

PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL

Vol. IV

SEPTEMBER, 1917

No. 2

THE MANILA BAR*

BY RAMON R. SAN JOSE

To write on the Manila Bar does not seem at the beginning to be a hard task for Manila, besides being the metropolis of this Archipelago, is the focus of all Philippine activities. Consequently, any one will expect to be able to search without much difficulty the data which are thereby necessary. But after reacting on this impression, it will be a surprise then to find out that by virtue of such a phenomenon, if we may call it so, the facts are so confused and intertwined that it is not easy to distinguish those which are genuinely "Manilan" from those purely "Philippine." Thus, in this article the *Philippine Bar* is now and then treated of in connection with the *Manila Bar* proper, as the description of the latter would be incomplete if the former is not mentioned even in the slightest degree.

On account of its traditional importance, Manila was predestined to be the birthplace of the oldest bar in the Philippines. The study of the law was started in these Islands in 1820,¹ when the law course in the University of Santo Tomás was opened with the teaching of the Institutes and the Spanish Civil Law. Hence, we can affirm with much safety that the first graduates of law in this University, nay in the Philippines, became members of the bar between the years 1825 and 1830. What was the exact bar to which they were admitted, nobody at present can ascertain. Yet it may be presumed that it was the Manila Bar since this city was looked upon as the all-important place in these Islands, and so it was natural for the majority, if not all, of the Philippine attorneys to practise therein their profession. However, this is only a mere presumption, for facts are not so reliable as to adequately support the same. It is enough to state that the first Manila Bar, composed of members graduated in the Philippines, dates its existence from the early decades of the nineteenth century.²

Such was the origin of the bar that was to be the most influential in this country. But for about seventy years since its establishment, the Manila Bar did not exert much influence, for its members practised their profession apart from one another.

*NOTE:—The Bench and Fiscal Service of Manila are not mentioned in this article on account of the fact that they have already been touched upon, respectively, in "The Administration of Justice in the P. I.," Vol. I. PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL, p. 330, and "The Judiciary," Vol. II. PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL, p. 59, and in "The Fiscal Service," Vol. II. PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL, p. 215. The Manila Bar as only composed of attorneys practising in this City, is herein described.

¹ Ignacio Villamor's article in "El Tricentenario de la Universidad de Sto. Tomás de Manila" p. 207; Manuel Artigas' "Historia de la Universidad de Sto. Tomás."

This lack of co-operation, however, was not due so much to their shortsightedness as to the benefits derived from mutual work and combined effort, but to the circumstances of the time coupled with the narrow-mindedness of the Spanish governors-general and unfounded jealousy of some of the *Audiencia* officials at seeing the men of the bar united in the honest pursuit of their noble profession.¹

In the course of events, nevertheless, together with the march of progress, the hour finally came when the advocates of Manila founded the first *colegio de abogados* or bar association in the Philippines. That took place on April 8, 1891, when they met at the *Audiencia* building under the presidency of Chief Justice Eduardó de Orduña of the *Audiencia* of Manila. In that meeting they also elected the following attorneys to constitute the first executive board: José Juan de Icaza, *Decano* (dean); José Moreno Lacalle and Rafael de Ortega y Diaz, *Diputados* (deputies); Baldomero de Hazañas, Treasurer; and Francisco Summers, Accountant-Secretary. This *colegio*, which was to be comprised of all lawyers residing in the capital of the Archipelago and those referred to in Secs. 468 and 469 of the Royal Decree of January 5, 1891,² had for its object the "uniformity and good order in the practise of the noble profession of law, the fraternity, decorum and discipline among its members, and the equitative distribution of the peculiar burdens of the profession."³

Soon after its organization, the most important thing to which the attention of the *colegio* was then directed was the drafting of its *estatutos* or statutes. At this point there seems to be a conflict of facts; for in "La Océania Española" of October 6, 1891, it appears that the statutes were adopted by the association on that date and then sent to Madrid for final confirmation by the Spanish Government, while Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera in his "Miscelanea" states that said statutes were provisionally approved by the Insular Government on July 14, 1896, and lastly ratified by Royal Order of December 31 of the same year. Whether or not the *colegio* was active between the years 1891 and 1896, the facts are so meagre that no logical conclusion may be drawn out of them. Accordingly, let us turn our attention to these statutes and analyze them inasmuch as they reflect the principles upheld by the lawyers of that period. By their nature the statutes in question were written in the form of a law incorporating an association; for the *colegio* was given corporate existence with quasi-judicial powers. Strict rules, embodied in ninety-eight sections, were provided for, perhaps, to suit the needs of the legal profession of that time. Thus, since the organization of this *colegio*, a non-associated lawyer could hardly practise his profession; for an attorney who was not a *colegiado*,⁴ was only allowed to appear before the courts in cases wherein he was the party himself or his relatives

¹ Rafael del Pan: "Labor del Colegio de Abogados," Vol. I. PHILIPPINE LAW REVIEW. p. 3 et seq.

² Section 2 of the *Estatutos* or Statutes of the *Colegio*.

³ Section 1 thereof.

