicate the entrance to the bay, the red light showing seaward and the white light within the harbor.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads, the means of communication, owing to the mountainous character of the country, being by native boats along the coast and on the rivers and lakes which cover the great central valley.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

In 1887 the population was 67,760, and in 1898, 85,125, estimated, exclusive of the wild races of the mountains. A number of dialects are spoken, the Visayan being the most important.

The following is the division of Surigao into pueblos, with their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Surigao:			
Anao-aon.....	556	547	1,103
Bacnag.....	437	414	851
Baganiga.....	592	602	1,194
Bislig.....	436	409	845
Bumanan.....	288	297	585
Butúan.....	2,065	2,063	4,128
Cabúntog.....	989	979	1,968
Cantilán.....	3,082	2,963	6,045
Caraga.....	1,439	1,404	2,843
Carrascal.....	1,014	915	1,929
Catel.....	825	858	1,683
Dapá.....	1,143	1,138	2,281
Dapítan.....	145	130	275
Dinágat.....	1,189	1,154	2,343
Gigáquit.....	2,798	2,755	5,553
Ginatúan.....	1,256	1,238	2,494
Jahonga.....	842	819	1,661
Lanuza.....	1,100	1,107	2,207
Liangá.....	1,210	1,177	2,387
Mainit.....	1,033	973	2,006
Nonoc.....	337	330	667
Numancia.....	1,370	1,308	2,678
Oteya.....	771	770	1,541
Placer.....	458	435	893
Quinablangan.....	262	276	538
San Juan.....	173	168	341
Sapao.....	778	770	1,548
Surigao.....	2,493	2,459	4,952
Taganaán.....	1,021	1,005	2,026
Tago.....	1,202	1,214	2,416
Talacogon.....	789	779	1,568
Tándag.....	1,230	1,213	2,443
Túbay.....	1,070	1,055	2,125
Total.....	34,393	33,704	68,097

Estimated, 1901, 85,125.

There are 90 towns besides those named, situated either on the coast or on the navigable streams. In addition are 12 towns on the dependent islands, a total of 102. Each town represents a number of hamlets in the vicinity. The following are the most important towns:

Surigao; the capital, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, on the extreme N. point of Mindanao, 4 m. SE. of Bilan (Bilaá) Pt. This district was the site of the first Spanish mission in the archipelago. Pop., with the village of Anao-aon, 6,285.

Bislig; at mouth of a river entering the SW. arm of the bay of the same name, 127 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., 7,583.

Butúan; at the head of the delta of the Agusan and diverging point of its 3 outlets into the bay of Butúan, 11 m. N. and 101 m. S. of Surigao. Formerly a comandancia along that bay and inland on the Agusan Riv.; is one of the finest districts in Mindanao. In 1872 a monument to Hernando de Magallanes was erected here. Pop., 10,543.

Cabúntog; on the extreme SE. coast of Siargao I., on a fine bay, sheltered by Dacó I., 49 m. E. of Surigao. Pop., 4,175.

Cantilán; on the shore of a large bight on the NE. coast, 47 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., 10,026.

Caraga; pop., 8,690.

Dinágat; on the SW. shore of the island of the same name, 16 m. NE. across the channel from Surigao. Pop., 5,264.

Esperanza; on the r. bank of the Agusan Riv., 23 m. above its outlet in the bay of Butúan. Pop., 2,460.

Gigáquit; on the NE. coast, 27 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., 7,116.

Liangá; at the head of the large bay of the same name, 102 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., 6,340.

Mainit; on the N. shore of the lake of that name, 22 m. S. of Surigao. Pop., 4,550.

Numancia; on the W. coast of Siargao I., its anchorage being well protected by numerous islands. Pop., 4,111.

Placer; on a small bay on the NE. coast, 13 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., with Taganaán, 4,713.

Prosperidad; at the W. foot of the coast range, among the headwaters of the Gibong tributary to Lake Pinayat. Pop., 3,144.

Taganaán; on the extreme NE. coast, 10 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., with Placer, 4,713.

Talacogon; on the l. bank of the Agusan, 38 m. above its mouth, 7 m. below the outlet of Lake Pinayat, and 96 m. S. of Surigao. Pop., 11,585.

Tanday; at the mouth of a river entering the head of a large bay, on the E. coast, and sheltered by Dinátag I. Pop., 8,345.

Játiva; on the r. bank of the Agusan, 17 m. above its entrance into Lake Sadocun, 99 m. S. of Surigao. Pop., 1,343.

Viruela; between the r. bank of the Agusan and Linao Lake, about the center of the great valley, 127 m. S. of Surigao. Pop., 4,597.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following are the islands adjacent to the coast and within this provincial jurisdiction:

	sq. m.
Aininsan; off the NW. shore of Liangan Bay, E. coast.	
Amagadpayat; in the channel between the NE. coast and Bucas I., and the most SE. of a chain leading N. near to and along the coast.	
Anajauan; 11 m. E. of Bucas.	
Araugosa; off the opening to Canal Bay, E. coast.....	1
Auki; 3 m. SE. of General I., off the E. coast.....	½
Ballena (whale); 9 m. off Tugas Pt., E. coast.....	½
Banculin; a cluster of 6 islands and rocks off the point of that name, E. coast.....	½
Bayatían; one of a group of 10 islands between Guntúan and the extreme NE. mainland of Surigao.....	1
Besol; in the W. entrance to the channel between the mainland and Dinátag on the N.	
Bucas; 15 m. N. and S., 7 m. E. and W., between the mainland and Siargao I., across Dapá Channel on the NE.....	52
Off the NE. coast lie 6 islands, 2 of them of some size and belonging to the Bucas grp.....	3
Cabacan; off SW. coast of Dinátag I.....	1
Cabañan; 1 m. off the extreme NE. coast of Surigao between Bayatían I. and the mainland.	
Cabgán; off the mainland SE. of Cabañan I.; 2 clusters of islets and rocks, one of 5 about 4 m. to the SW., and another of 5 about 10 m. in the same direction, lie off this coast.	
Cubago; 6 m. S. of Catarman Pt.; another island lies inshore off the N.....	½
Cubcub; off the center of the W. coast of Dinátag I.	
Cupiat; a cluster in the NE. angle of Dávao Bay.	
Dacó; 11 m. E. of the S. point of Siargao I.....	1
Davis; in front of Bislig Bay, E. coast.	
Dinátag; N. of the N. point of Surigao, from which it is separated by a channel 10 m. wide. It is 43 m. from N. to S., and 15 m. from E. to W.; it is traversed along the W. shore by a mountain chain beginning with a summit 3,337 ft. high, 4 m. S. of the extreme N. point, and at intervals 2 peaks, 1,726 and 2,395 ft. high, respectively, N. and S. of Cascada Pt. Mt. Tristán, farther S., is 2,074 ft., while in the extreme SE., overlooking Port Gobó, is another elevation 1,791 ft. high.; on the SW., separated by very narrow channels, dry at low water, lie 2 islands, 3 and 6 m. long; most S. has an elevation of 1,060 ft., which constitutes an important landmark in the channel approaching Surigao town from the E.; it is well sheltered along the coast. The inhabitants are occupied in mining gold and the collection of wax, honey, and other natural products of the soil and forests.....	387
9 unnamed islands lie off this coast.....	4
General; in the bay between Tugas and Cáuit Pts., NE. coast.	
Gibuson; W. of Desolación, the extreme N. point of Dinátag I., and in the N. entrance to Surigao Strait.....	1
Gidpó; in the W. entrance to the channel between the mainland and Dinátag to the N., 5 m. SW. of Dinátag.....	2
Guntúan; 5 m. SE. of Dinátag, at the entrance to the channel between that island and the extreme N. shore of Surigao; to the SW. are scattered 10 islands.....	10
Guyang; off the SW. shore of Siargao I.....	½
Jalián; in mid-channel between Dinátag and Siargao.....	½
Jobó; off the point of that name in Liangan Bay, E. coast.....	½
Lajanosa; S. of the entrance to the Dapá channel, between Siargao, 9 m. NW., and Bucas I. on the S.	
Lenungan; in the bay, NW. coast, between Cáuit and Tandog Pts.	
Magabao; in the entrance to a small inlet, 5 m. N. of Canal Bay, E. coast.....	½
Mancahurón; 1 of a cluster of 4 islands SE. of Sancop Pt.....	½
Mancayangui; in the opening of the bay S. of Cáuit Pt., NW. coast.....	1
Masaluron; in the entrance of Bislig Bay, E. coast. An island of nearly the same size lies inshore in the same bay.....	1
Mauis; NW. of Sancó Pt., W. coast.	
Magnábat; a cluster of 2 islands and rocks in the channel between the NE. mainland and Bucas I.....	½
Oanloan; small and semicircular, SW. off Batiano Pt., E. coast.	
Palotes; off the W. coast of Dinátag I., S. of the entrance to Port Libolío.	
Pujada; in the entrance to Balete Bay in front of the town of Mati.	

	sq. m.
Siargao; 20 m. NE. of Surigao, Bucas I. lying about the middle of the channel separating them, it is 22 m. from N. to S. and 14 m. from E. to W.; off its NW. coast are 9 unnamed islands distributed in the channel between it and Dinátag I. on the W.	190
Sibale; on the SW. shore of Dinátag I.	½
Sibanog; on the SW. of Dinátag I., separated by a very narrow channel. A larger island lies between it and Dinátag.	
Sibuñga; one of the Unip clusters, W. of the S. end of Dinátag.	
Sigáboy; off the E. shore of Dávao Bay.	
Similon; ¾ m. E. of Gipdó, between it and Dinátag.	
Santa Cruz; in the N. waters of Dávao Bay.	
Tabucaya; one of the Unip clusters, W. of the S. end of Dinátag.	½
Tigboso; off the entrance to Hinacuan port, 2½ m. N. of Bislig Pt.; 3 small islands lie between it and the mainland	1
Twins; 2 islands in the entrance to a bay between Berrugosa and Desolación Pts., on the extreme NW. coast of Dinátag I.	½
Unamao; a cluster of 3 small islands, 6 m. N. of Cantilán Pt., E. coast.	
Unip; a group of small islands, 6 m. W. of the S. end of Dinátag I., including Sibuñga and Tabucaya Is.	
83 dependent islands, total area	662

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Cotton, hemp, rice, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, corn, sweet potatoes, and other products of the S. portion of the archipelago grow abundantly. The cocoanut, betel nut, and betel pepper are grown for the market.

MINERALS.

Gold is found not only in the mountains of the mainland, but is an important industry among the inhabitants of Dinátag I. Indications exist of large quantities of coal in this province.

FORESTS.

Iron, wood, molaue (molave), teak, ípil, and other timber useful for naval construction and building comprise the principal forest growth. Sun juniper, cypress, and cogon, or reed grass, cover extensive tracts. Gums and resins are obtained in large quantities.

FRUITS.

The choicest varieties of pineapples, mangosteens, and bananas and other fruits grow wild.

INDUSTRIES.

There are no mechanical industries other than those required for supply of fabrics and the primitive articles used in domestic industry.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

In March, 1900, Surigao, among other points on the N. coast of Mindanao, was occupied without opposition by the United States troops.

On February 15, 1902, the province of Surigao was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Surigao.^a

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Surigao was created under the "provincial government act" of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C. May 15, 1901, to embrace "that territory of the island of Mindanao known under the Spanish sovereignty as the district of Surigao."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1, 600
Secretary	1, 100
Treasurer	2, 300
Supervisor	1, 800
Fiscal	1, 350

^a Telegraph.

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day, as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in April and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

The jurisdiction of the enabling act is expressly stated not to extend to the government of members of non-Christian tribes living therein, who shall, notwithstanding this act, be subject to the jurisdiction of the departmental government of the island of Mindanao thereafter to be established. The police powers of the provincial government and of the municipalities established in the province, under the municipal code, as to non-Christian tribes, to be exercised only to prevent or prosecute breaches of peace or crimes by members of non-Christian tribes against Filipinos, citizens of the United States, or foreigners, but not to be exercised to maintain the peace or prevent crime between members of the non-Christian tribes.

SURITA (soo-ree'-tah), Sp.; hamlet in E. Iloilo, Panay, E. by S. of Passi, 5 m.

SUSAN (soo'-sahn), ver.; island SE. of Panay.

SUSO (soo'-soh), nat.; small stream on W. coast of Cebú, 11 m. N. of Tuburan.

SUSOHNG-DALAGA (soo-sohng-dah-lah'-gah), Tag.; mountain in Talim I., Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón.

SUTÚAN (soo-too'-ahn), ver.; islet in Pacific Ocean, 13 m. SE. of extreme SE. point of Sámar, and 10 m. E. of Cagosoan.

SUYAK (soo-yack'), ver.; islet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off NE. coast of Negros Occidental, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Panagsagon.

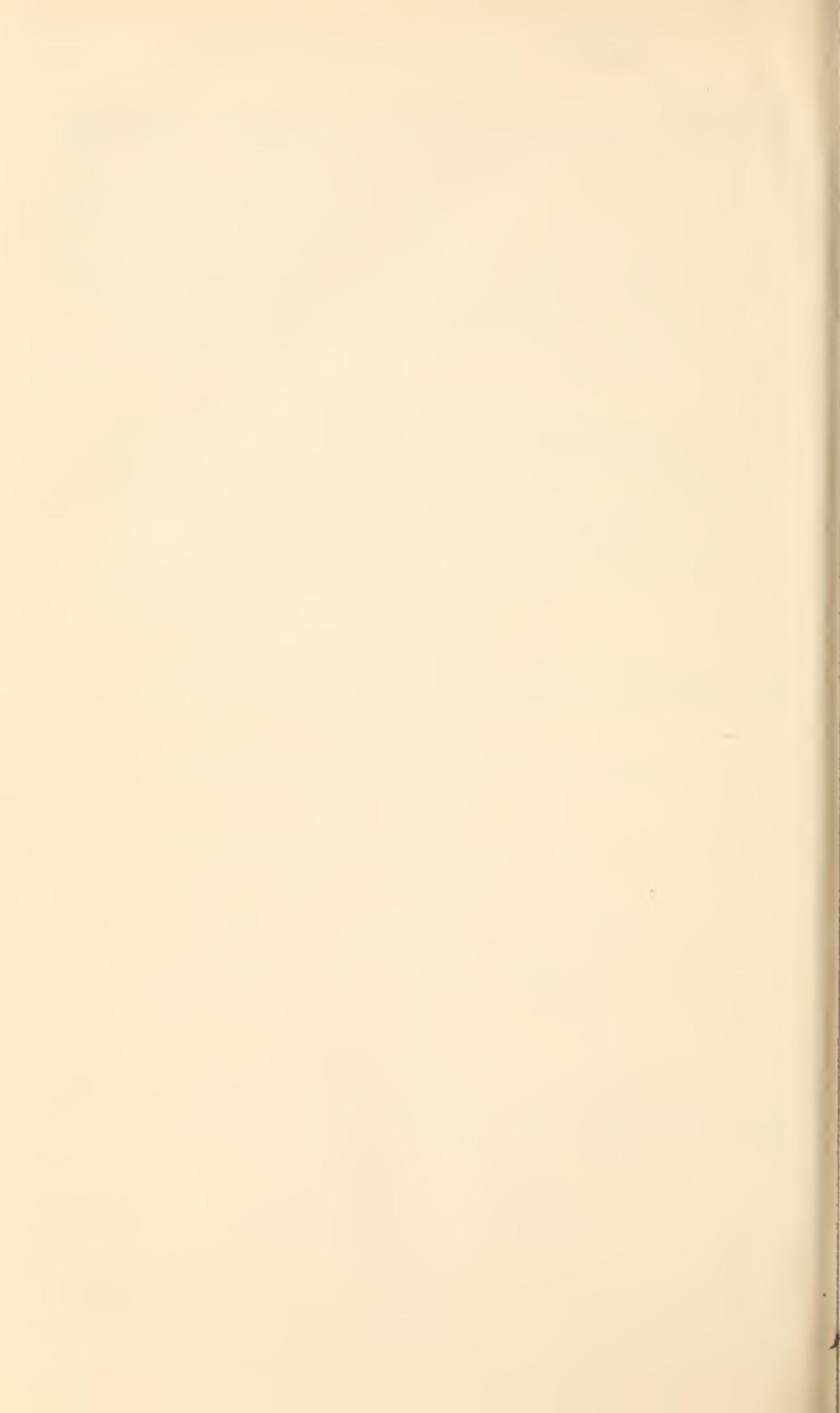
SUYO (soo'-yoh), nat.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on l. bank of Abra Riv., 4 m. SW. of Bangued.

— hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 2 m. N. of boundary with Benguet. Pop., 750.

SUYUC (soo-yooc'), ver.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón. Copper is found in vicinity.

— tributary of Abra Riv., Abra, Luzón.

SYOIN (see-oh'-in), nat.; point on NE. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.



T.

- TAAL** (tah-ah'l'), Tag.; volcano on Bombón (Boñgabón) I., 1,050 ft. high, Lake Taal, Batangas, Luzón; second volcano in importance in Luzón; rises from island 14 m. in circumference, between parallels 13° 52' 4" and 14° 7' 42" N. lat., and lon. 120° 53' and 121° 5' E.; composed mainly of lava and volcanic rocks. Crater oval and measures in its greatest diameter from E. to W. 7,667 ft., and in its lesser diameter from N. to S. 6,333 ft.; greatest height on SW. 1,067 ft. above level of lake. From this point descends on both sides to height of 500 ft. on NW. and ESE., and again rises to height of 780 ft. on N. Walls of crater are steep and floor extends in form of elliptical plane destitute of vegetation. Has 2 steaming lagunas at its foot. Round stones with agate of crystals of hornblende are found; also white feldspar and 5 varieties of rocks. Recorded dates of eruption are 1709, 1715, 1716, 1731, 1747, 1754, 1808, 1873.
- pueblo and p. o., E. shore of Balayán Bay, 11 m. ESE. of Balayán, 13 m. NW. of Batangas by highway. Coast low and sandy, but steep; lies at entrance of Pansipit Riv. into which vessels of 100 tons can enter; anchorage N. of mouth of river lies near shore and well sheltered. Pop., 33,378. Inhabitants are engaged in raising crops, pasturing cattle, fishing, and coasting trade. Town is fortified. Important sulphur deposits in adjacent region. Mt. Macalog is landmark.
- hamlet in Bulacáñ, Luzón, 3½ m. NE. of Bulacáñ, Manila and Dagupan R. R.
- river resembling strait, 3½ m. long, connecting Taal Lake with Balayán Bay, S. coast of Batangas, Luzón; stream formerly navigable, but owing to bar at its mouth small vessels can only enter at high tide. Important channel of local trade and by land transportation of about 10 m. from head of Taal Lake to Calumbá on S. shore of Laguna de Bay, native products may reach Manila by inside route.
- hamlet in W. suburbs of Iloilo, capital of Iloilo, Panay.
- hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 1 m. S. of Barbaza.
- TAAL**, or **BOMBÓN** (tah-ahl', bohñ-bohñ'), Tag.; large lake in Batangas, Luzón. Active volcano of Taal in center of Boñgabón (Bombón) I., which rises out of waters of lake. (*See* Taal volcano.)
- bay and anchorage in S. Batangas, Luzón.
- TAANCÁN**, or **NINIPO** (tah-ahn-cahn', nee-nee'-poh), ver.; point on extreme SE. projection of Leyte, 1½ m. SE. of Malitbog.
- TABAANG** (tah-bah-ahng'), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Leyte, 3 m. N. of Baybay.
- mountain in Leyte.
- TABABOT** (tah-bah-boht'), Tag.; river in pueblo of Rosario, Batangas, Luzón.
- TABACA** (tah-bah'-cah), ver.; hamlet on I. shore of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, midway between Liguasan Lake, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TABACO** (tah-bah'-coh), Sp.; pueblo on NW. shore of bay of that name, E. coast Albay, Luzón, on gulf road, 15 m. N. of Albay. Large trade with Manila, steamers calling frequently. Between Legaspi and Tabaco, 75 m. around Rapu-rapu I. Pop., 18,000.
- TABACO**, bay in S. part of Lagonoy Gulf, fronted by San Miguel and Caeraray Is., and by them formed into excellent and capacious harbor, 6 by 3½ m. Entrance between Natanaguai Pt. on malu coast of Albay, Luzón, and Guinambán Pt. on San Miguel I., is 7½ cables (5,400 ft.) wide.
- plain near base of Malinao or Bubi Mts., in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- TABAG** (tah-bahg'), Tag.; creek and point in Lubang I., off NW. coast Mindoro, in China Sea entrance to Verde Passage to Visayan Sea.
- TABAGAN** (tah-bah'-gahn), nat.; town in NE. Cebu.
- TABAGANG** (tah-bah-gahng'), nat.; river entering on NW. shore of Pagarian Bay, W. side of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Tiguma is at its mouth.
- TABAGO** (tah-bah'-goh), ver.; hamlet at mouth of small river on W. coast of NE. peninsula of Surigao, Mindanao. Mt. Urdaneta, 6,214 ft. high, lies between it and current of Túbay Riv., 9½ m. to NE.; 42 m. S. of Surigao.
- TABAGON** (tah-bah'-gohn), nat.; river in lat. 14° 6' N., lon. 122° 11' 14" E., flowing NNW. near boundary between Ambos Camarines (Norte) and Tayabas, Luzón, and emptying into Sógod Bay.
- TABAGUI** (tah-bah'-gee), ver.; hamlet on point of small river on W. coast of NE. coast of Bohol, Visayas. (*See* Tabigui.)
- TABAGUIN** (tah-bah'-geen), Tag.; point on SW. coast of Lubang I., China Sea, off NW. coast of Mindoro, at entrance to Verde Passage.
- bay with 8 islets, SW. coast Lubang I., NW. of Mindoro, at entrance to Verde Passage.
- TABÁN** (tah-bahn'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Minalabac, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TABANG** (tah-bahng'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Piat, Cagayán, Luzón, 4 m. E. of r. bank of Chico de Cagayán Riv., 25 m. NW. of Tuguegarao. Pop. 2,897.
- mountain in NE. Leyte.
- TABAÑGAN** (tah-bahng'-ahn), nat.; N. branch of Sipalay Riv., Negros Occidental.
- mountain in NW. Sámar.
- TABÁNGAO** (tah-bahng'-ah-oh), nat.; river in Batangas, Luzón, flowing W. and emptying into bay of Batangas.
- TABAÑO** (tah-bahng'-oh), and **CAMPOPO** (cam-poh'-poh), nat.; 2 bays separated by Liglio Pt., on NW. coast of Leyte, S. of Tabines Bays.
- TABAO** (tah-bah'-oh), nat.; point on N. coast of Mindoro near Calapán. (*See* Calapán Pt.)
- hamlet in Unión, Luzón, lat. 16° 27' N.
- point extreme SW. shore Ambil I., Lubang Is., NW. of Mindoro, entrance to Verde Passage.
- inland hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. S. of Bañga.
- TABARÉN** (tah-bah-rayn'), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, after receiving many tributaries, emptying into Pacific Ocean through small bay near Capaloñga.
- TABAWÁN** (tah-bah-wahn'), ver.; island on S. side of Sigbuye Passage in Cinapusan grp., Sulu A., has several small islands and islets on reef S., separated from Bintoulan and Cinapusan by 30-ft. channel; 2 m. S. of W.

TABAWÁN—Continued.

islets of Tabawán are patches of rocks just clear of surrounding sea. Island is thickly populated. Considerable fleet of native boats leave Tabawán in season for pearl-oyster banks.

TABAY (tah-by'), nat.; point and river in Biliran I., off NW. coast Leyte.

TABAYÓN (tah-bah-yohn'), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Davao, Mindanao, 8½ m. S. of Davao. Saddle Mt., 3,600 ft. high, lies 6 m. inland.

TABGÁN (tahb-gass'), nat.; mountain in S. central range of Leyte, 10 m. E. of Albuera.

TABIA, or **TOVIO** (tah'-byah, toh'-vyoh), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 2½ m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 537.

TABIAUAN (tah-byah'-wahn), ver.; river on NW. shore of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, entering port Isabela near NE. entrance.

TABICU (tah-bee'-coo), ver.; point in Panay.

TABID (tah'-bid), nat.; point and creek 1 m. SW. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.

TABIGA (tah-bee'-gah), ver.; point on E. shore of Panguil Bay, in SW. angle of Iligan Bay, N. coast of Mindanao. Between this and Tibut Pt., to SW., very high, 2 peaks reaching elevation of 1,762 and 2,313 ft.

TABIGANĠAN (tah-bee-gahng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in SW. Samar, 2 m. NW. of Basey.

TABIGUI (tah-bee'-gee), nat.; point on SE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.

—creek emptying on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.

—point 2½ m. NE. of Talibón, N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.

TABÍN CHICO, **TABÍN GRANDE** (tah-been' chee-coh, tah-been' grahn'-day), *Hisp.*; 2 small bays, 2½ m. by 1½ m., separated by tongue of land ending in Sañgubón Pt., on NW. coast of Leyte; Tabin Grande N. of Tugas Pt., and Chico N. of Sañgubón, latter sea end of peninsula which separates the two; San Isidro is at head of Tabin Chico, and Arévalo on SW. shore of Tabin Grande.

TABINAY (tah-bee-ní'), nat.; river in Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

TABINAY CHICO (tah-bee-nigh' chee'-coh), *Hisp.*; light stretching SE. by S. of Varadero Bay, along N. coast of Mindoro.

TABINAY GRANDE (tah-bee-nigh' grahn'-day), *Hisp.*; point in N. Marinduque, off NW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.

—light on NE. coast of Mindoro, approaching Varadero Bay.

TABINTABISNÁN (tah-been-tah-bees-nahn'), nat.; point on W. coast of Samar, lat. 11° 26' N.

TABIONG (tah-byohng'), nat.; mountain in NE. Leyte.

TABIPANAN (tah-bee-pah'-nahn), ver.; point in Mindoro.

TABIQUI (tah-bee'-key), Tag.; point in Batangas, Luzón.

TABLA (tah'-blah), Sp.; point at S. head of Binunsalian port, on NE. coast of S. Palawan.

TABLÁN (tah-blahn'), nat.; small tributary of Magat Riv. from E. in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

TABLAS (tah'-blahs), Sp.; island 35 m. long, largest of Romblón grp., Visayas; lat. 12° 30' N., lon. 122° E., intersects island. Mountainous. On its NE. extremity is Cabeza de Tablas, bold peak 2,405 ft. high. Island lies 15 m. N. of NW. extremity of Panay and 10 m. E. of Romblón I. On N. end are 2 small islands. On W. coast are several fine sheltered anchorages for small craft. Area, 40 by 11 m., greatest distances. Coast generally low and fertile. Chief town Log. Industries of inhabitants are agriculture, pasturing, and fishing. Pop., 20,000. Channel between NE. point of Tablas I. and Romblón and Coblador Is. is ¾ m.

TABLAS—Continued.

wide and free from danger; passage usually taken from Verde I. passage to Jintotolo channel. (See Romblón Province.)

—W. branch of Ilog Riv., Negros Occidental.

TABLAZO (**TABLASO**), or **MARLANGA** (tah-blah-thoh, mar-lahn'-gah), Sp.; mountain in E. Marinduque, off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.

—point on E. coast of Marinduque I., lat. 14° 10' N.

TABLAZO DE CÁPIZ (tah-blah'-thoh day cah'-peeth), Sp.; inland sea included between islands of Tabias, Romblón, Sibuyán, and Masbate on N., and Panay on S.

TABLE, for; point N. head of Fish Bay, 3 m. NE. of Hen and Chickens, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan, capped with conical hill. About 2 m. E. under table range, at foot of Mt. Peel, is beautiful waterfall.

TABLE HEAD, for; scarp where range of Victoria Peak approaches sea, 12 m. NE. of Maltby I., SE. coast of S. Palawan. Landmark SW. of Sand Bay Pt. on shore approaching Puerto Princesa from S. On N. side of head is small inlet for boats.

TABLÓN (tah-bloh'n'), Sp.; small stream entering Guimaráis Strait 4 m. NE. of Guilhungan, Negros Occidental.

TABO (tah'-baw), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bula, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, lat. 13° 28' N.

TABOC (tah-bock'), nat.; river entering China Sea in Bataán, Luzón.

—islet off W. coast of Leyte. (See Paslogan.)

—hamlet on E. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, N. of Matimas Pt., 26¼ m. NW. by N. of Cotabato.

—point NW. of Langaran, on SW. shore Inamucan port, NW. shore Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.

TABOCNALO (tah-bock-nah'-loh), ver.; mountain hamlet in SW. Misamis, Mindanao, 3 m. NW. of NW. angle of boundary of Cotabato with Misamis, 5 m. N. by W. of intersection of N. boundary of Zamboanga with W. boundary of Cotabato in Tres Reyes Mts.

TABOGÓN (tah-boh-gohn'), pueblo on E. shore of Tañón Strait, 6½ m. N. of Barili, W. coast of Cebú, 22¼ m. W. of Cebú. Pop., 8,631.

TABOGUE (tah-boh'-gay); mountain on E. coast of Samar, inland from Alibangbang Pt.

TABOILÁN (tah-boy-lahn'), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Batauan port, W. coast of Cebú, 6 m. N. of Taburan.

TABOLOTAN (tah-boh-loh'-tahn), ver.; creek and point in Tablas, Romblón grp., Visayas.

TABÓN (tah-bohn'), nat.; hamlet and river of Negros Oriental, 2 m. N. of Hibayo, E. coast.

—islet 3 m. WNW. of Namannuco Pt., E. coast of Bohol, Visayas, on ocean front of Cobton Bay.

—point on E. coast of Negros Oriental, 2 m. N. of Hibayo.

—island 2 m. E. and W. in Batán Bay, N. coast of CápiZ, Panay.

TABONAN (tah-boh'-nahn), nat.; extreme point of peninsula between Imurdan and Malam-paya bays and W. head at entrance to latter, Paragua, Palawan.

—high, rocky point on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, with anchorage in bay formed by this with Dáuit Pt.

—(See Ross Cape, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.)

—point on NW. coast of Semerara I., Mindoro Sea, off SE. coast of Mindoro.

TABONES, DE LOS (day loh's tah-boh'-ness), *Hisp.*; island off N. coast of Samar, lat. 12° 37' 50' N.

- TABONG** (tah-bohng'), ver.; mountain in NE. Leyte, 4 m. NE. of Alang-Alang.
- TABONTABÓN** (tah-bohn-tah-bohn'), ver.; pueblo in E. Leyte, 15 m. SW. of Tacloban, connected with Dagami by road.
- TABORGÓN** (tah-bohr-gohn'), ver.; river rising on E. slope of Sierra Madre, empties into bay of Sódog, Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- TABOT** (tah-boht'), ver.; small river emptying into China Sea S. of Port Santo Tomás, Unión, Luzón.
- TABOYOI** (tah-bob-yoy'), nat.; summit 256 ft., on E. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TABU** (tah'-boo), nat.; point on W. shore of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao, 10½ m. N. of entrance to Panguil Bay; forms landmark of approach to Misamis port from N. Jiménez lies near mouth of river, which finds its outlet N. of point.
- TABUÁN** (tah-boo'-ahn), nat.; river entering Célébes Sea on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, SE. of Tapián Pt.
- coast hamlet in Leyte, 2 m. S. of Inopacan.
- coast hamlet in N. Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. S. of Carlés.
- cluster within larger Cinapusan grp., Sulu A., 2 m. to S. and W. of Ubián I., on Camba channel; consists of number of islets and rocks on E. edge of large coral reef (Bukut-Kut) which stretches away for 5 m. from Tabuán, which is inhabited, with rocks Liját-Liját on NW. extreme; charted and named islets and rocks of this cluster are Liját-Liját, Pasegan Guimba, Pasegan Sámal, and Tabuán.
- name and only inhabited island of small cluster of islets and rocks S. and W. of Ubián I., Cinapusan (Kinapusan) grp., Sulu A.
- TABUANG** (tah-bwahng'), ver.; mountain near SW. coast of Leyte, 8 m. NNE. of Baybay.
- TABUAKA**, or **CABAKIAN** (tah-boo-yah'-cah, cah-bah'-kyahn), ver.; islet of Unip cluster, on E. side of Surigao Strait, Surigao, Mindanao.
- TABULIÁN** (tah-boo-lec'-ahn), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- TABULUNGA** (tah-boo-loong'-ah), ver.; mangrove island separated from Tawi Tawi by narrow and doubtful channel (Maiput) off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TABÚN** (tah-noon'), nat.; point at extreme NW. end of mainland of Cápiz, Panay, 13 m. SW. of South Pt., Tablas I., Romblón grp., across sea channel, and is separated from Buracay I. to NW. by channel ½ m. Taguadian Is. lie off shore to NE.
- TABUNACAN** (tah-boo-nah'-cahn), ver.; hamlet in NE. Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. SE. of Pilar.
- TABUNAN** (tah-boo'-nahn), nat.; point on extreme SW. coast of Panay. (See Caduedula Pt.)
- point E. of entrance to Usón Bay, Masbate I., Visayas.
- point in Maricabán I., S. of Batangas, Luzón.
- point on NW. extreme of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas, and E. head to Port San Miguel.
- TABUNAO** (tah-boo-now'), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- TABUNGAO** (tah-boong-ah'-oh), nat.; village on l. bank of Tabungao headwaters of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- headwaters of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TABURAN** (tah-boo'-rahn), nat.; small stream emptying into Guimará's Strait 1 m. N. of Silay, Negros Occidental.
- inlet and point in Cebú.
- TABUSAO** (tah-boo-sah'-oh), ver.; low, flat island W. of Pinandungan Pt., off Pacific shore of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- TABUT** (tah-boot'), ver.; point on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, in SW. angle of Iligan Bay, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TABUTUTU** (tah-boo-too'-too), nat.; island off E. coast of Bataán, Luzón, in bay of Manila, at mouth of Orani Riv.
- TACATACAN** (tah-cah-tah'-cahn), nat.; small bay on SW. shore of Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- point at E. head to several inlets ending on W. in bay of same name, SW. shore Murciélagos Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao; 4 rocks of considerable prominence lie off this point.
- TACBAC** (tahck-bahg'), nat.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 14 m. from Cervantes. Pop., 502.
- TACBOLO** (tahck-boh'-law), ver.; NW. island, 300 ft. high and nearly 1 m. in length, in fairway of inner strait to Inner Malampaya Sound, W. coast Paragua, Palawan.
- TACBUBUC** (tahk-boo-book'), nat.; islet of Cuyos grp., Mindoro Sea, 14 m. SE. of Agutaya.
- TAC-CONG** (tahck-cong), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 14 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 645.
- TACLIGAN** (tah-clec'-gahn), ver.; point N. of entrance to Real de Lampón port on E. coast of Infanta, Luzón.
- TACLOBAN** (tah-cloh'-bahn), ver.; pueblo, p. o., m. o., and capital of Leyte, on S. shore of SE. end of San Juanico Strait, on NW. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, 1½ m. opposite coast of Sámar and 338 m. from Manila. Is N. starting point of coast road along coast 33 m. to Abúyog and from which branch roads extend from different points inland. Pop., 5,226.
- TACO** (tah'-coh), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast of Mindanao, 19 m. S. of Cáuít Pt.
- TACQUAINMANOC** (tack-cwah-eeen-mah-nock'), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, N. of town.
- TACQUÍAN** (tac-key'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 386.
- TACTAC** (tahk-tahk'), nat.; point on W. coast of Sámar, 7 m. SE. of Weyler.
- TACTAY** (tahk-tie'), ver.; point in Sámar.
- TACTO** (tahk'-toh), Sp.; hamlet on NW. shore of Tutu Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., 13½ m. SE. of Sulu.
- TACUBANHÁN** (tah-coo-bahn-hahn'), nat.; island E. of Panay.
- TÁCUD PABUNÚAN**, or **TÁKUT PABUNÚAN** (tah'-cood pah-boo-noo'-ahn, tah'-coot pah-boo-noo'-ahn), nat.; outlying island in W. waters of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A., 29 m. NE. of Sulu.
- TACTUPAN** (tah-coo'-pahn), nat.; island off N. coast of Marinduque, lat. 13° 34' 10" N.
- TACUYON** (tah-coo'-yawn), nat.; hamlet in central range of Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. NW. of Tubuñgan.
- TADIÁN** (tah-dyahn'), ver.; hamlet 3 m. NE. of Cayán in Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., 450.
- TADMONAN** (tahd-moh'-nahn), nat.; point on SW. shore of entrance to Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, opposite Pujada I.
- TAEBÚN** (tah-ay-boon'), ver.; channel between Canaguán Is., off extreme E. shore of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- TAGABACÁ** (tah-gah-bah-cah'), ver.; mountain and hamlet at N. foot in central range of Leyte, 7 m. SW. of Abúyog, on E. coast.
- TAGABAQUIT** (tah-gah-bah-keet'), ver.; hamlet on N. shore of Mayo Bay in Dávao, on E. coast of Mindanao, 3 m. W. of Tugudun Pt., SE. end of boundary between Dávao and Surigao, and 53 m. ESE. of Dávao.
- TAGABUKA** (tah-gah-boo'-cah), ver.; river in Surigao, Mindanao, which enters Agusan Riv. at its mouth.

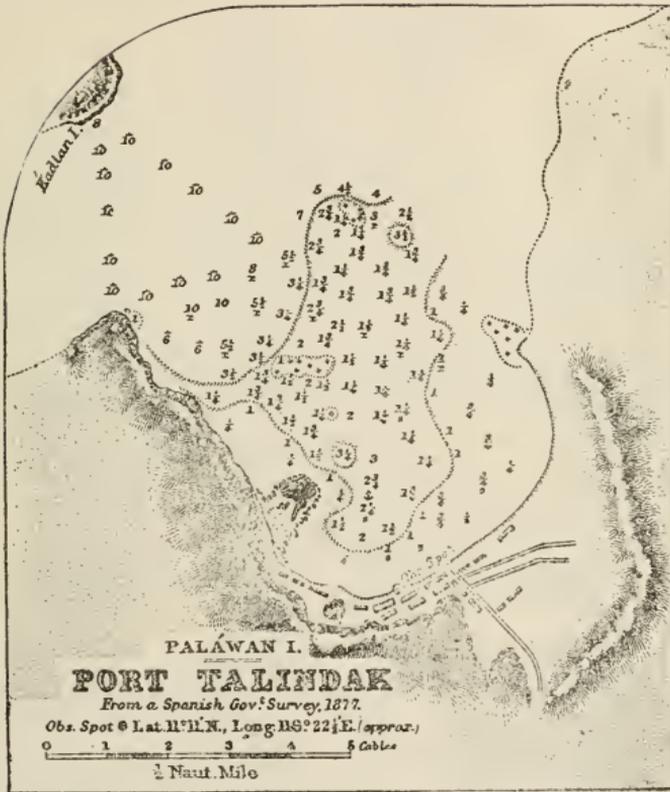
- TAGABULÍN** (tah-gah-boo-leen'), ver.; point and port on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Mindanao.
- TAGÁCAY** (tah-gah'-ky), ver.; river rising in Milo Mt., reaches sea $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Hirigatuñgan Pt.
- hamlet in SW. Sámar, 3 m. NW. of Santa Rita.
- TAGALAN** (tah-gah'-Jahn), nat.; river in Panay.
- TAGALATÚN** (tah-gah-lah-toon'), ver.; port on E. coast of S. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 3 m. S. of Calíán Pt.
- TAGALIGUE** (tah-gah-lee'-gay), ver.; point and hamlet on W. coast of Cebú, 9 m. N. of Tuburan.
- TAGALYÁN** (tah-gah-vahn'), nat.; bay on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, lat. $8^{\circ}35'10''$ N., lon. $124^{\circ}38'29''$ E.
- TAGAMPÓ** (tah-gahm-poh'), ver.; islet off NW. shore of Biliran I., off NW. coast Leyte.
- TAGAMUNA** (tah-gah-moo'-nah), ver.; point on SW. coast of Siquijor I., off SW. coast Bohol, and headland to San Juan de Macapilay.
- TAGANÁAN** (tah-gah-nah-ahn'), ver.; pueblo on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 9 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., 1,562.
- TAGANĜANO** (tah-gahng-ah'-noh), nat.; bay on NE. shore of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- TAGANILAO** (tah-gah-nee-lah'-oh), nat.; point on SE. shore of entrance to Pujada Bay. SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- TAGANITO** (tah-gah-nee'-toh), ver.; town on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 31 m. SE. of Surigao; S. point of Bucas I. lies $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N.
- TAGANOBANG** (tah-gah-noh-bahng'), ver.; summit S. of Mesa de Palápag, in NE. Sámar.
- TAGANOBING** (tah-gah-noh-beeng'), ver.; hamlet near W. shore of deep estuary on S. coast of Leyte, 7 m. SW. of Sógod Nuevo.
- TAGAO** (tah-gah'-oh), ver.; island in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., S. by W., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Magpeos I. Has 4 small peaks, highest of which, on NW. extreme, is 270 ft. high. Island is hilly on W. and flat on E. side, whole being covered with trees; deep channel between it and Magpeos.
- one of E. islands of Tawi Tawi grp., in Sigbuye Passage, 22 m. E. of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.
- TAGAPALA** (tah-gah-pah'-lah), nat.; island off W. coast of Sámar, 2 sq. m., lat. $11^{\circ}5'$ N.
- TAGAPANĜAN** (tah-gah-pahng'-ahn), nat.; point in S. Mindanao.
- TAGAPORO** (tah-gah-poh'-roh), nat.; island off NE. shore of Santiago I., off NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, and from which it is separated by narrow channel.
- TAGAPULÁ** (tah-gah-poo-lah'), nat.; island 3 m. N. and S. and 6 m. E. and W., midway in channel between Sámar (E.) and Masbate (W.), 13 m. off former and 8 m. off latter. Formation is volcanic and its summit may be seen at distance.
- TAGARARAS**, or **PAGODA** (tah-gah-rah'-rahs, pah-goh'-dah), ver.; mountain in S. Palawan, SW. of Marañgas.
- TAGANIPAL** (tah-gah-see-pahl'), ver.; island in channel between Maripipi and Biliran Is., off NW. coast of Leyte.
- TAGAUAAN** (tah-gah-wah'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Surigao, Surigao, Mindanao.
- TAGAYAYAN** (tah-gah-wah'-yahn), ver.; island 1 sq. m., $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. by E. of Cuyo, most E. of Cuyos Is., Mindoro Sea.
- TAGAYTAY** (tah-guy-tie'), nat.; mountain system in island of Romblón, Romblón grp., Visayas.
- range traversing province of Cavite along boundary separating Cavite and Batangas. Beginning at Pt. Restinga, last of Pico de Loro hills, which extend as far as entrance to Bay of Manila; this range runs from NW. to SE.,
- TAGAYTAY**—Continued.
- with various ramifications on both sides, as far as S. boundary of Cavite, where Masalaysay Mts. are situated. It then curves to NE. until it meets Sunfay range, serving through this distance as boundary between Cavite and Batangas. Here Laguna range begins and runs N. and S. until it unites with Maquilang range.
- TAGBÁ** (tag-bah'), nat.; point in Negros Oriental, on SW. shore of S. entrance to Tañón Strait, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. and opposite Liloan Pt., Cebú, N. headland of S. approach to strait.
- TAGBABAS** (tag-bah'-bahs), ver.; cluster of 8 small islands about central of Laparan grp., Sulu A.
- TAGBAC** (tagh-bahk'), nat.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Leganes.
- river emptying on NE. shore of opening to Panlatlan port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- bay on NW. coast of Lubang I., between Palápag and Alagasan Pts. Fort San Isidro stood near north mouth of small river emptying into this bay.
- TAGBANAN** (tagh-bah'-nahn), nat.; point W. head of N. entrance to Ambil Passage, between that island and Lubang SW., off W. coast of Batangas, Luzón.
- TAGBÁ-NANG-DIOT** (tag-bahh'-nahng-dyoh'), nat.; mountain in central range in S. Leyte, 13 m. SSW. of Abúyog.
- TAGBARÍS** (tagh-bah-roos'), ver.; inland settlement of Tagbanuas in Paragua, Palawan.
- TAGBÁS** (tagh-bass'), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- TAGBAUAN** (tagh-bah'-wahn), ver.; point in island of Lubang, NW. Mindoro.
- TAGBAYUG** (tagh-bah-yoog'), ver.; bay on W. coast of S. Palawan, opening between Albión and Bog Pts., 3 m.
- TAGBILARAN** (tagh-bee-lah'-rahn), nat.; strait 1 m. wide between Bohol and Panglao, capital, Tagbilaran, and Dauis, lying on opposite shores, respectively; is only navigable by vessels drawing less than 6 ft. People along its shores are chiefly engaged in agriculture and turtle fishing.
- pueblo, p. o., and capital of Bohol and Siquijor Is., on extreme SW. coast of Bohol, opposite Dauis, across sea channel, 1 m. on NE. point of Panglao I., and 32 m. NE. of Santa María de Carmina, on E. coast of Siquijor I., all within same provincial jurisdiction; capital is 26 m. E. across sea channel from Boljo-ón, on E. coast of Cebú, and 365 m. from Manila. People are largely engaged in turtle fishing. Pop., 8,638.
- TAGBÍN** (tagh-been'), ver.; point in Leyte.
- TAGBUBUAGA** (tagh-boo-bwah-gah'-oh), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 6 m. N. of Palompón.
- TAGBUC** (ta'g-book'), ver.; point on E. coast of Leyte, on bay 3 m. SE. of Abúyog.
- TAGBUGUN** (tagh-boo'-goon), nat.; island off NE. shore of Binuluañgan I., extreme NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- TAGDÁLIT** (tagh-dah'-leet), ver.; mountain in SE. Mindanao.
- TAGDÁN** (tagh-dahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Albay, Luzón.
- TAGDANĜAN** (tagh-dahng'-ahn); mountain in SW. Sámar, 8 m. E. of Villareal.
- TAGDARANAS** (tagh-dah-rah'-najs), ver.; islet of Libucan grp., 2 m. off Tarangnán, W. coast of Sámar.
- TAGDUGAN** (tagh-doo'-gahn), ver.; bay of Ticao I., Masbate grp. in Visayas.
- TAGHARIGUE** (tagh-hah-ree'-gay), nat.; mountain in Leyte.
- TAGICTIC** (tah-hic-tick'), nat.; bay in extreme W. arm of Barrera port, N. E. coast of Masbate Visayas.
- TAGIL** (tah-heel'), nat.; islands off Panay.

