



COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, CULTURE, ARTS, AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES
AND
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PRIVILEGES, LAWS AND ORDINANCE

JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT
NO. TCAEL 001 S-2025

Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod
Received by: JUL 2025
Date: 7.4.25
Time: 9:40 am

Subject: *AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON-TO-RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA. (PCO 2025-006 (PCO 2025-237) dated 07 July 2025)*

The above-stated proposed ordinance was discussed during the 2nd Regular Session of the 6th Sangguniang Panlungsod held on 14 July 2025. It was referred to the Committee on Tourism, Culture, Arts, and External Linkages, chaired by Hon. Ricardo F. Ugalde during the 1st Regular Session on 07 July 2025.

This matter had been previously referred to the same committee under the chairmanship of Hon. Ramon N. Bautista on 17 February 2025. A committee hearing was conducted on 27 March 2025, 4:00 P.M. at the MSBR Conference Room. In attendance were the Committee members, City Councilors, resource persons from the Bacoor City Culture, History, Arts, and Tourism Office (BCCHATO), the Bacoor Historical Consultation and Research (BHCR), and the Office of the City Legal Services (OCLS). The attendance sheets together with the pictures taken during the said hearing is made an integral part of this report.

FINDINGS:

Based on testimonies and documentation provided during the hearing, as well as subsequent verification, the Committee found the following:

- Mr. Edwin Guinto (BCCHATO) reported that the "Bacoor Heroes Tower" was the name selected by Mayor Strike B. Revilla from a list of suggested titles. The name was chosen to honor the bravery and patriotism of Bacoor heroes.
- Mr. Guinto also clarified that although the name "Mabolo Freedom Park" is widely recognized, there is no-existing ordinance, resolution, or executive issuance legally establishing it. Even the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) has no record of such declaration or recognition.
- Mr. Jose Napoleon Cuenca, Jr. (BHCR) offered historical context regarding the site, citing that the roundabout may date back to circa 1908, coinciding with the





development of the old railway system and adjacent structures like the Banalo Bridge. He speculated that the park's name could be associated with significant World War II events, reinforcing its cultural and historical value.

- Atty. Marius D. Sumira (OCLS) affirmed that their review of the Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP) online tracker and internal executive archives confirmed the absence of any local legislative or executive issuance naming the park.
- The SP Information System likewise reported no record of any related ordinance, resolution, or issuance on file.
- Punong Barangay Roehl R. Manago III (Barangay Mabolo) stated that upon his assumption of office, no relevant documentation or historical records pertaining to the formal naming of the plaza were turned over to their barangay office.

In summary, **there is no existing ordinance, resolution, or issuance** that would be superseded or repealed by the proposed ordinance.

The formal declaration of: 1) "**Bacoor Heroes Tower**" as the official name of the soon-to-rise landmark, and 2) "**Mabolo Freedom Park**" as the official name of the surrounding plaza, is deemed timely and necessary. It appropriately reflects the area's cultural and historical significance, reinforces civic identity, and supports the city's heritage and tourism development initiatives.

RECOMMENDATION:

After thorough evaluation and verification of the proposed ordinance, the committee hereby recommends AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOOOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON-TO-RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA, be **ENACTED** by the City Council on its next regular session.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the contents of the foregoing report are true and correct.

Signed this 11th day of July 2025 at the City of Bacoor, Cavite.

COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, CULTURE, ARTS, AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES

COUN. RICARDO F. UGALDE
Chairman





SK FEDERATION PRESIDENT PALM ANGEL S. BUNCIO
Vice Chairman

COUN. MIGUEL N. BAUTISTA
Member

COUN. HORACIO M. BRILLANTES
Member

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PRIVILEGES, LAWS AND ORDINANCE

COUN. REYNALDO D. PALABRICA
Chairman

COUN. LEVY M. TELA
Vice Chairman

COUN. ADRIELTO G. GAWARAN
Member

COUN. REYNALDO M. FABIAN
Member





**COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, CULTURE, ARTS, AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES
AND
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PRIVILEGES, LAWS AND ORDINANCE**

**JOINT MINUTES
NO. TCAEL 001 S-2025**

Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod
Received by: *[Signature]*
Date: *14 JUL 2025*
Time: *9:14 AM*

Subject: AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON-TO-RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA. (PCO 2025-006 (PCO 2025-237) dated 07 July 2025)

Hon. Ricardo F. Ugalde, Chairperson of the Committee on Tourism, Culture, Arts, and External Linkages, reported on the proposed ordinance. He emphasized the importance of formally assigning the official names to both the soon-to-rise landmark and the surrounding plaza, in recognition of their cultural and historical significance.

He clarified that although the name "Mabolo Freedom Park" has been widely used by the public, there is no existing ordinance, resolution, or executive issuance that formally establishes it as the official name.

He further stated that a proper committee hearing had already been conducted on 27 March 2025, 4:00 P.M. at the MSBR Conference Room, under the previous chairmanship of Hon. Ramon N. Bautista, which inputs and confirmations were obtained from members of both committees and relevant resource persons.