⁴ "Colegiado" was the name given to a member of the *colegio*. See Section 4 of the Statutes. See also Section 3 thereof.

within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second of affinity. On account of such limitation, a lawyer found himself, therefore, in an embarrassing condition and so he was forced to become a member of the colegio. But in order that a lawyer could be admitted therein, the following requisites were to be met with: (a) that he should be a holder of the lawyer's degree; (b) that he should be at least over twenty-one years of age; (c) that he should not be suffering any afflictive or correctional penalties; and (d) that he should not have been expelled from any other colegio. Besides these, he should have complied with the other conditions required by existing legislation for the practise of law.¹ In case the colegio refused to admit a lawyer, the latter, notwithstanding, could appeal to the Audiencia, whose decision was considered final.²

Such a colegio could really be regarded as an official institution of the Government because the *decano* was appointed by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.³ Furthermore, the colegio was empowered to try, in a tribunal of its own, those members who committed offenses punishable by its statutes, and to impose the corresponding penalties therefor, which were admonition, simple and double fine, and expulsion from the colegio.⁴ Whether or not the colegio fully and literally carried out these provisions of its statutes, it is not certain. But what it is beyond doubt is that under such systematic regulations the colegio continued to exist until the advent of the Americans.

As a consequence of the Revolution, many of the attorneys left the Capital to join the Filipino army. The colegio of Manila found itself almost deserted by its members. Fortunately, however, it was reorganized in 1899 by the never-forgotten Filipino advocate, Felipe G. Calderon. But the activities of the colegio were then apparently hampered by a new element in the Manila Bar, to wit, the American element. The Filipino lawyers, imbibed in the doctrines of the civil law and accustomed to Spanish proceedings, found themselves confronted by barristers who were adherent to the principles of the common law and acquainted with the procedure followed in the courts newly established by the American Government in these Islands. Hence, there was a fear lest differences in professional viewpoints as well as race prejudices and otherwise might separate one element from another, and thus the administration of justice would largely be obstructed. This fear was further strengthened when the American lawyers organized a bar association of their own. So in Manila the members of the bar were divided into two groups: the Filipinos with their "colegio" and the Americans with their "bar association." Such a division, arising from surrounding conditions, continued with its disagreeable consequences until through the initiative of many, both Americans and Filipinos, the idea of fusing the two legal societies was carried out. For their greatest satisfaction, the union

¹ Section 6 of the Statutes.

² Section 10, par. 3, thereof.

³ "Decano" is equivalent to "president." The other members of the executive board were chosen by the colegio. (Secs. 26 and 27.)

⁴ See Sections 78, 79, 87, and 93.

that was to bring unlimited advantages in their labor for a common purpose, took place on June 24, 1904, when out of two conflicting institutions there arose the "Philippine Bar Association" full of life and rich in hopes, with the well-known American attorney Mr. Thos. L. Hartigan as its first president.

With the organization of this *Philippine* bar association, it seemed as though the Manila Bar proper had automatically lost its independent existence. Notwithstanding, the contrary had happened; for although the provincial and Manila colegios were abolished so as to be replaced by the newly created Philippine Bar Association, yet the influence of the latter was felt with greater intensity in Manila because the majority of its members were lawyers thereof. Hence, we may assert unhesitatingly that it was a *Philippine* bar association in name but a *Manila* one in fact,—a real united Manila Bar rather than an associated Philippine Bar. Thus, the consolidated Manila Bar, under the broad name of "Philippine Bar Association," entered the field of human activities to defend the interests of the lawyers of the Philippines in general and of those of Manila in particular. It may not be surprising to know, therefore, that, with this characteristic feature, the aim of such an association could be no other than "to help one another in the advancement of the science of the Law, co-operate for the right administration of Justice, uphold the honor of the profession, propose legislative reforms, and encourage the union and good relations of its associates and members."¹

Like the "Colegio de Abogados de Manila," this bar association has been given corporate existence, but the rights and prerogatives enjoyed by the former have not been granted to the latter. Nor is this association regarded now as an official institution; for it is a link that brings together private citizens who are following a common calling in life. Quasi-judicial powers are not delegated to it, while no intervention whatsoever comes from the Government. Unlike the "non-colegiados" during the Spanish régime, non-associated lawyers are not restricted in the practise of their profession. So practitioners of good reputation² now become members of the association through their own initiative and altruistic sentiment.

At present this association is governed by an executive board composed of eleven directors, who are elected by the members in their general annual meeting. These eleven directors in turn choose among themselves a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer.³ Permanent committees are also provided for, among which are those on Legal Instruction and Admission to the Bar, Legislation, Administration of Justice and Election of Candidates to Judicial Offices, Complaints and Claims, Finance, Admission of Members, Legal Ethics, and Prizes.⁴ Aside from these, *secciones* with independent executive boards, are organized, some of them being

¹ Chapter I, Constitution of October 28, 1911; Vol. I. PHILIPPINE LAW REVIEW. p. 49, Vol. III PHILIPPINE LAW REVIEW. p. 165.

