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Cavite Studies Center

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GALEÓN

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Politics and Nationalism: Caviteño resiliency to win the war



Before August 1896, Cavite towns had already their respective Katipunan popular councils which were affiliated, either with Sangguniang Magdalo or Sangguniang Magdiwang. By August 1896 after the Cry of Cavite from San Francisco de Malabon, Noveleta and Kawit, Caviteño revolutionists by this time distinguished themselves as undisputed leaders in their own localities such as the Aguinaldos and Tironas of Kawit, Alvares of Noveleta, Riego de Dios of Maragondon, Barzaga and Campos of Dasmariñas, Tagle of Imus, Ignacio of Bacoor, Belarmino of Silang, Rint of Alfonso, Bustamante of Naic, and De las Alas of Indang, among others.

At the end of 1896 and in the beginning of 1897, Caviteños were winning in various major battles in Imus, Binakayan, Noveleta, Zapote, and Pasong Santol. These victorious moments earned them respect among their comrades in the battlefield and made them leader in directing the tide of the revolution. By December 1896, an assembly of Katipunan leaders was held in Imus establishing a revolutionary government. It was continued at Tejeros on March 22, 1897 where they succeeded in constituting the revolutionary government and General Emilio Aguinaldo was elected president (in absentia). He swore into office a day after at the neighboring town of Tanza.

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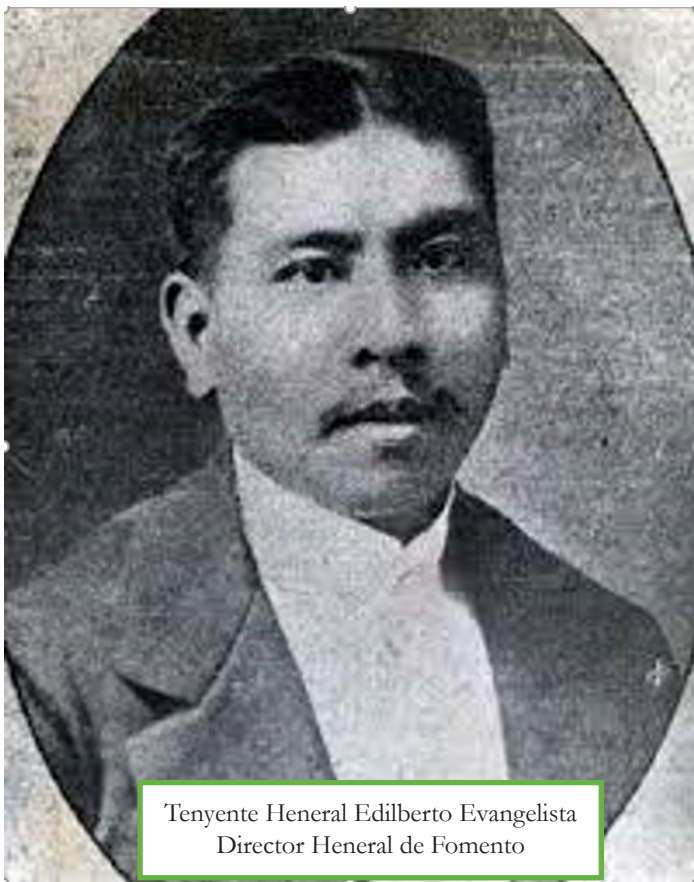
Magdalo at ang Pag-atake sa Muntinlupa

Jomar Encila

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History Consultant, Taguig LGU

Ang Muntinlupa ay mahalagang istrategikong lokasyong militar para sa magkabilaang panig ng hukbong Kastila at mga rebolusyonaryo. Matatandaan na noong Setyembre 1896, nakapagtayo na ng trintsera ang Magdalo sa hilagang Cavite mula sa baybay dagat ng Bakoor hanggang San Nicolas. Sa pangunguna nina Heneral Pio del Pilar at Mariano Noriel ay nakapagtayo rin ng depensa sa Almanza, sakop ng bayan ng Las Piñas. (*Aguinaldo, 1964; Gunita p. 132-136*) Ngunit sa mga panahong ito ay nananatiling bukas ang kabilang bayan ng Muntinlupa na maaaring daanan ng hukbong Kastila patungong Laguna o patungong hilagang silangan ng Cavite. Napagtanto rin ito ng Sangguniang Balangay Magdalo na nasa harap ng labanan kaya naman noong Disyembre 22, 1896 ay napagpasyahan nito ang pagsalakay sa Hacienda de Tunasancillo, Muntinlupa. (*Medina, Ilang Talata tungkol sa Paghibimagsik . . . p. 361*) Ito ay *hacienda* na dating bahagi ng pagmamay-ari ng Agustino-Rekoletos sa Muntinlupa na ngayon ay Barangay Tunasan.



Tenyente Heneral Edilberto Evangelista
Director Heneral de Fomento



Heneral Crispulo Aguinaldo (Makunat)
Mariscal de Campo

Kasama rito ang 50 barilan, 50 panaan at humigit-kumulang na 500 sandatahan sa ilalim ng *Mariscal de Campo*; Heneral Crispulo Aguinaldo, nakatatandang kapatid ni Pangulong Digma; Hen. Emilio Aguinaldo;

at *Teniente General* Edilberto Evangelista, *Director Heneral de Fomento* ng Magdalo. Kasama rin ang mga *Tenientes* na sina Wenceslao Viniegra at Lazaro Macapagal.

