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Paysa, Pagpapunit and Unang Labanan

The debate has long been clouded by a lack of consensus on terminology. The "Cry" has been defined in different ways. Soledad Borromeo-Buehler, for example, claims the "Cry" traditionally meant the Katipunan's "first encounter" with Spanish forces, and adopts this definition briefly. Jagann R. Medina, on the other hand, equates the "Cry" with the tearing of cedulas, and not with either the decision to revolt or the first encounter. Many, perhaps most, of the older sources do not say precisely what they mean by the terms "Cry," "grih," and "agaw," and often we can only guess.

The official definition of the "Cry" as split out in a report written by a Fand appointed by the National Historical Institute in 2001, is "that part of the Revolution when the Katipunan decided to launch a revolution against Spain." This event culminated with the tearing of the cedulas. "These notes adopt the same definition, but where possible and appropriate a distinction will be made between the two elements of the "Cry":

- the "pagsil" – the decision to revolt, and
- the "pagpapunit" – the principal occasion on which cedulas were torn.

The NHI Fand report does not discuss the date and location of the first encounter - the "unang labanan" - and that aspect of the controversy will likewise not be addressed in these notes.

"Report and Recommendation on The First Cry to the Honorable Chairman and Members of the National Historical Institute," October 24, 2001. @ [Papers@NHI.Fand](#), "Report."

"Pugad Lawin near Pasong Tamo"

The case against "the Cry of Balintawak" was first pressed in the late 1920s, the lead apparently being taken by Pio Valenzuela. He had spoken about the matter publicly before, when testifying in a court case in 1917. The decision to revolt, he recalled on that occasion, had been taken at Melitona Aguiño's house on the road known as Dava Malinao, in Pasong Tamo, Cebuano. He said the location was "also known as Pasag-Irean."

In 1928, Valenzuela went to commemorate the "Cry" at a site reportedly "in Pasong Tamo" together with four other well-known KKK veterans – Gregorio de Jesus (Bonifacio's widow), Basilio Fantes and the brothers Adolfo and Cipriano Pedreso. The newspaper *La Opinión* carried this photograph of the group, who according to the caption were standing around the exact spot (marked with an "X") where "agaw grih" had been raised.

"Testimony of Dr. Pio Valenzuela in the Case of U.S. vs Vicente Sotto for Libel," [1917] in *Minutes of the Katipunan*, 234.
La Opinión, January 11, 1930 (when the paper reported an 1928 photo), reproduced in *Corrales et al., "Balintawak,"* as cited. The photo is also reproduced, together with an 1930 caption, in Borromeo-Buehler, *The Cry of Balintawak*, 76.

At around the same time as this commemoration, in either 1928 or 1929, Valenzuela, Fantes and Cipriano Pedreso issued a joint statement to the effect that the "Cry" had taken place not in Balintawak, where the movement had been created, but in "the place known by the name of Pugad Lawin." This is the statement, as published in the *Philippine Free Press*.

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The Kawit declaration was witnessed by the representatives of the provinces which recognized Emilio Aguinaldo's authority (although most of the Philippine provinces were still at fighting with Spain that time). A document of independence, the Acta de la Proclamacion de Independencia del Pueblo Filipino (The Act of Independence of the Filipino People), authored by Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, was read, sworn to and signed after. The declaration in Kawit led to a much higher affirmation of the Filipinos' dream to become a nation-state through four significant acts leading to full sovereignty. These were the creation of a Congress (15 September 1898), the ratification of Philippine independence by the Congress (29 September 1898), the creation of the constitution (21 January 1899) and the birthing of the first democratic constitutional republic in Asia (23 January 1899), all taking place in Malolos, Bulacan. According to Aguinaldo, the president of the said republic, the birth of the Republic justified the Filipinos' fight for independence and assertion for internal and external sovereignty, despite the Treaty of Paris's discounting the Aguinaldo government's existence as a mere insurgent government. The same republic defied United States' intervention to Filipino nationhood, leading to the outbreak of hostilities on 4 February 1899, the Philippine-American War. The memory of this short-lived republic later became the springboard of the Filipinos' demand for autonomy from the United States government. This led to ten years of Commonwealth government that in turn was interrupted by World War II. The end result was the July 4, 1946 establishment of the current Republic of the Philippines. These cookies are only set once you've opted in through our cookie consent widget. Note: We keep your email information on file if you opt into our email newsletter. Imprint Quezon City : Ateneo de Manila University Press, ©1998. If at any time you would like to unsubscribe from receiving future emails, we include detailed unsubscribe instructions at the bottom of each email. Log files do not capture personal information but do capture the user's IP address, which is automatically recognized by our web servers. To administer a contest, promotion, survey or other site feature Your information, whether public or private, will not be sold, exchanged, transferred, or given to any other company for any reason whatsoever, without your consent, other than for the express purpose of delivering the service requested.

