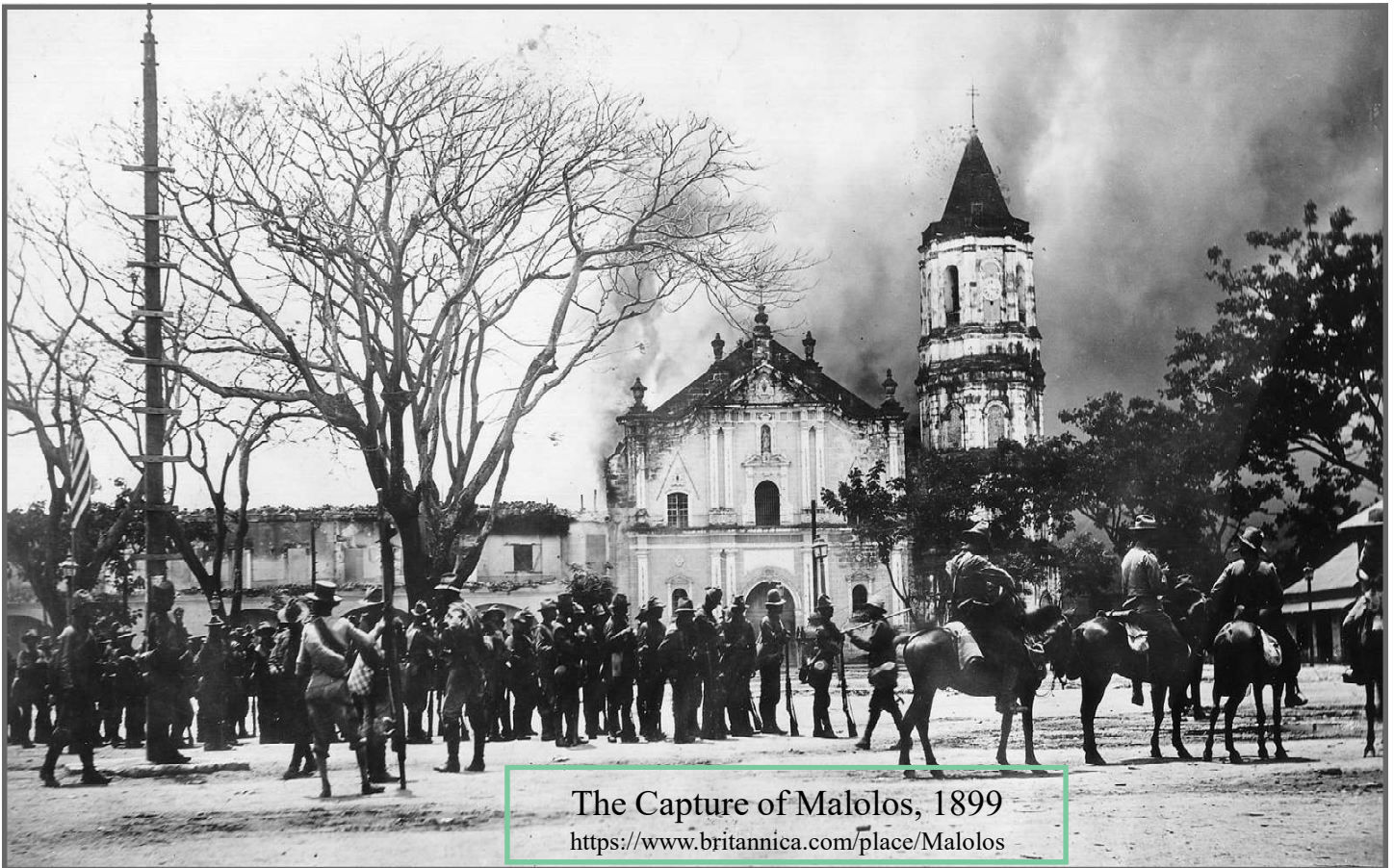


February 4, 1899 - A War Between Two States : A Filipino Perspective



President Emilio Aguinaldo already brought with him the Philippine Flag when he went back to the Philippines from Hong Kong on May 19, 1898. His idea would be to continue the revolution until victory was attained. That idea became clear. Aguinaldo and his men won in so many battles against the Spaniards in May and June 1898. This

prompted him to proclaim independence in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898.