- TAGIRAN** (tah-hee'-rahn), nat.; point $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Buloc Pt., on SW. shore of Albay, Luzón, showing remarkable isolated hill with flat top covered with plot of green distinct from rest and visible at great distance at sea.
- TAGISÁN** (tah-hee-see'-ahn), ver.; point on E. extreme end of Olutaña I. and forming S. headland at entrance to Sibulan port, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAGJALIGUE**, or **JALIGUE** (tahg-hah-lee'-gay, jah-lee'-gay), nat.; point in Cebú.
- TAGLAUGAN CHICO** (tah-glah-we'-gahn chee'-coh), Hisp.; hamlet on NW. coast of Leyte, 5m. W. of Villalón.
- TAGLAUGAN GRANDE** (tah-glah-we'-gahn grahn'-day), Hisp.; hamlet on NW. coast of Leyte.
- TAGLIMAO** (tah-glee-mah'-oh), ver.; town in valley of Cagayán, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. of Capagán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TAGLÓ** (ta-gloh'), nat.; point on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- TAGLOC** (tah-glohk'), nat.; bay on S. coast of Davao, Mindanao, lat. $5^{\circ} 48' N.$, lon. $125^{\circ} 4' 39'' E.$
- TAGLORIA** (tah-gloh'-ree-ah), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, emptying into Bicol Riv., 3 m. above Nueva Cáceres.
- TAGMAC** (tahg-mahk'), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, NE. of town.
- TAGNÍBAY** (tahg-nee'-by), ver.; mountain in Davao, Mindanao, near extreme SW. boundary of Surigao, 14 m. inland NNW. of Mayo Bay.
- TAGNIPA** (tahg-nee'-pah), nat.; shallow inlet in Ulugan Bay, Paragua, Palawan; Dean's Head overlooks it.
- 933 ft. high, central of 4 peaks inland from Broken Head, E. shore of Ulugan Bay, W. coast Palawan.
- inlet on E. shore of Ulugan Bay between Dalrymple and Beehive Pts., W. coast Palawan.
- TAGÓ** (tah-goh'), nat.; island $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 1½ m., 2 m. SE. of San Dionisio, E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, between Pan de Azúcar and headland of Bacahuan.
- hamlet in pueblo of Tandag on S. point of bay, on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, lat. $9^{\circ} 65$ m., SE. of Surigao. Pop., 1,909.
- TAGOBAC** (tah-goh-bahk'), ver.; mineral spring in pueblo of Barili, Cebú.
- TAGOLO** (tah-goh'-loh), ver.; mountain near SW. shore of Leyte, 3 m. E. of Albuera.
- point on extreme NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, where shore takes its SW. trend along Sulu Sea; adjacent waters at cable's distance give no bottom at 36 fms.; patch of cogonal on point is visible 20 m. at sea; shore from Silla to Baloi Pt. is low and covered with mangroves; from latter point to Tagolo is high and steep; inland $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to SE. about center of peninsula which here forms NE. shore of Dapitan Bay with N. coast of Mindanao, is conspicuous summit, 1,397 ft. high, which constitutes important landmark to navigators approaching NW. angle coast of Mindanao from E. or S.
- TAGOLOAN** (tah-goh-loh'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Jasaan, Misamis, Mindanao, on E. shore of Macajalar Bay.
- pueblo on S. side of mouth of river emptying on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 3,378.
- river in N. Mindanao.
- TAGONITA** (tah-goh-nee'-tah), ver.; point on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, opposite SW. shore of Bucas I., 3 m., and fronted by Narig-abá I.
- TAGOO** (tah-goh'-oh), nat.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., lat. $5^{\circ} 19' 20'' N.$
- TAGOPO** (tah-goh'-poh), ver.; mountain in SE. Mindanao.
- TAGOWOLBO** (tah-goh-wohl'-boh), ver.; island of Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. $6^{\circ} 35' 20'' N.$
- TAGPOC** (tahg-pock'), nat.; river emptying on NE. side of Cabulnang Bay, E. arm of Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- TAGSÁN** (tahg-seen'), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 5 m. NW. of León.
- TAGSELIP** (tahg-soo'-lip'), ver.; town on l. bank of river entering Macajalar Bay, on its SW. shore at Opol; town lies $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TAGTABA** (tahg-tah'-bah), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- TAGTADA** (tahg-tah'-dah), ver.; point in E. Mindanao.
- TACTAGAN** (tahg-tah'-gahn), nat.; island off E. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., at S. end of channel, between it and Siasi.
- TACTURUS** (tahg-too'-roos), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Honda Bay, NE. coast of S. Palawan, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Puerto Princesa.
- TAGUABONHÁN** (tah-gwah-bohn'-hahn'), ver.; island $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., high and steep-to, in NE. entrance to Guimará's Strait, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Manapla, N. coast of Negros Occidental, little more than 1 m. SE. of Bakahuan headland on coast of Panay, with which it forms strait named Apitón.
- TAGUADIÁN** (tah-gwah-dee-ahn'), ver.; cluster of 7 islets on NE. of channel entrance between N.W. extremity of Cápiz, Panay, and Buracay Is. Small crafts can pass between them.
- TAGUAGUÍN** (tah-gwah'-geen), ver.; hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, on NW. coast of bay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Aquí.
- TAGUÁN** (tah-gwahn'), nat.; bay on NE. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- river in Tayabas, Luzón, rising in Malasina Mt., Bows S., receiving on its l. affluents Masino and Masiu, and after uniting with Quiapo empties into Purin Riv.
- hamlet on r. bank of Bac-hao (Bañgahón) Riv., 1m. NW. of Gándara, Sámar.
- TAGUBAN** (tah-goo'-bahn), ver.; small S. tributary of Ulut Riv. in E. Sámar.
- TAGUDÍN** (tah-goo-deen'), ver.; pueblo of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, on coast highway, 43 m. S. of Vigan and immediately N. of boundary with Unión. Pop., 4,055.
- point on E. coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, W. of town, lat. $16^{\circ} 46' N.$, 2 m. N. of S. boundary with Unión. Bangar, of Unión, lies same distance S. of boundary on main road.
- TAGUGAN**, or **TRAGUGAN** (tah-goo'-gahn, trahg-doo-gahn), ver.; bay $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of San Miguel Pt., on E. shore of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- TAGUÍAN** (tah-gee'-ahn), ver.; extreme SE. point of great light on S. central coast of Tayabas, Luzón, known to navigators as Tayabas Bay.
- TAGUIG** (tah-geeg'), Tag.; pueblo on W. shore of Laguna de Bay, in Rizal, Luzón, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Manila. Pop., 9,662.
- inlet on Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón, on coast near pueblo of same name.
- TAGUILO** (tah-gee'-loh), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of San Pedro Bay, SW. Sámar, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Basey.
- TAGUMANOC** (tah-gee-mah-nock'), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, on l. bank and at crossing of Abra Riv., 2 m. N. of Bengued.
- TAGUNTÍN** (tah-geen-teen'), ver.; hamlet on extreme SW. coast of Antique, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Dao.
- TAGUNTING** (tah-geen-ting'), nat.; river in NW. Bohol, emptying in sea 4 m. NE. of Luis Pt.

- TAGUÍS** (tah-gees'), nat.; hamlet near S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 12½ m. W. of Sarangani Bay and 90 m. SSW. of Dávao.
- TAGUÍSÁN** (tah-gee-sce'-ahn), ver.; point in Olutaña I., off SE. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAGÚTIC** (tah-gee'-tick), nat.; E. coast hamlet of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 30½ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
— creek emptying on extreme SW. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TAGULAYA** (tah-goo-lah'-yah), ver.; point at N. side of small open bay on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao. Town of Astorga lies on SW. shore.
- TÁGUM** (tah'-goom), ver.; river of Dávao, Mindanao, which receives united waters of Sabug (Salug) Riv. on E. and Libanganon on W., and after course of 12 m. enters Dávao Gulf on its extreme NW. shore. There are 10 ft. on bar at low water and 23 ft. within bar. Schooners can ascend stream for 6 m. Large town is situated some distance up river. Begar, town of considerable importance, is situated 1½ m. SW. of this stream on shore of Dávao Gulf.
— bay E. of Sisiran port, off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TAGUNA** (tah-goo'-nah), ver.; point on SW. shore of Leyte, 3 m. SW. of Cajaguán.
- TAGUNTÍM** (tah-goon-toom'), nat.; point on S. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- TAGUNTÍN** (tah-goon-toon'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Macajalar Bay, N. coast of Mindanao, 24½ m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis.
— high point at extreme SW. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- TAGUSAN** (tah-goo'-sahn), nat.; point on NE. coast of Mindoro, 1 m. SE. of Tajud Pt. and 11½ m. NW. of Dumali Pt.
- TAGUTAGAN** (tah-goo-tah'-gahn), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- TAGUTU** (tah-goo'-too), ver.; small island off E. side of Pilas I., Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAGUÚS** (tah-goo-oo's') nat.; point in SW. Leyte.
- TAGVIVI** (tah-gee'-vee), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, near extreme S. end of SE. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao, 52 m. SSE. of Dávao.
- TAHAÓN** (tah-hah'-ohn'), ver.; mountain in Samar.
- TAHING-TAHING** (tah-hing-tah-hing'), ver.; village on N. side of Tabawan I., Cinapusan (Kinapusan) grp., Sulu A. Anchorage is at W. extreme of village.
- TAHURUC** (tah-hoo-rook'), ver.; SW. point of Panglao I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas, 18 m. NE. of Lumaño Pt., Siquijor I.
- TAICELA** (tie-thay'-lah), nat.; island off Malusa Bay, N. shore of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAIKELA** (tie-kay'-lah), ver.; low, wooded island, W. of Malusa Bay, W. coast of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TALÓN** (tie-lohn'), ver.; islands of Calaguas grp., Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- TAIMANA** (tie-mah'-nah), ver.; point on E. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- TAIMANOK**, or **KABALO** (tie-mah-nohk', cah-bah'-loh), nat.; village on r. bank of Jabungao, tributary headwaters of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TAISAN** (tah-ee'-sahn), Tag.; river of Batangas, Luzón, tributary to Lipajan Riv.
- TAÍSAN**; town, on river of same name, in SE. Batangas, Luzón, terminus of highway from Rosario, from which it is SE. 10 m. Pop., 6,971.
- TAITICAN** (tie-tee'-cahn), ver.; mountain in Mindoro.
- TAJA** (tah'-hah), Sp.; island of coral and sand on Pearl Bank, Laparan grp., Sulu A., resort for pearl and mother-of-pearl fishers. (See Pearl Bank.)
- TAJAO** (tah-how'), Sp.; point and small stream emptying into Tañón Strait, 2½ m. S. of Toledo, W. coast of Cebú. Tidal streams that enter Tañón Strait from N. and S. meet off this point.
- TAJIRAN** (tah-hee'-rahn), nat.; bay and point in S. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TAJO**, or **RÍO GRANDE DE CAGAYÁN** (tah'-hoh', Sp.; ree'-oh grahn'-day day cah-gah-yahn, Hisp.); river and village in N. Luzón. (See Río Grande de Cagayán.)
- TAJUD** (tah-hood'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Mindoro, 14 m. NW. of Dumali Pt.; has large isolated rock or cliff off its E. side, joined to coast by rocky spit.
- TAJUN-TAJÚN** (tah-hoon-tah-hoon'), ver.; islet, 8 m. NE. of Getafe, N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- TAKAPANGA** (tah-kah-pahng'-ah), ver.; point on SW. side of extreme S. mainland of Dávao, Mindanao, 4½ m. WNW. of Tinaka Pt.
- TAKBOLUBO** (tack-bob-loo'-bob), ver.; well populated Malay settlement 7 m. NE. of Segyam (Segian) Is., on SE. coast of Palawan. Inhabitants raise goats, sweet potatoes, and fruit in considerable quantities, which they barter to passing vessels. Anchorage in roadstead off settlement. Mantalingajan Mt. rises inland.
- TAKIT** (tah-kit'), ver.; mountain in Ambos Camarines, Luzón. (See Malinao or Bubi Mt.)
- TAKOOT**, or **PABOONORIAN** (tah-koh-oh', pah-boh-oh-noh'-ryahn), ver.; island of Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 6° 16' N.
- TAKTAGAN** (tah-tah'-gahn), ver.; islet at entrance to channel between Siasi and Lapac Is., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TÁKUT MASILA** (tah'-coot mah-see'-lah), ver. (See Rios rock.)
- TÁKUT MATAHA** (tah'-coot mah-tah'-hah), ver.; island at N. entrance of passage between Sañgá Sañgá and Tawi Tawi Is., Sulu A.
- TÁKUT PABUNÁN** (tah-coot pah-boo-noo'-ahn), ver.; bank of sand and shells 4 m. N. and S., and 2 m. E. and W., 18 m. WNW. from W. Bohol I., and 20 m. N. of Sulu I. (See Tacud Pabunian, Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.)
— outlying island in W. Balanguingui grp., Sulu A. (See Tacud Pabunian.)
- TÁKUT SUŊGU** (tah'-coot soong'-oo), ver.; island SE. by E. ½ E. nearly 3 m. from E. Bolod, 2 m. NE. to SW. and 1½ m. in breadth, consisting of sand, gravel, and rocks, in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- TALABÁ** (tah-lah-bah') (means oyster), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, on SW. arm of Camansi Bay, 1½ m. W. of Sapian.
- TALABAAN** (tah-lah-bah'-ahn), nat.; river entering on S. shore Barrera port, W. by S. of Aroyo, NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- TALABAJAN** (tah-lah-bah'-hahn), nat.; point W. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, 5½ m. SW. of Misamis.
- TALABÁN** (tah-lah-bahn'), Tag.; river in Laguna, Luzón, rising on E. watershed of San Cristóbal Mt., empties into Santa Cruz Riv., SSW. of pueblo of Magdalena.
— islet 7 m. NNE. of Talibón, N. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
— island in E. arm of Laguimanoc Bay, S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

- TALABÁN GRANDE** and **CHICO** (tah-lah-bahn'grahn'-day, chee'-coh), *Hisp.*; 2 rivers $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, emptying into sea on extreme N. coast Negros Occidental, E. of Saeaba.
- TALABANG** (tah-lah-bahng'), *nat.*; hamlet in pueblo of Jimamaylan, Negros Occidental.
- TALABASI** (tah-lah-bah'-see), *ver.*; point and river on W. coast of Mindoro, on which stands town of Santa Cruz.
- TALABE** (tah-lah'-bay), *ver.*; hamlet and river rising in Macauli and Mandalagan Mts., at N. end of central range of Negros Occidental; river flows E. and falls into sea through small bay at head of which lies hamlet of same name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Calatrava, E. coast. In 1879 outcrops of coal were discovered in rivers which enter strait near this town and Calatrava.
- TALABONES** (tah-lah-boh'-ness), *Hisp.*; 2 islands, Palipan, N., and Hirapsan, S., off Bunot Pt., N. coast of Sámar, 5 m. NE. of Catarman.
- TALACAG** (tah-lah-cahg'), *nat.*; hamlet near r. bank of main stream of Cagayán de Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TALACOGON** (tah-lah-coh'-gohn), *nat.*; settlement of Moros on l. bank of Agusan Riv., 37 m. S. of Butián and 5 m. N. of outlet of Pinayat Lake, Surigao, Mindanao. Pop., 11,585.
— hamlet in Cebú.
- TALAGÁN** (tah-lah-gahn'), *nat.*; town in Príncipe, Luzón, about 6 m. W. by N. from coast, situated between Baler and Cape Engaño.
- TALAGIB** (tah-lah'-hib), *nat.*; point on SE. shore of Albay, Luzón.
— point in S. Batangas, Luzón.
- TALAGIO** (tah-lah'-hyoh), *nat.*; point in E. Sorogón, Luzón.
- TALAGIR** (tah-lah-heer'), *ver.*; island off W. coast of Sámar, 2 sq. m. in area, lat. $11^{\circ} 52' N.$
- TALAGO** (tah-lah'-goh), *Tag.*; point on S. coast of Batañ, Luzón, on l. shore of bay of Manila, and E. of Hornos Pt.
- TALAGUILONG** (tah-lah-gee-lohng'), *nat.*; inlet not quite 1 m. in diameter, completely shut in and very convenient for vessels of all sizes, and affording excellent anchorage in N. part of bay of Dapitan, near that town, W. of Dapitan, Mindanao.
- TALAGUTUN** (tah-lah-goo'-toon), *ver.*; hamlet on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 64 m. S. of Dávao.
- TALAIRAN** (tah-lah-ee'-rahn), *ver.*; E. headland of entrance on N. coast of Leyte to sea channel between Biliran I. and Leyte, and W. headland of deep bay on N. shore of Leyte through which Daran channel connects with San Juanico Strait and thence to Surigao Strait.
— point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. from Arenas Pt., S. coast of Batangas, Luzón; rocky and wooded. Mt. Talaji is inland.
- TALAJIT**, or **MESA** (tah-lah'-hit, may'-sah), *ver.*; island $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. to SW. and 2 m. across, center of 6 larger in channel between Sámar and Masbate, Visayas.
- TALAKANEN** (tah-lah-cah'-nayn), *nat.* (*See* Dumbell I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.)
- TALALORA** (tah-lah-loh'-rah), *ver.*; hamlet in SW. Sámar, on Buad channel, 7 m. SW. of Villareal.
- TALAMBÁN** (tah-lahm-bahn'), *nat.*; hamlet in pueblo of Opon, on W. shore of Mactán I., opposite Cebú.
— pueblo in Cebú, 1 m. from Cebú, called also Mabulo, or Banitad. Pop., 6,226.
- TALAMPÓ** (tah-lahm-poh'), *Tag.*; mountain in Batangas, Luzón.
- TALAMPULAN** (tah-lahm-poo'-lahn), *nat.*; islet off opening of bay on W. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., Mindoro Sea, 8 m. WSW. of Busuanga town.
- TALAND** (tah-lahnd'), *ver.*; river in Panay, rises in S. of Tapas Mt. and empties in Dumangas affluents Lambunao and Passi.
- TALARAN**, or **TATALAN** (tah-lah'-rahn, tah-tah'-lahn), *nat.*; NE. island, 387 ft. high, of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- TALASIQUIN** (tah-lah-see'-keen), *nat.*; active solfataric volcano in S. part of Paragua, Palawan, lat. $10^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. $119^{\circ} 48' N.$
- TALavera** (tah-lah-vay'-rah), *Sp.*; pueblo in central Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on main road, 19 m. N. of San Isidro. Pop., 2,720.
— lake in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, with circumference of $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.
- TALAY** (tah-lie'), *nat.*; point SW. shore of Bougó I., off W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TALAYAN** (tah-lah'-yahñ), *nat.*; peak near l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
— S. point of Bougó I. and W. headland of S. entrance to Polloc Harbor, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TALAYÓ** (tah-lah-yoh'), *Tag.*; point in S. Batañ, Luzón.
- TALAYTALAY** (tah-lie-tah-lie'), *ver.*; hamlet on SW. border of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. SW. of Lemery.
- TALCAGUAYAN** (tahl-cah-gwah'-yahñ), *ver.*; bay on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, on shore of larger bay of Guinayantuan.
- TALCAUAYAN** (tahl-cah-wah'-yahñ), *Tag.*; creek in SE. Tayabas, Luzón.
- TALÍAN** (tah-lee'-ahn), *Tag.*; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 12 m. NE. of Bulacán.
- TALIBÓN** (tah-lee-bohn'), *nat.*; pueblo on N. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 48 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 7,321.
— river in Mindoro, emptying into sea on E. coast.
- TALICUD**, or **TALIKUT** (tah-lee-cood', tah-lee-coot'), *nat.*; island 6 m. NW. to SE., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W.; area, 12 sq. m. Separated from Sámal I. on SW. by narrow channel 1 m. wide, and situated on E. side of W. arm of Dávao Gulf, in Dávao, Mindanao; island is low, wooded, and marshy, lacking in fresh water and uninhabitable.
- TALIJON** (tah-lee'-hawñ), *nat.*; island off N. coast of Sámar.
- TALIM** (tah-lee'm'), *Tag.*; island in center of Laguna de Bay, 10 m. from N. to S. and 4 m. from E. to W., area 18 sq. m.; part of Rizal, Luzón; central ridge divides it into 2 watersheds, and on either side along lake shores a number of villages; it is separated from mainland of Rizal 6 m. S. of Mórang, capital, by channel less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide; in center is Sósong-Dalaga (Maiden's Bosom), at Dolores Hill, at its N. end is Dolongcauil, and S. Talim Pt.
— extinct volcano, composed of basalt, 1,519 ft. high, in lat. $14^{\circ} 20' N.$, lon. $121^{\circ} 13' E.$, Rizal, Luzón.
— point at S. extreme of Talim I., in Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón.
- TALÍN** (tah-lean'), *Tag.*; anchorage, bay, and point on W. coast of Batangas, Luzón. Lat. $13^{\circ} 55' N.$, lon. $120^{\circ} 35' E.$, approximately.
— mountain in Batangas, Luzón.
- TALINAS** (tah-lee'-nahs), *nat.*; low island 5 m. ESE. of Tumbago Pt., Lubang I., off extreme NW. coast of Mindoro.
- TALINAS**, or **VILLAVHENCIO** (tah-lee'-nahs, *nat.* vee-lyah-vee-thayn'-thyoh, *Sp.*), 3 islands off point of same name, SE. coast of Lubang I. NW. of Mindoro.
— point SE. shore Lubang I. NW. of Mindoro, between Maluya Head to Golo Passage on S. and Faucan Pt., S. head of Loog (Luk) Bay on N.

- TALINDAC** (tah-leen-dack'), ver.; pueblo on NW. coast of Palawan. Pop., Cn. 1887, 663. (*See* Talindae Bay.)
- bay $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth and length, formed by Cadlao, Cauayan, and Cavern Is. Craft of 7 ft. draft can ascend to Talindac or Bacuit (Bakit) village. Aspect of coast from 8 m. N. to Crawford Pt. picturesque. Central range of Palawan, overlooking both coasts and Bacuit Bay on W. and Shark's Fin Bay on E., on parallel of Cadlao, here attains its greatest elevation, 2,230 ft. This section also sudden transition from limestone formation, especially in background of this village, where it occurs.
- TALINGAN** (tah-leeng'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on S. shore of Sindaingan Bay, NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- TALINGLÍN** (tah-ling-lean'), nat.; point and cove to E. on SW. shore of Calagnán I., NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- TALINTIG** (tah-lin-tig'), nat.; islet in SW. arm Barrera port, off Balanin Pt., NE. coast Masbate, Visayas.
- TALIPANAN** (tah-lee-pah'-nahn), nat.; mountain in pueblo of Puerto Galera, N. coast of Mindoro, 6 m. WSW. of Galera.
- point in N. Mindoro.
- TALIPAPÁ** (tah-lee-pah-pah') (means market), Tag.; hamlet in Rizal, Luzón, 6 m. NE. of Manila.
- TALIPTIPAN** (tah-leep-tee'-pahn), nat.; point on SW. coast of Negros Oriental, 17 m. N. of W. of Bayauan and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Dumaguete, on opposite sides of I. SW. end of boundary line between Negros Oriental and Occidental here ends on sea shore.
- TALISÁN** (tah-lee-sah'-inn), nat.; point on SW. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TALISAY** (tah-lee'-sigh), nat.; peak in extreme SE. part of Bohol, Visayas, 3 m. E. of Guindulman.
- extreme S. point of Semerara I., $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. by N. of Sibay I., in group SE. of Mindoro.
- point, river, and bay on W. coast of S. head to Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- pueblo in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, on mainroad, 2 m. NW. of Dáet. Pop., 3,561.
- town in Albay, S. Luzón.
- point NE. coast Albay, Luzón, on Aibay Gulf, lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 16''$.
- point on S. coast of Bataán, on port of Mariveles, Luzón, lat. $14^{\circ} 27' N$.
- river in Bataán, Luzón, rising on N. sides of Sierra Mariveles; after winding course empties into bay of Manila.
- town in NW. Negros Occidental.
- point on extreme NE. coast of Rapurapu I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- point on W. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- river emptying into Guimaráns Strait at Minuhán, Negros Occidental.
- point and hamlet near SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. E. of Barotac Nuevo.
- pueblo of Batangas, Luzón, on extreme N. shore of Lake Taal, 37 m. on lake shore highway NW. of Batangas, capital. Pop., 8,111.
- pueblo on E. coast of Cebú, 5 m. SW. of Cebú, near Lipata Pt. Pop., 19,000.
- TALISAYA** (tah-lee-sah'-yah), nat.; point near San Joaquin, S. coast of Iloilo, Panay; coast from SW. point trends NE. $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Talisaya, is high, clean, and steep-to, thence it trends ENE. for 21 m. to Otón, being low, and thence $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Iloilo, continuing low and covered with mangroves; bights along shore are deep and vessels can work close inshore with perfect safety.
- TALISAYAN** (tah-lee-sah'-yahn), nat.; point on NE. coast of Alad I., and W. head to N. entrance of channel to Port Romblón, between Romblón and Alad Is., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- mountain in central range of S. Leyte on NW. shore of Bitó Lake, 9 m. SW. of Burauen.
- pueblo on W. end of bight on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, E. of Sipaka Pt., 41 m. N. by E. of Cagayán de Misamis. Pop., 1,684.
- TALMAD** (tahl-mahd'), nat.; river in Mindoro, flows NE. and empties into Port Galera, on N. coast.
- TALMAGMAG** (tahl-mahg-mahg'), ver.; inland town 4 m. E. of Cagayán de Misamis in Misamis, Mindanao.
- TALMAL** (tahl-mahl'), ver.; river emptying into Bay of Varadero on N. coast of Mindoro, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Galera port.
- TALOAN** (tah-loh'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on N. side of mouth of stream entering Lanao Bay on SE. shore Misamis, Mindanao.
- TALOBAN** (tah-loh'-bahn), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, on E. shore of Guimaráns Strait, 3 m. S. of Binalbagan.
- TALÓCOY** (tah-law'-coy), ver.; river in Negros Oriental. (*See* Palayayan.)
- TALOG** (tah-lohg'), ver.; small stream emptying into Guimaráns Strait, 2 m. SW. of Sumá, Negros Occidental.
- TALOGO** (tah-law'-go), Tag.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, rises SW. of pueblo of Gumacá, and empties into Lamón Bay.
- TALOLON** (tah-law'-lawn), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Gumacá, Tayabas, Luzón, on r. bank of Talolon Riv.
- river in Tayabas, Luzón, flowing across pueblo of Gumacá and emptying into Lamón Bay.
- TALÓN** (tah-lohn'), nat.; inland hamlet of Cápiiz, Panay, on small stream entering Batán Bay, 2 m. N. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Balce.
- TALON PISÁ** (tah-lohn'-pee-sah'), nat.; narrow dish-shaped island, 2 sq. m., and most S. of Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula, Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TALONG** (tah-lohng'), nat.; hamlet in SE. part of Negros Oriental, 3 m. SW. of Dumaguete.
- TALOS** (tah'-laws), Tag.; mountain in Tayabas, Luzón.
- TALUBING** (tah-loo-beeng'), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón. Pop., Cn. 1887, 611.
- TALUC** (tah-look'), ver.; one of 2 low, flat islands on same reef, other being Cabaingan, from which it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW., in Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TALUCACUBAN** (tah-loo-cah-coo'-bahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Juban, Sorsogón, Luzón, on r. of entrance to Sorsogón port.
- TALUCLUC** (tah-look-look'), nat.; channel on NW. side of Murciélagos Bay to anchorage of Sinipai Dacó, Dapitan, Mindanao.
- TALUNG** (tah-loong'), nat. (*See* Malo, small stream in Negros.)
- TALURIG** (tah-loo-reg'), ver.; NW. point of San Miguel I., E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- TALUSAN** (tah-loo'-sahn), nat.; extreme NE. point of Pagbilao Grande I., off S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- TALUTAKUBAN** (tah-loo-tah-coo'-bahn), nat.; port on SE. shore of channel to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. $12^{\circ} 50' N$, lon. $123^{\circ} 50' 25'' E$.
- TAMAGUTU** (tah-mah-goo'-too), nat.; point E. head inner harbor Pusgo port, E. shore Tayabas, Luzón, on Ragay Gulf; observation spot lat. $13^{\circ} 31' N$, lon. $122^{\circ} 35' 39'' W$.
- TAMAHANG** (tah-mah'-hahng), ver.; bay on N. side of Olutaña I., S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao. (*See* Tamalung.)



- TAMAISE** (tah-mah-ee'-say), nat.; summit SE. of Tamaise, E. of Súbic, N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TAMALUNG**, or **TAMAHANG** (tah-mah-loong', tah-mah-hahng'), ver.; bay on N. side of Olutañga I., on S. coast of SE. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao. Clear sheet of water, deepest on E. and W. sides.
- TAMANAN** (tah-mah'-nahn), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 23½ m. S. of Cavite.
- TAMANBUNG** (tah-mahn-boong'), ver.; hamlet on extreme SE. shore of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAMAR** (tah-mar'), ver.; mountain in SE. Leyte.
- TAMASIN** (tah-mah'-sin), ver.; hamlet on SW. shore of Tapao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TAMASO** (tah-mah'-soh), ver.; small island E. of Talajit, in sea channel between Sámar and Masbate.
- TAMATA**, or **TAMALA** (tah-mah'-tah, tah-mah'-lah), ver.; small stream in Infanta, Luzón, entering Pacific Ocean N. of Binañgonan de Lampón.
- TAMBÁ** (tahm-bah'), ver.; hamlet in Albay, Luzón, 10 m. NNW. of Albay.
- small stream on NW. coast of Cebú, entering sea 3 m. N. of Medellin.
- TAMBAC** (tahm-bahk'), point on SW. shore of Santiago I., off NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, and N. head to E. entrance of channel separating that island from mainland.
- hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 32½ m. S. by W. off Cotabato.
- TAMBADÓN** (tahm-bah-dawn'), ver.; point on E. coast of Sámar, between Páric and Súlat seaports.
- TAMBAGAN** (tahm-bah'-gahn), nat.; island 3 by 1½ m., 725 ft. high, with conical green peak over E. extreme, 6½ m. NE. of Tawi Tawi I., Tawi Tawi grp.; NE. point is WSW. 1¼ m. from W. point of Sigbuye; on S. point are 2 islets, one 25 ft. and other 8 ft. high.
- TAMBAGUA** (tahm-bah'-gwah), ver.; mountain in Hocos Sur, Luzón.
- TAMBALAN** (tahm-bah'-lahn), nat.; point on W. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, 4½ m. N. of Flecha Pt. (See Tambatan Pt.)
- TAMBALÓN** (tam-bah-lawn'), nat.; bay or wide estuary S. of Cabeza de Tablas, where vessels find shelter in SW. monsoons, but very deep; opposite to and 9 m. NW. of Romblón town, Romblón grp., Visayas.
- TAMBANG** (tahm-bahng'), nat.; mountain in central range of S. Leyte, 7 m. SSW. of Burauen.
- hamlet in SW. Leyte, 5 m. S. of Matalom.
- port on N. shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- point at N. extremity of tongue of land forming E. shore of port of that name in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TAMBAO** (tahm-bah'-oh), ver.; hamlet at head of delta where waters of Grande Riv. of Mindanao divide, 12 m. above and SE. of Cotabato, capital of that district, Mindanao.
- TAMBARÓN** (tahm-bah-rohn'), nat.; island 1 m. in diameter, SW. by S., 1¼ m. from Pandán Pt., on E. side of opening to Bulalicao Bay and separated from Pandán Pen. by deep channel 120 yds. wide, SE. coast of Mindoro.
- TAMBAUA** (tahm-bah'-wah), ver.; mountain in Leyte.
- TAMBILABAN** (tahm-bee-lah'-bahn), nat.; new town and old, 2 m. higher up (SE.), on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TAMBILAMBI** (tahm-bee-lahm'-bee), ver.; point in Mindoro.
- TAMBILUAÑA** (tahm-bee-lwahng'-ah), nat.; island in S. waters of Nochebuena channel to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TAMBILUAÑA**, or **NOCHEBUENA** (tahm-bee-lwahng'-ah, noh'-chay bway'-nah), nat.; channel and island between Tigunon and Tandabató Is., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.; island has peak, at foot of which are wells of good water. Rock rises out of channel off NE. shore of island.
- TAMBISAN** (tahm-bee'-sahn), ver.; point on SW. coast of Siquijor I., SW. of Bohol, Visayas.
- TAMBÓ** (tahm-boh'), Tag.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 21 m. S. of Cavite, on Indang road.
- hamlet in pueblo of Tabaco, Albay, Luzón.
- hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Écija, Luzón, on l. bank of Cabanatuan Riv.
- hamlet in pueblo of Parafñaque, Rizal, Luzón.
- river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising SE. of Daet, and flowing across that pueblo empties into sea E. of town.
- point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TAMBOBO** (tahm-boh'-boh), nat.; point in Zambales, Luzón.
- TAMBÓBONG** (tahm-boh'-bong), Tag.; town of Rizal, Luzón, 3 m. from Manila. Pop., 25,000.
- TAMBOG** (tahm-bog'), nat.; point on E. coast of Mindanao, 7 m. S. of Sanco Pt., and forms with main coast small safe port.
- TAMBOILÁN** (tahm-boy-lahn'), nat.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2½ m. NNW. of Dumangas.
- TAMBOLOTÓN** (tahm-boh-loh-tohn'), ver.; bay in N. of Tablas I., Visayas.
- hamlet in pueblo of Romblón, Lughung I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- TAMBÓN** (tahm-bone'), nat.; extreme SW. point of Maectán I., off Cebú, Cebú, and E. headland at SW. entrance to Cebú channel.
- island 4 by 2 m., SE. of Culiñon, in Corón-Calamian channel, Calamianes Is., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- TAMBONG** (tahm-bohng'), ver.; hamlet on shore of Lake Buhí, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Country, cocoa plantations and palm groves. People are largely engaged in preparing threads of pineapple, from which web of celebrated nipas de piña, finest in world, is made.
- TAMBONGÓN** (tahm-bohng-ohn'), ver.; town at mouth of river entering port of Magamano in NE. part of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- island of Catanduanes grp., SE. of Albay, Luzón.
- TAMBÚ** (tahm-boo'), nat.; islet 1½ m. off N. shore of Bohol, Visayas, 5 m. NNW. of Talibón.
- river in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón, rising in Sierra Culasi and emptying into San Miguel Bay.
- TAMBUKÁN** (tahm-boo-cahn'), ver.; largest of chain of islets extending 9 m. SW. of Bítatan, S. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TAMBULIÁN** (tahm-boo-lee'-ahn), nat.; point on SE. extreme of Bangayan Pen., S. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, and headland on W. side of opening to Ilana Bay.
- small round island ½ m. NW. of Dongdong, in entrance to Tutú Bay, S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TAMBUNAN** (tahm-boo'-nahn), nat.; hamlet on SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 93 m. S. of Dávao.
- hamlet in E. Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- point in Batangas, Luzón.
- TAMBUUÁN** (tahm-boo-twahn'), nat.; hamlet of Moros, on S. coast of Mindanao.
- TAMI**, or **PINAÚSAN** (tah'-mee, pee-nah-wah'-sahn), ver.; point on SE. coast of S. Palawan, SW. head of Ipolote Bay.



 ESTABLISHED 1852

TAMBILU

CHANN

 INOCHE BUENA

From a Spanish or
 Rock A. L. S. 1878. L.
 SOUNDINGS AND TIDES
 H. M. S. "Albatross"
 U. S. N. 1852. By James H. Murray, Jr.

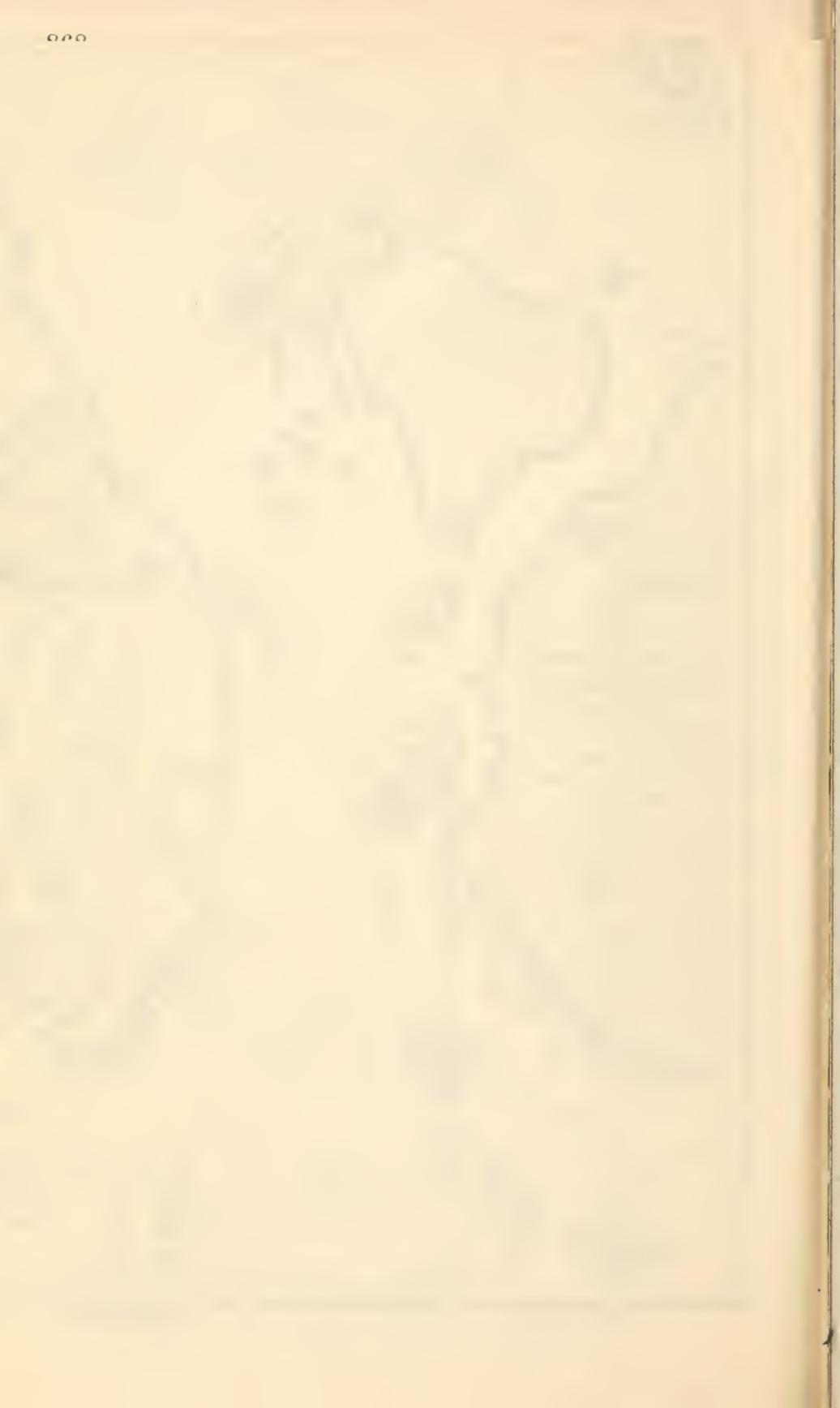
T A M B I L U
 I S L A N D



Division of Charts, Department of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey



- TAMINDAGO** (tah-mean-dah'-go), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Carigara, W. coast of Leyte.
- TAMITANG**, or **PULÓ** (tah-mec-tahng', ver.; pooloh', nat.); hamlet of Negros Oriental.
- TAMOAYAC** (tah-mwah-yack'), ver.; town in S. Leyte.
- mountain in Cápiz, Panay, near W. border of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 6 m. WSW. of Lemery.
- TAMON** (tah-mohn'), ver.; one of islands of Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 27' N.
- TAMONTACA** (tah-mohn-tah'-cah), nat.; point 2 m. S. of Cotabato, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- pueblo in Cotabato, Mindanao. Pop., 1,900.
- settlement on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TAMPAL** (tahm-pahl'), nat.; point on W. head of Butlake Cove, SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, W. of Cape Sarangani.
- TAMPÁN** (tahm-pahn'), nat.; creek entering on l. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, above Dikalabuan Pt., Lanao, Mindanao.
- TAMPATAMPÁ** (tahm-pah-tahm-pah'), nat.; one of cluster of 4 islets about center of Tambliuaña channel, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- verdure-clad island and landmark in Nochebuena channel to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TAMPEL** (tahm-pehl'), ver.; island, 2 m. in diameter, in Corón-Calamian channel, Calamianes grp., between NE. end of Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- TAMPI** (tahm'-pee), ver.; coast hamlet of Negros Oriental, ½ m. S. of Amblán.
- TAMPOC** (tahm-pohk'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Lagonoy, Bulacán, Luzón.
- TAMPÚAN** (tahm-poo'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 5 m. W. of Balubuan, W. point of entrance to Sarangani Bay, 82 m. S. of Dávao.
- TAMÚAN** (tah-moo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on one of tributaries of river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, at Pinialan, 21 m. SW. by S. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)
- TAMU'** (tah-mook'), ver.; island 180 ft. high, 1½ sq. m., 4½ m. off SW. shore of Basilan I., of that group, off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAMUJABAN** (tah-moo-hah'-bahu), ver.; point on S. coast of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAMULAYOG** (tah-moo-lah-yog'), ver.; hamlet on extreme SE. point of Leyte, 7 m. ESE. of MacCrohón.
- TAMÚRUG** (tah-moo'-roong), nat.; point on W. coast of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Candón, lat. 17° 4' 40" N.
- TANABAAY** (tah-nah-bah-í'), ver.; island off W. coast of Sámar.
- TANAGÓN** (tah-nah-gohn'), ver.; point in Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- TANAQ** (tah-now'), nat.; river in NW. part of Negros Occidental, emptying into sea on N. coast.
- mountain in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, on E. coast, 7 m. N. of San Dionisio.
- river entering on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, W. of Alingsitlong Pt.
- TANÁOAN** (tah-now'-ahn), nat.; mountain in Cebú.
- TANAOS** (tah-nah'-ohs), *Hisp.*; 5 low flat islets, 3 m. NNW. of Pinandurigan Pt., in Pacific Ocean, off Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- TANATUNANG** (tah'-naht-doh-nahng), nat.; town on Calamian I., Calamianes grp., between Paragna and Mindoro.
- TANAUAN** (tah-nah'-wahn), nat.; river rising in Cordillera Central and entering sea on E. coast of Cebú, at Cárcar.
- hamlet on l. bank of Matinao, in E. Sámar.
- bold point of mountain, 13 m. SE. of Calvaney Pt., on E. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- pueblo on E. coast of Leyte, on SW. point of Camiris Bay, on coast road, 9 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 18,509.
- river in Leyte.
- pueblo, p. o., and river in NE. Batangas, Luzón, pueblo on main road to Manila, 27 m. N. of Batangas, capital. Pop., 20,638.
- TANAY** (tah-ny'), Tag.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, on main road, 4 m. SE. of Mórung. Pop., 4,529.
- TANAYACAN** (tah-nah-yah'-cahn), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 3½ m. SW. of Tangalan.
- TANCAH** (tahm'-cahu), ver.; islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANCLAD** (tahm-clahd'), ver.; island off W. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, San Miguel Bay, lat. 13° 49' N.
- TANCOJON** (tahm-coh'-hohn), nat.; point on N. side Cabacong Bay, W. shore of Carogo or Puro I., SE. shore Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- TANCOLAO** (tahm-coh-lah'-oh), ver.; mineral spring in pueblo of Tabaco, Albay, Luzón.
- TANDBATÓ** (tahm-dah-bah-toh'), nat.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TÁNDAG** (tahm'-dahg), ver.; pueblo on SW. shore of bay on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 61 m. SE. by S. of Surigao. Pop., 5,210.
- point in E. Mindanao.
- TANDAUN** (tahm-dah'-wahn), ver.; outlying summit in E. coast range of Mindanao, overlooking Agusan Riv., Surigao.
- TANDIKAN** (tahm-dee'-cahn), ver.; point of extreme SE. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., coast range and hills trending NE. and SW., take elevation of 1,450 ft. ENE. of this point.
- TANDIVAY** (tahm-dee-vie'), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Mabakicat, Pampanga, Luzón.
- TANDBATÓ** (tahm-doh-bah-toh'), nat.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANDOG** (tahm-dohg'), nat.; island 1 m. long and hamlet ¼ m. off SW. coast of Guimaras I., off Iloilo, Panay, 18 m. W. of S. of Nagaba.
- TANDOO BANOS** (tahm-doh'-oh bah'-ohs), ver.; one of islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANDO-TAO** (tahm-doh-tah'-oh), ver.; extreme SE. point of Cagayán Sulu I., Cagayán Sulu grp., and important mark for navigators in SW. angle of Sulu Sea, approaching SE. coast of Borneo from NE.
- TANDÚ** (tahm-doo'), nat.; E. point of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- point and village N., on W. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- point N. coast Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TANDUBÁS** (tahm-doo-bahs'), ver.; island of Cinasupun grp., off SE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., and marking S. side of Camba channel, Sulu A.
- channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANDBATÓ** (tahm-doo-bah-toh'), nat.; island 6 m. N. and S. and 5 m. E. and W., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., and forming part of W. shore of Tambliuaña channel. Tandubató peak on NE. shore is 528 ft. high; another, 436 ft., rises to SW.; in SE. another 623 ft. high.
- peak 635 ft. high, in chain of hills on N. coast of that island, off E. coast of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.
- TANDUYAN** (tahm-doo'-yahn), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. N. of Aguy (Ajui).



- TAMINDAGO** (tah-mean-dah'-go), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Carigara, W. coast of Leyte.
- TAMITANG**, or **PULÓ** (tah-mee-tahng', ver.; pooloh', nat.); hamlet of Negros Oriental.
- TAMOAYAC** (tah-mwah-yack'), ver.; town in S. Leyte.
- mountain in Cápiz, Panay, near W. border of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 6 m. WSW. of Lemery.
- TAMÓN** (tah-mohn'), ver.; one of islands of Basilan grp., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 27' N.
- TAMONTACA** (tah-mohn-tah'-cah), nat.; point 2 m. S. of Cotabato, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- pueblo in Cotabato, Mindanao. Pop., 1,900.
- settlement on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TAMPAL** (tahm-pahl'), nat.; point on W. head of Butlake Cove, SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, W. of Cape Sarangani.
- TAMPAN** (tahm-pahn'), nat.; creek entering on l. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, above Dikalabuan Pt., Lanao, Mindanao.
- TAMPATAMPÁ** (tahm-pah-tahm-pah'), nat.; one of cluster of 4 islets about center of Tambiluanña channel, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- verdure-clad island and landmark in Nochebuena channel to E. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TAMPEL** (tahm-pehl'), ver.; island, 2 m. in diameter, in Corón-Calamián channel, Calamianes grp., between NE. end of Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- TAMPI** (tahm'-pee), ver.; coast hamlet of Negros Oriental, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Amblán.
- TAMPOC** (tahm-pohk'), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Lagonoy, Bulacín, Luzón.
- TAMPYAN** (tahm-poo'-ahn), nat.; hamlet on S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 5 m. W. of Baluan, W. point of entrance to Sarangani Bay, 82 m. S. of Dávao.
- TAMÚAN** (tah-moo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on one of tributaries of river emptying into sea on NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao, at Pinalan, 21 m. SW. by S. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)
- TAMUC** (tah-mook'), ver.; island 180 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. off SW. shore of Basilan I., of that group, off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAMUJABAN** (tah-moo-hah'-bahn), ver.; point on S. coast of Basilan I., off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAMULAYOG** (tah-moo-lah-yog'), ver.; hamlet on extreme SE. point of Leyte, 7 m. ESE. of MacCrohón.
- TAMURUNG** (tah-moo'-roong), nat.; point on W. coast of Iloeos Sur, Luzón, in pueblo of Candón, lat. 17° 4' 40" N.
- TANABAAY** (tah-nah-bah-'í'), ver.; island off W. coast of Sámar.
- TANAGÓN** (tah-nah-gohn'), ver.; point in Daram I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- TANAO** (tah-now'), nat.; river in NW. part of Negros Occidental, emptying into sea on N. coast.
- mountain in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, on E. coast, 7 m. N. of San Dionisio.
- river entering on NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, W. of Alingsúloug Pt.
- TANÁOAN** (tah-now'-ahn), nat.; mountain in Cebú.
- TANAOS** (tah-nah'-ohs), Hisp.; 5 low flat islets, 3 m. NNW. of Pinandungan Pt., in Pacific Ocean, off Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- TANATDUNANG** (tah'-naht-doh'-nahng), nat.; town on Calamian I., Calamianes grp., between Cor. Paragua and Mindoro.
- TANAUAN** (tah-nah'-wahn), nat.; river rising in Cordillera Central and entering sea on E. coast of Cebú, at Cárear.
- hamlet on l. bank of Matinao, in E. Sámar.
- bold point of mountain, 13 m. SE. of Calvany Pt., on E. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- pueblo on E. coast of Leyte, on SW. point of Camiris Bay, on coast road, 9 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 18,509.
- river in Leyte.
- pueblo, p. o., and river in NE. Batangas, Luzón, pueblo on main road to Manila, 27 m. N. of Batangas, capital. Pop., 20,038.
- TANAY** (tah-ny'), Tag.; pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, on main road, 4 m. SE. of Mórong. Pop., 4,529.
- TANAYACAN** (tah-nah-yah'-cahn), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Tangalan.
- TANCAN** (tahn'-cahn), ver.; islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANCLAD** (tahn-clahd'), ver.; island off W. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, San Miguel Bay, lat. 13° 49' N.
- TANCOJON** (tahn-coh'-hohn), nat.; point on N. side Cabacónang Bay, W. shore of Carogo or Puro I., SE. shore Nin Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- TANCOLAO** (tahn-coh-lah'-oh), ver.; mineral spring in pueblo of Tabaco, Albay, Luzón.
- TANDBATÓ** (tahn-dah-bah-toh'), nat.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TÁNDAG** (tahn'-dahg), ver.; pueblo on SW. shore of bay on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 64 m. SE. by S. of Surigao. Pop., 5,210.
- point in E. Mindanao.
- TANDAUAN** (tahn-dah'-wahn), ver.; outlying summit in E. coast range of Mindanao, overlooking Agusan Riv., Surigao.
- TANDIKAN** (tahn-dee'-cahn), ver.; point of extreme SE. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., coast range and hills trending NE. and SW., take elevation of 1,450 ft. ENE. of this point.
- TANDIVAY** (tahn-dee-vie'), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Mabalacát, Pampanga, Luzón.
- TANDBATÓ** (tahn-doh-bah-toh'), nat.; island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANDOG** (tahn-dohg'), nat.; island 1 m. long and hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off SW. coast of Guimaráis I., off Iloilo, Panay, 18 m. W. of S. of Nagaba.
- TANDOO BAOS** (tahn-doh'-oh bah'-ohs), ver.; one of islands of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANDO-TAO** (tahn-doh-tah'-oh), ver.; extreme SE. point of Cagayán Sulu I., Cagayán Sulu grp., and important mark for navigators in SW. angle of Sulu Sea, approaching SE. coast of Borneo from NE.
- TANDÚ** (tahn-doo'), nat.; E. point of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- point and village N., on W. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- point N. coast Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TANDBÁS** (tahn-doo-bahs'), ver.; island of Cinapusan grp., off SE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., and marking S. side of Camba channel, Sulu A.
- channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANDBATÓ** (tahn-doo-bah-toh'), nat.; island 6 m. N. and S. and 5 m. E. and W., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., and forming part of W. shore of Tambiluanña channel. Tandubató peak on NE. shore is 528 ft. high; another, 436 ft., rises to SW.; in SE. another 623 ft. high.
- peak 635 ft. high, in chain of hills on N. coast of that island, off E. coast of Tawi Tawi, Sulu A.
- TANDUYAN** (tahn-doo'-yahn), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Aguy (Ajui).

