

BOTICA ZOBEL

The earliest successful German pioneers were the Zobel from Hamburg. Heinrich Zobel arrived in 1825 and started working for a merchant house, Kierulf & Company. Within a few years, Heinrich had ventured into a partnership of his own. In 1832, his father (Johannes Andreas Zobel), mother (Cornelia Hinsch) and younger brother (Jacobo Hinsch Zobel) joined him in Manila. Johannes came from a long line of German pharmacists and established the drugstore 'La Drogueria y Botica Zobel' at Calle Real 13, Intramuros in 1834. It would become the main supplier of pharmaceuticals for the colonial administration and army. This family of entrepreneurs soon opened a chemical laboratory; started a mining company engaging in the exploration of iron and copper mines in Bulacan and Baguio; and got involved in sugar planting and processing.



Jacobo Zobel y Zangroniz

Jacobo Hinsch Zobel (1815-1866) assisted his father, Johannes, in the business. He married Ana Maria Zangroniz y Arrieta, the daughter of a high court judge in Manila. This provided Jacobo with access to the local upper class of the day. Sadly Ana Maria died at the age of 30, leaving behind a six year old son, Jacobo Zobel y Zangroniz (Junior) (1842-1896). Jacobo was sent to Hamburg to private school for his primary education where he demonstrated a talent for languages. In 1858 his father visited him in Hamburg and decided to send him to Madrid to pursue further studies. He completed a Stadium Generale at the Universidad Central de Madrid, taking up natural sciences, and acquired an additional degree as a pharmacist. It was there he explored his lifelong fascination with medicine, chemistry and archaeology. He also built up the skills to speak eleven languages. He graduated from university in 1864 and returned to Manila and assumed management of Botica Zobel. On February 5, 1875, he married Trinidad Ayala y Roxas, the daughter of Don Antonio de Ayala and Doña Margarita Roxas, the wealthy Basque-Philippine family who owned Casa Roxas.

The couple took a whirlwind honeymoon trip to Japan, San Francisco, the World's Fair of 1876, and Europe. They had five children: Fernando (1876-1949), Enrique (1877-1943), Alfonso (1877-1882), Margarita (1881-1963), and Gloria. The couple decided to live in Spain after Jacobo decided to study transportation systems in Europe. In the meantime, Ayala y Compania (the successor-in-interest to Casa Roxas) was established in 1876, wherein Pedro Roxas and Jacobo Zobel became managing partners. Sometime between 1882 and 1883, the couple returned to Manila.

Because of his many liberal ideas, Jacobo Zobel became suspect following the Cavite Mutiny of 1872. On September 22, 1874, he was imprisoned in Fort Santiago for several months on the charge of sedition. He was cited also for possession of firearms and revolutionary pamphlets. It is believed that the evidence to nail Jacobo was in fact fabricated in Madrid. Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, the unifier of modern Germany, made representations to the Spanish government to have him released.

Jacobo Zobel's economic activities are extensive. In 1872, he managed the construction of the Puente de Ayala (Ayala Bridge) over the Pasig River in Manila. Originally constructed out of wood, this was replaced by steel in 1908 and became the first steel bridge in the Philippines. In December 1885, he established the first tram system in Manila, the Manila-Tondo line, which extended to Malabon and was powered by steam. His capitalist partner was the Spanish banker Don Adolfo Bayo and his local partner was one of the richest Filipinos of the time, Don Gonzalo Tuason. Eventually, he built four other major tram lines in Manila and its vicinity (Malate, Sampaloc to Tondo), drawn by horses.

BOTICA ZOBEL

Jacobo Zobel y Zangroniz died in Manila on October 6, 1896 and was buried on October 7th at San Miguel, Manila. Towards the latter part of his life, he was once again under suspicion of supporting the Philippine revolution.

Records in 1898 show Fernando Zobel de Ayala working at Botica Zobel, and possibly commenced soon after his father passed away in 1896. He remained there until at least 1910, prior to the Botica being sold.

No further records have been located for Botica Zobel from 1912. It is assumed it was sold and indications are that it eventually closed during World War II.

