

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT

## I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### A. BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The people of Angono trace their origins to a myth in which the first man and woman are said to have come forth from inside a reef or bamboo. On more solid grounds, however, there seems to be only general inference as to where the early inhabitants of Angono came from. The whole territory around Laguna de Bay was simply known as peopled by the Tagalogs. At the same time, when the Spaniards came to the Philippines, the area of Angono was not much mentioned compared to other lakeshore settlements, giving the conclusion that it were populated less than those which figured in historical documents. Thus, it was to Cainta, a populous settlement, which Captain Juan de Salcedo went to in his pacification campaign of the lake region in 1571. The defenders of Cainta were reinforced by natives from other settlements nearby. Probably, some of the reinforcements were from Angono. Salved called all of them “Moros”, perhaps in the stages of Islamization just as Lakandula and Sulayman were.

The name “Angono” stems from various story sources. One such story describes the area of Angono as abundant in fish and animal life, with perennial grass and virgin forests, but infested with crocodiles. The Spaniards who went there found a village of huts, consisting of 50 families and ruled by a DatuBigá. The Datu’s dwelling was located on a hilltop, a place that still presently bears his name “Bigá”. Natives refer to their datu as “Ang Puno” or “Ang Uno, which was carried on with the Spaniards, also attributing it to the place where the Datu and his followers resided.

With the area pacified, Angono progressed as a “visita” starting in 1575. It was then one of the twelve “visitas” in the vicinity of Pasig, which was the mother Parish. Turning to documents on descriptions of how lake-settlements looked like, a priest-historian, Father Pedro Chirino, described the lake region in 1603 as one of the most remarkable world.

Other mother parished successively administered the “visita” of Angono. After Pasig, it was a “visita” of Taguig, then Morong, and finally Binangonan. When Angono was a “visita” of Binangonan sometime in 1737, both contained 100 “tributos” and taxpayers. Both were always written together as “Pueblos de Bay y Binangonan con la estancia de Angono”. Historical sources also refer to the Angono area, simultaneous with its growth as a “visita”, as an “estancia” (ranch) and hacienda. Sources point out that a Spanish general, Don Domingo de Otero Bermudez, purchased a hacienda in Angono in 1745. Documents often pertain to Angono specifically as both “hacienda y estancia”.

The land tracts changed ownership several times. Later, owners at the end of the Spanish Regime subdivided them and sold to different owners, who secured their claims under the Torrens little system. The livestock brought by the owners multiplied in great number, opening up the world place of Angono for market and commercial opportunities.

Angono soon became a middle-of-the-way market where the townspeople of Antipolo, Teresa, Taytay and Cainta met in direct trade and commerce. Balite was the specific part of Angono that became a natural open market during Fridays.

In 1751, Angono became a “capellana” which was entitled to a curaparoco or chaplain. After 15 years, Angono was created into a pueblo in 1766, although other sources place the date in 1751 or 1753. Be that as it may, Angono had a population of 1,739 in 1766. Juan Magbitac was its first gobernador-cillo. The Pueblo of Angono was then under the jurisdiction of Laguna Province. Later, under the Distrito delas Montes de San Mateo, which was renamed in 1857 to Politico Militardel Distrito de Morong. It remained part of Morong’s political-military district until the end of the Spanish rule in 1898.

On June 11, 1901, the Philippine Commission enacted Act 137 creating Rizal Province and incorporating Angono into it and a barrio of Binangonan. Another act, Act 942, consolidated Angono and Cainta with Taytay, the seat of the new municipal government. In November 1903, Act 948 separated Angono from Taytay and returned it to Binangonan. It was in 1903 that Angono had a land tenure dispute that lasted up to 1909.

On August 19, 1938, through Executive Order 158 signed by Pres. Manuel L. Quezon, Angono became an independent municipality effective January 1, 1939 with five (5) barrios: Bagong Bayan, Poblacion, San Isidro, San Roque and San Vicente. By 1960 with another barrio added, Doña Aurora, the population reached 7,093. Republic Act 6469 of June 17, 1972 ratified Executive Order 158 and established legality of Angono’s status as municipality. In 1975, the town was classified as a 5th class town with an annual income of Php 520,000.00. It remains one of the 13towns of Rizal out of the original 26 towns, the other 13 having been included as part of greater Metro Manila or developed as cities.

Angono today as a First Class municipality, is more well-known as a town with a unique cultural life and history, with a unique and cultural life and history, with its citizens having achieved much in the artistic fields of painting, music, sculpture and native artistic traditions. The form is dotted with art shops and galleries and ateliers. A household name is Carlos “Botong” Francisco, one of the Philippines’ most outstanding post-war painters while Maestro Lucio D. San Pedro was a National Artist for Music. Fiestas and churches celebrations are special occasions when colorful traditions such as the making of giant paper figures and displayed for both tourists and local residents.

## B. HISTORICAL SITES

ANGONO PETROGLYPHS, a precursor to Angono's Artistry

Discovered in 1965 by National Artist Carlos "Botong" V. Francisco, this cultural heritage site dates back to circa 3000 BC and is the most ancient prehistoric work of art found in the Philippines. The site is famous for its rock engravings (127 drawings of human and animal figures). Archeological finds also yielded fragments of earthenware, obsidian flakes and shells. The Angono



Petroglyphs site has been included in the World Inventory of Rock Art under the auspices of UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS. It has been declared as a National Cultural Treasure by virtue of Presidential Decree 260. In 1996, it received its greatest recognition when it was nominated as one of the 100 "Most Endangered Sites of the World" under the World Monument Watch List. The preservation and development of the Petroglyphs is a joint effort of the National Museum of the Philippines, World Monument Watch Fund, American Express International, the Department of Tourism and Antipolo Properties. The site is located at the boundary of Angono and Binangonan.

## C. OTHER ATTRACTIONS

### *Blanco Family Museum*

The museum houses the vast collection of artwork produced by the Blanco family of painters. Headed by renowned painter Jose "Pitok" V. Blanco, the Blanco family has produced a prodigious array of visual art depicting Angono's idyllic rural life, colorful fiestas and religious celebrations.

### *Nemiranda Art Gallery*

The gallery is the repository of artworks of acclaimed painter Nemi Miranda, Jr. employing figurative realism in his work, the artist draws from Angono's mythic creatures and legends to produce masterful works of art. The gallery also serves as venue for art lectures and painting workshops.

### *Tiamson Art Gallery*

The gallery houses the various artworks of painter, musician and transmedia artist Orville D.R. Tiamson. A versatile artist, Tiamson's style ranges from the conventional to new age and has experimented with various artistic presentations including drawings on paper, oil and acrylic, paintings on canvas, mixed collages and constructions, installations, performances and music.

*PerdigonVocalan Foundation Gallery/ AngNuno Artists Foundation Gallery*

A vast collection of paintings, sculptures and other art forms by the late PerdigonVocalan along with other independent and budding artist from Angono and nearby towns. The gallery is located at Balaw-Balaw Specialty Restaurant where dining patrons can savour the excellent and exotic cuisine amidst the visual ambiance of the works Angono's art masters.

*St. Peter's Art Gallery*

The gallery houses PepitoVillaluz's unique graphic and much-detailed realistic style. The love of art made Villaluz prevail and succeed in dedicating his time to his works. He exemplifies the artist who would rather starve for his muse. He has attained mastery and control over the hardest medium – watercolor. The depth of his art and message behind his works show that he is definitely an artist extraordinaire.

*The Second Gallery*

Owned and run by visual artist Carlos "Botong" Francisco II, Second Gallery seeks to be the focal point of young and upcoming artist of Angono by providing them venue to exhibit their artworks. The gallery also serves as magnet for visitors to be acquainted with the home and personal memorabilia of National Artist Carlos "Botong" Francisco.

## RESORTS AND RESTAURANTS

### AlingEniang's Resort

Perfect for relaxation and recreation, AlingEniang's Resort is one of the places to consider. It has two well-maintained pools, beautifully designed huts that can accommodate two persons, a function-cum-entertainment hall for disco and videoke and fully air-conditioned rooms and cottages.

### Scrapyard Resort

Scrapyard Resort boasts of two wide pools perfect for large groups of tourists. The resort has a multi-function hall, rooms that can accommodate up to fifteen persons, and other amenities such as cottages and billiard tables.