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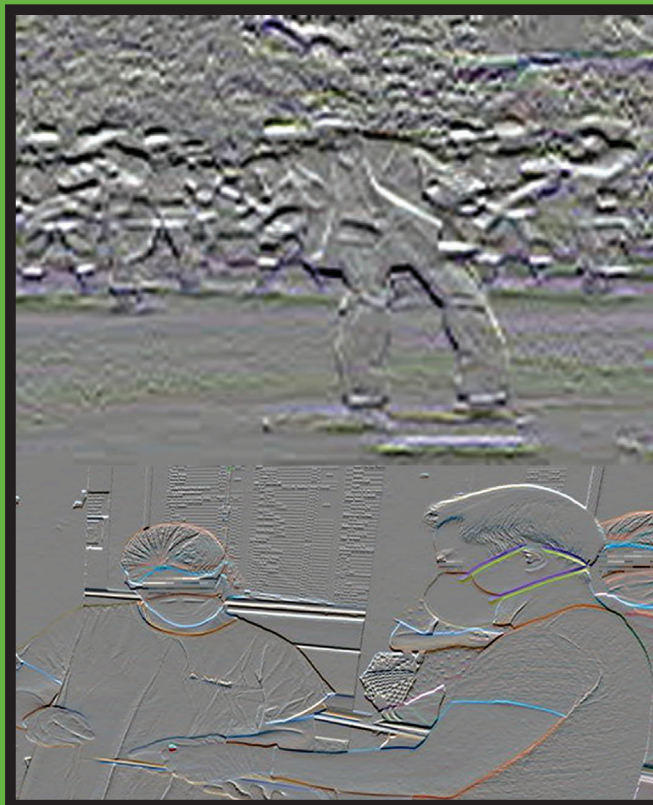


EDITORIAL

Heroism: then and now

More than 100 years ago, Caviteños were leading in the fight against the Spaniards in 1896 and the Americans in 1899. They shed their own blood as well as their loved ones just to attain the cherished independence of our country. These include joining their comrades in the frontlines and putting their lives at stake amidst the coming enemies. By then, they cast their lot in favor of victory even the reality was that they don't have the military power and economic resources to fight the enemy. They waged battle from 1896 to 1898 and continued even after 1901. It was difficult to comprehend how they managed to continue that war. More than anything else, it was their firm belief that they will win the battle and their resiliency to overcome all the obstacles in attaining their goal of freeing their country from colonial bond.

Today, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the primary battle grounds are hospitals. Heroism is seen through our medical frontliners who put their lives at stake (knowing that no vaccine is available and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are just temporary defense against the virus) to comfort those Covid-19 patients. Heroism is also extended to our military personnel, police and even those persons who, amidst the Covid-19 permeated in the City, still decided to continue their work in support of various social services. To date, Covid-19 already claimed so many lives and infected more than 269,407 Filipinos already. We are hopeful that as time passes by, the lives lost due to the pandemic should not be in vain. Every Filipino should learn the lessons from this pandemic on how to effectively handle it and emerged as victorious by not getting affected by the virus.



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(Magdalo...from p. 2)



Bahagi ng mapa ng mga probinsya ng Maynila at Laguna noong 1885 - Enrique d Almonte y Muriel



Croquis Itinerario Del Camino de Las Pinas A Calamba

Pagtatayo ng Trintsera

Una nito’y naatasan ni Hen. Crispulo Aguinaldo si Antonino Guevara (Matatag) na kumuha ng mga tauhang magtatayo ng trintsera sa pagitan ng Muntinlupa at San Pedro Tunasan (ngayon ay San Pedro) sakop ng Laguna. (*Corpus, History of one of the Initiators...p.5*) Ang 300 katao ay pinaghati ni Guevara ng lugar – mayroong nagtayo malapit sa ilog ng Tunasancillo (dati’y Rio de San Pedro na kasalukuyang ilog Tunasan) sa ilalim ng isang nagngangalang Isidorong Puti at sa ilog ng Cuyab (malapit sa wawa patungong Laguna de Bay) na pinamahalaan naman ni Hen. Evangelista. Ang daan ng mga rebolusyonaryo ay sa direksyon ng Bakoor at naghintay magdilim upang maitayo ang mga trintsera.

Kung bakit hindi napansin ng mga *guardia civil* ng taga-San Pedro Tunasan ang pagtatayo ng trintsera ay dahil sa (1) kapatid ni Antonino Guevara ang *capitan municipal* ng bayang ito – si Jose Guevara na tumiyak na walang makakagambala sa hukbo, at (2) may kalayuan dahil sa dalawang ilog (ngayon ay ilog Tunasan at ilog San Isidro) na pumapagitan sa Muntinlupa at bayan ng San Pedro Tunasan.