RECORDS AND TIMELINES

1832

Johannes Andreas Zobel and Jacobo Hinsch Zobel (Jacobo Zobel y Zangroniz' grandfather and father) arrive in Manila

1834

La Drogueria y Botica Zobel established by Johannes Andreas Zobel, located at Calle Real 13, Intramuros

1862

J Zobel, druggist, Manila

1863 - 1865

Jacobus Zobel, druggist, Manila

1866

Jacobo Hinsch Zobel dies. Jacobo Zobel y Zangroniz returns to Manila after completing University studies in Madrid and joins the company. He is accompanied by Julius Nohr (later forming Zobel & Nohr) and Gustav Grupe (late forming Botica de Quiapo)

1867

J Zobel, druggist, Manila. *Julius Nohr, partner, Dispensary, Manila*

1868

Jacobus Zobel, chemist, Manila.

1872

Shows J Zobel as a chemist and municipal sub-delegate of Zobel & Nohr pharmacy, Manila

1873

Botica de Manila, Calle Real 13

Jacobo Zobel (chemist), Julius Nohr (chemist), Adolph Eydner (chemist's assistant), Eugene Lesage (chemist's assistant)

1874

Zobel & Nohr

Jacobo Zobel, Julius Nohr, E Le Sage (assistant), G Grupe (dispenser), C Plitt (dispenser), A Eydner (apothecary)

1876 - 1879

Jacobo Zobel, Calle Real 13, recorded under Boticas y Fabricas de Aguas Gaseosas

1882

J Zobel – Chemist and Druggist, Calle Real 13, Intramuros

J Zobel (Europe), G Grupe (Pharmacy sub-delicate), Th Meyer (signs per pro), C Boix, A Krapfenbauer, H Lindener, L Vega, H Grupe (perfumery department), E Grupe (perfumery department), J Ludewig (Binondo), H Wiechmann (Binondo), M Ponce Leon (Tondo), F Benavent (Iloilo), J Knoop (Iloilo), F Cacho (Iloilo), E Fisher (Capiz), V Marti (Cavite), G Salamanca (Laguna), R Malantic (Batangas), C Seneca (Daraga), P Santamaria (Zamboanga)

BOTICA ZOBEL

1888 - 1889

J Zobel – Chemist and Druggist, Calle Real 13 and Calle Real 28 (from late 1889), Intramuros
Jacobo Zobel and Th. Meyer, assisted by: J Grimm, J Weissenfeldt, L Vega, R Garcia, Leopold Pardo, J Mallat (Guagua), H Wiechmann (Iloilo), F Benavent (Iloilo), M Aznar (Capiz), C Boix (Cavite), G Gonzales (Cavite), M Pardo (Batangas), G Salamanca (Laguna)

1890

J Zobel – Chemist and Druggist, Calle Real 28, Intramuros
Jacobo Zobel and Th. Meyer, assisted by: J Grimm, H Petersen, H Grupe, Leopold Pardo, J Mallat (Guagua), M Aznar (Capiz), E Castillo (Iloilo), M Pertierra (Iloilo), R Garcia (Cavite), L Gonzales (Cavite), M Pardo (Batangas)

1894

Jacobo Zobel – Chemist & Druggist, Calle Real 28, Intramuros
Jacobo Zobel (proprietor), J Czichon (chemist), Oscar Bugacki (chemist), H Petersen (bookkeeper), E Zaide, Moreles, E Santos (Guagua), M Aznar (Capiz)

1896

Jacobo Zobel dies on October 7, 1896

1898

Viuda y Sucesora de Zobel – Chemist and Druggist, Calle Real 28, Intramuros
Trinidad Ayala (viuda de Zobel), J Caballero (chemist), J Czichon (chemist), F Jamson (chemist), H Hausmann (signs per pro), H Kruse (bookkeeper), Fernando Zobel, S Pineda, M Santamaria, R Carreon, A Bernia (Guagua)

1899

Viuda y Sucesora de Zobel – Chemist and Druggist, Calle Real 28, Intramuros
Trinidad Ayala (viuda de Zobel), J Czichon (chemist, signs per pro), F Jamson (chemist), H Kruse (bookkeeper), H Housmann, H Muller, Fernando Zobel (absent), S Pineda, R Santos (Guagua)