- TANEM** (tah-nem'), nat.: island of Bachi cluster of Batanes grp., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón, lying N. of Mabudis I.
- TANG** (tahng), ver.: point on E. shore of Albay, Sorsogón, Luzón.
— hamlet of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, E. coast, 1 m. N. of Concepción.
- TANGA** (tahng'-gah), nat.: hamlet in N. central Leyte, 5 m. S. of Barugo.
— hamlet on E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TANGAD** (tahng-ahd'), nat.: NW. island of Canahanan Is., off W. coast of Sámar.
— one of Libacnan grp. of 5 islands, 7 m. off mouth of Bac-hao Bauñgahón, W. coast of Sámar.
- TANGALAN** (tah'-gah'-lahn), nat.: pueblo in Cápiz, Panay, 36 m. NW. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,982.
- TANGAO** (tahng-ah'-oh), ver.: flat islet covered with trees, 1½ m. E. by N. from Papabag I., SW. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TANGAT** (tahng-gah't'), ver.: island 2½ m. long by ¾ m. wide, with peak 1,200 ft. high, off SW. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., in Busuanga-Calamián channel, between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- TANGAY** (tahng-guy'), nat.: port on NE. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- TANGDAY** (tahng-dyc'), ver.: river in Panay.
- TANGILIS** (tahng-hee'-liss), ver.: hamlet near E. coast of Sámar, 3 m. S. of Boroñgan.
- TANGLÁ** (tahng-glah'), ver.: point on S. shore of San Miguel Bay, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TANGÓ** (tahng-oh'), nat.: hamlet on NW. shore of Pangull Bay, 3 m. SW. of Misamis, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TANGOAYAN** (tahng-wah'-yahñ), nat.: hamlet in mountains of W. Misamis, Mindanao.
- TANGOB** (tahng-ob'), ver.: small stream emptying into Guimará's Strait 2½ m. S. of Bacólod, Negros Occidental.
- TANGÓN** (tahng-awn'), ver.: point on E. shore of Ragay Gulf, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TANGOO** (tahng-goh'-oh), nat.: island of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TANGTAD** (tahng-tahd'), ver.: hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 3½ m. S. of Hernani.
- TANGUB** (tahng-oo'b'), ver.: hamlet in Cordillera Central, in N. Cebú, 8½ m. S. of Bogó.
- TANGUGITON** (tahng-gee-gee'-tohn), nat.: point and creek ½ m. SW. on SE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TANGUNGU** (tahng-geen'-gee), nat.: island off S. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
— island off S. coast of Negros, lat. 11° 1' 20" N.
— island off N. coast of Burias, Masbate grp., Visayas.
- TANGUILL** (tahng-gill'), ver.: point N. and opposite Dumanjug Pt., forming headland of bay at Dumanjug town on E. shore of Tañón Strait, W. coast of Cebú.
- TANGUNGU** (tahng-geen'-gee), nat.: small island in Ragay Gulf, off NW. coast of Burias I., Luzón, 4 m. N. of Cueva Pt.
— islet in mid-channel, 30 m. SW. of Marbate, 29 m. NW. of Cebú and 30 m. NE. of Negros; Bantay I. lies 13 m. S.
- TANHAY** (tahng-high'), ver.: town and river of Negros Oriental, 11 m. inside of S. entrance to Tañón Strait and 16 m. N. of Dumaguete; river rises within 7 m. of Tolón Bay on W. coast, there being but 1 m. distance between fountains of Tanhay and Tolón; town is situated about 1½ m. inland on r. bank of river; Pop., 12,408.
- TANBÁN** (tah-nee-bahn'), nat.: hamlet on I. bank of mouth of Bayoñgan Riv., 3 m. N. of Ayunígon, E. coast of Negros Oriental.
- TANIGUITIÁN** (tah-nee-gee-tee'-ahn), ver.: bay on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 33' N.
- TANJÁS** (tahng-bass'), ver.: point on coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast Leyte.
- TANJAY** (tahng-hee'), nat.: pueblo in Negros Oriental.
- TANJÓN BAÑGÁ** (tahng-hohn' bahng-ah'), nat.: point on NE. extreme of Cagayán Sulu, Sulu Sea, between Balábac I. on NW. and Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., on SE.
- TANJON TANDO-TAO** (tahng-hohn' tahn-doh-tah'-oh), nat.: point on extreme SE. of Cagayán Sulu, Sulu Sea, between Balábac I. on NW. and Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., on SE. Peak 380 ft. high rises ½ m. to W. (*Also* Tanjong Tandotao.)
- TANJÓN TAVO TAVO** (tahng-hohn' tah'-voh tah'-voh), nat.: island and peak 486 ft. high, extreme NW. end of Cagayán de Sulu, Sulu Sea, between Balábac I. on NW. and Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A., on SE., from which it is separated by narrow boat passage. (*Also* Tanjong Tavo Tavo.)
- TANKOLALÚAN** (tahng-koh-lah-lah'-oon), ver.: small coral island 107 ft. high, W. of Tagao I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A. About 500 yds. W. is rock upon which sea breaks heavily from NE.
- TANKUÍ** (tahng-kwee'), nat.: summit 292 ft. on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TANOÓN** (tah-noh-bohn'), ver.: island E. of NW. point of Mindoro and SE. of Dumapac I.
- TANOÑAN** (tah-noh'-dahñ), ver.: SE. fountain tributary of Chico de Cagayán Riv., in Isabela, Luzón.
- TANOLO** (tah-noh'-loh), ver.: pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 13 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 385.
- TANOÑ** (tah-nyohn'), ver.: strait between Cebú on E. and Negros on W. N. entrance between Pts. Mancao, Cebú, NE., and Panagsagón, Negros, SW., is 27 m. and S. entrance between Pts. Liloan, Cebú, NE. and Tagbá, Negros, SW., 3 m. Length of strait between these 2 extremes is 103 m. Greatest width 23 m. Off N. entrance, 12 m. to NW. from Mancao Pt., Cebú, lie Bantayan and Don Is. Off S. entrance, 18 m. SE. of Liloan Pt., is Siqijor I. On Cebú shore are important towns, beginning at N., Tuburan, Asturias, Balambán, Toledo, Pinamangajan, Barilí, Dumanjug, Alcántara, Mualbual, Matutinao, Alegria, Malabúyo, Ginatlan, Sambao, and Santander. On Negros shore, from N., Escalante, Calatrava, Hibayo, Guijulugan, Jimalalud, Tayasan, Ayunígon, Manjúyod, Bais, Tanhay, Amblán, Ayuquitan, and Sibulan. Shores are steep and generally clear.
— S. town on high ground near point of that name, S. coast of Cebú.
— extreme SE. point of Cebú, 5½ m. across channel, NE. of Sibulan, on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, and E. entrance head to Tañón Strait.
- TANOÑS** (tah'-nyohs), ver.: mineral spring in pueblo of Santander, Cebú.
- TANSÁ** (tahng-sah'), nat.: hamlet on Malisbug Riv., in NW. part of Negros Occidental, 2½ m. NE. of Silay.
- TANSÁ PALÁPAG** (tahng-sah' pah-lah'-pahg), nat.: hamlet on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay.
- TANSÁSUD** (tahng-sah'-sood'), ver.: hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. SE. of Cápiz, on main road.
- TANSÁÑAN** (tahng-soo'-ahn), Tag.: bay on NW. of Taal Bay, N. of Birinayan, in Batangas, Luzón.
- TANTAGUÁN** (tahng-tah-goo'-ahn), ver.: peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Lepanto, Luzón, 6,382 ft. high.
- TANTANAÍAN** (tahng-tah-nah'-yahñ), ver.: town and hill on SW. coast of Negros Occidental.

- TANTANANG** (tahn-tah-nahng'), nat.; bay on NW. shore of Sibulan Bay, SE. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Opening is 2 m. wide between reefs that project from Olutaña and N. point of entrance.
- TANTÓN** (tahn-tohn'), ver.; extinct volcano in narrow tongue of land constituting extreme SW. part of Samar. *
- TANTUNG** (tahn-toong'), ver.; mountain in Bohol, Visayas.
- TANULÓN** (tah-noo-lohn'), ver.; town of Bontoe, Luzón. Pop., 492.
- TAPA** (tah'-pah), Sp.; small N. tributary of Ulut Riv., Samar.
- TAPAÁN** (tah-pah-ahn'), S. low island SW. of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent and 350 ft. high. Semicircular form with concave side to W. and very narrow in middle, in some $\frac{1}{2}$ cable (300 ft.). Channel between it and Lapac I. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide entering from S.
- passage formed by Tapaán and Lapac Is. to E. and Bubuán and Maniakolat Is. to W., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its mouth, narrowest part between Maglumba I. and NW. side of Tapaán, Tapul grp., Sulu A. Passage is clear for steamer and suitable for sailing ship.
- passage between Tapul and Cinapusan (Kinapusan) grp., and one of interesting routes of Sulu A., between Célebes and Sulu seas.
- TÁPAC** (tah'-pæck), Tag.; point in S. Rizal, on Laguna de Bay, Luzón.
- TAPACAN** (tah-pah'-cahn), nat.; mountain in Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- TAPAL** (tah-pahl'), ver.; hamlet and point on N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, in pueblo of Buguey.
- TAPÁN** (tah-pahn'), nat.; mountain in W. Benguet, Luzón.
- TAPAO** (tah-pah'-oh), Sp.; mountain in S. portion of E. coast range of Surigao, Mindanao, about midway between Pacific coast, 17 m. to E., and head of Dávao Gulf, on coast of Mindanao, 23 m. E. by N. In outlying spurs of this mountain, toward W. and SW., lie several fountains of great Agusan Riv. of Mindanao.
- lake, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and W. and 3 m. N. and S., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Lake Lanao, or Malanao, connected by small river of that length, Misamis, Mindanao, within 1 m. of boundary between Misamis and Cotabato on S. Surrounded by large population, including 4 villages, also number of plantations. Region in vicinity of lake is fertile. On S. elevations of Rangayán, or Súgút Mts. Some peaks reach altitude of upward of 5,000 ft. Country is very picturesque and covered with richest vegetation of tropics.
- point at S. extreme of land in Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón.
- TAPAS** (tah-pass'), nat.; mountain in Panay.
- pueblo in central Cápiz, Panay, 27 m. SW. of Cápiz. Pop., 2,892.
- TAPANTANA** (tahp-cahn-tah'-nah), ver.; most S. island of Basilan grp., off S. point of Basilan, SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TAPIAMARAN** (tah-pyah-mah'-rahn), nat.; village and stream on bay, about center of N. coast of Cagayán de Sulu, Sulu Sea.
- TAPIÁN** (tah-pee'-ahn), nat.; peak in Marinduque I., off SW. coast Tayabas, Luzón.
- point forming E. headland of opening of Illana Bay, on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, about midway between S. entrance to Mindanao Riv. and Quidapil Pt.
- point on W. coast Cotabato, Mindanao, approaching Port Lebac and Illana Bay, with numerous small inlets along shore.
- point on W. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao, SW. of S. mouth of Grande Riv. of Mindanao.
- TAPIÁN BAKÚN** (tah-pyahn' bah-coon'), nat.; village on small bay about center of N. coast of Cagayán de Sulu, SW. Sulu Sea.
- village on E. shore of Lapun Lapun anchorage, Cagayán de Sulu, SW. Sulu Sea.
- river entering on SE. shore of Lapun Lapun anchorage, Cagayán de Sulu, SW. Sulu Sea.
- TAPIANTANA** (tah-pyahn-tah'-nah), ver.; channel 6 m. wide and 66 to 99 ft. deep between Tatalan and Lanauan Is., of Samales cluster, Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- island off SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao, W. side, 938 ft. high, most S. of Basilan grp., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of S. point of Basilan. E. part low; W. side inhabited.
- TAPICÁN** (tah-pee-cahn'), nat.; hamlet at mouth of Panígaño Riv., in Antique, Panay.
- TAPILÓN** (tah-pee-lawn'), ver.; point and hamlet on extreme N. coast of Cebú.
- TAPINTÁN** (tah-peen-tahn'), ver.; island off W. coast of Palawan. Has more vegetation than any of Calizas Escabrosas grp.
- TAPITAN** (tah-pee'-tahn), nat.; hamlet on W. coast road of Antique, Panay, 2 m. NW. of inland town Salde.
- point forming W. head to Loog Basin, Banaacalan port, NW. shore of Marinduque, off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- TAPIUTAN** (tah-pew'-tahn), ver.; narrow island 3 m. long and 1,415 ft. high, off entrance to Bacnit Bay, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. Is outer of Rugged grp. and 7 m. off shore.
- TAPUCAN** (tah-poo'-cahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Tutú Bay, S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A., 20 m. SE. by E. of Sulu.
- TAPUL** (tah-pool'), ver.; bay within Meara and Fraser Is., used at one time by Spaniards as military station. Hamlet of that name lies on shore.
- most N. and name island of that group, in Sulu A., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in diameter and 1,657 ft. high, 22 m. S. of Sulu, capital. Island fertile and well cultivated; lies about 8 m. S. of Cabalian Pt., Sulu I.
- hamlet on NE. shore of Honda Bay, E. coast of Paragna, Palawan, 13 m. N. by E. of Puerto Princesa. Remarkable hill serves as landmark to vessels entering bay of same name.

TAPUL (GROUP), SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

(Tah-pool', ver.)

Chief town: Tapul, lat. $5^{\circ} 43' N.$, lon. $120^{\circ} 54' E.$

Area: 77 sq. m.

Population: 1,300 fighting men.

Race: Moros and Moro-Malays.

Language: Sulu and Moro-Sámal.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Tapul to—	st. m.
Sulu, Sulu I.	25½
Tatán (Tawi Tawi)	63½

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

This group of islands lies SW. of Sulu I., between that group on the NE. and Tawi Tawi and Cinapusan (Kinapusan) groups to the SW., from which it is separated by Tapaán Passage; Célbes Sea on the SE., and the Laparan group on the W., between lat. 5° 24' and 5° 46' N. and lon. 120° 4' and 120° 16' E.

AREA.

It consists of 38 charted and named islands having an aggregate area of 77 sq. m. The superficies of islets and rocks unnamed would slightly increase this total. Its area of land and water is 30 m. from NE. to SW., Cabiñgan I. to Tapaán, and 19 m. from NW. to SE., Siasi I. to Bolipongpong I.; area, 570 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The larger islands of this group are of volcanic origin, and the smaller of coral formation.

Siasi: the largest island, with an area of 28½ sq. m., has the second highest elevation (1,673 ft.) in the Sulu Archipelago.

Lapac: W. of Siasi, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel interrupted by rocky obstructions, reaches an elevation of 1,344 ft. Both these islands are very rugged.

Bolipongpong; sometimes called Lugus, the second largest island of the group and the most NW., with an area of 18 sq. m., is 955 ft. high and covered with forests.

Tapul; the name island, in the N. waters toward the Sulu group, has an elevation of 1,636 ft., being the second highest summit in the group.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

Although there are no expansive anchorages, on the coast of some of the larger islands are inlets and bays which are resorted to by the native craft or other vessels in trade or stress of weather, especially in the islands of Siasi, Tapul, Lapac, and Lugus, and Itna, on the N. of Lapac. On the SW. extreme of Lugus I. is a knoll 955 ft. high, which is a conspicuous object for navigators among the intricacies of the channel of the Sulu Archipelago. The depth of the interisland waters will average from 6 to 50 fms. The approaches from the Pacific exceed 100 fms. Off the E. coast of Siasi, within a fringe of reefs extending 3 m. seaward, are numerous islets, which render approach from that direction extremely dangerous.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The islands being small and without permanent habitation, except Siasi, there are no land ways other than foot trails. All communication among the islands is by the native boats, which are constantly cruising about in trade or fishing.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The number of men governed by datos or paunimanes for war in Tapul is given by Ferreiro at 1,300, which would make 3,000 a moderate aggregate estimate for the group. The inhabitants generally are true Moro descendants of the original Mohammedan invaders and the dominant race; added to these are the Malay and Visayan slaves whose descendants intermarried with the Moros, and a few of the inferior Samales race. The language of the natives is Moro-Suluano and Moro-Sámal, with an infusion of Visayan words. The islands, with the exception of Siasi and Laminusa, are uninhabited, the settlements, where there are any, being simply of landing parties of fishers.

Laminusa; on the island of the same name, is an important center of pearl and shell fishing. In 1884 it had a population of 2,000, which was largely scattered during a war at the time of the death of the Sultan. The activity of the fisheries and restoration of order had induced the return of many.

Siasi; 5 by 6 sq. m., area 18 sq. m., on the N. shore of the island of that name. Has a good wharf for steamers which touch here, and is well built. This island has several large villages, some constructed over the fringe of reefs. The inhabitants are engaged in the pearl and shell fishery.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following is a list of the islands of the Tapul grp. (less than $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. area not given):

	sq. m.
Bolipongpong	8
Cabingaan	
Caluman	
Cansina	1
Gusun	
Laminusa	1
Lapac	7
Lugus. (See Bolipongpong.)	
Maglumba.	
Manubol.	
Padani.	
Pakai	
Paqua	2
Punuan.	
Selin.	
Siasi	18
Sibihing.	
Sirun.	
Sulade	11
Sumal.	
Sumba-Sumbá.	
Taktagan	1
Taluc	1
Tapau	2
Tapul	6
Tara	1
11 named above and unnamed area	23
Total area	77

PRODUCTS.

The islands are covered with the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics, but their products of commercial value are largely of the sea. On the island of Laminusa are valuable cocoanut plantations.

MINERALS.

Although Tapul, Siasi, and the other 2 islands of any size form around central cones of considerable elevation, there are no minerals.

FORESTS.

The islands are abundantly overgrown with woods of more or less value, but being small in area the supply is limited. Lapac and Siasi are particularly covered with fine virgin forest.

FRUITS.

The fruits of the archipelago are found in variety and are used largely as food among the inhabitants of the fishing settlements along the border.

INDUSTRIES.

There exists a very important local industry in mother-of-pearl and turtle-shell and pearl fisheries, besides the trade between Sulu, Tawi Tawi, and Borneo, which is being much extended.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, the Tapul group, Sulu Archipelago was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Siasi.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The local government is in accordance with the terms of the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu.

- TAPULAN** (tah-poo'-lahn), nat.; point between Antabaan (E.) and Lumanig Bay (W.), in S. arm of Loog Bay, W. coast of Masbate, Visayas.
- TAPÚLAO** (tah-poo'-lah-oh), Tag.; S. branch of Orani Riv. in Bataán, Luzón.
- TAPUNDÓ** (tah-poon-doh'), ver.; point extreme SE shore Balut I., Sarangani Is., off SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, at foot of peak 1,083 ft. high; landmark for vessels entering channel between islands from S.
- TAQUJÁN** (tah-key-ahn'), ver.; town in Benguet, Luzón.
- TAQUIS** (tah'-kiss), ver.; hamlet of Negros Occidental, 4 m. E. of Ginigaran.
- TAQUISIÁN** (tah-key-see-ahn'), ver.; point in Olutaniga I., S. of Mindanao.
- TARA** (tah'-rah), Sp.; low island on W. and 110 ft. high on E., 1½ m. long E. and W., N. o. Siasi, Tapul grp., Sulu A.; to NE. by E. 1½ mf is solitary rock 8 ft. above high-water mark and resembling canoe under sail.
— island and village off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TARA, DE** (day tah'-rah), Sp.; island 3½ m. N. and S., off Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro, 9½ m. NE. by N. of Cocomongón Pt., Busuanga I., in SW. waters of Mindoro Strait. When seen from N. shows triple peak at its NW. end, while its S. part looks like separate island, saddle peaked. S. summit is 730 ft. high and N. 560 ft. On SW. side is good an anchorage. Natives of Busuanga visit island, burning grass and digging cassava, root of which is made into flour.
- TARACA** (tah-rah'-cah), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TARAGBUTAN** (tah-rahg-boo'-tahn), ver.; hill hamlet 4 m. SE. of spur of Sigarag Mts. in NW. Sámar.
- TARAGÓN** (tah-rah-gohn'), ver.; town in W. Sámar.
- TARA-KAI-A-WAN** (tah-rah-kī-ah'-wahn), ver.; islet between openings of Kai-ho-lo and Baheli Rivs., SW. shore of Ulugan Bay, Paragua, Palawan.
- TARAMTÁN** (tah-rahm-tahn'), ver.; mountain in W. Leyte, 3 m. NE. of Albuera.
- TARANGUNAN** (tah-rahng-goo'-nahn), ver.; town on W. coast of Sámar, 13 m. NW. of Catbalogan. Pop., 3,950. (*Also* Taragnán.)
- TARANJAUAN** (tah-rahnh-how'-ahn), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1½ m. SE. of Cabatúan.
- TARATAHA** (tah-rah-tah'-hah), ver.; extreme SE. point of Linapacan I., of that group, NE. of Paragua, Palawan.
- TARATARA** (tah-rah-tah'-rah), nat.; island N. of Tara I., off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
— point off NE. end Taratara I., off N. coast Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
— inlet, S. shore Tara I., off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
— islet off NE. point of Parasán I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- TARAZONA** (tah-rah-thoh'-nah), Sp.; hamlet between Ilog and its Nitomayan tributary, 3 m. SE. of Cabacalan, Negros Occidental.
— hamlet in tablelands of Negros Occidental, E. of Ilog Riv., 10 m. from Cabacalan.
- TARBÓN** (tahr-bone'), nat.; creek on delta entering sea near L. bank of N. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TARIFA** (tah-ree'-fah), Sp.; pueblo on W. shore of Sámal I., Dávao, Mindanao, 6 m. E. of Dávao, across Pakiputan Strait.
- TARIGAN** (tah-ree'-gahn), nat.; village on Laghbun creek, near its mouth, on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TARIGTIG** (tah-reeg-teeg'), ver.; point in Isabela, Luzón.
- TARIJON** (tah-ree'-hahn), nat.; point on extreme SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, and N. head W. of Sual Pt., W. entrance to San Bernardino Strait. (*Also* Tigran.)
- TARISAN** (tah-ree'-sahn), nat.; easternmost of 16 islets stretching along N. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, between Caguayan and Pinatulan Pts., W. of Sorsogón.
- TARKÍN** (tahr-keen'), nat.; creek emptying into Laghbun tributary, on r. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TARLAANA** (tahr-lah-ah'-nah), nat.; point on SE. shore of Linapacan I., Calamianes grp., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

TÁRLAC, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Tahr'-lahk, Tag.)

Capital: Tárlac, lat. 15° 31' N., lon. 120° 36' E.

Area: 1,295 sq. m.

Population: 89,339.

Race: Tagálog, Pampangos, and Pangasinanes.

Language: Tagálog, Pampanga, and some Pangasinán.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Tárlac to—	m.
Iba, Zambales, WSW	44
Lingayén, Pangasinán, NW	45
Manila, Manila, SE	69
San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, SE	23

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Tárlac (meaning a certain kind of grass), in the SE. part of N. Luzón, is bounded on the N. by Pangasinán, from which it is separated by the Balacán and for a short distance by the Agno Riv.; on the NE. and E. by Nueva Ecija, the N. part of the line being marked by the Canarén Lagoon, tributary of the Agno, and the S. by the Pampanga Chico; on the S. by Pampanga, the river Parua following that boundary for the greater part of its length, and on the W. by Zambales, from which it is separated by the Cordillera de Cabusilan.

AREA.

From N. to S. the province measures 37 m., and from E. to W. 39 m. Area, 1,295 sq. m., or 45 sq. m. larger than the State of Rhode Island.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The E. portion is generally level, while the W. forms the E. declivity of the Cordillera de Cabusilan, which rises to considerable elevation, Mt. Iba being 1,604 ft. and is of volcanic origin. The mountain formation is calcareous and fossiliferous. The lowlands are sandy and topped with loam. All the rivers in the N. drain into the gulf of Lingayén through the Agno, and in the E. and S. into Manila Bay through the Pampanga, Chico and Grande. In the former group may be mentioned the rivers Balacán, Calimbó, Camfling, Bilar, Tárlac, and Bolso. In the latter group are a number of streams unnamed and the Paruaó. About the center of the E. boundary is Canarín Lagoon, 4 m. in diameter, the N. outlet of which, forming the N.E. boundary of the province, empties into Lingayén Bay through the Agno, and the S. outlet, forming that portion of the boundary, empties into Manila Bay through the Pampanga, Chico and Grande.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main road traverses the province from N. to S. with branches to the principal towns. The railroad which extends across the E. part of the province nearly parallels the main highway, passing through the towns of Bambang, Capas, Tárlac, Gerona, Paniquí, and Moncada. The province is connected with Nueva Ecija by the road from Concepción to Arayat, that from Tárlac to San Vicente, that from Victoria to San Juan de Guimba, and that from Paniquí to Cuyapó. It is connected with Pangasinán by the road from Paniquí to Bayambang and the railroad; the latter from Camfling to Mangataren and Bayambang; and with Pampanga by the railroad and the wagon road from Capas and Concepción to Masapínit.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

Tárlac in 1901 had an estimated population of 89,339, the inhabitants for the greater part belonging to the same races as the provinces adjoining on the N. and S. The language spoken is generally Tagálog; Pangasinán in the N. and Pampango in the S. Ilocano is also spoken to some extent, particularly in the vicinity of Gerona.

The following is the division of Tárlac into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Tárlac:			
Anao	1,433	1,284	2,717
Bambang	932	878	1,810
Camfling	9,054	8,061	17,115
Capas	958	930	1,888
Concepción	7,003	6,420	13,423
Gerona	4,001	3,799	7,800
Moncada	1,274	1,151	2,425
Moriones	549	531	1,080
Murcia	1,224	1,092	2,316
O'Donnell	902	791	1,693
Paniquí	2,850	2,703	5,553
Paz (La)	2,067	2,051	4,118
Pura	2,282	2,019	4,301
San Clemente	1,034	920	1,954
Santa Ignacia	750	697	1,447
Tárlac	4,218	3,887	8,105
Victoria	5,259	4,975	10,234
Total	45,790	42,189	87,979

Estimated, 1901, 89,339.

The total number of towns is 17 and of villages 59. The most important of the towns are:

Tárlac; the capital, at the point where the Bolso Riv. changes its name to Tárlac, and 22 m. above its entrance into the Agno. It carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country. Pop., 9,668.

Anao; near the Nueva Écija boundary, 19 m. NNE. of Tárlac. Pop., 7,000.

Capas; 13 m. S. of Tárlac. Pop., 2,925.

Concepción; on the r. bank of the Paruaó, 13 m. SSE. of Tárlac. Pop., 13,499.

Bamban; on l. bank of Paruaó Riv., where the Manila and Dagupan R. R. crosses the boundary with Pampanga, 18 m. S. of Tárlac. Pop., 3,196.

Gerona; 10 m. N. of Tárlac. Pop., 9,261.

La Paz; 10 m. SE. of Tárlac, near Pampanga Chico. Pop., 2,805.

Moriones; on r. bank of Bolso Riv., 11 m. WSW. of Tárlac. Pop., 1,289.

Moncada; on a tributary of the Agno Riv., 18 m. N. of Tárlac. Pop., 7,601.

Murcia; at crossing of tributary of Pampanga Chico, by Manila and Dagupan R. R., 8 m. S. of Tárlac. Pop., Cn 1887, 2,316.

O'Donnell; on l. bank of Pallin source of Bolso Riv., 14 m. SW. of Tárlac. Pop., in 1887, 1,693.

Paniquí; near r. bank of Tárlac Riv., 13 m. N. of Tárlac. Pop., 8,712.

Pura; 13 m. NNE. of Tárlac, near the NW. shore of Canarén Lagoon. Pop., 5,255.

San Clemente; in the extreme NW., at the crossing of the main road into Pangasinán, 18 m. NW. of Tárlac. Pop., 1,875.

San Miguel de Camiling; on the river of that name, 19 m. NW. of Tárlac. Pop., 23,410.

Santa Ignacia; on the l. bank of the Bilan Riv., 13 m. NW. of Tárlac. Pop., 1,374.

Victoria; 9 m. NE. of Tárlac, near Canarén Lake. Pop., 10,362.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The most important agricultural product is rice, although a large quantity of sugar cane is raised. The growth of tobacco and corn is limited to the elevated portions of the province.

MINERALS.

There are no indications of mineral in Tárlac. Its resources are confined to the products of agriculture and the valuable woods of the Cordillera on the W.

FORESTS.

This province contains timber wealth of a great deal of importance, and very easy to utilize, on account of the proximity of the rivers to the forests. La Paz and Concepción are surrounded by a large area of very valuable woods, such as narra, acle, juyo, ípil, and others. Near the mountain towns of Camiling and Moriones, and near the chain of Zambales, is an abundance of molaue and other building woods.

FRUITS.

Among the fruits of the province are several varieties of bananas, among them the torlangdató or the "lady finger," a peculiarly rich variety; also oranges and lemons.

INDUSTRIES.

There are no mechanical industries except for home consumption. The trade of the province is entirely by rail, river, and road. There is a considerable amount of river transportation by small boats on the Agno N. to the gulf of Lingayén and on the Chico de la Pampanga, through the Grande, S. to Manila Bay.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, the province of Tárlac was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Camiling. ^a	Gerona. ^{b c}	Paniquí. ^a	Victoria. ^a
Capas. ^b	Moncada. ^a	Tárlac. ^{b c}	

^a Telephone.

^b Telegraph.

^c Railroad.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Tárlac was created under the "provincial organization act of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C. February 18, 1901, to embrace "that territory in the island of Luzón known as Tárlac."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,500
Secretary	1,000
Treasurer	1,800
Supervisor	1,500
Fiscal	1,200

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not exceeding \$2 per day as prescribed. The board has authority to unite with the provincial board of Pampanga and the manager of the Manila and Dagupan R. R. in the employment of a competent engineer to devise a plan for protecting the roads and agricultural lands of the towns of the provinces and the roadway and bridges of the Manila and Dagupan R. R. from the destructive effect of the floods in the Tárlac, Bambang or Parua, and Grande de la Pampanga Rivs.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province are to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province, and for other purposes prescribed by law.

CONDITIONS.

"There has been no interruption of the peace of the province since its organization under the provincial government act.

* * * * *

I was well received in towns of that part of the province recently visited, and expressions of desire for peace were numerous and seemingly earnest and sincere. I think this desire prevails.

* * * * *

"The provincial government act and municipal code are working well. The amendments made from time to time have been timely and acceptable. The crops are good this year. Taxes are collected without difficulty, and the income exceeds expenditures thus far." (Official report of provincial governor of Tárlac, December, 1901.)

TÁRLAC (tahr'-lahk), Tag.; pueblo and capital of Tárlac, Luzón, on r. bank of Agno Riv., on Manila and Dagupan R. R., 73 m. NW. of Manila. Has fine road facilities to surrounding towns. Pop., 9,668.

— river tributary to Agno Grande Riv., Mindanao.

TARLAG, or **DE AOG** (tahr-lahg', day-ah-ohg') ver.; river in Pampanga, Luzón, emptying into Pinag de Candaba.

TAROG (tah-rohg'), ver.; hamlet in central range of Hoilo, Panay, 4½ m. SW. of Maasin.

TARÓN (tah-rohn'), ver.; point on N. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.

TARRA (tah'-rrah), ver.; point on E. shore of Busuanga I., one of Calamianes grp., between Paragna and Mindoro; lat. 12° 26' N.

TARRAGONA (tah-rrah-goh'-nah), Sp.; town in extreme SE. end of Surigao., E. coast of Mindanao, 4 m. N. of Tugubun Pt., 210 m. SSE. of Surigao.

TARRICO (tah-rrhee'-coh), ver.; point on E. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), on San Miguel Bay, Luzón.

TÁRTARO (tar'-tah-roh), Sp.; streams entering Manila Bay along SE. shore and draining central portions of Cavite, Luzón.

TARUK (tah-rook'), ver.; low island, 1½ m. in extent, almost joined to Tandubató I., off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. Dependent islets to S. form W. side of channel Nochebuena.

TASIRA (tah-see'-rah), ver.; point on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón; lat. 12° 35' 5" N.

TASIRAN (tah-see'-rahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

TASMOK (tahs-moh-ohk'), ver.; one of islands of Basilan grp., off SW. of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao; lat. 6° 25' 30" N.

TATAÁN (tah-tah-ahn'), ver.; port on N. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. From Bakín Pt. coast trends WSW. for 1¼ m. to next point, from there, which is opposite Cabankauan I., coast trends SSW. 2 m. toward bottom of bay, and WSW. to settlement of Tataán, chief town on N. coast of Tawi Tawi.

— chain of 9 small islands or coral reefs extending for 8 m. NE. and SW. nearly parallel to N. coast of Tawi Tawi I. Are also known as Simalac Is., Sulu A. Between this chain and coast is clear commodious channel 1¼ m. wide, which forms port of Tataán. (See Simalac Is.) 1941 ft. the highest.

TATABUBAN (tah-tah-boo'-bahn), ver.; bay in Darau I., off W. coast of Samar.

TATAIDAÁ (tah-tie-dah-gah'), nat.; point and S. head to Lacutan Bay, W. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

TATAIAN (tah-tah'-lahu), ver.; island of Samales cluster, in Balanguingui grp., Sulu A., 387 ft. high. Channel between it and Landuan, called Tapiantama, 6 m. wide. (See Talaran I.)

TATÁN (tah-tahn'), ver.; town on NW. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A. Upon small hill, and consists of port and few buildings. Anchorage exposed to SW. and NW. gales of June and December. E. of Cabankauan affords shelter from all winds.

TATANGBANG (tah-tahng-bahng'), ver.; mountain in Samar.

TATANTALANG (tah-tahn-tab-lahng') nat.; point S. of Palompon, W. coast of Leyte, Visayas.

TÁTAY (tah'tle), nat.; hamlet in SE. angle of Iligan Bay, SW. of outlet of Iligan Riv., Misamis, Mindanao.

TATAYAN (tah-tah'yahn), nat.; hamlet near W. coast of Basilan, off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 15 m. SW. of Isabela.

TATIÁN (tah-tee'ahn), ver.; central of group of 3 small islands trending E. and W. between Tutú Bay and Cabalin Pt., S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.

TATING (tah-ting'), ver.; hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 10½ m. S. of Carlés.

TATILARÁN (tah-tlah-rah'n'), ver.; one of Sulu grp., Sulu A., lat. 6° 10' N.

TATOL (tah-tohl'), ver.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, on extreme NW. shore, 2½ m. NE. of Malay.

TATIÁ (tah-too'ah), nat.; islet close to and off extreme SW. point of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.

TATIÍN (tah-too-been'), ver.; town of Bontoc, Luzón, 5 m. SE. of Bontoc. Pop., 632.

TATIS (tah'toos), ver.; bay containing numerous small islands on S. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.

TAUIRAN (tah-wee'-rah'n), ver.; point on E. coast of Talim I., Laguna de Bay, Rizal, Luzón.

TAUARI (tah-wah'-ree), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., 13 m. SE. of Sulu.

TAUATA (tah-wah'-wah), ver.; mountain in Suri-gao, Mindanao, on E. bank of Agusan Riv., 16½ m. SE. of Guadalupe.

TAUG-ÓD (tah-weeg-oh-eed'), ver.; mountain of Antique, Panay, on boundary with Cápiz, in which Igod Riv. takes its rise.

TAÚMO (tah-oo'-moh), ver.; town on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 6½ m. SE. of Dávao. River of some importance enters gulf N. of this town.

TAÚSAN (tah-oo'-sahn), nat.; river entering channel on N. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

TAVIRAN (tah-vee'-rah'n), ver.; town on l. bank of S. arm of Grande Riv. of Cotabato, Mindanao. Mindanao at mouth of tributary, 8 m. SE. of Cotabato, lat. 7° 7' 49" N., lon. 124° 18' 42" E. Taviran hill lies 3 m. SSW. of town.

TAVIRAN, or **COTABATO** (tah-vee'-rah'n, coh-tah-bah'-toh); extinct volcano in Cotabato, Mindanao, lat. 7° 6' N., lon. 124° 18' E.

TAVI TAVI (tah'-vee tah'-vee), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.

TAVO-TAVO (tah-voh-tah'-voh), nat.; W. point of Cagayán de Sulu I., Cagayán de Sulu grp., important headland to navigators in SW. waters of Sulu Sea, opposite NE. coast of Borneo.

— point, island, and bay on N. coast of Cagayán de Sulu, Sulu Sea; Buhí lies on its SW. shore.

— island in SE. waters of Lapun Lapun and Cagayán de Sulu, Sulu Sea.

TAWI TAWI (tah'-we tah'-we), ver.; largest and name island of group of that name; 58 m. from ENE. to WSW. and 16 m. from N. to S. at its E. end; area 187 sq. m. covered with forest trees and undergrowth. At S. extreme are 2 peaks, 1,364 and 1,941 ft. high, between Moro settlements of Balambing and Dató. Another, in E., 1,161 ft.; another, 736 ft. inland E. by S. of Simanalé anchorage, and 2 others of 897 and 1,283 ft. in extreme NE. Outlying islands are generally low, although some reach fair elevation, Tambagan I., off NE. point of Tawi Tawi, being 635 ft. high and Bañgao, the extreme W. island, rising 1,151 ft. People who are Moros are generally engaged in gathering products of sea.

TAWI TAWI (GROUP), SULU ARCHIPELAGO.

(Tah'-we tah'-we, ver.)

Chief town: Tatán, on the NW. coast of Tawi Tawi, lat. 5° 17' N., lon. 120° 5' E.

Area: 462.

Population: 1,815 fighting men.

Race: Moros.

Language: Suluano-Moro.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Tatán to—	m.
Lahat Datu, E. Borneo (Darvel Bay).....	110
Manila.....	675
Puerto Princesa, Palawan.....	320
Sibutú.....	27
Sulu, Sulu I.....	90

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The farthest SW. possessions of the United States in E. Asia, situated in the extreme SW. angle of boundary under the treaty with Spain. On the NE. lie the islands of the Tapul group; on the E. and S. Célebes Sea, and on the W. Alice channel from Célebes into the Sulu Sea with Borneo opposite and the Sulu Sea. The group lies between lat. 4° 47' N. and 5° 29' N. and lon. 119° 43' E. to 120° 33' E. The island of Sibutú, a possession of Spain and a part of the Tawi Tawi group, subsequent to the treaty of cession of Philippines to the United States, having been found 6 m. W. and outside of the limits defined, was recognized as part of the ceded archipelago by special convention and payment of a gratuity to Spain. (See Sibutú.)

AREA.

The land area of the group is 462 sq. m. The extent of land and water is 95 m. from NE. (Bubuán I.) to SW. (the S. point of Sibutú I.) and 72 m. from NW. (Laparan I.) to SE. (Cinapusan, also Kinapusan, I.), along the dividing channels on the N. and to 20 m. at the SW. and W. of the sea channel between the archipelago and the E. coast of Borneo, or about 4,000 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The larger islands belong to the same system of insular summits which constitute the rest of the archipelago, the heights of which will be found under the names of islands. They are generally of moderate height, from 105 to 1,941 ft. There are 5 peaks on Tawi Tawi from 736 to 1,941 ft. The valleys and plains are fertile and overgrown. The mountains are covered with forests. The general aspect from Sulu Sea on the NW. and the Célébes Sea on the SE., both beautiful types of the tropical waters of these latitudes, is exceedingly picturesque.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The innumerable islands, islets, and shoals which front the group on the Célébes Sea side render navigation dangerous. The 3 channels—Sigbuye on the N., Camba and Paragua in the center, and Sibutú on the S.—furnish passages through the group from the Célébes to the Sulu seas. Along these channels under the islands safe anchorages are found for small craft. The soundings show depths from 3¼ to 40 fms. among the islands and 100 fms. along the outer edge on either side.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

On the large island of Tawi Tawi are a number of trails connecting the interior and coast villages, but the chief means of travel and transportation is by the small native craft, which the natives handle dexterously.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The islands are but sparsely populated and many of them very inaccessible, so much so that they have become notorious among navigators as the hiding places of pirates, who, for the centuries since Western intercourse, and doubtless before, have preyed upon commerce, as well as native traffic. The inhabitants are of Malayan origin, with all the sea-roving characteristics of that race. They are Moslem in religious belief, and supposed to be an immediate offshoot of the races of Borneo. They are known as Suluanos, Camucones, and Tirones. The chief towns of the group are:

Name.	Islands.	Name.	Islands.	Name.	Islands.
Balambing	Tawi Tawi.	Gatang	Tawi Tawi.	Sibutú.....	Sibutú.
Bon̄gao.....	Bon̄gao.	Laparan.....	Laparan.	Simanalé.....	Tawi Tawi.
Dató.....	Tawi Tawi.	Maglacob.....	Paungtárang.	Tatán	Do.

With the exception of Tatán and Bon̄gao, the settlements were established by the Spaniards, under a system of military colonization, and were known as “destacamentos militares.”

ISLANDS OF THE TAWI TAWI GROUP.

There are over 100 islands within the limits of this group, from the uncovered peaks of the submerged rocks and coral reefs, to the more pretentious inhabited areas. The group is divided into lesser groups or clusters, as follows: On the NW. or Sulu side, Tawi Tawi has but a few islands, and those in shore, while on the NE., E., SE., and SW. is a fringe of islets and rocks, from 6 to 16 m. off shore.

Cinapusan, or Kinapusan; cluster of 10 islands; area, 13 sq. m.

Islands of the Tawi Tawi group.

	sq. m.		sq. m.
Banaran.....	1 1/2	Pasegan.....	1 1/2
Baukiki.....	1 1/2	Pintada.....	1 1/2
Bauḡao, 115 ft. high.....	3	Plus.....	1 1/2
Bashās.....	2 1/2	Sauḡa Sauḡa.....	14
Basibuli.....	1 1/2	Sanguisiḡo.....	1 1/2
Basū.....	1	Sasa.....	1 1/2
Baturapa.....	1 1/2	Sibuluc.....	1 1/2
Bilatan.....	6	Sibutū, 500 ft. high, center.....	36
Bouḡao.....	2	Sigbuye, 778 ft. high, center.....	1 1/2
Buan.....	1 1/2	Simaluc (Simaluc), 127 ft. high, N.....	2
Bubnān, 457 ft. high, NE.....	6	Simonog, 141 ft. high, SW.....	11
Cabankauan.....	1 1/2	Singabuan.....	1 1/2
Cacataān, 105 ft. high, NE.....	1	Singuislap.....	1
Calupag, Great.....	1 1/2	Sipayu.....	1 1/2
Calupag, Little.....	1 1/2	Tabulungā.....	2
Canḡol.....	1 1/2	Tagao.....	1
Charuk.....	1 1/2	Tikut Mataha.....	1 1/2
Cuad Basang.....	1	Tambagaan, 725 ft. high, N.E.....	3
Daluman.....	1 1/2	Tambuluanga.....	1 1/2
Laa.....	1 1/2	Tambukan (Tambucan).....	1 1/2
Lataab.....	1 1/2	Tampa Tampa.....	1 1/2
Lintian.....	9	Tancān.....	1 1/2
Lubucan.....	1 1/2	Tandubatō.....	10
Lupa.....	1 1/2	Tauḡao.....	1 1/2
Magpeos, 418 ft. high.....	1 1/2	Tankolalban.....	1 1/2
Maniakolat.....	1	Tarcu.....	1
Mantabuan.....	1 1/2	Tataān (<i>see</i> Simaluc).....	1 1/2
Mauc Mancā, 109 ft. high.....	6	Tawi Tawi.....	187
Nahaun.....	1 1/2	Ticul.....	1 1/2
Nusa Lakit.....	1 1/2	Tiji Tiji.....	1 1/2
Nusa Tacḡū.....	1 1/2	Tinaktā.....	1 1/2
Panaupangari.....	1 1/2	Tonkian.....	1 1/2
Pandanan.....	1 1/2	Trnsan Bauḡao.....	1 1/2
Panjumajan.....	1 1/2	Tubulutubu.....	1 1/2
Pantocunan.....	1 1/2	Uara.....	1 1/2
Papahag.....	1 1/2		
Panḡaan.....	1 1/2		
		Total.....	301

RECAPITULATION.

The following represents the aggregate area by subdivisions:

	sq. m.
Cinapusan cluster.....	13
Laparan.....	10
Tawi Tawi.....	301
Unnamed, but charted; some of geographical importance, estimated.....	108
Total, 88 islands.....	462

LAPARAN CLUSTER, TAWI TAWI GROUP.

(Lah-pah'-rahn, nat.)

Chief town: Laparan, lat. 5° 54' N., lon. 120° E., approximately.

Area: 40 sq. m.

Population: included in Sulu group.

Race: Moro-Malay.

Language: Moro-Suluano.

Military Department of Mindanao: Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.

Table of distances.

From Laparan to—	m.
Tatān, Tawi Tawi.....	43
Sulu, Sulu I.....	69

The Laparan cluster of the Tawi Tawi group of the Sulu Archipelago, in the SE. part of the Sulu Sea, lies N. of the Tawi Tawi I., SW. of the Panḡutārang I. and within the W. limits (lon. 119° 35' E.) of the American possessions at this point.

Islands of the Laparan group.

	sq. m.		sq. m.
Bahat.....	1 1/2	Mamanuk.....	1 1/2
Bambanan.....	1 1/2	Pearl.....	1 1/2
Billanguan.....	1 1/2	Sail Rock.....	1 1/2
Cap.....	6	Singaon.....	1 1/2
Damma.....	2	Tagbabaa.....	2
Dasau.....	1 1/2	Taja.....	1 1/2
Datu Batō.....	1	Uwaan.....	1 1/2
Deoto Bata.....	1 1/2	Zau.....	1 1/2
Dok Kan.....	2		
Lahat Lahat.....	1 1/2	Total.....	40
Laparan.....	21		

The islands are unfrequented except by native fishing expeditions from Sulu and other islands of that archipelago and Borneo. Laparan on that island is a fishing settlement. The inhabitants speak Suluano, a Moro dialect. (*See* Tawi Tawi group.)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The local administration is conducted by the Sultan and datos, in accordance with the agreement with the United States of the Sultan and datos of Sulu.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The principal products are rice, corn, hemp, and coffee in quantities for home use.

MINERALS.

The islands formed by volcanic action show no indications of mineral deposits.

FORESTS.

Molave, narra, ípil, and other valuable woods grow abundantly, but have no market value owing to absence of the means of transportation.

FRUITS.

The mangosteen, oranges, bananas, pomegranates, and other fruits of the equatorial islands of the Philippines grow wild and luxuriantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief means of subsistence and employment of the people is food fishing, pearling, and gathering mother-of-pearl, silanga, and trepang.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The establishment of the United States sovereignty was accomplished under the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. On February 15, 1902, the Tawi Tawi group was occupied by United States troops as follows:

Siasi. ^a

Bongao.