### Balaw-balaw Specialty Restaurant

This charming restaurant cum art gallery is popular with both local and foreign tourist alike. It offers a hearty welcome to guests and treats them to a veritable gastronomical feast which is proven to be irresistible.

### Scrapyard Café and Restaurant

Known for its sumptuous variations to well-known Filipino delicacies, Scrapyard's impeccable cleanliness and minimalist approach in its interior design contribute an interesting contrast to its moniker. It has air-conditioned rooms for private meetings and conferences. Live bands regularly perform every Friday and Saturday nights providing evening entertainment.

### Fried Itik Lane

Savor one of Angono's delicious delicacies – fried itik (duck). Deep-fried to crispy-brown and dipped to a special sweet-spicy sauce, Angono's fried itik is guaranteed to give you a gastronomic treat. Best served as ulam or pulutan; and with its affordable price, truly a common man's feast. Fried itik lane is located beside the Angono gymnasium along M. Diaz Street.

## PARKS, GARDENS AND MURAL WALLS

### *Bonsai and Suiseki Garden*

A vast collection of suiseki (stone view) carefully polished through rubbing for bare hands and different kinds of bonsai plants can be viewed on this one-of-a-kind garden owned by Mr. Rodolfo Reyes. Lectures on bonsai making are also available.

### *Angono Bonsai Club*

A collection of bonsai plants are displayed for sale along Manila East Road. These are dwarfed plants masterfully made and maintained by the Angono Bonsai Club. This group also holds annual Bonsai and Garden Show at the Municipal Park during the month of November.

### *Municipal Park Plaza*

The much improved municipal park offers residents and guests a place for strolling and relaxation. One can also find the place informative because portions of the park have murals/sculptures that tell stories about the name "Angono". The other side of the park serves as playground for children. Within the area is Angono Gymnasium that provides residents a place for promenading, cultural programs and to play ball games.

### *Angono Lakeside Park*

Popular among local bathers and promenaders alike; the lakeside park, along with the forest park, is part of municipal government's plan to provide affordable and yet beautiful places of relaxation for residents and visitors. The lakeside park is located at A. Ibañez St., Bgy. San Vicente, Angono, Rizal.

### *Mural/Sculptured Walls*

Located along Doña Aurora Street, Barangay Poblacion Itaas is an array of mural/sculptured walls depicting the famous paintings of National Artist Carlos "Botong" Francisco among others. The mural shows scenes of rural life. The walls are clear expressions of the creativity and love for the arts of the town's people.

## D. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE MUNICIPALITY

Presented below are general Information of the Municipality of Angono:

- Legal basis of creation / date of approval :EO 158 /Jan. 1, 1939
- Total land area : 2,300 hectares
- Number of barangays : 10 barangays
- Population (*based on 2010NSO*) : 102,407
- Registered voters (2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2015) : 64,364
- Major Religious Denominations:
  - Roman Catholic : 84.9%
  - Islam : 4.9%
  - Iglesia Ni Cristo : 4.25%
  - Protestant : 1.32%
  - Others : 1.31%
  - Not Stated : 2.6%
- Basic Facilities
  - Hospitals: : 3
  - Clinics : 59
  - Market (public) :1
  - Communications:
    - Mobile phones : Sun, Smart, Globe, TM, and Talk and Text
    - Internet Provider : Skyline, PLDT My DSL/CATV Internet, Telmarc, Wi-Tribe & Broadband (Sun, Smart and Globe)
    - Landline : PLDT, DIGITEL and Globelines
    - Postal Service : LBC, JRS, WWW Express and PHILPOST
  - Recreational Facilities:6
  - Transportation : Land (Bus, Jeepneys, SUV, Taxi, Tricycle and Pedicap)
  - Power Supply :MERALCO
  - Water Sources : Manila Water and Barangay Water System
- Number of Educational Institutions:
  - Special Education : 1
  - Technical and vocational schools : 3
  - Universities and colleges : 2
  - High school (public/private) :3/13
  - Elementary (public/private) :5/11

### ➤ ECONOMIC DATA

- Total LGU income, 2014 : P 247,580,029.55
- Local Sourced Revenues : P97,120,958.25
- IRA share : P 147,540,924.00
- Other revenues :P2,918,147.30
- Income class :FIRST CLASS

- Major Economic Activities (rank):
  - Services : 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Manufacturing : 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - Agriculture : 3<sup>rd</sup>
  - Cottage Industry : 4<sup>th</sup>
  - Mining : 5<sup>th</sup>
  - Tourism : 6<sup>th</sup>
- List of Banks/Financial Institutions:
  - BDOUnibank INC. (3)
  - BPIAngono Branch
  - First Macro Bank INC.
  - Metro Bank & Trust Co.
  - Planters Development Bank
  - Premier Development Bank
  - Philippine Savings Bank
  - RCBC Savings Bank
  - Rural Bank of Angono
  - Security Savings Bank
  - Tanay Rural Bank
- List of Tourist Destinations:
  - AlingEniang’s Resort
  - AngNuno Artist Foundation Gallery
  - Angono Eco-Park
  - Angono Fiesta Resto
  - Angono Forest Park
  - Angono Lakeside Park
  - Angono Petroglyphs
  - Balaw-Balaw Specialty Restaurant and Art Gallery
  - Blanco Family Museum
  - Bonsai Suiseki Garden
  - East Ridge Golf Course
  - Higantes Festival
  - House of Maestro Lucio San Pedro
  - Nemiranda Art House and Gallery
  - Scrapyard Resort and Inn
  - St. Peter’s Place Art Gallery
  - The Second Gallery
  - Tiamson Art Gallery
  - Village Artist Gallery
  - Vincentian Hills Seminary
  - Yab Design

➤ **POLITICAL DATA**

- Seat of government (*address*) : Municipal Hall, M.L. Quezon Ave., Bgy. San Isidro, Angono,Rizal
- Congressional district : FIRST District
- Number of voting precincts : 406
- Number of Mayor : Hon. Gerardo V. Calderon, MPA
- Telefax Number : (02) 451-1033
- Website : [www.angono.gov.ph](http://www.angono.gov.ph)
- E-mail Address : [ofm@angono.gov.ph](mailto:ofm@angono.gov.ph)

## E. THE PEOPLE OF ANGONO

Angono is notable to many as the Art Capital of the Philippines. Angono is the first district of Rizal. It is a dandy municipality in which the municipal hall, plaza, church, markets and the barangays were bound closely. It is like during the Spanish era that the church was the kilometre-zero.

Its original aborigines are mainly Tagalogs, while the Minority ethnic groups were Ilocanos, Bicolanos, Kapampangans, Pangasinenses and Cebuanos. Hence, the lingua de franca of Angono is Tagalog.

The people are scattered in 10 barangays with Barangay San Isidro, MahabangParang, Kalayaan, San Roque, San Vicente, PoblacionIbaba, San Pedro, Bagumbayan, Sto. Nino and PoblacionItaas.

Residents' economic lifeblood are hinged on agriculture and fishery, commercial and manufacturing. The art tourism industry is one of the key sectors that Angono has identified as a promising source of growth and employment for the local government.

The town is considered as the "Art Capital of the Philippines" because it serves as haven to more than 500 visual artists alone, based on a study by International Labor Organization. It is the birthplace of two National Artists – Carlos "Botong" Francisco (Visual Arts) and Prof. Lucio D. San Pedro (Music), the home of artist groups namely Angono Ateliers, Angono Artists Association and Neo-Angono Artists Collective and well-renowned painters namely Nemesio Miranda Jr., Jose "Pitok" Blanco, PerdigonVocalan, Vicente Reyes, Salvador Juban and emerging artists like Wire Rommel Tuazon, Jovito Andres, AmbethLugtu, Charlie Val, Manny Bacani, Michael Blanco and the rest of the Blanco family painters, Keiye Miranda, Carlos "Totong" Francisco, Herbert "Ebok" Pinpino, Aaron Bautista, Allan Alcantara, Arturo Sanchez, Michael de Guzman, sarahgeneblazo and Kim Oliveros.