Prepared:

[Signature]
PETER ADRIAN F. BORJA
Chairman
Local Legislative Staff I

Attested:

[Signature]
COUN. RICARDO F. UGALDE
Committee on Tourism, Culture, Arts,
and External Linkages





COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, CULTURE, ARTS, AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES
&
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PRIVILEGES, LAWS AND ORDINANCE

MINUTES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE HEARING

27 March 2025 / 4:00 P.M.

CTCEL-PCO-2025-237

Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod
Received by: Janet Pina
Date: 14 March 2025
Time: 9:00 AM

Subject: *AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON-TO-RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA. (PCO 2025-237 dated 17 February 2025)*

Members of the Committee:

HON. RAMON N. BAUTISTA	-	Chairperson
HON. ROGELIO M. NOLASCO	-	Vice Chairperson
HON. LEVY M. TELA	-	Member
HON. ALEJANDRO F. GUITTEREZ	-	Member
HON. ADRIELITO G. GAWARAN	-	Member

Resource Persons:

MR. EDWIN B. GUINTO	-	BCCHATO
MR. JOSE NAPOLEON CUENCA, JR.	-	BHCR
ATTY. MARIUS D. SUMIRA	-	Office of the City Legal Services

The hearing was called to order by the Committee Chairperson Hon. Ramon N. Bautista. All attendees were requested to introduce themselves, stating their name, designation, and office they represent. The Chair then read the title of the proposed ordinance and opened the floor for discussion.

Mr. Guinto of the Bacoor City, Culture, History, Arts & Tourism Office (BCCHATO) shared that "Bacoor Heroes Tower" was the name selected by City Mayor Strike B. Revilla from a list of suggested titles. He noted that although "Mabolo Freedom Park" is widely recognized, his office found no existing ordinance, resolution, or executive order that formally declared the name.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE HEARING CTCEL NO.005-S-2025

PCO 2025-237 - AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON TO RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA

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Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
CITY OF BACOOR
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD



Atty. Sumira from the Office of the City Legal Services confirmed that, based on the Sangguniang Panlungsod online tracker, there is no record of legislation or issuance formally declaring the park's name. He said their office will also verify with the Office of the City Mayor for any executive order.


Mr. Guinto recommended verifying the existence of any relevant documentation at the barangay level, particularly in the barangay where the plaza is located, as well as consulting the National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP).

Mr. Cuenca from Bacoor Historical Consultation and Research provided a historical narrative of the area. He said the roundabout in Mabolo may have been constructed around 1908, following the layout of the old railway system and nearby structures, including the Banalo Bridge (circa 1906-1907). He suggested that the road leading from Real to Salinas and then looping back through Niog was likely the first circumferential road in Cavite. Mr. Cuenca also theorized that the name "Freedom Park" could be tied to World War II events that may have occurred in the area.

Hon. Nolasco advised the Committee to exhaust all avenues of verification before approving the proposed ordinance to ensure accuracy and historical integrity.

There being no further matters to discuss, the hearing was **ADJOURNED**.

Prepared:


NICOLE F. OBANIL
Clerk

Attested:


COUN. RAMON BAUTISTA
Committee Chairman
Tourism, Culture, Arts, and External Linkages

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE HEARING CTCEL NO.005-S-2025

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PCO 2025-237 – AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOOOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON TO RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA



Address: Bacoor Legislative and Disaster Resilience Bldg.
Bacoor Blvd., Brgy. Bayanod, City of Bacoor, Cavite
Telefonix: (045) 417-0727
Website: www.bacoorcity.gov.ph



Cert. no. 24/181809

**COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, CULTURE, ARTS, AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES
&
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PRIVILEGES, LAWS AND ORDINANCES**

Office of the Sangguniang Panglungsod
Received by: Jonel Pring
Date: 9 July 2025





COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, CULTURE AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES
&
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PRIVILEGES, LAWS AND ORDINANCES

ATTENDANCE OF THE COMMITTEE HEARING

March 27, 2025 / 4:00 P.M.

SP Session Hall at 4th Floor, Bacoor Legislative and Disaster Resilience Building

Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod
Received by: Janet Pring
Date: 3.27.25
Time: 9:45 am

Subject: **AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON TO RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK, AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA. PCO 2025-237 dated February 17, 2025.**

NAME	BUSINESS/OFFICE AFFILIATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
HON. CATHERINE S. EVARISTO	SP		
HON. ROGELIO M. NOLASCO	SP		
HON. ALDE F. PAGULAYAN	SP		
HON. REYNALDO D. PALABRICA	SP		
HON. ADRIELITO G. GAWARAN	SP		
HON. LEVY M. TELA	SP		
HON. ALEJANDRO F. GUTIERREZ	SP		
MR. EDWIN B. GUINTO	BACOOR CITY CULTURE, HISTORY, ARTS, AND TOURISM		
ENGR. JICKY D. JUTBA	ENGINEERING		

Jace Napoleon Cuenca Jr. Tourism 09997981876

NOTICE OF JOINT COMMITTEE HEARING CTCEL NO.005-S-2025
PCO 2025-237 - MABOLO FREEDOM PARK.





Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
CITY OF BACOOR
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD



CGBR-SPBac-F01.02

01/20/2025



NAME	BUSINESS/OFFICE AFFILIATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE
MARIUS D. SUMIRA	OCLs		
HON. RAMON N. BAUTISTA	SP		

NOTICE OF JOINT COMMITTEE HEARING CTCEL NO.005-S-2025
PCO 2025-237 – MABOLO FREEDOM PARK.



Address: Bacoor Legislative and Disaster Resilience Bldg.
Bacoor Blvd., Brgy. Bayanias, City of Bacoor, Cavite
Trunkline: (048) 417-0727
Website: www.bacoorcitysp.com



Cert. no. 24/181809



**COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, CULTURE AND EXTERNAL LINKAGES
&
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND PRIVILEGES, LAWS AND ORDINANCES**

**NOTICE OF JOINT COMMITTEE HEARING
(RECEIVING COPY)**

March 27, 2025 / 4:00 P.M.

SP Session Hall at 4th Floor, Bacoor Legislative and Disaster Resilience Building

Office of the Sangguniang Panlungsod
Received by: Janet Pring
Date: 3/27/25
Time: 4:04 PM

Subject: AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON TO RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK, AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA. **PCO 2025-237** dated **February 17, 2025**.