1900

Viuda y Sucesora de Zobel – Chemist and Druggist, Calle Real 28, Intramuros
Trinidad Ayala (viuda de Zobel), J Czichon (chemist, signs per pro), F Jamson (chemist), Lagerfeld (bookkeeper), H Housmann, H Muller, Fernando Zobel (absent), S Pineda

1901

Viuda y Sucesora de Zobel – Chemist and Druggist, Calle Real 123, Intramuros
Fernando Zobel (proprietor), J Czichon (chemist, signs per pro), H Housmann (chemist), H Muller (chemist), R Carreon (chemist), F Bargmann (bookkeeper),

1902 - 1908

Zobel – Dispensary, Drug Store (Wholesale and Retail), Calle Real 123, Intramuros
Fernando Zobel (manager, signs per pro), H Housmann (chemist), H Muller (chemist), R Carreon (chemist), J Henson (chemist), B Simson (chemist), F Bargmann (bookkeeper)

1909 - 1910

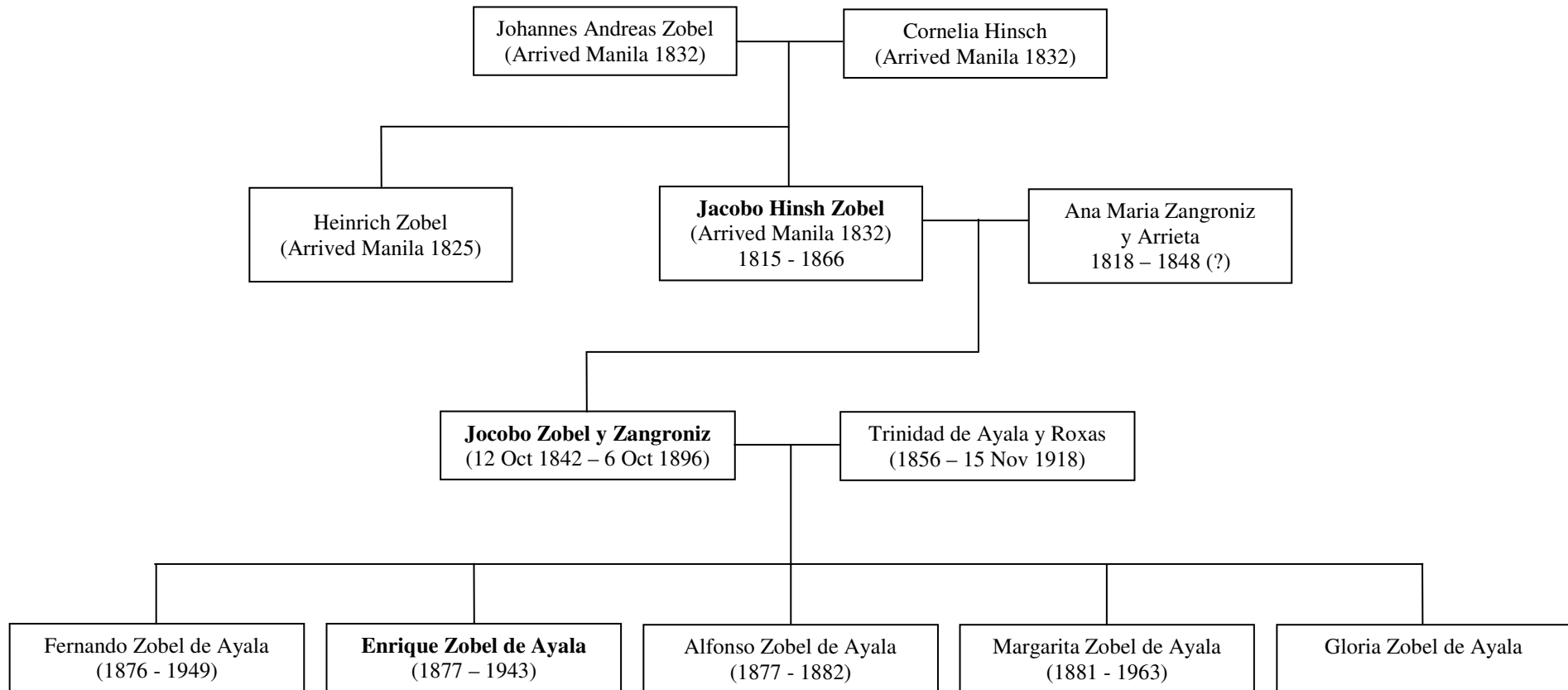
Zobel – Dispensary, Drug Store (Wholesale and Retail), Calle Real 123, Intramuros
Fernando Zobel (manager, signs per pro)