² See Chapter II. *Ibid.*

³ See Chapters III and IV. *Ibid.*

⁴ See Chapter IV. *Ibid.*; Rules 4-16. By-Laws as Amended in 1914. Vol. III PHILIPPINE LAW REVIEW p. 513.

those on Association, Legal Instruction, and Notarial Profession (Notariado).¹ For the benefit of associated provincial lawyers, the creation of *circulos provinciales*, subject to the immediate supervision of the Central Executive Board, is also encouraged by the Association.² From this somewhat complex system, the reader can have an idea of how this bar association carries out its work. No detailed description is further necessary, however, as Mr. Jerónimo Samson has already written, in a much better form, an article on the "Philippine Bar Association."³

The associated Manila Bar proper now often, though wrongly, considered as the Philippine Bar Association, is designated to be great and prosperous, as with its foundation the "era of union and understanding" among Manila lawyers was begun. And it is also bound to become the largest bar in the Philippines, for from time immemorial Manila has been the magnetism that continually attracts Filipino lawyers towards it. Thence, it is natural to see two hundred and twenty-six⁴ licensed lawyers practising in this city. But not all of these attorneys are members of the association; so the Manila Bar may now be classified not from the *race* standpoint but from the point of view of *association*. Thus, there are the associated Manila lawyers who are Americans and Filipinos, and the non-associated practitioners composed of the same elements. Since 1913 a new element was therein incorporated, and it may be said that it is the "natural compromise" of the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking elements,—the effect of the condition of things as brought out by the change of time. It is the element made up of rising Filipinos, who are prepared to practise and defend the Spanish law in the language of Shakespeare. Due to its nature, this new element is not called to revolutionize the Manila Bar but on the contrary to blend the apparently conflicting elements.

Now it is safe for us then to conclude that aside from being the largest and most influential, the Manila Bar is the most "cosmopolitan" legal institution in Manila, nay in the Philippines. But in spite of this "cosmopolitanism," the attorneys of Manila are closely united in their harmonious work for the furtherance of justice and the enhancement of the ideals of the profession. And this had to be the necessary result; for however different are the elements composing a large institution, it will smoothly accomplish its purpose if its end in view predominates over the interests of its individual members. Consequently, it is the mission of the Manila Bar to render a great service to the community and to help the other bars of the Philippines. Let us, therefore, hope that in the years to come it would attain its aspiration through the integrity of its members and the sincerity of its aims.

* * *

This article would be incomplete if we failed to note the biographical sketches of some of the prominent lawyers who have practised and are still practising in Manila.

¹ See Rules 17-19. Amended By-Laws of 1914.

² Rule 20. Amended By-Laws of 1914.

³ See Vol. II. PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL p. 249; Also see Constitution etc., Vol. I. PHILIPPINE LAW REVIEW p. 49 and Vol. III. PHILIPPINE LAW REVIEW, pp. 165 and 513.

⁴ This number is according to the list kindly furnished by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. See the *list* at the end.

Among the glories of the forum of Manila during the Spanish sovereignty were José Arrieta, Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, Juan Francisco Lecaros, José Juan de Leaza, and Antonio María Regidor. Their biographies are published in Vol. II PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL page 285 et seq.

Some of those who became noted before the American Occupation as well as soon after it, were Felipe Buencamino Sr., Felipe G. Calderon, Rafael del Pan, and Manuel Ramírez.

Felipe Buencamino Sr.: Born in San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan, on August 23, 1848. First educated under private tutors; then studied in Santo Tomás University, graduating therefrom in 1863 with the Ph. B. degree and in 1876 as Licentiate in Law. Occupied important offices during the Spanish regimé, some of which were those of *relator interino* of the Manila Audiencia, *promotor fiscal*, register of property, and acting judge of the Court of First Instance of Batanes and Tayabas. At present is engaged in the teaching of law.

Felipe G. Calderon: Born in Sta. Cruz de Malabon, Cavite, on April 4, 1868. Studied in the Ateneo de Manila, finishing the B. A. course in 1885. Belonged to the 1894 law class of Santo Tomás University. In 1899 reorganized the "Colegio de Abogados de Manila" and founded the "Escuela de Derecho," being professor and later dean of the faculty of said school. In 1904 became member of the committee that drafted a proposed Penal Code. Died in June 6, 1908. Some of the books written by him are: *Lecciones de Derecho Civil Filipino*, *El A. B. C. del Ciudadano Filipino*, and *Enciclopedia Filipina* (unfinished).

Rafael del Pan: Born in Intramuros, Manila, on June 17, 1863. Studied in the Ateneo de Manila and San Juan de Letran College. Received his B. A. degree from Santo Tomás University, where his law studies were also begun. In 1885 his law course was completed at the *Universidad Central de Madrid*, and one year after he became doctor of laws for his article "The Judicial Effect of the Ignorance of the Law." Played an important part in the creation of the "Colegio de Abogados de Manila." At the beginning of the American regimé, defended the Lukban brothers in a political case, which resulted in the acquittal of the accused. Belonged to the law firm "Del-Pan, Ortigas and Fisher" as well as to the Code Committee, remaining therefrom until his death in 1915.

