

# GUMUHIT AT GUMUNITA

a personalized illustrated book of  
Philippine heroes





## **BARYA SERIES: REPRESENTATION OF THE FILIPINO HEROES ON PHILIPPINE COINAGE.**

On the one peso coin is Dr. Jose Rizal, the Philippine National Hero and a known ilustrado (translated as enlightened ones, or the elites that were mostly educated abroad, because they were forced to get out of the country in fear of being targeted by the Spaniards).

Born in Calamba, Laguna, Rizal wrote the *Noli Me Tangere* (Germany in 1887) and *El Filibusterismo* (Belgium in 1891). During his study and stay at Spain, he became an active member of a newspaper *La Solidaridad*. And when he went back to Manila, formed his own civic movement, *La Liga Filipina*.

On the five peso coin is Emilio Aguinaldo, first Philippine President, from Kawit, Cavite. He was the one who led the Declaration of Philippine Independence in Malolos, Bulacan, the first republic in Asia.



On the ten peso coin is Andres Bonifacio (Ama ng Katipunan), from Tondo, Manila. He founded KKK (Kataastaasang Kagalanggalangang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan) and was known as Supremo, and the president of Tagalog Republic, the first active movement against colonizers in Asia. He is always depicted as a strong-willed hot-headed poor man, wearing camisa de chino, red scarf and a bolo.



Next to him is Apolinario Mabini (Sublime Paralytic), from Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas. Member of La Liga Filipina.

Mabini became the chief adviser of Aguinaldo, and was known for being a diplomat and writer. He had a fall-out with Aguinaldo at a later end of the president's term of office.



## **BRAINS AND BRAWNS**

Emilio Jacinto (Utak ng Katipunan), from Trozo, Manila. Joined the katipunan in 1894 at age 19, and was said to be the bestfriend and adviser of Andres Bonifacio despite the 12-year age gap. He wrote Kartilya ng Katipunan, (Code of Katipunan), and founded the newspaper Kalayaan or the Katipunan newspaper.

Andres Bonifacio stopped his education at age 14, but was wide-read and fluent in Spanish. He worked at various jobs, including a corregidor at British firm Fleming and Co., and bodeguero at a German firm Fressel and Co. He also took part in theatre, with his favorite play being Bernardo Carpio. Books he read includes French Revolution, Les Miserables, Contemporary Philippine Penal Code, Eugene Sues Le Juif errant, Noli and El Fili, Life and Works of United States Presidents, Bible and others.



## **THE BONIFACIO BROTHERS**

Left to right: Andres (aka Andoy), Ciriaco, Procopio, and Troadio

Bonifacio was forced to work at an early age due to his parent's deaths of tuberculosis, leaving him to take care of five of his siblings (the females being Esperidiona and Maxima).

The siblings started off by selling canes and fans, being talented, their goods were mostly sold to the mestizos (Spanish-Filipino elites) and he also made business posters. This was until they were old enough to be employed at business and government offices. Ciriaco, Procopio, and Esperidiona were all members of KKK. Maxima died at a young age and Troadio is too young to be recruited.



## THE THREE GENERALS

Gregorio del Pilar, (Boy General) aka Goyo, is from Bulacan. He was 22 yrs old when he got promoted to Brigadier General by Aguinaldo. He was not, however, the youngest, since Manuel Tinio was given the same title at age 20. Known as a playboy, he was also dubbed as the Hero of Tirad Pass, where with only 200 men, he was able to fend off a whole infantry regiment of 1000 soldiers for five days straight, until a traitor led the American troops to a hidden path where they could attack and corner del Pilar.

Aguinaldo, aka Miyong, was from family of Chinese Mestizo. At 25 yrs. old he was elected as gobernadorcillo capitan municipal. He started late at the Katipunan but quickly rose to ranks, leading win after win on the revolutionary war that Spanish forces shifted to Cavite, earning him support from a lot of factions in the Katipunan to the point that he overshadowed Bonifacio.

Antonio Luna (Heneral Artikulo Uno) is the brother of Juan Luna (National Artist). Antonio, however, focused on science and literature, that he became an active member of La Solidaridad, and a close friend to Rizal. At one point, they came close to dueling for a woman named Nellie Boustead. He was a student of martial arts and military tactics, having practiced arnis, fencing, and shooting. He founded the first military academy in the Philippines and established a unified command under the Philippine military forces. The uniforms were designed by his brother. He died at the hands of the Cavite Katipunan faction, no one was convicted.



## **INA AT AMA NG KATIPUNAN**

Gregoria de Jesus, aka Oryang

Gregoria is the second wife of Andres Bonifacio (the first being Monica of Palomar). She was 19 and Andres was 29 when they get married. First in a civil wedding, and followed by a wedding in front of the Katipunan. She was a member of Katipunan under the name of Lakambini (muse), while Bonifacio was named under Maypagasa



## INA AT AMA NG KATIPUNAN

In 1896, holy week, their nipa hut burned down, shortly afterward, their first child, Andres Jesus, died of chicken pox. August 19, the KKK was exposed by a priest Fr. Mariano Gil relaying a confessional of Teodoro Patino. In August 23, the Cry of Balintawak occurred ushering the start of the revolution.

In 1897, a year later was the Tejeros Convention (in Cavite), a new republic was being organized. Two provincial chapters were fighting, those in favor of Aguinaldo (Magdalo) and those in support of Bonifacio (Magdiwang).

Aguinaldo won the presidency and Bonifacio got the last position, Director of Interior. Bonifacio, as the one presiding, initially said that the election should be respected and had not aired any grievance at the results, until a Daniel Tirano (Magdiwang), protested that Bonifacio was not qualified for the position and suggested a lawyer instead (Jose del Rosario). Angered that he was not just insulted, but the proceeding was questioned, Bonifacio demanded an apology from Tirano. He challenged Tirano to a duel and almost shot him, but the man refused. With that, Bonifacio declared the whole proceeding as void.





## **MABUHAY ANG PILIPINAS**

Andres was arrested by order of Aguinaldo (now duly elected from the Malolos Convention) for treason and sedition. His brother, Ciriaco, died of a gunshot during the ordeal. Gregoria was raped. Andres and Procopio were sentenced to death by a court where no lawyer volunteered to represent him. They were later executed at Mt. Nagpantong. Afterwards, Gregoria and Esperidiona went into hiding. And Troadio was last heard to be in France.

(Illustrator's note: I don't like Aguinaldo)

However, Emilio Aguinaldo ran once again for the presidency for the Philippine Commonwealth and lost to Manuel Quezon. Despite this, he became sympathetic to the war veterans and fought for reforms and their rights even at the later part of his years. He wrote a letter confessing that he was behind the death of Bonifacio but even at his death, he said that he has nothing to do with the death of Luna.

## **DISCLAIMER**

this was created as a personal tour of the  
historical basis and inspirations and  
was drafted as of December 2017

## **SOURCES:**

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*Works by or about Andrés Bonifacio at Internet Archive*

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*Andres Bonifacio: 1863-1897. United States Library of Congress*

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*The Records of the Court Martial of Andres and Procopio Bonifacio Full text and online collection of court documents in Spanish and old Tagalog with regards to the Andres and Procopio Bonifacio trial.*

*Ang Dapat Mabatid ng mga Tagalog Summary and full text of an article written by Andrés Bonifacio in the Katipunan newspaper Kalayaan posted in Filipiniana.net*