1912

Zobel – Dispensary, Drug Store (Wholesale and Retail), Calle Real 123, Intramuros
No additional details

1916

No Further Records

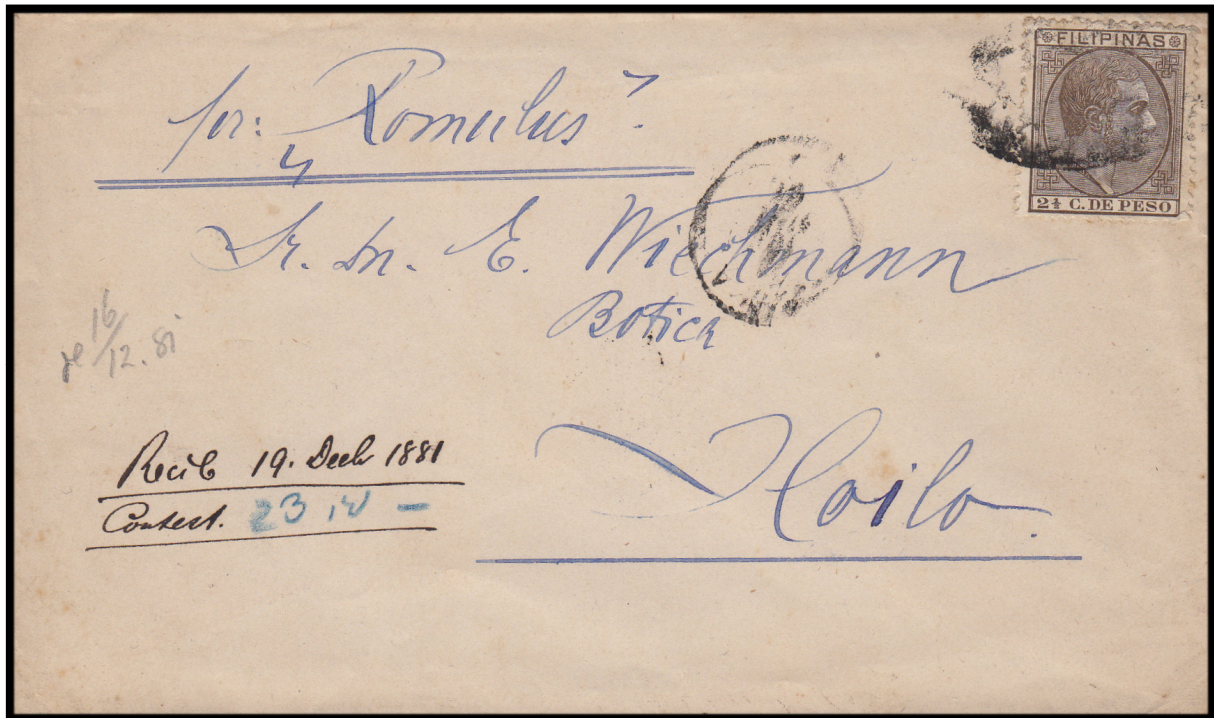
BOTICA ZOBEL

Enrique Zobel de Ayala, through marriage to Consuelo Ayala de Roxas, was one of the forefathers of the Ayala Corporation

BOTICA ZOBEL

PRINTED ADVERTISING ON REVERSE OF COVER

RA1: BOTICA ZOBEL OFICINA DE FARMACIA DE MANILA, CALLE REAL 13



December 1881 – Manila to Iloilo, Carried by Steamship 'Romulus'