Moreover, art galleries and family museums specifically Blanco Family Museum and Nemiranda Art Gallery may also be the reason why Angono became the Art Capital of the Philippines. Besides, it is where most of the artists originated from. From an exemplary work of an ancestor, it was passed from generation to generation until today.

In addition, Angono is known for its scrumptious exotic cuisine and fried itik. Restaurants like Balaw-Balaw offers mouth-watering and delicious recipes. On the other hand, different delicacies and snacks can be bought in Angono's public market.

Likewise, Angono is renowned for its religious celebrations. One of this is the Gigantes Festival or Feast of San Clemente which is celebrated on the 23rd of November, in honor of the patron saint of fishermen and gives prominence to a fluvial procession in Laguna Lake. Nevertheless, gigantic papiermâchés can also be seen during the parade. Next is the Carabao Festival held on May 15 in honor of San Isidro Labrador, whereas carabaos were pulled in carts and ornamented with flowers and bunting. Others are traditional practices during the Holy Week - the Cenaculo (Passion Play), Santo Entierro (Good Friday) and Salubong.



## F. POLITICAL HISTORY

### Angono as Pueblo During the Spanish Period

In 1751, Angono became a “capellana” which was entitled to a curaparoco or chaplain. After 15 years, Angono was created into a pueblo in 1766, although other sources place the date in 1751 or 1753.

Angono had a population of 1,739 in 1766. Juan Magbitac was its first gobernadorcillo. The Pueblo of Angono was then under the jurisdiction of Laguna Province. Later, under the Distrito delas Montes de San Mateo, which was renamed in 1857 to Politico Militardel Distrito de Morong. It remained part of Morong’s political-military district until the end of the Spanish rule in 1898.

The local government of Angono until about 1898, though civil in nature, had the Parish Priest as the supreme local authority – he being the more learned and acknowledged to be the representative of God Himself as prescribed then by the State religion (Catholic). The priest authorized all activities in the community and nullified all others not within the concept of propriety.

As Angono then was a “Pueblo”, it had for its executive the “Kapitan” (Gobernadorcillo) who was elected for a term of one year by the town “Maginoo” composing a board of all persons who had held office in the community. His election was subject to the approval or rejection of the Parish Priest. The Capitan received no pay but enjoyed some privileges that went with the exulted and respected nature of his office under Spain. He always carried the “Bacula” (sort of a sceptre) as a symbol of authority.

### AngonoKatipunan

During the Philippine revolution in 1896, the beginnings of AngonoKatipunan had already been organized in Angono long before the outbreak of the revolution in 1896.

According to AyongTiamson – based on Eugenio Lara’s unpublished book “Readings on the History of Angono” -- Andres Bonifacio himself went to Angono in 1894 to organize the Katipunan. The AngonoKatipunan had its SangguniangBalangaywhose “Pangulo” was KapitanRufinoVillaluz.

There had been no disturbance nor any outbreak of violence in connection with that revolution against Spain, according to Lara.

The only other known involvement of Angono “insurrectos” against Spain, Lara noted, was in the second phase of the Philippine revolution at the siege in 1898 on the Spanish “Kuta” of Morong then located at the town church. The Angonoinurrectos were armed only with bolos, and these bolos were used very extensively not in whacking away at well entrenched defenders of the garrison, but rather in cutting thousands and thousands of bamboos near Morrong. These bamboos were bundled and tied together into such sizes as to be sufficiently impenetrable by ordinary rifle shots.

On August 1, 1898, the “Acta de Independencia” was signed by representatives of the province of Morong in Bacoor, Cavite. Don ApolonioVillaluz was elected the

President Local and signed the affiliation of the town of Angono to the Dictatorial Government of Emilio Aguinaldo.

### **American and Commonwealth Period**

During the early days of the American regime, the government of the United States in the Philippines adopted the policy of simplifying the administration of local governments by incorporating smaller communities to their bigger neighbouring communities.

On June 11, 1901, the Philippine Commission enacted Act 137 creating Rizal Province and incorporating Angono into it and a barrio of Binangonan. Another law, Act 942, consolidated Angono and Cainta with Taytay, the seat of the new municipal government. In November 1903, Act 948 separated Angono from Taytay and returned it to Binangonan. It was in 1903 that Angono had a land tenure dispute that lasted up to 1909.

On October 12, 1903, in accordance with Executive Order No. 942 of the Philippine Commission, the two small towns of Angono and Cainta were attached to the bigger town of Taytay for administrative convenience. A few weeks later (also in 1903), Angono was detached from Taytay and transferred to Binangonan because of the very strong protest by the people of Angono against Taytay on the ground that in the past, some “manloloob” gangs that every now and then attacked Angono, usually emerged from the mountains in the general direction of Taytay and Antipolo.

The government of the Americans in Angono started with the designation of Venancio (Antoy) Reyes, who was Kapitan of Angono starting in 1897, as the first Presidente Municipal of the town, a position which former Gobernadorcillo Antoy Reyes held until 1903 when Angono became a barrio.

On August 19, 1938, Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon signed Executive Order No. 158 providing Angono as a separate town from Binangonan. It took effect on January 1, 1939 with Bagong Bayan, Poblacion, San Isidro, San Roque and San Vicente as its first five barangays..

Mr. Antonio Ibañez and Domingo Villamayor were appointed Alcalde Municipal and Vice-Alcalde Municipal, respectively.

### **Japanese Period**

Lara observed that during the initial occupation of Japanese forces, Angono had been sharing her homes and her food resources with thousands of civilians war evacuees from other localities; and also with the guerrillas from other places, and forcibly, also with the



foraging Japanese, given through the national and municipal government of the Japanese in Angono.

Angono during the Japanese occupation had a government under the Japanese whose Chief of Police was Deogracias Medina.

The elected Mayor at that time, Domingo Villamayor, was missing so that people elected Simplicio Villamarin to be a representative liaison of the people that shall contact the Japanese, guerrillas and Americans should they come to liberate Angono.

The underground movement in Angono were represented by armed guerrillas of ROTC Hunters and The Markings. The patriotic sentiment against the Japanese and their collaborators in Angono, on the whole, was non-violent.

The Liberation of Angono from the Japanese happened on February 23, 1945 when the 302<sup>nd</sup> Reconnaissance Troop of the United States Army First Cavalry Division under Captain D. H. Wallton arrived and camped at the elementary school grounds. By that time, the Japanese and their Makapili trustees had left Angono.

### **Post War**

By 1960 with another barrio added, Doña Aurora, the population in Angono reached 7,093.

Lara said that many college graduates from Angono had been accorded very much more opportunities to travel to the United States by applying for further training in some American universities, in many cases employed while they studied.

Public Health and Sanitation likewise had considerably improved with cholera and small pox – two major health problems during the Spanish regime --- were completely controlled. A municipal cemetery was also provided in 1961.

One major post-War issue was the relocation of the boundary of Angono. When surveyor Roman S. Reyes was elected Mayor of Angono in 1951, Lara narrated, he started the proceedings to redefine the territorial boundary of Angono which were deemed in conflict with those of Taytay and Binangonan.

On Laguna Lake, land and aquatic resources depleted because of the presence of factories and farm lands, creating a post-war Angono generation of people who were mostly employees, factory workers and professionals.

These farm lands would eventually become subdivisions in the '70s and '80s providing homes to migrants coming from over-populated Manila and Quezon City.

On June 17, 1972, Republic Act 6469 ratified Executive Order 158 and established legality of Angono's status as municipality.

In 1975, the town was classified as a 5th class town with an annual income of Php 520,000.00. It remains one of the 13 towns of Rizal out of the original 26 towns, the other 13 having been included as part of greater Metro Manila or developed as cities.

## Incumbent Officials and Recent Developments

The Municipality of Angono (pronounced either way as A-ngo-no or Ang-go-no) in Rizal province is headed by Hon. Mayor Gerardo V. Calderon. A graduate of Mass Communication and Master in Public Administration, Mayor Calderon, is now on his 15th year as local chief executive after finishing three consecutive terms (1998-2007; 2010-2016).