NAME	BUSINESS/OFFICE AFFILIATION	CONTACT NUMBER	SIGNATURE/DATE
HON. CATHERINE S. EVARISTO	SP		<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:30pm
HON. ROGELIO M. NOLASCO	SP	1029-84-1045	<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:14pm
HON. ALDE F. PAGULAYAN	SP		<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:14pm
HON. REYNALDO D. PALABRICA	SP		<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:14pm
HON. ADRIELITO G. GAWARAN	SP		<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:14pm
HON. LEVY M. TELA	SP		<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:14pm
HON. ALEJANDRO F. GUTIERREZ	SP		<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:14pm
MR. EDWIN B. GUINTO	BACOR CITY, CULTURE, HISTORY, ARTS AND TOURISM	481 4115	AMELYN M. NAMION 3/25/25 2:43pm
ENGR. JICKY D. JUTBA	CITY ENGINEERING	481-4138	<i>[Signature]</i> 3/25/25 2:21pm

NOTICE OF JOINT COMMITTEE HEARING (PROOF OF RECEIPT)

PCO 2025-237 – AN ORDINANCE DECLARING (1) "BACOOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE SOON TO RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM PARK, AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE PLAZA.





Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite

CITY OF BACOOR

Office of the City Mayor



CGBCR-MO-02-F03.02
05/30/2024

ENDORSEMENT

TO : HON. ROWENA BAUTISTA-MENDIOLA
City Vice Mayor

THRU: ATTY. KHALID A. ATEGA, JR.
Sangguniang Panlungsod Secretary

OFFICE OF THE
SANGGUNANG PANLUNGSOD
RECEIVED
BY: RUTH
DATE: 2/11/25 TIME: 2:04
BACOOR CITY, CAVITE

SUBJECT : FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION
REQUEST FOR ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION DECLARING (1)
"BACOOR HEROES TOWER" AS THE OFFICIAL NAME OF THE
SOON-TO-RISE STRUCTURE AT THE MABOLO FREEDOM
PARK, AND (2) "MABOLO FREEDOM PARK" AS THE OFFICIAL
NAME OF THE PLAZA

DATE : 10 FEBRUARY 2025

Attached herewith is a copy of the approved Letter-Proposal of the Bacoor City Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs dated 27 January 2025, primarily recommending "Bacoor Heroes Tower" as the official name of the soon-to-rise structure at the "Mabolo Freedom Park", which shall also be name of the plaza.

The said Bacoor Heroes Tower to located at the Mabolo Freedom Park shall principally mount the monuments and/or busts of our Bacooreño heroes, public servants, men of faith, and personalities that shaped the Bacoor that we know of today.

In view of the foregoing, we hereby endorse the same to your good office for issuance of the appropriate city ordinance or resolution for the purpose.

Thank you.

Respectfully,


STRIKE B. REVILLA
City Mayor



Address: Bacoor Government Center, Bacoor Blvd.,
Brge. Bayanan, City of Bacoor, Cavite
Trunkline: 434-1111
Website: www.bacoor.gov.ph



Cert. no. 24-181809



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
CITY OF BACOR
Office of the City Mayor



CGCOR-MO-03-POL-02
01/15/2025

INCOMING DOCUMENTS

<input type="checkbox"/> Endorsement	<input type="checkbox"/> Follow-up	<input type="checkbox"/> Invitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Proposal/Business	<input type="checkbox"/> For Approval/Signature
<input type="checkbox"/> Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Information/ Copy Furnish	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal	<input type="checkbox"/> Request/Solicitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Others _____

MR. EDWIN GUINTO

Remarks: Recommending the official name of soon to rise structure at Mabolo
Freedom Park, Balarero Heroes to be mounted and requesting
an office space allotment

Admin

pls use BACOR HEROES Tower
Pagawa ka ng SP record declaring
that. Including Freedom Park

H
1502

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR
121 2100 LOCAL 20
1/28/25
Received by hilla



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
CITY OF BACOOR



Bacoor City Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs

27 January 2025

HON. STRIKE B. REVILLA

City Mayor

Dear Mayor Revilla,

Mabuhay!

The Bacoor City Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs would like to respectfully recommend the following as choices for the official name of the soon-to rise structure at the Mabolo Freedom Park:

- a. Bacoor Heroes Tower / Mabolo Heroes Tower
- b. Gargano or Torre de Gargano (Bacoor's Revolutionary Name)
- c. Memorias de Bacoor / Memorias de La Torre
- d. Torre de Camagong (Wood coming from the Mabolo Tree)

As an exciting structure that would rise in a pronounced area, we would also like to recommend that monuments and/or busts of our Bacooreno heroes be mounted in it to add prominence and grandeur in remembering our city's historic past. Attached are names of native heroes, public servants, men of faith, and personalities that shaped the Bacoor that we know today.

Further, we would also like to request an office space allotment at the said structure at the Mabolo Freedom Park. If approved, this extension office would serve as our city's **TOURISM INFORMATION CENTER** which is rightfully located along a busy road network that is our western gateway. As visitors from nearby cities and provinces can easily access information about our sites, history, and your tourism-related projects, it would greatly benefit Bacoor's tourism and our stakeholders.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN B. GUINTO

City Government Department Head I



Address: Bacoor Government Center, Bacoor Blvd.
Brgy. Bayanan, City of Bacoor, Cavite
Trunkline: 434-1111



MABOLO FREEDOM PARK
House of Monuments for Bacoor Heroes



Mabolo Freedom Park

***RESPECTFULLY PROPOSING FOR THE STRUCTURE TO BE CALLED AS
THE BACOR HEROES TOWER***

***THAT WOULD BE SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE BOY SCOUTS MONUMENT
LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF TIMOG AVENUE/TOMAS MORATO***