National symbols such as the flag and the national anthem were displayed and played. These are precursors to the establishment of a republic. The Philippine government, then, lost no time in organizing the local and national government

(continued on page 2)

EDITORIAL**War Against COVID-19**

More than a century ago, the Filipinos were engaged in a political war against the United States; and so many lives were lost because of the American military might in warfare. It was a one-sided battle but it took the Americans more than 10 years to win that war to finally pacified the whole archipelago.

Today, such serves as a reminder to us as we battle the COVID-19 virus where so many Filipinos already lost their lives until we know that we don't have the vaccine for it.

But Filipinos did not just accept their fate. Together, we move as one; we heal as one. With a concerted effort from the government and private sector, we are optimistic that we can win this war (we lost a century before) even though we can't end it immediately.

Emmanuel F. Calairo, PhD

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Lay-out artist

Galeón is the official newsletter
of Cavite Studies Center

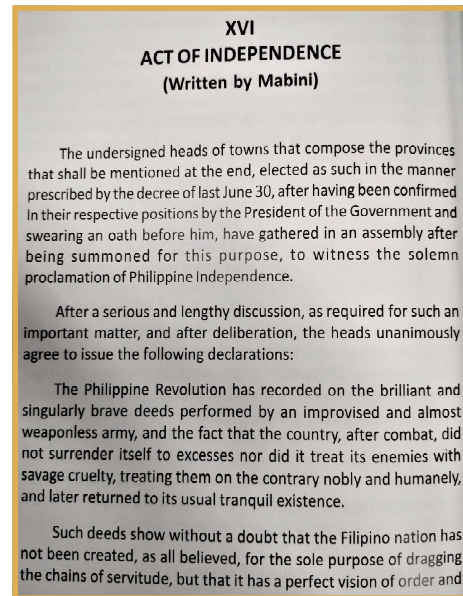
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Disclaimer: Opinions and statements from the articles on this issue are the sole property of the authors and not the members of the publication team.

(February 4, 1899... from p. 1)



Portion of Act of Independence

with the climax of convening the national congress. Before this, a document titled “An Act of independence” was signed on August 1, 1898; and that same document was circulated here and abroad.

The Congress ratified

independence on September 29, 1898. Representatives in congress started to draft the national constitution and the draft was finished by November 1898. The national constitution was promulgated on January 21 and the Philippine Republic was inaugurated on January 23, 1898. A few weeks after, the San Juan bridge incident that happened prompted the start of the Philippine – American War.

The account above, termed Philippine-American War, comes from the Filipinistic way of viewing the event. The Philippine de facto government started before December 1898. In American chronicles, this is just an insurrection. Before the January 1898 inauguration of the republic, the Treaty of Paris was concluded ceding the Philippines to the United States. Thus, we did not have our government - not until 1946, when the United States granted it to us. For a Filipino student of history, such narrative is untenable because accepting the said American narrative is tantamount to not recognizing all the initiatives of the Filipino independence campaign since 1892. Thus, it is, therefore, worth commemorating the fourth of February each year to remind us of the war that started between the Philippines against the United States.



Katapangan at Kabayanihan ni Edilberto Evangelista

ni Jomar Encila

TUKLAS Pilipinas, Inc./History Consultant, Taguig LGU



“Teniente Heneral”, “Bateria”, “Ingeniero”, at “Ipil” – sa mga salitang ito kinilala si Edilberto Evangelista sa panahon ng Himagsikan nang 1896-1897. Ayon kay Jose Alejandrino,¹ si Evangelista bago ang rebolusyon ay isang maestro, negosyante (bakahan sa Santa Cruz – bayang sinilangan noong Pebrero 24, 1862 at tabako sa Cebu) at kontraktor ng *obras publicas* sa Cebu na nakapagpursigi sa kanya upang maging inhinyero sibil sa *Belgium* na may *especialidad* sa *calculus* at paggawa ng bakal na tulay.