### G. INCUMBENT OFFICIALS

The Municipal Mayor is the chief executive of the municipal government as specified in the Local Government Code of 1991. He/She is responsible in the general supervision and control over local affairs and enforces laws and ordinances as well as implements development projects and programs. The Vice-Mayor presides as officer of the Sangguniang Bayan and exercises the duties of the mayor in cases of temporary vacancy. The Sangguniang Bayan, legislative body of the municipality, enacts ordinances, approves resolutions and appropriate funds for the general welfare of the municipality and its inhabitants. (List of Elective Officials of the Municipal Government is presented in Table 1)

The Municipality of Angono (pronounced either way as A-ngo-no or Ang-go-no) in Rizal province is headed by Hon. Mayor Gerardo V. Calderon. A graduate of Mass Communication and Master in Public Administration, Mayor Calderon, M.P.A. is now on his 11th year as local chief executive after finishing three consecutive terms (1998-2007) and as assistant secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Office during the administration of former President Hon. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

Apart from leading the town of Angono, Mayor Calderon was also the President of the Rizal Mayor's League and Mayor's Development Center of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines, where he also served as the league's secretary-general. Every Saturday, he serves as host of the morning show "LakbayinangMagandangPilipinas," which promotes and boosts local tourism and advocates environmental development and waste management known as "Zero Basura."

**Table 1. LOCAL OFFICIALS  
 YEAR 2017-2019**

| <b>POSITION</b>                     | <b>OFFICIAL</b>                |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Municipal Mayor                     | Hon. Gerardo V. Calderon, MPA  |
| Municipal Vice Mayor                | Hon. Antonio M. Rubin          |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Jeri Mae E. Calderon      |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Jo Anne E. Saguinsin      |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Januver H. Tiamson        |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Sherween T. Lagaya        |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Richard Bryan V. Cruz     |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Armando B. Villamayor Sr. |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Ginoclem T. Miranda       |
| Municipal Councilor                 | Hon. Patnubay B. Tiamson       |
| Municipal Councilor (ABC President) | Hon. Jose Ruben V. Unidad      |

*Source: Office of the Sangguniang Bayan*

Under his administration, Mayor Calderon has steered the town towards sustainable and balanced development, which is affirmed by various awards and recognitions such as GawadGalingPook for Local Government Innovation, GawadPangulosaKapaligiran for Ynares Eco-System Program, and Hall of Fame in the Provincial and Regional Search for Outstanding Municipal Peace and Order Council. At present, the town is known as the “Home of the Higantes Festival” and “Art Capital of the Philippines” and was recognized recently as “1st ASEAN Cultural Capital” by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and our neighboring Asean countries.

With these awards and unquestionable experience as a public official and leader, Mayor Calderon continues to Keep Angono Moving with tourism industry at the forefront because he believes that this sector plays a significant role in the town’s advancement as epitomized in his guiding wisdom: “Sa Turismo, AangatangAngono!” With his clear vision, Mayor Calderon is certain and optimistic that his dream for Angono is a vision about to achieve: that of building a clean, healthy, peaceful and orderly community; prosperous, just and humane society with the blessings of God Almighty.

## II. GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

### A. LAND RESOURCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Angono lies 29.38 kilometers east of Manila and some 15.7 kilometers away from Pasig, the former capital of Rizal. It is situated on the south-western portion of the Province of Rizal, located approximately between 14° 31' and 14° 33' north latitude and between 121° 08' and 121° 12' east longitude. It is bounded by Taytay on the northwest; Antipolo on the north; Teresa on the northeast; Binangonan on the southeast; and Laguna de Bay on the southwest.



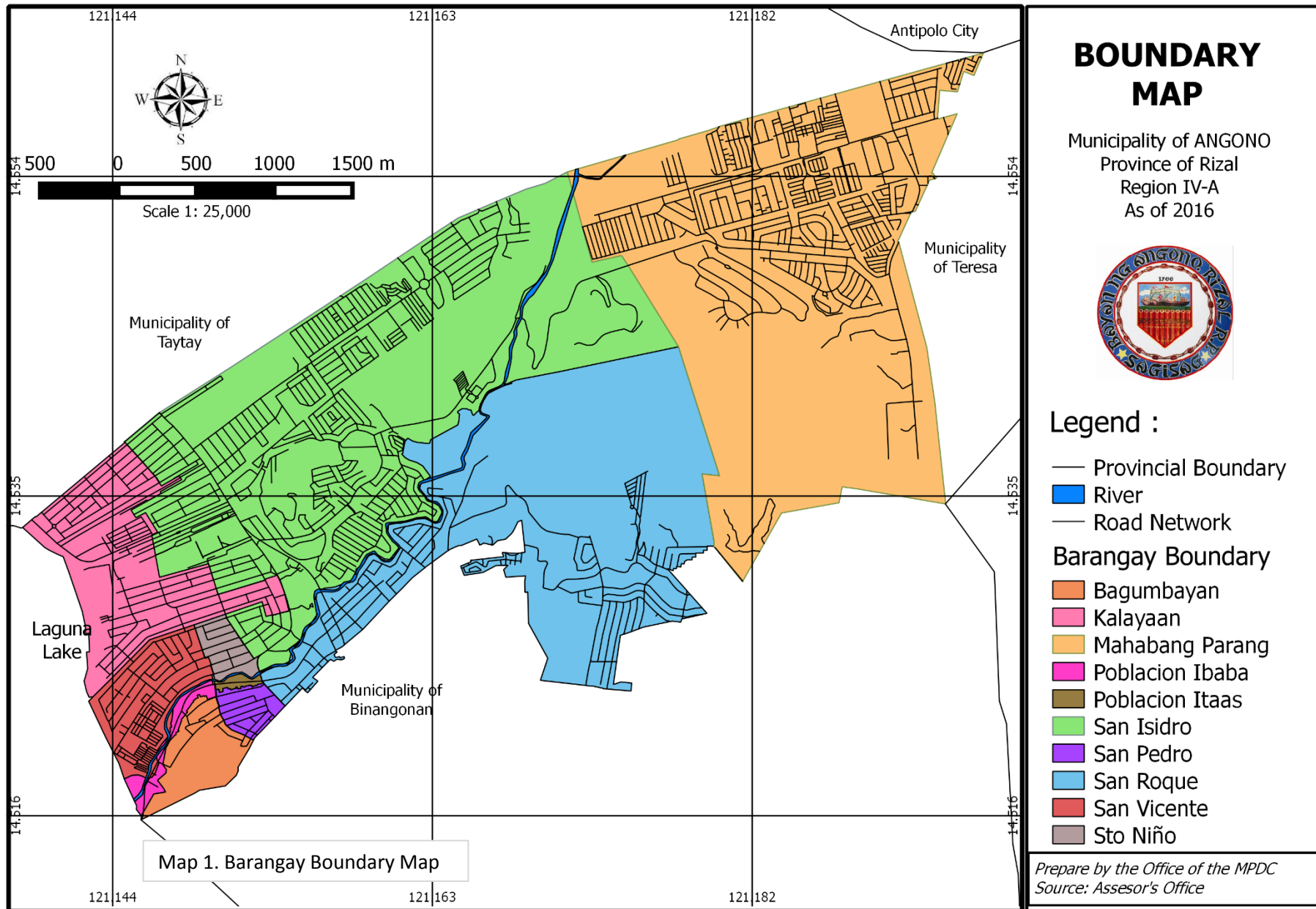
#### 2. LAND AREA

A small town, with the total land area of 2,300 hectares, by the coastal region of Laguna de Bay, Angono belongs to the First Congressional District of Rizal. Based on the new digitized municipal map, it has a total land area of 1,467.16 hectares, which approximately comprises only 1.9 percent of Rizal Province and makes it the fourth smallest among the 14 municipalities.