**WITH SPACES THAT CAN GRADUALLY MOUNT THE MONUMENTS OF BACOR HEROES
WHO ARE DESERVING OF REMEMBRANCE AND RECOGNITION**

Bacooreños related to LOCAL and NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

1. MARIANO NORIEL

- Isinilang sa Bacoor, Cavite, at inaruga ng mga magulang na sina Bonifacio Noriel at Canuta Reguera, 1864.
- Nagtayo ng depensa ng Magdalo sa Almanza sa Las Piñas, Setyembre 1896.
- Dumalo sa pulong na bumuo ng Kasunduang Militar sa Naic, 18 Abril 1897.
- Tagapangulo ng sangguniang lumitla at nagpataw ng parusang kamatayan sa magkapatid na Andres Bonifacio at Procopio Bonifacio, 29 Abril – 05 Mayo 1897.
- Lumagda sa Konstitusyon ng Biak-na-Bato, 1 Nobyembre 1897.
- Itinalagang Heneral ng Brigada sa Kutang Antonio Abad sa Maynila ng Pamahalaang Rebolusyonaryo ng Pilipinas, 1898-1899.
- Namuno sa Labanan sa Ilog Zapote laban sa Hukbong Amerikano, 13 Hunyo 1899.
- Nahuli ng mga Amerikano sa Lalya, Batangas, 23 Marso 1902.
- Unang Pangulo sa Sangay ng Kalalakihan ng Iglesia Filipina Independiente sa Bacoor, 1902.
- Tagapangulo ng Lupon na nagpanukala ng muling pagsasarili ng Bayan ng Bacoor mula sa Imus, 1906.
- Dinpensahan sa hukuman ni Felipe Agoncillo sa bintang ng Hukbong Pamayapa na pagpatay kay Gregorio Magtibay, 22 Mayo 1912.
- Hinatulan ng parusang kamatayan ni Hukom Isidro Paredes, 28 Hunyo 1912.
- Iniliban ni Pangulong Woodrow Wilson ng Amerika ang hatol na kamatayan sa hiling ni Manuel Quezon, at binawi matapos magbanta ng pagbibitiw ni Gobernador Heneral Francis B. Harrison, 11-12 Enero 1915.
- Binigyan ni Punong Mahistrado Cayetano Arellano ng pagkakataong umapela tatlong oras bago ang takdang pagbitay dahil sa binawing salaysay ng mga testigo, 26 Enero 1915.
- Palihim na binitay sa pamamagitan ng pagbigti kasama sina Alkalde Luis Landas at Roman Malabanan sa mas maagang ika-6:30 ng umaga, taliwas sa utos ng korte na ika-12 ng tanghali, 27 Enero 1915.

2. FELIX CUENCA

- Felix Cuenca y Eusebio claimed the honor of being one of only five local leaders who experienced being called as both "gobernadorcillo" and "capitan municipal." The change of title was one of the provisions of the Maura Law that was passed in 1893 and enforced two years later. The other four were Benigno De Guia, Justo Narvaez, Benito Marquez, and Epifanio Gomez.
- Historian Isagani Medina described Don Felix Cuenca as an "inquilino" with the Katipunan name "Lingkod", and later Agriculture Secretary of the Magdalo Council in 1896.
- He was one of the eight Magdalo leaders (and the only one from Bacoor) who attended the Tejeros Convention on March 22, 1897. The other seven were Baldomero Aguinaldo, Daniel Tria Tirona, Licerio Topacio, Cayetano Topacio, Crispulo Aguinaldo, Antonio Montenegro, and an unidentified Magdalo leader.
- His fidelity to God was even more so reflected in John Schumacher's The Religious Character of the Revolution in Cavite, 1896-1897. Then Ministro de Gracia y Justicia, he released a circular that exhorted the Revolutionaries to purity of life and avoidance of sin, otherwise sinful acts "might be the cause of our failure to free ourselves from slavery."

MABOLO FREEDOM PARK

House of Monuments for Bacoor Heroes

- Schumacher further commented that the most eloquent testimony to genuine Christian sentiment in official Revolutionary documents was the circular which ordered that "Masses be celebrated for the Revolutionaries who had died in battle, as well as for the Spaniards, inasmuch as, they said all were Christians."
- During the American reorganization of towns in the early 1900s, a preliminary meeting was called by the United States Philippine Commission in the Port of Cavite on June 6, 1901.
- Don Felix Cuenca represented the town of Bacoor as its Presidente.
- In the book "Policing America's Empire" by Alfred McCoy, it was mentioned that "When another of Bacoor's leading citizens, Felix Cuenca, ventured into the bush and brought back just one prisoner instead of the expected thirteen, American Colonel Baker became furious and threw Cuenca into their pig sty prison where he slept in the midst of decaying matter, among human excrement.
- Don Felix Cuenca died on August 11, 1912 at the age of 64.
- His remains lie in the west wall of the Bacoor Catholic Church.