Labanan

Sa pangunguna ni Hen. Crispulo ay pinasimulan ang putukan sa ganap na ika-tatlo (3) ng umaga, Disyembre 23, 1896 na agad nakapinsala sa *cuartel* na ikinamatay ni Antonio Esteban, isang *Teniente de la Guardia* at anim nitong tauhan. Tumagal nang limang (5) oras ang labanan malapit sa Hacienda. Mabisa man ang mga naipagsitayong trintsera, kinailangang umatras sina Hen. Aguinaldo patungong San Pedro Tunasan dahil sa kakulangan ng bala. Ang ingay gawa ng putukan ay nakatawag pansin sa tropang Espanyol (*battallon cazadores num.1 y voluntarios*) mula Biñan. (*Sastron, 1901; La Insurreccion en Filipinas y Guerra Hispano-Americana en el Archipelago*) Tumuliba ang mga *cazadores* mula sa likuran ng hukbo ni Hen. Evangelista malapit sa ilog Cuyab. Si Heneral Evangelista ay nagpamalas ng tapang na kung hindi pa makakatanggap ng utos ay hindi pa aatras sa labanan. (Medina, *ibid.*) Kinabukasan, Disyembre 24, sa ulat ng *El Comercio* at sa akda ni Manuel Sastron na *La Insurreccion en Filipinas* (1901) ay may kabuuang siyam (9) ang patay sa hukbong Kastila, dagdag na rito ang dalawang (2) *cazadores* mula Binan. Tinukoy naman ni Carlos Ronquillo na humigit kumulang 500 ang namatay sa hanay ng mga rebolusyonaryo. (Medina, *ibid.*, p. 362)

(continued on p. 6)



Ang Kabayanihan ng 13 Martir ng Cavite

(Setyembre 12, 1896)



Emmanuel F. Calairo, PhD

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Ang Himagsikan sa Kabisera ng Cavite

Marahil ang hindi kaagad paglusob ng mga balangay ng Katipunan sa Lungsod ng Cavite ay siyang dahilan kaya napag-isipan mismo ng mga tagaroon na sila na lamang ang mag-aalsa para sa kanilang bayan. Ang pag-aalsa ay binalak isagawa noong unang araw ng Setyembre 1896, ngunit hindi ito naisakatuparan sapagkat natiktikan kaagad ng mga Kastila.

Ang naturang pag-aalsa o rebelyon, ayon sa Hukom Pangdigma ng Espanyol ay pamumunuan nina Victoriano Luciano (farmasyotiko), Francisco Osorio (mangangalakal at kontraktor), Antonio San Agustin (katuwang sa siruhiya), Maximo Inocencio (kontraktor at negosyante), Hugo Perez (mediko), Jose Lallana (sastre), at Eugenio Cabezas (gumagawa ng relo, mag-aalahas). Ang kanila namang mga akomplis ay sina Severino Lapidario (punong warden ng bilangguan), Alfonso de Ocampo (katuwang na warden ng bilangguan), Luis Aguado (nangangalaga sa pagbibigay ng pagkain sa Arsenal), Maximo Gregorio (klerk sa departamento inhinyero sa Nabeo), Agapito Conchu (guro, mang-aawit), at Feliciano Cabuco (eskribyente ng ospital sa Cañacao).

Pagkadiskubre ng Planong Rebelyon

Ang plano ay natuklasan nang sabihin ni Victoriana Sayat (taga-Imus) kay Donya Victorina de Crespo (asawa ng gobernador pulitiko-militar) na mayroong kakaibang ikinikilos sina Lapidario, de Ocampo at Aguado. Nang kinumpirma ni Sayat ang kanyang sinabi sa korte militar ay agad na gumawa ng paraan ang hukom upang maging ligal ang pagdakip sa tatlo. Ang una niyang ipinadakup ay ang kanyang mga katuwang sa korte na kaibigan ni Lapidario – sina Alejo at Leoncio Llana. Ayon sa tala ay tinukoy ng magkapatid ang tatlo kaya agad ipinadakup.

Sila'y dinala sa isang barkong nakadaong sa baradero ng Tangway upang ilahad sa kanya (hukom) kung sinu-sino ang mga kasama sa pag-aalsa. Ang tatlo ay pinahirapan (torture) kaya napilitan silang magsalita tungkol sa planong rebelyon.

Ang Pahayag ni Alfonso de Ocampo

Ang sumusunod ang kanyang naging pahayag:

Ang planong rebelyon ay pamumunuan ni Maximo Inocencio kasama sina Victoriano Luciano, Hugo Perez, Agapito Conchu, Pablo Jose, Marcos Jose, Juan Castañeda, at mga iba pa. Ang senyal ng pagsalakay ay isang kuwitis na manggagaling sa bahay ni Maximo Inocencio at ang pagsalakay ay isasagawa sa Setyembre 1 ngunit ito ay ipinagpaliban sa gabi sa pagitan ng ika-3 at 4 ng Setyembre nang ang mga tropang Kastila ay nakatakdang umalis sa Arsenal. Ang Porta Vaga ang unang sasalakayin at isusunod ang pagpatay at pagnanakaw sa mga Kastila.

Ayon din sa kanya ang armas ay kukunin ng mga bilango sa tulong ni Lapidario (jail warden) para sumapi sa mga rebelde. Sina Francisco Osorio at Maximo Inocencio ay bibili ng mga ripleng *remington* at itatago ang mga ito sa isang bahay sa San Roque. Si Lapidario ay may mga itak at tabak na nasa Kawit samantalang ang iba nito ay naipamigay na sa mga bilango.