**Table 2. LAND AREA OF ANGONO**

| Barangay Name   | Area (inHa.)        | Distribution (in percentage) |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Bagumbayan  | 23.384108           | 1.02                         |
| Kalayaan  | 96.734625           | 4.20                         |
| MahabangParang  | 556.748710          | 24.21                        |
| PoblacionIbaba  | 16.834117           | 0.73                         |
| PoblacionItaas  | 1.905407            | 0.08                         |
| San Isidro  | 761.033363          | 33.09                        |
| San Pedro   | 10.389128           | 0.45                         |
| San Roque   | 63.527736           | 11.46                        |
| San Vicente   | 27.218812           | 1.18                         |
| Sto. Niño   | 8.663994            | 0.38                         |
| <i>Open spaces, municipal roads, streets and other unidentified areas</i> | <i>533.560000</i>   | <i>11.74</i>                 |
| <i>Total</i>  | <i>2,300.000000</i> | <i>100.00</i>                |

Source: Office of the Municipal Assessor



Angono is composed of 10 barangays, of which the largest is San Isidro followed by Mahabang Parang, and San Roque. Based on the land area distribution data supplied by the Municipal Assessor's Office, these three barangays combined make up 87.5 percent of Angono's land area

### 3. GEOLOGY

The oldest rock units found within the municipality of Angono belong to the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era (70 - 135 million years ago). Underlying most of the municipality, these consist of the stratified rocks of the Kinabuan Formation. They are mostly altered spillitic basalt flows with intercalated highly indurated sandstone, shale and chert beds.

On the eastern portion of the town, underlies a more recent formation which is that of the Guadalupe dating back to the Pleistocene Epoch 0.5 to 3 million years ago. Within Angono, the Guadalupe Formation overlies the Kinabuan Formation. It belongs to the upper member (Diliman Tuff) characterized by thin- to medium-bedded, fine textured vitric tuffs and welded volcanic breccias with subordinate amount of tuffaceous, fine- to medium-textured sandstone.

The youngest deposits, however, are the Quaternary Alluvium composed mainly of detrital deposits -- mostly silt, sand and gravel. These are found along the alluvial basin of the Angono River. With respect to its geologic structure, Angono is fortunate enough not to be traversed by any major geologic fault. However, to the west of it lies the Marikina Valley Fault System, the stability of which has yet to be fully evaluated.

#### ***Fault Line***

The Marikina Valley Fault System (MVFS) is mainly composed of two major northeast trending faults. They are the East Marikina Valley Fault (EMVF) and the West Marikina Valley Fault (WMVF). Both traverse the Marikina Valley and the adjoining municipalities of Rodriguez, San Mateo, Antipolo as well as some portions of Eastern Metro Manila. The EMVF extends as far north in the following locations: San Rafael, Rodriguez north of Wawa River; Gloria Vista Subdivision; eastern San Mateo; northwest Antipolo. Down south it stretches at least 8 kilometers just north of Marvi Hills Subdivision and Modesta Village. The northern end of the EMVF has not been fully determined while its southern tip is poorly defined primarily because most of the area has already been greatly modified by present-day development.

On the other hand, the WMVF extends at least 23 kilometers from lower Macabud, Rodriguez in the north down to the proximity of the Ultra Sports Complex in Pasig. The delineation of the northern as well as the southern terminus of the WMVF is also made difficult by the same constraints as that of the EMVF.

Even though the existence of the MVFS has long been acknowledged, its activity has yet to be fully evaluated. However, according to the Active Fault Mapping Group of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology (Philvolcs), field evidences deduced from topographic map and aerial photography interpretations showed previously unrecognized indications of recent activity. The geologic and geomorphic features (such as offset streams, ridges, alluvial fans, well-developed



scarps and other geomorphologically young fault-related features) suggest a combination of right-lateral, as well as vertical movement in the geologically recent past (which is some 10,000 years ago).

Mapping of geomorphic features associated with active faulting and results of trenching work undertaken by Punongbayan et al. (1992) suggest that the MVFS has moved within the last 10,000 years making the geologic structure a potential source of a major earthquake. Historical data suggest that the 1599, 1601 and 1771 quakes could have originated from the MVFS. However, based on the seismic records of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (Philvolcs), the Binangonan Fault did not show any seismic activity for the period 19701 to 1985 (BSWM, 1988).

### **Geomorphology**

Mixed topography characterizes the Angono area. Rolling terrain made up of moderately sloped ridges characterizes the topography of the east of Angono while flat areas are on the west and situated along broad flood plains of the Marikina River Valley. A prominent topographic change from flat to sloping terrain indicates the presence of the Valley Fault. The upland represents the upthrown block while the lowland is the downthrown side of the fault. Peak elevations of ridges within the vicinity of Angono area is about 250 meters above sea level. The Angono River system is only major drainage system present within the municipality of Angono area. It is relatively short (about 5-6 kilometers in length) with relatively few tributaries. It has a dendritic drainage pattern with tributaries extended on different directions towards the neighboring municipalities. It directly drains its water to Laguna de Bay passing by the town of Angono.

## **4. SOIL**

Based on the old genetic approach to soil classification, the clay soils are the dominant types found within Angono. Most notable are the Antipolo clay, San Luis clay and Baras clay soil types, which cover the greater portion of the municipality (As shown in Table 3)

**Table 3. SOIL TYPE OF ANGONO**

| <b>Soil Types of Angono</b> |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>SOIL TYPE</b>            | <b>% DISTRIBUTION</b> |
| San Luis Clay               | 17.60%                |
| Antipolo Clay               | 50.80%                |
| Baras Clay                  | 14.87%                |
| Boulevard Clay              | 10.37%                |
| Escarpment                  | 6.36%                 |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>100%</b>           |

*Source: Bureau of Soils and Water Management*

Since they comprise most of the soil cover, their presence has various implications. Although these clay soils are generally fertile being rich in minerals, they may not be ideal for agricultural cultivation due mainly to their sticky consistency when wet and their firm nature when dry. However, this difficulty can be offset with the application of humus. Furthermore, clay soils also represent a significant obstacle to infrastructure and road construction because of their highly mutable nature. They shrink when dry and swell during wet season as they absorb moisture.

From the aforementioned classification system, there are four types of soils which cover Angono:

- a. **ANTIPOLO CLAY.** The largest single type of soil overlying the province of Rizal, it covers more than half of the land area of Angono. It occupies the northern portion of Barangay San Isidro and the eastern part of San Roque. This soil type is characterized by a surface soil that is reddish brown in color, very friable and finely granular clay. The subsoil contains various types and sizes of concretions depending on the depth. Rice and corn can be cultivated on this soil if terraced. Cashew and duhat thrive best on this soil especially on the upper slopes. Pineapple can also be grown on the lower slopes.
- b. **BARAS CLAY.** This type is found in the southern portion of the town, along the banks of the Angono River. It covers portions of Barangays San Roque, San Isidro, and San Pedro. It is also suitable for agriculture, being located in the valleys.
- c. **BOULEVARD CLAY.** This type of soil is commonly found along the shores of Laguna de Bay. Its fine grained surface materials are deposited by the lake water. This soil is fine textured and friable when dry but sticky when wet. Suitable for rice cultivation, it is found along the lakeshore portions of Barangays Kalayaan, San Vicente, PoblacionIbaba, PoblacionItaas, Bagumbayan and San Pedro.
- d. **SAN LUIS CLAY.** This soil is found in Barangay MahabangParang. It is dark brown to nearly black clay, coarse granular to cloddy when dry and sticky when wet. Rice and corn could be cultivated on this soil but since it straddles a mountainous terrain, terracing is necessary to minimize soil erosion

Another relatively newer morphological soil classification system can also be used to characterize those found in the municipality. This system developed by the Soil Survey Staff of the U.S. Department of Agriculture was originally referred to as the 7th Approximation (mainly because it is the 7th version of the system). Now it is simply known as the Soil Taxonomy. This generic system is organized systematically based on observable and distinct soil characteristics. In this classification, a different nomenclature is used in labelling the various types of soil based on Latin and Greek root words. The names convey exact information concerning their characteristics and every syllable has an exact meaning. This makes the soils easily identifiable and the classification system readily understood.