Single Weight Domestic Rate with 19 December 1881 Manuscript Receiving Notation on Front

Botica Zobel Advertising on Reverse (RA1)

BOTICA ZOBEL

BUSINESS HANDSTAMPS

BH1: TWO SINGLE LINED OVAL HANDSTAMP



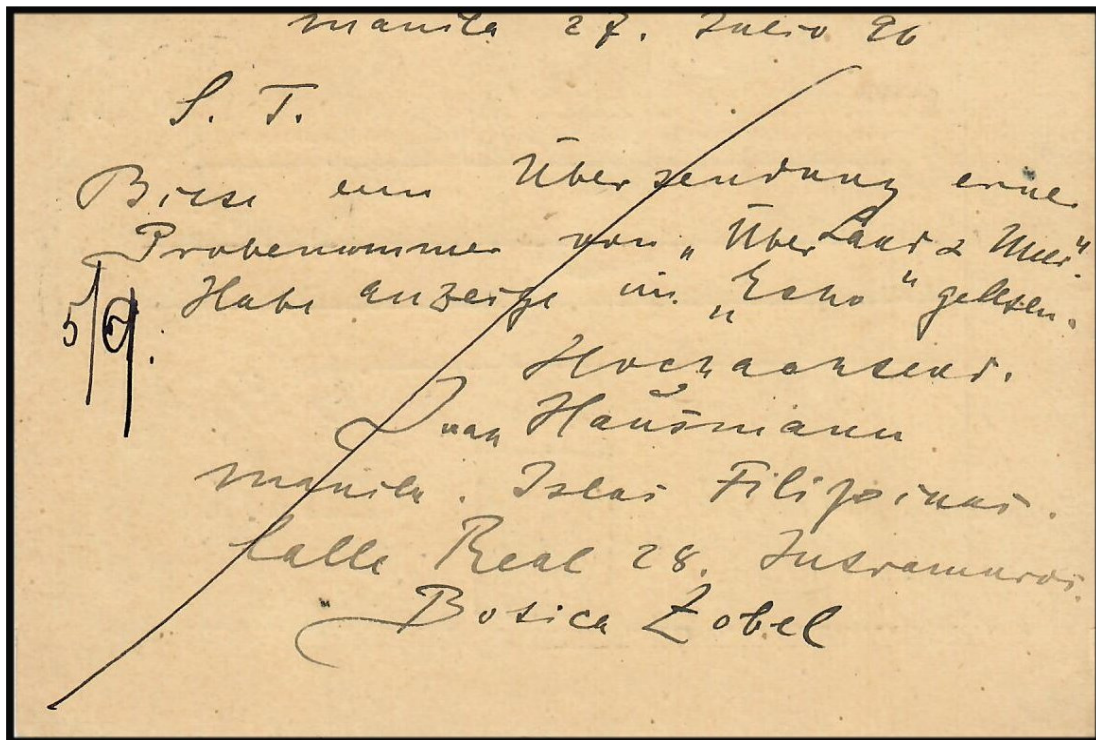
**FARMACIA DE ZOBEL on Top
Date in Centre with Round Dot on Either Side
Manila - Real, 28 on Bottom**



10c Recibos y Cuentas
Warren W-254
(1888)

BOTICA ZOBEL

OUTBOUND POSTAL CARD TO GERMANY



Dateline 27 July 1896 – Postal Card from Botica Zobel, Calle Real 28, Intramuros, Manila to Stuttgart, Germany

Correos – Manila Indistinct Departure Cancellations

Two Stuttgart (4 September 1896) Receiving Circular Date Stamps on Front

BOTICA ZOBEL

BUSINESS HANDSTAMPS

BH2: TWO SINGLE LINED OVAL HANDSTAMP



**FARMACIA ZOBEL on Top
Blank Centre with Star Emblem on Either Side
MANILA on Bottom**



10c Recibos y Cuentas
Warren W-260
(1893)