TAWI TAWI (tah'-we tah'-we), ver.: largest and principal island of Tawi Tawi grp., 34 m. from NE. to SW., and greatest width 14 m.; average width, 6 m.; area, 187 sq. m. Mountainous in extreme NW., having summit (Bujimba) of 897 ft. in height, and immediately to SW. another (Batua), 1,283 ft., range culminating in elevation of 1,941 ft. (Dromedary), about center of island, at which point but 3½ ft. wide. In peninsula (SE.) summit is 1,161 ft. high. Island is volcanic. Plains between these summits are fertile and overgrown by tropical vegetation. Settlement established by Spaniards named Tatán, is on NW. coast on small bay. Appearance of island is particularly picturesque from sea, small forests being interspersed with verdured openings. Adjacent islands are sparsely inhabited and in times past refuge of pirates. On N. coast are several well-sheltered anchorages. NE. coast is bordered by chain of islands of moderate height, affording anchorages for all classes of interisland craft to N. or S. coasts. S. coast is bordered with islands extending 15 m. to S. and SW., but with deep channels between them to bays on coast.

— great bay on NW. coast of island of that name, Sulu A. Interior is much filled with banks and shoals, requiring extreme care on part of navigators.

— hamlet on extreme N. coast of island of that name in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.

TAYAB (tah-yahb'), ver.: mountain in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, N. of town.

— river in pueblo of Bangued, Abra, Luzón, rising in mountains of Tayab and emptying into Abra Riv.

TAYABAS (tah-yah'-bass), Tag.: bay on Pacific, E. coast of Batangas and SE. coast of Tayabas, Luzón. Boundary between these provinces ends at SW. coast of bay. Headlands are low and thickly wooded and may be seen from Marinduque I. to SE. Coast is heavily wooded.

— point at mouth of river of that name in Tayabas, Luzón.

— river in Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Tayabas Bay. Inland stream divides into 2 branches. Native crafts called paraos and cascos frequent river, and armed launches can enter as far as Koto village, 1m.; entrance is staked by natives.

— pueblo of Tayabas province, Luzón, on SW. shore 5 m. inland from Tayabas Bay and on E. bank of river of same name and 65 m. in straight line SE. of Manila. Region in immediate vicinity is flat toward coast, mountains to NW., Mt. Banajao being 7 m. in that direction. Is seat of large trade, both inland and eastwise, and has nearby dockyard, in which native vessels of good size are built. Pop., 15,000.

^aTelegraph.

TAYABAS, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Tah-yah'-bahs, Tag.)

Capital: Lucena, lat. 13° 55' N., lon. 121° 26' 30" E.**Area:** 2,334 sq. m.**Population:** 109,780.**Race:** Tagálog and Bicol.**Language:** Tagálog and Bicol.**Military Department of Luzón:** Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.*Table of distances.*

From Lucena to—	m.
Atimonan, opposite shore (Lamón Gulf)	21
Batangas.....	39
Manila, NW	64
Manila via Verde Passage.....	165

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Tayabas forms the W. of the 2 great peninsulas which terminate the SE. extreme of Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by a narrow strip of 4½ m. of Infanta, the Pacific Ocean (Lamón Bay), and Ambos Camarines; on the E. by Ambos Camarines and the Visayan (Ragay Guls) Sea; on the S. by the Mindoro Sea; on the SW. by Batangas, and on the NW. by Laguna. Opposite the center of its frontage on the Mindoro Sea for a distance of 87 m. and 13 m. away lies the island of Marinduque.

AREA.

The outline of the province is very irregular. From its NW. limit at Pt. Piapi to Pt. Pagsanján the extreme SE. is 102 m., and from the corner of the boundaries of Camarines Norte and Sur and Tayabas on the NE. to Sandoval Pt. on the SW. is 47 m. Area: Mainland, 2,250 sq. m.; dependent islands, 84 sq. m.; total, 2,334 sq. m., over twice the size of Rhode Island and but 26 sq. m. smaller than the State of Delaware.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface is very mountainous. Throughout the length from NW. to SE. extends a main central chain which sends out a number of smaller ranges toward the Pacific Ocean and Mindoro Sea coast. The summits of these mountains have elevations of from 400 to 250 ft., among these in the extreme NW. Mts. Banahao, 2,250 ft.; Balisang (Balegin), 1,300 ft., and Masalacay, 730 ft., and in the extreme SE., Cabeza de Bondog, 381 ft. Between Pagbilao and Unison, a distance of 25 m., the country narrows to an isthmus between 5½ and 10½ m. between Lamón Bay on the Pacific and Tayabas Bay on the China (Mindoro) Sea, which unites the 2 unequal portions of the province, that on the SE. having nearly 3 times the area of the other. The central chain sends out a large number of streams, few of them rising to the dignity of rivers. The Tayabas Riv., about 100 yds. wide at its mouth and 1 fm., increasing to 2 fms., deep in the entrance channel, is much frequented by the native craft called paraos and caesos. Armed launches can ascend as far as Cota, 1 m. from its mouth. The channel is marked by stakes. Fresh water is abundant. Lucena, the capital, lies near this river.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

On the coast of this province are 3 of the largest bays of the archipelago, besides smaller indentations within their own limits, as follows:

Lamón: on the N. shore opening on the Pacific to the N. 31 m. between heads and 25 m. inland. It is protected from the N. winds by the island of Jomálig, a dependent of Ambos Camarines, and Polillo, off the Infanta coast to the N. The little island Balisang (Balegin, or Balesin), which lies in the middle of the bay, and Calbaete and Alabat, form with the mainland a well-sheltered port with excellent anchorage.

The passage on the E. side of Alabat I. is free from danger, but that on the W. is shallow and foul. Indented along its shores are the following smaller bays:

Apat; a small sheltered inlet on the E. shore of the E. passage between Alabat and the mainland.

Maubán; an anchorage on the W. shore on the passage between Alabat I. and the mainland.

Ragay; the NE., N., and W. shore of this extensive gulf, with a frontage of 50 m. and an inland trend of 75 m., stretch along the S. limit of this province. Along with the river Viñas which enters at its head and has a depth of 5½ feet at its mouth, this gulf almost severs the island of Luzón at this point into 2 parts. Its entrance is divided into 2 channels by Burias, the most NW. of the large islands of Masbate province. The gulf is generally clear and deep.

On its shores are the following smaller bays:

Matcahmayon; a sheltered inlet on the extreme NE. coast.

Piris, about 13 m. NW. by N. of Pusgo Bay affording an anchorage of 5½ fms.

Pusgo; a narrow inlet about the center of the W. shore penetrating 6 m. to the NW. The width between the entrance points is 1½ m.; the depth in mid-channel is 4½ to 5 fms., to 1½ m. past the narrowest part. The inner harbor generally is 1½ fms.

Sobonocogon; on the extreme SW. shore 6 m. N. of Arena Pt. and is much frequented by native coasters. It offers anchorage and shelter in 3½ fms.

Sógod; on the N. coast, opening on the Pacific. One-half of this bay lies in Tayabas and the other half in Ambos Camarines, the boundary between the two coming down to its shore.

Tayabas; extensive bight formed on the S. shore, 83 m. between heads, with the exception of a small strip of 8 m. on the W.; lies entirely within the limits of Tayabas, being fronted on the S. by Marinduque, its nearest coast lying but 13 m. distant. Within these limits are the following smaller bays:

Aguasa; a small bay on the SW. coast, affording shelter for vessels rounding Bondog for Tayabas Bay.

Ayoní; a small bay 14 m. N. of Aguasa, affording shelter in E. and SE. winds for native craft entering Tayabas Bay.

Capulaín; on the NW. shore, formed by the islands of Pagbilao Grande and Pagbilao Chico.

Catanauan; 6 m. ESE. of Pt. Jugulan. It is clear and offers shelter from N., NE., and E. winds in 3½ to 7 fms.

Laguimanoc; an inlet on the N. shore, sheltered by Pagbilao Grande and Pagbilao Chico on the W. and mainland on the E. It is 3 m. long, nearly 1 m. wide, with from 2¼ to 11 fms. deep. An uncharted islet rises near the center.

Mulanay; a bight ESE. of Angus Pt., on the E. coast. The anchorage has 5 fms.

Pagbilao; in the NW. part. Although of wide extent, should not be entered without a pilot, as its available part is reduced to about 2 m. The depth of the channel is from 8 to 10 fms. and the space within from 3 to 5 fms.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

This province is in water communication with all the ports of the archipelago. Many of its chief inland towns are situated along the main highroad and telegraph lines between Sorsogón, in the extreme SE., and Manila. This great highway and telegraph line, beginning at Sorsogón, connects that provincial capital and the intermediate ones, Albay, Nueva Cáceres, Lucena, Santa Cruz, and Cavite, with the capital of the archipelago. From Guinayanán a trail parallels the W. shore of Ragay Gulf to Sobonocogon, where it crosses to the opposite coast at Bondog and thence parallels the Tayabas Bay coast to Calotan, where it crosses the isthmus striking the main highway again at Atimonan, on Lamón Bay. There are several roads in the W., one from Pagbilao along the bay shore toward Batangas; another from Tayabas, on the main line, to Tiaong and Dolores, near the Laguna boundary. From López, on the main line, a road extends into Camarines Norte via Caláuang and Apat.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of Tayabas Province is 109,780. The inhabitants of the W. section and the W. slope of the peninsula of Tayabas, which terminates in Pt. Bondog (or Cabeza de Bondog), are almost all Tagálogs. Those who inhabit the country near Camarines and the E. slope of the peninsula are Bícols. Tagálog is spoken in the W. and Bicol in the E. part of the peninsula of Tayabas.

The following is the division of Tayabas into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Tayabas:			
Atimonan	4,847	4,659	9,506
Calauang	955	779	1,734
Candelaria	1,698	1,668	3,366
Catanauan	1,969	1,847	3,816
Dolores	1,060	1,043	2,103
Guinayanangan	1,196	1,019	2,215
Gumacá	3,809	3,695	7,504
López	3,938	3,709	7,647
Lucbán	3,853	5,385	10,238
Lucena	2,771	2,726	5,497
Macalelón	1,760	1,666	3,426
Maubán	4,357	4,605	8,962
Mulanay	776	719	1,495
Pagbilao	2,229	2,295	4,524
Pitogo	1,353	1,260	2,613
San Narciso	1,093	1,085	2,178
Sariaya	3,403	3,709	7,112
Tayabas	8,069	7,989	16,058
Tiaong	3,315	3,343	6,858
Unisan	952	859	1,811
Total	54,403	54,060	108,463

Estimated, 1901, 109,780.

This province has a total of 23 towns, 425 villages, and 5 hamlets. The towns being as follows:

Lucena; the capital, on the NW. shore of Tayabas Bay, in the NW. part of the province. It was made the capital under the provisions of the provincial enabling act, the inland town of Tayabas, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., having been the capital under Spanish jurisdiction. The town is well built, and although off the main line of road communication, has easy access to Manila by water. Pop., 7,000.

Ápat; in the NE. part, at the terminus of the wagon road and trail, from López N. 14 m., 2 m. inland E. of the inlet of Ápat, on Lamón Bay, 4 m. S. of Sógod Bay; 5 m. W. of Ambos Camarines (Norte) boundary, and 40 m. NE. of Lucena.

Atimonan (sometimes called Lanoon); where the main road touches the SW. shore of Lamón Bay, 20 m. ENE. of Lucena. Next to Tayabas the largest town in the province. It has an excellent anchorage. Pop., 10,000.

Calaoang; on an inlet on the E. shore of the E. entrance to Lamón Bay, 35 m. ENE. of Lucena. It is connected with the main road at López, 11 m. S. A century ago this was the capital of Tayabas Province and a place of considerable commercial importance. Pop., 2,813.

Candelaria; on the Tayabas and Tiaong road, in the extreme W. part, 14 m. W. of Lucena. Pop. 3,234.

Catanauan; on the SW. coast, near the bay of that name, 56 m. SE. of Lucena Pop., 4,000.

Dolores; 19 m. NW. of Lucena, within 2 m. of the Laguna boundary. Pop., 2,571.

Guinayanangan; on the W. shore of a deep inlet which sets inland at the head of Ragay Gulf, 57 m. E. of Lucena. A trail and telegraph line connects with the main line 9 m. to the NW. It has been a meteorological station. Pop., 2,000.

Gumacá; on the main road, S. of the S. shore of Lamón Bay, 28 m. E. of Lucena. Pop., 7,571.

Laguimanoc; near the E. shore of the bay of that name, 16 m. E. of Lucena.

López, 5 m. SE. of the shore of Lamón Bay and 34 m. E. of Lucena. Pop., 6,412.

Lucbán; on the main road, 3 m. SE. of the Laguna boundary and 15 m. N. by W. of Lucena. Pop., 12,755.

Macalelón; near the E. shore of Tayabas Bay, 40 m. ESE. of Lucena. Pop., 3,000.

Maubán; in the NW. of the province, at the mouth of the river of that name entering Lamón Bay. Pop., 9,268.

Mulanay; on the l. bank of the river of same name, on the E. coast of Tayabas Bay, 65 m. SE. of Lucena. Pop., 2,464.

Pagbilao; 7 m. NE. of Lucena. Pop., 5,756.

Pitogo; on the r. bank of Mayabo Riv., on the NE. coast; at this point the main trail divides to Unisan, on Tayabas Bay, and Gumacá, on the opposite or Lamón Bay shore, 36 m. ESE. of Lucena. Pop., 3,011.

Quilbay; in the E. part, 8. m. NW. of Ambos Camarines boundary, 5 m. inland E. of Matcahuayan, 71 m. E. of Lucena.

San Narciso; at the head of Pitogo inlet, on W. shore of Ragay Gulf, 69 m. ESE. of Lucena. Pop., 1,087.

Sariaya; in the W. part, on the Tayabas and Tiaong road, 7 m. NW. of Lucena. Pop., 6,966.

Tayabas; formerly capital of the province, on the main road, 10 m. SE. of Laguna boundary and 8 m. N. of Lucena. It is an important road center and carries on a large trade with the surrounding country. Largest town in the province. Pop., 15,000.

Tiaong; in extreme E. part, within 1 m. of the Laguna boundary on N. and 5½ m. of the Batangas boundary on S. These 2 lines come to a point 7 m. to the W. It is 20 m. NW. of Lucena. Pop., 6,950.

Unisan; on the Tayabas Bay trail near its E. shore, 28 m. SE. of Lucena. Pop., 3,155.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The islands off this coast are generally of good size. The coast is clear. The following are the adjacent islands:

	sq. m.
Alabat; almost across the entire ocean front of the great Lamón Bay stretches the island of Alabat; it is 15 m. from NW. to SE. and 5½ m. from NE. to SW.; island is traversed by a range of mountains covered with vegetation and fine forests of woods suitable for building and furniture making; the island is inhabited by Tagálogs who live mainly in 3 villages on the SW. coast; Canagon in the center, Sanguinín in the N., Silaúgan in the extreme SE.; in the mountains N. of Sanguinín coal is found; in the central part the valuable wood known as eamagón, and in the S. that known as silaúgan grow in abundance; this island with Calbalete on the N. and the mainland to the W. forms a well-sheltered harbor with good anchorage in the NW. part of Lamón Bay	60
Alibijaban; on the W. side of the entrance to Ragay Gulf, 2½ m. off the extreme SE. coast of the Tayabas Pen.; it is 8½ by 1½ m. in extent; low and wooded. It possesses a little bay of 4 fms. and off the S. end is an anchorage of 14 fms.	3
Angat; a small island in the bay between Pagbilao Grande and the main shore to the NW.	1
Calbalete; an uninhabited island 5½ m. N. and S. and 2 m. E. and W.; it lies 3 m. N. of the N. point of Alabat I. and 5 m. NE. of Salay Pt. on the mainland of Tayabas; it is traversed from NW. to SE. by a low range of mountains which are covered with trees and vegetation	7
Laguinamoc; E. of the group of islands which form with Pagbilao on the W., the bay of the same name and a well-sheltered anchorage	1
Pagbilao Chico; in the E. part of a deep indentation at the head of Tayabas Bay, 3 m. from N. to S. and 1 m. E. to W.; it is united to the larger island by a narrow sand bar	3
Pagbilao Grande; about the center of a deep inlet in the N. waters of Tayabas Bay; 4 m. E. and W. and 14 m. N. and S.; it lies from ¼ to 2½ m. off shore and fronts the anchorage of the town of the same name; the island is almost joined to the mainland at Pt. Puaya; Mt. Mitra towering over the vicinity is a prominent object from the sea	9
Pásig; E. of Alabat I., near Pt. Paúgao and united to the mainland by a reef.	—
Dependent islands, 8, total area	84

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The numerous valleys which descend in terraces from the mountain ranges to the coast are fertile and well watered. On the higher elevations of the arable soil the cereals of the archipelago are grown with success. On the lower ground the staple products are rice, sugar cane, and coffee. A special product of this province is a seed called lumbang, from which is made a dry oil containing a large amount of oleaginous substance. The inhabitants are also engaged in the raising of live stock.

MINERALS.

Indications of coal are found in parts of the province. On the island of Alabat, N. of the village of Sanguinín, an excellent quality of coal is reported, the veins lying within convenient access to the sheltered waters of Lamón Bay.

FORESTS.

The forests present a variety of hard woods suitable for the building trades and ship construction, also for medicinal and dyeing purposes. The coconut is grown over large areas. Among the resources of the forest are wax, pitch, tar, resin, and cabo negro. From the dumgal, a tree producing a bitter wood, cups are made in which in a few hours, water assumes a taste and effect similar to that of quinine. There is a large export trade of forest products to foreign countries.

FRUITS.

The manga grows luxuriantly, the fruit sometimes being from 6 to 7 inches in length. The sapote, papagat, mangosteen, the last called the "king's fruit" by the Moros, bananas, oranges, lemons, and other fruits of the archipelago grow abundantly.

INDUSTRIES.

The articles of native manufacture are quite numerous, including hats, cigar cases and boxes, and various kinds of fabrics of the country. At the outbreak of the Spanish war there were upward of 300 looms engaged in the weaving of hemp and pineapple fiber. About 40 mills were engaged in the extraction of oil from the coconut. The towns on the shores of the great bay are supplied with dock and boat-building yards, in which large numbers of cascos, paraos, and other boats of the country are built.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The operations of the expeditionary forces in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas, January 4 to February 8, 1900, accomplished, in addition to the dispersion of the insurgents, the relief of the American and Spanish prisoners held at Guinayañgan.

On February 15, 1902 the province of Tayabas was occupied by United States troops as follows:

Atimonan. ^a	Lagnimanoc.	Moncada. ^b	Sariaya. ^a
Candelaria. ^a	López. ^a	Pagbilao. ^a	Tayabas. ^a
Catanañan.	Luebán. ^b	Pitogo.	Tiaong. ^b
Guinayañgan. ^a	Maubán.	Sampoloc.	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Tayabas was created under the provincial organization act of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C., dated March 12, 1901, to include "that territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Tayabas."

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,600
Secretary	1,100
Treasurer	2,200
Supervisor	1,800
Fiscal	1,350

Allowance for necessary and actual expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet and organize on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

ANNEXATION OF POLILLO, INFANTA, AND PRÍNCIPE.

By act of the P. C. June 12, 1902, "the island of Polillo and that territory in the island of Luzón heretofore included in the district of Infanta, and the district of Príncipe" were "annexed to and included in the province of Tayabas," the inhabitants of the annexed territories to enjoy the same rights and privileges as if the said territories had been originally incorporated in the province of Tayabas, and the municipal officers in the towns included in the territories so annexed, organized under the municipal code, were to have the same relation to the provincial officers for the province of Tayabas as provided in the act of March 12, 1901, for the municipal officers for the towns of the said province.

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

- TAYABASAN** (tah-yah-bah'-sahn), Tag.; peak in Caraballo Sur, in Bulacán, Luzón.
- TAYAGI** (tah-yahg'), nat.; summit 571 ft. on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TAYAGAN** (tah-yah'-gahn), ver.; town of Abra, Luzón, 16 m. NE. of Bangued, in forks of headwaters of Tineg.
- TAYASAN** (tah-yah'-sahn), ver.; pueblo and river of Negros Oriental entering Tañón Strait 1 m. S. Town occupies central position on sea channel between Negros Oriental and Cebú, 14 m. W. of Badlián, Cebú, across sea channel, and 44 m. N. of Dumaguete. Pop., 1,569.
- point in N. Negros.
- TAYRO** (tie'-roh), ver.; town in Benguet, Luzón.
- TAYSÁN** (tie-sahn'), Tag.; pueblo in Batangas, Luzón. Pop., 6,971.
- TAYTABOAN** (tie-tah-boh'-ahn), ver.; island off SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, lat. 6° 52' 20" N.
- TAYTAY** (tie-tie'), nat.; stream entering Guimarás Strait, 1 m. S. of Súmag, Negros Occidental.
- village 2 m. SW. of Guianan port, extreme SE. peninsula of Sámar, Visayas.
- hamlet in E. central Leyte, 5 m. SW. of Alangalang, near Gabayong Riv.
- prominent headland of approach to Abúyog, on E. coast of Leyte from Pacific Ocean. Coast in both directions is covered with coconut plantations and rice fields.
- pueblo in Rizal, Luzón, on former boundary between Mórong and Manila, 11 m. E. of Manila. Pop., 6,800.
- hamlet of Negros Oriental, 5 m. W. of Sibulan.
- hamlet on SE. shore of great bight on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 4½ m. NW. of Pilar.
- hamlet 8 m. S. of Mondragón, N. coast of Sámar.
- pueblo and chief town of Paragua, Palawan, on inlet on SW. angle of bay of that name, lat. 10° 50' N., lon. 119° 30' E. Walls of fort are 30 ft. high and mount several pieces of artillery; will accommodate garrison of 700 soldiers. Large tracts of land in interior are under cultivation. Bridle road communicates with Malampaya, inner sound, about 4 m. distant, on opposite side of island. Pigs, fowls, goats, and vegetables are abundant. Pop., 6,800.
- head on Taytay Bay, 2 m. N. of Port Taytay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- bay on NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 11 m. between extreme points and 6 m. inland, affording good shelter in SW. monsoon; 4 islands—Elephant, Castle, Apulit, and Lion—lie across entrance. Collinson, off N. head, south passage, center, Snake Rock, S. and Calabadian and Taytay Is., off S. head. (*Also* Ieadambamean.) Bay of Malampaya sets in on W. shore opposite, distance between their inland shores from E. to W. coasts across island being less than 4 m. High range overlooks both shores; portion which separates NW. part of Taytay Bay from Baquit Bay to NW. is 1,680 ft. high, with several sharp peaks, giving rise to name Shark's Fin range. Taytay, chief town on mainland of Paragua, Palawan, lies in cove on its SW. shore.
- TAYTAY, NORTH and SOUTH**, for. See Ieadambanauan I. and Calabadian I., NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.)
- TAYUG** (tah-yoog'), nat.; pueblo in extreme NE. part of Pangasinán, Luzón, 34 m. E. of Lingayén, on highway from San Quintín to Asingán, and 2 m. E. of crossing of Agno Riv. Pop., 19,612.
- TAYUN** (tah-yoom'), ver.; pueblo in Abra, Luzón, near I. bank of Abra Riv., 3 m. NE. of Bangued, with which it is connected by road. Pop., 3,436.
- TAYUMAN** (tah-yoo'-mahn), ver.; river rising in Magoobocas Mt., Negros Occidental, and flowing NW. enters Guimarás Strait, 1 m. NW. of Suay.
- village in N. part of Tondo suburbs, near N. boundary of Manila municipality, Luzón.
- TEBICÁN** (tay-bee-cahn'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 7 m. N. of Quidapil Pt.
- TEBULIÁN** (tay-boo-lee'-ahn), nat.; peak 769 ft. high, about center of Cagayán Sulu, and forming one of crests of central range of elevation which begin on NE. shore, extending S. to Mt. Ledan, and thence W. to extreme W. shore of island. Several peaks measured show 532, 392, and 395 ft. elevation, latter being extreme W. summit. Another peak 386 ft. high, somewhat isolated, lies SW. of Tebulian.
- TECA** (tay'-cah), nat.; point in Negros Oriental.
- TEINGA** (tayng'-ah), nat.; extreme NW. island of Basilan grp., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 29 m. NW. by W. of Isabela. Is low and wooded.
- TEINGA LAGUIT** (tayng'-ah lah-git'), ver.; low, wooded island off W. coast of Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, opposite Maluso Bay.
- TEINGOLAN** (tayng-oh'-lahn), nat.; islet off Maluso Bay, W. shore Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- island W. of Maluso Bay, W. coast of Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- TEIPONO** (tay-poh'-noh), nat.; islet E. side of Maluso Bay, SW. of mouth of Maluso Riv., W. shore of Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Islet lies about 1 m. N. of Teipono.
- hamlet on W. shore of Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, N. of Govenen Is.
- TELACAU** (tay-lah-cah'-wah), Tag.; mountain in Tártao, central Luzón.
- TELÉGRAFO** (tay-lay'-grah-foh), Sp.; hamlet on NW. shore of Biliran I., off NW. coast Leyte, 3 m. NW. of Almería.
- station on point of W. arm of extreme N. peninsula of Mindoro, on E. channel entrance to Port Galera.
- TEMONTANGIS** (tay-mohn-tahng'-ees), ver.; mountain NE. of Párang, on SW. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TEMPLE**, for.; most N. of chain of islands off SE. coast of S. Palawan, fronting Bay of Islands (Bahía de las Islas).
- TEMPLO** (taym'-ploh), Sp.; island 3 by 1½ m. in size, in W. entrance to Ragay Gulf, between Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas, and Tayabas, Luzón, and 2½ m. NW. of Cueva Pt.
- TENABIÁN** (tay-nah-bee'-ahn), ver.; island ¾ m. long, 325 ft. high, on Malampaya Sound, W. shore Paragua, Palawan.
- TENAOGAN** (tay-nah-oh'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on NW. extreme of Buad I., W. coast of Sámar, near entrance to Villareal Bay.
- TENDIDO** (tayn-dee'-doh), Sp.; mountain near N. extreme of range on W. coast, off Surigao, Mindanao, between Mainit Lake and N. coast. Tendido reaches elevation of 3,251 ft. 3 m. to SE. rises summit 3,264 ft. high, and between this and lake rises double peak.
- group of lofty mountains on extreme NW. coast of Mindanao, forming important landmark for navigators in Surigao Strait.
- TENT**, for.; islet SW. of Custodio Pt., W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- TEOLONG** (tay-oh-lohng'), ver.; island 2½ by 1½ m. in extent, N. of Malaguinoan, 2½ m. off E. coast of Polillo I., off E. coast of Infanta, Luzón.

- TEOLOSAN** (tay-oh-loh-sahn'), ver.; W. coast hamlet of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 47½ m. N. of Zamboanga.
- TEOMABAL** (tay-oh-mah-bahl'), ver.; E. and low, wooded island of Pañutárang grp., Sulu A.
— small, low island SW., 3½ m. from Pt. Pútie; S. of E. head of Maibún Bay, on S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TERESA** (tay-ray'-sah), Sp.; pueblo in central Rizal, Luzón, 3 m. NW. of Mórong. Pop., 4,250.
- TERMABA** (tayr-mah'-bah), ver.; islands of Sulu grp., Sulu A.
- TERMAS** (tayr'-mass), Sp.; hamlet in SW. Leyte. (*See Dolores.*)
- TERNATE** (tayr-nah'-tay), Tag.; pueblo on S. shore of main channel to Manila Bay, in Cavite, Luzón, 19 m. SW. of Cavite. Pop., 1,828.
- TETAPAN** (tay-tah'-pahñ), ver.; pueblo of Bontoc, Luzón, 9 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 1,340.
- TETAS DE CATAIÑGA** (tay'-tahs day cah-tah-ceng'-ah), Hisp.; 2 peaks in SE. part of Masbate I. Masbate grp., Visayas, 7 m. E. of Palanás.
- TETAS DE POLANTUNA** (tay'-tahs day poh-lahn-too'-nah), Hisp. (*See Labo Mt.*)
- TETAS DE SANTA**, or **ILQUENAS** (tay'-tahs day sahn'-tah, ee-loh-kay'-nyas), Sp.; mountain in pueblo of Santa, Ilocos Sur, Luzón, S. of Santa and N. of pueblo of Narvacán.
- TETUÁN** (tay-twahñ'), Sp.; pueblo in extreme SE. Zamboanga, Mindanao, near r. bank of river of same name emptying into sea opposite Sacol I. Is 3 m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- TETUIGPÁN** (tay-twig-pahñ'), nat.; river emptying on NE. coast of Samar into N. entrance to Laguán channel.
- THEOBORE**, for.; point on N. shore of Inhlutoc Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- THIRTIETH OF JUNE**, for.; island NE. by N., 8½ m. from Sand I., off Calver Pt., 2½ m. off shore, SE. coast of S. Palawan. Victoria peak, 5,680 ft. high, is landmark ashore.
- TIOMANTON**, for.; conspicuous headland and point on E. shore of Guimarás Strait, Negros Occidental, and 11 m. E. and opposite mainland of Panay. From this point coast of Negros trends E.
- THREE PEAKED**, or **CAMUNGYAN** (cah-moon-bee'-ahn), ver.; island 140 ft. high, 1¼ m. N. of North West Head, on W. side of N. approach to Ulugan Bay from Paragua, Palawan.
- THREE PEAKS**, for.; mountain in Poro I. of Camotes grp., SW. of Leyte.
- THUMB**, for.; peak of Peel Mt., 4,260 ft. high, on NW. shore of Port Royalist (Puerto Princesa), E. coast of S. Palawan.
— remarkably cliffy hill on S. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., with bearing leading nearly to mid-channel, between Simonog I. and Tiji Tiji bank.
— peak 4,260 ft. high, on W. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (*See Long Pt.; also Pulgar Mt.*)
- THUMB HILL**, for.; eminence on island of Boníngao, SW. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., and landmark of approach.
- TIAGAN** (tyah-gahn'), ver.; town in Lepanto, Luzón, on highway leading SE. 17 m. to Cervantes, which is 4 m. SW. of Cayán. Pop., Cn. 1887, 7,783.
- TIAGAN**, pueblo and former comandancia between Abra, Amburayan, Lepanto, and Ilocos Sur, now part of Abra, Luzón. Has 7,793 inhabitants, divided among 25 hamlets and 53 villages. Principal town is San Emilio. Pop., 1,658. Igorrotes of mountains and tribes called Burie and Busao cultivate rice, coffee, chocolate, corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, cotton, and vegetables. Industry is limited to weaving cloth and making baskets, hats, cardenas, and pipes. Is now embraced in Ilocos Sur.
- TIAGAO** (tyah-gow'), ver.; port on NE. coast of Cápiz, Panay, lat. 11° 30' N.
- TIAIN** (tyah-ecn'), ver.; point 1 m. SW. of Port Patuku, NW. shore of Sarangani I., off S. peninsula of Mindanao.
- TIANGI** (tyahng'-ee), nat.; native name for Sulu, capital of Sulu grp. and Sulu A.
- TIANOSI** (tyah-noh'-see), ver.; town in Tayabas, Luzón.
- TIANG** (tyah-ohng'), ver.; pueblo in W. Tayabas, Luzón, near Batangas boundary, 18 m. W. of Tayabas, with road communication with points E. and Los Baños, Laguna de Bay, N. Pop., 6,950.
- TIASUAC** (tyah-swahk'), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 5 m. SE. of Bangued.
- TIBAG-TIBAG** (tee-bahg-tee-bahg'), Tag.; river emptying into Laguna de Bay, in Laguna, Luzón, at Cabuyao.
- TÍBAI** (tee'-by), nat.; town at junction of rivers forming Dugan, at their outlet on extreme SW. shore of Bislig Bay, E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 124 m. SE. by E. of Surigao.
- TIBANGRÁN** (tee-bahn-grahn'), ver.; peak in Caraballos Occidentales, in Abra and Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- TIBAO**, or **CALAPÁN** (tee-hah'-oh, cah-lah-pahn'), ver.; point in N. Mindoro.
- TIBBYÓN** (tib-bee-ohn'), ver.; bay on W. coast of Palawan. (*See Jibboom I.*)
- TIBI** (tee-bee'), nat.; mountain. (*See Malinao Mt., in Ambos Camarines, Luzón.*)
— town on main road on SW. shore of Lago-roy Gulf, in Albay, Luzón, 23 m. N. by W. of Albay, 5½ m. NE. of Buhí; is chief town of district of 10,447 inhabitants; celebrated for its thermal springs, 5 m. NE. by E. of volcanic summit of Malinao. (*See Tivi.*)
- TIBIAO** (tee-bee-ah'-oh), ver.; pueblo and river 1 m. N. on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 38 m. N. of San José de Buenavista. Pop., 5,402.
- TIBOA** (tee-boh'-ah), nat.; bay and river emptying into it, on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TIBUNGÓY** (tee-boong-oy'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, 37 m. S. of Dávao, Mindanao.
- TÍBUT** (tee'-boot), nat.; point on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, NW. of Sarangani C.
- TICALAN** (tee-cah-ah'-lahn), ver.; hamlet near headwaters of Cagayán Riv., in E. Misamis, Mindanao, 23½ m. S. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- TICALÁ** (tee-cah-lah'), nat.; islet off E. head of Malábug Bay, W. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. (*See Sagarayan.*)
- TICALÁ, LITTLE**, 2 islets S. of Ticalá I., off N. shore of Sagarayan I., in NE. entrance to Malábug Bay, W. shore Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.

TICAO, ISLAND OF, MASBATE GROUP, VISAYAS.

(Tee-cow', ver.)

(One of the constituent islands of the province of Masbate.)

Chief town: San Jacinto, lat. 12° 35' N., lon. 123° 43' E.

Area: Mainland, 140 sq. m.; dependent islands, 9 sq. m.; total, 149 sq. m.

Population: 5,500.

Race: Vícol chiefly, also Tagálog and Visayan.

Language: Vícol, Tagálog, and Visayan.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From San Jacinto to—	m.
Masbate, air, SW.....	17
Masbate, sea.....	35
Matnog, Sorsogón, Luzón (San Bernardino Strait).....	31

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

A long and narrow strip of land in mid-channel, between San Bernardino Strait and the passage opening between Burias and Masbate Is. to the W. into the Visayan Sea. The coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, lies 13 m. to the N. and 10 m. to the E., and Masbate 7 to 11 m. to the S. and W. The island divides the Ticao channel into 2 passages, the W. being the one most frequented by vessels.

AREA.

It is 28 m. NW. to SE. and 8 m. E. and W. at its N. end, narrowing toward extreme S. point, San Rafael, from which a chain of islets and rocks extends toward Pt. Vigía, in Masbate. Area, mainland, 140 sq. m.; 8 dependent islands, 9 sq. m.; total, 149 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The topography is somewhat rugged. Its peaks serve as valuable guides to navigators in the comparatively narrow channel on the W. entrance to San Bernardino Strait. In the NW., covering NW. point, is a commanding summit of 1,525 ft., the point itself being 723 ft. high. To the S., overlooking Lili Pt., is a peak, 1,217 ft., and near by to the SE. another, 1,146 ft. Thence the land drops to 770 and 886 ft. until it takes the level off the low coast in the extreme S.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The E. coast of Ticao presents many little bays in which anchorages can be had. The W. coast is steep and rugged and has no good anchorage. A depth of 5½ to 7 fms. is found along the entire coast. A bay on the NW. coast named San Miguel, 1 m. wide at the entrance, is sheltered by an island of that cluster. It has 50 fms. at the entrance and 45 to 25 fms. within. The shores are steep and afford convenient anchorage in bad weather to vessels unable to reach San Jacinto or Masbate. On the E. coast are the bays of Taguan, San Jacinto, small and open to the E., and recognized by a fort with bastions on the S. point with conical hills behind it; Ticao, Batoan, and Biton. On the W. coast are several exposed bays with depths from 44 to 55 fms.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The means of travel and transportation on land is by trails and horse paths, and on sea by native coastwise craft.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population of Masbate is 23,069; Cn. 1887, 21,476. The proportion in Ticao is not given, but is approximately 5,500. (*See Masbate.*) Several small towns lie along the coast. The inhabitants are largely Vicolos (Bicolos) and speak that language; but Tagalog and Visayan are also common. The following are the towns:

Formosa; on the NE. coast.

Linonsudan; on the E. coast.

San Fernando; on the E. coast. Pop., Cn. 1887, 2,620.

San Jacinto; at the head of a small bay of the same name, on the E. coast, is the principal town. Pop., Cn. 1887, 2,469.

Besides these are several villages along the coast. There are no towns on the W. or Masbate side of the island.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Off the coast are a number of small islands, as follows:

	sq. m.
Buju, W.....	1
Matabao, E.....	2
Solitario, E.....	2
San Miguel, a cluster of 5 islands offlying the NW. coast, aggregating.....	5
Tatus, SW.....	½
3 islets front the open bay on the E. coast S. of Tinamandagan.....	½

8 dependent islands; total..... 9

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Small quantities of hemp, rice, sugar cane, cotton, and chocolate are raised for home use.

MINERALS.

Gold is gathered in the sands of the rivers by the natives.

FORESTS.

The forests are unimportant.

The country inland is a cogonal covered with a dense mass of tall grass. During the hunting season of the natives, which is in February, they burn the cogonal over, which drives the deer from the swamps. While taking refuge in the open they are run down with horses. The cogon is full of concealed ditches caused by the rooting of wild hogs and rias.

INDUSTRIES.

The natives are chiefly employed in pasturing horses and cattle, fishing, hunting, and weaving.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, Ticao had no United States military garrisons. (See Masbate.)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Civil government is conducted from Masbate, the capital of the province.

TICAO (tee-cow'), chief town on island of that name, on E. coast, 17 m. in direct line NE. of Masbate I., Visayas.

— passage between island of Ticao and Masbate grp., Visayas, Sorsogón, Luzón.

TICAUAN (tee-cow'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on NE. shore of Sibuguey Bay in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 73½ m. NE. of Zamboanga.

TICLÍN (tea-clean'), nat.; northernmost of 3 Ticlín Is., off SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.

— stream entering sea on E. coast of Mindoro, 2½ m. S. of Bonfábón and 5 m. NE. by N. of Ticlín Pt.

— pueblo at mouth of stream of same name on E. coast of Mindoro. Pop., 384.

— strait between SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, and off shore islands of Calintón, Juac, and Ticlín. W. shore of strait between Culasi and Pandán Pts. is broken coral covered with mangroves.

— point 19 m. SW. by S. of Oere Pt. on W. shore of Tañón Strait, Negros Oriental.

TICLÍN, or **ALAYA**, or **LAGAÓN** (tea-clean', ah-lah'-yah, lah-gah-oh'-een), nat.; point on E. coast of Mindoro, 7½ m. SSW. of Bonfábón and 4½ m. SW. of Dayagán Pt.

TICLINES (tea-clee'-ness), *Hisp.*; group of islands in San Bernardino Strait, comprising Calintón, southernmost, 1 m. in length NE. and SW., ½ m. SE. of Culasi Pt. in Sorsogón, Luzón; Juac, 2½ m. long, N. and S. and NE. of Calintón, separated by narrow channel. Both are rugged and covered with ebony trees. Ticlín, ½ m. long, main island, lies ¾ m. SE. of Pandán Pt. on E. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón. Many vessels in straits resort for anchorage 2 m. SW. of this island.

— strait between islands of Calintón, Juac, and Ticlín, SE. of Sorsogón, Luzón.

TICTAUAN (tick-tah'-wahn), ver.; channel at E. entrance to strait of Basilan, between Zamboanga, Mindanao, and Sulu A. on S.

TICTIC (teek-teek'), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Mariveles, Bataán, Luzón, on N. shore of port of Mariveles.

TICTIC; portion of N. shore of port of Mariveles, Bataán, Luzón.

TICTIRAN (tick-tee'-rahn), nat.; island situated almost E. of S. point of Zamboanga, extends from ENE. to WSW. distance of 2½ m. Is low, covered with vegetation, and bordered on SW., S., and E. by coral reefs.

TICUL (tee-cool'), nat.; small island ¾ m. long, 0.8 m. E. of Ubián I., with deep channel between them, in Pangutaráng grp., Sulu A. Paths through island converging at well near its center. Water is brackish, yet natives of Ubián and other near-by islands resort thither for water.

TIDE POLE, for.; point on S. extremity of Rita I., Ulugan Bay, SW. coast Paragua, Palawan. — island 205 ft. high, immediately inshore of Palm I., with rock on its NW. side N. of Treacherous Bay, SW. coast of S. Palawan.

— point on E. shore of Puerto Princesa Harbor (Port Royalist), E. coast of Palawan. Observation spot located on this point, also light, visible 2½ m., in lat. 9° 43' 43" N., lon. 118° 42' 55" E.

TIENGOTAC (tyayn-goh-tahk'), ver.; one of islets of Basilan grp., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, lat. 6° 37' N.

TIERRA ALTA (tyay'-rrah ah'-tah), *Sp.*; high country about 3 m. S. of Cavite, in Cavite, Luzón. Many fine villas and favorite resort for foreigners enervated by climatic effects.

TIGABAAN (tee-gah-bah'-ahn), *Tag.*; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 11½ m. N. of Bulacán.

TIGALAN (tee-gah'-lahn), ver.; river in Mindanao.

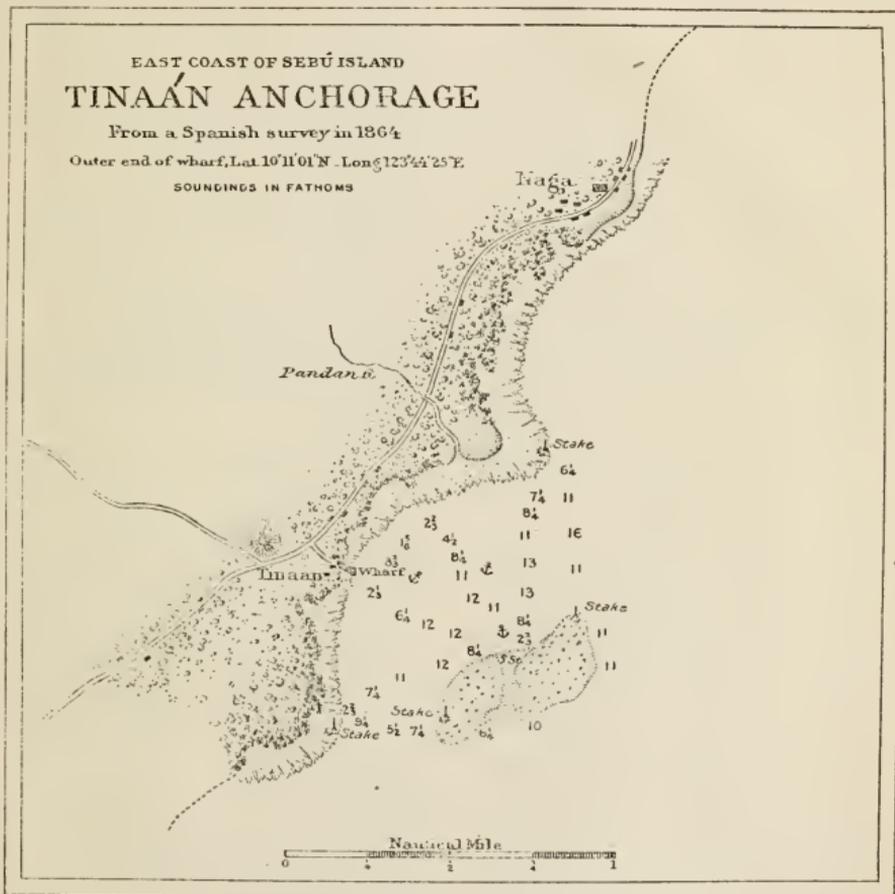
TIGANCAT (tee-gahn-caht'), ver.; mountain in Antique, Panay, between Sibalom and Manila Rivs., 10 m. NE. of San Remigio.

TIGAO (tee-gah'-oh), ver.; pueblo on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, SSW. of Cúit Pt., 65 m. SE. of Surigao. Pop., 1,909.

TIGAON (tee-gah'-ohn), ver.; pueblo in E. Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 21 m. E. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 4,100.

- TIGAPON** (tee-gah'-pohn), ver.; river in Leyte.
- TIGÁS** (tee-gass'), nat.; mountain in W. range of Antique, Panay, near Cápiz boundary, 17 m. W. of Tibiao.
- TIGASAO** (tee-gah-sah'-oh), nat.; point forming inner E. head to Baleta port, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- TIGBALOGO** (teeg-bah-loh'-goh), ver.; hamlet in Antique, Panay, 4½ m. SW. of Valderrama.
- TIGBAO** (teeg-bah'-oh), nat.; hamlet in S. Bohol, Visayas, 2½ m. S. of Sevilla.
- river on S. shore of Masbate I., Visayas, emptying into gulf of Asid.
- TIGBAON** (teeg-bah'-awn), ver.; cluster of 4 islets and several rocks off E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 3¼ m. E. of Vitali Pt., on l. side of opening of Sibuguey Bay.
- 3 islands off Baníga port, W. shore of Sibuguey Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TIGBAUAN** (teeg-bah'-wahn), nat.; hamlet on shore of large bight on E. coast of Panaón I., 4 m. N. of San Ricardo, extreme SE. coast of Leyte.
- hamlet in Table Mt., S. Leyte, 3 m. NW. of Malitbog.
- pueblo on S. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 14 m. W. of Iloilo. Pop., 9,109.
- mountain in N. Leyte at headwaters of river entering bay on N. coast at Leyte.
- mountain in SW. Leyte, 7 m. NW. of Malitbog.
- TIGBAUAN-DIOT** (teeg-bah'-wahn-dee-oh'), nat.; mountain in S. Leyte.
- TIGBAY** (teeg-by'), nat.; hamlet on NE. shore of Sindangan Bay, NW. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- TIGBÁYAT** (teeg-bah'-yah't), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- TIGBAO** (teeg-dah'-oh), ver.; river falling into sea on E. coast of Negros Occidental, at Lemery, 3½ m. NE. of Calatrava.
- TIGDÓS** (teeg-dose'), ver.; island in opening to Bislig Bay on E. coast of Mindanao.
- TIGIRAN**, or **TAROJAN** (tee-hee'-rahn, tah-roh-bahn), ver.; point on extreme SW. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón. Coast here trends E. for 6 m., forming succession of shallow bays of great depth, and receiving water of small rivers.
- TIGLÁS** (tee-glahs'), nat.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. WNW. of Passi.
- TIGLAWA** (tee-gläh'-wah), nat.; hamlet in central range, Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. E. of San Joaquin.
- TIGMAMALI** (teeg-mah-mah'-lee), nat.; hamlet near l. bank of Cadián Riv., Antique, Panay, 2 m. W. of Valderrama.
- TIGMAMAUA** (teeg-mah-mah'-wah), nat.; town in Surigao, Mindanao.
- TIGMANICA** (teeg-mah-nee'-cah), nat.; river emptying on extreme W. shore of Panguli Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TIGNA** (teeg'-nah), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- TIGNABÓN** (teeg-nah-bohn'), ver.; hamlet on extreme SW. shore of SE. Sámar, 8 m. SE. of Guian.
- TIGNÓN** (tee-gohn'), nat.; river in Iloilo, Panay, which rises in central range, flows E. to point 3 m. SE. of Santa Bárbara, where it turns S. and empties into Iloilo Strait, 1¼ m. N. of Iloilo.
- TIGPACA** (teeg-pah-cah'), nat.; mountain in Cápiz, Panay, near S. shore of Maíndan Riv., 1¼ m.
- TIGPULCÁN** (teeg-poo-loo'-ahn), ver.; branch of S. tributary of Sibalón entering at town of that name (Sibalom) and rising in W. range on slopes of peak of Mayón, Antique, Panay.
- TIGUÉS** (tee-gays'), nat.; hamlet on SE. shore of bay on N. coast of Cápiz, Panay, 1½ m. N. of Ivisan.
- TIGUÍAN** (tee-gee'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Catúbig, Sámar.
- TIGUIJAN** (tee-gee'-hahn), ver.; point in Masbate I., Visayas.
- TIGULABÚN** (tee-gee-lah-boon'), ver.; extension of Pilas I., Basilan grp., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- TIGUIS** (tee'-gees), ver.; point in Sámar.
- TIGUMA** (tee-goo'-mah), ver.; point on NW. shore of Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao, N. of Dapulisan Pt. From Tiguma Pt. to Polloc Harbor are many little bays affording anchorages generally near shore. Native inhabitants on this part of coast are hostile to strangers.
- village at mouth of Tabagang Riv., on NW. shore of Pagarian Bay, W. side Ilana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao. Anchorage has 21 to 26 fms.
- TIGUNGUN**, or **LOWER CALÍPAG** (tee-goong'-oon, cah-loo'-pabg), nat.; island 3 m. N. and S. and 1½ m. E. and W., forming E. shore of Tambilauña channel. In N. are 2 peaks, 397 and 262 ft. high, in SE. landmark for Calaitan channel, 423 ft. high, off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TIGUTAO** (tee-goo-tah'-oh), ver.; river in Albay, Luzón, emptying into Gulf of Albay, lat. 13° 4' 20" N.
- TIJI**—**TIJI** (tee-hee-tee'-hee), ver.; cluster of islets between Bilatan on NE. and Simonog I. on SW., in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TIKALÁ** (tee-cah-lah'), ver.; cluster of islands off W. shore of Ilana Bay, S. of Dapulisan Pt., Cotabato, Mindanao. Sagarayan is one of cluster.
- TIKLE** (tee'-clay), nat.; summit 305 ft., SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TIKTAUAN**, or **TICTAVUN** (tick-tah'-wahn, tick-tah'-voun), ver.; long, low, narrow, wooded island 3¼ by 1 m. in extent, 1½ m. off extreme SE. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao. Is central of 3 island headlands on N. side of Basilan Strait, connecting Célebes Sea on E. and Sulu Sea on W., 8 m. E. by S. of Zamboanga, and is mark for edge of bank immediately in front of town and separated from coast by channel ¼ m. wide.
- TIKUAUAN** (tee-kwah'-wahn), ver.; point between 2 small bays on NE. shore of Sibuguey Bay, S. shore of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- TILA**, **CORDILLERA DEL** (cor-dee-lyay'-rah dayl tee'-lah), Sp.; outlying range in S. Lepanto, Luzón, W. of main Grand Cordillera Central. On E. slope rise tributaries of Abra, on its W. fountain streams of river entering China Sea at Tagudin, while drainage of its S. slopes reaches sea through Banang Riv.
- TILAG** (tee-lahg'), ver.; island off S. coast of Mindoro, lat. 12° 12' 20" N.
- TILAGAG** (tee-lah-gahg'), nat.; river in pueblo of Rosario, Batangas, Luzón.
- TILAPASBUL** (tee-lah-pahs-bull'), ver.; peak in Tárlac, central Luzón.
- TILAT** (tee-lah't), nat.; town on Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay. (See Buenavista.)
- TILBAC** (teel-bahk'), Tag.; hamlet on l. bank of Agno Riv. at crossing of main road to Tárlac, in Tárlac, Luzón.
- TILDÁ** (teel-dah'), ver.; pass in mountains of Lepanto, Lepanto-Bontoc, Luzón.
- TILIG** (tee-leg'), Tag.; port of Lubang I., on NE. coast, only safe anchorage for vessels in all seasons. Entrance deep. San Vicente bastion on W. point of entrance is square tower of rough stone with parapet. Cattle, pigs, and poultry can be had at fair prices and fair supply of water.
- TILÍN** (tee-leen'), nat.; stream in Negros Occidental on S. coast of Guimarás Bay, 1 m. W. of Guilhúñgan.