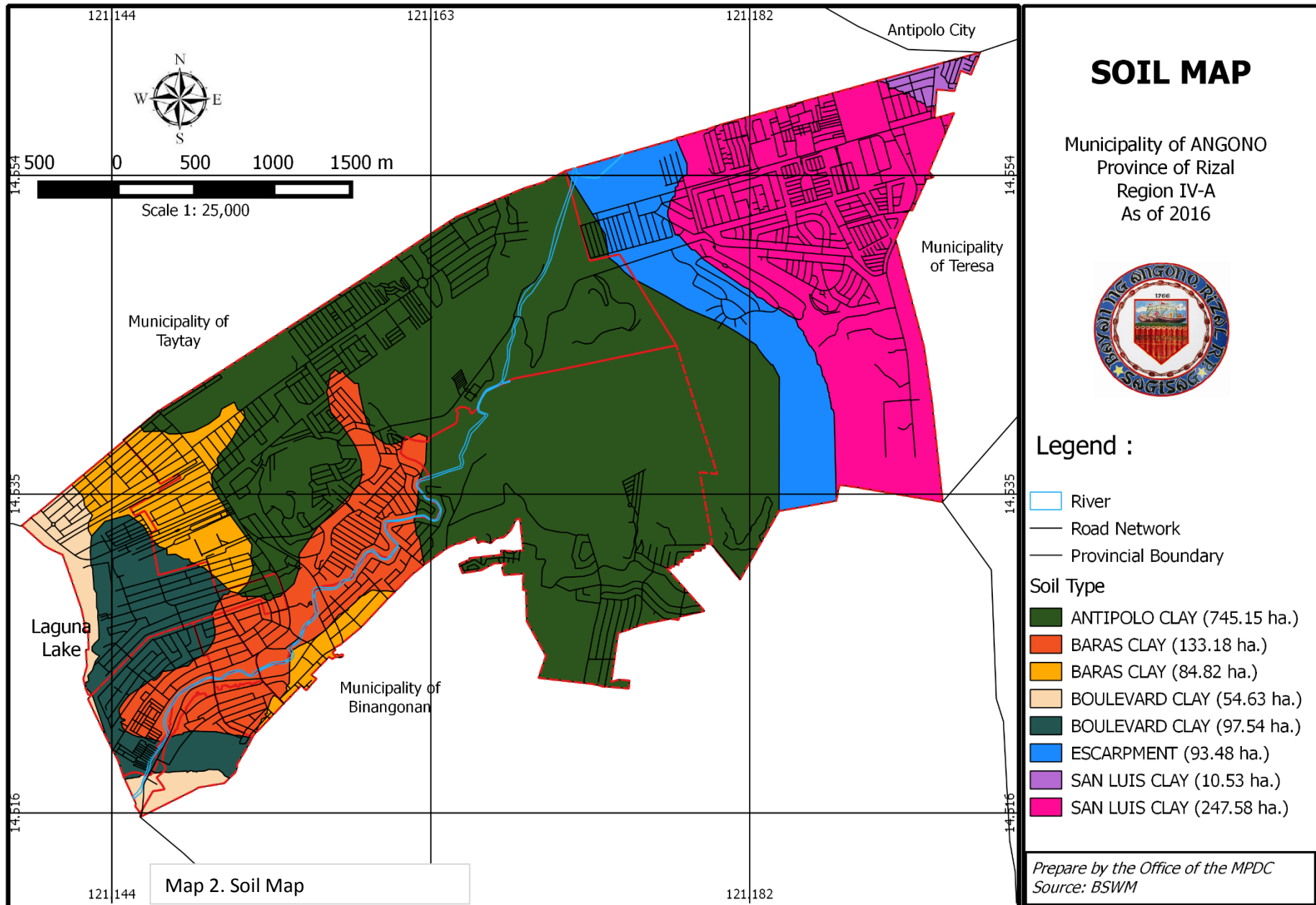
## 5. SLOPE AND ELEVATION

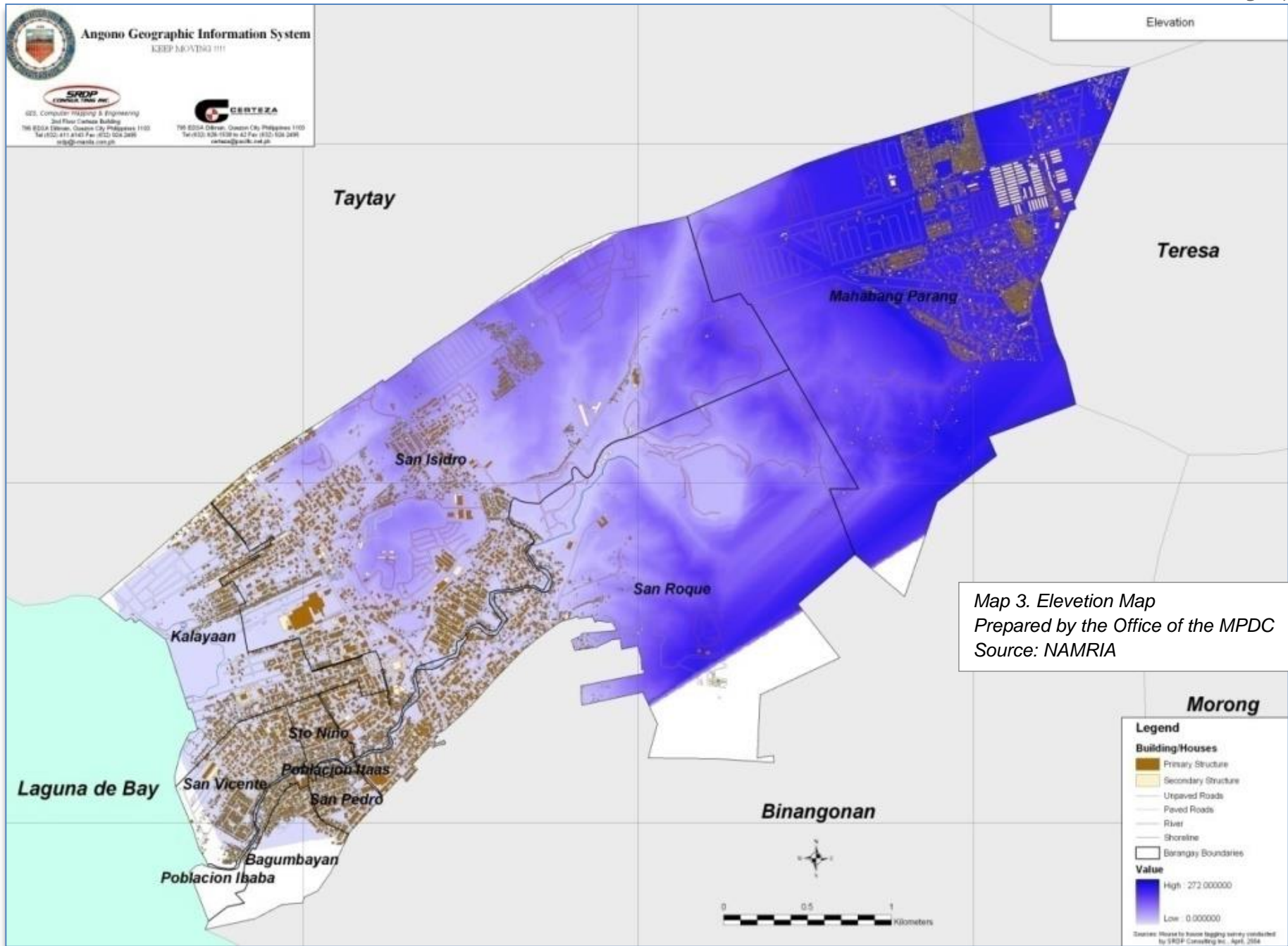
The elevations of the area are quite low (Map 3), the highest point being only 232 meters. In fact, about one-tenth of the town along the lake is flood-prone. However, there is an increasing trend with respect to altitude toward the northeast. Low-lying coastal zones on the southwest have elevations of 1-8 meters above mean sea level. The central portion of the land is less than 100 meters high, although terrain elevation gradually increases to 200 meters north-eastward.