Ang layunin sa pagsalakay ay para patayin lahat ang Kastila, gahasain ang kanilang mga asawa at pugutan ng ulo kasama ang kanilang mga anak kabilang ang mga sanggol. Ang kalihim ng grupo ay si Feliciano Cabuco (taga-Hasyenda Estanzuela) na siyang humahawak ng mga dokumento sa pagsali sa naturang pag-aalsa. Ang lugar ng pagpupulong ay gaganapin sa bahay ni Maximo

(continued on p. 7)



(Magdalo...from p. 4)

Ang Muntinlupa at Pagsalakay sa Cavite

Mahalaga ding mabatid na ang mga tauhang umatras mula Muntinlupa ay dumagdag naman sa pwersang papasok sa Taguig at Pateros sa ilalim ng Pangulong Digma Hen. Aguinaldo noong Enero 1-2, 1897. Ang pag-atras ng mga rebolusyonaryo mula sa isang madugong labanan ay nangangahulugan ng pananatiling bukas ng daanan ng hukbong Espanyol sa Muntinlupa. Sa katunayan, napagalaman ni Heneral Aguinaldo na naglagos ang mga puwersang kastila sa Alabang, Muntinlupa hanggang tumuloy sa Kalamba at Santo Domingo sa probinsya ng Laguna (Mga Gunita, p. 201). Sa telegrama naman na ipinadala ni Gobernador Heneral Polavieja, (*Monteverde Y Sedano, 1898; Campaña De Filipinas, 1897, p. 124*) inatasan si Heneral Jose Lachambre na pumasok sa Silang nang Pebrero 15, 1897 at susi sa paglunsad nito ay ang mga nakaposisyong hukbo ni Heneral Francisco Galbis sa Almansa at Muntinlupa na parte ng “blockade” sa opensa ng pagbawi sa Cavite.

(Politics...from p. 1)

History tells us that wrestle of leadership existed between the leader revolutionists then, but at the end of the day Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo emerged as the only leader unifying all the factions encompassing the spectrum of the revolutionary ranks. His undisputed leadership was recognized in Biak-na-bato short Republic, Hong Kong Junta and when he resumed the revolution in May 1898. When the Congress was convened on September 15, 1898, Aguinaldo already secured the continuity of his presidency until the inauguration of the First Philippine Republic. When the war with the Americans started in February 1899, the majority of the Filipinos already depending on the Aguinaldo leadership until he was treacherously captured in Palanan, Isabela on March 23, 1901. Throughout this saga of the Filipino quest for freedom, it seems that politics were put to rest and everyone was unified into one common goal of liberating our country against the foreign invaders. Although leadership problem bagged down the revolutionists, they still managed to stand tall and fulfill their obligations in honor of their beloved country.

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(Felipe Garcia... from p. 13)

There was a scenario of rebels gasping and choking for breath. Others succumbed through burns and suffocation.

A brave man remained to stay under the difficult situation. Felipe Garcia was the last man to abandon the convent in Dasmariñas. He was determined to defeat the enemy. He waved his blade and shouted his heroic last stand: “Advance quickly!” Garcia’s words inspired the rebels to rise up, to fight as one. The Spaniards made a simultaneous discharge of rifle that ended the the revolutionaries.

Caviteños nowadays have to appreciate the deeds of those who died for the country and the people.

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(Ang Kabayaniban ... from p. 5)



Larawang nagpapakita bago patayin ang labintatlong Martir, pinta ni Roman Faustino

Inocencio; at ang itinatagong armas ni Francisco Osorio ay maaaring nasa unang palapag ng kanyang bahay.

Ang Pahayag ni Severino Lapidario

Ayon kay Lapidario, siya at ang mga naninirahan sa Cavite Puerto ay nanumpang sasama sa pag-aalsa at sinabihan (kasama si de Ocampo) na palayain ang mga bilanggo para sumama sa rebelyon; si Eugenio Cabezas ang nagsabi sa kanyang sumapi sa kilusan.

Ang Pahayag ni Luis Aguado

Inilahad ni Aguado na alam niya ang planong pag-aalsa at umaayon siya sa mga pahayag ni de Ocampo tungkol sa mga kasapi at sa lugar na pagpupulungan. Ayon din sa kanya, sina Antonio San Agustin at Jose Lallana ay kasapi sa grupo. Hindi rin niya sinabi sa awtoridad ang plano sapagkat akala niya ay malabo itong mangyari at hindi ito totoo.

Ang Pagdakip sa 13 Martir ng Cavite

Dahil sa pahayag ng tatlo ay nagkaroon ng pagkakataon ang Kastila upang malaman ang mga planong isasagawa at ang mga taong sangkot sa rebelyon. Kasunod nito ang malawakang pagdakip sa mga idinawit at mga pinaghihinalaan na pawang sumailalim sa interogasyon. Ang resulta ng imbestigasyon ni Hukom Militar del Valle ay nagsasaad ng mga sumusunod:

Sina Victoriano Luciano, Francisco Osorio, Antonio San Agustin, Maximo Inocencio, Hugo Perez, Jose Lallana, at Eugenio Cabezas ang mga inisyador ng pag-aalsa. Samantala, sina Severino Lapidario, Alfonso de Ocampo, Luis Aguado, Maximo Gregorio, Agapito Conchu, at Feliciano Cabuco ay mga akomplis. Dahil sa sapat na ang pahayag ng labintatlong akusado para igawad sa kanila ang hatol sa pagkakasalang rebelyon kahit na walang ebidensiyang materyal na nakuha laban sa kanila.