3. GIL IGNACIO

- Katulad ni Col. Jose Tagle ng Imus (*na may sariling pananda sa kanyang tahanan mula sa NHCP*), si Gil Ignacio ng Bacoor ang namuno sa mga katipunero sa Bacoor, Cavite (kilala noon bilang Gargano) na tumanggap ng unang hagupit ng pakikipaglaban sa mga sundalong Kastila mula sa Maynila.
- Hindi makukumpleto ang kasaysayan ng Cavite nang hindi mababanggit ang kabayanihan ni Gil Ignacio sa Himagsikang Pilipino.
- Ayon kay Heneral Aguinaldo, noong umaga ng ika-2 ng Setyembre 1896, ang ikatlong araw ng himagsikan, tumungo sa kanya si Ignacio upang humiling ng dagdag na mga katipunero bilang paghahanda sa pagsagupa sa mga Kastila na noon ay nalaman nilang nasa lugar na ng Pulang Lupa sa Las Piñas, at patungo sa Casa Hacienda na kontrolado na noon ng mga rebolusyunaryo sa pamumuno ni Hen. Baldomero Aguinaldo.
- Pumayag si Aguinaldo sa hiling ni Ignacio at kaagad na nagpadala sa Bacoor ng dagdag na 500 katipunero.
- Habang patungo ang mga katipunero sa Ilog Zapote ay pinaulanan sila ng bala ng mga Kastila sa Barrio Kaingen-Digman (*panulukan ng Evangelista St. at E. Gomez St.*) na ikinasawi nilang lahat.
- Sa pananambang na ito ay tanging sina Aguinaldo at Ignacio lamang ang nakaligtas. Sa panulukang ito naganap ang unang pagkatalo na nalasap ni Aguinaldo sa himagsikan.
- Patuloy na nakipaglaban si Gil Ignacio sa marami pang labanan sa Cavite. Kabilang dito ang Lachambre Offensive na siyang nagselyo ng kapasyahang umalis sa Cavite sa kalagitnaan ng Mayo 1897 upang tumungo sa Biak-na-Bato sa San Miguel, Bulacan.
- Bahagi din si Ignacio ng grupong junta na ipinatapon sa Hong Kong, at nagbalik sa Pilipinas sakay ng barkong McCulloch upang ipagpatuloy ang pakikipaglaban sa mga Kastila.
- Noong ika-31 ng Mayo 1898, pinamunuan ni Ignacio ang mga Bacooreño sa isang matagumpay na labanan sa Poblacion ng Bacoor na nagtapos sa pagwagayway ng Watawat ng Pilipinas sa bubungan ng camarin ng Simbahan ng Bacoor.
- Nasa 300 Kastila ang sumuko noon sa mga rebolusyunaryong Bacooreño.
- Ipinanganak si Ignacio sa Barrio Banalo ng Bacoor (*date unknown*).
- Noong 1903 ay nagsilbi siya bilang Konsehal ng Imus (*na sumasakop noon sa Bacoor at Dasmariñas*).

MABOLO FREEDOM PARK
House of Monuments for Bacoor Heroes

- Pumanaw siya noong Setyembre 1907.

4. LUIS LANDAS

- Ang kanyang panunungkulan bilang punong-bayan ng Bacoor na nagsimula noong 1907 ang dahilan kung bakit kinikilala na ang simula ng panunungkulan ni Mayor Strike Revilla noong 2007 ay CENTENNIAL YEAR OF BACOR'S INDEPENDENCE FROM IMUS.
- Ang dalawang nabanggit na taon (1907 at 2007) ay kapwa matatawag na mga taon ng simulain para sa ating bayan bilang ang 1907 ang simula ng Muling Pagbangon ng Bacoor, samantalang ang 2007 naman simula ng Bagong Bacoor.
- Noong panahon ng mga Amerikano, binawasan nila ang bilang ng mga bayan sa Cavite (*mula 23 ay naging 10 na lamang*). Noong ika-15 ng Oktubre 1903 ay tinanggal nila ang estado ng pagiging bayan ng Bacoor at Dasmariñas at ang lupaing sakop ng mga ito ay ibinigay sa Imus upang pamahalaan sa bisa ng Philippine Commission Act No. 947.
- Taong 1905 naman ay binuo nina Gen. Mariano Noriel at ng kanyang inaanak na may mataas na pinag-aralan na si Luis Landas ang Bacoor Independence Committee upang ikampanya ang pagbabalik sa Bacoor ng karapatang pamunuan ang sarili nitong nasasakupan.
- Bagamat galing sa mahirap na pamilya, iginapang ng kanyang mga magulang na mapag-aral si Luis Landas sa paaralan ni Maestro Joaquin ng Barrio Maliksi, Maestro Agripino Javier ng Poblacion, Maestro Benigno Santi ng Kawit, Hen. Manuel Bernal Sitar sa Liceo de Manila ni Don Leon Maria Guerrero, hanggang magtapos ng kursong Peritaje Mercantil sa Colegio Filipino (now National University) sa Quiapo.
- Kasabay ng kanyang mithiin na maibalik ang estado ng pagiging bayan ng Bacoor noong 1905, si Luis Landas ay isinama nina Col. Baker at Inspector Lorenzo Ramos sa mga mamamayan ng Bacoor na hinuli, ikinulong at pinahirapan sa loob ng kumbento ng Bacoor.
- Matapos makalaya, pormal siyang naghain ng reklamo sa noon ay Police Director na si William Cameron Forbes, na hindi naman nito binigyan ng pansin.
- Nang sumunod na taon, noong ika-24 ng Oktubre 1906, matagumpay na unang naibalik ang Kalayaan ng Bacoor na pamahalaan ang sarili nitong bayan sa bisa ng Philippine Commission Act No. 1551.
- Isang halalan ang ginanap pagsapit ng Nobyembre 1906 kung saan si Luis Landas ang nagwagi.
- Nagsimula ang kanyang termino bilang mayor noong Enero 1907, na nasundan pa ng dalawang termino na nagwakas noong 1912.
- Sa kanyang paglilingkod sa Bacoor, tatlong paaralan ang naipagawa sa pagitan ng mga taong 1910 at 1911 – Barrio Salinas Elementary School, Barrio Talaba Elementary School, at ang Bacoor Central (Elementary) School. Ang mga ito ay nakalista sa ulat na 11th Annual Report of the Director of Education, Mr. Frank R. White (FY July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911).
- Nakapaloob din sa kanyang termino ang pagkakaroon ng istasyon ng tren sa Bacoor ng Manila Railroad Company - Cavite Line noong 1908, at ang pagbubukas ng Banalo Bridge noong ika-16 ng Abril 1907.
- Noong ika-27 ng Enero 1915 ay binitay siya ng mga Amerikano sa isang maling paratang na pakikipagsabwatan sa kanyang ninong na si Hen. Mariano Noriel na pinagbintangan ni Rafael Crame ng salang pagpatay kay Gregorio Magtibay.
- Itinuloy ang pagbitay sa kabila ng testimonya ng asawa, magulang, at mga kaanak ni Gregorio Magtibay kung sino ang tunay na maysala.