Manuel Ramírez: Born in Ermita, Manila, on December 16, 1884. Began his studies with the *doctoral* of the Manila Cathedral, Simon Ramírez. Studied in San Juan de Letran College, graduating therefrom as Bachelor of Arts. In 1900 completed his law studies in Santo Tomás University. Was legal counsellor at the Speaker's office in 1908-1911. Organized "La Jurisprudencia," being professor of law thereof. Some of his widely read books are: *La Nacionalidad Filipina*, *Elementos de Literatura General*, and *Manual de Derecho Civil*.

As there are now in this city a large number of distinguished expounders of the law, it is not an easy thing for the writer to select some out of so many prominent

ones. Also the writer has utterly failed to secure the biographies of many of the American attorneys, as some of them are at present absent from Manila while others have asked that their biographies should not be published. There is therefore no intention whatsoever to do wrong to those whose biographical sketches are hereby omitted.

Some of the prominent members of the present Manila Bar are:

Miss Natividad Almada: Born at Manila in 1893. First studied in a private school; then in the *Liceo de Manila*, graduating therefrom in 1909 as Bachelor of Arts. Took the course in pedagogy in *Centro Escolar de Señoritas*, *Instituto Burgos*, and *Colegio de la Concordia*. Studied law in the *Escuela de Derecho*, and was *pasante* in the law offices of Gibbs and Mercado. Also worked in the office of the City Attorney. In 1914 passed the bar examination with 95%. Now is the only Filipina practising law in these Islands.

Felipe Agoncillo: As for his biography, see Vol. I, PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL, page 145.

Gregorio Araneta: As for his biography, see Vol. I, PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL, page 199.

Charles C. Cohn: Born at Elko, Nevada, on June 10, 1876. Attended the public schools and Lowell High School, San Francisco, Cal. Began the study of the law in 1894 at Hastings College of Law, University of California, and received four years later the LL. B. degree. In 1898 became member of the California bar, in 1899 of the U. S. Federal Courts, and in 1900 of the Philippine bar. Held the office of Assistant City and County Attorney of San Francisco, Cal. Belongs to the law firm of "Cohn & Fisher."

Arsenio Cruz Herrera: Born in Tondo, Manila, on December 14, 1863. Received his A. B. degree from San Juan de Letran College, and the degrees of Licentiate in Canon Law (1899) and Licentiate in Jurisprudence (1902) from the University of Sto. Tomás. During the Revolution became editor of *El Heraldo de la Revolución*, director of the Revolutionary Government Printing, director of Public Instruction, and member of the Malolos Congress. Founded the "Universidad Literaria de Filipinas." Held for a time the presidency of the Manila Municipal Board. Represented Rizal Province in the third Philippine Legislature. In Liceo de Manila is now professor of Civil and Mercantile Law.

Ramón Diokno: A native of Taal, Batangas. Attended first various private schools, then the College of San Antonio de Padua of Ignacio Villamor, finally the Liceo de Manila. Passed the bar examination in 1905. Founded several schools and colleges, and organized some student, masonic and political societies. Worked for the enactment of the laws regarding Labor Day and Bureau of Labor. Elected member of the Manila Municipal Board in 1908. Later became secretary of the second Philippine Assembly, and now holds a seat in the Lower House of the Legislature. With José Teodoro published the Annotated Election Law.

Felix Ferrer: Born at Sta. Cruz, Manila, on April 17, 1861. Studied in the Ateneo de Manila in 1874 and received his A. B. degree six years later. Then entered Sto. Tomás University to study law, graduating therefrom as Licentiate in Law in 1892. Became *promotor fiscal* of Tarlac, later register of property. With A. Cruz Herrera, represented Manila in the Malolos Congress. Held the office of Chief Auditor of Justice in the War Department of the Revolutionary Government, later that of Auditor in the Captaincy-General under Aguinaldo's orders. Now is a well-known practising attorney.

José G. Generoso: Born in Quiapo, Manila, in 1882. Since 1905 has been wearing the lawyer's gown. Has a great delight for Criminal Law and performs real prodigies in criminal cases. Due to his ability, many accused of *bandolerismo* were acquitted. Defended and succeeded in proving the innocence of Faustino Aguilar in the libel case brought by Worcester against *El Renacimiento*. Taught Criminal Law in Manila Law School, and Mercantile Law in the *Escuela de Leyes*. Was Justice of the Peace of Manila until last year when the popular will sent him to the Lower House of the Philippine Legislature to represent the second district of this city.

W. A. Kincaid: Born at Pilot Grove, Grayson county, Texas, on August 30, 1859. Attended the public and private schools and Trinity University. Studied law in a lawyer's office and was admitted to the bar by examination in 1879 at Grovesbeck, Limestone county, Texas. Was for a short time City Attorney of a small Texas town, later elected to the Texas legislature wherein he served for a period of two years without any cessation of his law practise. Was later engaged in the practise of law at Galveston whence he was appointed Judge of the Court of First Instance in the City of Manila, which office he held until his resignation in 1901 to resume the practise of his profession.

James G. Lawrence: Born at Winowa, Minnesota, in 1886. Attended the Universities of Minnesota, Missouri, California, and Southern California. Began the study of the law in 1911 in the University of Missouri and completed it in 1914. In 1915 was admitted to the bar of California; since then has been practising first at Los Angeles, Cal.; later in this city.