(continued on p. 11)





Cavite Historical Events for the month of September

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

1 SEPTEMBER

1896

The leaders of Kawit, Cavite, joined the Imus bolomen under Jose Tagle in attacking and capturing the estate house of the friars and the barracks of the civil guards in Imus. Emilio Aguinaldo and his force of 600 swelled more or less to 2,000 when they reached Balimbing bridge. Their arms consisted of nine old guns of the cuadrilleros, three Remington guns wrested earlier from the civil guards, and a pistol. The rest have bolos, spears, and their barehands (Aguinaldo, 1967:64-65).

1974

The Division of (Cavite) City Schools came into existence. Benjamin Panahon of Nueva Ecija was appointed first city school superintendent (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:95).

2 SEPTEMBER

1896

BATTLE OF BACOOD.

In this battle, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo met his first defeat during the Revolution against the Spaniards.

- General Emilio Aguinaldo rallied the revolutionists before the Battle of Imus. He told them, *"I do believe God is with us in this fight against Spain. Although our first attempt was a failure, God spared my life so that I can be with you to continue this fight. The dexterity and skill which you have shown in this fight is an indication of your great patriotism and courage. I congratulate all of you!"* (Zaide, VIII, 1990:323).
- Fray Toribio Moreno, parish priest of Silang, was killed by the revolutionists.

1952

MARAGONDON MASSACRE.

Mayor Severino Rillo, chief of police Bernardo de Guia, and two other policemen were killed while vice-mayor Eriberto de Guia and another police were wounded (1977 Maragondon Souvenir Program).

3 SEPTEMBER

1896

BATTLE OF IMUS.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo had his first military victory by defeating Gen. Ernesto Aguirre, chief of the general staff of the Spanish colonial army. Gen. Aguinaldo left behind his sword made of Toledo steel and forged in 1869. Aguinaldo kept it as his "espada de mando" (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:23).

- The seamstress of the wife of the military governor of Cavite, Don Fernando Pargas, reported to her mistress, her suspicion that her neighbors, Severino Lapidario, Alfonso Ocampo, and Luis Aguado were plotting to overthrow the government (Welcome to Cavite City:19).

- The combined forces of Katipuneros and Voluntarios defeated the Spaniards. They seized seventy Remington rifles (Corpuz, II, 1989:229).

- Luis Aguado, one of the "Thirteen Martyrs", was arrested and tortured to reveal the identity of his fellow rebels (Quirino, 1995:21).

4 SEPTEMBER

1896

The people plotting to overthrow the government allegedly mentioned by Severino Lapidario and Alfonso Ocampo

(continued on p. 9)



(*Cavite Historical ...from p. 8*)

were arrested. They filled the cells of Fort San Felipe and the provincial jail (Welcome to Cavite City:19).

- Artemio Ricarte of San Francisco de Malabon was discharged from teaching for disloyalty to his “mother country”.

- The Spaniards mounted an offensive against Noveleta. Some fifty troops of the Spanish marine infantry from the provincial capital tried to penetrate the town. Prepared, Gen. Apoy deployed half of his troops in the yard of their headquarters and the other half inside the building. Thus, they successfully repulsed the enemy (Alvarez, 1992:44).

5 SEPTEMBER

1637 Fray Sebastian Manrique, an Augustinian Portuguese missionary and traveler was welcomed by Nicolas Gonzales, commandant of Cavite’s fort. Fray Manrique and his companions left the Fort of Cavite for Manila the next day. He stayed in the Philippines till October 13, 1638 (Zaide, IV, 1990:236).

1843 A royal decree declared that the Philippine Central government was composed of Manila, Fort Santiago, Fort of San Antonio Abad, and the Plaza de Cavite.

1896 Gobernadorcillo Vito Belarmino and Vicente Giron led the people of Silang in attacking the convent and the civil guards, and in confiscating 30 Remington guns.

1938 The National Assembly adopted Julian Felipe’s *Marcha Nacional Filipina* as the Philippine National Anthem.

6 SEPTEMBER

1875 Barrios Gabitan, Anuling, and Palocpoc were created into a new town named Mendez-Nuñez. They were separated from Indang, the mother town.

1896 The digging of trenches from Zapote to Bacoor continued.

- Spanish soldiers at Fort Cavite shelled Cavite Viejo and Bacoor. Fortunately, no one was killed.

1900

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and his party arrived in Palanan, Isabela where a band and a large crowd met them. It served as his place of refuge to avoid capture by the enemies (Segovia trans. by De Thoma, 1969).

7 SEPTEMBER

1864

Birth of Emiliano Riego de Dios. He was a *gobernadorcillo*, *capitan municipal* of Maragondon, and *ministro de fomento* of the reorganized Magdiwang Council. As the head of the Filipino junta in Hong Kong, Riego de Dios warned USA President William McKinley that the Americans may succeed in conquering the entire Philippines but they could never crush the Filipinos’ aspiration to be free and independent.

1940

Cavite was created as a Chartered City through Commonwealth Act No. 547 otherwise known as the Charter of the City of Cavite.

9 SEPTEMBER

1898

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo moved his government from Bacoor, Cavite to Malolos, Bulacan.

