

Mga Beterano sa ating Kasaysayan



Tuwing sasapit ang ika-9 ng Abril ay ginugunita natin ang mga beterano ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig na nakipaglaban mula nang dumating dito ang mga Hapones noong 1941 hanggang naganap ang liberasyon noong 1945. Hindi maitatangi ang kanilang pakikitalad sa loob ng pananakop ng mga Hapones sapagkat marami sa kanila ang namundok at lihim na nakipag-ugnayan sa mga Amerikano. Bagama't mapanganib ay itinaguyod nila ang kilusang gerilya bilang paghahanda sa inaasahang katuparan ng iniwan ni Heneral Douglas MacArthur na "I shall return".

Sa ngayon, ang kagitingan ng mga beterano ay litaw na lamang tuwing ginugunita ito sa kasalukuyan. Matagal tagal na ring naganap ang pangyayari kaya marami sa kanila ay pumanaw

na. Tanging mga aklat, kwentong bayan at mga panayam ang nalalabing alaala ng panahong ito sa kasalukuyang henerasyon.

Sa panahon ng pandemya ay lalo pang naging limitado ang pag-alaala sa kanilang kabayanihan dulot na rin ng mga *quarantine measures* na ipinapatupad sa buong bansa. Mabuti na lamang at angat na ang teknolohiya sa ngayon at nagagamit na ito upang itanyag ang kanilang kagitingan sa pamamagitan ng pagpo-post sa *facebook*, *documentaries* sa *youtube* at marami pang iba. Ang mga *online platforms* na ito ay siyang naging susi upang higit na mapalaganap ang mga impormasyon sa kasaysayan ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig na hindi naabot ng karaniwang limbag na mga aklat.

EDITORIAL**Pagbabayanihan: Kagitingan**

Sa ngayon, kabi-kabila ang mga *Community Pantry* upang matulungan ang mga kababayan nating apektado ng pandemiko. Karamihan sa kanila ay nawalan ng trabaho at kung may naipon man ay naubos na rin sa tagal ng pagpapatupad ng *Enhanced Community Quarantine* at *Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine*.

Ang ganitong sitwasyon sa pagpila sa mga pagkain at iba ang bagay ay makailang ulit nang naganap sa ating kasaysayan. Isa sa mga kilalang pagpila ng ating mga kababayan para sa pagkain ay naganap noong panahon ng liberasyon kung saan sa pagdating ng mga Amerikano ay dala rin nila ang mga *stateside* na produkto mula sa Amerika. Ito ay pinamahagi ng Philippine Civil Affairs Unit (PCAU). Tanda pa noon ng nanay ko ang kanilang pagpila patungo sa 6 X 6 trak lulan ang maraming produkto na ipinamimigay sa pami-pamilya. Ang gawaing ito na pagbabayanihan ay mauugat pa sa bayanihang ginagawa kahit na bago pa dumating ang mga Espanyol. Isang pagkakawanggawa sa mga nangangailangan nating kababayan para maitawid ang mga suliraning nararanasan sa ating kabuhayan.



photo credit: Eric Vargas_Dlsud-Nstpcwts seen in the FB page of Mr. Julius Tibayan

"A True hero isn't measured by the size of his strength, but by the size of his heart."

- Hercules

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The Naic Military Agreement

by Neriza M. Villanueva
Cavite Studies Center, Publications Coordinator



Casa Hacienda de Naic



Andres Bonifacio, Katipunan Supreme Head

On April 19, 1897, Supremo Andres Bonifacio together with 41 of his followers drew up the Naic Military Agreement at Casa Hacienda de Naic. This was formed contrary to the rules agreed upon by the revolutionaries at the Tejeros Convention, San Francisco de Malabon held on March 22, 1897. The text read:

We who sign these presents with our true names, all officers of the army who have met in convention headed by the Supreme Chief, on account of the critical situation of the pueblos and the war, having discovered the treason committed by certain officers who have been sowing discord and conniving with the Spaniards, our enemies, corrupting the army and being guilty of criminal neglect in the care of the wounded, have agreed to deliver the people from this grave danger by the means hereinafter enumerated:

First: All combatants shall, be persuasion of force, be incorporated in any

army corps and placed under the command of General Pio del Pilar.

Second: We shall recognize no one as being vested with full power except Right in the first place, and then those courageous officers who, since the beginning of the war and until the present moment, have never gone back on their oath, and have conducted themselves loyally.

Third: Any disloyal person shall be punished on the spot, according to his deserts.

Such is our agreement, and we swear before God and the country of our birth that we shall keep it unto the grave.

The Magdiwangs against a Magdalo. Andres Bonifacio and his men were against the result of the March 22 Tejeros Assembly that was participated in by the Magdiwangs (headed by Mariano Alvarez) and the Magdalos (led by Baldomero Aguinaldo). The convention was held to form a new government that would replace

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Paper Abstract: Webinar Series #10**Remembering World War II in Cavite**

**Ang Pang-araw-araw na Buhay
ng mga Pangkaraniwang Mamamayan
ng Kabite, 1941-1945**

Gil D. Ramos, MAHISTO
Katulong na Propesor/Tagapamahala ng Kampus
Cavite State University-Tanza

Abstrak

Ang papel-panayam ay batay sa tesis masterado ng may-akda na iniharap sa kaguruan ng Pamantasang De La Salle, Maynila bilang kahingian sa kursong Masterado sa Kasaysayan. Tumalakay ito sa naging takbo ng pang-araw-araw na buhay ng mga pangkaraniwang mamamayan ng Kabite o yaong mga sibilyan o *non-combatants* noong kasagsagan ng pananakop ng mga Hapon sa Pilipinas mga taong 1941 hanggang 1945.