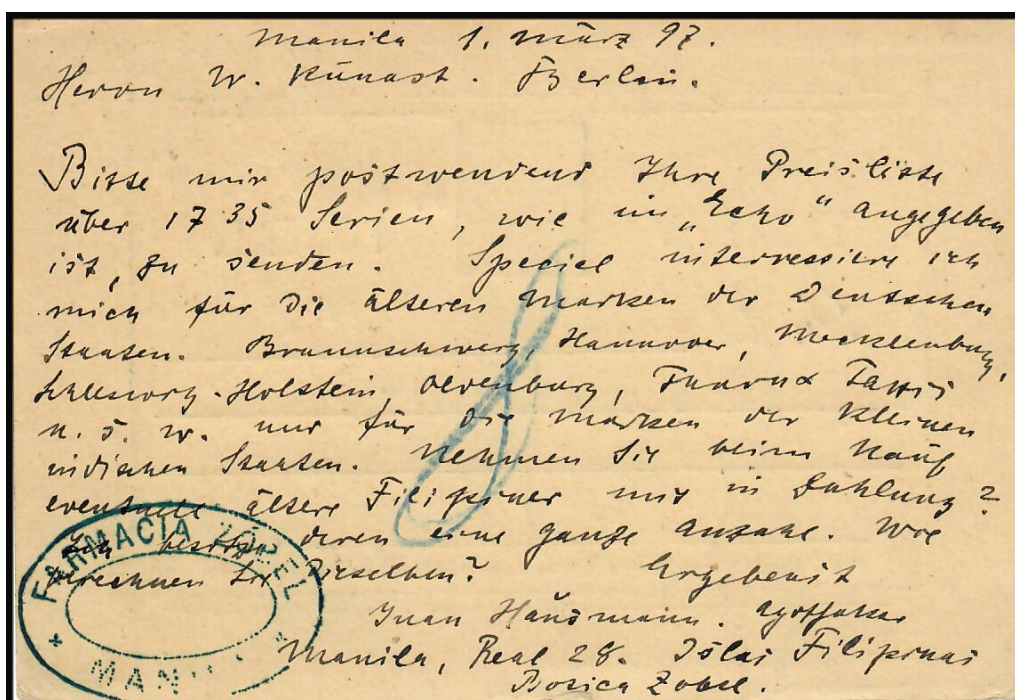


10c Recibos y Cuentas
Warren W-261
(1896)

BOTICA ZOBEL

BUSINESS HANDSTAMPS

BH2: TWO SINGLE LINED OVAL HANDSTAMP



Dateline 1 March 1897 – Postal Card from Botica Zobel, Calle Real 28, Intramuros, Manila to Berlin, Germany
Correos – Manila Indistinct Departure Cancellations on front, with Farmacia Zobel (BH2) Handstamp on back
Bestellt (31 March 1897) Receiving Circular Date Stamps on Front

BOTICA ZOBEL

BUSINESS HANDSTAMPS

BH3: STRAIGHT-LINE HANDSTAMP

BOTICA ZOBEL.

BOTICA ZOBEL. in One Line



Scott #204
(1898)