Nagtapos siya bilang isa sa mga nangunguna sa klase at inalok siya ng trabaho ng mga *constructing firms* sa

Belgium. Bukod dito, ang sana’y pagiging *professorial chair* sa isang bansa sa Latin Amerika.²

Ngunit sa kabila ng mga oportunidad, kariwasaan at matahimik na buhay, umuwi siya sa Pilipinas noong Setyembre 1896 at agad na inalam ang sitwasyon sa Kabite. Sinagot man ni Alejandrino na may higit na kakulangan sa armas at paniniwala na may maliit na tsansang magtagumpay ng himagsikan, hindi nag-atubiling inialay ni Evangelista ang kanyang buhay, lakas at talento sa himagsikan noong Oktubre 23, 1896.³ Binanggit nga ni Heneral Aguinaldo na si Evangelista ay isang “*Dalubhasang Pilipino na dumamay sa Himagsikan*” at pinatuloy niya ito mismo sa kanyang tahanan.⁴

Naging kasapi ng Magdalo noong Nobyembre 15, 1896⁵ bilang Teniente General⁶ matapos mapatunayan ang sarili mula Oktubre hanggang sa labanan sa Binakayan. Mahalaga ang naging kontribusyon niya sa Manifesto ni Heneral Aguinaldo noong Oktubre 31, 1896 at sa Pulong sa Imus nang Disyembre. Siya rin ay nanguna sa labanan sa Muntinlupa noong Disyembre 23, 1896 kung saan nanatiling lumalaban at kung hindi pa padadalhan ng kautusang umatras ay mananatiling nakikidigma.⁷ Noong Pebrero 17, 1897, ang mapunyaging Tenyente Heneral ay namatay matapos matamaan ng punglo sa noo bilang bahagi ng pagtatanggol sa Labanan sa Tulay ng Zapote.

² Hindi matandaan ni Alejandrino ang eksaktong bansa ngunit binanggit niyang sa Peru o Argentina.

³ Renacimiento Filipino; Año I, (May 7, 1911) – Carlos Ronquillo, a.k.a “taga Magdalo”

⁴ Emilio Aguinaldo, Mga Gunita ng Himagsikan, 1998 (1964), National Centennial Commission at Cavite Historical Society, Inc.

⁵ Carlos Ronquillo, a.k.a “taga Magdalo”, ibid.

⁶ Siya rin ay bise presidente ng Magdalo ayon kay Hen. Aguinaldo. Ibid. p. 182.

⁷ Isagani Medina, Ilang Talata ng Himagsikan ng 1896-1897 ni Carlos Ronquillo, Cavite Historical Society, 1996.

¹ Kasama ni Evangelista nag-aral sa Belgium at kinalauna’y naging opisyal ng Republica Filipina noong 1898, Jose Alejandrino, *Price of Freedom*, Manila; 1949

(continued on p. 5)



Paper Abstract: Webinar Series #9**Cavite's Art and Culture**

SERIES 9 Cavite's Arts and Culture
26 February 2021, Friday, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

LHCN WEBINAR SERIES 2020-2021
Sustaining the Discussion on Philippine History and Culture During the Pandemic

The Porta Vaga Icon as Movable National Cultural Treasure
Jose Alain Austria
De La Salle–College of Saint Benilde

Methods of Organization for Philippine Local Studies Material
Mary Ann Salvador
De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

Contemporary Arts in Cavite
Emmanuel Garibay
Chairman, ARTLETICS

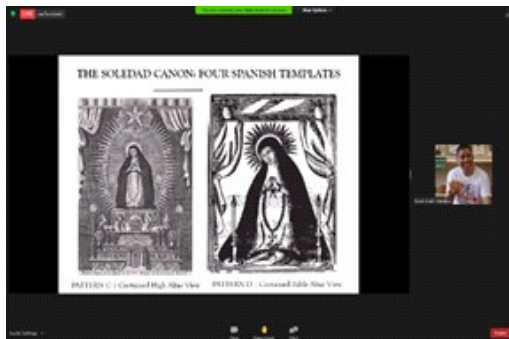
Ian Christopher B. Alfonso
Senior History Researcher
National Historical Commission of the Philippines
GUEST

Dr. Emmanuel F. Calairo
Commissioner
National Historical Commission of the Philippines
Moderator

Streaming on www.facebook.com/nhcp1933
*And various government pages

Widow of the Galleons: The Artistic Transformation of the Virgen De La Soledad in the Colonial Philippines*

Jose Alain J. Austria
School of Multidisciplinary Studies
De La Salle–College of Saint Benilde

Abstract

The small image of the Virgin of Solitude of Porta Vaga (Cavite City) was declared a *national cultural treasure* in 2017 by the state, recognizing it as the oldest dated painting of the Virgin Mary in existence in the Philippines. However, the significance of the painting to our national heritage does not solely rests on its antiquity and the centuries-old devotion that revolves around it. As an artifact, the Porta Vaga painting is an important milestone in the wider narrative of sacred art in Spain, the Americas, and the Philippines. This lecture delves deeper into otherwise overlooked aspects of the Porta Vaga icon as: 1. a picture of the 16th century statue of the Virgin of Solitude of La Victoria convent in Madrid; 2. A dynamic work of art with a constantly evolving visage; and a catalyst of a uniquely Filipino way of imagining the

sorrowful Virgin. The author forwards the hypothesis that there exists a Philippine school of “Soledad Painting” that is at par with the unique Soledad iconography that emerged in colonial Mexico, Peru and Guatemala.