Apat na katanungan ang nabigyang kasagutan sa pag-aaral, ngunit sa pagkakataong ito tanging ang unang katanungan lamang ang tatalakayin. **Ano ang naging Larawan ng Pang-araw-araw na Pamumuhay ng mga Pangkaraniwang Mamamayan ng Kabite sa Panahon ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig?**

Lilimitahan din ang tatalakaying aspekto ng pangaraw-araw na pamumuhay sa sumusunod:

- Pagkain
- Pananamit
- Tirahan
- Trabaho/hanapbuhay
- Kasayahan at libangan

Ligawan/pag-aasawa at kasalan
Pagdiriwang ng okasyong panrelihiyon tulad ng piyesta,
libing at Pasko

Mga susing salita:

pang-araw-araw na buhay; pangkaraniwang mamamayan;
alsa-balutan; kumboy;
gerilyang salapsap; *non-combatants*

Ang Himpilan ng Kempeitai sa Cavite

Daniel Anciano
Senior High School Principal
Learning Links Academy, Silang, Cavite

Abstrak

Ang Kempeitai, ay isang sangay ng Pulisya ng military ng Imperial Japanese Army mula 1881 hanggang 1945. Sa panahon ng pananakop ng mga Hapon sa Pilipinas noong 1942-1945, ito ay nagsilbing mga napuwera ng pulisya ng hukbong Hapones na nakapokus sa mga pagmamaman sa mga taong pinaghihinalaan, ginamit na may kabangisan laban sa kilusang gerilyang sa pamamagitan ng pagdakip at pagpatay ng mga Kempeitai ang mga hinihinalang kontra-Hapon. Sa pag-aaral na ito ay tatalakayin ang kaayusan o lay-out ng isang himpilan ng Kempeitai na matatagpuan noon sa loob ng lungsod ng Cavite, upang maunawaan ang operasyon ng nasabing kampo at ang ilang salaysay ng mga taong nakulong noon.

**Ang mga Makasaysayang Pook sa Maragondon
noong Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig**

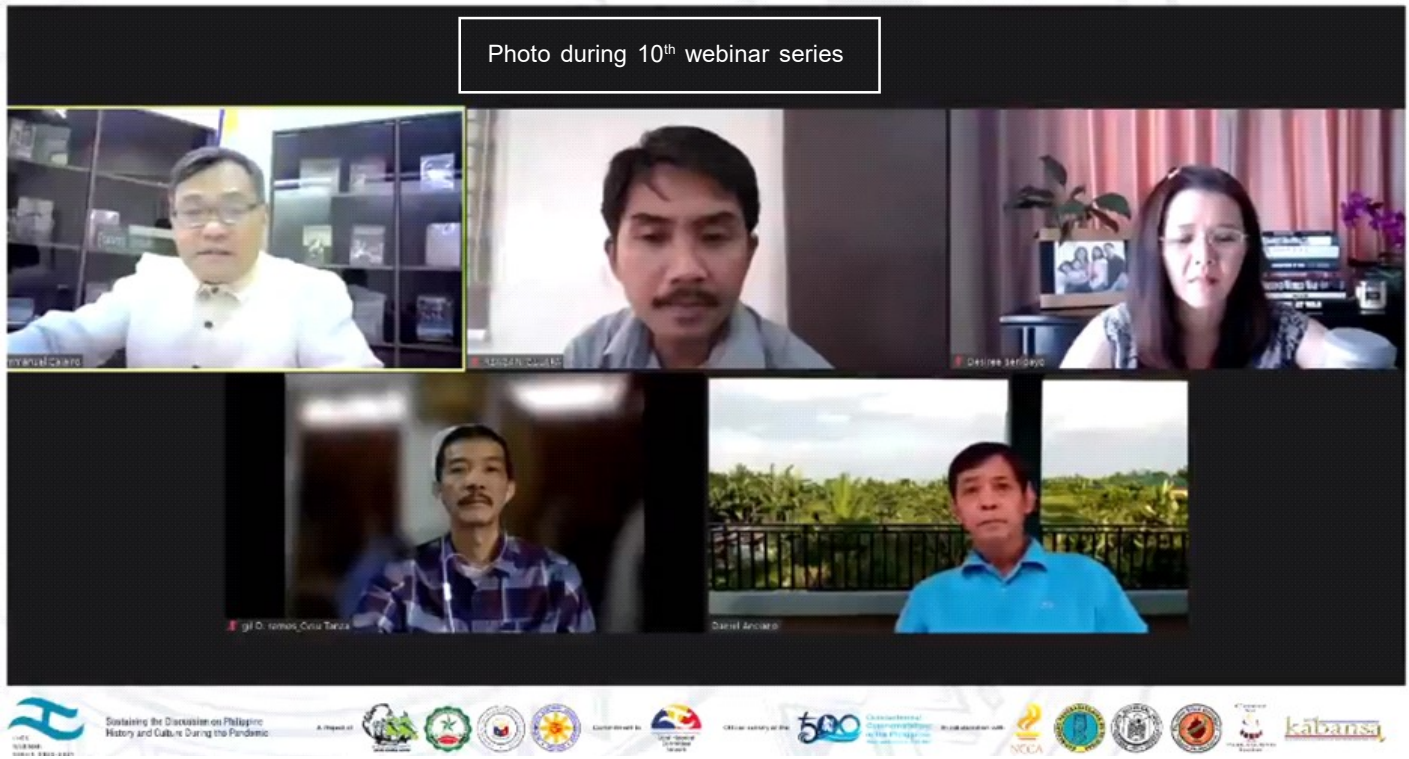
Reagan Gulapa
Tourism Consultant
Municipality of Maragondon

Summary

February 3, 1945 – Five Japanese soldiers were killed by liberator men in Barrio Kapantayan

(continued on page 5)



(Paper Abstract. from p. 4--)

March 3, 1945 – After the first tank entered Ternate, Col. Soule ordered liberators to advance with him. Major Patrocinio Gulapa and Juan Rillo were the advance guards and four American soldiers were rear guards. At exactly 4:00 p.m. the American Forces with the commanding officers of the liberators, Major Patrocinio Gulapa and Juan Rillo found themselves in Ternate and announced that Maragondon and Ternate were liberated from the cruel tentacles of the Japanese soldiers.

Still, many of the Japanese were able to escape death by fleeing to the mountains of Zapang, Panimnan, Palikpikan and from where they were scattered went to the mountains of Hulog, Buntis, Lagunde, Bancaan and Tabuluan.

March 5, 1945 – Twelve men of the unit volunteered to act as guides and advance guards in tracing Japanese hide outs in Mt. Hulog. Lt. Mallfrey led the party. A soldier of the liberator Pascual Ramos was killed by a Japanese sniper who in the end was killed by one of the guides. The soldiers of the liberators were informed of the huge number of snipers in Mt. Hulog. Fifteen more ventured to hunt for them. Another fifteen men of the unit were sent to perform

reconnaissance jobs among the mountain ranges neighboring Mt. Hulog. The first fifteen soldiers arrived home safely, while the thirteen from the other fifteen that were sent to patrol and perform reconnaissance work came home safely. The other two missing were identified as Victoriano Mendoza and Salvador Mendoza, both from the Barrio of Pinagsanhan.