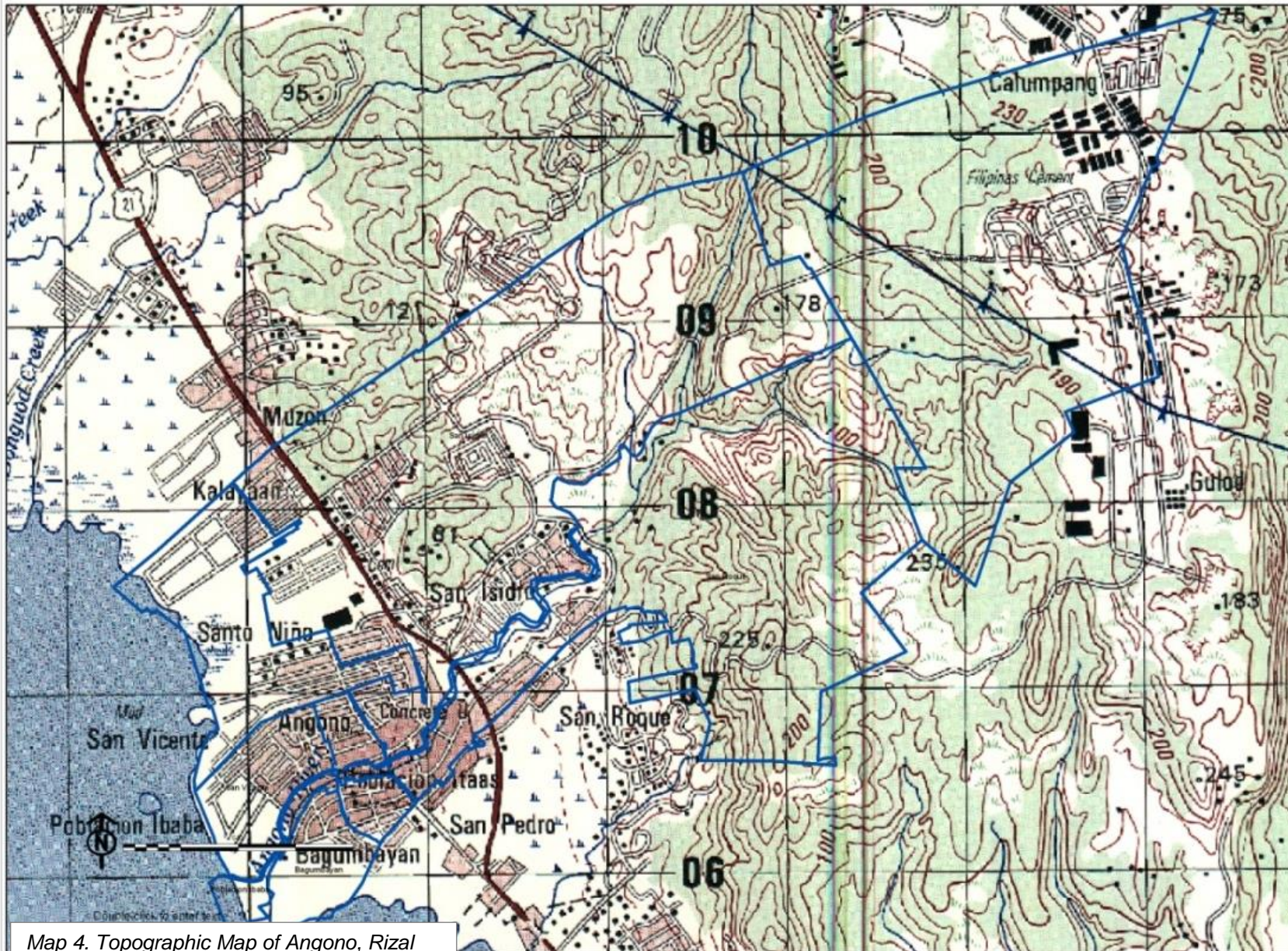
**Table 4. SLOPE CLASSIFICATION OF ANGONO**

| Slope Class  | Distribution<br>(in %) |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 00-18        | 74.36%                 |
| 18-50        | 24.28%                 |
| 00>50        | 1.35%                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>99.99%</b>          |

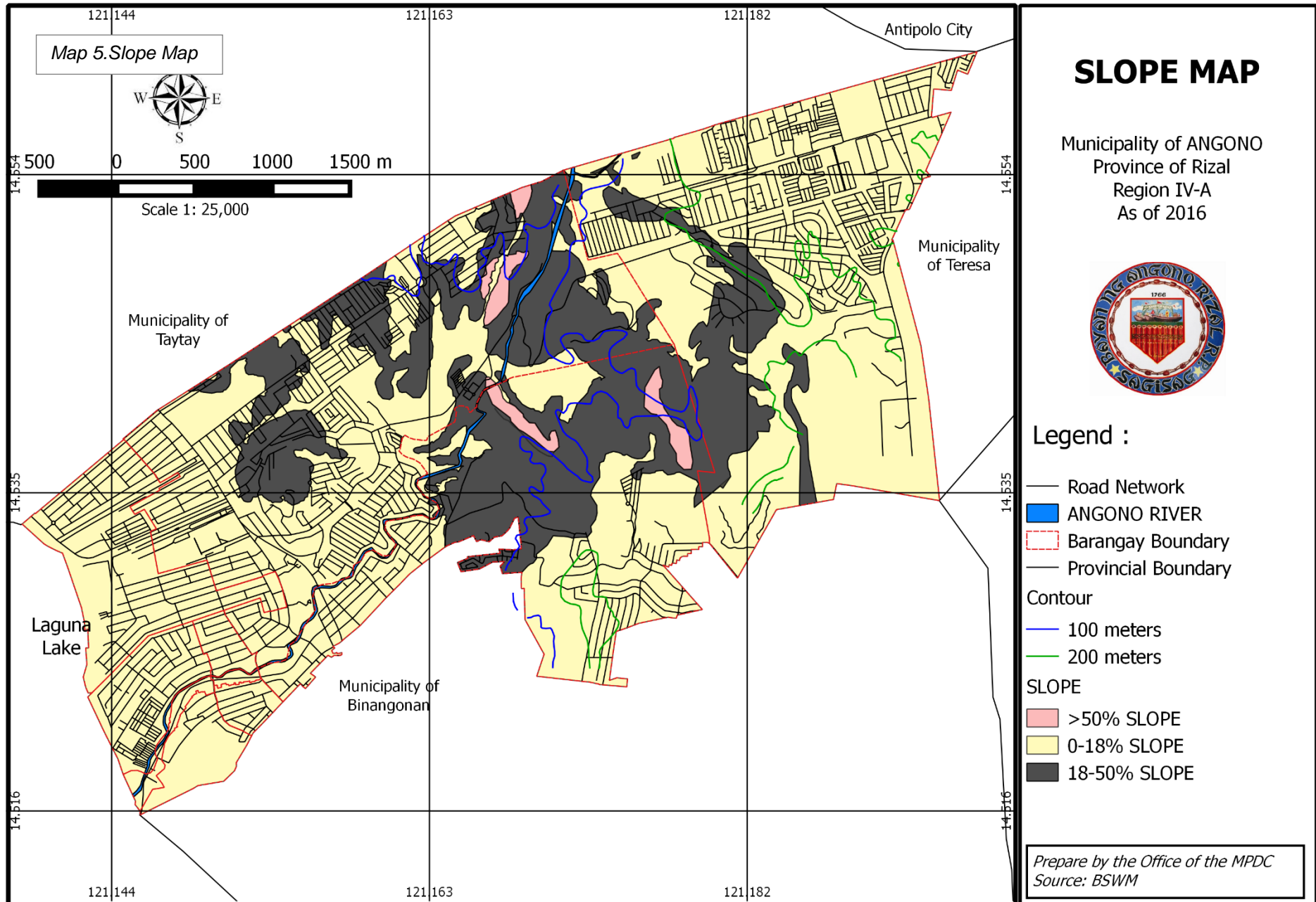
Source: NAMRIA







Map 4. Topographic Map of Angono, Rizal  
Prepared by NAMRIA



**6. LAND CLASSIFICATION**

- a. **RESIDENTIAL USE.** A taxable area within a city or municipality intended primarily for residences, home, abode, dwelling and the like wherein houses were built for the purpose of family’s and other person’s safety against calamities, oppression, natural occurrences and others.
- b. **AGRICULTURAL USE.** A taxable area within a city or municipality intended primarily for integrated farm operations, other related product processing activities such as plantation and cultivation of rice and other staple crops, cash crops and vegetables, and animal raising such as cattle, hog, poultry and fish culture.
- c. **INDUSTRIAL USE.** A taxable area within a city or municipality intended primarily for manufacturing or processing raw materials into products for the consumption of the public, such as canned goods, clothing, electronic devices and others.
- d. **COMMERCIAL USE.** A taxable area within a city of municipality primarily engaged in retail or wholesale and/or retail trade, professional financing, recreational industries and other services for the public’s consumption.