*This talk is a condensed version of an earlier lecture for “*Widow of the Galleons: The Iconographic Transformation of the Virgen de la Soledad in the Colonial Philippines*,” delivered (on-line) last 11 November 2020, Binalot Talk Series, Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines – Diliman.

Method of Organization for Philippine Local Studies Materials

Mary Ann Q. Jimenez – Salvador
Access Librarian for Undergraduate Program
Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo-Information Resource Center
De La Salle University–Dasmariñas

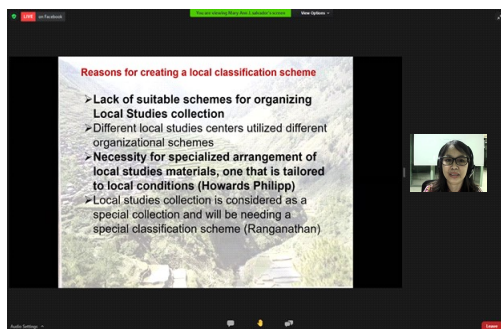
Abstract

The rationale behind the establishment of a local studies center is the need to preserve the knowledge of a particular place to fulfill and satisfy the long interest and aspiration of its inhabitants - to be familiar with their environment, their heritage and the genesis of the community in which they live. Therefore, one of the major functions of a local studies center is to collect every local literature which has potential interest to the community it serves irrespective of type, form, and subject matter. These materials should be made available to the community. And for easy access and retrieval, it should be properly organized.

(continued on p. 5)



(Paper Abstract ...from p. 4)



According to Ranganathan, the Father of Library Science in India, Local studies collection is considered as a special

collection and will be needing a special classification scheme. This paper will attempt to discuss the Philippine Local Studies Materials Classification (PLSMC) scheme developed and applied at the Cavite Studies Center (CSC) by the author. The scheme is a specialized system based on place-subject principle of arranging the local studies materials developed by Hobbs. It is alphanumeric and identifies as many as three levels of organization. The first level organizes the materials by geography. Alphanumeric codes were established for the three major groups of the Philippine islands and its 16 regions. The numeric second level is subject-based with a potential decimal number extension for sub-classes. The last level distinguishes one publication from another using the Cutter Table for Author/Title. The scheme is composed of the schedules, auxiliary tables, and an index.

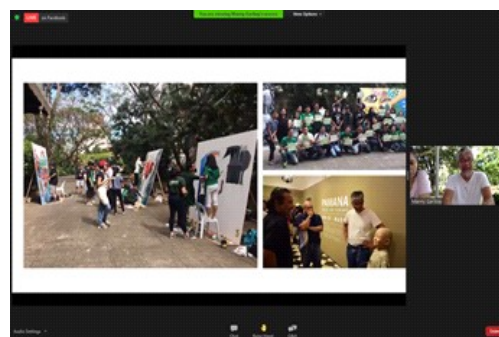
It is hoped that this standardized scheme would ease the organizational burden of classifying local studies materials, help save time and provide uniformity as well as flexibility.

Keywords: Local Studies, Library Classification, Local History, Special Classification

Philippine Contemporary Art in Cavite

Mr. Emmanuel Garibay
Chairman, ARTLETICS

Abstract



This paper will be a survey of contemporary artists based in Cavite and their art. It will also include art programs and projects

that we have organized in the past years as well as our current program for developing young talents as well as furthering art education in the Province.