W. H. Lawrence: Born at Wabasha, Minnesota, in 1875. Attended the public schools and the University of Minnesota, where he received the degrees of B. Sc. (1897) and LL. B. (1901). Began the study of the law in 1897 and in 1901 was admitted to the bar of Minnesota. Since 1901 has been engaged in the practise of law in Manila. Is especially interested in Constitutional Law.

Roberto Moreno: Born in Binondo, Manila, on June 7, 1869. Attended the San Juan de Letran College, where he studied surveying and bookkeeping. Took the law course in Sto. Tomás University, finishing it in 1894. Was ordered by Aguinaldo to organize the territorial militia of Manila. After rendering a glorious service to the cause of the Revolution, engaged himself in the practise of law in connection with Mr. Kincaid. In 1907 was the candidate of the Progresista Party for the first Assembly District of Manila.

Eusebio Orense: Born at Bawang, Batangas, on May 15, 1875. Attended the Normal School of his town; later the San Juan de Letran College, graduating therefrom as Bachelor of Arts at the age of fifteen. Studied law in Sto. Tomás University and in 1898 received the degree of Licentiate in Law. Was "Delegado de Justicia" in the Revolutionary Government. Before being elected to the Philippine Assembly from the second district of Batangas, practised his profession together with Mr. Francisco Ortigas. At present has his own law office, and teaches law in Sto. Tomás University.

Luciano de la Rosa: Born in Paco, Manila, on August 26, 1878. Completed the primary and secondary courses in the Ateneo de Manila. Studied law first in the Escuela de Derecho, then in the Escuela de Leyes of Judge Paredes. Admitted to the bar in 1904. Took part in the Revolutions of 1896 and 1898. Was one of the lawyers of *El Renacimiento* in the famous Worcester libel case. Represented the second district of Manila in the second Philippine Assembly. Devoted his time to the practise of law until last month, when he was appointed Assistant City Fiscal of Manila.

Perfecto J. Salas: Born in Iloilo Province on October 30, 1879. Studied in the Seminary of Jaro, Iloilo, until the death of his father. Was major of the Revolutionary army, and was twice wounded. After the Revolution, founded in Iloilo the *Centro Escolar* and the *Instituto de Molo*. Came to Manila to continue his studies and in 1905 finished his law course. Was professor of Metaphysics, and Natural, Civil and Mercantile Law in the Escuela de Leyes, and lecturer of Mercantile, Civil and Criminal Law, and of the Code of Civil Procedure in the Escuela de Derecho. Now figures as one of the most studious and able members of the Manila bar.

Ramón Salinas y Vico: Born in Lingayen, Pangasinan, on November 19, 1865. Studied in San Juan de Letran College, where he received his A. B. degree in 1882. Then studied pedagogy and was teacher until 1895. In 1896 received the degree of Licentiate in Law from Sto. Tomás University. Was *pasante* in the law offices of the well-known Manila attorneys Enrique Barrera and Genaro Heredia. Was subsecretary of the Supreme Court of these Islands. At present is professor of Criminal Law and Procedure, and dean of the law faculty in the University of Santo Tomás. His law office represents various religious and civil corporations.

Juan Sumulong: Born in Antipolo, Rizal, on December 27, 1874. Completed the A. B. course in San Juan de Letran College. Studied law in Sto. Tomás University until 1896 when he joined the Filipino forces. Was admitted to the bar in 1900 and immediately established a law firm with Ledesma and Quintos. Defended *El Renacimiento* in the libel case brought against the same by the Philippine Constabulary. Was judge of the Court of First Instance, later became member of the Philippine Commission to succeed Dr. Pardo de Tavera. Is also a journalist and professor of law.

Emiliano Tris Tirona: Born at Kawit, Cavite, in 1882. Studied in the Ateneo de Manila, where he received his B. A. degree in 1902. Attended the Escuela de Derecho, graduating therefrom as "Licenciado en Ciencias Jurídicas" in 1906. In 1905 passed the bar examination. Was secretary, sub-director, and then director of the *Instituto Filipino*. Was elected deputy from Cavite in 1909 to succeed Rafael Palma and re-elected in the same year and in 1916. Is professor of Natural and Civil Law in the Escuela de Derecho.

José Varela: Born at Manila on June 17, 1870. Attended first the Ateneo de Manila; then Sto. Tomás University, where he was graduated in 1894, receiving with Apolinario Mabini the degree of Licentiate in Law. After his return from Spain, took the bar examination and obtained 100%. Was one of the founders of "La Jurisprudencia." Is one of the leading members of the bar.

Thomas Cary Welch: Born at Buffalo, New York, on October 16, 1864. Attended the public schools and Buffalo Central High School. Studied law in the office of Gen. S. M. Welch and with the Attorney of the North District of New York. Was admitted to the bar in 1888 and practised his profession in Buffalo. Came to these Islands in 1904, and worked as law clerk in the office of the Executive Secretary. In 1909 was promoted to the office of the Assistant Executive Secretary, which office he held until he resigned to resume the practise of law.