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5. COL. FRANCISCO GUERRERO

- Sa panahon ng pananakop ng mga Hapon, ang Bacoor ay kilala bilang base ng 2nd Infantry Regiment ng mga pwersang gerilya ng Filipino-American.
- Sa pamumuno ni Col. Francisco Guerrero bilang commanding officer, ang Bacoor ay mayroong 1,915 enlisted men at 96 na opisyal na kinabibilangan ng mga sumusunod:
 - o Executive Officer Pedro Aragon
 - o Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro R. Buhain
 - o Battalion HQ Commander Patronicio R. Landas
 - o Judge Advocate Service Dominador G. Lazaro
 - o Executive Staff Section's S-1 Moises J. Buhain, S-2 Marcelo R. Landas, S-3 Clemente G. Guerrero, at S-4 Aurelio Ocampo

Bacoores related to FILIPINO RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

1. PADRE DOMINGO SEVILLA PILAPIL

- Ang paring naghudyat sa laban ng karapatan ng mga Pilipinong pari o sekularisasyon. Bilang paghahambing, kung ang Gomburza ay ang Panginoong Hesukristo, si Padre Domingo Sevilla Pilapil ay si San Juan Bautista.
- Ipinanganak sa Bulacan, Bulacan, 04 Agosto 1753.
- Nagtapos ng kursong Pliosophiya at Klasikong Latin sa Pamantasan ng Santo Tomas, 1774.
- Naging natatanging mag-aaral ng Teolohiya sa Seminario ng San Carlos na may gradong sobresaliente, 20 Agosto 1777.
- Inordinahan bilang pari, 17-18 Setyembre 1779.
- Ginawaran ng pribelehiyong magdiwang ng banal na misa, 25 Oktubre 1779.
- Naging capellan ng mga sundalo ng Marikina, Pasig, Malabon, at Bataan nang muling magkaroon ng labanan sa pagitan ng Inglatera at Espanya, 12 Hulyo 1780.
- Nagsilbing katuwang na pari sa simbahan ng Malolos, Bulacan, 1782.
- Naging capellan ng mga galyong bumibiyaha sa Tsina at Marianas, 1782-1783.
- Nagsilbing cura propietario ng Simbahan ng Bacoor, Cavite, matapos maging katuwang na pari nito sa loob ng apat na taon, 12 Pebrero 1790.
- Itinalagang vicario foraneo ng Eklesiyastikong Lalawigan ng Cavite, 1797.
- Lumihag kay Arsobispo Juan Antonio Zulaibar na hilingin kay Gobernador Heneral José de Gardoqui na ipatupad ang Dekretong Sekularisasyon ng 1813 sa Pilipinas bilang saklaw na teritoryo ng Espanya, Disyembre 1814.
- Ipinilit sa convento ng mga orden kasama ng mga Pilipinong pari hanggang ipawalang-bisa ni Haring Fernando VII ng Espanya ang dekreto, Enero-Marso 1815.
- Permanenteng inalis sa posisyong vicario foraneo, at sinuspindi ang mga pribelehiyo bilang pari matapos hatulan ng lantad na pag-amin ng sala at paghingi ng kapatawaran sa Gobernador Heneral, Marso 1815.
- Kinagalitan ng prelado dahil sa paratang na pag-saksaya ng kandila sa pistang bayan ng Bacoor, 1816.
- Naging imbalido dahil sa pagbara ng daloy ng dugo sa utak, Oktubre 1820.
- Inialay sa Simbahan ng Bacoor ang kanyang sariling taniman ng palay sa lugar na tinawag na "Cay Bathala" bago yumao sa convento ng Bacoor sa edad na animnapu't siyam noong huling linggo ng Setyembre, 1822.

2. PADRE FORTUNATO CLEMENA

- Kumalas sa Romano Katolikong Simbahan ng Bacoor noong Disyembre 1902.
- Unang kura paroko ng Iglesia Filipina Independiente sa Bacoor.
- Nangalaga sa ispiritwal na pangangailangan ng tinatayang 95% ng mga Bacooreño sa pagsisimula ng ika-20 siglo.
- Naging tagapamahala ng nawasak na simbahang bato at kumbento sa Poblacion, at pansamantalang simbahan sa Barrio Maliksi sa Bacoor habang dinidinig ang kaso ng pagmamay-ari ng simbahan sa korte.
- Naging tagapagtaguyod ng pananampalataya sa Panginoon ng buong lalawigan nang mahirang na unang Obispo de Cavite ng Iglesia Filipina Independiente.