BOTICA ZOBEL

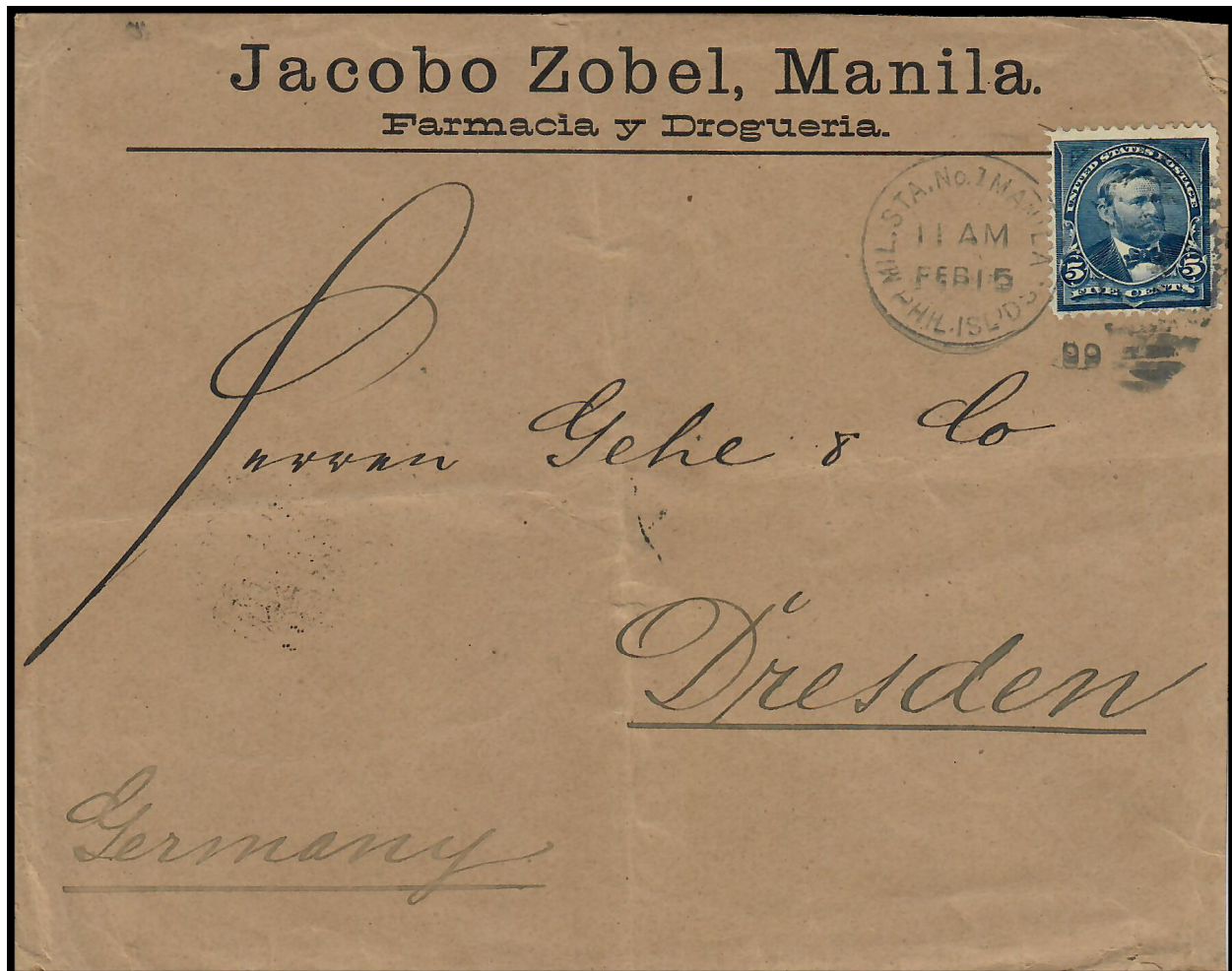
JACOBO ZOBEL

US OCCUPATION

PPC1: JACOBO ZOBEL, MANILA



Jacobo Zobel, Manila. on Top
Farmacia y Drogueria. on Bottom



15 February 1899 - Cover from Manila to Dresden, Germany, via HongKong

Tied with Manila Military Station Duplex Departure Circular Date Stamp (*Baker C-6, Goodale A-6*)