(Katapangan at Kabayanihan...from p. 3)

May ilan ding tala si Heneral Alejandrino ukol sa gilang na katapangan ng kanyang kaibigan sa panahon ng himagsikan.⁸ Habang natutulog ay may tumamang bala ng kanyon na muntik nang mahagip ang kanyang katawan. Imbes na umalis doon at lumipat gaya ng iminumungkahi sa kanya, sinagot pa niya ang mga ito ng: “*Matitiyak niyo ba sa akin kung saan tatama ang susunod na bala? Bakit ko pa kakailanganing lumipat?*”⁹

Isa pa ay nang siya ay gumuguhit ukol sa pagtatayo ng trintsera. Biglang may tumamang bala sa kanyang lugar; dahilan upang siya ay mabuhanginan. Ngunit sa kanyang tatag, pinagpag niya lamang ito at nagpatuloy sa kanyang ginagawa.

Kung di sana namatay bago ang Kumbensyon sa Tejeros, pinaniniwalaang ikinandidato na siya ng Magdalo sa pagkapresidente. Mabuhay ang alaala ng Teniente Heneral Evangelista.

(Salitang Cavite ...from p. 14)

NAKASUNO – nakasabay

Hal.: Nariyan na ba si Sheree sa inyo? *Nakasuno* ko siya sa sasakyan kanina.

PANDALAS – panay-panay

Hal.: Makulit ang taong ito. *Pandalas* ng tanong, wala namang magagawa.

SINSAY – daan; DINE – dito

Hal.: *Sinsay* muna *dine* at makapagkape!

Sanggunian:

Mula sa panayam kay Gng. Donna A. Maligaya ng Alfonso, Cavite (09 Pebrero 2021).

Medina, Isagani R. *Ang Kabite sa Gunita: Essays on Cavite and the Philippine Revolution*. Compiled by Mirana R. Medina. Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 2001.

⁸ Marahil ay mga kalat na balita ng katapangan, Alejandrino, *ibid*.

⁹ Malayang Salin



Cavite's Historical Events

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

01 FEBRUARY

1897 Doroteo Tolentino, a resident of Maguagui (Naic), complained that he was being overtaxed. He paid six cavans of rice on his land instead of paying three cavans only (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:202).

02 FEBRUARY

1988 Recto Cantimbuhan was elected mayor of the Municipality of Dasmariñas.

03 FEBRUARY

1595 Fr. Christobal de Salvatierra, director of the Archbishopric of Manila, gave the Order of St. Francis permission to establish a MISSION in Silang which comprised then of the whole Southern Cavite from Latag (Carmona) to Ternate including the island of Marinduque.

1897 Vibora (Artemio Ricarte) sent a letter to the Brig. General of Magdiwang asking for five armed men to be assigned to some missions (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:207).

1945 The 11th Airborne Division of Lt. Gen. William Krueger's 8th Army dropped military supplies and personnel to Tagaytay prior to the liberation of Manila from the Japanese (1983 Araw ng Tagaytay Souvenir Program).

Capt. Catalino del Rosario and his unit ambushed the Japanese in Maragondon.

04 FEBRUARY

1899 Baldomero Aguinaldo was designated commanding general of the Southern Luzon forces.

1945 Liberation of Cavite except Ternate from the Japanese forces (Battle of Bacoor Rotonda)

05 FEBRUARY

1897 Daniel Tirona (Nahahanda), military commander, issued a circular to the presidents of the towns of Cavite on the need to collect empty cartridges after the battle (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:129).

1899 Emilio Aguinaldo declared a state of war against the United States.

1945 A company of soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division of U.S. Army liberated Cavite City.

1972 Manuel S. Rojas, author of the law creating the City of Cavite from a municipality, was assassinated in Bacoor, Cavite (1990 Cavite City Souvenir Program).

06 FEBRUARY

1964 Death of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the First Philippine Republic

08 FEBRUARY

1872 Casimiro Camerino, leader of the tulisanes, was sentenced to death by a court-martial while eleven of the Guias de la Torre were each given a ten-year prison term for complicity in the Cavite Mutiny (Corpuz, II, 1989:29).

1897 Mariano Trias, Magdiwang Secretary of Justice, Captains Mariano and San Gabriel and Julian Montalan defected to the Magdalo. Trias explained

(continued on p. 7)



(*Cavite Historical ...from p. 6*)

that his transfer was a response to Magdalo's need for reinforcements (Alvarez, 1992:78).

09 FEBRUARY

1897 The Katipunan Lodge in Silang received a directive from Haligue (Imus) that the many cartridge-shells in Pooc where the encounter had taken place must be collected and sent to headquarters as soon as possible to be refilled with powder and lead (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:127, 130).