April 12, 1945 – Upon reaching Mt. Tabuluan, a bunch of Japanese soldiers in civilian uniform and buri hats was seen digging camotes and balinghuy. Another bunch was resting on the side of a rude nipa hut. Without waiting for order, one of the men fired immediately. Suddenly, there were exchanges of shots. Many were able to flee. They were pursued by the men of the liberators, but thinking that they could have been in a better position, the men of the liberators described to retreat. Seven Japanese without rifles but possessing hand grenades were killed in the combat; while on the liberators side had two casualties – Sgt. Artemio Angeles and Pfc. Baldomero Perio.

April 1945 – Three Japanese soldiers were killed by Basilio Bautista and Andres Bautista in Mt. Kaylilingang.



Pagbagsak ng Cavite at ang Kagitingan ng mga Rebolusyonaryo

ni Jomar Encila

TUKLAS Pilipinas, Inc.

History Consultant, Taguig LGU

Tampok sa araw ng Abril ang Araw ng Kagitingan, Abril 9 na sentro ang paggunita sa katapangan at kabayanihan ng mga sundalong nagtanggol sa Bataan hanggang sa mapasakamay ng mga kalabang Hapon. Ang pagbagsak na ito sa yugto ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig ay maihalalintulad natin sa pagbagsak ng Cavite sa panahon ng himagsikang Pilipino. Sa magkaibang kaganapan at panahon, nakita natin na nanatiling buhay ang pagnanais na lumaya sa kabila ng malaking kabiguan.

Malaking dagok para sa mga rebolusyonaryo ang pagbagsak ng Silang, Dasmariñas lalo na ang Imus na pawang mga teritoryong hawak ng Magdalo. Ngunit nagkamali ang Gobernador Heneral na si Camilo Garcia de Polavieja sa pag-aakalang tapos na ang himagsikan sa pagkabawi ng Imus, ang tinatayang sentro ng himagsikan, noong Marso 25, 1897. Kinabukasan nito ay ang pagpapanukala ng *amnestia* sa mga “rebelde” at mga kasangkot bago ang Abril 11 (Araw ng Palaspas). Noong Abril 12 ay kanyang opisyal na tinapos ang Dibisyong Lachambre at bumalik sa Espanya noong Abril 15.¹

Napilay nang husto ang pwersang Pilipino at may mga bayan na hindi na tuluyang naipagtanggol pa dahil sa kasalatan. Abril 1 nang inalisan ng mga rebolusyonaryo ang Binakayan, Kawit at Nobeleta, at napasok ito ng mga kastila.² Sinubukan mang bawiin ang San Francisco de Malabon ay hindi na nagtagumpay ang Supremo Andres Bonifacio at Heneral Artemio Ricarte noong Abril 3³ kasunod ang pag-atras patungong Naic habang Abril 6 naman bumagsak ang Tanza. Ayon sa tala ni Reverter Delmas na mula sa mga opisyal na ulat at pahayagang kastila, Mayo 12 pa nang opisyal na maideklara ang pagkabawi sa Cavite matapos ang huling labanan sa Ternate. Nauna rito ay ang Naic (Mayo 3), Quintana, Buenavista at Amadeo (Mayo 4), Indang (Mayo 5), Mendez Nuñez (Mayo 6),

at Maragondon (Mayo 11).⁴ Ang mga petsang ito ay nagpapatunay lamang na lagpas isang buwan matapos bumagsak ang Imus ay nananatiling buhay ang himagsikan sa panibagong taktikang gerilya. Isa sa mga mahahalagang kaganapan sa Abril ay ang pagpapatibay ng isang *Gobierno* sa Naic⁵ na karamiha’y halaw sa naganap na halalan noong Marso 22, 1897 sa Tejeros:

Pangulo – Emilio Aguinaldo
 Pangalawang Pangulo – Mariano Trias
 Direktor ng Interyor – Pascual Alvarez
 Direktor ng Estado – Jacinto Lumberas
 Direktor ng Asyenda – Baldomero Aguinaldo
 Direktor ng Pomento – Mariano Alvarez
 Direktor ng Hustisya – Severino de las Alas
 Direktor ng Digma – Emilio (sic, Emiliano) Riego de Dios
 Kapitan Heneral – Artemio Ricarte⁶
 Secretarios del Gobierno:⁷
 Santiago Rillo – Batangueño
 Antonio Montenegro – Manileño de Trozo
 Teodoro Gonzales – Manileño
 Pedro Lipana
 Teniente General del Ejercito – Santiago Alvarez.