HongKong (18 February 1899) Transit Circular Date Backstamp

Dresden (22 March 1899) Receiving Circular Date Backstamp

BOTICA ZOBEL

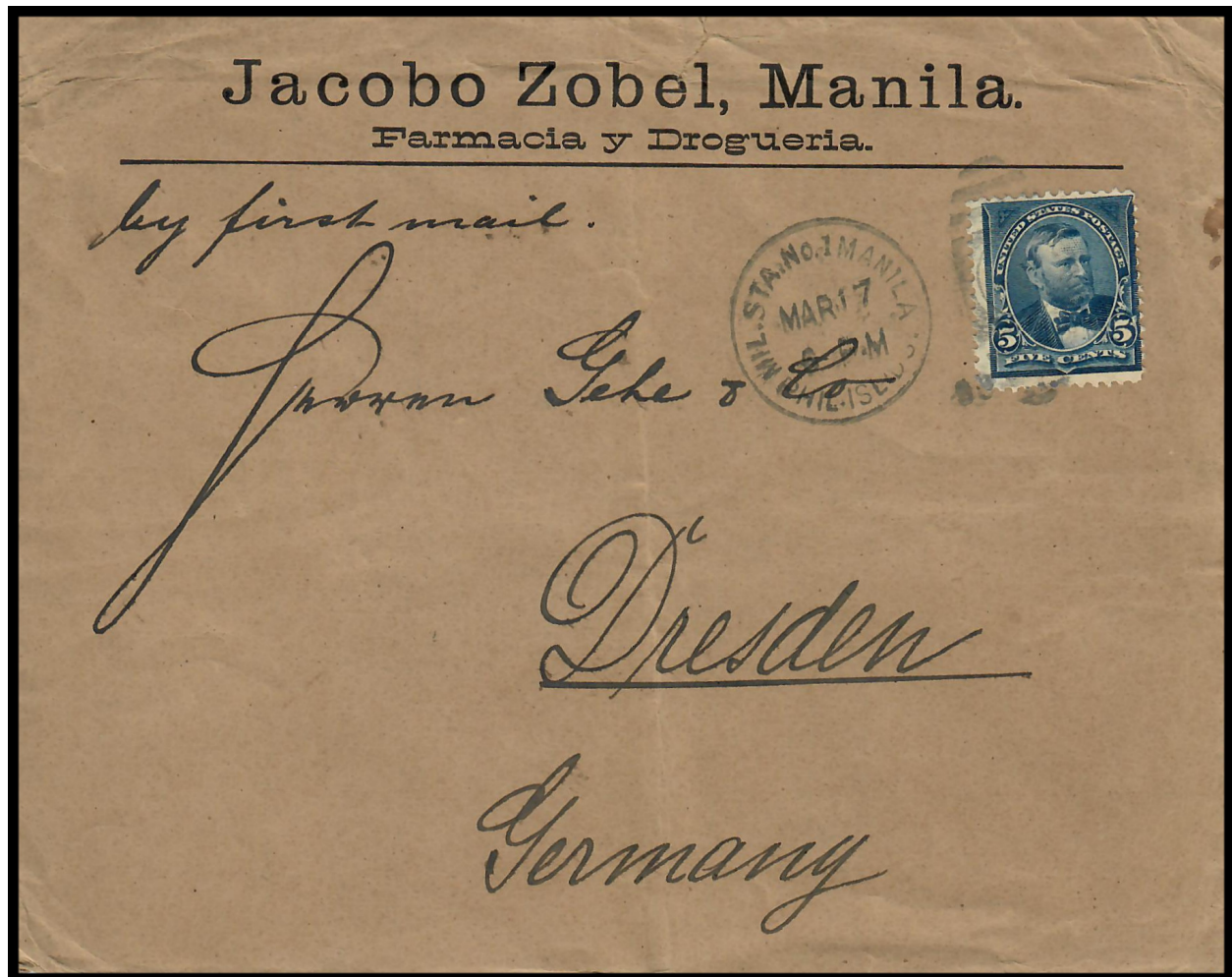
JACOBO ZOBEL

US OCCUPATION

PPC1: JACOBO ZOBEL, MANILA



Jacobo Zobel, Manila. on Top
Farmacia y Drogueria. on Bottom



17 March 1899 - Cover from Manila to Dresden, Germany

Tied with Manila Military Station Duplex Departure Circular Date Stamp (*Baker C-6, Goodale A-6*)

Dresden (23 April 1899) Receiving Circular Date Backstamp

BOTICA ZOBEL

JACOBO ZOBEL

US OCCUPATION

PPC1: JACOBO ZOBEL, MANILA



Jacobo Zobel, Manila. on Top
Farmacia y Drogueria. on Bottom



23 May 1901 - Cover from Manila to New Brunswick, New Jersey, USA

Tied with Manila Duplex Departure Circular Date Stamp

New Brunswick, N. J. 28 June 1901 Receiving Circular Date Backstamp