10 FEBRUARY

1855 Father Jose Diokno, a Filipino secular priest, donated the paintings of fifteen mysteries of the Holy Rosary that surrounded the altar of the Holy Rosary of Indang.

1897 Tomas Pastor, a Pampangeño and a first lieutenant in the Seventy-third Infantry of the Spanish Army, revealed to Gen. Santiago Alvarez that a woman informer of Captain Ado told the Spaniards stationed at Palanyag (Parañaque) of a little-known path to Silang, Cavite. The name of the woman agent was Cesarea Belarmino (Alvarez, 1992:78).

11 FEBRUARY

1897 A poster on the door of the Casa Tribunal of Silang which contained rules for the native defenders was found out by the Spaniards after the capture of the town (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:126).

1964 Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's remains were transferred from Kawit to Malacañang.

12 FEBRUARY

1601 The Jesuits baptized thirty-five (35) adults and four children in Silang. Captain Diego Jorge de Villalobos,

the encomendero, and his wife, Doña Magdalena de Illescas stood as sponsors (Medina, 1994:41).

1863 Marcelino Aure, whose Katipunan name was Alapaap, was born in Indang. During the Battle of Talisay in Batangas, he showed his military mettle by commanding 30 bolomen from Mendez. Impressed, Emilio Aguinaldo promoted him from captain to colonel (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:396).

13 FEBRUARY

1945 The U.S. 11th Airborne Division occupied the Naval Base in Cavite.

14 FEBRUARY

1898 Emilio Aguinaldo organized the Hong Kong Junta which aimed for Philippine independence.

1964 Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's remains were transferred from Malacañang to the Metropolitan Cathedral in Intramuros for a requiem mass. It was later brought to the session hall of the House of Representatives for the necrological services.

15 FEBRUARY

1897 The two brigades under Major General Jose Lachambre began the march towards Silang. The First Brigade was headed by Gen. Pedro Cornell who had five battalions. The Second Brigade under Gen. Jose Marina Vega did not only have five battalions of infantry but one of artillery. Of the 13,580 men in Lachambre's Division 9,277 were assigned in the Battle of Silang (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:235-236).

1985 Execution of the deed of sale transferring first Cavite electric Cooperative, Inc. (FCECI) to MERALCO. Meralco's power services were brought about to the people of Cavite's seven towns (Bacoor,

(continued on p. 12)



In response to meaningful Cavite History, culture and arts: CSCTV You Tube Channel/CALAIRO SA CAVITE TV to be launched

by Emmanuel Franco Calairo, PhD

*Commissioner, National Historical Commission of the Philippines
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Research, De La Salle University-Dasmariñas
Director, Cavite Studies Center/President, Cavite Historical Society, Inc.*

Caviteños will soon view the CSCTV Channel/CALAIRO SA CAVITE TV via YouTube website as answer to the growing need for good and noteworthy content on Cavite history, culture and the arts.



During my conversation with Dr. Emily R. Quintos, Social Studies Supervisor of the Department of Education (DepEd) at the Central Office mentioned the dire need for students to have worthy and relevant videos on the local history and culture of Cavite. She said students were left in the dark when they started to search online about facts on Cavite's history and Culture. They ended up with confusions regarding unanswered issues on Philippines history and the lack of reliable sources in the web. Dr. Quintos highly recommended that the credible data coming from the Cavite Studies Center should be available in videos. Students, both from public and private schools (elementary and high school) will be properly educated about

the role played by Cavite and the Caviteños in Philippine history. Dr. Quintos added that if possible, videos on this matter be readily available for teachers and students this coming March 2021.

I responded to this request from DepEd and immediately organized a production team. I personally contacted Independent film maker Director Dave Cecilio about this matter and he agreed to collaborate with me. After consolidating his production team composed of Mr. Emmanuel Priel (Video Editor), Mr. Anthony Morales (Videographer) and two others who will work on as writer and researcher of segments, we met at my Office at De La Salle University-Dasmariñas (DLSU-D) and discussed thoroughly the



(continued on p. 9)



(In response...from p. 8)

Contract signing. Dr. Emmanuel F. Calairo with the production team

Scenes inside the De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

possibility of setting up a YouTube channel for this purpose. The group, after a series of exchange of ideas, decided to create the YouTube Channel to be called the CSCTV YouTube Channel which stands for Calairo sa Cavite TV. This project will be directly under my supervision as Cavite historian and I will collaborate with the Cavite Studies Center (CSC), Cavite Historical Society and other government and non-government organizations that are willing to sponsor YouTube channel segments.