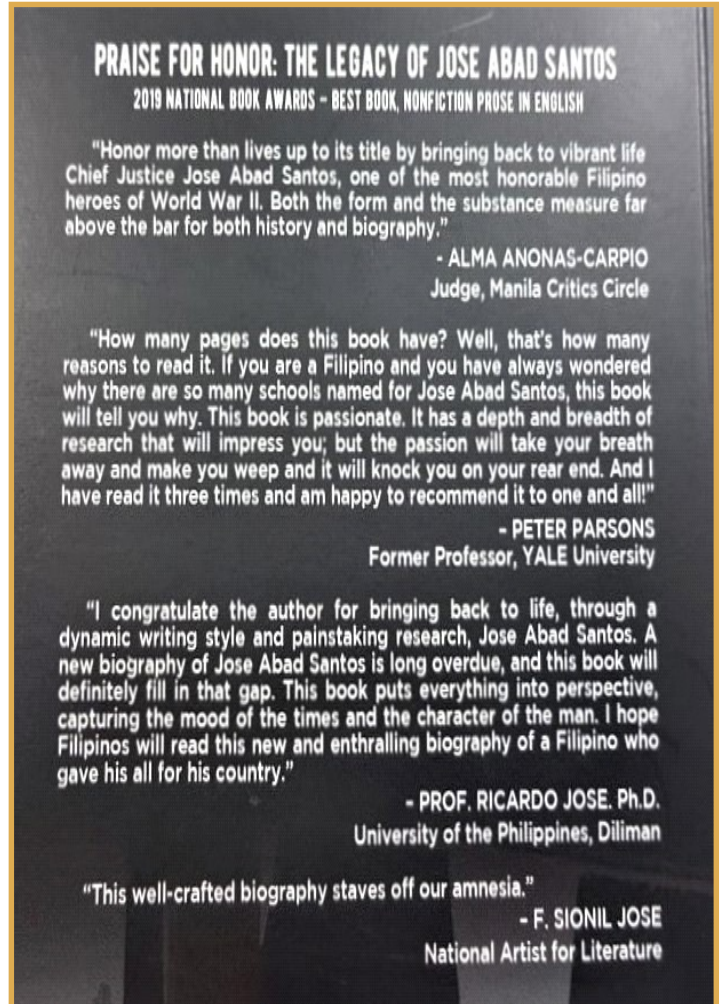
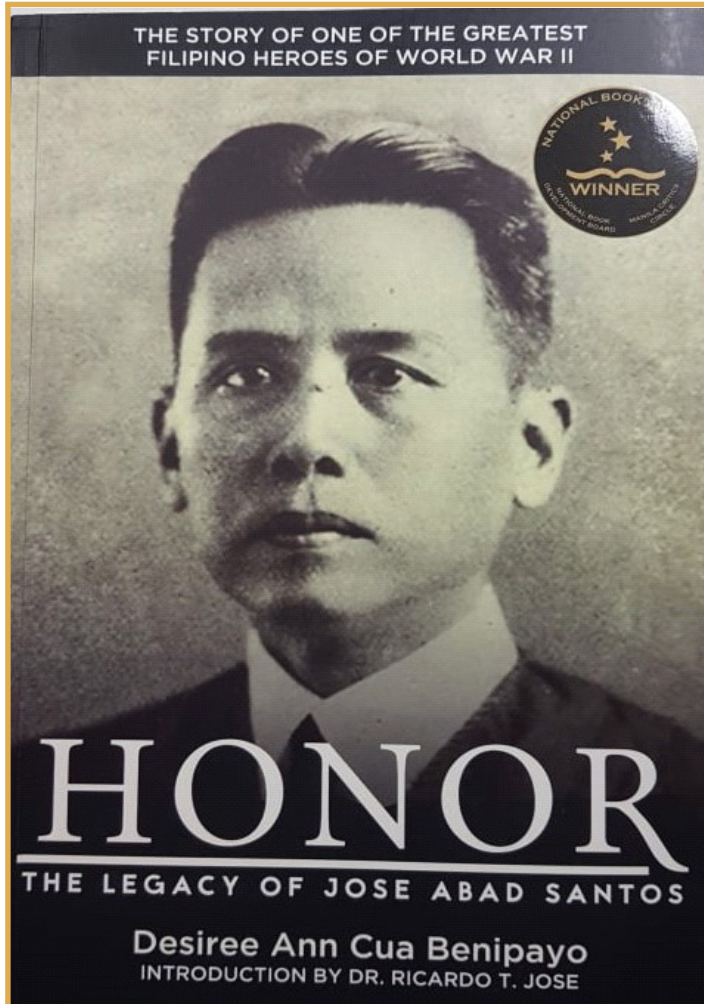
Dagdag ni Ronquillo:

“. . . Ayon sa pamahalaang ito, ay isang napailalim nang lahat sa kaniyang lingap ang lahat ng bayang natitira pa sa Panghihimagsik; bagay na pinagtibay nang ikalabing-isa ng buwan ding iyon ng Abril, at kasunod nito ang bagong pag-aayos ng Hukbong Naghihimagsik. Ipinag-utos ayon dito sa alinsunod sa kalatas ng Pamunuan nang ikasiyam nang buwan ding iyon, ang paggamit ng lahat ng Pinuno sa Hukbo, mula

(continued on page 14)



Featured Book



ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Desiree Ann Cua Benipayo, or Des, is a fervent advocate, adventurous researcher, avid student, and animated teacher on topics she is passionate about. These topics run the gamut from food, family, crafts, travel, and history. World War II history - specifically the Pacific Theatre - holds a special place among her interests, and it is from this intense interest that this book, as well as her other advocacies connected with the Philippine World War II Memorial Foundation, was born.

Des was born to a Chinese-Filipino family in the Philippines. She received her Bachelor of Science in Nutrition from the University of the Philippines in Diliman, where she also taught while taking her Master's Degree in Food Science. She was also the topnotcher in the 1994 Nutritionist-Dietician Licensure Examination.

Aside from indulging her love for history, Des manages several companies and raises 4 children with her husband in Quezon City.

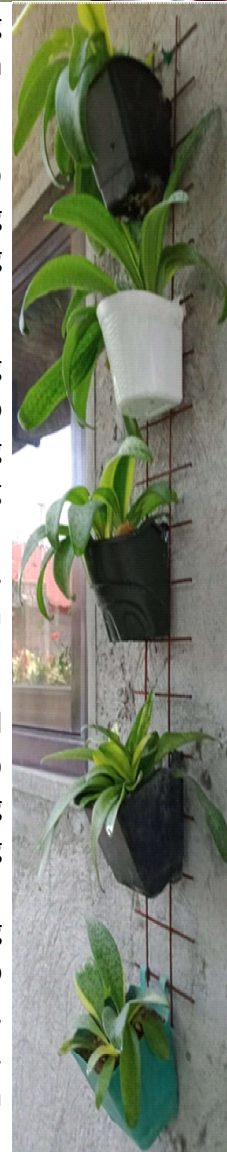
Photo taken during the 2019 National Book Award.



Ang Luntiang Hinlalaki

ni Neriza M. Villanueva

Cavite Studies Center, Publications Coordinator



Hindi man ako isinilang na may gintong kutsara sa aking bibig, ako naman ay may angking hinlalaki – luntian na nagpapakita ng pagkagiliw sa pag-aalaga at pagtanim ng mga halaman. Lalo ngayong tayo ay nasa pandemya (nasa ikalawang taon na tayo), mapapansin na sa Cavite maging sa ibang bahagi ng Pilipinas ay lalong dumami ang mga taong nararahuyo sa pagkakaabalahan – mga halaman. At ako ay isa dito.

Nakiuso rin ako sa tinatawag na plantito/plantita – isang bagong terminolohiyang nabasa sa artikulo ni Christine Andas sa *Trending Terms During Quarantine 2020: Zoom, WFH, Plantito/Plantita, And More*, isyu ng Philippines Tatler noong 20 Disyembre 2020. Ayon sa kanya, ang mga ito ay *young and old alike who discovered their green thumb while stuck at home, posting photos of their plants whether for business or just decor. And the new term is gender-specific too!* Babae o lalaki, matanda man o bata, mahirap man o mayaman ay napasali sa naging libangang ito.

Mapalad ang mga nagkaroon ng pagkagiliw sa pagtanim. Mapapansin din na ang bawat tahanan ay may halaman – panggamot, panggisa, o pangdekorasyon man. Nakakatuwa ring masabi na ang aming bahay ay nagmistulang gubat dahil sa loob at labas ng bahay ay puro halaman. Sa pagtanim, panghihingi, o pagbili ng murang halaman sa Silang (isang halimbawa ay sa

Paligawan) ay dumami ng dumami ng dumami ang halaman sa aming tahanan.