The Filipino nation asserted to accept as our national day the first widely recognized declaration of independence, and that was the Kawit declaration. The Philippine Historical Association convinced then President Diosdado Macapagal in 1962 to move the celebration of Philippine independence from July 4 to June 12. Macapagal realized that June 12 was more symbolical than the other date to the history of the Filipinos' struggle to become one nation. We do not sell, trade, or otherwise transfer your personally identifiable information to third parties other than to those trusted third parties who assist us in operating our website, conducting our business, or servicing you, so long as those parties agree to keep this information confidential. You can download the paper by clicking the button above. CONTACTING US If there are any questions regarding this privacy policy you may contact us using the information below. ONLINE PRIVACY POLICY ONLY This online privacy policy applies only to information collected through our website and not to information collected offline. Some services on this website require us to collect personal information from you. Physical description xv, 221 pages ; maps, illustrations ; 23 cm. All supplied sensitive/credit information is transmitted via Secure Socket Layer (SSL) technology and then encrypted into our payment gateway providers database only to be accessible by those authorized with special access rights to such systems, and are required to keep the information confidential. In the case of all users, we reserve the right to attempt to identify and track any individual who is reasonably suspected of trying to gain unauthorized access to computer systems or resources operating as part of our web services. To send periodic emails The email address you provide for order processing, may be used to send you information and updates pertaining to your order, in addition to receiving occasional company news, updates, related product or service information, etc. DO WE DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION TO OUTSIDE PARTIES? This policy is effective as of May 25th, 2018. We may also release your personally identifiable information to those persons to whom disclosure is required to comply with the law, enforce our site policies, or protect ours or others' rights, property, or safety. CHILDRENS ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT COMPLIANCE We are in compliance with the requirements of COPPA (Children's Online Privacy Protection Act), we do not collect any information from anyone under 13 years of age. English, Spanish, and Tagalog. CALIFORNIA ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT COMPLIANCE Because we value your privacy we have taken the necessary precautions to be in compliance with the California Online Privacy Protection Act. As a condition of use of this site, all users must give permission for University of Hawai'i Press to use its access logs to attempt to track users who are reasonably suspected of gaining, or attempting to gain, unauthorized access. However, non-personally identifiable visitor information may be provided to other parties for marketing, advertising, or other uses. If you wish to receive a copy of this data or request its deletion prior to six months contact Cindy Yen at cyen@hawaii.edu. Our website, products and services are all directed to people who are at least 13 years old or older.