Bacooreños related to IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS

1. PEDRO CUEVAS aka DATU KALUN

- May 6, 1845. Pedro Cuevas was born in Bacoor, Cavite. His birth year is characterized by uncertainties and turmoil. Unjust claims for large tract of land by the friars and the enforcement of *polos y servicios* (system of mandatory labor) stirs widespread sentiments.
- 1852. At age 7, he was sent to the parochial school of Bacoor. His teacher was Filipino priest Fr. Mariano Gomes, who was later executed as part of the GomBurZa.
- 1857. At age 12, Cuevas quits school and helped his parents tend the farm and does household chores. In the subsequent years, he excels in Filipino martial arts, Arnis.
- 1860s. Became an arnis champion of Bacoor. The town's resentment towards the Spaniards continues. At 16, Cuevas is arrested with several others for refusing mandatory labor. He soon organized a small band and joins anti-Spanish activities with several groups that the authorities tagged as "tulisanes."
- January 1872. Participated in a failed general uprising and is accused of being an accomplice in the death of a Spanish officer. Hides in the highlands of Cavite; authorities place his entire family under house arrest, his parents and sisters were punished. Cuevas surrenders, sentenced to life at the San Ramon Agricultural Farm in Zamboanga. He is chained and severely beaten by prison guards.
- 1874. Cuevas led an uprising, escapes, and flees to the nearby Ayala mountain range together with 6 fellow inmates killing 3 Spanish prison officials in the process.
- 1874-1875. Pedro crosses the Basilan Strait on a vinta along with five surviving escapees.
- February 1876. Governor-General Malcampo invaded Jolo; large troops in Fort Isabella II, Basilan are pulled out for the war effort.
- 1877-1878. Cuevas and a band of 25 deserters together with several hundred Yakan fighters, saved the poorly-defended town of Isabela from a siege by around 400 Sulu raiders.
- 1879. Cuevas established contact with the authorities in Isabela through Spanish Jesuit Pedro Llaussas, Chaplain of Isabela Naval Station, who facilitated Cuevas' request for amnesty. In subsequent months, a letter was sent to King Alfonso XII of Spain.

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- May 25, 1882. Governor-General Fernando Primo de Rivera receives a communique from the office of the Foreign Ministry in Madrid authorizing him to grant amnesty to Pedro Cuevas and his 22 companions.
- July 21, 1882. Governor Jimenez of Zamboanga effects the directive and grants Cuevas amnesty along with 12 surviving men during a ceremony at Isabela Town. In attendance were 80 Yakan village chiefs and several warriors, all the authorities of Isabela, and the majority of the people in the government building. In subsequent months, Cuevas establishes his main camp at a Yakan farming village of Sengal. Founded his residence with second wife, Uraya.
- April 24, 1885. Sengal was renamed Visita de San Pedro de Gubawan by Captain General Emilio Terrero y Perinat.
- 1886. Cuevas was named Teniente Absoluto of San Pedro de Gubawan, and later entire island of Basilan.
- 1887. Datu Aliudin of Sulu bestows upon Cuevas the title of Datu, and he assumes the name of Kalun.
- December 1898. Spain capitulates. Datu Kalun took over Isabela Town from the Spaniards and establishes a provisional government.
- August 2, 1899. Met with US Brigadier General John C. Bates aboard USS Charleston off Basilan during Bates' negotiation for peace with Moro leaders of the south.
- July 16, 1904. Datu Kalun died at age of 59.

2. LUIS R. YANGCO

- POPULARLY known as the "King of Manila Bay and Pasig River" for owning a vast number of river boats and inter-island ships, Luis R. Yangco had been a capitan municipal of Binondo district and regidor (councilman) of Manila.
- Born in Bacoor, Cavite, on August 19, 1841, the son of Remigio Yangco, a mestizo sangley, and Agatona Ronquillo, a Spanish-Filipino mestiza, Yangco was orphaned at the age of 12, and thereafter he began working for a living under the care of a kind hearted aunt who gave him a little education.
- At the Cavite waterfront he did odd jobs as errand-boy for sailors and cargador of passengers' luggage. It was his exposure to life at the waterfront that set Yangco a – dreaming of some day owning "many ships like those in the bay."
- Through hard work and thrift he was able to save enough money to buy a banca which he used for transporting drinking water, ferrying people across the bay, and bringing zacate (horse fodder) and other goods for residents along the Pasig River.
- In due time he was able to purchase a sailboat for inter-island trading. This became the nucleus of a fleet of 28 steamships. In addition he engaged in other lucrative business.
- The Spanish authorities arrested him on September 16, 1896, hardly three weeks after the discovery of the Katipunan secret society and the First Cry of Pugad Lawin. Reason: he was found to be secretly supplying Filipino revolutionist with funds, foodstuffs, and other materials.
- After six months he was released from prison, and Yangco, together with his only son, Teodoro, promptly packed up their belongings and left for Spain.
- Yangco's patriotism, of course, did not end there. Returning to the Philippines in 1898, after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was appointed by General Emilio Aguinaldo as director general of the treasury of the Revolutionary Government.

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- Yangco survived both the Revolution against Spain and the Philippine-American War that followed. But he continued his activities as a civic-spirited citizen and businessman to the end of his days.
- Yangco became a widower twice, and remarried two times. His first wife, Ramona Arguelles de Corpus, was from San Antonio, Zambales; the second, Dominga Lam; and the third, Victoria Ubim, by whom he had two daughters and one son.
- Teodoro, his only son by his first wife, was a chip off the old block. When Luis Yangco died on October 16, 1907. Teodoro continued his father's business, increasing the family fortune many times over.