Sa totoo lang may mga positibo at negatibong idinudulot ang pagkahumaling sa pagtanim ng mura o mamahaling halaman:

Una, nakapagbibigay ito ng ligaya at isang *accomplishment* ito para sa akin. Iba ang sayang aking nararamdaman kapag nakuha ko ang halamang aking inaasam. Bigay man o hindi, hinarbat man o inarbor, nagkakaroon ka na ng pananagutan sa biyayang bigay ng Maykapal.

Ikalawa, nabubuo o napapaunlad ang aking “aesthetic ability.” Iniisip ko na kung saang lugar o sulok ng aming bahay pwedeng ilagay ang aking mga halaman. Nilalaro ko na sa aking kukote kung anong klaseng lalagyan (malaki o maliit, plastik o babasagin, lata, timba, batya, planggana) ang aking gagamitin. Syempre kasama doon ang *style* na gagawin (*hanging, groupings, vertical, horizontal*).

Ikatlo, natuto akong magbigay o magbahagi. Sa pagtanim kasi, madali ang mamigay lalo kung madaling dumami o mamunga ang mga pananim. Madaling magbigay bilang regalo sa mga may kaarawan o okasyon. Mainam ding huwag ipagdamot

Ikaapat, nakapagdudulot ito ng dagdag kita. Laganap sa Facebook ang “Live Selling” ng mga nagtitinda sa mga interesado at mahilig mangulektang mga plantito/

(continued on page 7)



(Ang Luntiang... from p. 8)

plantita. Kund hindi man maaaring barter o palitan. Gamit ang messenger o FB ipasilip ang mga koleksyon at ipalit kung ano ang wala sa kanilang koleksyon.

Ikalima, nakakalinis ang halaman (sa loob at labas ng bahay) ng hangin sa kapaligiran.

Ikaanim, nag-uugnay at nagpapatibay ng relasyong sosyal. Dahil sa halaman, ang dating walang kibong kapitbahay, ngayon ay kaututang-palad ko na sa pag-aalaga at pagpapaganda ng halaman. Natututo ako sa ginagawa nilang pagpapalusog sa kanilang mga pananim at ako ay ganoon din.

Ikapito, mabisang ehersiyo ang magdilig, magtanim, maglinis, at mag-alaga ng mga pananim. Isang uri ito ng pahinga. Hindi ba't masarap magpahinga sa piling ng mga pinagpagurang alaga?

Ang negatibong aspeto ng pagtatanim ay yung mga walang magawa at "mangdekwat" o (magnakaw ng mga halaman o may hawak na lihim na gunting o cutter). Pinag-ipunan din naman ang mga iyon na tulad kong plantita. May kamahalan din ang mga kagamitan katulad ng lupa, pataba (abono), paso at iba pa.

Mahal rin o may kalakasan sa paggamit ng tubig bilang pandilig, nakakaawa rin naman na hindi painumin ang nauuhaw at nalalantang halaman. Nauubusan rin ng espasyo ang tahanan kapag napapadami ang koleksyon ng halaman.



Isa pa sa negatibong dulot ay kapag napabayaang o hindi namementena ang paglilinis sa halaman ay maaaring itong pagbahayan ng mga lamok at iba pang insekto.



Source: <https://ph.asiatatier.com/life/plantitoplantita-zoom-wfh-quarantrends-of-2020>



Cavite's Historical Events

(From Cavite's Historical Calendar, T. P. Unabia, DLSU-D, 1997)

01 APRIL

1610 Don Cristobal de Valenzuela and Don Diego Bravo, both of Sta. Ana, Manila donated a large piece of land in Leiton (Ligtong, Rosario) for the support and maintenance of Hospital del Espiritu Santo established by the Franciscans in Cavite Puerto (Saenz-Mendoza, 1990, 35).

1759 Fr. Juan Ruiz de San Agustin became the parish priest of Cavite el Viejo (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:33).

1897 The town, church, and convent of Rosario were burned by the insurrectos.

1901 General Emilio Aguinaldo took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America (HC, 1970, 57).

02 APRIL

1873 Birth of Francisco Barzaga popularly known as Kapitan Kiko among the people of Dasmariñas.

1901 General Emilio Aguinaldo was released from detention in Malacañang Palace by Military Governor Arthur MacArthur. He returned to his house in Kawit and lived as a private citizen (HC, 1970:58).

03 APRIL

1897 Supremo Andres Bonifacio accompanied by Gen. Artemio Ricarte and Gen. Santos Nocon tried to recapture Noveleta. However, they were not able to dislodge the Spaniards (Alvarez, 1992:88).

04 APRIL

1868 Birth of Felipe Calderon in Santa Cruz de Malabon. He was the author of the Malolos

Constitution, the founder of **Escuela de Derecho de Manila**, and organized the **Colegio de Abogados** (Unabia, 1996:4).

05 APRIL

1886 Birth of Vicente Riego de Dios, who together with his brothers Emiliano and Mariano, led the Revolution in Maragondon. Rose to the rank of a colonel, he was known as "Taong Aguila."

1890 Establishment of Barangay Paliparan. Pedro Bautista was elected **teniente**; Saturnino Damian, alguacil primero; and Jose Paquingan, alguacil Segundo (Garcia, 1990:49).

1892 Gregorio Bautista was elected gobernadorcillo of Perez-Dasmariñas. The election was supervised by Cayetano Vasquez, politico-military governor of Cavite; Fr. Candido Puesta, cura parroco; and Carlos Maria Ripoll, testigo acompañado. Other officials elected were: Placido Campos, teniente primero; Ysidro Garcia, juez de sementeras; Brigido Camalas, juez de policia; and Francisco Cantimbujan, juez de ganados (Garcia, 1990:69-70).

1897 General Jose Lachambre marched toward San Francisco de Malabon, the counterpart of Imus. Andres Bonifacio, Artemio Ricarte, and the Alvarezes (Mariano, Santiago, Pascual) were prepared. They have encircled the town with trenches.

06 APRIL

1897 The gusty preparation and combined efforts of Andres Bonifacio, Artemio Ricarte, the Alvarezes (Mariano, Santiago and Pascual), and other insurgents, proved futile because San Francisco de Malabon was captured by the

(continued on p. 11)



(*Cavite Historical... from p. 10*)

enemies led by General Jose Lachambre (Filipino Heritage, VIII).

07 APRIL

1897 Supremo Andres Bonifacio ordered the troops under Gen. Pio del Pilar, Col. Mariano Noriel, and Pedro Giron to arrest and bring before him in Tanza the Spanish prisoners who were freed, as well as their protectors and escorts (Alvarez, 1992:91).