10 SEPTEMBER

1880

A royal decree established Magallanes, the last town established in Cavite during the Spanish regime. The request to convert barrio Banitan under Maragondon into a new town was initiated by Isidro Bello, Anastacio Diunis, Alejandro Rillo, and the principalia of Banitan as early as October, 1878.

11 SEPTEMBER

1896

The Spaniards bombarded St. Mary Magdalene Church during the celebration of the mass honoring the patroness. People panicked and many were hurt (Aguinaldo, 1967:82).

(continued on p. 10)



(*Cavite Historical...from p. 9*)

- The headquarters of the Revolutionary Government was transferred to the hacienda of Imus because the convent of Cavite el Viejo became a target of the Spaniards.

1981 Inauguration of the fish-processing and bagoong-making project in Julugan, Tanza.

12 SEPTEMBER

1875 Birth of Mariano Riego de Dios in Maragondon, Cavite. He was a revolutionary leader and founder of the first Philippine Independent Church, and the Iglesia Filipina Catolica in Maragondon.

1896 The thirteen martyrs were executed in Plaza de Armas, Fort San Felipe, Cavite City. They were Maximo Inocencio, Luis Aguado, Victoriano Luciano, Hugo Perez, Jose Lallana, Antonio San Agustin, Agapito Conchu, Feliciano Cabuco, Maximo Gregorio, Eugenio Cabezas, Severino Lapidario, Alfonso de Ocampo, and Francisco Osorio.

13 SEPTEMBER

1862 Birth of Don Vicente Cua-peco Somoza in Maragondon. He was the man who gave food and money to the Magdalo during the Philippine Revolution (1977 Maragondon Souvenir Program).

17 SEPTEMBER

1891 A wedding ceremony was recorded to be the last ministry of Father Gregorio Aglipay in Indang, Cavite (Achutegui and Bernad, III, 1971:303).

1896 Col. Arcadio Arieta of the Magdiwang army reported to this chief, Gen. Apoy (Santiago Alvarez) that the Magdalo troops were not respectful to the Magdiwang officers, and that, to get even, the Magdiwang troops were likewise becoming disrespectful to the Magdalo

officers. Gen. Apoy instructed Col. Arieta to inform Gen. Vibora of his troops' behavior so he could take steps to restore amicable relations (Alvarez, 1992:49).

18 SEPTEMBER

1872 Bonifacio Octavo, who identified himself as a Chinese mestizo and a second sergeant of the 1st company of the 7th Princess Infantry Regiment at the fort of Cavite, was interrogated by the court-martial on his complicity in the Cavite Mutiny. The interrogation went on for ten days (Corpuz, II, 1989:23).

19 SEPTEMBER

1896 Santiago Alvarez went out to see the Magdalo leaders, Baldomero Aguinaldo and Candido Tirona. They were discussing mutual problems like strengthening fortifications and preparing artillery and ammunition when Gen. Alvarez broached the unseemly behavior of Magdalo troops toward the Magdiwang. Secretary of War Tirona said, "*We can deal with the problem in either two ways; by compromising and soothing ruffled feelings, or by executing them.*" On the other hand, Baldomero Aguinaldo was more conciliatory. He presented a model of insignias to Gen. Alvarez saying, "*We are hoping you will adopt it too in the Magdiwang. If you also use the same insignias, our troops will not be confused...*" (Alvarez, 1992:50).

1968 Blessing of La Salette Shrine in Biga, Silang, Cavite (La Salette pamphlet).

20 SEPTEMBER

1896 Gen. Santiago Alvarez presented the model of rank insignias and the black shirts and red trousers to the Magdiwang High School. The latter was approved to be the Magdiwang uniform (Alvarez, 1992:50).

(*continued on p. 11*)



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

1907 Act No. 1718 of the Philippine Commission changed the name of Cavite el Viejo to Kawit (Saulo, 1985:199).

21 SEPTEMBER

1896 Twenty-six “rebel” teachers of Cavite joined the Revolution. Some of them were Cipriano Benedicto, Sulpicio Antoni, Celedonio Sta. Maria, and Juan Cailles.

23 SEPTEMBER

1897 Fray Mariano Landa reported that blocks were being taken from the windows of the Rosario Church upon the order of the Military Commander of the Insurrectos (Saenz-Mendoza, 1900).

1899 Emilio Aguinaldo published the “True Narrative of the Philippine Revolution: (Reseña Veridica de la Revolucion Filipina), a pamphlet containing the litany of charges against the American occupation.

24 SEPTEMBER

1762 The sea forces of the British (i.e. Norfolk, Panther, America, Seaford, Seashore, and Osterly) under the command of Admiral Samuel Cornish anchored off the fort of Cavite. At nighttime, Cornish sent the masters to sound about the fortifications of Cavite. He found out that it must be attacked by ships (Zaide, V, 1990:436-437).

25 SEPTEMBER

1762 Admiral Samuel Cornish of the British expedition abandoned the idea of attacking Cavite first because it would cost a delay of at least two days before they could land in Manila, the capital (Zaide, V, 1990:437-438).

28 SEPTEMBER

1874 Birth of Wenceslao Famy Viniegra in San Francisco de Malabon. He was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. He became a colonel then a brigadier-general. He signed the Pact of Biak-na-Bato and joined Emilio Aguinaldo in his exile to Hong Kong.