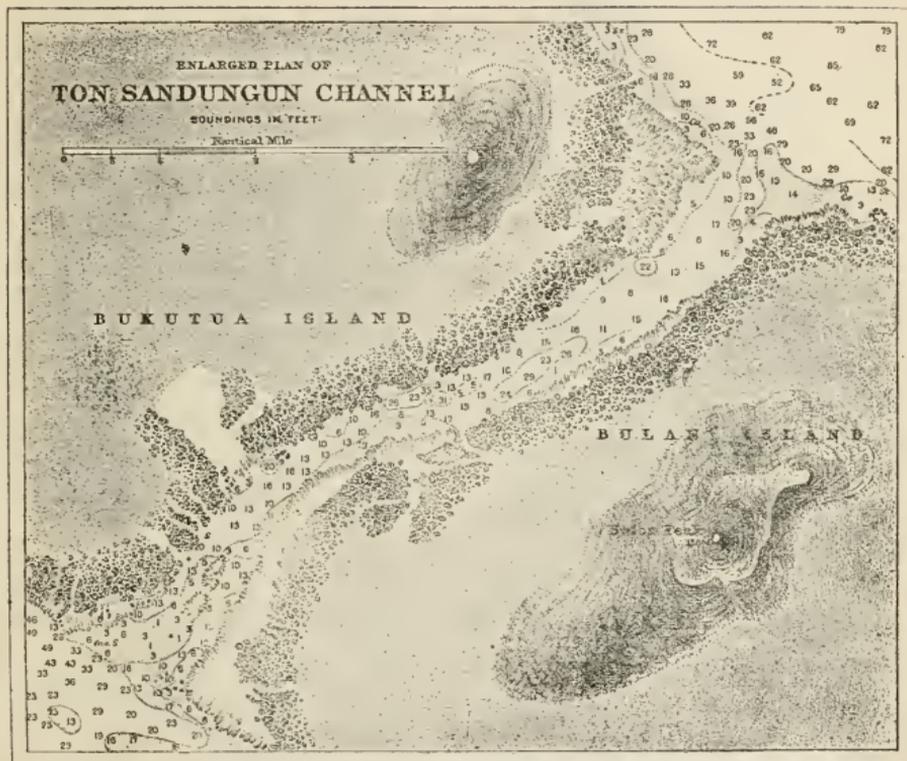
- TIMACO** (tee-mah'-coh), nat.; island wooded to water's edge, situated between 2 mouths of Mindanao Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao. Hill upon it known as Mt. Timaco is conspicuous mark for navigation of river.
- wooded hill on delta of Mindanao Riv., 4½ m. of Cotabato, capital of province Mindanao and also landmark of approach from S. to Polloc Harbor.
- TIMACOLO** (tee-mah-coh'-loh), ver.; point in S. Albay, Luzón.
- TIMALAN** (tee-mah'-lahn), ver.; hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, on bay road, 13 m. SW. of Cavite.
- TIMAMANA** (tee-mah-mah'-nah), ver.; pueblo in Surigao, Mindanao.
- TIMANGTANG** (tee-mahng-tahng'), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, N.E. of town.
- TIMBAULAN** (teem-bah-oo'-lahn), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 44½ m. SSE. of Dávao.
- TIMBIÑAN** (teem-boong'-ahn), ver.; low, wooded island lying close to Salipin I., off extreme S. point of Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Luzón.
- TIMONIM** (tee-moh-neem'), ver.; river in Sámar.
- TIMORIGAT** (tee-moh-nah'-gah't), ver.; river rising on E. slopes of Sierra Madre and flowing into bay of San Miguel, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TIMPASAN** (teem-pah'-sahn), ver.; island of Canahuán grp., 489 ft. high, loftiest 8 m. SW. of Tarangnan, on W. coast of Sámar.
- TIMTION** (teem-tee-ohn'), ver.; hamlet on shore Green Island Bay, on NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, S. of Inshore Verde Is., N. and S. N. of Bolo Pt., 4 m. N. of boundary in S. Palawan.
- TIMIRAGUT** (tee-moo-nah'-goot'), ver.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, flows NW. and empties into bay of San Miguel.
- TIMUTO** (tee-moo'-toh), ver.; anchorage in S. Mindanao.
- TIMIYÁN** (tee-moo-yahn'), ver.; mountain in Buad I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- TINA** (tee-nah'), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, near W. boundary, 7 m. W. of Lemery, in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay.
- TINAAN** (tee'-nah-ahn), nat.; anchorage and hamlet 1½ m. SW. of Naga. Port of shipment of coal from mines of Uling and Alpako, Cebú.
- point on E. coast of Cebú, 1 m. S. of Naga.
- TINABAGSÁN** (tee-nah-bag-sahn'), Tag.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- TINABAUAN** (tee-nah-bah'-wahn), nat.; hamlet in SW. Sámar, 3 m. NNE. of Basey.
- TINABILAN**, or **PANABILAN** (tah-nah-bee'-lahn, pah-nah-bee'-lahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Leyte, 4 m. N. of Palompón.
- TINABÓN** (tee-nah-bohn'), nat.; hamlet in Pampanga, Luzón, 16 m. N. of Bacolor.
- TINABTABAN** (tee-nahb-tah'-bahn), nat.; small stream on E. coast of Guimarás I., off Iloilo, Panay, with Cabano at its mouth.
- TINABUSAN** (tee-nah-boo'-sahn), ver.; mountain hamlet in Antique, Panay, 12½ m. NE. of Tibiao.
- TINACA** (tee-nah'-cah), nat.; 2 points connected by semicircular beach, extreme S. shore of Dávao, Mindanao, having appearance of volcanic crater at angle of 45°, half above and half below water. Toward Sumbán Pt. coast is irregular.
- TINACA**, or **SARANGANI** (tee-nah'-cah, sah-rahngah'-nee), nat.; extreme S. point hill united to coast by low land on mainland of Dávao, Mindanao, and N. headland of W. entrance to Sarangani Strait. Extreme S. boundary of United States possessions in Philippines, lat.
- TINACA**, or **SARANGANI**—Continued.
4° 45' N., passes 58 m. S. of this) at Ariaga (de la Silla), N. of Carkaralang I., is 14 m. E. of this point of intersection.
- TINACLIPAN** (tee-nah-clee'-pahn), ver.; river in Masbate, Visayas, emptying into sea on S. coast.
- TINACOS** (tee-nah'-cohs), nat.; islet off NE. end of Bagalao I., at N. entrance to Boca Chica channel to outer entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TINADIPAN** (tee-nah-dee'-pahn), ver.; hamlet at mouth of river entering head of gulf of Asid at Bató Pt., S. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- TINAGÁ** (tee-nah-gah'), nat.; central and largest, 4 by 2½ m., of Calaguas Is., off N. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- TINAGAN** (tee-nah'-gahn), nat.; extreme NW. point of Buad I., 6 m. SW. of Catbalogan, Sámar
- TINAGBOG** (tee-nahg-bohg'), ver.; river in Panay.
- TINAGBUD** (tee-nahg-bood'), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, entering Ragay Gulf midway between Calvaney and Tautuan Pts.
- TINAGÓ** (tee-nah-goh'), ver.; river in Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, flows NE., and empties into sea.
- hamlet on NW. shore of Leyte.
- TINAGOAN** (tee-nah-goh'-ahn), nat.; point in Buad I., off W. coast of Sámar.
- TINAGONGDÁGAT** (tee-nah-gohng-dah'-gah't), nat.; island in bay of Pilar, Cápiz, Panay.
- TINAGTADAN** (tee-nahg-tah'-dahn), ver.; point on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, S. of Bay Pt., Cook channel.
- TINAGU** (tee-nah'-goo), ver.; river in Gagayán, Luzón; rises at foot of mountains which form Engaño C., flows NE., and empties into sea.
- port on NE. coast of Gagayán, Luzón. River of same name empties from S.
- one of Calaguas Is., off NE. coast of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- TINAGUITAN** (tee-nah-gee'-tahn), ver.; open bay, with good anchorage during NE. monsoon, between Borobodjangan and Lipata Pts., on NW. coast of Sámar.
- TINAGUTMÁN** (tee-nah-goot-mahn'), ver.; anchorage, point, and bay in N. Sámar.
- TINAJEROS** (tee-nah-hay'-rohs), Sp.; hamlet in pueblo of Calococan, Rizal, Luzón.
- hamlet in Manila, Luzón, on r. bank of outlet into Manila Bay, 6 m. N. of Manila and on boundary with Bulacán.
- TINAJUGAN** (tee-nah-hwah'-gahn), ver.; point on N. coast of Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- TINAKTÁ** (tee-nahk-tah'), ver.; wooded island 1 m. SW. of Basuns, off N. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TINALAY** (tee-nah-lic'), ver.; river in Cavite, Luzón, rising in Cordilleras which divide that province from Batangas; flows N., receiving number of affluents, and empties on NW. shore of province into bay of Manila.
- TINALISAYAN** (tee-nah-lee-sah'-yahn), nat.; islets NW. of Busin I., off N. point of Burias I. Masbate grp., Visayas, and united by reef with Tanquiqui I.
- TINALMUT** (tee-nahl-moot'), nat.; point on SW. coast of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TINAMANDAÜAN** (tee-nah-mahn-dah'-cahn), nat.; point in NE. Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- TINAMBAÜ** (tee-nahm-bahk'), nat.; pueblo on San Miguel Bay shore of Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 13 m. NE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop., 2,497.
- hamlet in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, on river emptying into San Miguel Bay.



- TINAMBACÁN** (tee-nahm-bah-cahn'), nat.; hamlet on SW. shore of Sámar.
- TINAMMÁN** (tee-nahm-mahn'), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, rising in Isarog Mt. and emptying N. into San Miguel Bay.
- TINANG** (tee-nahng'), nat.; island off SE. shore Alad I., Romblón grp., Visayas.
- TINANOCAN** (tee-nah-noh'-cahn), ver.; hamlet in N. Sámar, 9 m. inland from Laguán and 4 m. N. of Catúbig.
- TINAOGAN** (tee-nah-oh'-gahn), nat.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, 6 m. S. of Ayuñgón, E. coast.
- TINAÓN** (tee-nah-ohn'), nat.; town in E. Cebú.
- TINÁPAY** (tee-nah-'pie) (means bread in both Tagalog and Visayan languages), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, near W. boundary, 1½ m. WSW. of Madalag.
- TINAPIÁN** (tee-nah-pee'-ahñ), ver.; point on N. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- TINÁYOG** (tee-nah-'yohg), nat.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 9 m. W. by S. of Janítuay.
- TINAYUNGA** (tea-nah-yo'ng'-ah), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- TINCALAN** (teen-cah'-lahn), nat.; island 8 ft. high, N. of Tara, off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TINCASAN** (teen-cah'-sahn), nat.; islet off NW. point of Biliran I., off NW. coast Leyte, 16 m. NW. of Biliran.
- point in island of Biliran, Leyte.
- island off W. shore of Biliran I., NW. of Leyte.
- TINDANGALAN** (teen-dahng-ah'-lahn), nat.; hamlet at outlet of Lake Lanao, r. bank, on extreme N. shore of that lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TINDLIGMÁN** (teen-dlig-mahn'), nat.; river emptying on SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TINDIG** (teen-doo'g'), nat.; point and hamlet on NE. coast of Cebú, 7 m. N. of Bogó. Remains of Spanish battery are on shore halfway between this and Malontod Pts.
- TINEE** (tee-nay'-ay), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 16 m. NE. of Trinidad. Pop., 229.
- TINEG** (tee-nayg'), nat.; tributary of Abra Riv. in Abra, Luzón, one branch rising in W. slopes of Gran Cordillera Central, other in E. slopes of SW. spur of same range, thus draining entire region enforced in rugged elevations of 2 ranges named, which meet in Burney Mt. and fall toward SW., finding outlet in Abra Riv.
- TINES** (tee'-nays), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. WNW. of Passi.
- TINGA** (teen-'gah), ver.; river in Batangas, Luzón, flowing SSE. and emptying into Calumpán Riv.
- TINGAO** (teeng-ah'-oh), nat.; point and creek on SE. shore entering Putiao port, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TINGARAC** (teeng-ah-rahk'), ver.; town on W. coast of Tablas I., Romblón grp., Visayas, S. of Cabacongán Pt.
- TINGBABANG** (teeng-bah-bahng'), ver.; river in Panay.
- TINGIB** (teeng-ceb'), nat.; point in SW. Sámar, on N. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay and midway between Bascy and Binalac, N. point of entrance to San Juanico Strait.
- village on SW. coast of Sámar, ¼ m. NNE. of Catinic Pt.
- TINGIP** (teeng-cep'), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of Antique, Panay, 7 m. W. of Paudán.
- TINGLO** (teen-'gloh), ver.; river of Misamis, Mindanao, emptying into sea on N. coast.
- TINGLOY** (teeng-loy'), Tag.; bay in Maricabán I., S. of Batangas, Luzón.
- TINGUANAN** (teen-gceah'-nahn), ver.; small stream entering sea at Tayasan, E. coast Negros Oriental.
- TINGUT** (teen-goot'), ver.; point at NW. extreme of Daram I., off W. coast Sámar, and E. landmark of entrance to Daram channel.
- TINIBONAN** (tee-nee-boh'-nahn), nat.; point on extreme NE. shore of Calagnán I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- TINGITIBAN** (tee-nee-gee'-bahn), ver.; hamlet on NW. shore of Daracotan Bay, extreme NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan, 37 m. N. of Taytay.
- group of 4 islets along S. shore of Igam Bay, W. coast of Guimarán I., off Iloilo, Panay.
- TINIPITIBÁN** (tee-neeep-tee-bahn'), nat.; mountain on r. bank of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, W. by N. of Masakit bend, Lanao, Mindanao.
- TINTIÁN** (tea-nee-tee'-ahn), nat.; point in Palawan I.
- TINJÁUN** (teen-hah'-oon), ver.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 2 m. NE. by N. of Mina.
- TINOAGAN** (tee-noh-ah'-gahn), ver.; branch of Binalagan Riv., Negros Occidental.
- TINGATIPAN** (tee-noh-ah-tee'-pahn), ver.; town in Masbate I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- TINOC** (tee-nohk'), nat.; river in N. Luzón.
- TINTIGAN** (teen-tee'-gahn), nat.; summit, 686 ft., SE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- TINTIMAN** (teen-tee'-mahn), nat.; islet 2 m. off E. central coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- small bay in Bohol, Visayas.
- TINUAGAN** (tee-nwah'-gahn), ver.; tributary of Ilog Riv. (q. v.), Negros Occidental.
- TINUÁN** (tee-noo'-ahn), ver.; river in Infanta, Luzón, entering sea 2¼ m. S. of Lampón port, S. head.
- TINUIBO** (tee-nwee'-boh), ver.; islet lying E., 2¼ m. from Lapin Grande I., NE. of Bohol, Visayas.
- TINUCUL** (teen-noon-cool'), nat.; hamlet in great bend of Pulangui Riv., near N. shore of Liguasan Lake, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TINUKUT**, or **TINUNKUL** (tee-noon-koot', tee-noon-cool'), nat.; group of hills, ranging NW. of Liguasan Lagoon, toward Cotabato, in which Spanish garrison of Mindanao established military posts for control of country along Grande Riv. of Mindanao; Kabalocan hills extend to SE. toward Liguasan Lagoon.
- TINUSCAN** (tee-noo-soo'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in Iloilo, Panay, 1¼ m. SW. by S. of Dueñas.
- TIGLAS** (tyoh'-lahs), ver.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, 7 m. SW. of San Joaquin.
- river in Panay.
- TIPACOL** (tee-pah-cohl'), ver.; mountain WSW. of Camatag, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- TIPAGA** (tee-pah-'gah), ver.; stream rising along S. slope of Macabilig Mt., in SW. Leyte, and entering sea 6 m. SE. of Albuera.
- TIPÁN** (tee-pahn'), ver.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, in central range, 15 m. NW. of Manjúyod, E. coast.
- TIPÁS** (tee-pahs'), ver.; inlet of Laguna de Bay, Laguna, Luzón, formed by one of lakes which surround source of Pásig Riv. to NE.
- TIPASI**, or **ANG** (tee-pah'-see, ahng), ver.; mountain in central range, Negros Oriental, 12 m. W. of Manjúyod.
- TIPOLÓ** (tee-poh-lóh'), ver.; river, tributary of Donsol Riv., from N. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TIQUIAS** (tee-'kyahs), ver.; point in Sámar.
- TIQUIMERE** (tee-key-may'-ray), ver.; hamlet SW. of Llanura de Imuc, on road between Calauang and San Pablo, Laguna, Luzón, covered with loose rapilli from volcanic action. On N. half coconut palm grove; S. is covered with water. (See Llanura de Imuc.)

- TIRADIANGAN** (tee-rah-dee-ahng'-ahn), ver.; river entering sea 2 m. N. of Mayllague Pt., E. coast of Mindoro.
- TIRURAY** (tea-roo-rye'), ver.; mountain in S. Mindanao.
- TITUNOD** (tee-too-nohd), nat.; river emptying on E. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TIVI**, or **TIVI** (tee-we', tee'-vee), nat.; hot springs of iron and sulphur waters, all of excellent medicinal properties, in pueblo of same name, in N.E. Albay, Luzón. Famous Holy Water of Tivi and Sibulara, Bulacán, Luzón. Are visited every year in large numbers by islanders seeking relief from their sufferings. Jäger, referring to these springs and particularly Igabo and stalactite springs of Naglebeng, says: "Similar examples occur in Iceland and in New Zealand, but products of springs of Tivi are more varied, finer, and more beautiful than those of Iceland geysers. The wonderful conformation of red cones is astonishing and hardly to be paralleled in any other quarter of the globe. Similar formations of extraordinary beauty and extent exist in great siliceous beds of Steamboat Springs in Nevada."
- town on NW. coast of Albay, Luzón, SW. shore Logonoy Gulf, 5½ m. NE. of volcano of Malinao or Buhí and 22 m. due N. of Albay. Numerous thermal springs, especially famous Holy Water of Tivi, exist in vicinity. Pop., Cn. 1887, 10,163.
- TIVALBAL** (tee'-vahl-bahl'), ver.; hamlet in Benguet, Luzón, 7 m. NW. of Trinidad. Pop., 376.
- TIVI** (tee-vee), ver.; pueblo in extreme NE. of Albay, Luzón, on SW. shore of Logonoy Gulf, 23 m. N. by W. of Albay and 5 m. NE. of Buhí or Malinao Mt. In vicinity are remarkable thermal springs, most interesting Igabo and stalactite springs of Naglebeng. Pop., 10,447.
- TOBABA** (toh-bah'-bah), ver.; island off S. coast of Sámar.
- TOBIÁN** (toh-byahn'), ver.; point in W. Albay, Luzón.
- TOBLE** (toh'-blay), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte, 3 m. NW. of Malitbog.
- TOBOG** (toh-bog'), Tag.; hamlet on Quingua, Bulacán, Luzón, from which point country becomes hilly. Hills are cut into terraces (saws) as in Japan and used for cultivation of rice.
- TOBOL** (toh-bohl'), nat.; cove on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao, SW. of Guidadalaó Pt.
- TOBOSO** (toh-boh'-soh), Sp.; river and hamlet in Negros Occidental, 9½ m. S. of Escalante.
- TOCA** (toh'-cáh), Sp.; hamlet on E. shore of Lake Tapao at outlet into Lanao Lake, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TOCANHI** (toh-cahn-bee'), nat.; point W. head to Dos Amigos port, N. coast of Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- TOCHEN**, or **FOCHEN** (toh'-chayn, foh'-chayn), nat.; village and stream entering on SE. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, W. of Jubán.
- TOCTOCÓN** (tohk-toh-cohn'), ver.; mountain in Panay.
- TOGAL** (toh-gahl'), nat.; islet off NW. shore of Taruc I., NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TOGAS** (toh'-gahs), nat.; fountain tributary of Ulut Riv. in S. central Sámar.
- hamlet in SW. Sámar, 8 m. E. of Basey.
- TOGMONG** (tog-mohng), ver.; hamlet in Unión, Luzón; lat. 16° 25' 20" N.
- TOGONITO** (toh-goh-nee'-toh), ver.; point and hamlet on N. coast of Sámar, 7 m. SW. of Bucas I.
- TOGUTI** (toh-gee'-tee) ver.; small river in S. Sámar, emptying into bay 4 m. NW. of Balangiga.
- TOKA** (toh'-cáh), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TOLAN** (toh'-lahn), ver.; low wooded point on NW. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., 2 m. N. of town of Siasi.
- TOLEDO** (toh-lay'-doh), Sp.; pueblo of Cebú I., W. coast, 39 m. from Cebú. Pop., 10,922. In 1899 visited by United States Commissioners to examine free-flowing petroleum well. Also natural gas.
- TOLEN** (toh'-layn), nat.; point on NW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TOLÓN** (toh-lohn'), Sp.; pueblo and river of Negros Oriental, on E. shore of Tolón Bay, SW. coast, 27½ m. W. of Damaguete. During NE. monsoons vessels can anchor off town, but boats can enter river only at high water. Pop., 1,514.
- river in Unión, Luzón, rising at foot of Lubang Mt., flows S. enters Pangasinán, changes its course to W., passing N. of Santa Bárbara and N. and W. of Calasio, and empties into gulf of Lingayén.
- large bay in Negros Oriental, on SW. shore of Negros I., between Cansilán, NW., and Cautian, SE., 12 m. Towns of Tolón and Baysan lie on its shores.
- TOLOSA** (toh-loh'-sah), Sp.; pueblo on bay S. of Camiris Pt., E. coast of Leyte, 11 m. S. of Tacloban. Pop., 5,587.
- pueblo on E. shore of Butian Bay, between 2 rivers; N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
- TOMAHN** (toh-mah'-ahn), nat.; creek emptying on SE. shore of Panguil Bay, SW. end of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TOMAGUIN** (toh-mah'-geen), ver.; islet off NW. shore of Sicogon I., off NE. coast of Iloilo, Panay.
- TOMASA** (toh-mah'-sah), Sp.; islet off NW. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte.
- TOMATAYTAY** (toh-mah-tie-tie'), ver.; hamlet on N. side of entrance to Port Sorsogón, in Albay, Luzón.
- TOMBOL** (tohm-ball'), Tag.; extinct volcano of considerable elevation in pueblo of Rosario, composed of andesite, in lat. 30° 49' N., lon. 121° 10' E., in Maquiling range, in S. part of Batangas, Luzón.
- TOMONTÓN** (toh-mohn-tohn'); extreme NW. point of Negros Occidental, an extensive rounded sandy cape, on which is vantay, 15 m. WSW. of N. point of island between Manapla and Sicaba.
- TONBULINGIS** (tohn-booh-ling'-is), nat.; point on E. side of island of Cagayán Sulu, on line with center of summit, 926 ft. high, on which anchorage is in range.
- village on S. shore of Lapun Lapun anchorage, NE. of Minus, Cagayán de Sulu.
- TONCOA** (tohn-coh'-ah), ver.; mountain in Laguna, Luzón, in Cordilleras which penetrate Laguna de Bay to S. and form peninsula, terminating in Jala Pt.; boundary between Laguna and Rizal, which terminates at this point, follows Toncoa range.
- TONDÓ** (tohn-daw'), Tag.; suburb of Manila municipality; comprises 18 wards. Mostly inhabited by laboring classes and fishermen; houses, with exception of those on S. side of Paseo de Azcárraga (Azcárraga Promenade), are mostly made of cane and nipa and sometimes of wood; church and cemetery and matadero (slaughterhouse) of Manila are on S. side of Paseo de Azcárraga, near bay. (See Manila City.)
- TONEJATAN** (toh-nay-hah'-tahn), ver.; point on extreme N. shore of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TONEQUET** (toh-nay-kay't'), ver.; E. point of Tonçil I., Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.

- TONGA** (tohn'-gah), Sp.; point on NW. end of extreme W. coast of Siquijor I., SW. Bohol, 4½ m. W. of Siquijor town.
- TONGAN** (tohn'-gahn), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- TONGLÓN** (tohn-gloh'n'), ver.; mountain in Unión, Luzón, lat. 16° 20' 55" N.
- mountain in W. Benguet, Luzón.
- TONGÓ** (tohn'-oh'), nat.; point on N. side of entrance to bay and town of Mualbual, W. coast of Cebú.
- point in Romblón I., Visayas.
- TONGÓN** (tohn'-oh'n'), ver.; point in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- TONGUIL** (tohn-gill'), ver.; point on E. coast of Mindanao, 9½ m. S. of Catarman Pt. and between which opens bay; on shores are situated towns of Dacumbanua and Cate; 2 islets, ½ sq. m. each, lie in center of bay.
- point in Cebú I.
- TONGUP** (tohn-geep'), ver.; river in SE. Sámar which empties into Pacific Ocean, E. coast of Sámar, 2 m. SE. of Lanang.
- TON KAHUTAJAN** (tohn kah-moot-yah'-hahn), nat.; point and mountain 500 ft. high on N. shore of Cagayán Sulu, SW. waters Sulu Sea.
- point SW. shore Lapun Lapun anchorage, Cagayán de Sulu. Mountain of same name 500 ft. and another 480 ft. to E. lie inland.
- TONKIÁN** (tohn-key'-ahn), ver.; 2 small islets ½ m. S. of Dalumon, off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- TON PANDANAN** (tohn pah-nah'-nahn), nat.; point extreme E. end of Balanguingui I., that group, Sulu A.
- TONSEKE** (tohn-say'-kay), nat.; point on extreme SW. islet off Balanguingui I., Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- TON SOLOT** (tohn soh-loht'), nat.; point on N. shore of Cagayán Sulu, SW. waters of Sulu Sea.
- point on SW. shore of Lapun Lapun anchorage, Cagayán de Sulu. Summit 249 ft. high overlooks it.
- TON SUNDANGÓN** (tohn soon-dahng'-ohn), nat.; channel NE. to SW., about ¼ m. wide at entrances and less than ¼ m. center, between Buentua and Bulán Is., Samales cluster, Balanguingui grp., Sulu A. Bulan peak, on island same name, 1,134 ft. high, is landmark of channel 8 to 18 fms. deep. Also Ton Sandungon.
- TOOBALOOBOOK** (toh-oh-bah-loh-oh-boh-ohk'), nat.; islet in Sulu A., lat. 5° 58' 40" N., lon. 121° 35' 29" E.
- TOOCAN** (toh-oh'-cahn), ver.; town on I. bank of river emptying into bay S. of Sicayac Pt., 9½ m. S. by W. of Dapitan. (See Blanca Pt.)
- TOOG** (toh-ohg'), ver.; small bay immediately N. of Nin Bay, W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- TOOGBAHAS** (toh-ohg-bah'-hahs), ver.; islet in Sulu A., lat. 5° 45' N.
- TOOGÓN** (toh-oh-gohn'), ver.; mountain in NW. Panay.
- TOQUIL** (toh-kill'), ver.; low, crescent-shaped island at E. end of small chain NE. of Balanguingui I. of that group, Sulu A.; channel between this island and Saguí Pt. on W. and Bucutua, and Bulán is 3 m.
- TORENO** (toh-ray'-noh), Sp.; hamlet on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 3 m. SW. of Manapla.
- TORO** (toh'-roh), Sp.; hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, 4 m. E. of Bulacán.
- hamlet on main road 17 m. NNW. of San Isidro in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- TOROG** (toh-rohg'), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 3½ m. N. of Tibiao.
- TORREROS** (toh-rroy'-rohs), Sp.; village on NE. shore of Pujada Bay, SE coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 1½ m. SE. of Mati.
- TORRIJOS** (toh-ree'-hohs), Sp.; pueblo of Marinduque I., off SW. coast of Batangas, Luzón. Center of important deposits of argentiferous
- TORRIJOS**—Continued.
- galena. Metric ton of 1,000 kilos reported to contain 96 grams silver, 6 grams gold, and 565.5 kilos lead.
- TORRIJOS**; town of Mindoro, situated 44 m. from Calapán. Pop., 3,119.
- TORTOSA** (tohr-toh'-sah), Sp.; town on inlet on S. shore of Butián Bay, N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 59 m. SSW. of Surigao.
- hamlet on N. coast of Negros Occidental, 2 m. SW. of Manapla.
- TOTAY** (toh-tie'), ver.; mountain in Sámar.
- TOUMOU LUNG** (too-moo'-loong), nat.; village on W. shore of Batán I., Bataanes Is., off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón, S. of Santo Domingo.
- TOVALINA** (toh-vah-lee'-nah), ver.; hamlet on highway from Tiagan to Cervantes in Lepanto, Luzón, 14 m. NW. of Cayán.
- TOWNSEND**, for.; point on SW. coast of S. Palawan, NE. 3 m. from Jervóis Pt. Country inland consists of low tablelands.
- TRAGDUGAN** (trahg-doo'-gahn), ver.; bay on E. shore of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas. (See Tagugan, Ticao I.)
- TRAGODARO** (trah-goh-dah'-roh), ver.; crater in NW. Panay, on boundary between Antique and Cápiz, Panay, 9 m. E. of Sebaste.
- TRANSEPT**, for.; hill 1,819 ft. high, on SW. shore, overlooking Dalauan Bay, on E. shore of Balábac I., Balábac grp., off SW. end of Palawan; 2 peaks, one, South Bay Hill, 960 ft. high, lie to SE.
- TRÁNSITO** (trahn'-see-toh), Sp.; hamlet on W. coast of Polillo I., 4½ m. S. from Polillo, off E. coast of Infanta, Luzón.
- TRAPICHIHAN** (trah-pee-chee'-hahn), Tag.; point on N. shore of Marinduque I., off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, between San Andrés and Santa Cruz Pts.; distance, 8½ m.
- TREACHER**, for.; S. head of San Antonio Bay on SE. coast of S. Palawan.
- TREACHEROUS**, for., or **TRAI DORA** (try-doh'-rah), Sp.; bay 6½ m. NE. of Albión Head, NW. coast S. Palawan, overlooked on SE. by 2 remarkable peaked hills named by old navigators Devil's Cap Peak; foot breaks through mangrove and forms conspicuous yellow cleft on shore. About ¼ m. SW. is stream of fresh water. Tagbayug or Tebeyu Bay lies SW.
- TRENTO** (trayn'-toh), Sp.; town on SE. shore of Linao Lake, Surigao, Mindanao, 55 m. S by E. of Butián.
- TREPANG** (tray-pahng'), ver.; island 4 m. E. of Dumarán I., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Cambari I.)
- TRES MARIÁNS** (trays mah-ree'-ahs), Sp.; point E. head to Boca Engaño port, E. coast of Burias I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- TRES PICOS** (trays pee'-cohs), Sp.; mountain in Basilan I., off SW. Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.
- TRES PICOS**, or **CAMUNGYAN** (trays pee'-cohs, cah-moon-hee'-ahn), Sp.; island off SW. coast of Paragua, lat. 10° 10' 30" N., 1½ m. NNE. in entrance of Ulugan Bay, on NW. coast of Paragua.
- TRES REYES** (trays ray'-yays), Sp.; mountain at E. extremity of dividing range between Zamboanga and Cotabato, Mindanao.
- cluster of islets near S. coast of Marinduque, lat. 13° 13' 30" N.
- 2 small islands almost connecting with SE. shore of Calamián I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro.
- TRIANA** (tree-an'-nah), Sp.; hamlet on S. part of W. coast of Limasata I., SE. of Leyte.
- TRIBOA** (tree-boh'-ah), ver.; hill and hamlet E. side of Sübic Bay, Zambales, Luzón.
- TRINCHEIRA** (treen-chay'-rah), Sp.; point 1 m. E. of Bolinao and W. head of N. entrance to channel to Lingayén Gulf, which separates Santiago I. on NE. from extreme NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.



- TRINCHERA**: hamlet in pueblo of San Pablo (del Monte), Batangas, Luzón.
- TRINIDAD** (tree-nee-dahd'), Sp.; pueblo and former capital of Benguet, Luzón, 8 m. SW. of Baguio, in elevations between headwaters of Bauang flowing W. and emptying into China Sea, and Agno flowing SW. and N. into Gulf of Lingayén. Pop., 2, 180. Region to N. is most populous.
- TRINQUETE** (treen-kay'-tay), Sp.; point on S. shore of E. end entrance to Alancao, Napangpang Bay, SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TRIPLE** (tree'-play), Sp.; hill in SW. Palawan. (*See* South West Hill.)
— island N. of Malabuctún I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- TRIPLE CIMA** (tree'-play thee'-mah), Sp.; 3-peaked island 162 ft. high, off opening to Tagbayug Bay, W. coast of S. Palawan, 1 m. N. of Nacoda I., in approach to that cove.
- TRIPLE TOP**, for.; 3-peaked island at entrance to Tagbayug Bay, W. coast of Palawan. (*See* Triple Cima I.)
- TRISTÁN** (trees-tahn'), Sp.; second loftiest summit in E. coast range of Dinátag I., off extreme N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, overlooking Peñascalas Pt.
- TRITÓN** (tree-tohn'), Sp.; E. islet of General grp., 8 m. SE. of Tugas Pt., NE. Surigao, Mindanao.
— cluster of rocks in channel separating General I. from mainland, NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
— large rock inside of Dumanquilas Pt., off E. shore of Dumanquilas Bay, S. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TROZO**, or **SAN JOSÉ** (troh'-thoh, sahn hoh-say'), Sp.; district of Manila municipality, about center of NE. quarter, between Tondo (NW.) and Santa Cruz and Sampaloc districts (SE.); chiefly devoted to industries. Population, Chinese and natives. (*See* Manila municipality.)
- TRUCE**, for.; promontory at head of Eran Bay, SW. coast of S. Palawan; Bivouac I. lies off point.
- TRUENO LAJA** (troo-ay'-noh lah'-hah), Sp.; islet off W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- TRUSAN BAÑGAO** (troo'-sahn bahng-ah'-oh), ver.; island off W. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., sheltering and almost concealing entrance to channel to Simanalé anchorage; within entrance port widens.
— native name of narrow passage between Sañgá Sañgá and Boñgao Is., S. of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TUAD** (twahd), nat.; islet on E. coast of Cápiz, Panay, NE. of entrance to Camansi Bay, and 4 m. E. of Duyag.
- TUAGAYAN** (twah-gah'-yahn), ver.; hamlet at mouth of small river entering sea on E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 5 m. NW. of Tambog Pt., 132 m. SE. by E. of Surigao.
- TUAO** (twah'-oh), ver.; pueblo near W. bank of Chico de Cagayán Riv., in Cagayán, Luzón, 19 m. W. of Tuguegarao, with which it is connected by trail. Pop., 4,986.
— town of Nueva Vizeaya, Luzón, on main highway 8 m. N. of Bayombong.
- TUARAN** (twah'-rahn), nat.; hamlet of Negros Oriental, 3 m. N. of Guijulugan, E. coast.
- TUAURIÁN** (twow-ree'-ahn), ver.; river in Sorsogón, Luzón, taking SW. course empties into Putiao port.
- TUBÂ** (too-bah'), Tag.; hamlet on main road in Bulacán, Luzón, 13½ m. NE. of Bulacán.
- TUBÁBAO**, or **TUBABOT** (too-bah'-bah-oh, too-bah-boht'), nat.; islet off NE. coast of Sámar, 1 m. N. by W. of Hilaban, off Oras I., off mouth of Oras Riv. N. side. Lat. 12° 11' 45" E., lon. 125° 32' 9". Connected by reef and low islets. N. is passage 2 m. wide.
- TUBABOT** (too-bah-boht'), nat.; islet off NE. coast of Sámar. (*See* Tubábao.)
- TUBAGAS** (too-bah'-gahs), Tag.; river entering Lamón Bay on Infanta shore, Luzón; rock 40 ft. high immediately S. of its mouth.
- TUBAÍN** (too-bah'-een), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Paracale, Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- TUBAJÓN** (too-bah-hohn'), ver.; town on SE. shore of bay forming S. of Berrugosa Pt., on NW. coast of Dinátag I., fronting N. entrance to Surigao Strait, Surigao, Mindanao.
- TÚBAL** (too'-bahl), ver.; anchorage in S. Mindanao.
- TUBALAN** (too-bah'-lahn), ver.; point and hamlet on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 45½ m. S. of Dávao.
— hamlet S. of Malita Pt., on W. shore of Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao, 46 m. S. of Dávao.
- TUBALUBAK** (too-bah-loo-bahk'), ver.; cluster of 3 islands, southwesternmost of Pañgútárang grp., Sulu A.
- TÚBAO** (too'-bah-oh), ver.; pueblo in Unión, Luzón. Pop., 6,793.
- TÚBAY** (too'by), ver.; mountain N. of mouth of river of that name on W. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
— pueblo on N. bank of river of that name, 3 m. inland, on W. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
— mountain 3 m. from r. bank of Túbayan Riv. at its mouth, on E. shore of Butúan Bay, Surigao, Mindanao, forming landmark of that bay approaching town and river of Butúan.
— river which receives surplus waters of Maynit Lake and flows parallel to and within 5 m. of W. shore of NE. peninsula of Mindanao through S. course of 26 m., when it suddenly turns to W., entering Butúan Bay through 4 mouths SW. of Túbayan Mt., NW. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.
— town of Surigao, Mindanao, on r. bank of N. arm of Túbayan Riv., entering Butúan Bay across delta of that stream, 40 m. S. of Surigao. Pop., 505.
- TUBBATAHA** (toob-bah-tah'-hah), ver.; island E. of Palawan.
- TUBIAJON** (too-beeah'-hohn), nat.; town and point in S. Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TUBIAJON**, or **TUBLAJON** (too-beeah'-hohn, too-blah'-hohn), nat.; point on NW. shore of Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón, E. of Cibigalan Riv.
- TÚBIG** (too'-big) (water), nat.; pueblo on E. coast of Sámar, 2 m. SE. of Tugasan Pt. and 36 m. N. of E. of Catbalogan, across island. Pop., 3,378.
— hamlet on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental. (*See* Mayón.)
— point in Tayabas, Luzón.
- TÚBIG MAÑGAYÁONG** (too'-big mahng-ah-yah'-ohng), nat.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, on r. of entrance to port of Laguinanoc.
- TUBIGAÁN** (too-bee-gah-ahn'), ver.; hamlet near r. shore of outlet of Jalatán Riv., in Iloilo Strait, Iloilo, Panay, 3½ m. SE. of Zarraga.
- TUBIGÁN** (too-bee-gahn'), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Buad I., off W. coast of Sámar.
— point on NW. shore of Libas port, E. coast of Sámar. Observation spot at this point shows situation, lat. 11° 46' 25" N., lon. 125° 25' 34" E.
- TUBIGON** (too-bee'-gohn), nat.; pueblo on W. coast of Bohol, on sea channel, 25 m. from Sibonga, in Cebú, 23 m. E. of N. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 15,855.
— NE. island of Pañgútárang grp., Sulu A. Well wooded, with small river and excellent drinking water.
— point in Panay.

- TUBIKSHIMA** (too-bick-see'-mah), nat.; point on W. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TUBILE** (too-bee'-lay), ver.; point 4 m. W. of Mambúrao Riv., at NW. head of Mambúrao Bay, on W. coast of Mindoro; 2 islets lie on S. side.
- headland point on NW. coast, or China Sea, of Mindoro, 46 m. W. by S. of Calapán, across island, and 6 m. W. by S. of Mambúrao, Mindoro.
- inlet in NW. Mindoro.
- TUBINGANTÁN** (too-been-gahn-tahn'), ver.; point W. of Cabalian, on SW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TUBLAY** (toob-bly'), ver.; pueblo in Benguet, Luzón, 1 m. N. of Trinidad. Pop., 996.
- TUBLIG MANĠÁYAO** (too-blíg' mahng-ah'-yah-oh), ver.; point on S. coast of Tayabas, Luzón, opposite Pagbilao Grande I.
- TUBÓ** (too-boh'); ranchería between Lepanto and Abra. Declared part of Abra, Luzón, by P. C. act, Nov. 5, 1901 (No. 293.)
- TUBOC** (too-bohk'), nat.; hamlet in Cotabato, Mindanao, on shore of Illana Bay.
- TUBOTUBÓ** (too-boh-too-boh'), nat.; island in Lebac Harbor, SW. coast Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TUBÚ** (too-boo'), nat.; town on SW. shore Caraga Bay, with anchorage sheltered from S. winds, 2 m. SW. of Pusan Pt., E. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, 194 m. SSE. of Surigao.
- TUBÚAN** (too-boo'-ahn), nat.; river in SW. part of Cotabato, Mindanao, emptying into sea on W. coast.
- TUBUC** (too-book'), ver.; town in S. Lepanto, Luzón, 7 m. S. of Cayán. Pop., 1,107.
- TUBUD**, or **TUGOD** (too-boo'd', too-gohd'), ver.; point 2 m. S. of Tagolo Pt., on shore of Dapitan Bay, Dapitan, Mindanao, lat. 8°42' N., lon. 123°23' E.; fixed light 43 ft., above sea and visible in clear weather distance of 13 m.; marks channel between extreme NW. point of Mindanao and opposite coast of Negros Oriental, and also entrance to Dapitan Bay.
- TUBUGÓN** (too-boo'-gohn), nat.; river in Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into sea on N. coast.
- TUBUHIBO** (too-boo-hee'-boh), ver.; island in small estuary in extreme NW. shore of Manila Bay, at mouth of Orani Riv., with shore of Panpanga opposite on NE. and Bataán on SW.
- TUBULUTUBÚ** (too-boo-loo-too-boo'), ver.; island WSW. of Tonkian I. off E. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., and separated from them by passage 500 yds. wide. Coast of Tawi Tawi opposite is low, submerged, and overgrown with mangroves and bordered by shoals.
- TUBUŊAN** (too-boong'-ahn), ver.; pueblo in Iloilo, Panay, 17 m. NW. of Iloilo. Pop., 4,368.
- TUBUŊAO** (too-boong-ah'-oh), nat.; hamlet on I. shore of W. branch of Grande Riv. of Mindano, 3 m. E. of Liguasan Lake, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TUBURAN** (too-boo'-rahñ), nat.; hamlet in Cápiç, Panay, on r. bank of tributary of Mayón, 6 m. above Mayón.
- hill near Ginatilan, on SW. coast of Cebú.
- pueblo of importance on bay of that name, E. shore of Tañón Strait, 32 m. N. of Cebú, W. shore of Cebú. Pop., 10,760.
- small bay and point in W. Cebú.
- TUBUT** (too-boo't'), nat.; point on SE. shore of Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- TUBUTUBU** (too-boo-too'-boo), Tag.; island E. of Bataán, Luzón.
- TUCANIGALO** (too-cah-nee-gah'-loh), nat.; village on Balábac I., off SW. coast of Palawan.
- TUCAPAŊGA** (too-cah-pahng'-ah), nat.; point on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, NW. of Sarangani C.
- TUCBÍ**, or **TUKBÍ** (took-bee'), nat.; river entering Tagictic Bay (*also* Taglktik), SW. arm of Barrera port, NE. coast Masbate.
- TUCUCAN** (too-coo'-cahn), ver.; pueblo in Bontoc, Luzón, 7 m. from Bontoc. Pop., 407.
- TUCUNABAGA** (too-coo-nah-bah'-gah), ver.; hamlet near N. shore, on Buldán Lake, near SE. boundary of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TUCURAN** (too-coo'-rahñ), nat.; village and anchorage on N. side of Pagarian Bay, NW. shore of Illana Bay, Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TUDELA** (too-day'-lah), Sp.; town on W. slope of E. coast range, at headwaters of river entering Pinayat Lake, central Surigao, from E. 21 m. SW. of Bislig, on Pacific coast, 126 m. SSE. of Surigao, Mindanao.
- pueblo in Cebú.
- hamlet about center of Dalanganem I., of Corandagos Is., off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, and chief town of that group.
- town in Cebú.
- TUFT**, for.; islet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Ramesamey I., Honda (Deep) Bay, E. coast of Palawan, immediately S. of boundary with Paragua on N.
- TUFT HILL**, for.; summit on W. shore, 2 m. S. of NW. head entrance to Ulugan Bay, W. coast of Palawan.
- TUGÁÁ** (too-gah-ah'), ver.; point on NW. shore of Leyte, 3 m. S. of Sangubón.
- TUGÁN** (too-gahn'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of Sarangani Bay, S. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W. of Dávao.
- TUGAPANĠANG** (too-gah-pahng'-ahn), ver.; conspicuous point on E. shore of Illana Bay in Cotabato, Mindanao, and N. headland to opening of Polloc Harbor.
- TUGÁS** (too-gahs'), nat.; prominent point 35 m. SE. by E. of Bilambilam Bay, on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao; shore between these points is covered with mangroves and strewn with rocks in picturesque confusion. Point itself consists of narrow tongue of land, stretching 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NE. Channel between it and Bocas I. is 5 m. wide. Land in vicinity is commanded by Legaspi Mt., 3,889 ft. high, at N. end of great range parallel to E. coast of Mindanao.
- point on W. coast of Sámar, lat. 11°21'30'' N.
- hamlet on E. coast of Bohol, Visayas, 5 m. SE. of Candijay.
- TUGASAN** (too-gah'-sahn), ver.; N. point of bay on E. coast of Sámar, on which lies town of Túbig.
- TUGBUGÁN** (toog-boo'-gahn), ver.; hamlet on r. shore of Tumaga Riv., Zamboanga, Mindanao.
- TUGDAO** (toog-dah'-oh), ver.; hamlet on N. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte, S. of Anás Pt. (*Also* Tagdao.)
- TUGIS** (too'-hees), ver.; river entering Célebes Sea on SW. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- TUGOD** (too-gohd'), ver.; point 2 m. S. of Tagolo Pt., on shore of Dapitan Bay, NW. coast of Dapitan, Mindanao. (*See* Tubud Pt.)
- TUGRARÁN** (too-grah-rahñ'), ver.; mountain in SW. Leyte, 4 m. N. of Albuera.
- TUGUBAN** (too-goo'-bahn), nat.; wooded point on E. coast of Mindanao, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Maglubuu Pt. and forming N. headland to Mayo Bay and boundary between Dávao and Surigao, Mindanao, terminates on Pacific coast near this point.
- point at N. head which forms with Lami-gan Pt., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W., opening of Mayo Bay, SE. end of boundary between Surigao and Dávao, reaches E. shore of Mindanao at this point.
- TUGUEGARAO** (too-gay-gah-rah'-oh), nat.; pueblo and capital of Cagayán, Luzón, 4 m. by road from r. bank of Grande de Cagayán Riv., on main highway S. to Manila, by road about

TUGUEGARAO—Continued.