- The sentinels from the Balara detachment banned the entry of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Pres. Baldomero Aguinaldo to Supremo Bonifacio's headquarters. Gen. Santiago Alvarez's timely arrival prevented any untoward incident. He pacified the sentries and apologized to the Magdalo leaders.

1898 Emilio Aguinaldo went to Singapore to avoid the lawsuit initiated by Isabelo Artacho claiming his share of the P400,000.

1959 Trece Martirez City's territorial limits was further extended by ten kilometers all around when Congress approved Republic Act 2139 giving the City administrative jurisdiction over a 100-meter strip of land along and including four national roads (Tanza, Indang, Matanda and Tres Cruces Dams) (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:80).

1994 Inauguration of Angelo King Medical Research Center of De La Salle University – College of Medicine. The Center was constructed through a grant from the Angelo King Foundation Inc. It houses the offices of the Center for Indigenous Medicine. Uyguanco Audiovisual Unit, the fully air-conditioned library, the Villarosa Multipurpose Hall and the Offices of Research and the Clinical Epidemiology Unit (DLSU-A Newsette, March-April, 1994:2).

08 APRIL

1990 Dr. Paulo C. Campos was conferred the degree Doctor of Science **honoris causa**, by the University of the Philippines (copy of Dr. Campos' biodata).

10 APRIL

1859 Father Bernardo Jayme, a Dominican priest, took over the spiritual care of the people of Indang (Fr. Matanguihan).

12 APRIL

1692 Enthronement of Nuestra Señora de Porta Vaga, Cavite Patroness, by Juan de Oliba (Darang, 1992:D4).

1897 Gov. Gen. Camilo de Polavieja dissolved the Lachambre Division. He wrote, "*Imus, the rebel capital and the principal bulwark of the rebellion, has now fallen and the Spanish flag flies over it,*" (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:287).

- General Emilio Aguinaldo started a series of individual conferences to win the support of the Magdiwang leaders in Cavite. Mariano Alvarez, **capitan municipal** of Noveleta and an uncle-in-law of Andres Bonifacio, was persuaded (HC, 1970:61).

13 APRIL

1867 Juan Ramirez became the first **gobnadorcillo of Dasmariñas** (Talaan, 1995).

1885 Adriano Garcia and Felipe Reyes were elected **teniente** and **alguacil** of Malagasang, respectively (Garcia, 1990:50).

14 APRIL

1845 **Tulisanes** Camilo de los Santos, Florentino Bernabe and Damaso Francisco were publicly executed in Imus town plaza (Medina, 1994:102).

(continued on p. 12)



(Cavite Historical ...from p. 11)

1988 Pursuant to E.O. No. 319, President Corazon Aquino approved the reorganization of the Provincial Development Council (PDC) of Cavite. E.O. No. 319 aimed to strengthen coordination among national and local government officials, non-governmental organizations and the private sectors in the formulation and implementation of local development plans and to help speed up the national economic recovery program. The PDC approved the Cavite Development Plan (1988-1992) (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:523).

17 APRIL

1897 **NAIC ASSEMBLY.** Emilio Aguinaldo enforced the acts of the Tejeros Assembly and the Convent of Santa Cruz de Malabon Assembly. The Revolutionary Government was composed of the following: Emilio Aguinaldo, president; Mariano Trias, vice-president; Artemio Ricarte, captain-general; Emiliano Riego de Dios, minister of war; Pascual Alvarez, minister of interior; Jacinto Lumbreras, minister of state; Baldomero Aguinaldo, minister of finance; Mariano Alvarez, minister of commerce; Severino de las Alas, minister of justice (Zaide, VIII, 1990:396-397).

19 APRIL

1897 **NAIC MILITARY AGREEMENT:** A secret meeting of revolutionary leaders at the hacienda estate house of the Recollects in Naic convinced the leaders to sign the "Naic Military Agreement". Among the signatories were Andres Bonifacio, Mariano Trias, Artemio Ricarte, Procopio Bonifacio, Pio del Pilar, Severino de las Alas, and thirty five others (Villamor, 1926:20).

1901 A manifesto declaring that Emilio Aguinaldo accepted the peace proposed by the Americans was published.

21 APRIL

1610 The Spanish fleet under the command of Gov. Juan de Silva left the Fort of Cavite in search of

the Dutch squadron. The Dutch led by Admiral Francois Wittert were defeated at Playahonda, Zambales on April 24, 1610. It was the first Battle of Playahonda (Zaide, 1990:63).

1890 Father Gregorio Aglipay was assigned to Indang, Cavite as assistant to the parish priest. He replaced Father Benito Mojica who was assigned to Naic (Achutegui and Bernad, 1971:302).

1897 Baptism of Maria Paz, daughter of Gen. Santiago Alvarez at the Catholic church of Indang. The ceremony was held in the midst of rain of bullets, the ringing of church bells, the music of a brass band, the gun fire from the Spanish forces and the People's Army, the townpeople's apprehension, and the officiating priest's terror. The sponsor was Maria, wife of Col. Jose Koronel. Among the revolutionary leaders who attended the rite were: Gen. Artemio Ricarte, Gen. Luciano San Miguel and Col. Pablo Mojica (Alvarez, 1992:96-97).

22 APRIL

1826 Fr. Domingo Daylit became the parish priest of Cavite el Viejo (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:233).

1897 Emiliano Riego de Dios reminded the president of Naic through a letter to take care of the food rations of soldiers who were watching Pasong Alamang, Cubong Bato, Timbubuyog, Pasong Anday, Pasong Badag, Pasong Hanga, Pasong Huling and others (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:402).

1898 Emilio Aguinaldo was interviewed by Consul E. Spencer Pratt in Singapore regarding Filipino-American collaboration against Spain.

1989 Gov. Juanito Remulla led the formal launching of nationwide "Save-the-Earth Campaign" in Silang. Government, non-government, religious, community, educational, and socio-civic organizations joined him. The campaign focused

(continued on p. 13)



(Cavite Historical ...from p. 12)

on the “greenhouse” crisis (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:576).

23 APRIL

1946 Justiniano Montano Sr. of Tanza was elected congressman of Cavite (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:42).

24 APRIL

1897 Andres Bonifacio temporarily camped in Limbon, Indang, wrote Emilio Jacinto a letter narrating how he lost the Tejeros election.

- President Emilio Aguinaldo received a letter from the president of Indang asking for his help because the troops of Supremo Andres Bonifacio ransacked the town (Aguinaldo, 1967:152).