The following is a complete list of attorneys practising in Manila:

AMERICANS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Thomas D. Aitken.....	6 Escolta, Binondo.
2. W. A. Armstrong.....	65 Juan Luna, Binondo.
3. G. M. Ashe.....	34 Escolta, Binondo.
4. H. W. Bamberger.....	242 Rosario, Binondo.
5. Hartford Beaumont.....	143 Escolta, Binondo.
6. J. F. Boomer.....	34 Escolta, Binondo.
7. W. H. Booram.....	Plaza Goiti, Sta. Cruz.
8. William C. Brady.....	Roxas Building, Binondo.
9. Antónius Joseph Burke.....	120 Dasmariñas, Binondo.
10. Charles C. Cohn.....	Roxas Building, Binondo.
11. A. S. Crossfield.....	34 Escolta, Binondo.
12. Charles De Selms.....	1038 Pennsylvania, Ermita.
13. E. F. Du Fresne.....	Delmonico Hotel.
14. J. W. Ferrier.....	36 Leveriza, Pasay.
15. F. C. Fisher.....	Roxas Building, Binondo.
16. Cyrus J. Francis.....	Kneedler Building, Santa Cruz.
17. A. D. Gibbs.....	Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
18. L. P. Hamilton.....	Kneedler Building, Santa Cruz.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
19. Thos. L. Hartigan.....	121 Arzobispo, Walled City.
20. J. Courtney Hixson.....	947 Ongpin, Santa Cruz.
21. David Cecil Johnson.....	9 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
22. W. A. Kincaid.....	Masonic Temple, Escolta, Binondo.
23. James G. Lawrence.....	Boxas Building, Binondo.
24. W. H. Lawrence.....	Roxas Building, Binondo.
25. E. S. Lyons.....	209 Gral. Luna, Ermita.
26. F. B. Mahoney.....	Cosmopolitan Building, Santa Cruz.
27. C. A. McDonough.....	9 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
28. F. L. McGirr.....	62 Escolta, Binondo.
29. J. C. McMahon.....	Uy Chaco Building, Binondo.
30. C. W. O'Brien.....	34 Escolta, Binondo.
31. Seldon M. O'Brien.....	34 Escolta, Binondo.
32. E. A. Perkins.....	Masonic Temple, Binondo.
33. H. G. Reed.....	Uy Chaco Building, Binondo.
34. W. J. Rohde.....	103 Juan Luna, Binondo.
35. James Ross.....	Roxas Building, Binondo.
36. Sidney C. Schwarzkopf.....	65 Plaza Cervantes, Binondo.
37. Adam D. Tanner.....	P. O. Box 831, Manila.
38. Charles E. Tenney.....	Uy Chaco Building, Binondo.
39. Thomas Cary Welch.....	121 Arzobispo, Walled City.
40. Daniel R. Williams.....	6 Escolta, Binondo.
41. J. N. Wolfson.....	65 Juan Luna, Binondo.
42. J. A. Wolfson.....	65 Juan Luna, Binondo.
43. W. L. Wright.....	103 Juan Luna, Binondo.

FILIPINOS

1. Miss Natividad Almeda.....	1080 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo.
2. Felipe Agoncillo.....	220 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
3. Lorenzo Alberto.....	618 Trinidad, Quiapo.
4. Ramón F. Alberto.....	672 Benavides, Binondo.
5. Mariano Alisangco.....	628 Sales, Santa Cruz.
6. Segundo Apostol.....	Calle Amparo, Tacloban, Leyte.
7. Lorenzo Aranda.....	Roxas Building, Binondo.
8. Gregorio Aráneta.....	1030 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo.
9. Salvador Araullo.....	20 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
10. Francisco Arellano.....	514 Juan Luna, Binondo.
11. Catalino Arévalo.....	320 Elcano, San Nicolas.
12. José Arnaiz.....	50 Beaterio, Walled City.
13. Basilio Aromin.....	131 A. Mabini, Ermita.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
14. Pascual B. Azanza	50 Beaterio, Walled City.
15. Leodegario Azárraga	920 San Fernando, San Nicolas.
16. Salvador Barrias	35 Plaza McKinley, Walled City.
17. Jesus E. Blanco	9 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
18. Marcelo T. Boncan	107 Rosario, Binondo.
19. Felipe Buencamino Jr.	123 Juan Luna, Binondo.
20. Recaredo Ma. Calvo	504 Martinez, Binondo.
21. Román Campo	220 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
22. Fernando de la Cantosa	75 Juan Luna, Binondo.
23. Nicolas Capistrano	Cagayan, Misamis.
24. Pedro Carillo	1120 Magdalena, Binondo.
25. Marcelo Caringal	75 Juan Luna, Binondo.
26. José del Castillo	87 Gral. Luna, Walled City.
27. Ruperto Castillo	25 Rosario, Binondo.
28. Fred. C. Castro	Masonic Temple, Binondo.
29. José Ma. Cavania	263 Cabildo, Walled City.
30. Sulpicio Cea	Tabaco, Albay.
31. Ricardo Chanco	932 A. Mabini, Malate.
32. Alfredo Chicote	50 Beaterio, Walled City
33. José Ciria Cruz	197 Rosario, Binondo.
34. José A. Clarin	2 Magdalena, Binondo.
35. Antonio Constantino	679 Avenida Rizal, Santa Cruz.
36. Filemon Cosio	2270 Herran, Paco.
37. Arsenio Cruz Herrera	218 Gral. Solano, San Miguel.
38. Ambrosio Delgado	211 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
39. Francisco A. Delgado	541 Union, Sampaloc.
40. Filomeno Diaz	127 Rosario, Binondo.
41. Victoriano Dimaguita	San Miguel.
42. Nasario Dimayuga	514 Juan Luna, Binondo.
43. Ramón Diokno	48 Alhambra, Ermita.
44. Francisco Dominguez	206 Juan Luna, Binondo.
45. Manuel Escudero	Casiguran, Sorsogon.
46. Mariano Escueta	561 Juan Luna, Binondo.
47. Ariston Estrada	211 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
48. Ramón Fernandez	106 Mendoza, Quiapo.
49. Cosme Ferrer	53 Plaza McKinley, Walled City
50. Felix Ferrer y Pascual	426 T. Pinpin, Binondo.
51. Valerio Fontanilla	Agoo, La Union.
52. Gregorio Formoso y Pablo	564 Florante, Santa Cruz.
53. Vicente Foz	50 Escolta, Binondo