270 m. Has some fine buildings of rubble masonry and attractive architecture, church, court-house, and town hall. Country generally open. Great valley N. and S. has large population engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits. Pop., 16,820.

TUGUISAN (too-gee'-sahn), ver.; hamlet of Cápiz, Panay, 1 m. inland from N. coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Macat6.

TUGURAN (too-goo'-rahn), Tag.; point in Marin-duque, off SW. coast of Tayabas.

TUGUS (too'-goos), ver.; point on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao, at extremity of tongue of land extending into Pacific Ocean, 2 m. to NE. Channel between it and Bucas I. is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide and 250 ft. deep. Land in vicinity commanded by Legaspi Mt., 3,889 ft. high, inland 7 m. S. of Tagonito Pt.

— hamlet in Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, near W. border, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Lemery.

TUBINANAUN (too-hee-nah-nah-oon'), nat.; island in NE. Panay.

TUJUD (too'-hood) (means knee), nat.; conspicuous point on NE. coast of Mindoro, 12 m. NW. of Dumali Pt. (*Also* Tujot.)

TUK-TUK (took-took'), ver.; point on S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A. From Bual coast trends W. 4 m., then curving S. and N., forms bay $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. across to Tuk-Tuk Pt.; from this point coast trends NW. 3 m. to Igasan Pt., near which is Bancuigan I., thence to Diangappie, N. limit of Sulu roadstead.

TUKUNABAGU (too-coo-nah-bah'-goo), ver.; hamlet on NE. shore of Buluan Lake, SE. Cotabato, Mindanao.

TULÁ (too-lah'), nat.; river of E. Tayabas, Luzón, emptying into Gulf of Ragay.

— creek on SE. shore of Tigurigan I., off NE. coast of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A., emptying into Calaitan channel.

TULAGTULAHAN (too-lag-too-lah'-hahn), ver.; hamlet near l. bank of N. tributary of Jalaür Riv., Iloilo, Panay, 3 m. NE. of Dingle.

TULAJUD (too-lah'-hood), nat.; extinct crater 5 m. S. of Borongan, in SE. Samar.

TULÁN (too-lahn'), nat.; island off E. coast of Cebu, lat. $10^{\circ} 40' 30''$ N.

TULANG (too-lahng'), ver.; islet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off NW. coast of Pasijan, Camotes grp., in Visayan Sea, off W. coast of Leyte.

TULAO (too'-lah-oh), nat.; mountain in Cebu.

TULAPUG (too-lah-poog'), ver.; hamlet on SW. side of estuary on E. side of Dumanquilas Bay, in Zamboanga, Mindanao, 93 m. ENE. of Zamboanga.

TULARIKIN (too-lah-ree'-keen), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Paragua, Palawan, NE. of Cleopatra's Needle. Pop., 100.

TULAY (too-lie') (means bridge), nat.; hamlet on N. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, SW. Samar, 2 m. E. of Basey.

— hamlet in Bulacán, Luzón, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bulacán.

— hamlet in Cavite, Luzón, 20 m. SW. of Cavite.

TULAYAN (too-lah'-yah), nat.; island inshore, off NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.

— anchorage in Sulu.

TULIÁN (too-lyahn'), nat.; island 1 m. SSW. to NNE. and 1 m. E. and W., rising to 513 ft., in Sulu grp., Sulu A.; forms with shore of Sulu I., to S., fine harbor of Dalrymple. Fruit trees growing wild and abandoned well are only remains of former Spanish occupation.

— second island of that name off Sulu coast, Sulu A., 208 ft. high, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Patlanan Pt.

— island off NW. shore of Sulu I., Sulu grp., Sulu A.

TULINTÍN (too-leen-teen'), ver.; point on NE. coast of Siquijor I., off SW. coast of Bohol, 6 m. N. of Santa Maria de Carmiña.

TULIPÁN (too-lee-pahn'), Sp.; mountain in Sulu I., Sulu A.

TULISÁN (too-lee-sahn'), nat.; summit 279 ft., on r. bank Calacalan Riv. on NE. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

TULU (too'-loo), nat.; island of Ticlines grp., SE. of Sorsogón, Luzón.

TULUGAN (too-loo'-gahn), nat.; island off coast of Paragua, Palawan.

TULUNANAUN (too-loo-nah-nah'-oon), ver.; island 200 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, 4 m. E. of NW. peninsula of Cápiz, Panay.

TULURAN (too-loo'-rahn), ver.; island $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent, 1,267 ft. high, on E. side of main entrance to Malampaya Sound, W. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

TUMACO (too-mah'-coh), nat.; point on SE. shore of entrance to Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, opposite Pujada I.

TUMADGÓ (too-mahd-goh'), ver.; point on S. side of S. entrance of channel to Pujada Bay, W. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.

TUMAGÁ (too-mah-gah'), nat.; river rising on W. slope of central range, Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, flowing E. by S. enters narrow arm of adjacent Célebes Sea. Tetuán lies on its r. bank.

TUMAHUI (too-mah-hwee'), ver.; mountain in Sulu I., Sulu A.

TUMALAITAI (too-mah-lie-tie'), nat.; point inside entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

— one of 3 islands NE. of point of same name, on N. side of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

TUMALALOD (too-mah-lah-lohd'), nat.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 2 m. NW. of Mambúsao.

TUMALAT (too-mah-laht'), nat.; point on N. side of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.

TUMALAYTAY (too-mah-lie-tie'), nat.; islet and point on W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.

TUMALINTIGAN (too-mah-leen-tee'-gahn), nat.; point on E. coast of Guimarás I., off E. coast of Iloilo, Panay, in front of Libás.

TUMALIÓN (too-mah-lyohn'), ver.; hamlet on E. shore of bay on NW. shore Dinátag I., off N. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.

TUMALUNG (too-mah-loong'), nat.; bay in S. Mindanao.

TUMALUTAN (too-mah-loo'-tahn), ver.; island 270 ft. high, off Sacol (Saccal) I., off SE. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

— island 26 ft. high, lying 4 m. E. of E. point of Sacol (Saccal) I., and of that cluster, off SE. coast of SW. peninsula of Zamboanga, Mindanao.

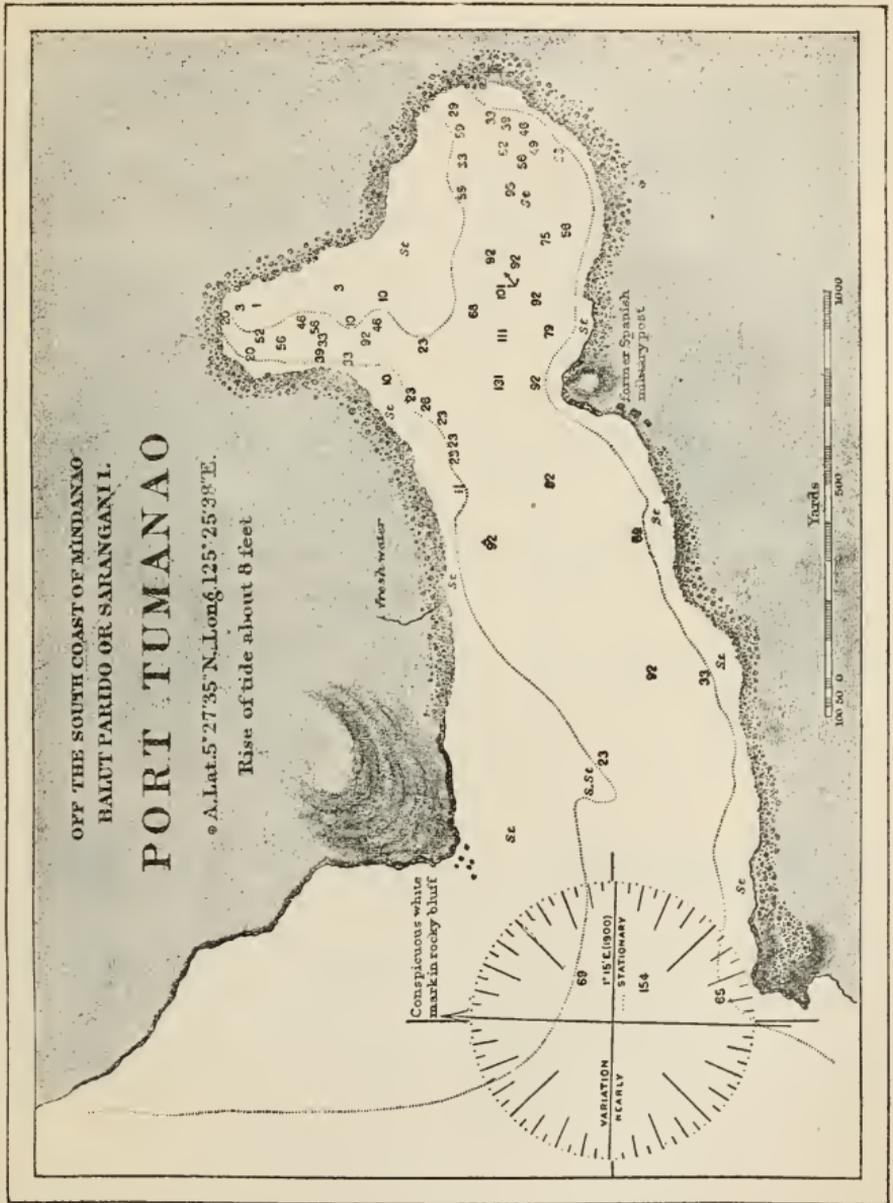
— mountain in SE. of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, in line with S. of Saccal cluster of islands.

TUMAN (too'-mahn), ver.; point in E. Mindanao.

TUMÁNAO (too-mah'-now), nat.; port opening on Sarangani Strait 1 m. S. of Tiañ Pt., on NW. shore of Sarangani I., off SE. coast of S. peninsula of Dávao, Mindanao. Small stream empties on SE. part of port. S. head to port is lat. $5^{\circ} 27' 35''$ N., lon. $125^{\circ} 25' 38''$ E. N. head is conspicuous rocky bluff with 6 islets off point. Fresh water can be had on N. shore. Former Spanish military post occupied site SW. of peak on SE. shore.

TUMANDÁ (too-mahn-dah'), nat.; point on E. coast of Guimarás I., off S. coast of Iloilo, Panay.

TUMAÑGÓ (too-mahng-oh'), ver.; bay on E. coast of Isabela, Luzón. (Dilasac on Spanish charts.)



- TUMANALIÓ** (too-mah-nyah-lyoh'), ver.; extinct volcano 6 m. S. of San Isidro, NW. Leyte.
- TUMANTANG** (too-mahn-tahng'), nat.; hamlet on W. coast of Antique, Panay, 4½ m. N. of Tibiád.
- TUMAQUÍN** (too-mah-keen'), ver.; island NE. of Panay.
- TUMARABÓN** (too-mah-rah-bone'), ver.; hamlet ¾ m. N. of High Pt., NE. coast of Paragna, Palawan.
- TUMARÁS** (too-mah-rah's'), ver.; NE. point of Cacraray I., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón; 2 small islands lie in NE. mouth of channel between Cacraray and Batán Is., off E. coast of Albay, Luzón.
- TUMATANGUIS** (too-mah-tahn'-gees), ver.; mountain on Sulu I., Sulu A.
- TUMAUNI** (too-mah-we'-nee), ver.; pueblo in Isabela, Luzón, on main highway at junction of Pinaacanán of Tumauni with Grande de Cagayán Riv., 8 m. N. of Ilagan. Pop., 4,814.
— river rising on S. slopes of Cresta Mt., one of spurs of Sierra Madre in NW. Isabela, Luzón. After SW. course receiving several tributaries enters Cagayán Grande Riv. at town of Tumauni, on r. bank, 10 m. below Ilagan.
- TUMBADÓN** (toom-bah-dohn'), Sp.; point on W. coast of Zambales, Luzón, 2 m. SW. of Agno.
- TUMBAGA** (toom-bah'-gah), Tag.; point on SE. coast of Lubang I., 27 m. W. of Santiago C., nearest land of Batangas, Luzón.
- TUMBAO** (toom-bah'-oh), nat.; hamlet on Grande Riv. of Mindanao, 10½ m. SE. of Cotabato, in Cotabato, Mindanao.
— river in Cotabato, Mindanao, tributary to Grande Riv. of Mindanao.
— point on r. bank of Upper Grande Riv. of Mindanao, lat. 7° 20' N., Lanao, Mindanao.
— town in forks of N. and S. arms of Grande Riv. of Mindanao, Cotabato, Mindanao, 13 m. SE. of Cotabato.
- TUMINAYUMI** (too-mee-nah-nah-yoom'), ver.; island off coast of Panay.
- TUMITUOD** (too-mee-twod'), ver.; mountain on l. bank of Lanang Riv., 5 m. W. of Lanang, E. Sámar.
- TUMOLÁN** (too-moh-lahn'), ver.; island of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- TUMUTAYTAY** (too-moo-tie-tie'), ver.; hamlet on W. shore of entrance to Sorsogón port, Sorsogón, Luzón.
- TUNA** (too'-nah), Sp.; anchorage and semicircular bay on SW. shore of Cotabato, Mindanao. River of same name enters at hamlet of same name on E. shore, lat. 6° 15' N.
— hamlet on mouth of river on E. shore of bay of same name, W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao.
- TÚNAO** (too'-now), nat.; island of Calaguas grp., off N. coast Ambos Camarines, Luzón.
- TUNAS** (too'-nahs), Sp.; hamlet on E. coast of Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 4½ m. S. of Carlés.
- TUNASÁN** (too-nah-sahn'), Tag.; hamlet in Laguna, Luzón. (*Also* San Pedro de Tunasán.)
- TUNASANCILLO** (too-nah-sahn-thee-lyoh), Hisp.; hamlet in pueblo of San Pedro de Tunasán, Laguna, Luzón, on l. bank of Satiestit Riv., emptying into Laguna de Bay.
- TUNCALAN** (toon-cah'-lahn), nat.; island in W. part of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- TUNDALARA** (toon-dah-lah'-rah), ver.; mountain with smooth summit and knob on it, 2,152 ft. high, 1½ m. E. of Port Dipulao, SE. Busuaña I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro, lat. 12° 2' 9" N., lon. 120° 13' 1" E. Landmark for navigators of Mindoro Strait.
- TUNEG** (too-nayg'), nat.; river of Abra, Luzón, in Balatinao Mt., flowing SW. then to NW. Unites its waters with Pusulgw Riv.
- TUNĠĀ** (toong-ah'), nat.; mountain in NW. Panay.
- TUNGAL** (toon-gahl'), nat.; island off SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TUNĠAO** (toong'-ah-oh), nat.; point at extreme N. end of Semerara I., 10 m. SE. of Buruncan Pt., Mindoro.
- TUNĠAS** (toong'-ahs), ver.; coast hamlet on E. side of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 35½ m. NE. of Zamboanga.
- TUNGUNG** (toong-toong'), nat.; mountain in SW. Bohol, 8 m. SE. of Calape.
- TUNITO** (too-nee'-toh), Sp.; islet in sea channel between SW. point of Leyte and Lapinín Is., 2 m. off NE. point of latter.
- TUNKALAN** (toon-cah'-lahn), ver.; island of Balanguingui grp., Sulu A.
- TUNO** (too'-noh), Sp.; interior hamlet 5 m. E. of Tibiao, on W. coast of Antique, Panay.
- TUNTUMÍN** (toon-too-meen'), ver.; river in Luzón.
- TUPILAC** (too-pee-lahk'), ver.; hamlet on N. inlet of great bight on E. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, at entrance to Sibuguey Bay, 49½ m. NNE. of Zamboanga.
- TUPON** (too'-pohn), ver.; stream entering bay of Tuburan, 1 m. N. of that town, W. coast of Cebú.
- TUPUC** (too-pook'), ver.; mountain in NE. Abra, Luzón.
- TUQUIÁN** (too-kyahn'), Tag.; point in S. Tayabas, Luzón.
- TURCO** (toor'-coh) (Turk), Sp.; mountain in pueblo of San Mateo, Rizal, Luzón.
- TURET**, for.; island in Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro, 7½ m. from North Rock, N. of Busuaña I., 816 ft. high, and resembling turret. (*See* Dumunpalit.)
- TUTÁN** (too-tahn'), ver.; peak in N. Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- TUTAY** (too-tie'), ver.; stream on W. coast of Cebú, emptying into Tañón Strait, 3 m. S. of Pinamungajan.
- TUTAYBUAGÍN** (too-tie-bwahn-heen'), ver.; bay on S. coast of Capulan I., off SW. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.
- TUTÚ** (too-too'), ver.; bay on S. shore of Sulu I., Sulu A., E. of Malbún (Maimbún) Bay, and separated from N. shore of Sulu I. by low isthmus, 2½ m. wide. Towns of Pandangpang, Carang-daltó, and Sang on its E. shores.
— island, off SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- TUTUBÁN** (too-too-bahn'), Tag.; village in central part of Tondo suburb, Manila municipal, Luzón.
— inlet in Negros.
- TUTUCIPA** (too-too-thee'-pah), nat.; islets off E. coast of Siasi I., Sulu A.

TUTUILA (SAMOAN GROUP), SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

(Too-twee'-lah.)

Capital: Pago-Pago, lat. 14° 42' N., lon. 170° 40' 30" W.

Area: Mainland, 63 sq. m.; 7 dependent islands, 21 sq. m.; total, 84 sq. m.

Population: 4,000, estimated.

Race: Polynesian.

Language: Polynesian dialect.

Table of distances.

	naut. m.
From Tutuila (Pago-Pago) to—	
Brito, Nicaragua, Central America	5,320
Guam	3,097
Haiti, Society Is., S. Pacific	1,308
Honolulu, Hawaii	2,240
Jamestown, Caroline Is., S. Pacific	2,128
Levuca, Fiji Is.	650
Manila, P. I. (via Guam):	
To Guam	3,097
To Manila	1,506
Paita, Peru, South America	4,603
Panama	5,399
Punta Arenas, Chili (Magellan Straits)	5,739
San Francisco	5,197
Sydney, Australia	4,150
Valparaiso, Chili	2,354
Wellington, New Zealand	5,456
Yokohama, Japan	1,908
	4,072

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The United States island of Tutuila and its dependent islands of Tau or Manua Ofoo, Oloosinga, and Anun (Pilot) occupy that portion of the Samoan or Navigator group lying E. of the 171st meridian of lon. W. of Greenwich, and are surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 14° 11' S., and 14° 25' S., and lon. 169° 26' W., and 170° 51' W.

AREA.

In area Tutuila is 19 stat. m. from E. by N. to S. by W., and 10 m. from N.E. to S.W. (Cockscomb Pt., N., to Steps Pt., S.). Area, 63 sq. m. The extreme W., Tau or Manua, is 6 m. from N. to S. and 8 m. from N.W. to S.E. Area, 18 sq. m. The small saucer-shaped island of Ofoo is 3½ m. from E. to W., including the pan-handle strip toward the E., and 1½ m. from N. to S. Area, 2 sq. m. The star-shaped island of Oloosinga, E. of Ofoo, is about 1 sq. m., and 3 islets or rocks. Total, 84 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The island of Tutuila is rugged in its general topography, having 2 peaks, Manatafo, 2,353 ft., and Peoa, 1,469 ft. high, near Pago-Pago. Tau or Manua I. has a central cone 2,500 ft. high, from which the surface drops in all directions to the coast. Ofoo, Oloosinga, and Anun also indicate volcanic origin. In the channel between Tau or Manua and Oloosinga lies a submarine volcano. Anun is a cone 65 ft. high.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The island of Tutuila in landlocked and sheltered Pago-Pago, on S. shore, has the finest harbor in the S., if not in entire Pacific Ocean. It also occupies, as the table of distances indicates, a strategic point in the vast commerce of the Pacific Ocean and also in any naval operations in that quarter of the globe. Its area and freedom from shoal places, having from 5 to 36 fms., would enable it to receive the entire naval force of the United States, and the fact that but 2 vessels can enter it at the same time renders it impregnable against attack by assault. The coaling station on its shore is so surrounded by high bluffs that it could not be reached by the shells of an enemy. The mountain peaks afford ample protection against the force of the violent winds which at certain seasons sweep across the ocean. The harbor is not alone the only good one in the entire group, but the coast of the island is remarkably free from coral reefs. There are no less than 9 other bays, though smaller, on the coasts of Tutuila.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are many good roads connecting the coast with the interior.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

On the larger islands are many small towns and villages, the aggregate population of which is 4,000. Pago-Pago is the chief town on the harbor of that name. Tula and Alao on the E. coast, Aluan and Fangalii on NW. coast, and Amanave on SW. coast are villages of local importance. On Tau or Manua are 7 villages, on Ofoo 2, and on Oloosinga also 2.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The dependent islands of Tutuila according to size are Tau or Manua, Ofoo, Oloosinga, Anun (Pilot), Bartlett, and Vatia, the last 3 off the Tutuila coast.

PRODUCTS.

The vegetable products are almost entirely for home consumption. Coffee, cotton, ginger, and arrowroot are cultivated. There is an export of copra. Fruits are also abundant. The forests are limited in value owing to exposure to the ocean winds.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The presence of United States war vessels represents the sovereignty of the United States.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Under the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899 the United States became possessed of these islands. The civil government is represented by the consuls of the respective powers, with the political seat of administration at Upolo, the British island, 36 m. to the NE. (*See Samoan Is.*)

TUY (twee), Sp.; pueblo in extreme W. Batangas, Luzón, on Muntinlupá Riv. and on highway 24 m. NE. of Batangas, capital, by way of Tala, connected with Balayán, Lian, Nasugbú, and Alfonso by highway. Pop., 10,150.

TUYÓ (too-yaw') (means dry), Tag.; hamlet in pueblo of Balañga, Bataán, Luzón, on an estuary, NW. shore Manila Bay.

TWINS, for.; 2 islets in entrance to bay on NW. coast of Dinágat I., off N. coast Surigao, Mindanao, 2 m. off shore and midway between Desolación and Berrugosa Pts.

TWO PEAKS, for.; mountain summit E. of Catarman I., W. coast of Camiguín I., off N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, and serves as landmark of approach to that part of island.

1870



**ULUGAN BAY
OR
RANOG**

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
 THE BAY OF ULUGAN IN 1859
 BY THE U.S.S. "ALBATROSS"
 UNDER THE COMMAND OF ZEPHYRUS P. KIDDER, U.S.N.
 1861
 PUBLISHED BY THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
 UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A. D. BAYNE, U.S.N.
 LONDON: HODGKINS, SMITH & CO., 25, ABchurch Lane, 1861.

U.

- UAG** (wahg), nat.; point in Cebú.
- UAI DAJÓN** (wy-dah-hohn'), ver.; northernmost of Gigantes Is., $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 m., lying 13 m. E. of Bulacaue Pt., off extreme NE. Panay.
- UANIVAN** (wah-nee'-vahn), nat.; island near SE. shore of Pujada Bay, SE. coast of Dávao, Mindanao, between Batiano and Taganilao Pts.
- UATAMAMA** (wah-tah-mah'-mah), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of tributary of Pulangui Riv., 2 m. within boundary of Misamis, with Cotabato, Mindanao.
- UATO** (wah'-toh), ver.; hamlet on N. side of mouth of important river from W., emptying into Lanao Lake on its SW. shore, Misamis, Mindanao.
- UAUA** (wah'-wah), nat.; tributary of Agusan Riv., entering on opposite side, 2 m. above Esperanza, Surigao, Mindanao.
- UBAI** (oo'-by), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Talitón, Bohol, on N. coast.
- UBAN** (oo'-bahn), nat.; point in NE. Leyte.
- UBAO** (oo-bah'-oh), ver.; hamlet on S. slope of Ange Mt., Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.
- ÚBAY** (oo'-by), nat.; pueblo on NE. coast of Bohol, 52 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 3,552.
— point on S. coast of Leyte, 2 m. E. of Maasin.
- UBIÁN** (oo-byahn'), ver.; hamlet on NE. side of South Ubán I., Cinapusan grp., Sulu A.; inhabitants largely engaged in trade with planters of interior and pearl and other fisheries; in 1869 H. M. gun vessel *Dwarf* destroyed town for piracy committed on English schooner.
- UBIÁN, NORTH**; island 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., of Pangutárang grp., 7 m. S. of Pangutárang I., Sulu A. Largest hamlet on SW. side is Luang bunah, in deep bight, and well protected by reef. Another hamlet, Aloh, lies in interior, and out of view.
- UBIÁN, SOUTH**; island on N. side of Camba channel, Cinapusan grp., in Sulu A., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Loran I., of triangular shape, with apex to NW.; principal houses are on NE. and SW. sides; best cultivated and most thickly populated of this group; surrounded by coral reef, with several islets, highest 8 ft. high at low water; passage between Ubián and Loran I. is navigable only for small vessels.
- UBOL** (oo-ball'), nat.; river emptying into bight E. of Bunanan, S. by E. of Cathalogan, W. coast of Sámar.
- UBONG** (oo-bong'), ver.; pueblo in Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón. Pop., 977.
- UBURUN** (oo-booh'-hoon), nat.; hamlet in W. Bohol, 2 m. SE. of Tubigon.
- UBUNDAN** (oo-boon'-dahn), ver.; mountain in Antique, in great bend of Sibálón Riv., 4 m. inland from W. coast of Panay and 6 m. NE. of San Pedro.
- UDBLU** (ood-lood'), nat.; point in Cebú.
- UDLÉN** (ood-loon'), nat.; mountain in Cordillera Central, 8 m. ESE. of Pinamungajan, W. coast of Cebú.
- UGAL** (oo-gahl'), ver.; bay E. of Putiao Pt., on SW. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón.
— hamlet near bay of that name, on SW. shore of Sorsogón, Luzón.
- UGAMUT** (oo-gah'-moot'), nat.; island off N. shore of Sámar I., W. and SW. of Cabanan Grande I., of Balicuatro grp., to which it belongs.
- UGBÚN** (oog-boon'), ver.; point on E. shore of Sámar, S. of Matinao.
- UGUIAO** (oo-geeah'-oh), ver.; hamlet in N. central Leyte, 2 m. S. of Jaro.
- UGUIS** (oo'-gees), ver.; point on S. side of entrance to Mayo Bay and on SE. shore of Guangan Pen., on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
— bay on E. coast of Sámar, lat. $12^{\circ} 8' 40''$ N.
- ÚGUIT** (oo'-geet), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Súbic, Zambales, Luzón.
- UGUT** (oo'-goot), nat.; river in N. of Sorsogón, Luzón, near boundary of Albay, flowing S., empties into sea on that coast.
— hamlet near W. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón, lat. $12^{\circ} 55'$ N.
- UHUBU** (oo-hoo'-boo), nat.; point N. coast Sulu I., Sulu A., NE. of Sulu.
- UHLU** (oo-hool'), ver.; hamlet on l. shore of Badbarán Riv., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Dumarao, in E. central Cápiz, Panay.
- ÚJUT** (oo'-hoot), ver.; river in Mindanao.
- ULÁ** (oo-lah'), nat.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines, Luzón, lat. $13^{\circ} 44'$ N.
- ULAGIG** (oo-lah-heeg'), ver.; river in N. central Bohol, which finds its outlet to sea through Inabonga Riv. at Lauis Pt., on NW. coast.
- ULIAJAN** (oo-lyah'-hahn), nat.; mountain in Antique, Panay, 6 m. E. of Bugasón.
- ULIÁN** (oo-lyahn'), nat.; river in Panay.
- ÚLING** (oo'-leeng), nat.; mountain in Cordillera Central, 7 m. E. of Pinamungajan, W. coast of Cebú.
- ULÍNGAO** (oo-leeng'-ah-oh), ver.; stream uniting with Tinugan forming tributary of Ilog Riv., Negros Occidental.
- ULIP** (oo-leep'), ver.; river of Abra, Luzón, rises across S. border in Lepanto and flowing NW. enters Abra Riv. at Mayabo.
- ULLUD** (oo-lyood'), ver.; point on E. coast of Cebú, 4 m. S. of Nayilon.
- ULTRA** (ool'-trah), Sp.; island in W. waters of Nochebuna channel into great bay S. of Tawi Tawi I., Sulu A.
- ULUGAN**, or **BANOG** (oo-loo'-gahn, bah-nohg'), nat.; bay 8 m. deep within NW. head, 2 m. wide at entrance between Cordelia Pt. and Broken Head, W. coast of Paragua, near S. boundary with Moro Palawan. Observatory Rock, off N. point of Rita I., establishes geographical position lat. $10^{\circ} 6' 11''$ N., lon. $118^{\circ} 46' 24''$ E. Easily accessible to steamers. Overlooked by peaks Sangbauen, 1,816 ft. high, Bentoan Harbor, 960 ft., and a cone 1,120 ft. high. N. part of E. shore of bay is bold and of redish barren aspect. Kai-ho-lo and Ba-he-li empy near SW. corner of bay.
— anchorage in Ulugan Bay, SW. coast Paragua, Palawan.
- ULULIN** (oo-loo'-leen), nat.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 4 m. NW. of Cayán. Pop., 271.
- ULUT** (oo-loot'), nat.; river emptying through 2 mouths into Pacific Ocean in E. coast of Sámar. Fountain branches Bacoot and Togas rise on E. side of divide between waters of Ulut, flowing E. into Pacific Ocean, and Bac-hao Bañgahón, flowings W. into sea channel on W. side of Sámar. Has 14 tributaries on N. and same number on S. in course of 28 m.; carries 4 ft. on bar at high tide. Between Macati and Catalaban is foul anchorage in 7 ft. over coral beds.

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UMAGU (oo-mah'-gee), ver.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón, 16 m. S. of Lingayén.

UMAQUI-IN (oo-mah-key'-een), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Bals, on E. coast of Negros Oriental, N. of Tayasan.

UMAN (oo'-mahn), ver.; point on SW. coast of Leyte, in front of town of Bató.

UMANOR (oo-mah-nohr'), ver.; river emptying into sea on S. coast of Negros Oriental, 7½ m. S. of Tolón.

UMANÚN (oo-mah-noon'), ver.; N. point of Liangá Bay on NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. Arangosa I. lies short distance N. of this point, being separated from mainland by narrow channel.

UMARURUN (oo-mah-roo'-roon), nat.; point on SE. coast Dávao, Mindanao.

UMAUAS (oo-mah'-wahs), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Calbiga, Sámar, on E. coast.

UMBANO (oom-bah'-noh), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Bicol Riv., Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 12 m. S. by E. of Nueva Cáceres, and 2½ m. W. by N. of Bula.

UMIÑGAN (oo-ming'-ahn), Tag.; town in Nueva Ecija, Luzón. (*Also Humiñgan.*)

UMIREI (oo-mee-ray'), ver.; small river emptying into ocean S. of Dingalan Bay, Infanta, Luzón.

UMUS (oo'-moos), nat.; town on N. coast of Cagayán Sulu, Sulu A.

UNAMAO (oo-nah-mah'-oh), ver.; southernmost of General grp. of small islands, 2 m. S. of Capunuyugan Pt., NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao.

UNGÁS (oong-ahs'), nat.; mountain in Cordillera Central, 6 m. E. of Matutinao, W. coast of Cebú.

ÚNGAY (oong'-í), ver.; point on SE. extreme of Rapurapu I., off E. shore of Albay, Luzón.

UNGUT (oon-goot'), nat.; affluent of Pampanga Chico Riv., taking ENE. course, unites its waters with that stream in Tárlac, Luzón.

UNION (oo-nyohn'), Sp.; village in W. Luzón.

UNIÓN (LA), LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF.

(Lah Oo-nyohn', Sp.)

Capital: San Fernando, lat. 16° 39' N., lon. 120° 19' 30" E.

Area: 867 sq. m.

Population: 110,164.

Race: Ilocano and Pangasinán, with Igorrotes in the mountains.

Language: Ilocano, Pangasinán, and Igorrote.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From San Fernando to—	m.
Lingayén, Pangasinán, S.	39
Manila, S by E.	150
Vigan, N.	64

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Unión, one of the earliest, having been established by Spain in 1849 out of the comandancia of Agno, Luzón, is the most S. of the 3 lying inland, near the China Sea coast, between the extreme N. and the gulf of Lingayén. It is bounded on the N. by Ilocos Sur, on the E. by Lepanto and Benguet, on the S. by Pangasinán, and on the W. by the China Sea.

AREA.

It measures 51 m. from N. to S., 31 m. from E. to W. in the N., and 10 m. in the same direction near the S. boundary. Area, 867 sq. m.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The coast line and a continuation of the Cordillera Central form the E. boundary, the highest summit being Mt. Biunaca, 19 m. E. by N. of San Fernando and Mt. Santo Tomás, 7,418 ft. high, E. of Agoó. From these heights the W. side drops suddenly to plains along the coast not more than 10 to 15 m. distant. All the rivers except one passing Naguilán and 2 others in the S., have their rise on the W. watershed and empty into the China Sea.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

About 20 m. of the coast of this province lies along the China Sea, and 25 m. forms the E. shore of Lingayén Gulf. The following are the bays and harbors:

Lingayén; San Fernando Pt. forms the E. head to Lingayén Bay. Along the E. shore of the gulf are a number of small inlets used by native crafts.

San Fernando; port with 2 anchorages formed by the point of that name. The N., 5½ to 7 fms., is exposed to N. winds, the S. port is from 6 to 6½ fms. The town on the highland is in frequent communication with Manila.

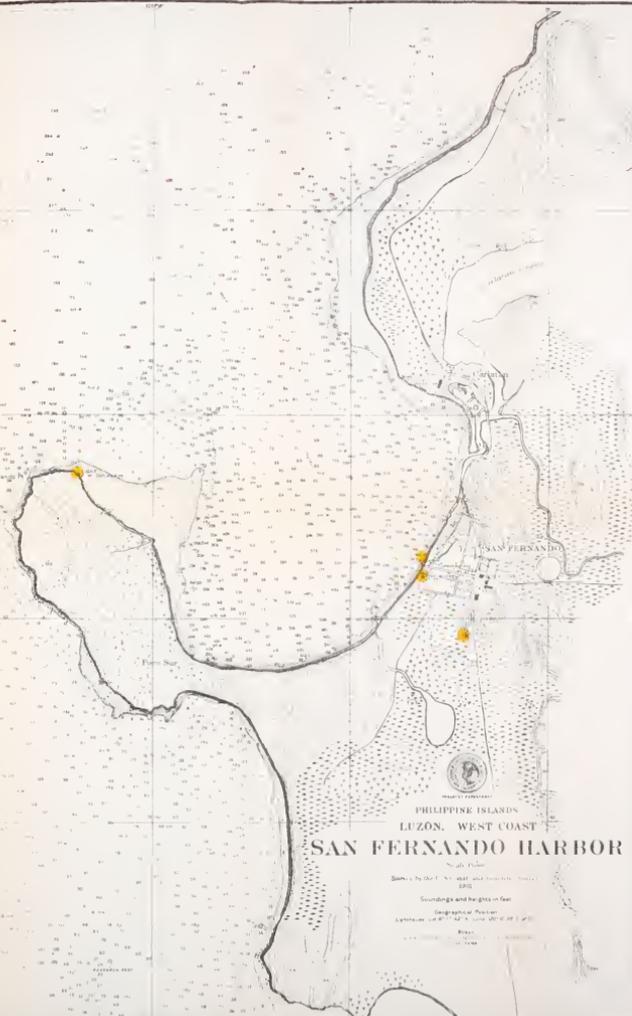
San Juan; the port N. of San Fernando.

1000000

1000000



The soundings in this chart are in fathoms, and are the result of the hydrographic survey of the Philippine Islands, conducted by the U. S. Fish Commission, under the command of the late Commodore George W. B. Rowley, U. S. N., and by the U. S. Fish Commission, under the command of the late Commodore George W. B. Rowley, U. S. N., and by the U. S. Fish Commission, under the command of the late Commodore George W. B. Rowley, U. S. N.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
 LUZON, WEST COAST
SAN FERNANDO HARBOR

No. 25, 1910
 Sounded by the U. S. Fish Commission, 1895

Soundings and heights in fathoms
 Lighted by the U. S. Fish Commission, 1895

Scale of 1:50,000
 U. S. N. P. 25

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The approach to the gulf of Lingayén, as well as to the harbor, is marked by a light-house on the S. point of entrance to San Fernando, lat. 16° 37' 30" N., lon. 120° 17' 14" E.; light 1 flash red, 30 ft. above the sea; iron tower 20 ft. high; visible 12 m.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The highway which follows the China Sea coast from the extreme N. parallels the entire coast of this province. The telegraph line follows the same route, and also a projected line of the railroad as a proposed continuation of the Manila and Dagupan R. R. There are no roads extending any distance in the interior.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The registered population is 110,164, mostly of the Ilocano and Pangasinán races, with a number of Igorrotes in the mountains, each having their own dialect.

The following is the division of Unión into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Unión:			
Agoó	4,441	4,653	9,094
Ariñgay	3,458	3,689	7,147
Bacnotan	3,395	3,443	6,838
Balaoang	5,827	6,277	12,104
Bangar	4,643	4,974	9,617
Batang	3,983	3,903	7,886
Cabá	1,421	1,484	2,905
Naguilian	4,810	4,648	9,458
Namagpacán	4,430	4,419	8,849
Rosario	1,461	1,373	2,834
San Fernando	6,033	6,152	12,185
San Juan	4,705	5,211	9,716
Santo Tomás	2,374	2,489	4,863
Tubao	3,439	3,080	6,519
Total	54,420	55,595	110,015

Estimated 1901, 110,464; Cn. 1896, 118,075.

The population is distributed among 14 towns, and 240 villages and hamlets. All the towns except Naguilán and Rosario are on the main highway, which touches the China Sea coast at short intervals the entire distance. The following are the towns:

San Fernando; the capital, on the port of the same name, a short distance N. of the center of the coast line. Pop., 12,892.

Agoó; on the main road, 21 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 10,050.

Ariñgay; a telegraph and military station on the main highway, 16 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 3,044.

Bacnotan; on the main highway, 5½ m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 6,555.

Balaoang; on the main road, 26 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 12,242.

Bangar; on the main road, 2 m. S. of the Ilocos Sur boundary, and 19 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 9,000.

Batang; 6 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 7,701.

Cabá; on the main road, 13 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 4,164.

Naguilian; at the junction of a river, 9 m. SE. of San Fernando and 8 m. above its mouth at Batang. Pop., 2,405.

Namagpacán; on the main highway, 14 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 8,630.

Rosario; in the extreme SE. corner of the province, 30 m. SSE. of San Fernando. Pop., 2,246.

San Juan; on the main road, 2 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 10,211.

Santo Tomás; on the main road, 22 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 6,481.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Along the 45 m. of coast line there are no dependent islands off this province.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The approach to the gulf of Lingayén, as well as to the harbor, is marked by a light-house on the S. point of entrance to San Fernando, lat. 16° 37' 30" N., lon. 120° 17' 14" E.; light 1 flash red, 30 ft. above the sea; iron tower 20 ft. high; visible 12 m.

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Aringay	3,458	3,689	7,147
Bacnotan	3,395	3,443	6,838
Balaoang	5,827	6,277	12,104
Bangar	4,643	4,974	9,617
Bauang	3,983	3,903	7,886
Cabá	1,421	1,484	2,905
Naguilán	4,810	4,648	9,458
Namagpacán	4,430	4,419	8,849
Rosario	1,461	1,373	2,834
San Fernando	6,033	6,152	12,185
San Juan	4,705	5,211	9,916
Santo Tomás	2,374	2,489	4,863
Tubao	3,439	3,080	6,519
Total	54,420	55,595	110,015

Estimated 1901, 110,464; Cn. 1896, 118,075.

The population is distributed among 14 towns, and 240 villages and hamlets. All the towns except Naguilán and Rosario are on the main highway, which touches the China Sea coast at short intervals the entire distance. The following are the towns:

San Fernando; the capital, on the port of the same name, a short distance N. of the center of the coast line. Pop., 12,892.

Agoó; on the main road, 21 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 10,050.

Aringay; a telegraph and military station on the main highway, 16 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 3,044.

Bacnotan; on the main highway, 5½ m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 6,555.

Balaoang; on the main road, 26 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 12,242.

Bangar; on the main road, 2 m. S. of the Ilocos Sur boundary, and 19 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 9,000.

Bauang; 6 m. S. of San Fernando, Pop., 7,701.

Cabá; on the main road, 13 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 4,164.

Naguilán; at the junction of a river, 9 m. SE. of San Fernando and 8 m. above its mouth at Bauang. Pop., 2,405.

Namagpacán; on the main highway, 14 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 8,630.

Rosario; in the extreme SE. corner of the province, 30 m. SSE. of San Fernando. Pop., 2,246.

San Juan; on the main road, 2 m. N. of San Fernando. Pop., 10,211.

Santo Tomás; on the main road, 22 m. S. of San Fernando. Pop., 6,481.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Along the 45 m. of coast line there are no dependent islands off this province.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The principal crops are tobacco, rice, corn, cotton, sugar cane, chocolate, and nutritious roots. The lands are valued at 4,000,000 pesos. Value of sugar, tobacco, and rice lands from 60 to 150 pesos per hectare under Spain; advanced under United States rule.

MINERALS.

No indications of minerals are reported from this province.

FORESTS.

On the mountains is produced a large quantity of sibucao, one of the most valuable dye plants in the archipelago.

FRUITS.

Pineapples, oranges, and bananas grow in large quantities.

INDUSTRIES.

The raising of live stock is one of the principal industries. Recent statistics give the number at 37,800—21,200 carabaos, 8,200 cattle, 5,500 horses, and the remainder hogs.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

On February 15, 1902, the province of La Unión was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

San Fernando.^a\$

CONDITIONS.

“The province is perfectly peaceful and this condition has existed for over a year. People are all at work in the fields and at their various professions. Civil government is accepted on every side and there is no possible reason to think that they will ever change in this feeling under the present form of government. The treasurer reports that each municipality will close the present year with a balance on hand and without a debt unpaid. The provincial treasury will have on hand approximately \$10,000 gold, \$6,000 of which will be appropriations for roads, bridges, buildings, etc. * * * Everything looks very bright for the new year; all the provincial officers are very sanguine as to our future. January 1 will see complete reorganization of municipal police. They will be uniformed alike throughout, thoroughly equipped, and perfectly efficient. The organization of the interprovincial mail service is working on schedule-time card. There are no ladrones in Unión at present and we believe we can keep them out.” (Official report of the provincial governor of Unión, December, 1901.)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of La Unión was created under the provincial organization act of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C. August 15, 1901, to embrace “that territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of La Unión.”

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1, 800
Secretary	1, 300
Treasurer	2, 000
Supervisor	1, 700
Fiscal	1, 300

Allowance for necessary and traveling expenses not exceeding \$2.50 per day as prescribed. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for other purposes prescribed by law.

^aTelegraph.

\$ Post and money-order office.

- UNIP** (oo-nee'p'), ver.; small cluster of islets composed of Unip, Sibanag, Cabakian (Tabuñka), and several islets W. of SW. shore of Dinátag I., and on E. side of Surigao Strait, off N. coast Surigao, Mindanao. Unip, northernmost of cluster, is 2 m. in length and 1 m. in width.
- UNISAN** (oo-nee'-sahn), Tag.; pueblo in Tayabas, Luzón. Pop., 3,195.
- cluster of rocks in N. waters of SW. entrance to Guimarás Strait, S. of Guimarás I., off E. coast of Iloilo, Panay, about 7½ m. SE. of Lusrang Pt.
- UNPUL** (oon-pool'), nat.; island off SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- UNUS** (oo'-noos), nat.; town on S. shore of Lapun Lapun anchorage, Cagayán Sulu Is., SW. waters Sulu Sea, between Balábac grp. and Sulu A.
- UNUTAT** (oo-noo-taht'), ver.; S. head of Inunucan Bay, on W. shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- UPAD** (oo-pahd'), nat.; mountain in W. range of Panay, on line of boundary between Antique and Iloilo, 13 m. E. of Sibalom.
- ÚPAG** (oo'-pahg'), nat.; summit 492 ft., on SE. shore of Subic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.
- UPAO** (oo-pah'-oh), nat.; crater in central range of Iloilo, Panay, 8 m. WSW. of Lambúnao.
- UPATA** (oo-pah'-tah); river on N. shore of Polillo I., off E. coast Infanta, Luzón, entering bay immediately SE. of Panampalan Pt.; rises at head of NW. of valleys descending to coast from Malolo Mt.
- UPONG** (oo-pohng'), nat.; mountain 2 m. E. of Salcedo, in extreme SE. Samar.
- UPUPLAS** (oo-poo'-plahs), ver.; town in Amburayan, Lepanto-Bontoc, Luzón.
- URAJARAO** (oo-rah-bah-rah'-oh), ver.; islet off S. coast of Iloilo, Panay, near Naso Pt.
- URBIZONDO** (oor-beeth-tohn'-doh), Sp.; pueblo on r. bank of Agno Riv., 15 m. S. of Lingayén, in Pangasinán, Luzón. Pop., 5,182.
- URBANETA** (oor-dab-nay'-tah), Sp.; pueblo in E. Pangasinán, Luzón, on road between Villasis and Santa Bárbara, 22 m. ESE. of Lingayén. Pop., 16,588.
- mountain 6,214 ft. high, 5 m. E. of Túbay Riv., between Maynit Lake and coast at Bután Bay; one of lofty summits of range of mountains along W. shore of N. peninsula of Surigao, Mindanao.
- ÚRSULA** (oor'-soo-lah), Sp.; island ½ m. in length, low and wooded, in lat. 8° 20' N., lon. 117° 29' E., 10 m. S. of Church Pt., SE. coast of Palawan.
- ÚRSULA**; outlying and most NE. island of Balábac grp., off SW. coast Palawan, 1 sq. m., 21 m. due E. of Cape Buliluyan, S. extreme of Palawan, and 11 m. NE. of Bugsuc I.
- USADA** (oo-sah'-dah), Sp.; horseshoe S. shaped island, 2 sq. m., several miles S. of Pangutaráng I., SE. of Tikul, of that group, Sulu A. Lagoon on W. side with opening into sea over which native boats run at high water from secure harbor. Island is inhabited and numbers of canoes and prahus are used in trade and fishing.
- USIGAN** (oo-see'-gahn), nat.; mountain 4,232 ft. high, in W. range of NW. Panay, on boundary between Antique and Cápiz, 9 m. ENE. of Sebaste.
- USÓN** (oo-sohn'), ver.; island 4 m. E. and W., forming along sea front of Usón port, S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua Palawan, and Mindoro. Has several hills, one 672 ft. high.
- port on S. coast of Busuanga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Palawan, and Mindoro, between Usón I. and shore. Island of Baqit divides this large indentation of coast into Usón port on S. and Dipulao port on N. Offers spacious shelter, being reached by entrances 1,260 ft. wide at either end of Usón I.
- town in pueblo of Palanan, on SE. shore of bay of that name, Masbate, Masbate grp., Visayas, 15 m. SE. of Masbate. Pop., 2,105.
- bay on NE. shore of Masbate I., at foot of Bagulipat Mt. Town of Usón is on its SE. shore.
- point on shore of Masbate I., Visayas.
- USUCAN** (oo-soo'-cahn), nat.; point on N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao, in approach to Inamucan port from NW.
- UTTO** (oot'-toh), nat.; village on Kobulanang tributary of Bacat Riv., Cotabato, Mindanao.
- UTUL** (oo-tool'), nat.; mountain about center of pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón.
- USUM** (oo-soom'), ver.; hamlet on Daram channel, extreme E. coast of Biliran I., off NW. coast of Leyte.
- ÚTAG** (oo'-tabg)(brains), nat.; hamlet on E. shore of Lake Lanao, Misamis, Mindanao.
- UTLÁ** (oot-lah'), ver.; hamlet on road E. of Santo Tomás, Batangas, Luzón.
- UWAAN** (oo-wah'-ahn), ver.; island, low and covered with trees, NE. of Bilangúan, Lapanan grp., Sulu A.
- UYÓN** (oo-yohn'), ver.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 3 m. N. of E. of Sigma and on tributary of Malinannang Riv.
- UYUNGAN** (oo-yoong'-ahn), ver.; river in Panay.