- President Emilio Aguinaldo sent a letter to Gen. Miguel Malvar, the head of the Departmental Government of Batangas, reminding the Batangas officials and the revolutionary forces that he was the elected president of the Revolutionary Government and that their duty was to obey and cooperate with him for the success of the libertarian struggle.

25 APRIL

1937 Fr. Florentino C. Fuentes became the parish priest of Dasmariñas. He served until August 12, 1945.

26 APRIL

1775 A contract between the procurator general of the Recollects, Fr. Francisco del Portillo, and the Imus tenants, set the land rent at 50 cavans of palay per quiñon for fertile lands and 40 cavans for unproductive and stony lands (Medina, 1994:113).

1984 The Cavite Chapter of Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy was organized in Silang (LNC June-August).

27 APRIL

1875 Election of Gobernadorcillo at the casa tribunal of Perez-Dasmariñas. It was supervised by Fernando Roxas, the politico-military governor of Cavite; Fr. Pedro Mollas, cura parroco; and Jose Ma. Ronco, Ramon Llana, and Tiburcio Alcantara, testigos acompañados.

- Anastacio Paulme was elected gobernadorcillo; Eugenio Ambalada, teniente primero; Catalino Geneveo, juez de sementeras; Oligario Malihan, juez de policia; and Vicente Guevarra, juez de ganados (Garcia, 1990:63).

1897 President Emilio Aguinaldo ordered the arrest of Supremo Andres Bonifacio and his men. The arresting officers were Col. Agapito Bonzon (alias Intong), Felipe Topacio, and Jose Pawa. Together with some soldiers, they left Naic for Indang. The group reached Limbon in the afternoon but they did not arrest the Supremo at once. Instead they walked up to Banay-Banay, Amadeo (Alvarez, 1992:98).

28 APRIL

1745 The **principales** of Silang sent a letter to the administrator of the Hacienda of Biñan, declaring their intention to recover the lands confiscated by the Dominicans to destroy the houses and dams constructed on it (McAndrew, 1994:19).

1897 Ciriaco Bonifacio, elder brother of Andres, was killed in the Supremo’s headquarters in Limbon, Indang, Cavite during the sudden assault of the forces under Col. Agapito Bonzon and Jose Pawa. Andres Bonifacio together with Francisco Carreon and Alejandro Santiago tried to investigate the killing. However, Col. Bonzon shot Bonifacio on the left arm and Jose Pawa stabbed him on the right side of the neck. Bonifacio and his other companions were subdued and brought to Naic (Alvarez, 1992:99).

(continued on p. 14)



(Cavite Historical ...from p. 13)

29 APRIL

1897 General Emilio Aguinaldo summoned Generals Emiliano Riego de Dios, Baldomero Aguinaldo, and Tomas Mascardo and chose the officials to compose the military court who would try the Bonifacio brothers (Aguinaldo, 1967:154).

- The trial of the Bonifacio brothers, Andres and Procopio began. Col. Pantaleon Garcia was appointed judge advocate and Capt. Lazaro Makapagal as secretary (Alvares, 1992:100).

- Some Magdiwang leaders composed of Secretary of War Ariston Villanueva, Secretary of Finance Diego Mojica, Gen. Luciano San Miguel and others met in a house in Malainin, Naic and discussed a plan to rescue Supremo Andres Bonifacio and his brother, Procopio. They all agreed to organize a bolo regiment that was to pretend to reinforce the infantry contingent guarding the Naic estate house, make a sudden and simultaneous attack and then capture the guns and fortifications (Alvarez, 1992:100).

1899 President Emilio Aguinaldo appointed Gen. Tomas Mascardo military commander of Western Bulacan and Pampanga. One of Mascardo's officers then was Major Manuel L. Quezon (Filipinos in History, II, 1990:46).

30 APRIL

1897 Gen. Luciano San Miguel visited Gen. Santiago Alvarez in Indang and reported to the latter the plan discussed in the meeting in Malainin, Naic. Gen. Alvarez was against such plan. He said, "I wholeheartedly acknowledge the existence of Philippine Republic. We should be reminded that in order for us to achieve our goal of freedom, to which we dedicate our blood and our lives, we should first be united...If we are not united, there cannot be a single government from which will emanate our common decisions." Gen. San Miguel found the statements convincing (Alvarez, 1992:100-101).

1992 Inauguration of the Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo of De La Salle University-Aguinaldo. Dr. Emelina Aguinaldo Melencio, Asia's first woman surgeon and general Aguinaldo's granddaughter, led the rite (DLSU-A Newsette, March-April 1994:3).

(Pagbagsak ng Cavite... from p. 6)

sa Heneral hanggang Kabo; ng mga sagisag ng kani-kanilang tungkulin alinsunod sa huwaran at alituntuning pinagkaisahan ng kapulungan nang sinundang araw. Kasabay ng pagbabago naman ng sagisag ng bandila, na ang dating (I) (o K sa Romana) ay hinalinhian ng isang hugis ng araw. . ."⁸

Nailahad na ang pagbagsak ng Cavite ay hindi tuluyang sumira sa himagsikan sa kapuluan bagkus ay umangkop sa panahon dala ang pag-asang magtatagumpay muli at makakamit ang nais. Lyon na ang simula ng paglalakbay patungo sa Norte upang ituloy ang nasimulan. Mababakas ito sa wika ni Hral. Emilio Aguinaldo para sa mga mamamayan ng Maragondon:

"Kaming mga kawal ng ating bayan ay lalabas muna dito sa kabite. Kami'y mangangalap ng panglaban at magpalaganap ng ating himagsikan."⁹

Talahuli

¹ Achutegui at Bernad S.J. 1972. Aguinaldo and the Revolution of 1896. p. 287.

² Medina, Isagani 1996, (Carlos Ronquillo) Ilang Talata ng Pakikipaghimagsik nang 1896- 1897. p. 495.

³ Alvarez, Santiago. Katipunan and the Revolution. p. 324.

⁴ Delmas, Reverter. 1897. Filipinas Por España. p. 542

⁵ Abril 8 ang nasa tala ni Ronquillo samantalang tinatayang matapos ang mahal na araw (Abril 18) sa mga tala ni Ricarte (Himagsikan ng mga Pilipino laban sa Kastila, p. 69) at Alvarez (ibid., p. 328).

⁶ Alvarez, ibid. p. 328, tugma kay Ricarte (ibid. p. 69)

⁷ Hindi nabanggit kila Alvarez at Ricarte.

⁸ Medina (Ronquillo) ibid. p. 511.