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
54. Vicente Francisco	371 Sto. Cristo, San Nicolas.
55. Claudio Gabriel	173 Rosario, Binondo.
56. Perfecto Gabriel	612 Trinidad, Santa Cruz.
57. José S. Galang	1331 Misericordia, Santa Cruz.
58. José Ma. García Suarez	(Recently died).
59. Manuel García Goyena	34 Escolta, Binondo.
60. Santiago Gatchalian	305 Int., 220 G. Tuason, Sampaloc.
61. José G. Generoso	623 Raon, Santa Cruz.
62. Florencio Gonzales	35 Plaza McKinley, Walled City.
63. Teodoro Gonzales	1523 Azcarraga, Santa Cruz.
64. E. Gutierrez	97 Gral. Luna, Walled City.
65. Alejandro de Guzman	Binmaley, Pangasinan.
66. Bernabe de Guzman	Lingayen, Pangasinan.
67. Faustino Herrera y Regidor	88 Magallanes, Walled City.
68. Antonio V. Herrero	88 Magallanes, Walled City.
69. Trinidad Icasiano	234 Lorenzo Chacon, Tondo.
70. Ignacio de Icaza	1030 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo.
71. Tirso de Irueta Goyena	Roxas Building, Binondo.
72. Leocadio Joaquin	2009 Herran, Paco.
73. Felipe A. José	242 Rosario, Binondo.
74. Gregorio E. José	537 Evangelista, Santa Cruz.
75. Mariano H. de Joya	405 Arkansas, Ermita.
76. Guillermo M. Katigbac	121 Arzobispo, Walled City.
77. Ricardo Lacson	123 Rosario, Binondo.
78. Simeon C. Lacson	123 Rosario, Binondo.
79. Gabriel La O	123 Juan Luna, Binondo.
80. Mariano Legaspi	312 Raon, Santa Cruz.
81. Miguel de Leon	221 Marquina, Binondo.
82. Pedro de Leon	554 Azcarraga, San Nicolas.
83. Mariano P. Leuterio	Liceo de Manila.
84. Mariano Lim	53 Plaza McKinley, Walled City.
85. Arsenio Locsin	97 Gral. Luna, Walled City.
86. Marcelino Lontok	202 Elcano, San Nicolas.
87. José Lopez	53 Plaza McKinley, Walled City.
88. José Lopez del Castillo	326 Leon XIII, Tondo.
89. Guillermo Lualhati	371 Sto. Cristo, San Nicolas.
90. Vicente Llonas	Laoag, Ilocos Norte.
91. Valentin Manglapus	87 Gral. Luna, Walled City.
92. Fernando Maniquez	724 Misericordia, Santa Cruz.
93. Norberto Maniquez	623 Gandara, Binondo.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
94. Ramón Mañalac	612 Trinidad, Santa Cruz.
95. Emilio G. Mapua	422 Ronquillo, Santa Cruz.
96. José Ma. de Marcaida	312 Nueva, Binondo.
97. Juan R. Mateo	Roxas Building, Binondo.
98. Juan Medina Cue	173 Rosario, Binondo.
99. Mariano Melendres	149 Cabildo, Walled City.
100. Alfonso Mendoza	149 Cabildo, Walled City.
101. Epimaco Molina	340 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
102. José Moreno Lacalle	16 Escolta, Binondo.
103. Roberto Moreno	110 Plaza Goiti, Santa Cruz.
104. Bernardo del Mundo	120 Cabildo, Walled City.
105. Ramón Muyot	670 Salcedo, Santa Cruz.
106. Graciano S. Natividad	2031 Azcarraga, Quiapo.
107. Jesus Ocampo	209 Palma, Quiapo.
108. Máximo Oliveros	De la Rama Building, Santa Cruz.
109. Antonio M. Opisso	20 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
110. Eusebio Orense	35 Plaza McKinley, Walled City.
111. Guillermo F. Pablo	Iba, Zambales.
112. Sebastian Pamatmat	110 Plaza Goiti, Santa Cruz.
113. Pedro G. Paraiso	247 San Marcelino, Paco.
114. Ricardo Paras	Roxas Building, Binondo.
115. Gerónimo Paredes	312 Nueva, Binondo.
116. Jesus Paredes	1005 Ilaya, Tondo.
117. Lucas Paredes	1005 Ilaya, Tondo.
118. Emilio Peña	De la Rama Building, Santa Cruz.
119. José Perez Cardenas	9 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
120. Gregorio Perfecto	2275 Azcarraga, Quiapo.
121. Eusebio Ramos	211 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