1896 The Gen. Magdalo troops repeatedly attacked the civil guard garrison in Carmen (then Putting Kahoy) but they never succeeded capturing it (Alvarez, 1992:53)

29 SEPTEMBER

1898 The Declaration of Independence in Kawit, Cavite was ratified by the Malolos Congress.

30 SEPTEMBER

1896 Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo sent a circular to the heads of Dasmariñas, Silang, Amadeo, Indang, Mendez-Nuñez, and Talisay concerning an English warship and the capture of Spanish sailors (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:44)

(*Ang Kabayanihan ... from p. 7*)

Paglilitis at ang Pagpatay sa 13 Martir ng Cavite

Ang mga akusado ay nilitis noong Setyembre 11, 1896. Sila’y binigyan ng kani-kaniyang mga abogado para ipagtanggol ang kanilang panig ngunit ang lahat ng ito ay nabigo nang ipahayag sa kanila ang resulta ng paglilitis kinaumagahan ng Setyembre 12, na ang kanilang ginawa ay krimeng rebelyon na nasasaad sa artikulo 230 kaugnay ng artikulo 229 ng Kodigo Penal. Ang lahat ng akusado ay napatunayang nagkasala kaya iginawad sa kanila ang parusang kamatayan. Ang 13

akusado ay pinatay sa katanghalian ng Setyembre 12 – nakaluhod at nakatali sa likod ang mga kamay. Sila’y binaril na nakatalikod.

Dahil sa kanilang kabayanihan, ipinangalan sa kanila ang Lungsod na Trece Martires sa bisa ng Batas Republika Bilang 981 noong Mayo 24, 1954 na may titulong *The Charter of Trece Martires City* na inaprubahan ng dating Pangulo Ramon Magsaysay.

Sinipi mula sa aklat na Mga Tangway sa Rebolusyong Pilipino (sinulat ni Emmanuel F. Calairo at Inilathala ng Lungsod ng Cavite, 1996) bilang paggunita sa kanilang kabayanihan ngayong Setyembre 12, 2020.



Paper Abstract: Webinar Series #4

Preserving Cultural Heritage

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

SERIES 4 Preserving Cultural Heritage
16 September 2020, Wednesday, 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Cultural Mapping in the Philippines: An Overview
Cecille Gelicame
Director, Museo De La Salle
De La Salle University Dasmariñas

What is Filipino Heirloom Cuisine
Guillermo Ramos, Jr.
Chief Curator Officer
Ige Ramos Design Studio

History Museum Management: The Museo ni Emilio Aguinaldo
Paulette Bedruz
Curator, Museo ni Emilio Aguinaldo
National Historical Commission of the Philippines

Dr. Emmanuel F. Calairo
Commissioner
National Historical Commission of the Philippines
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Officer in Charge, Office of the Executive Director
National Historical Commission of the Philippines
GUEST

Ryan V. Palad
President
Kapitan ng mga Bayan-Sarakan sa Baras
GUEST

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

History Museum Management: The Museo ni Emilio Aguinaldo



Ms. Paulette Bedruz
Curator, Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine

The National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) is a government agency responsible for the conservation and preservation of the country's historical agencies. Amongst its five divisions is the Historic Sites and Education Division that manages 27 history museums in the country. One of these history museums is the Museo ni Emilio Aguinaldo (MEA) in Kawit, Cavite, declared a National Shrine on June 18, 1964 through Republic Act No. 4039, MEA is the ancestral house of Emilio Aguinaldo, revolutionary and President of the First Philippine Republic. He donated the house to the Filipino people a year before he passed away 1964, which later opened its doors to visitors as a repository of historical objects for learning and research.

The MEA's historical significance is founded on its structure. The collection and the event that took place here. Thus, its management goes beyond regular building maintenance but conservation with provisions of usage.

The NHCP has general policies and guidelines for the museums under its management. However, the management style and policy implementation may differ due to varying conditions such as: number of employees assigned to the museum, localities, environmental conditions, size of museum, and number of visitors. The MEA has an average of 250,000 visitors annually. It sits in a 7,000 square meter lot with a house that measures 1,324 square meters. The museum celebrates three (3) commemorative events. It is the one of the main sites of the annual celebration of Philippine Independence on June 12 and facilitates several public programs in a year. It manages and maintains a total of 1,900 artifacts. MEA functions with 11 museum personnel, security and maintenance.

This paper will discuss the case of the MEA as a satellite museum under a National Agency that functions within the restrictions of a centralized policy but is deeply rooted and placed in a community (town and province) that takes pride and identity on its historical value. It will provide the museum practices of the MEA during its regular operations and further explore the different programs and considerations taken by the museum during this pandemic.

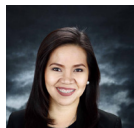
What is Filipino Heirloom Cuisine?

Mr. Guillermo Ramos Jr.
Culinary Historian



What is Filipino Heirloom cuisine? When we talk about heirloom cuisine, we think about our mother's adobo, our tita's pancit and our lola's lumpia. But there's more to adobo, pancit and lumpia when we talk about heirloom cuisine. Heirloom cuisine can be ancient and at the same time contemporary, it can be historical or modern and always relevant. Following the Philosophical framework of Slow Food, a global food movement founded by Carlo Petrini in Italy, before anything else, food should be good, clean and fair.