⁹ Aguinaldo, Emilio. Gunita ng Himagsikan. p. 295.

"Heroes are ordinary people who makes themselves extraordinary"

- Gerard Way



(*The Naic...from p. 3*)

the Katipunan. In this episode elected officials were Emilio Aguinaldo – President (in ausencia), a Magdalo; Mariano Trias – Vice President (Magdiwang); Artemio Ricarte – Captain-General (Magdiwang); Emiliano Riego de Dios – Director of War (Magdiwang); and Andres Bonifacio – Director of the Interior (King of the Magdiwang). Bonifacio, chairman of the assembly, a Supreme head of the Katipunan, and King of the Magdiwang nullified and dissolved the meeting.

Hurt and insulted. The will of the majority should be regarded and obeyed. This must prevail and must be followed. The principle was stated beforehand and whoever was elected would be respected. For the three highest positions in the election (president, vice president, and director of war) Bonifacio was nominated but he failed. He then won the directorship of the interior. However, Daniel Tirona, a Magdalo, opposed Bonifacio's post which accordingly was suited for a lawyer like Jose del Rosario of Tanza.

Bonifacio was hurt and he was insulted. Tirona's protest angered Bonifacio. He was on the brink of firing his gun for Tirona which would result in a much undesirable situation.

The moves. Aguinaldo was in Pasong Santol leading his troop in defense against the Spaniards. He was informed of his presidency but only proceeded to Tejeros after his elder brother Crispulo took responsibility in the battle. On the night of March 22, Aguinaldo with the elected officers except Bonifacio took their oath at the convent of Santa Cruz de Malabon. Thanks to Santiago Rillo, the representative of the Batangueños, who after asking permission resumed the assembly that Bonifacio

left. The unification of the Magdiwangs and the Magdalos was achieved.

Bonifacio with his men rejected the result of the preceding convention. They believed that there were irregularities behind the balloting. On March 23, they established the *Acta de Tejeros* then went to Naic for another document, the Naic Military Agreement to overthrow the recently founded government of Aguinaldo.

Aguinaldo found out the secret plan of Bonifacio and his men to bring about the latter's aim. To think that two of Aguinaldo's generals Mariano Noriel and Pio del Pilar (authorized to unite the troops, to try and punish those who refuse the new government that they started). Captain-General Artemio Ricarte was also at the April 19 meeting.

Sensing a secret revealed, Bonifacio and his companions hurriedly left Naic and went off to Limbon, Indang. Aguinaldo ordered the arrest of Bonifacio and his companions. The Council of War tried and sentenced them (Andres and Procopio) to death.

Sources:

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(*Salitang...from p. 16*)

PUYOS - sagad na ang pagtitimpi

Hal.: Hindi na napigil ni Nilo ang *nagpupuyos* niyang pag-ibig kay Julieta. Kaya nagpakasal sila.

SALA – pilay

Hal.: Ang biglaang pagkahulog ni Pino sa hindi naman kataasang bubong ay nagdulot ng *sala* sa kaliwang siyang paa.

SAKYOD – kinain nang ubos na ubos (sakyurin)

Hal.: Sa sobrang kagutuman ni Lito, maaaring *sakyurin* niya ang kanin kahit walang ulam.

SANGYOD/SANGHOD (Gen. Trias) – amoy na hindi matapang; nakakatusing na amoy

Hal.: *Sangyod* ang nahihinog na bayabas sa kanilang kusina. Magsisinigang na naman si Lilay.



Salitang Cavite

Ang kultura ng Kabite ay mayaman sa talasalitaang maaaring magkaroon ng pareho o ibang kahulugan ayon sa paggamit ng mga naninirahan sa bawat bayang pinanggalingan. Ang kahalagahan ng mga talasalitaan sa komunikasyon ay bahagi sa anumang larangan at aspeto ng buhay. Upang lubos na maunawaan ng mga mambabasa, ang kahulugan ng mga talasalitaang itatampok ay magpapakita ng pamumuhay, kaugalian, hilig, at pananampalataya na magpahanggang ngayon ay naririnig at sinasabi ng bawat Kabitenyo. Sa pamamagitan ng kahulugan ng mga salita at mga halimbawang pangungusap, inaasahan ang patuloy na ugnayan sa kultura ng ating mga ninuno at sa relasyon ng bawat bahagi ng makabagong Kabitenyo.

LUUP – tawas, luluupin, tatawasin

Hal.: Naranasan ko na rin na ako ay *luupin* nang ako ay mabinat.

NAKUKULTA/NAKUKURTA – nalilito, naguguluhan

Hal.: *Nakukulta* ka na ba sa nangyayari sa iyong buhay? Lilipas din iyan. Magtiwala ka lamang at manalig.

MALIWAG – mabagal, makupad kumilos

Hal.: Kung ako ay mag-aasawa ang gusto ko ay makisig. Ayaw ko sa tamad at *maliwag*.

PAGAW – paos, namamalat (Bailen)

Hal.: *Pagaw* ang boses mo ngayon, nagkantahan na naman ba kayo kagabi?

PINDANGGA – hindi maayos na pananamit

Hal.: Paalala sa mga kababaihan: matuto tayong mangalaga sa ating sarili upang hindi tayo maging *pindangga*.

PIYAOT – paos ang tinig

Hal.: Kahit *piyaot*, naipahayag niya ang kanyang niloob sa kanyang awitin.

(continued on p. 15)

Cavite Cuisine

Researched by Neriza M. Villanueva

Ginisang Upo sa Tuyong Dilis

Namnamin ang mga pagkaing naging bahagi ng lutuing noon pa man at maging sa kasalukuyan ay maaaring ulam o meryenda sa bawat hapag ng tahanan. Tampok sa buwang ito ang isa sa madaling lutuin. Bakit hindi subukin at tikman ang resiping ito?



Mga Sangkap:

- 1 upo (katamtaman ang laki), gayatin ng pahilis
- 1/4 kilo tuyong dilis (katamtamang laki), hugasan sa tubig
- 1 sibuyas
- 3 butil ng bawang
- Kaunting patis/asin, paminta (ayon sa panlasa)
- Kaunting betsin (panimpla)
- 2 kutsarang mantika

Paraan ng Pagluluto:

Sa mainit na mantika, igisa ang sibuyas at bawang. Ilagay ang tuyong dilis. Lagyan ng kaunting tubig at pakuluin. Ihulog ang upo. Lagyan ng konting asin (o patis) at paminta. Tikman kung ayos na sa panlasa. Kapag malambot na ang upo, hanguin at ihain ng mainit. Sapat sa sampung tao.