122. Claro M. Recto	81 Legaspi, Walled City.
123. P. A. Remigio	1242 Oroquieta, Santa Cruz.
124. Claro Reyes	131 Quesada, Tondo.
125. Modesto Reyes	466 Nueva, Binondo.
126. Pio M. Reyes	1931 Herran, Paco.
127. Eulogio Ricafort	553 Evangelista, Santa Cruz.
128. Vidal Rinoa	612 Trinidad, Santa Cruz.
129. Ariston I. Rivera	202 Reten, Sampaloc.
130. Vicente Rodriguez	87 Gral. Luna, Walled City.
131. Luciano de la Rosa	1412 Cabildo, Walled City.
132. Miguel Rosales	105 Alhambra, Ermita.
133. Arcadio Rosario	483 Aviles, San Miguel.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
134. Vicente del Rosario.....	123 Rosario, Binondo.
135. Mamerto Roxas.....	340 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
136. Claudio Ruiz.....	20 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
137. Perfecto Salas.....	149 Cabildo, Walled City.
138. Pastor Salazar.....	Isaac Peral, Ermita.
139. Juan Salcedo.....	1523 Azcarraga, Santa Cruz.
140. Ramón Salinas.....	311 Cabildo, Walled City.
141. Jerónimo Samson.....	211 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
142. Matías Sánchez.....	19 San Rafael, Quiapo.
143. Isidro Santiago.....	88 Magallanes, Walled City.
144. Ignacio Santico.....	143 Escolta, Binondo.
145. Alfonso Santos.....	561 Juan Luna, Binondo.
146. Ambrosio Santos.....	1879 Azcarraga, Santa Cruz.
147. Antonio Sanz.....	20 Plaza Moraga, Binondo.
148. Adolfo A. Schierer.....	143 Escolta, Binondo.
149. Francisco Sevilla.....	410 Juan Luna, Binondo.
150. Paulino Sevilla.....	123 Juan Luna, Binondo.
151. Felix Socias Fener.....	121 Arzobispo, Walled City.
152. Josué Soncuya.....	221 El Dorado, Quiapo.
153. Ramón Sotelo.....	111 Juan Luna, Binondo.
154. Vicente Sotto.....	97 Gral. Luna, Walled City.
155. Juan Sumulong.....	211 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
156. Lorenzo Súnico.....	2221 Int., Juan Luna, Binondo.
157. Albino Zarate Sy Cip.....	6 Escolta, Binondo.
158. José Syyp.....	740 Sto. Cristo, Tondo.
159. Bienvenido A. Tan.....	940 San Fernando, San Nicolas.
160. Sixto Tenmatay.....	334 Sulucan, Sampaloc.
161. Gerardo Isaac Teotico.....	321 Barbosa, Quiapo.
162. Eugenio Testa.....	612 Trinidad, Santa Cruz.
163. Pablo Tiongson.....	225-27 A. T. Bugallon, Dagupan.
164. Eusebio Tionko.....	Surigao (Ambulante).
165. Emiliano T. Tirona.....	420 Rizal Avenue, Santa Cruz.
166. Jacinto Toma Cruz.....	1879 Azcarraga, Santa Cruz.
167. Manuel Torres.....	574 Misericordia, Santa Cruz.
168. Felix Valencia.....	249 Cabildo, Walled City.
169. José Varela Calderon.....	16 Escolta, Binondo.
170. Vicente Varela.....	211 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.
171. José Velus.....	149 Cabildo, Walled City.
172. Pedro Villamor.....	719 Zacateros, Santa Cruz.
173. Dionisio Villanueva.....	211 Carriedo, Santa Cruz.

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
174.	M. B. Villanueva	322 Requesens, Santa Cruz.
175.	Lucio Villareal	253 Magallanes, Walled City.
176.	Tomás Villareal	42 Escolta, Binondo.
177.	Emilio P. Virata	6 Escolta, Binondo.
178.	Victoriano Yamson	Cosmopolitan Building, Santa Cruz.
179.	José Yulo	Uy Chaco Building, Binondo.
180.	Eliseo Yunson	466 Nueva, Binondo.
181.	Ramon E. Yusay	6 Escolta, Binondo.
182.	Ramón Zaragoza	1046 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo.
183.	Salvador Zaragoza	1030 R. Hidalgo, Quiapo.
184.	Juan L. Luna	De la Rama Bldg., Sta. Cruz.