University of Hawai'i Press 2840 Kolowalu Street Honolulu, HI 96822 USA uhpbooks@hawaii.edu Ph (808) 956-8255, Toll-free: 1-(888)-UH-PRESS Fax (800) 650-7811 Responsibility Soledad Borromeo-Buehler. On the other hand, Jose Bonifacio, like Andres Bonifacio, heard the desire of the Brazilian people to be free and supported the declaration of Brazilian Independence at Ipiranga Brook in São Paulo on 7 September 1822. The event is called the Cry of Ipiranga, which in the Philippines is comparable to three declarations of Philippine independence: the Cry of Pamitinan, where Bonifacio and other Katipunan leaders declared Philippine independence at the Pamitinan Cave in Montalban, Distrito de Morong (Rodríguez, Rizal) on Good Friday, 12 April 1895; the Cry of Pugadlawin where Bonifacio and members of Katipunan tore their community tax certificates (cedulas personales) as a sign of breaking from Spain's sovereignty, although accounts provide us various dates, either 20, 24, 25 and 26 August 1896 (and actually even the site, whether in Pugadlawin, Balintawak, Pasong Tamo, Kangkong or Bahay Toro); and lastly the Declaration of Independence in Kawit, Cavite on 12 June 1898, not by Bonifacio but the one who succeeded him, Emilio Aguinaldo, at the window of house. Any information you do submit will be stored securely and will never be passed on or sold to any third party.

In the same manner, having our Independence Day on June 12 will not diminish the value of Cry of Pamitinan of 1895 and Cry of Pugad Lawin of 1896. These events will be forever remembered by generations as part of our efforts to move nationhood forward and into reality. However, one must not look at the attributes of a completely independent nation in a modern context when revisiting the three declarations of Philippine independence. One must consider the fact that our forefathers were still struggling for complete independence, believing this could be achieved by first freeing the provinces from the Spaniards. Our revolutionary fathers may have fought independently of each other, in terms of strategy and means, since the early days of the revolution from Pinaglabanan to Cabiao to Cacarong to Arayat to Noveleta to Salitran. But they were united in one goal - to realize the independence of the Philippines by means of revolution led by the Katipunan and Bonifacio. The United States had beginnings like this. Tracing the Filipinos' struggle for independence undeniably forces us to go back to our origins as a nation. The Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan was the spark that lit the fires of freedom in the heart of the Filipinos - spreading the cause of independence from Luzon to the Visayas and up to Mindanao. Although Bonifacio did not live to witness the realization of his dreams, he remains in his exalted place as the "Father of the Philippine Revolution" without which we would not be celebrating Araw ng Kalayaan every 12th of June. You may, however, visit our site anonymously. YOUR CONSENT By using our site, you consent to our web site privacy policy. Language English, Spanish, Tagalog. Such monitoring would be done by the provider of network services and is beyond the responsibility or control of University of Hawai'i Press. Your information will only be kept until the survey, contest, or other feature ends. Alfonso On June 13, 2013, the Brazilian nation will celebrate the 250th birth anniversary of one of the pillars of their nationhood, Jose Bonifacio (José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva). His place in the history of the Brazilian nation is comparable to his two namesakes in the history of Filipino nationhood, Jose Rizal and Andres Bonifacio. Jose Bonifacio, like Rizal, was a polymath, saw the role and value of education to liberate his people against slavery and ignorance, and wanted to preserve Brazil from disintegration by lobbying to Portuguese Cortes (Parliament) the autonomy under Portuguese monarchy (in contrast with Rizal's idea of recognizing the Philippines as a province of Spain). We implement a variety of security measures to maintain the safety of your personal information when you place an order or enter, submit, or access your personal information. To send catalogs and other marketing material The physical address you provide by filling out our contact form and requesting a catalog or joining our physical mailing list may be used to send you information and updates on the Press. Cookies are small files that a site or its service provider transfers to your computer's hard drive through your web browser (if you click to allow cookies to be set) that enables the sites or service providers systems to recognize your browser and capture and remember certain information. DO WE USE COOKIES? University of Hawai'i Press will make no attempt to track or identify individual users, except where there is a reasonable suspicion that unauthorized access to systems is being attempted. CHANGES TO OUR PRIVACY POLICY If we decide to change our privacy policy, we will post those changes on this page, and update the Privacy Policy modification date. You can see a full list of the cookies we set on our cookie policy page. These entities may be in a position to identify the client computer equipment used to access a page. We therefore will not distribute your personal information to outside parties without your consent. This information is used to ensure our website is operating properly, to uncover or investigate any errors, and is deleted within 72 hours. Website log files collect information on all requests for pages and files on this website's web servers.

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