**Table 5. LAND CLASSIFICATION OF ANGONO**

| Land         | Assessment Level |
|--------------|------------------|
| Residential  | 20%              |
| Agricultural | 40%              |
| Commercial   | 50%              |
| Industrial   | 50%              |
| Mineral      | 50%              |
| Special      | 10%              |
| Timberland   | 20%              |

*Source: Local Government Code*

- c. **INDUSTRIAL USE.** A taxable area within a city or municipality intended primarily for manufacturing or processing raw materials into products for the consumption of the public, such as canned goods, clothing, electronic devices and others.
- d. **COMMERCIAL USE.** A taxable area within a city of municipality primarily engaged in retail or wholesale and/or retail trade, professional financing, recreational industries and other services for the public’s consumption.
- e. **MINING.** A taxable area within a city of municipality intended primarily for mining activities.
- f. **SPECIAL USE.** A taxable area, in a lower or discounted value, within a city or municipality intended for cultural use, scientific use, hospitals and office of government-owned and controlled corporations within a locality.



g. EXEMPT. A non-taxable area intended for the use of the government such as Barangay Halls, religious use for churches and other place of worship, Charitable and Educational.

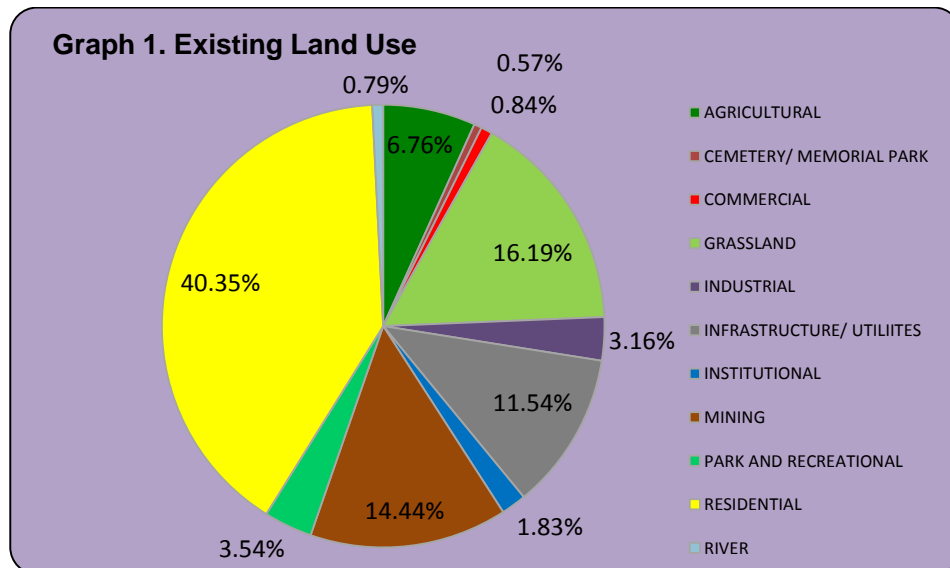
**7. EXISTING LAND USE**

Residential use, summing to 491.92370 hectares, comprised the biggest portion of Angono’s land use followed by Grassland use in the near second by the measure of 197.30820 hectares. This was followed by areas used for mining, special usage, industrial use, timberland areas and commercial use.

**Table 6. ANGONO LAND USE DISTRIBUTION, YEAR 2015**

| <i>Land Use Category</i>  | <i>Land Area (Ha.)</i> | <i>Percentage (%)</i> |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| AGRICULTURAL              | 82.40970               | 6.76%                 |
| CEMETERY/ MEMORIAL PARK   | 6.88780                | 0.57%                 |
| COMMERCIAL                | 10.21430               | 0.84%                 |
| GRASSLAND                 | 197.30820              | 16.19%                |
| INDUSTRIAL                | 38.48340               | 3.16%                 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE/ UTILIITES | 140.70450              | 11.54%                |
| INSTITUTIONAL             | 22.35580               | 1.83%                 |
| MINING                    | 176.01220              | 14.44%                |
| PARK AND RECREATIONAL     | 43.10040               | 3.54%                 |
| RESIDENTIAL               | 491.92370              | 40.35%                |
| RIVER                     | 9.64910                | 0.79%                 |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>1,219.04910</b>     | <b>100.00%</b>        |

Source: Office of the Municipal Assessor



Source: Office of the Municipal Assessor

## B. CLIMATE CONDITIONS

### 1. CLIMATE TYPE

The municipality of Angono experiences a tropical rainy climate with hot summers. Based on a classification system published by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), its climate belongs to the Type I. This is characterized by two pronounced seasons which are dry from December to May and wet from June to November. Maximum precipitation extends from June to September. With the maximum rain period occurring from June to September, August is recorded as the rainiest. The climatic condition of the municipality outlined hereinafter is based on synoptic data gathered from the Science Garden climatic station which is maintained by PAGASA in Quezon City.

### 2. RAINFALL

The rainfall regime in the area is dominated by the monsoon which renders a seasonal variation in precipitation. It receives sufficiently abundant rainfall annually with total annual levels amounting to 2,406.2 millimeters. In addition, there are 151 rainy days on the average which means that more than 40% of the year that experiences rainfall. However, there is a distinct though short dry season from December to April which receives less than 60 mm of precipitation. This is compensated nonetheless by heavy rains in other months. In fact, seasonally excessively moist and brief dry conditions are characteristics of the monsoon circulation.



During the high-sun period, which is otherwise considered as the summer season, an enormous amount of rain is released in association with the monsoon. The Southwest Monsoon is prevalent in the area in this time of the year bringing wet conditions to the affected areas. The wettest months are from June to October which receives more than 200 mm of rain. This rainy season often involves thunderstorms as the aforementioned months experience more frequent occurrences of thunderstorm and lightning. Apart from the Southwest Monsoon, the town is also affected by the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) which is also associated with rainy conditions. This further enhances the heavy summer precipitation. The rest of the year, however, has minimal precipitation. This low-sun season is dominated by the Northeast Monsoon which produces dry conditions. The rather short dry season is also due to the ITCZ, which is not overhead in this period.

### **3. PREVAILING WIND**

The prevailing wind direction that occurs more frequently is the Northeasterlies, which is mostly because of the influence of the Northeast Monsoon. On the other hand, the winds are not quite strong. The annual average wind speed is only 2 meters per second (or approximately 7.2 kph).

### **4. TROPICAL CYCLONE**

The typhoon season generally begins in June and ends in November, although it must be understood that the rest of the year is likewise affected by tropical cyclones that passes over the Rizal Province. On the average, there are 22 to 26 typhoons that enter the Philippine area of responsibility, which often affect the municipality. Despite this relatively high frequency, the town is protected from the destructive effects of typhoons by the Sierra Madre Mountains.

### **5. TEMPERATURE**

Because of its latitudinal location, the sun is almost always directly overhead at noontime throughout the year. The area consequently receives an enormous concentration of solar energy which contributed to uniformly high temperatures year-round. As a result, it is consistently warm with all months averaging above 20 degrees Celsius. Furthermore, there is minimal fluctuation in temperature in the various months. The annual temperature range is below 5 degrees of centigrade. The average yearly temperature is also quite high at 27.1 degrees Celsius.

Nonetheless, the hottest times occur before the summer solstice or prior to the onset of the summer monsoon, particularly during the months of April and May. Obviously, the warmest months are on the high-sun period when there is a high receipt of insolation (incoming solar radiation). These months, generally from May to September have high relative humidities (moisture content of the atmosphere) because maximum evaporation is favored by the prevailing temperature conditions. Hence, there is abundant moisture available for precipitation, which also explains the wet conditions during this season.

It can be observed that after April and May the temperature somewhat diminishes. This is because of the heavy cloud cover associated with the wet Southwest Monsoon period which keeps away some insolation. Hence, the resulting temperatures are slightly lower in summer than the immediately preceding months. Nonetheless, these months are still relatively warm compared to the rest of the year. From October to March, the municipality experience cold atmospheric conditions. The average monthly temperatures are below 27 degrees Celsius. This arises from the effect of the Northeast Monsoon which brings in cold Siberian winds.