On February 3, 2021, the production team, headed by Director Dave Cecilio, signed a contract between his group and yours truly in committing themselves in the service of the Caviteño community. Initial videos focusing on Cavite heroes such as Emilio Aguinaldo, Jose Tagle, Placido Campos, Ladislao Diwa, Julian Felipe, Licerio Topacio, Flaviano Yengko, Emiliano Riego de Dios, Vito Belarmino, Gregoria Montoya, Mariano Gomes, and Candido Tirona will be released.

(continued on p. 10)

(In response...from p. 9)



Shooting in various historical sites

(continued on p. 11)



(In response...from p. 10)

Interview with different personalities



Historical sites include the Battles of Pasong Santol, Imus, Zapote Bridge, Binakayan, and Calero; the Thirteen Martyrs Monument; the Tejeros Convention; the Tanza Oath Taking; the Bonifacio Trial House; the Bacoor Assembly; the Cavite Mutiny; and the Bacoor Revolutionary Government. Inaugural segment focuses on the CSC and DLSU-D. Also, a special segment on Emilio Aguinaldo and on the modernization of Cavite will be released in March 2021. Yours truly hosts the upcoming CSCTV/ CALAIRO SA CAVITE TV.



At Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit



Dok Manny Ang Inyong
KABAYANI

f calairosacavitetv cscvt@gmail.com YouTube / cscvt

CAVITE STUDIES CENTER / DLSU-D & CAVITE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CL&O INTERNATIONAL MEDIA PRODUCTIONS



(Cavite Historical ...from p. 7)

Carmona, Dasmariñas, General Mariano Alvarez, General Trias, Imus, and Rosario (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:518).

16 FEBRUARY

1897 The Spanish artillery bombarded the first line of the Filipino defense under the command of Pio del Pilar, Mariano Noriel and Agapito Bonzo of the Magdalo forces along Las Piñas and Bacoar.

1964 Internment of Emilio Aguinaldo in the garden of his residence in Kawit, Cavite

17 FEBRUARY

1872 Execution of GOMBURZA (Fathers Mariano Gomez, 73; Jose Burgos, 35; Jacinto Zamora, 37), the three priests implicated by the Spanish authorities in the Cavite Mutiny.

1881 The Governor-General of the Philippines through the Decreto Superior de Gobierno de Estas Islas permitted the establishment of an independent parish of Mendez-Nuñez.

1897 Edilberto Evangelista, the European-educated Filipino engineer and the chief of the revolutionary army engineering corps, died in the Battle of Zapote. He was the first Manila – born *ilustrado* to join the Revolution.

1899 Emilio Aguinaldo approved a bill establishing the Philippine Red Cross.

1935 Death of Mariano Riego de Dios, founder of Iglesia Filipina Catolica in Maragondon (1977 Maragondon Fiesta Souvenir Program)

18 FEBRUARY

1897 Silang, a lovely town situated on a high plateau below Tagaytay and on the left bank of Tibagan river,

was bombarded by the elements of Lachambre Division formed into nine groups (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:252-253).

19 FEBRUARY

1897 FALL OF SILANG. To the Filipinos, Silang was a bastion of defense but to the Spaniards it was *el pueblo rebelde*. With their bolos and guns, the Silangeños resisted and fought desperately from street to street, from house to house. However, Gen. Jose Lachambre's "nine-headed hydra" Spanish forces recaptured Silang after four and a half hours of battle (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:253).

20 FEBRUARY

1857 The principales and cabeza de barangay of Latag petitioned for their separation from the town of Silang and conversion into a new municipality which later came to be known as Carmona.

1897 From Zapote, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo hurried to Dasmariñas and took personal command of the town's defense (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:257).

21 FEBRUARY

1741 The Archbishop of Manila approved a new constitution of the Cofradia del Santisimo Sacramento y las Benditas Animas del Purgatorio of the San Pedro Parish Church (Saenz-Mendoza, 1990:35).

22 FEBRUARY

1897 Capt. Buenaventura Reyes who died in an encounter in Dasmariñas, entrusted ₱ 5,000 silver coins to Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo sent for Reyes' widow in Alapan, Imus but she refused to accept the money because it might endanger her life once the bad people learned of it.