V.

- VABANOG** (vah-bah-nohg'), ver.; point in Leyte.
- VAC** (vahk), ver.; town in Benguet, Luzón. Pop., 1,000.
- VALDERRAMA** (vahl-day-rrah'-mah), Sp.; town of Antique, Panay, on l. bank of Cadián Riv., $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth, on W. coast. Pop., 4,372.
- pueblo in W. central Antique, Panay, at junction of Maiatusa and Caragauan tributaries of Bacong Riv.
- VALDÉS** (vahl-days'), Sp.; hamlet 2 m. on S. shore of bay, opposite Escalante, NE. coast of Negros Occidental.
- VALENCIA** (vah-layn'-thyah), Sp.; hamlet on W. side of Cordillera Central, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Barili, Cebu.
- hamlet in W. Leyte, on one of E. tributaries of Bao Riv., 5 m. N. of Ormoc.
- pueblo on S. coast of Bohol, 4 m. W. of García Hernández.
- town on r. bank of Pulangui Riv., in E. Misamis, Mindanao, $40\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Cagayán de Misamis.
- VALENTÍN** (vah-layn-teen'), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ N.
- VALLABOLID** (vah-lyah-doh-lead'), Sp.; pueblo of Negros Occidental, on E. shore of Guimará's Strait, 16 m. S. of Bacólod and 11 m. E. of nearest land of Guimará's I. Pop., 14,000.
- VALLE** (vah'-lyay), Sp.; pueblo in Nueva Ecija, Luzón.
- VALLE HERMOSO**, or **BAGAINOS** (vah'-lyay ayr-moh'-soh, bah-gah-i'-nohs), Sp.; E. coast hamlet of Negros Oriental, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of sea end of N. divisional line between 2 provinces.
- VALLEY CONE**, for; remarkable conical hill lying beneath 3 sharp peaks on range immediately in front of Victoria Peak to Steep Pt., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Deep Bay Pt., and forming N. side of valley at head of which is Valley Cone, in central Palawan. Plain in front densely wooded.
- VALVERDE** (vahl-vayr'-day), Sp.; hamlet on SE. coast of Iloilo, Panay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of San Joaquín.
- VAMACÁN** (vah-mah-cahn'), ver.; hamlet on E. coast of Sámar, 4 m. SE. of Túbig.
- VANGUARDIA** (vahn-gwar'-dyah), sp.; islet of Linapacan chain, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Linapacan I., off NE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- VANTAY** (vahn-tie'), nat.; point at mouth of Cagayán Riv., N. coast of Misamis, Mindanao.
- VARADERO** (vah-rah-day'-roh), Sp.; point on SW. of opening of bay of that name, N. coast of Mindoro.
- bay on N. coast of Mindoro. Best anchorage bearing on Tibao (Calapán Pt.); gives 12 to 15 fms., but not desirable in bad weather.
- bay between Boaya and Varadero Pts., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep, on SE. shore of extreme N. peninsula, on N. coast of Mindoro, 14 m. NNW. of Calapán. Town of Galera lies on NW. shore. Bay affords excellent anchorage for all classes of vessels in both monsoons, being preferable to Galera port in bad weather. Visited by U. S. cruiser *Itching* June 17, 18, 1899, taking formal possession.
- VASIAO** (vah-see-ah'-oh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Santa Rita, Sámar.
- VÁSIG** (vah'-seeg), ver.; river taking its source near headwaters of Suribao Riv., flows into San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, SW. Sámar.
- VASIRANG** (vah-see'-rahng), nat.; point on W. shore of Panguil Bay, 1 m. SW. of Misamis, Misamis port, Misamis, Mindanao.
- VAY** (vie), ver.; point in S. Mindanao.
- VEGA** (vay'-gah), Sp.; point S. head of Matnog Gulf, SE. coast Sorsogón, Luzón.
- pueblo in Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- islet off N. shore Usón I., off S. coast Buaniga I., Calamianes grp., between Paragua, Pualawan, and Mindoro.
- VENY** (vay'-nee), ver.; hamlet on S. coast of extreme W. projection of Antique, Panay.
- VERA** (vay'-rah), Sp.; pueblo near W. shore of Caslاران Bay, Dávao Gulf, Mindanao, 34 m. SSW. of Dávao.
- VERBENA** (vayr-bay'-nah), Sp.; channel in Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A.
- VERDE** (vayr'-day), Sp.; crater near coast in extreme SW. corner of Leyte, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Caga-gaan.
- strait (channel) between Luzón and Mindoro I. (also called Channel of Isla Verde), connecting China and Visayan seas, and forming end of S. steamer route, in connection with San Bernardino Strait, across archipelago, between United States and Manila.
- island $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. to SE. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. to SW., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Arenas Pt., off S. coast of Batangas, Luzón, in mid-channel between Luzón and Mindoro Is., 4 m. E. of Escareco Pt., N. coast of Mindoro. One of marks of navigation through this channel between Manila and S. islands of Philippines. (See Verde Strait.)
- island $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Barbacán, off opening of Green Island Bay, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- point in Pangasinán, Luzón, at E. entrance to small bay in NE. corner of Zambales; N. end of boundary between these provinces ends on Verde Pt.
- point on E. shore of Palau I. and W. headland Negra Pt., E. entrance to channel between that island and extreme NW. land of NE. peninsula of Cagayán, Luzón.
- point in NE. Zambales, Luzón.
- (S. channel); passage S. of Verde I., between Verde I. and Mindoro, and connects Mindoro and China seas. (See Northern channel.)
- (N. channel); passage N. of Verde I., between Verde I. and Batangas, Luzón. W. end of S. route across P. A., between Pacific Ocean and China Sea and steamer track between United States and Manila. Connects Mindoro and China seas.
- VERDE**, or **SIGNAL** (vayr'-day), Sp.; islet SW. of Caisian I., E. of Maytaguid, 1 m. off E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.
- VERDE DEL NORTE**, **VERDE DEL SUR** (vayr'-day dayl nohr'-tay, vayr'-day sul), Sp.; 2 islands on E. coast of N. Palawan, immediately N. of S. boundary of Paragua with Moro Palawan. (See Green Is.)
- VERDES** (vayr'-days) (green), Sp.; group of islands off SE. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

- VERECER** (vay-ray-thayr'), point extreme NW. Tulián I., Dalrymple Harbor, NE. coast of Sulu I., Sulu A.
- VERGARA** (vayr-gah'-rah), Sp.; river emptying into Dávao Gulf, Dávao, Mindanao. (*See* Dávao Riv.)
- Spanish name of Dávao, capital of Dávao, Mindanao. (*See* Dávao.)
- VERTELA** (vay-rooy'-lah), Sp.; pueblo on r. shore of Agusan Riv., 6 m. above its entrance into Sadocun Lake, Butúan, Surigao, Mindanao.
- VIBAÑGON** (vee-bahng'-ohn), nat.; river emptying on N. shore of Súbic Bay, SE. coast of Zambales, Luzón, on E. side of Súbic.
- VICA** (vee'-cah), ver.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 9 m. SW. of Bangued.
- VÍCOL**, or **BÍCOL** (vee'-call, bee'-call), nat.; river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, rising on S. slopes of Isarog Mt., receives numerous affluents and empties into Bató Lake.
- VICTORIA** (vic-toh'-ryah), Sp.; pueblo in Tárlac, Luzón, at crossroads 6 m. NE. of Tárlac, and 2 m. SW. of outlet of Canarín Lagoon into Chico de la Pampangá Riv. Pop., 10,362.
- town in Leyte.
- second highest peak 5,680 ft., in S. Palawan, 13½ m. inland from Bahía Honda Pt., occupies central position on intermediate range from which on either side extend ravines and deep gorges thickly wooded.
- VICTORIA, NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA** (nways'-trah say-nyoh'-rah day lah vic-toh'-ryah), Sp.; town near junction of Maganuit with Malibao, 7 m. SW. of Manapla, Negros Occidental. Pop., 2,030.
- VICTORIAS** (vic-toh'-ryahs), Sp.; town in Negros Occidental.
- VIGA** (vee'-gah), Sp.; point on SE. coast of Sorogón, Luzón, lat. 12° 30' 20" N., and forming with Pandán Pt. bay of Matnog (Matnok).
- town on main road on W. shore of Albay Bay, 3¼ m. N. of Albay, Luzón. Pop., 2,896.
- town on river emptying into Magamanoe port, Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón.
- VIGAN** (vee'-gahn), ver.; gap (Abra de Vigan), 9 m. inland, in mountains of Ilocos Sur, Luzón.
- mountain on E. shore of Taal Bay, Batangas, Luzón.
- pueblo, p. o., and m. o. office, capital of Ilocos Sur, Luzón, and one of centers in Luzón. On island formed by 2 of outlets of delta of Abra Riv., 2½ m. NE. of anchorage and 108 m. by coast road N. of Dagupan, where it connects with railroad to Manila, 105 m., or total 213 m. from Vigan to Manila. Town enjoys excellent advantages of intercourse with interior by means of Abra Riv. Has some fine buildings, among them cathedral, episcopal palace, casa real, court-house, administration building, and council seminary. Pop., 19,000.
- VIGAN ROAD**; well-sheltered anchorage, 10 fms. near shore. Vigan Riv. bears E. off Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzón. (*See* Dile Pt.)
- VIGÍA** (vee-bee'-ah), Sp.; town on W. shore of San Pedro and San Pablo Bay, E. coast of Leyte, 2 m. SE. of Tolosa.
- summit 1,151 ft. high in SW. of Bonifao I., Tawi Tawi grp., Sulu A. Several summits to S. are 1,092, 882, and 872 ft. with Pajar Mt., 826 ft. high, to SE., and another, 717 ft. to E.; village lies at foot of latter.
- mountain in SW. part of Masbate I., Visayas, near shore and landmark for navigators.
- point on E. side of entrance to Naro Bay, Masbate I., Visayas.
- point in E. Leyte.
- mountain in Palawan.
- VIGÁN** (vee-goo'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on W. coast of Cotabato, Mindanao, 11¼ m. SW. of Cotabato.
- VILA** (vee'-lah), Sp.; hamlet in SE. Lepanto, Luzón. Pop., 241.
- VILANVILAN** (vee-lahn-vee'-lahn), ver.; island which nearly closes mouth of Masingloc Riv. in SE. extreme of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao; anchorage of refuge in SW. gales from Zamboanga.
- VILAR** (vee-lahr'), Sp.; pueblo on Socá Vilar Riv. in S. central Bohol, 19 m. NE. of Tagbilaran. Pop., 6,665.
- VILLABA** (vee-lyah'-bah), Sp.; pueblo at head of small bay on W. coast of Leyte, on main sea channel, 29 m. from Bogó, on Cebú coast opposite.
- town on W. coast of Leyte I., 4 m. from Petroleum, highly charged with paraffine, 4 m. distant. Pop., 3,257.
- VILLAFLORES** (vee-lyah-floh'-rays), Sp.; hamlet in Cápiz, Panay, 6 m. S. of Mayón.
- VILLAGE**, for.; rock in S. part of Puerto Princesa Harbor (Port Royalist), E. coast of S. Palawan.
- bay 2½ m. off shore, and from it Maltby I. bears SW. by W. 3 m., E. coast of Palawan; many huts on shore.
- VILLAGE RANGE**, for.; summit 1,186 ft. high, N. of Triple Top Range, on SW. shore of Puerto Princesa (Port Royalist) Bay, E. coast of Palawan.
- VILA HERMOZA** (vee'-lyah ayr-moh'-sah), Sp.; hamlet 2 m. SW. of Villalón, NW. Leyte.
- VILLALÓN**, or **MALBUG** (vee-lyah-lohn', mahl-boog'), Sp.; town on NE. coast of Leyte, opposite Biliran I., 3 m. across sea channel between islands and 47 m. NW. of Tacloban.
- point in NW. Leyte.
- VILLANGAAN** (vee-lyahn-gah'-ahn), ver.; islet in Tapul grp., Sulu A., lat. 5° 41' N.
- VILLA NEVEVA** (vee'-lyah noo-ay'-vah), Sp.; hamlet in Misamis, Mindanao.
- VILLAREAL** (vee-lyah-ray-ahl'), Sp.; gulf 10 m. S. of Catbalogan, formed of S. waters of Maqueda Bay on W. coast of Sámar; Buad I. shelters it from NW.
- VILLAREAL**, or **UMANAS** (vee-lyah-ray-ahl', oo-mah'-nahs), Sp.; pueblo of importance on S. shore of gulf of same name, 15 m. SSE. of Catbalogan, Sámar. Pop., 6,091.
- VILLASIS** (vee-lyah'-sces), Sp.; hamlet in Pangasinán, Luzón.
- pueblo on r. bank of Agno Riv., in Pangasinán, Luzón, at junction of several important highways, 24 m. SE. of Lingayén, and at crossing of Agno. N. boundary of Nueva Ecija is on opposite bank and Rosales but 2 m. beyond. Pop., 11,968.
- VILLAVIENCIO** (vee-lyah-vee-thayn'-thyoh), Sp.; island near S. head to Loog (Luk) Bay, Lubang I.
- VILLAVICIOSA** (vee-lyah-vee-thyoh'-sah), Sp.; hamlet in Abra, Luzón, 12 m. S. of Bangued.
- VILLAVIEJA** (vee-lyah-vyay'-hah), Sp.; town extreme SW. of Abra, Luzón, 19 m. S. of Bangued. Pop., 839.
- VILICAO** (vee-loo-cow'), nat.; point at extreme N. end of Ambil I., Lubang I., NW. of Mindoro.
- VINAFOAN** (vee-nah-foh'-ahn), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of Bicol Riv., in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, 20 m. SE. of Nueva Cáceres.
- VINALO** (vee-nah'-loh), ver.; islet E. of Ibelbel I. near Balian Pt., on E. shore of Malampaya Sound, Paragua, Palawan.
- VINALUSAN** (vee-nah-loo'-sahn), nat.; river entering strait on SE. shore of Cebú, Visayas I., ¼ m. W. of Cebú.
- VINÁN** (vee-nahn'), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Biñang, Laguna, Luzón. (*Also* Binán).

VIÑAS (vee'-nyahs), ver.; hamlet on r. bank of river of same name, in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. (See Cabibjaban.)
 — river of Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón. (See Cabibjaban.)
 — river emptying at head of gulf of Ragay, in connection with which it almost completely severs island of Luzón in 2 parts at this point, separating Tayabas and Ambos Camarines (Norte). (See Cabibjaban Riv.)
VINIÑGAN (vee-neeng'-ahn), nat.; hamlet in pueblo of Puncán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on brow of Lagsig Mt.
VINTAR (veen-tahr'), ver.; pueblo 5 m. E. of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Luzón. Pop., 11,803.
VINUÑGA (vee-nwahng'-ah), nat.; point on N. coast of Tayabas, Luzón.

VIRÁ (vee-rah'), ver.; mountain in pueblo of Bangui, Ilocos Norte, Luzón, NE. of town.
VIRAC (vee-rahk'), ver.; pueblo and p. o. at mouth of river, on S. shore of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón; most important on island. Pop., 5,832.
VIRÍ (vee-ree'), ver.; one of islands of Balienatro cluster, off N. coast of Sámar, lat. 12° 41' 10" N.
VIRIATO (vee-ryah'-toh), Sp.; hamlet on W. shore of Sámar I., S. of Maglalong Pt.
VISAYA (vee-sah'-yah), nat.; point on SE. shore of Tara I., off N. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A., and N. head of channel between Tara and Siasi Is.
VISAYAN SEA; body of interisland waters from S. part of Luzón to N. coast of Mindanao, in which lie islands of Visayan grp. Also known by names Interior, Interinsular, and Otón, or Inland Sea.

VISAYAN ISLANDS.

(Vee-sah'-yahn, nat.)

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The Visayas, one of the 4 great insular groups of the P. A., in the sea variously known as Otón, Interior, Interinsular, and Visayan, occupies a central position in the American possessions in E. Asia, having Luzón on the N., the Pacific Ocean on the E., Mindanao on the S., and Mindoro, Calamianes group, Paragua, and Moro Palawan, and the intervening Mindoro and Sulu seas, on the W. They cover a sea surface extending from lat. 9° 2' N. (Siatón Pt., Negros) to 13° 5' N. (Templo I., Romblón), and from lon. 121° 49' E. (Pusio Pt., Panay) to 125° 51' E. (Sunḡi Pt., Sámar), or 243 m. (sea) N. and S. and 242 m. E. and W., making 58,806 geog. m., or their equivalent, 77,840 st. (sq.) m. This group, originally known as the Islas de Pintados (islands of the painted men), received its present name from racial considerations, the Visayans being the most numerous of the 4 great ethnological classes of the archipelago.

AREA AND POPULATION.

List of islands, the larger dependent islands, provinces, and populations—Visayan group.

Islands and provinces.	Area.	1887 population, Spanish census.	Estimated population not counted.	Total population.	Towns.
Visayan Islands	25,302	2,486,205	10,000	2,497,908	381
Bohol	1,614	260,000	.....	260,000	37
Siquijor					
Cebú	1,782	518,032	.....	518,032	52
Mactán					
Leyte	4,214	270,491	.....	270,491	50
Biliran					
Panaón					
Camotes					
Masbate:					
Burlas	268	* 1,703	.....	1,703	1
Masbate	1,315	21,366	.....	21,366	13
Ticao	149	(b)	.....		4
Negros:					
Negros Occidental	3,112	231,512	.....	231,512	30
Negros Oriental	1,742	140,498	.....	140,498	24
Panay:					
Antique	1,340	115,434	.....	115,434	51
Cápiz	1,661	224,000	.....	224,000	33
Iloilo	2,102	{ 433,462 } { = 38,982 }	.....	462,444	48
Guimarás					
Romblón	515	55,339	.....	55,339	6
Alad					
Romblón					
Sibuyán					
Tablas					
Sámar	5,488	185,386	10,000	195,386	32
Malhón					
Daram					

* Another authority gives the population at 11,000 in 1875.

† See Masbate.

‡ This represents the population in 1897 of Concepción district, now Iloilo.

PACIFIC INSULAR GROUPS.

The areas of the larger groups of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, compared with the Visayas and giving nationalities, are:

Group.	Water.	Land.	Total.	Population.	National jurisdiction.
Visayas.....	52,538	25,302	77,840	2,486,205	United States.
Solomon.....			9,000	89,000	German.
Do.....			8,357		British.
Fiji.....			7,754	123,500	Do.
New Caledonia and Loyalty.....			7,630	60,000	French.
Hawaii.....			6,640	109,020	United States.
New Hebrides.....			5,300	75,000	French.
Samoa.....			1,700	36,000	United States.
Marianne.....			420	10,200	British.
Caroline.....			310	33,000	German.
Pelew.....			190	3,000	Spanish, now German.
					Do.
					Do.

The Visayan group alone of the United States possessions in E. Asia has 61 per cent more land area and more than 4 times the population of the larger insular groups of other nations, also including the United States, in the Pacific Ocean, combined.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Visayas, geologically, are part of the volcanic chain which traverses the archipelago from the extreme N. of Luzón to the extreme S. of Mindanao. The highest elevations are 10,150 ft. (according to the Derrotero and British and United States hydrographic charts) in Bohol; 2,172 in Cebú; 4,025 in Leyte; 1,823 in Masbate; 6,244 in Negros; 7,264 in Panay, and 6,424 on Sibuyán I., Romblón. The average altitudes run from 1,000 to 4,000 ft., and generally trend about the center of the island, a series of hills dropping toward the seashore. All the islands are well provided with rivers as a means of irrigation or transportation. In Leyte, Negros, and Panay are a number of fine streams.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The mainland is also well indented with bays and harbors: Asid, in Masbate; San Pedro and San Pablo, in Sámar and Leyte; Carigara and Sógod, in Leyte, and Sipian, in Panay, among the largest and best in the archipelago.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The facilities of land transportation are well advanced in Bohol, Cebú, Leyte, Negros, and particularly in Iloílo, Panay. Vessels passing between the United States and the ports on the China Sea coast of the archipelago, including Manila, and also between ports of Luzón and Mindanao, pass through the main channels of this group. For the safety and convenience of commerce the United States maintains a system of maritime lights superior to that of any other nation in the Far East. Steamers plying between United States ports and the Pacific outlet of the proposed Central American interoceanic canal, via San Bernardino Strait and the Verde Passage, the S. route through the archipelago, have the guidance of the San Bernardino, Tapul, Burias, Busaínga, Masbate, and Romblón lights. The Sámar Sea is lighted at Catbalogan and Calbáyog, with others on the Sámar coast and Janabatas channel in Leyte, and between Bohol and Cebú. In Iloílo Strait are 5 lights.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

In the entire group are 350 towns, ranging from 1,500 to 25,000 inhabitants, and 1,364 villages, with a population of 2,497,908.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

Among the dependent islands, numbering 490 charted and named, are many of geographical importance, both as regards areas and economic conditions. The larger of these are Lapinín Grande, 18 sq. m., and Panglao, 30 sq. m., off the coast of

Bohol; Bantayán, 40 sq. m., abounding in pearls and shells, and Mactán, 40 sq. m., with its fine groves of coconuts, off Cebú; Biliran, 144 sq. m., with its fine sulphur springs, and Panaón, 76 sq. m., where gold is found, off Leyte; Guimaráis, 243 sq. m., with its important products of rice, hemp, cotton, and tobacco, off Iloílo, in Panay.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staple products of the archipelago—hemp, sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton, corn, millet, sweet potatoes, cocoa (save in Bohol), and also vegetables—grow successfully on all the islands. In Leyte, one of the best cultivated, out of 572,000 hectares (1 hectare = 2.471 acres), 250,000 hectares are devoted to agriculture and the remainder, grazing and mountain lands, to pasture for large herds of cattle, carabaos, horses, and hogs. The hemp plantations have been under cultivation for upward of 40 years. In Negros are numerous coconut plantations, particularly in the vicinity of Ambling. The product is regarded as the finest in the group. In Iloílo, Panay, 37,552 farm hands are employed. An idea of the extensive cultivation of hemp in Cebú, Leyte, and Sámar may be formed by reference to the accompanying statistics of commerce. These figures do not represent the consumption in home manufacture.

MINERALS.

The mineral wealth is also great. In Bohol iron, copper, gold, and coal are found. In Cebú, the first of the P. I. in which the discovery of coal was announced, in 1827, valuable deposits exist at Alpaco, Uling, Guylagúyla, Naga, Danao, and Compostela. Experiments have developed that, while possibly inferior to special grades of English coal, it is superior to that from Australia and is adapted to general use. Gold and silver bearing lead ore are found in the central part of the island at Panapa, Consolación, Aesubing, and Budtan. At these points the soil shows traces of ancient washings. Petroleum, with coal, appears at Toledo, on the W. coast. It is also reported from Asturias, to the N. of Toledo, on the same coast, and from Alegría, to the S. In Leyte gold, iron, magnetite, lead, and silver have been worked by the natives. Sulphur, which is of superior quality, was used in the gunpowder works of Manila under the Spanish. There are also indications of petroleum, heavily charged with paraffine, in the vicinity of Villaba, on the W. coast. In Masbate lignite and gold are found in paying quantities. On the rivers entering the sea near Calatrava and Talabá, in Negros Occidental, and also in Negros Oriental, are important deposits of coal. In Antique, Panay, iron, gypsum, marl, anthracite coal, and marble await exploitation, and there exists a vein of marble of varied colors and fine structure. In Cápiz, also in Panay, are working mines of gold and iron ore.

FORESTS.

All the islands, both great and small, abound in forests of the best varieties of wood, notably juniper, teak, ebony, molave, and bamboo. The teak of Negros is highly prized by Western shipbuilders. In Cápiz alone are found 87 species of woods of economic value in house and ship building and cabinet work. Also medicinal and dye plants are numerous. The dammar or pitch of Leyte is the most valuable in the archipelago. Resins, gum mastic, or wax, and honey are also produced in abundance.

FRUITS.

Among the fruits are excellent varieties of the pineapple, sapote, mangosteen, banana, orange, lemon, both cultivated and wild.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of this group are varied and extensive. In Bohol, besides weaving fabrics in silk, pineapple (piña cloth), cotton, and hemp, are specialties in blankets, napkins, and mats, made from the rush called "ticay." In Cebú the manufactures of sugar, salt, coconut wines, pottery, textiles of silk, sinamay, hemp, cotton, sugar sacks, and cheese, are important; also, off the coast are found the celebrated regadera de Cebú (Euplectella, glass sponge or Venus flower baskets) and the rare shell Gloria Maria. In Leyte, besides fabrics of abacá and cabo negro or boat cables from hemp, there is also an important industry in sugar, chocolate, and coconut oil. The women are particularly skilled in lace making and embroidery. The pastoral industry is also important. In the waters adjoining, shell, sponges, and pearls abound,

while the caverns along the coast produce the finest edible bird's nests. The cattle, horses, and hogs of Masbate find a market at Manila, and the Bayones sugar sacks of buri, a palm which grows on the islands, and palm mats have attracted the attention of European expositions. In Negros the use of machinery in working sugar cane is more general than in any of the other islands. The manufacture of sugar sacks and cotton pillows is also an important item of mechanical industry. The fisheries in trepang and shells and gathering of edible bird's nests are extensive. In Antique, Panay, the weaving of pineapple fiber, jusi, and sinamay employs 12,000 women. In Cápiz, of the same island, the manufacture of sugar sacks, palm-leaf hats and baskets and the production of alcohol, amounting to 500,000 liters annually, are specialties. The raising of cattle, numbering 1898, 45,624 head, and horses, valued at \$324,504, is a leading occupation. In Iloílo the manufacture of pineapple fiber, jusi, sinamay, and cotton employs 300 looms. At the outbreak of the war with Spain, there were 153,439 head of stock, principally cattle, in this province. The fisheries give employment to a large number of the inhabitants of all the islands, beche de mer (trepang), shells, and pearls being the products of commercial value. In these islands weekly fairs are held at all important towns.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of the group in all the products of agriculture, manufacture, and fishery is extensive.

The value of the exports of hemp, sugar, and copra are shown in the following statistics:

HEMP STATISTICS, VISAYAS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

RECEIPTS, 1899.

[From report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

[1 picul (P. I.)=137.9 United States pounds; 16 piculs=1 United States ton.]

	Piculs.	Tons.
Visayan Islands:		
Cebú Province	19,390	1,212
Cebú port	241,100	15,068
Leyte	118,507	7,406
Sámar	148,988	9,311
Total	527,985	32,997
Total for all ports	985,522	61,595

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM PHILIPPINE PORTS, 1899.

[From report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

	Piculs.	Tons.
Visayan Islands:		
Cebú	210,780	13,173
Iloílo	1,197,700	74,906
Total	1,408,480	88,079
Total for all ports	1,488,854	93,053

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF COPRA FROM PHILIPPINE PORTS, 1899.

[From report of the Manila Chamber of Commerce.]

	Piculs.	Tons.
Visayan Islands:		
Cebú	66,282	4,142
Iloílo	9,221	576
Total	75,503	4,718
Total for all ports	291,322	18,201

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The occupation of the Visayan group was among the earliest military movements after the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain. Iloilo was the first port and city occupied by the American troops. The garrisoned points were selected on account of their commercial importance and the value of productive industries in the surrounding regions.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

All the islands of the Visayan group are under civil government, which will be found under their respective provinces.

VITALI, or **BUNGAO** (vee-tah'-lee, boong-ah'-oh), ver.; river entering bay of Sibuguey on its W. shore, SW. of Tigbaon Is., Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao.

— bay in S. Mindanao.

— E. coast hamlet of Zamboanga, Mindanao, 29 m. NE. by N. of Zamboanga.

— point on E. coast of Zamboanga Pen., Mindanao, 16½ m. SSW. of Panubigan Is.; 3½ m. E. of this point are Tigbaon cluster.

VITÁS (vee-tahs'), Tag.; rock N. of mouth of Pásig Riv., Bay of Manila, Luzón, lat. 14° 39' 40½ N.

— river entering Manila Bay, N. of Manila, Luzón, at outlet of which is starting point of N. boundary of municipality of Manila.

VITO (vee'-toh), Sp.; hamlet in Lepanto, Luzón, 10 m. W. of Cayán.

VIUMIGAN (view-mee'-gahn), ver.; hamlet near S. boundary of Abra, Luzón, 21 m. S. of Bangued.

VIVO (vee'-voh), Sp.; hamlet of Cápiç, Panay, 1 m. from r. bank of Ibayay Riv., and 7 m. S. of Tangalan.

VOLCÁN (vohl-cahn'), Sp.; island in Lake Bombón or Taal, in Batangas, Luzón, 4 m. from NW. to SE. and 5 m. from NE. to SW. Area, 9 sq. m.

VOLCÁN, or **TAAL** (vohl-cahn', tah-ahl'), Sp.; volcano in Lake Volcán or Taal, Batangas, Luzón, lat. 14° 2' N. lon. 120° 57' E., 1,050 ft. high. Recorded years of eruption, 1709, 1715, 1716, 1731, 1749, 1754, 1808, 1873.



W.

WAKE ISLAND (UNITED STATES).

[An insular Pacific outpost of the P. A.]

Table of distances.

[By routes of full-powered steam vessels.]

From Wake to—	naut. m.
Guam, WSW.....	1,320
Honolulu, E. by N.....	2,040
Hongkong, E. by S.....	2,760
Manila—to Guam, 1,320; to Manila, 1,506.....	2,826
Marcus I., NW. by W.....	780
Tutuila, Samoa, SW.....	2,220
Yokohama, Japan, NW.....	1,830

This islet, in the midst of the vast surrounding ocean waters of the N. Pacific, lies in lat. $19^{\circ} 10' N.$, lon. $166^{\circ} 30' E.$, but $13^{\circ} 30' E.$ of the meridian of longitude (180°) which divides the E. and W. hemispheres of the earth, and but 30 m. N. of the route of steam vessels plying between Guam and Honolulu on their voyages between the United States and the Philippines.

It is also on the cable route between the United States and the P. A.—from San Francisco to Honolulu, 2,100 naut. m.; to Wake, 2,040 m.; to Guam, 1,320 m.; to Rasa Pt., (Gúbat, SE. coast of Sorsogón, Luzón), NW. of San Bernardino light, 7 m.; thence to Manila, 220 m. (air line), via the United States Signal Service system of telegraphs and cables; total, 5,687 naut. m., or 6,640 stat. m.

The island, barely 1 sq. m. in area, has no economic value other than the guano deposits upon its rocky surface, and possibly as a stepping stone of cable connection between the United States and its Asiatic possessions.

WASHINGTON, for.; cape on SW. coast of S. Palawan; between this cape and Jervóis Pt., 14 m. NE., opens Culusian Bay.

WATERFALL, for.; abrupt rocky shoulder, worn bare by action of water, usually seen running down side between False Sharp and Sharp Peaks, S. of Gantung Mt., SW. Palawan.

WATERING, for.; bay approaching Ulugan Bay from N., 1 m. S. of Sangbauen Mt., W. coast of Paragua, Palawan; range inland reaches altitudes of 1,730 ft. to E. and 3,210 ft. to NE.

WEDGE, for.; island on NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Manimbulao.)

— island off Dumarán I., E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (See Quimitad.)

WEEKS, OR MARCUS, for.; island in N. Pacific Ocean, lat. $24^{\circ} 14' N.$ lon., $153^{\circ} 4' E.$, originally discovered and occupied by Americans and laterally subject to alleged claim by Japan. (See Marcus I.)

WELCOME, for.; point $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Buliluyan C., extreme S. point of Palawan.

WEST, for.; point on W. projection of Carabao I., in channel between NW. coast of Cápiiz, Panay, and Cabalian Pt., S. end of Tablas I., Romblón grp.

— W. point on that shore of Balábac I., Balábac grp., off SW. coast of Palawan, about midway between Martínez Pt. on N. and Melville C. on S. of island; Balábac reefs, through which extend narrow lanes of deep water to shore, lie SW. of this point.

WEST COAST, for.; elevation at N. extremity of South West or Temple Hill (*q. v.*) range, in SW. Palawan.

WEST POINT, for., or **OESTE** (oh-ays'-tay), Sp.; headland from NW. and SW. for bearings when nearing shoals off W. coast of Balábac I., off SW. coast Palawan, 7 m. NW. by N. of Melville C.

WEST POINT; extreme SW. point of Alad I., Romblón grp., Visayas, and N. head to channel from W. between Alad and Lugbung Is., NW. of Romblón.

WÉYLER (vay'-layr), Sp.; town on W. coast of Sámar, 41 m. NW. of Catbalogan.

WHALE, for.; rock off NE. coast of Surigao, Mindanao. (See Ballena.)

WHITE, for.; island of Corandagos grp., Mindoro Sea, off Dumarán I., E. coast of Paragua, Palawan. (Also Casirahan.)

— passage or W. entrance to Dalrymple Harbor, NE. coast Sulu I., Sulu A.

WHITE ROCK, for.; hamlet on E. coast of Balábac I., off SW. extreme of Palawan, on river entering SW. shore of Dalauan Bay; navigable for boats. Inhabitants raise goats, fowl, and game, and cultivate small tracts of ground.

WILHELMINA, for.; rock in Balangulngui grp., Sulu A. (See Halcón rock.)

WOOD, for.; point on S. shore of Ulugan Bay, SW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

WRECK, for.; bay on SW. coast of Dalanganem I., of Corandagos grp., Mindoro Sea, E. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

WRECK HEAD, for.; bold rock cliff forming N. point of Inlutoc Bay, NW. coast of Paragua, Palawan.

WYLLIE, for.; 2 clusters of rocks off N. coast Cagayán, Luzón, above water, with high breakers between, and dangerous to vessels passing through Babuyanes grp. at night. S. rock, which is largest, bears NE. 7 m. from Panuitan islet, other cluster lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. from largest.

Y.

- YABO** (yah'-boh), ver.; hamlet in pueblo of Lupi, Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón.
- YACIT**, for.; small bay on NW. shore of Cagayán Sulu, SW. waters Sulu Sea, between Balábac grp. and Sulu A.
- YAGANAC** (yah-gah-nahk'), island in Cagayán, Sulu grp. SW. waters Sulu Sea, between Balábac grp. and Sulu A. From this island Laurel and Clotilde rocks are plainly visible from bridge of vessel when 6 or 7 m. away.
- YAGBIÑGAN** (yahg-boong'-ahn), ver.; point on SW. coast of Daram I., off W. coast Sámar, at entrance to small bay.
- YAMBANGAN** (yahm'-bahng'-ahn'), nat.; hamlet and stream entering narrow channel on SW. shore of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- YAMI** (yah'-mee), ver.; extreme N. island of Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón, and of United States possessions in E. Asia; Area, $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.; 23 m. S. of N. line of boundary of United States territory, in lat. $21^{\circ} 5'$ N. and lon. $121^{\circ} 58' 2''$ E., $42\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Santo Domingo de Basco, chief town of group (Batán I.), and 93 m. SE. of Formosa. N. Bashi Rocks, reputed to lie $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. to NE., are reported to have no existence in position assigned to them on charts, and their existence is considered doubtful. This island is most important of cluster of Batanes grp. lying N. of Ibayat I., inhabited by barbarous and pagan tribes known as Bashi, whose language is apparently not derived from larger islands of group, nor is it traceable as special language. Batanes and Bashi do not understand each other; they, however, have some words in common. Regarded as not improbable that both people and language originated in settlements established by seafaring people of Formosa or possibly at some remote period from mainland of China.
- YAOGAN** (yah-oh'-gahn), ver.; mountain N. of Yabasan Riv., 10 m. WSW. of Súlat, E. Sámar.
- YAPAL** (yah-pahl'), nat.; village on SE. shore of Lapac I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- YAPUSAN** (yah-poo'-sahn), Tag.; point on SW. shore of Lubang I., Lubang grp., off China Sea, off NW. extreme of Mindoro, at entrance to Verde Passage.
- YARO** (yah'-roh), nat.; islet off SE. coast of Siasi I., Tapul grp., Sulu A.
- YAUÁ** (yah-wah'), nat.; river receiving several of streams from SE. slopes of Albay volcano, emptying on W. shore of Albay Gulf, about 1 m. N. of Legaspi, Albay, Luzón.
- YBINGAY** (ee-beeng'-ay), nat.; point on NE. coast of Masbate I., Visayas.
- YÉOP** (yah'-cohp), ver.; mountain in extreme E. Sámar, 4 m. ENE. of Quinapundan.
- YENÚN** (yah-noon'), ver.; river of Abra, Luzón, lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$ N., emptying N. of Manabó.
- YESO** (yah'-soh), Sp.; island in small bight on NW. coast of Ticao I., Masbate grp., Visayas.
- YIGARAN** (yee-gah'-rahn), ver.; peak in small peninsula which forms E. shore of large bay in SE. Sámar, 6 m. NE. of Quinapundan.
- YLÍN** (ee-leen'), nat.; town on W. shore of Ylín I., off SW. coast of Mindoro; lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$ N. of Ambolón I. Channel staked by natives leads up to town, where stream empties into sea. Fall of excellent water drops over cliff near to S., to which water boats have access. Inhabitants raise grain, fowls, and pigs. Mt. Ylín is 3 m. distant. Pop., 500.
- island 11 m. NNW. to SSE., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. to SW., in Mindoro Sea, off SW. coast of Mindoro, separated by channel $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. Forms with SW. shore of Mindoro, opposite Pandarochan Bay. Island is woody and hilly, highest summit on N. part Ylín Mt., being
- YLÍN**—Continued.
about 850 ft. above sea. NE. and S. shores are clean and steep-to on NW. Strait between island and Mindoro free from danger.
- strait between Ylín I. and SW. coast of Mindoro, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at N. entrance, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. long. Connects Mangarin Bay on NW. with Pandarochan Bay on SE.
- mountain 850 ft. high, on N. end of island of that name, off SW. coast of Mindoro, and 3 m. N. of town.
- S. point of island of that name off SW. coast of Mindoro and W. headland of Pandarochan Bay.
- YNDÁN**, or **INDANG** (een-dahn', een-dahng'), nat.; hamlet in Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- YÑGALAN** (eeng-ah'-lahn), nat.; one of Calagute Is., off NE. coast Ambos Camarines (Norte), Luzón.
- YOG** (yohg), ver.; point on N. land of Catanduanes I., NE. of Albay, Luzón, of moderate heights and steep-to.
- YRIGA**, or **IRIGA** (ee-ree'-gah), ver.; hamlet SW. of volcano of Yriga and beyond Nabua, in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón. Near by on slope of volcano for number of years was small settlement, the inhabitants of which in some of their characteristics and habits resembled gypsies of Western nations, known locally by natives of plains as Igorrotes, a term applied in N. Luzón to mixed descendants of Chinese and Indian parents; or Cimarrones, borrowed from American slave colonies, where it denoted negroes escaped from slavery and living in state of freedom, but in Philippines applied to natives preferring to lead nomadic existence instead of village life; or Remontados, meaning same as Cimarrones. These people were also known as Tubeles. They are not cross between Indians and Negritos, who lived in open air, but dwell in comfortable huts and cultivate vegetables and patches of sugar cane. Near Yriga, in direction of volcano, ground beneath has hollow sound sufficiently marked to attract attention. Succession of hillocks, 50 ft. high, border road on either side, and toward N. rises huge crater of Yriga.
- volcano in Sierra de Baao, 4,040 ft. high, between Buhí Lake on E. and Pantano de Baao on W., in SE. Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, near boundary with Albay.
- river in Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, along which ranchos are very accessible and people carry on friendly intercourse with Indians, but latter preserve their primitive manners and customs. Men go naked, except a lomo (loin) cloth, and women wear apron reaching from hip to knee.
- YSAROG** (ee-sah-rohg'), ver.; isthmus connecting Caramádan Pen., NE. Ambos Camarines (Sur), Luzón, with main body of province.
- YUANOAN** (yuh-noh'-ahn), ver.; islet 4 m. W. of Tubigon, NW. coast of Bohol, Visayas.
- YUBASAN** (yuh-bah'-sahn), ver.; mountain in S. central Sámar, 10 m. NE. of Paranas.
- important river in SE. Sámar, rising in Macloan Mt. and taking N. course 25 m.; about 20 m. from E. coast turns abruptly to E. and enters Pacific Ocean $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Tulag.
- YUCATÁN** (yuh-cah-tahn'), Sp.; anchorage on N. shore of Mayo Bay, 2 m. W. of Tugubun Pt., on E. coast of Dávao, Mindanao.
- YUISAN** (yuh-ee'-sahn), ver.; point and hamlet $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Boljo-ón, on E. coast of Cebu. Pop., 600.
- YUZÁN** (yuh-thahn), ver.; hamlet on Batán I., Batanes grp., off N. coast of Cagayán, Luzón.

Z.

ZAMBALES (thahm-bah'-lays), *Hisp.*; cape in W. Luzón.

— range in W. part of Luzón, next in importance to Caraballos system, starting at Cape Bolinao, in lat. 16° 23' N. and lon. 119° 40' E. Range runs N. and S. close to and parallel with W. coast, serving as boundary between Zambales and Pangasinán, then as boundary between Zambales and Tárlac, and finally

ZAMBALES—Continued.

divides Pampanga and Zambales. It then enters province of Bataán, running its entire length from N. to S., and disappears in front of Corregidor I., at entrance of Manila Bay. Divided into 3 principal ranges, that of Zambales proper in N., that of Cabusílan in central part, and that of Mariveles, in province of Bataán, in S.

ZAMBALES, LUZÓN, PROVINCE OF

(Thahm-bah'-lays, *Hisp.*)

Capital: Iba, lat. 15° 21' N., lon. 119° 58' 30" E.

Area: Mainland, 2,160 sq. m.; dependent islands, 50 sq. m.; total, 2,210 sq. m.

Population: 87,295.

Race: Zambal.

Language: Zambal, Ilocano, Tagálog, and local dialects.

Military Department of Luzón: Headquarters, Manila, Luzón.

Table of distances.

From Iba to—	m.
Dagupan, NNE	58
Manila, SE	85
Tárlac, E by N	42

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The province of Zambales forms a narrow strip along the S. part of the China Sea coast of N. Luzón. It is bounded on the N. by the China Sea and Lingayén Gulf; on the E. by Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán, Tárlac, and Pampanga; on the S. by Bataán, and on the W. by the China Sea.

AREA.

It measures 120 m. from N. to S.; 25 m. from E. to W., in the N. part; 28 m. in the S. part, and 12 m. in the same direction in the center. Area, mainland, 2,160 sq. m.; dependent islands, 50 sq. m.; total, 2,210 sq. m., or about the size of Delaware.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Paralleling the W. shore extends the Zambales chain of mountains, from Lingayén Gulf in the N. to Súbic Bay in the S.; the S. end is known as the Cordillera de Cabusílan. A number of peaks rise at different points along this chain: Verde Mt., 1,207 ft.; Mt. San Isidro, 2,352 ft., overlooking the SW. angle of Lingayén Bay; Mt. Lanat, 3,766 ft., and Mt. Masingloc, 3,120 ft., 5 m. inland from the coast at the town of that name; Mt. Iba, 5,262 ft., the landmark of Iba; Batalán, 1,847 ft., and another peak immediately SE., 4,267 ft., lying inland from Duai Pt. In the Cordillera de Cabusílan are the high peaks of Pinalobo, 6,040 ft.; another, 2 m. to the N., 5,167 ft.; to the S., Negrón, 5,453 ft., and 2 m. farther S., Cuadrado, 5,443 ft. Inland from Súbic are 3 peaks, 3,136, 3,173, and 2,897 ft., and overlooking Capones on the seacoast, the group of Mt. Agudo, 2,141, 3,623, 3,737, and 3,186 ft. These summits furnish landmarks not only for Súbic Bay, but also for vessels approaching Manila Bay.

All the rivers rise on the W. slope of these mountains. The Lanoag-na-bató, forming part of the Pangasinán boundary, enters Lingayén Gulf through 2 mouths in its SW. angle. The Agno, Nayón, Cabalúan, and Bucao are the chief streams entering the China Sea. The Santa Rita, Topón, and Balete, at Súbic, and 6 other streams enter Súbic Bay.

There are thermal springs at Dasol, Paláneg, Iba, and Cabañgan (Cahmeján), and iron at Súbic.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The much-frequented coast of Zambales affords a number of fine, sheltered harbors for the coasters which pass between Lingayén Gulf and Manila Bay. The following are the most important:

Agno; at the town of that name. The river enters on the N. coast. A range of low summits overlook the bay.

Bolinao; a narrow channel between the cape of that name and the island of Santiago, affording shelter in 10 fms. The shore end of the telegraph station formerly landed on these shores. This is one of the best typhoon shelters in N. Luzón.

Calaguaquin; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. between points, 3 m. inland, with shelter from all winds except W. and SW.; depth, 18 fms. in the entrance, decreasing gradually to the anchorage inside.

Dasol; between Caimán and Santa Cruz Pts., 14 m. The channel between Culebra I. and Caimán Pt. leads to Tambove roads and Santa Cruz port. The latter is only used by coasters, and is approached between Hermana Mayor and small islets $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.

Iba; a good anchorage, both above and below the river mouth, in 7 to 10 fms.

Lingayén; W. shore of this important body of water, with the exception of its SW. angle, lies within the province of Zambales.

Lucap; on Lingayén Gulf, at the end of the main road to Iba.

Masinloc; between Bani Pt. and Macalaba I., to the NW. Anchorage is obtained in the bay on the E. side of Salvador I., in $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ fms., protected from N. winds.

Matalví; formed between Matalví I. and the coast to the S., extending 3 m. E. and W., with a mean breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is well protected, with 8 fms.

Nazasa; sheltered from all winds except the SW., between Talisáin and Silanguán. It offers shelter for vessels approaching Súbic Bay on the S.

Oyón; a bay N. of Masinloc and E. of Bani Pt., extending 3 m. ENE., with 6 to 8 fms.

Silanguán; on the extreme SW. coast, sheltered by the island of the same name. A refuge for coasters rounding the point into Súbic Bay.

Súbic; the shores of this historic bay, except a small frontage on the SE., lies within Zambales Province. It is 6 m. between heads and opens to the SW. Grande I. divides the entrance into 2 channels which have 37 and 25 fms., with from 31 to 22 fms. inside. The bay extends 8 m. inland and forms 2 safe harbors, one on the E. side, Olongapó, and the other at the N. extremity, opposite Súbic. Vessels are sheltered from all winds, in 7 to 10 fms. There is frequent steam communication between this point and Manila.

Talisáin; S. of Capones I.; is sheltered except from the W. and backed by a range of high mountains.

