By: N.J. Manila Phil. Free Press Vol. 42, No. 4, p. 15, 42-43, Jan. 27, 1951.

According to most Philippine history textbooks, del Pilar was buried by the Americans immediately after the battle. The probable source of the accepted version is the book American Occupation of the Philippines, by James H. Blount. Blount, who was an officer in the American occupation army, wrote:

"After the fight was over, Lt. Quinlan, moved on the remains of General del Pilar, buried them with such military honors as could be hastly provided and the burial finished, the American officer wrote on the rude headstone left to mark the spot this gane rous inscription - GENERAL GREGORIO PILAR, KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF TILA PASS, DECEMBER 2nd, 1899 ... AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN."

This is the story taught in all Philippine schools.

However, we have the conflicting testimony of vicente anriquez, an aide-de-camp of the youthful general. As quoted by Teodoro Kalaw in his biography of del Pilar, anriquez related that he was standing beside del Pilar when the latter was shotz and that he tried to drag the body away but had to desist because the Americans were advancing into the pass. Enriquez fled into the nearby woods, where he and three other soldiers hid until the Americans departed. The next day, anriquez and his companions returned to the scene and found del Pilar still lying where he had fallen, stripped to the waist. They could not bury him because they were all weakhfrom wounds, had no tools with which to dig the rocky groundm and were fearful that the Americans might suddenly reappear.

his tismony of Enriquez is corroborated by Richard Henry Little, and American war correspondent,

who was actually present during the battle. Little reported that del Pilar's body was simply abandoned to the vultures; he said nothing about a burial which is significant, because Little, who bitterly described how the body was stripped of everything -"Irom the diamond ring on his finger to the boots on his feet - would surely have been only too glad to report that amends had been made for the desceration with a military burial. Little declared that he himself removed the general's bloodstained collar while soldiers and tched off three gold religious medals from the general smeck. WAnd then we left his body," continues Little, "we abandoned him. A vulture perched on his feet while another circled over his fact. I thought that we had stripped General Pilar of everything, but no his glory was Meftchimy this; glory as a soldier."

Teodoro Kalaw accepted the story of the Quinlan burial in his "The Philippine Mevolution," but he makes no mention at all of that story in his detailed biography of del Pilar, Instead, he recounts a puzzling description of the hero's supposed grave by Jose Enriquez, a close friends of the hero. A few weeks after the Tirad Pass battle, the flecing and hardpressed Aguinaldo offered to surrender his family and all women in his entourage to the Americans. Jose Enriquez accompanied the surrendering party to the camp of the American Major March, who had them escorted down to the plains under heavy guard. As they were approaching Tirad Pass, a girl in the party, "member of a very distinguised family," whispered to Enriquez;

"When we come to the site whe e the general died, stop and tell me and do not move even though they kill us."

An Igorot guide indicated to "nriquez a spot under "an enormous rock on the wayside" as the place where del pilar had been buried ("donde le enterraron," said Enriquez; but neither he nor Kalaw clucidates who did the burying). When he pointed out the spot to the girl, she instantly flung herself upon the rock, sobbing wildly "for her dead lover." "nriquez makes no mention of any inscription; and his "enormous rock"does not seem to tally with the "rude headstone" that Blount said was left to mark the grave. On the other hand, if we are to believe the old man in Mr. Ablang's article, we are left with the problem of how the Igorot guide learned the site of the grave.