(continued on p. 13)



(*Cavite Historical ...from p. 12*)

Aguinaldo suggested that he send the amount secretly to her through Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo then she could bury it in a well in her yard. She approved of the plan (Aguinaldo, 1967:171).

23 FEBRUARY

1897 Gov. and Capt. General Camilo de Polavieja sent a telegram to Gen. Jose Lachambre warning him that Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo had gone to Dasmariñas. The revolutionists had only 200 guns and the rest were armed only with “armas blancas” (bolos) (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:257).

24 FEBRUARY

1862 Birth of Gen. Edilberto Evangelista, revolutionist and hero of the Battle of Zapote

1881 Father Pedro Payo, the Archbishop of Manila, approved Mendez-Núñez to be an independent parish.

1897 Gen. Jose Lachambre decided to surround Dasmariñas. He assigned the first and second brigades to the eastern and western parts of the town. The half-brigade of Colonel Arizon which had taken Paliparan marched westwards and positioned itself north of Dasmariñas to intercept the escape of the Filipinos to Imus or Carmona. With the three sides secured, Gen. Lachambre had his force bivouacked on the south or fourth side, a distance of three kilometers from the town (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:259).

1920 Through Act No. 2889, the Municipality of Malabon was renamed Gen. Trias.

25 FEBRUARY

1897 BATTLE OF DASMARIÑAS. The Spanish forces under General Jose Lachambre burned the town hall, killing 150 men inside. Also, the convent was set on fire and the people who took refuge in it

were shot as they emerged (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:260).

27 FEBRUARY

1869 Birth of Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo y Baloy in Binakayan. He was a *directorcillo*, *registrador de titulus*, *juez de paz*, president of the Magdalo Council, secretary of finance in the Revolutionary Government, and secretary of war and public works of the Distatorial Government. Also, he was one of the signatories of the Biak-na-Bato Constitution and Pact of Biak-na-Bato. Moreover, he was the first president of the **Asociacion de la Revolucion** in Binakayan (National Calendar, 1970:36).

28 FEBRUARY

1877 Birth of Roman Faustino, prominent Cavite painter. Among his notable paintings were Padre Florentino, La Cena, El Bosque and Trece Martires (National Calendar, 1970:36).

1897 The Spanish forces attacked Dasmariñas again. Emilio Aguinaldo and his men fought the Spaniards stubbornly and were able to hold them for days.

Three Spanish friars and a lay brother were executed in Naic on orders from Andres Bonifacio (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:333).

1914 Santa Cruz de Malabon became Tanza through the enactment of Act. No. 2390 of the Third Philippine Legislature (Iturralde, NHI).

29 FEBRUARY

1848 Birth of Roman Basa, a Katipunero from San Roque who used the name Liwanag. He was charged with smuggling Rizal's novels and copies of La Solidaridad into the country in “damajuanas” (Quirino, 1995:44).



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.

BAGSAK – matigas na bahagi sa likod ng mga malalaking pusit na ginagawang pakain sa mga ibon; **MATUMAL** – hindi masyadong mabili

Hal.: Mataas na ang presyo ng mga ‘Love Birds’ ngayon. Mahal na kasi ang halaga ng *bagsak* at iba pang pakain sa kanila kahit *matumal* ang benta.

ISUD – usud-usod

Hal.: Konting *isud* naman para ako naman ay makaupo.

MATAIB – mahamog; **PASUKI** – ipasok

Hal.: *Pasuki* mo ang bata dahil *mataib na*.

NAHIRATI – nasanay; **MALIGAMGAM** – hindi masyadong mainit na tubig

Hal.: Pagkagising sa umaga, *nahirati* na akong uminom ng isang basong *maligamgam* na tubig.

(continued on p. 5)

Cavite Cuisine

Researched by Neriza M. Villanueva

Kasilyo ng Imus (Kesong Puti)

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:

2 puswelong gatas ng kalabaw
2 puswelong suka
2 kutsarang tubig
Asin

Paraan ng Pagluluto:

Paghaluin ang suka at tubig sa isang tasa. Pakuluin ng 2 minuto at isantabi. Ilagay ang gatas ng kalabaw sa pinakulong tubig at suka. Ilagay sa platitong bilog o anumang hulmahang bilog at budburan ng asin. Ilagay sa dahon at balutin ng maayos.

Sanggunian:

Lutuing Cavite.