Tambove; E. of the small bay of Caimán Pt., 5 m. E. and W. and 3 m. inland. Open only to S. winds, with 18 fms. at the entrance and 13 and 6 fms. at the anchorage. (*Also Tambobo.*)

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The light of the N. approach to Manila Bay is located on Capones Grande I., 328 yds. within the W. extremity of the island, lat. $14^{\circ} 55' 46''$ N., lon. 120° E. Light 1 flash every 30 seconds, eclipses total; 230 ft. above the sea; 53 ft. height of tower; visible 29 m.; the building is a square brick tower at NE. angle of the rectangular dwelling.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads and those almost impassable during the rainy season. One starting at Bolinao, on the extreme N. shore of the province, parallels the W. coast of Lingayén Gulf to Lucap; thence taking a S. course at Alaminos, it divides the E. branch extending to Port Sual and Lingayén, on the gulf of that name, and the W. to Dasol, on the bay of that name. Thence this road parallels the coast to Súbic Bay. A telegraph line follows that portion leading to Lingayén and as far as Iba, on the coast. At the crossing of the Nayón Riv. a road follows the valley of that stream to its headwaters, and thence, crossing the mountains, intersects the Lingayén road at Bucaquelen, in Pangasinán. To the S. of Iba, at the crossing of the Bancal, a road leaves the coast line, passing over the boundary at Mt. Iba, and extending to Tárlac by way of O'Donnell. Another road starting from the coast line at Botolan follows the valley of the Bucao, and, crossing the Cordillera de Cabusilan, reaches Tárlac, also, by the way of O'Donnell.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

The population is 87,295, chiefly Zambales, and, including, the Igorrotes of Zambales, a somewhat revengeful and warlike race. The languages spoken are Zambal, Ilocano, and Tagalog in the N., and Zambal and Ilocano in the S. part. In the vicinity of Iba and Botolan, Zambal and Pampango are used, and in the region between Alaminos and Balincaguin, Ilocano and Pangasinán. The Negritos speak Aeta, but are familiar with the common languages, Zambal and Ilocano.

The following is the division of Zambales into pueblos and their respective population, according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Zambales:			
Agno	2,322	2,239	4,561
Alaminos	3,213	3,312	6,525
Alós	563	551	1,114
Anda	1,516	1,398	2,914
Balincaguin	1,228	1,241	2,469
Bani	1,723	1,671	3,394
Bolinao	3,540	3,334	6,874
Botolan	1,861	1,869	3,730
Cabañgan	1,429	1,372	2,807
Candelaria	1,329	1,253	2,582
Castillejos	1,844	1,892	3,736
Dasol	1,225	1,200	2,425
Iba	1,688	1,726	3,414
Infanta	1,515	1,536	3,051
Masinloc	1,322	1,389	2,711
Paláug	1,232	1,289	2,521
San Antonio	2,339	2,514	4,853
San Felipe	2,112	2,106	4,218
San Fernando	240	213	453
San Isidro	1,359	1,264	2,623
San Marcelino	2,155	2,120	4,275
San Narciso	3,603	3,679	7,282
Santa Cruz	2,589	2,596	5,185
Súbic	1,329	1,462	2,791
Total	43,276	43,226	86,522

Estimated, 1901, 87,295.

There are 26 towns and a number of villages.

The following are the principal towns:

Iba; the capital, on the l. bank of the river entering the sea about 2 m. distant. Pop. 3,512.

Agno; on the r. bank of the mouth of the river of that name, 61 m. N. of Iba. Pop. 5,002.

Alaminos, or Sarapsap; on the main road, 4 m. S. of Lucap, on Lingayén Bay, 61 m. N. of Iba. Pop. 8,008.

Alós; on the main road, 5 m. S. of Lingayén Gulf, 57 m. N. of Iba. Pop. 1,762.

Balincaguin; on the main road, 7 m. S. of Lucap and on Lingayén Bay, 57 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 2,378.

Bani; on the l. bank of a river emptying into Lingayén Gulf, 63 m. N. of Iba. The road connects it with the Agno road, 5 m. S. Pop., 4,293.

Bolinao; on the extreme N. coast, at the starting point of the coast road, 77 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 4,075.

Botolan; on the main road, 5 m. S. of Iba. Pop., 4,566.

Cabañgan; on the main coast road, 15 m. S. of Iba. Pop., 2,798.

Candelaria; on the coast road, 23 m. N. of Iba. Mt. Lanab, 3,837 ft. high, lies inland. In the vicinity of this town is a chain of 3 small lakes, the largest of which, about 2 m. in diameter, has its outlet into the sea through the Agnacón Riv. Pop., 2,865.

Castillejos; on the main highway, on the l. bank of the river emptying into the sea 6 m. W. of San Antonio, 4 m. N.W. of Súbic, and 36 m. S. of Iba. Pop., 3,357.

Dasol; between 2 rivers which enter the bay of the same name in its N.E. angle, 46 m. N. of Iba. At this point the road leaves the main line to Agno, 15 m. N. by W. Pop., 5,000, estimated.

Eguia; on the r. bank at the crossing of the Tanglao by the main road, 41 m. N. of Iba.

Infanta; on the r. bank of the Nayón Riv., 3 m. E. of the main road, with which it is connected by the Nayón Valley road, 35 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 3,345.

Masinloc; on the shore of the bay of the same name, 17 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 2,945.

Olongapó; on the E. shore of Súbic Bay, 2 m. N. of the boundary with Bataín. **Paláuig**; 10 m. N. of Iba. It is connected with the main road at Matalví. Pop., 2,584.

San Antonio; at the mouth of a river entering the sea opposite Capones I., 46 m. S. of Iba. It is connected with the main road at San Marcelino on the E. and San Narciso on the N. Pop., 4,988.

San Felipe; on the main road, 21 m. S. of Iba. Pop., 4,265.

San Fernando; on the Bancal Valley road, 9 m. NNE. of Iba. Pop., Cn. 1887, 453.

San Isidro; on the main road, between Alós and Dasol, 51 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 2,863.

San Marcelino; on the main road, 7 m. NW. of Súbic, 29 m. S. of Iba. It is connected with the coast at San Antonio. Pop., 4,043.

San Narciso; on the main line, 24 m. S. of Iba. At this point the road divides, one continuing to San Marcelino and the other following the coast to San Antonio. Pop., 7,255.

Santa Cruz; on the main road, touching the SE. angle of Dasol Bay, 32 m. N. of Iba. Pop., 4,594.

Sindol; on the coast line, 19 m. S. of Iba.

Súbic, on the extreme N. coast of the bay of the same name. It is the S. terminus of the coast road, at the mouth of a small river, 36 m. S. of Iba. Pop., 3,013.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The coast is generally level, with an abrupt beach fronting the sea and an inland chain whose higher peaks are visible 30 m. It presents a bold approach, in many places having no bottom at 50 fms., within 1 m. of shore. The adjacent islands afford shelter for the numerous vessels entering and leaving Manila Bay, as follows:

	sq. m
Cabalitan; in S.W. angle of Lingayén Gulf, S. of Comas I., opposite the boundary between Pangasinán and Zambales.....	½
Cabarruyan, or Anda; high and covered with forests, off W. shore of Lingayén Gulf, 7 m. N. and S., 4 m. E. and W. Its chief town has a population of 3,200 on W. shore; 6 small islands lie in channel between Cabarruyan and mainland.....	21
Cabra, or Goat; off Capones Pt., high and bare, of reddish appearance, with 3 islands to N.W.....	½
Cangaluyan; E. of Narra and in E. entrance between Santiago and Cabarruyan Is., W. shore of Lingayén Gulf.....	½
Capones; 3 islands off point of that name. On the largest (Grande), about 1 m. long, is a lighthouse marking approach from China Sea to Súbic and Manila bays.....	1
Cien Islas, Las (the 100 islands), or Capulupuluan; 26 charted islets NW. of Encarnada Pt., W. coast of Lingayén Gulf.....	3
Comas; S. of Pastora Pt., off W. shore of Lingayén Gulf.....	3
Culebra, or Adder; S. of Caimán Pt., N. head of Dasol Bay, China Sea coast.....	2
Dos Hermanas; N. of Santiago I., on W. side of entrance to Lingayén Bay.....	2
Frailes, Los; 6 islands in Silanguin port, extreme SW. coast, of Zambales, and W. of the entrance to Súbic Bay.....	2
Grande, or Pulu Malaqui; in the entrance to Súbic Bay, forming 2 channels and giving shelter from the S. It is of medium height, covered with trees.....	1
To the S. of this island is a smaller one connected by a sand spit and reef.	
Hermana Mayor (elder sister); W. coast NW. off Santa Cruz, the S. headland of Dasol Bay.....	2
Hermana Menor (younger sister), or Macalira; W. of Santa Cruz, the S. headland of Dasol Bay, covered with trees.....	1
Lajás; one of the Frailes Is.	
Luan; near Salvador and Macalaba.	
Macalaba; in the opening of Masinloc Bay, W. coast, S. of Salvador I. (Also Malacaba.)	
Mapalós; off Masinloc Bay, of medium height, covered with trees and surrounded by mangroves.	
Mayaña; in the center of Súbic Bay.....	½
Mongosmongos; one of the Cien (Hundred) Is., on the W. side of Lingayén Gulf.	
Munti; a small island in Súbic Bay.	
Narra; in the channel between Santiago and Cabarruyan Is., W. shore of Lingayén Gulf.....	2
3 islands lie off its SW. shore.....	1
Olongapó; in the port of that name, off the E. shore of Súbic Bay.....	1
Pequeña; off the NE. shore of Súbic Bay.....	½
Putipot; N. of the Bay of Masinloc and S. of Hermana Menor.	
Pulapig; an island off Masinloc Bay, surrounded with reefs.	
Ratón (mouse); E. of Hermana Mayor, off Dasol Bay.....	½
Salvador; W. coast, in the opening of Masinloc Bay, thickly wooded.....	2
Santiago, or Purra; 5 m. N. and S., 4 m. E. and W., of medium height, off Cape Bolinao, the extreme NE. point of Zambales, and on the W. side of the opening of Lingayén Gulf. Its inhabitants live in the town of Binabilian, on its SW. coast, fronting Bolinao port.....	8
Silaqui; NNW. of Santiago I. To the SE. are several small rocky islets, on the W. side of entrance to Lingayén Gulf.	
Tabones, Los; 2 islands between Talisian and Nazasa bays, off the SW. coast, near the opening of Súbic Bay.....	½

76 dependent islands, total area..... 50

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The staple products of the archipelago, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and coffee, are extensively cultivated. The specialty, however, is rice and wheat of superior quality.

MINERALS.

Mines of copper and pit coal are in operation in the vicinity of Agno and between Balineaguin and San Isidro. In the Lugatoc Mts. in the N. part of the province are indications of iron, also in the Cordillera de Cabusilan in the S. The numerous mineral springs are also regarded as showing deposits of that mineral.

FORESTS.

The forests are particularly valuable in useful woods and products, including pitch, resin, rattan, honey, and wax. With better facilities of transportation they would become an important part of the wealth of the province.

FRUITS.

The fruits are abundant, particularly the sweet pineapple, which is grown in large quantities, and in quality compares with the finest varieties of Java and Singapore.

INDUSTRIES.

The mechanical industries are limited to primitive methods and home demands. The chief occupation of the inhabitants, next to agriculture, is the raising of cattle, carabaos, horses, and hogs, hunting and fishing. A large number along the coast engage in the collection of amber, which is found in considerable abundance.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

During the military movements in N. Luzón, on November 28, 1899, in an engagement in the Zambales Mts., near Mangatarem, the insurgents were not only dispersed, but the United States forces captured 14 pieces of modern artillery—all the enemy possessed—a powder factory, arsenal, and large quantity of ordnance stores.

On February 15, 1902, Zambales was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

Alaminos. ^a	Dasol. ^a	San Antonio. ^a	San Marcelino. ^a
Bolinao. ^b	Iba. ^a	San Felipe. ^a	
Castillejos. ^a	Masinloc. ^a	San Isidro. ^a	

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The province of Zambales was created under the provisional government act of February 6, 1901, by enactment of the P. C. August 28, 1901, to embrace that territory in the island of Luzón known as the province of Zambales.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

[Salaries and expenses in United States money.]

Governor	\$1,500
Secretary	1,000
Treasurer	1,800
Supervisor	1,500
Fiscal	1,100

Allowance for necessary and actual traveling expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day, as prescribed.

The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities to meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the provinces and for other purposes prescribed by law.

^a Telegraph.

^b Telephone.

CONDITIONS.

* * * "And the hopes of the inhabitants are the better founded when they see the favorable change which has been made in all the branches of the public administration after only a few months of civil government.

"They know that the pueblos govern themselves through the representatives whom they elect from among their own people, and that the superior authorities can not interfere in their affairs unless the municipal authorities fail to hold their engagements toward their electors and violate law with or without malice.

"They see with the greatest satisfaction that the funds which they contribute, in the measure of their forces, toward the payment of the public expenses are never diverted from their legitimate object, and are convinced that the law in all its rigor would be applied to any official who would fail to comply with his duty in that regard.

"They remark that, luckily for the province, the provincial officials are no longer what they used to be in former times, in consequence of the traditional system or for their own profit, when they were real despots, who tyrannized the unfortunate inhabitants, disposing of their persons and of their property in an arbitrary and and cruel manner; whereas the new officials simply work for the happiness and the welfare of the province, and faithfully perform the duties of their respective offices.

"They are truly happy to see that the courts of justice have been reorganized, with the peculiarity that they are now a sure, efficacious guaranty that the law shall be duly complied with and that the property and other individual rights respected, because justice is administered with good faith, rectitude, and impartiality, and is no longer, as in former times, an open market in which, with incredible and scandalous cynicism, justice was bartered like merchandise and sold to the highest bidder.

"I can therefore affirm that public administration in all its branches has been carried on with regularity and with favorable results ever since it was established, on August 28, 1901, under civil régime, and will add that the political conditions under their different aspects are good and favorable." (Official report of the provincial governor of Zamboanga, January, 1902.)

ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO.(Thahm-boh-ahn'-gah, *Hisp.*)**Capital:** Zamboanga, lat. 6° 53' N., lon. 123° 5' E.**Area:** Mainland, 3,358 sq. m.; 80 dependent islands, 128 sq. m.: total, 3,486 sq. m.**Population:** 117,503.**Race:** Moro.**Language:** Moro, Tagalog, Visayan, Spanish, and native dialects.**Military Department of Mindanao:** Headquarters, Zamboanga, Mindanao.*Table of distances.*

From Zamboanga to—	m.
Cebu via Sulu and Visayan seas, NNE.....	276
Cotabato via Célèbes Sea, NNE.....	150
Dumaguete via Sulu Sea, NNE. (Negros).....	202
Iloilo via Sulu Sea, N. by E.....	268
Manila, Luzón, N. by W.....	561
Manila via Sulu, Mindoro, and China seas.....	585
Puerto Princesa, NW. Palawan.....	297

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The subdivision of Mindanao, under the former jurisdiction of Spain known as Zamboanga, is the W. of the 3 peninsulas which form the S. part of the island. It is bounded on the N. by Dapitan; on the E. by Cotabato; on the S. by the Célèbes Sea and Basilan Strait, which separates it from that island, 17 m. distant, and W. by the Sulu Sea.

AREA.

It measures 103 m. from NE. to SW.; 93 m. from E. to W. along its N. boundary, and 94 m. from E. to W. between Flecha and P'acan Pts. Area, mainland 3,358 sq. m.; 80 dependent islands, 128 sq. m.; total, 3,486 sq. m. (2,488,320 a.), nearly 3 times the size of Rhode Island and 1,000 sq. m. larger than Connecticut.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The S. coast line forms 3 peninsulas jutting into the Célebes Sea, with Dumanquilas Bay on the E. and Sibuguey Bay on the W. of the central one. The main range, which skirts the shore of the island, beginning at Tres Reyes Mt., at the NE. point of boundary, after a W. course follows the center of the main peninsula and terminates at the S. extremity in 2 peaks, the higher 1,752 ft., inland from Caldera Bay, and the lower 1,240 ft., inland from Zamboanga town. Bañagian or Flecha Pen. is traversed throughout its length by a chain of hills, the highest Alto de Caladis, Sibuguet, and Marasiñgan, on the central peninsula, and Silañgan and Calanatan on the main peninsula. This range forms the divide in the drainage, the streams flowing S. and E. entering Dumanquilas and Sibuguey bays and the Célebes Sea, and those to the W. emptying into the Sulu Sea.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Zamboanga is the most salubrious found in the Philippines. The temperature varies only a few degrees during the year, the months of April, May, and June being the hottest, and December, January, and February the coolest. The rainy season is known only as a season in which rain may fall, and does in no way inconvenience the inhabitants of the lowlands. It extends from May till October, but often with long intervals of no rain. The nights are cool the year round and there is a steady breeze from the sea.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

The following are the bays and harbors on the coast of Zamboanga:

Bañgá; E. coast, 7 m. N. of Tigbaon Is., safe and well sheltered. It is 3 m. NE. to SW. and 1 m. wide. An islet lies in the entrance, making 2 deep passages 1,000 ft. wide. The E. channel has 13 fms., lessening to $1\frac{3}{4}$ fms. inside. The anchorage is in 9 fms.

Caldera; S. coast, to the E. of the point of that name. The outer bay has an anchorage from 7 to 9 fms. The inner port has accommodations for 4 or 5 vessels in 6 ft., the entrance channel being but 73 yds. wide and 12 ft. deep. From this point the coast runs 7 m. SE. to Pt. Caballo, W. of the town of Zamboanga.

Cáuit; W. coast, with a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., having an anchorage in $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 fms., under shelter of an islet 700 ft. in extent, on the E. side.

Dumanquilas; on the S. coast, 9 m. between Arena, the E. point of Olutañga I., and Flecha, the S. point of the E. peninsula, 32 m. and extending 16 m. inland N. It is 9 fms. in the entrance, 26 fms. in the center, and 5 fms. along its N. shore.

Igat; S. shore, N. of the island of the same name, well sheltered and safe. It is the most important of the inlets of Dumanquilas Bay. The Dumanquilas Riv. enters it by several mouths.

Malicay; on the extreme SE. coast, opening 6 m. between Flecha Pt. and Dumanquilas Bay, heads toward S. It is sheltered from all winds except from the S., with 27 fms. The E. boundary between Zamboanga and Cotabato provinces passes within 1 m. off the NE. point of this bay.

Mantebu; W. coast, anchorage S. of Piacan Pt.

Masingloc; S. coast, S. of Mamicahan, or Manicahan, and W. of Malanipa and Saccol Is., and extending inland $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Manqui Pt., affording excellent shelter during hurricanes peculiar to this coast. (Zamboanga is below the typhoon belt.)

Panabutan; W. coast, between Sicogon and Cáuit Bay, sheltered from all winds but the W., with from 7 to 22 fms. between 2 rocky points.

Santa María, or Biasoñgon; W. coast, a well-sheltered port S. of Bulañgolán Pt., 1 m. inland to the SW., having 2 basins suitable for vessels of all sizes. Entrance 500 yds., 36 fms. deep, with 15 fms. inside. A company of American capitalists have erected at Puerto Santa María the largest sawmill in the S. part of the archipelago.

Sibuco; W. coast, between Pts. Batotindoc and Burial, 5 m. to the S., penetrates $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E., and is well sheltered except from the W., with depth not less than 27 fms. A river which can be ascended by boats enters the bay.

Sibuguey; S. coast; from the NE. entrance to Saccol channel, the coast of Mindanao trends NNE., with a curve to the S. 35 m., and forms the bay of Sibuguey, terminating to the SE. of Olutañga. The bay has not been surveyed.

Sibulan; on the S. coast, formed by the island of that name, between Olutañga Bay and the central peninsula.

Sicogon; W. coast, between Pt. Balanguin (Bulungin) and Sicogon. It is exposed to W. winds. It is deep, having from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ fms. At 500 yds. from the shore 2 rivers enter the bay, one of the same name.

Tantanang; S. coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, between Dumanquilas and Sibuguey bays, well sheltered, with a depth of 13 fms. on the W. shore, lessening to the N.

Tumalung; S. coast, on the N. side of Olutaña, with 9 fms., W. of Pt. Simangul, on the N. end of the island; sheltered in all weathers.

Zamboanga; S. coast, with roads N. of Santa Cruz I. The anchorage is much exposed, but has a depth of 12 fms. outside. Inside the water shoals rapidly. There is 16 fms. off the light-house, N. by W. Vessels remaining in Zamboanga more than 24 hours moor, owing to strong tides. This road is exposed to gales from W. to SW., which frequently cause loss of ships. An anchorage off Vilavilan I. in 7 fms. affords protection from SW. gales. During the NE. monsoon the road is well sheltered.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

Zamboanga, lat. $6^{\circ} 54' N.$, lon. $122^{\circ} 4' 10'' E.$, on the extremity of the mole on the S. point. 1 flash red; 33 ft. above the sea; 26 ft. height of tower; built of sheet iron, and visible 12 m. Two flash red lights, 26 ft. above sea level, visible 5 m., indicate the entrance to the bay. (*See* Caldera Bay.)

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no roads in the province, except in the immediate vicinity of the towns, owing to the mountainous character of the surface. With the exception of Tetuán and the villages of Dabug in the center, and Siocan in the N., all the towns and villages are situated on the coast.

From Zamboanga extend fair roads passable for wagon transportation throughout the year leading NE. to Tetuán, Masingloc, Mercedes, and Curúan, a distance of about 20 m.; N. through Santa María about 4 m., and SW. through San José, Caldera, Ayala, and San Ramón, about 16 m.

POPULATION AND TOWNS.

In 1897 the population was enumerated at 19,903 Christians in Zamboanga and the surrounding towns, 8,000 Mohammedans, and in the unexplored regions of Sibuguey 90,000 Subanos, a total of 117,503, speaking Spanish, Moro, Sámal, Subano, and Chavacano, a mixture of Spanish, Tagálog, and Visayan. Malay is the most common language.

The following is the division of Zamboanga into pueblos and their respective population according to the census of 1887:

Province and pueblos.	Total population, combining residents present and absent, native and Spanish, census 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Zamboanga:			
Ayala	983	757	1,740
Mercedes	1,823	1,631	3,454
Santa María	1,391	1,290	2,681
Tetuán	1,985	1,935	3,920
Zamboanga	2,008	1,795	3,803
Total	8,190	7,408	15,598

Estimated, 1901, 117,^f

There are 12 towns and 47 villages.

The following are the names of the towns:

Zamboanga; the capital of the province, on the extreme S. coast, on the strait of Basilan, opposite Isabela, capital of the latter island, 17 m. It is a town of importance, situated on an extensive plain covered with cocoanut groves and rice fields. Pop., 7,634, including Santa María, Gusu, Tipang, and San Roque. It is well built, with stone houses, a church, fort, and hospital. The town was settled in 1635 as a base of military operations against the Moros and pirates. Just before

American occupancy this town was almost entirely destroyed by fire—the work of the Spaniards in retiring to cover their embarkation and that of the Filipinos as well during their so-called “republic,” when the two rival factions fought among themselves. Since American occupancy the greater part has been rebuilt, and a new town entirely built adjoining Zamboanga to the W. called Magay, being the section in which the Moro inhabitants reside. Fully 1,000 houses have been built, mostly of nipa, but some of stone and plaster and other materials of a substantial nature. Zamboanga is the S. market of the archipelago for hemp, copra, and gutta percha. The port is exposed to the S. and SW. In the Masingloc Riv., 4 m. to the SE., is an anchorage sheltered from all winds.

Ayala; on the extreme SW. coast, 9 m. WNW. of Zamboanga. Pop., 1,900, including Talisayan, Erenas, and Malalay.

Bolong; on the SW. coast, 18 m. NE. of Zamboanga. Pop., 1,144, including Curúan, Taguiti, and Tamión.

Caldera; a port near Ayala, on the bay of that name, SW. shore, 8 m. W. of Zamboanga.

Curúan; E. coast, at the mouth of the river, fronted by the Panubijan Is., 22 m. NE. of Zamboanga. The anchorage is well sheltered by Panulugan I.

Marasingan; on the E. shore of Sibuguey Bay, 4 m. inland to the SE. of Cabut I. Layers of coal have been discovered in this vicinity.

Mercedes; on the SW. coast, 8 m. NE. of Zamboanga. Pop., 3,839, including Manicaan, Catumbal, and Boalan.

San Mateo; on the S. coast, a port of refuge between Caldera Bay and Zamboanga roads.

San Ramón; on the extreme SW. coast, 15 m. NW. of Zamboanga. Founded by General Blanco about 1885 as an experimental farming station and penal colony. It consists of about 10,000 a. of well-planned and laid-out fields, with a sea frontage of 2½ m. During Spanish occupancy there were about 800 deportados or disciplinarios from the N. islands who supplied the labor. A large sugar mill (i. e., large for the Philippines) and a sawmill were in operation; there were also fields of sugar and hemp and groves of coconuts, chocolate, and coffee. The annual net income is said to have been \$60,000 Mexican currency. The hemp from San Ramón commands higher prices in Manila than any other.

Santa María; in the SW. of Zamboanga, at the headwaters of a stream, 4 m. NW. of Zamboanga.

Sibuco; on the W. coast, on the bay of that name, 27 m. N. of Zamboanga.

Tetuán; on the r. bank of a river entering on the SE. coast, 4 m. NE. of Zamboanga. Pop., 5,572, including villages of Pútig and Talontalón.

DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

The following islands adjacent to Mindanao lie off the coast of Zamboanga:

	sq. m.
Bulúan; in the NW. arm of Sibuguey Bay.....	½
3 islands lie in the inlet on the W. shore, 6 m. S., and another off the coast farther S.....	1
Cabugaán; E. coast, one of the Panubijan Is.....	½
Cabut; E. coast of Sibuguey Bay, near the village of Marasingan; opposite, and 4 m. inland, exist deposits of coal.....	½
Cherif; 3 islands in Sibuguey Bay.....	1
Dacula; one of the Quidabun Is., in Sibuguey Bay.....	1
Dayana; in the NW. angle of Dumanquilas Bay, opposite Sipula.....	½
Dumanquilas; 16 islands unnamed within that bay.....	6
Fatimo; several small islands in Sibuguey Bay; the mouth of Cumalarang Riv., practicable for light craft at high water, lies N. by E. of Fatimo Is.....	1
Ígat; an island in the bay of the same name, N. of the mainland.....	½
Malanipa; off the extreme SE. coast, 4 islands in the E. entrance to Basilan Strait.....	1
Malicay; 4 islands unnamed, in that bay, and E. of Flecha Pt.....	1
Mañgán; W. coast, off the village of that name.....	1
Muda; one of the Quidabun Is., in Sibuguey Bay.....	1
Olutaña; off the S. point of the central peninsula; forms with the mainland a channel connecting Dumanquilas and Sibuguey bays, 10½ m. N. and S. and 13 m. E. and W. It has fine bays on its shores, one on the N. well sheltered in all winds.....	90
Palma Brava; E. coast, in Sibuguey Bay, the N. of the Panubijan Is.....	½
Pandaluan; in the entrance to Sibuguey Bay, S. coast.....	½
Pandalusan; S. coast in Sibuguey Bay, 6 m. off the SW. point of the central peninsula and NE. of Olutaña I.....	½
Panisian; off the extreme SE. point of that peninsula, 4½ m. E. of Flecha Pt.....	½
Panubijan; SE. coast, 15 islands and several islets near the W. shore of Sibuguey Bay, opposite Curúan; well wooded.	
Paya; one of the Quidabun Is. in Sibuguey Bay; to the W. lies an exposed rock.	
Pratas; rock 1 m. E. of Dacula, one of the Quidabun Is.	
Quidabun; S. shore, 3 islands, Muda, Dacula, and Paya, in Sibuguey Bay, with channels of 9 fms. between them.....	
Saccol; off the SE. coast, 8 m. from NE. to SW. and 3 m. from NW. to SE.....	

	sq. m.
Saccol channel; an island in the wide mouth of a river on the mainland; another in the S. entrance, 5 m. off the NE. point of Saccol I.	½
Santa Cruz; in the mid-channel of Basilan Strait, 5½ m. SE. of Zamboanga; furnishes shelter for ships in the roads of that town in severe weather.	½
Sibulan; off the SE. coast of the central peninsula Olutaniga and the mainland.	½
Simonog; the E. of 2 islands, 15 m. off the mainland, SE. coast, and 10 m. E. off the N. point of Saccol I.	½
Tietavun; a long, narrow island off the SE. point in the E. entrance to Basilan Strait, 8 m. E. by S. of Zamboanga. It is low, covered with vegetation.	
Tigbaon; S. coast, 4 islands off the W. shore of Sibuguey.	1
Tumalutan; 5 m. E. of the N. point of Saccol I., near the entrance to Basilan Strait.	½
80 dependent islands, total area.	128

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Besides the staple crops of rice, hemp, cotton—tree variety, staple very short—coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, coconuts, corn, and sweet potatoes, this region yields the valuable cloves and nutmegs of commerce. The cinnamon tree, betel nut, and pepper grow wild upon the shores of Sibuguey Bay. Rubber or gutta-percha, egg-plant, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, etc., extensive and admirably kept Chinese gardens and mushrooms found under refuse of the hemp and are of excellent flavor.

MINERALS.

The indications of mineral wealth are very general, but not exploited. Coal exists in valuable deposits on the shores of Sibuguey Bay. Croppings of coal show on surface within 4 m. of Zamboanga. Gold reported near Curúan and brought to Zamboanga in small quantities.

FORESTS.

The forests abound in a great variety of valuable woods, especially teak and juniper. In the vicinity of Santa María and near the tidewater teak is abundant; gums and resins are also gathered. No true ebony is found in P. I. Forests in which profitable hard woods are found contain trees fit to cut at rare intervals only. No forests exist in the sense of the American forest. Rubber is found on the peninsula.

FRUITS.

The pineapples and bananas of Zamboanga are famous in the archipelago. Mangoes in abundance, pumalo, breadfruit, guava, and many others are also found.

INDUSTRIES.

The inhabitants of this province are not advanced in mechanical industries beyond their own needs. The natural products of the province, however, afford occupation and articles of export. The raising of horses, cattle, and hogs is an important industry. No cattle raised at present, owing to the cattle disease that has been prevalent for 3 years. Three sawmills, 1 cocoonut-oil plant on improved lines, and many small cocoonut-oil plants and small horsepower sugar mills in operation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The port of Zamboanga was occupied November 16, 1899, by a United States naval force which was immediately followed by United States infantry, detached from the forces in Sulu.

On February 15, 1902, Zamboanga was garrisoned by United States troops as follows:

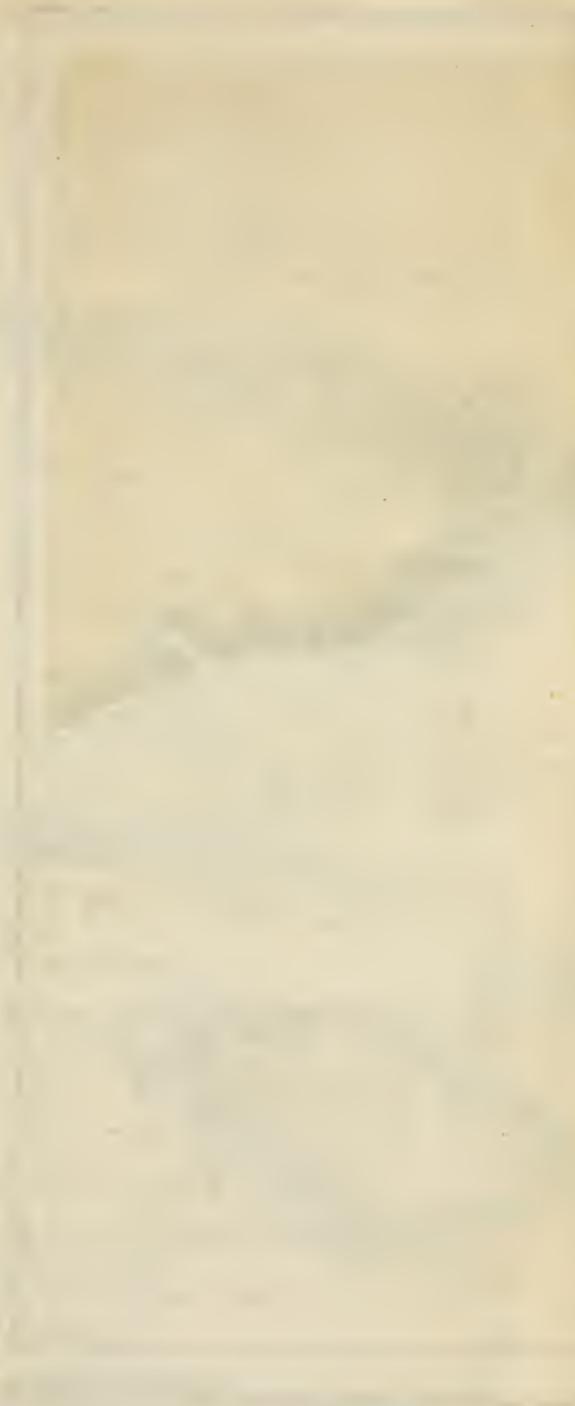
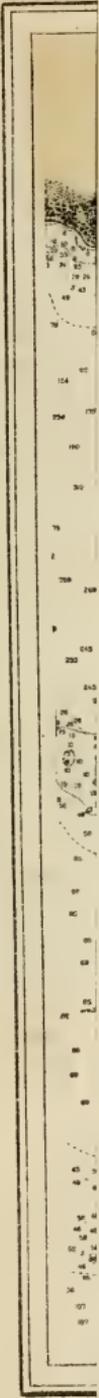
Zamboanga.* §

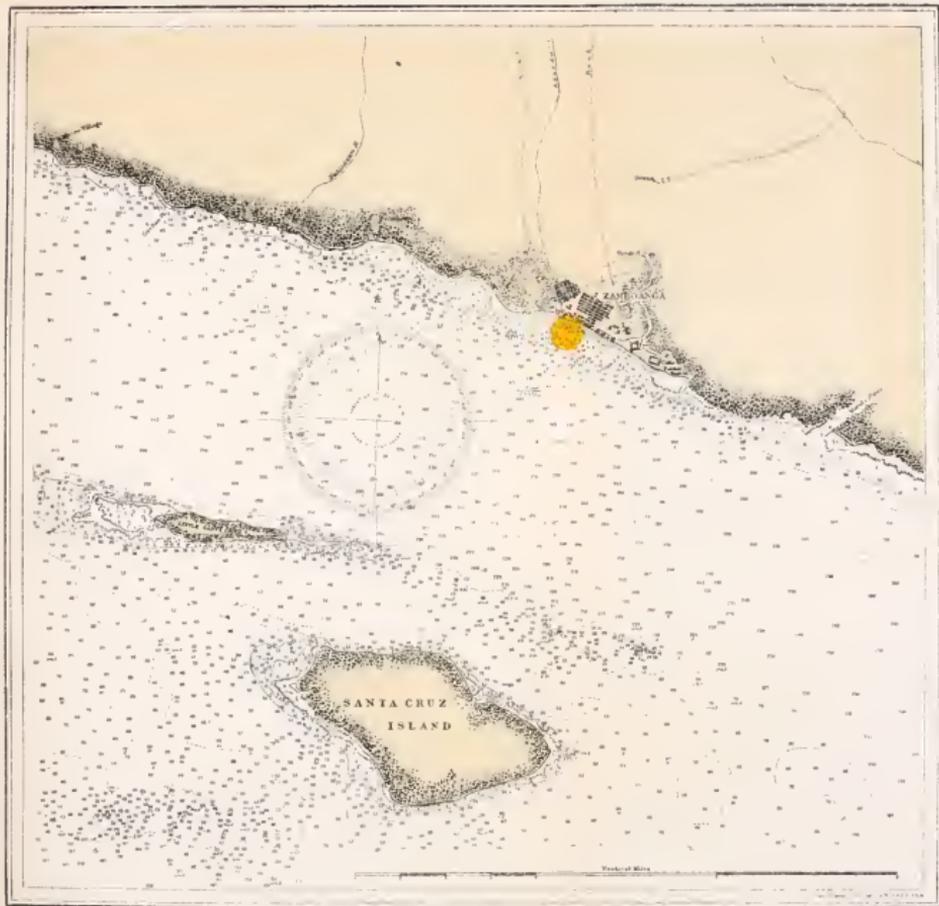
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Civil government has not been established in this province. Under act P. C., May 29, 1901, the municipalities of Tetuan and Zamboanga were organized into one municipality under the name of Zamboanga in accordance with rules and regulations applying to the organization of new municipalities not before organized [Secs. 91, 92, and 93, municipal code].

* Telegraph.

§ Post-office and money order.





MINDANAO

APPROACHES TO ZAMBOANGA

No. 1631
S Dec 28 57 1

From a Spanish survey in 1685

Fathoms, light on east of scale. Lat 0° 15' N. Long 122° 00' E.

ZAMBOANGA (thahm-boh-ahn'-gah), *Hisp.*: pueblo, p. o., m. o., and capital of Zamboanga, lat. 6° 54' N., lon. 122° 4' 10" E., on extreme SW. coast of Zamboanga, Mindanao, which forms N. shore of Strait of Basilan, important thoroughfare of inter-sea commerce between Celebes and Sulu waters. Has a light-house at extremity of mole, at S. point; light is 33 ft. above sea level and height of tower 26 ft. from base to base, visible 12 m.; built of sheet iron, with 2 davits attached. United States naval station is at Basilan, opposite. Fortified under Spanish rule as naval station: has fine barracks and Castle of San Felipe, which dominates town; cathedral and public hospital. Pop., 21,300. Settlement dates from 1635, by Spaniards, as a base of operations against Moros and pirates of Sulu A. and Borneo. Roadstead of Zamboanga is much exposed to gales from W. and SW. On appearance of SW. gales vessels run inside of Tictanan I. to anchorage of Vilanyilan I. Approach of these disastrous storms is generally foretold by coast of Basilan across strait to S. being hidden by a mass of flying clouds, and Sangboi Is. lost to view; if at same time it should be cloudy, dark, and threatening to NW., bad weather is certain, wind beginning to blow from NW. and backing until it settles from SW. Cause is typhoon passing to N. During NE. monsoon road is sheltered. Beautiful stream runs through center of town, from which water for drinking purposes is obtained by inhabitants and for shipping, but as during day natives wash themselves and their clothes throughout its course several miles inland, it is necessary to obtain day's supply early in morning, and it is also necessary to filter it in order to free it from vegetable matter and earth, especially after heavy rain. Coal store of Zamboanga is at Port Isabela. There are regular and frequent steamers between Manila and Zamboanga via Sulu and Palawan and Iloilo. Throughout year, when seasonal wind is not strong land breeze blows during night, sometimes very freshly and acceptably.

ZAMBOANGUITA (thahm-boh-ahn-gee'-tah), *Hisp.*: pueblo on extreme SE. coast of Negros Oriental, and river 1 m. to N. Town is 16 m. SW. of Dumaguete and 1 m. inland from point. Pop., 5,603.

— point on SE. coast Negros Oriental, near pueblo of same name.

ZANÓY (thah-noy'), *ver.*: hamlet on r. bank of river of N. Samar, emptying into Pacific Ocean at Bobón.

ZÁPANG (thah'-pahng), *ver.*: hamlet in pueblo of Gapán, Nueva Ecija, Luzón, on r. bank of Cabanatuan Riv.

ZAPOTE (thah-poh'-tay), *Sp.*: stream in pueblo of Bacoor, Cavite, entering Manila Bay at end of boundary between Manila and Cavite in Rizal, Luzón.

ZAPATOS (thah-pah'-tohs) (means shoes), *Sp.*: 3 islets on bank lying in Jintotolo channel, 6 m. SW. of Jintotolo I., midway between Masbate and Panay, 14 m. S. of former, and 12 m. NE. of latter, nearest shores. Zapato Mayor N., 260 ft. high, wooded and cultivated; Zapato Menor is 270 ft. high, bare and clean on all sides except W. Chinela islet lies between 2 Zapatos, with 80 to 48 ft. depth.

ZARAGOZA (thah-rah-goh'-thah), *Sp.*: pueblo on SW. shore of Santiago I., E. of Tambac Pt., off NE. coast of Zambales, Luzón.

— island off W. coast of Cebú. (*See* Saragossa.)

— hamlet of Negros Occidental, on l. shore of Maa branch of Lagasan Riv., 13 m. E. of Valladolid.

— hamlet in N. central Concepción, Iloilo, Panay, 11 m. S. of Carlés.

— pueblo in Nueva Ecija, Luzón, 10 m. from San Isidro. Pop., 5,250.

— town of Surigao, on l. bank of mouth of river entering sea on E. coast of SE. peninsula of Mindanao, 202 m. SSE. of Surigao, near SE. boundary with Dávao.

— town in Zambales, Luzón.

ZÁRRAGA (thah'-rrah-gah), *Sp.*: pueblo in Iloilo, Panay, on S. shore of Jamipaan Riv., 14 m. N. of Iloilo. Pop., 5,208.

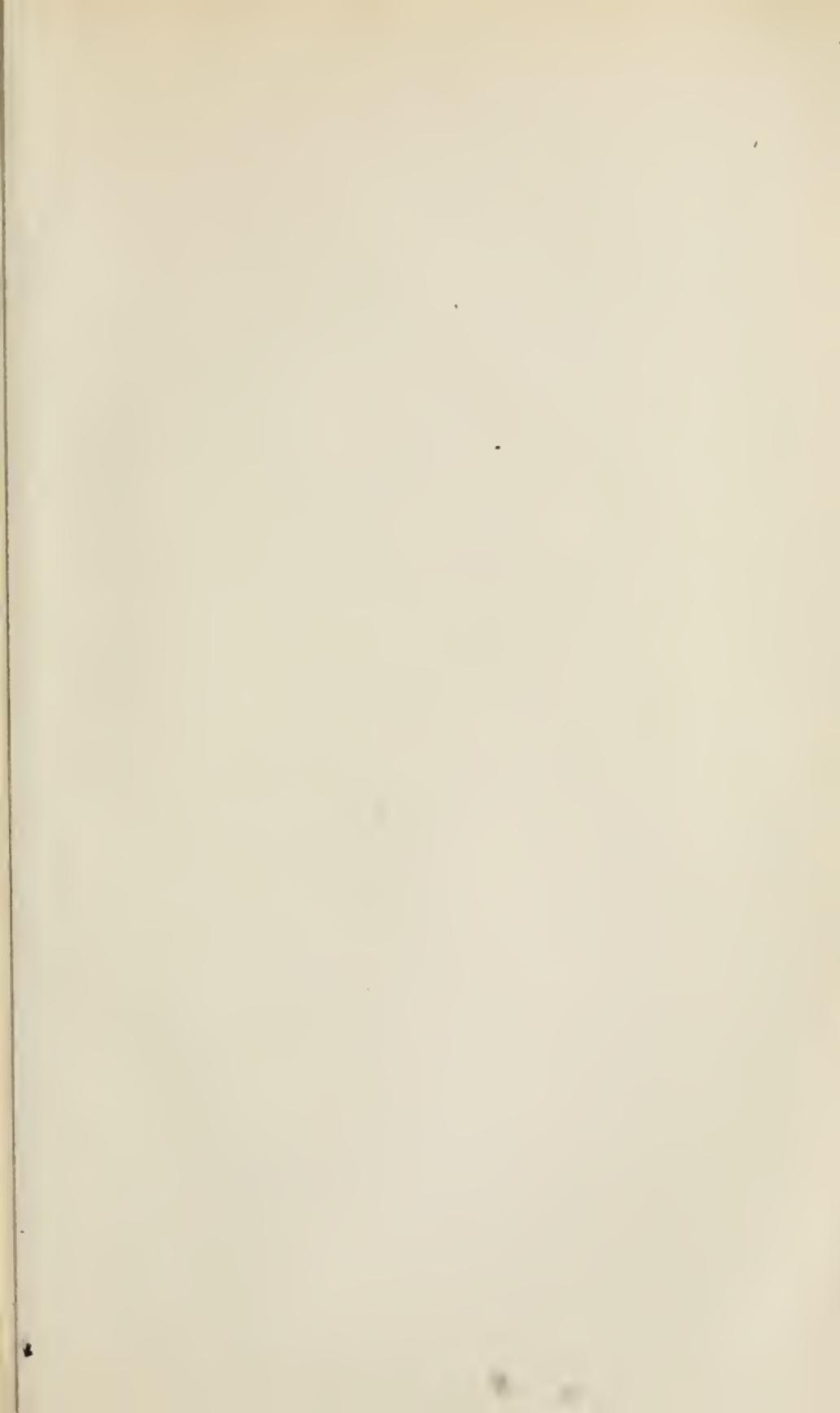
ZAU (thah'-oo), *ver.*: coral and sand island on Pearl Bank in Lapanan grp., Sulu A. Resort for pearl divers. (*See* Pearl banks and island.)

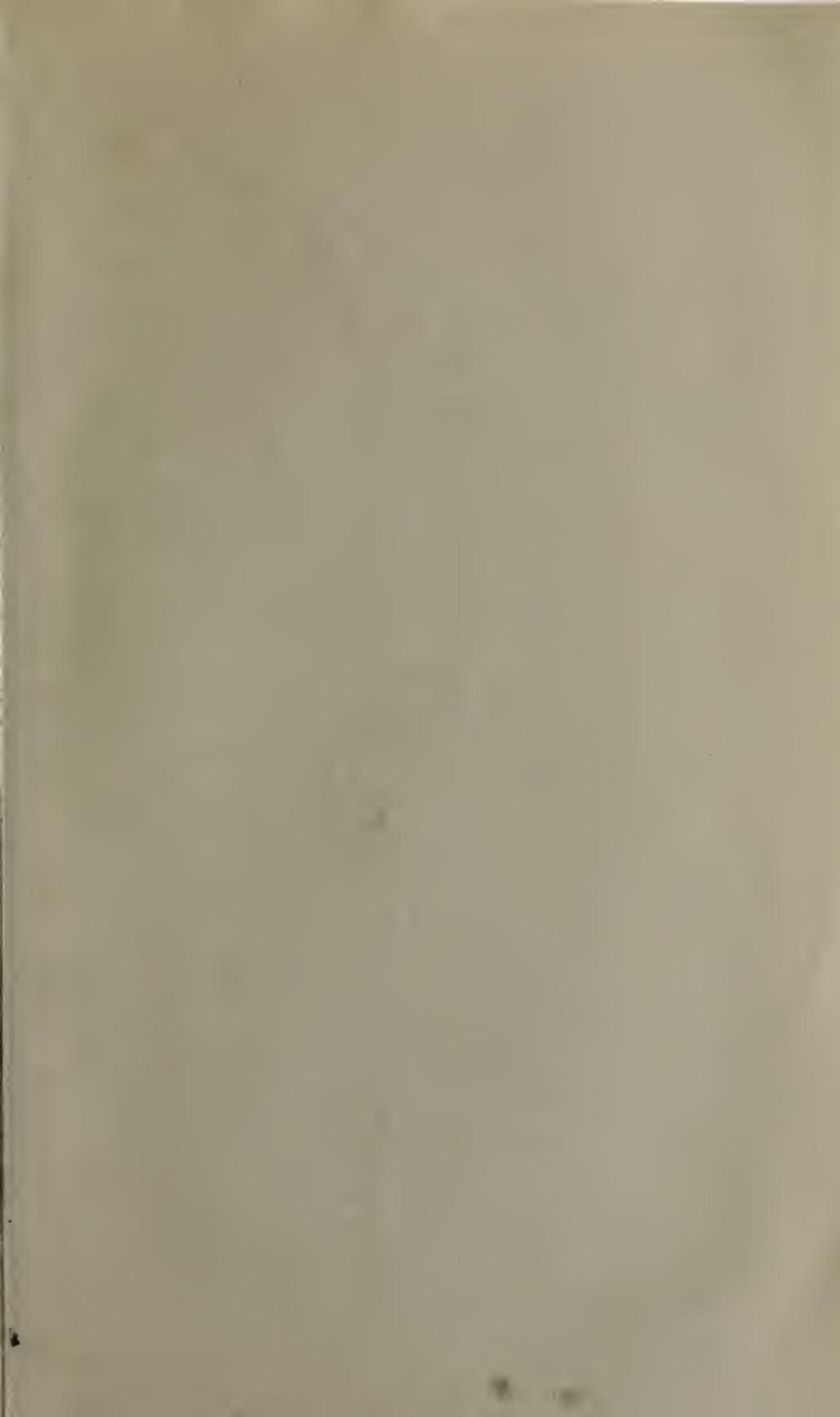
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ZUMÁRRAGA (thoo-mah'-rrah-gah), *Sp.*: pueblo in Samar, 9 m. from Catbalogan. Pop., Cn. 1857, 5,465.

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