Cultural Mapping in the Philippines: An Overview



Ms. Cecille Gelicame
Director, Museo De La Salle

Culture defines our distinct and unique characteristics as a nation. This lecture will tackle various principles of cultural mapping anchored on the RA 10066 or the Philippine Heritage Law. It will provide insights on various cultural mapping efforts done by some municipalities and provinces, including utilization specifically for tourism development. The topic also recognizes the role of culture in creating synergizes efforts towards nation building and growth.



Salitang Cavite

AGWANTA – tumagal

Hal.: Saluduhan natin ang mga taong naka-*agwanta* sa pagsuporta at pagkalinga sa mga pangangailangan ng kanilang pamilya.

BAHAW – kaning lamig (Magallanes); LANTAK/
LANTAKAN – kainin; kumain

Hal.: Maayos na mairaos ang natapos na *nilantakang* tanghalian - natirang *bahaw* at nilagang patola sa bawang.

BALANGGOT – sumbrero

Hal.: Kahit *balanggot* ay mabuting proteksyon din sa init ng araw.

KATOPE – palakpak

Hal.: Panay ang *katope* ng mga bata sa natanggap nilang pasalubong mula sa dumating na bisita.

KUYAKOY – pagpapagalaw ng mga nakalawit na paa habang nakaupo sa mataas na upuan (Magallanes)

Hal.: Masisinag mo na walang inaalala ang isang tao kung nakukuha pang *kumuyakoy* kahit sa panahon ng pandemya.

MAANGGO – maasim

Hal.: *Maanggo* na ang kanyang tinda dahil hapon na ay hindi pa siya nakakaubos.

MAYAPA – tuyot na; walang katas

Hal.: *Mayapa* na ang prutas na kanyang napitas.

NGIMAY – mamitig

Hal.: Sa tagal ng kanyang pagkakaupo, *nangimay* na ang kanyang paa.

YUPYOP – yapos; pagkakanlong ng bagay na ipinagsasanggalang (Magallanes)

Hal.: Ang yupyop ng ina ang magbibigay lakas sa murang kaisipan ng kabataan.

Sanggunian:

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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.

Felipe Garcia: an unsung hero



Neriza M. Villanueva

Publications Coordinator, Cavite Studies Center

Cavite was one of the eight provinces that exhibited courage against slavery and for freedom. The bravery of our heroes was noted in the battles that they joined during the regimes that reigned in our country.

In Perez-Dasmariñas (now Dasmariñas) was a man who took part during its battle against the Spanish forces. Felipe Garcia, a revolutionary officer, exemplified his heroism that motivated the rest of the other revolutionaries.

Silang lost against the enemy forces on February 19, 1897. Dasmariñas became the next town in the list of Governor General Camilo Polavieja before the Spanish forces claim its target – Imus. Strategist Gen. Lachambre advanced towards Dasmariñas on February 25. He prepared his two brigades and boldly positioned them in the northeasterly directions and the third column towards northwest to Sitio Paliparan.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo had prepared his defense against the reinforced Spanish forces although he knew that they were outnumbered. A succession of fortifications even the redoubts were in contrast with the artillery assault of the enemy. What could the immense trench do for the revolutionaries? Innumerable fights occurred in Dasmariñas. Many lives were lost. No corpses among the enemy.

On February 26, 150 rebels took refuge the *casa tribunal* to prevent further advance of the Spanish forces. Determined to refuse, the enemy in return burned the structure forcing the rebels to come out and surrender. Revolutionaries rushed into the church and nearby convent to prevent the enemy from attacking.

Lachambre, on the other hand, ordered a battery of mountain artillery to destroy the church's wooden doors. Several revolutionaries died. Those who fled took the sacristy door of the convent. Lachambre ordered the wooden upper walls set on fire noting of the sole entrance of the building while waiting for the flames to force out the trapped rebels in the convent.

(continued on p. 6)



Cavite Cuisine

researched by Neriza M. Villanueva

This month... Lumpiang Galunggong

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?



Lutong Dasmarineño

Mga Sangkap

- 1 tasang hinimay na pinangat na galunggong
- 1 tasang patatas
- 1 tasang mantika
- 1 kutsarang bawang
- 1 kutsarang katas ng kalamansi
- 1 kutsarang ginayat na kintsay
- 1 kutsarang vetsin
- 1 kutsarang asin
- 1 kutsarang kamatis
- 1 kerot (carrot)
- 1 sibuyas
- 10 balat ng lumpia
- 1 kutsarang bawang

Mga Pamamaraan

Ipangat sa kaunting tubig at asin ang galunggong. Palamigin at himayin (sikaping walang matitirang tinik sa hinimay na galunggong). Gayatin ang patatas ng pino at pakudrado. Gayundin ang gawin sa kerot. Dikdikin ang bawang at gayatin ang sibuyas ng pino. Gayatin din ang kintsay na may 1 sentimetro ang haba.

Igisa sa mantika ang bawang at sibuyas hanggang sa pumula. Isunod ang patatas, at kerot bago ang hinimay na isda. Lagyan ng kaunting tubig at bayaang maiga.

Balutin ang ginisang sangkap sa balat ng lumpia ng may katamtamang laki. Prituhin sa mainit na mantika at bayaang pumula. Ilagay sa isang lalagyan na may ilang palamuti. Ihain habang mainit sa sawsawan ng suka na may diniknik na bawang.

Source: Lutuing Cavite. (n.d.)