3. LUIS AGUADO

- Luis Aguado was one of the Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite who were arrested by the Spaniards as an aftermath of the uprisings in San Francisco de Malabon (now General Trias), Noveleta and Cavite el Viejo (now Kawit) on August 31, 1896.
- Occurring one after the other within a period of five hours, 10 A.M to 3 P.M these three-armed incidents constituted the "First City of Cavite", the local counterpart of the "City of Pugad Lawin" on August 23.
- All the thirteen suspects were rounded up on September 3 after an Imus dressmaker, Victoriana Sayat, revealed to Victorina Crespo, wife of Spanish Governor Parga, that her townmate, Severino Lapidario, chief warden of the provincial jail in Cavite, and his friends were plotting a revolution.
- The information was immediately relayed to Parga, who lost no time in ordering the arrest of 34 suspects, 21 of whom, including Julian Felipe, the would-be composer of the Philippine National Anthem, were subsequently released after being held incommunicado for more than nine months in Fort San Felipe, in the old town of Cavite (now Cavite City).
- However, a Spanish military court tried those indicted on September 11, ostensibly defended by 13 Spanish army officers, one for each of the accused, and in a matter of four hours (5 to 9 pm) the trial was finished.
- A verdict of guilt was inevitable because the defense "admitted the guilt of their clients instead of showing the insufficiency of the evidence to convict them."
- At 12:45 past noon of September 12, the 13 patriots were brought out of their cells and taken to the Plaza de Armas, lined up, and executed by a firing squad. Their bullet-riddled bodies were loaded aboard three carabao carts and dumped into a common grave in the Catholic cemetery of Caridad.
- Aguado was born in Bacoar in 1863, the son of Luis Mateo Aguado, a captain in the Spanish navy, and a Tagalog lady, Luisa, from Binakayan.
- He was a maestro de viveres (chief of supplies) in the Cavite arsenal. Aguado supplied Severino Lapidario, one of the 13, the money with which to buy arms and bolos.
- He was married to Felisa Osorio, sister of Francisco Osorio and eldest daughter of Antonio Osorio, a Christianized Chinese businessman reputed to be the richest in Cavite at the time.
- Sometime later, the widow Felisa Osorio, would be the third wife of Daniel Tria Tirona. She was also the sister of Leonardo Osorio, third governor of Cavite under the American regime.

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4. LEÓN GAWARAN GUINTO SR.

(June 28, 1886 – July 10, 1962)

- He was a public servant in the Philippines from the Commonwealth period up to the post-war era, best remembered as the war-time Mayor of the City of Greater Manila in the Philippines.
- Guinto was born to Juan P. Guinto and Pia Gawaran in Barrio San Nicolas in Bacoar, Cavite.
- He completed his early education from his home town and earned his college degree from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran.
- He first got work at the Weather Bureau, married Marta Montes from Atimonan, Tayabas Province (now Quezon). The union produced three sons and two daughters.
- By 1916, Guinto left his job at the Weather Bureau to pursue law studies at the old Escuela de Derecho and by 1920, after completing his law studies and qualifying as a bona fide lawyer, Guinto was employed as private secretary to the then Senate President, Manuel L. Quezon.
- He launched his political career in 1922 by running as member of the Provincial Board of the then Tayabas Province, the home province of his wife Marta Montes.
- By 1925, he pursued the position of representative of the 2nd district of Tayabas under the Lower House of the Philippine Legislature. He held the post of legislator for six years until 1928.
- He was elected provincial governor of Tayabas in 1928 but his term was cut short when he was appointed as Commissioner of Public Safety by then American Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt Jr.
- In the later part of 1933, Governor-General Frank Murphy named him undersecretary of the Interior Department. By 1934, the Departments of Interior and Labor were merged and Guinto continued to serve as undersecretary.
- In 1940, Guinto was appointed Secretary of Labor in the Commonwealth government of President Manuel L. Quezon.
- By 1942, Guinto was appointed by Jorge B. Vargas, the then incoming chairman of the Japanese-created government structure called the Philippine Executive Commission, to assume the position of mayor of City of Greater Manila and look after the city's administration during the Japanese occupation during World War II.
- Guinto's close relations with the labor sector proved useful to his administration of Greater Manila, of which labor leaders served as heads of the city government departments. He held the position until the city's disestablishment in 1944.
- In 1945, Guinto was indicted as a war criminal for collaborating with the Japanese forces. A blanket amnesty was issued before the granting of Philippine Independence on July 4, 1946, sparing the former Manila mayor of a war crimes trial.
- Guinto went into the private sector, taught in the academe and even served as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the Lyceum of the Philippines University.
- In 1955, Guinto returned home to Quezon Province and was elected governor.
- Guinto died in 1962 at the age of 76 in Manila, Philippines.

5. JULIAN CRUZ BALMASEDA

- Isinilang noong Enero 28, 1885 kina Rufino de la Cruz Balmaseda ng Orion, Bataan at Simona Francisco ng Bacoar, Cavite.
- Siya ay itinuturing na isa sa mga haligi ng panitikang Pilipino dahil sa malaking kontribusyon niya sa sariling panitikan.

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- Siya ay isang makata, mandudula, kuwentista, mangangatha, nobelista at mananaliksik-wika. Naging patnugot siya ng Surian ng Wikang Pambansa.
- Nag-aral siya sa Colegio de San Juan de Letran. Natapos siya ng dalawang taong pag-aaral ng Batas sa Escuela de Derecho.
- Sa gulang na labing-apat ay nagwagi na sa isang timpalak ang kanyang dulang Ang Piso ni Anita, isang dulang musikal na ang paksa ay tungkol sa pagtitipid.
- Pinaksa rin ni Balmaceda sa kanyang mga dula ang pilosopiya ng sosyalismo, kagalingang-bayan at pangkasaysayan.
- Sa kanyang mga dula ay lalong kilala ang Sa Bunganga ng Pating, tumutuligsa ito sa mga nagpapautang na labis magpatubo.
- Mula rin sa kanyang panitik ang Sangkwatang Abaka, Dahil sa Anak, Budhi ng Manggagawa, Musikang Tagpitagpi, Ang Bagong Kusinero, at iba pa.
- Sa nobela ay mababanggit ang Himagsikan ng mga Puso at Tahanang Walang Ilaw.
- Ang katipunan ng mga tulang kanyang nasulat ay tinawag niyang Pangarap Lamang. Kasama sa katipunan ito ang Marilag na Guro, Sa Bayan ni Plaridel, Magsasaka, Nasaan Ka, Bakit, Ulila, Anak ni Eba, at marami pang iba.
- Ginamit niya ang sagisag na Alpahol sa kanyang pagsusulat. Ang huli niyang naisulat ay isang tula na ang pamagat ay Punungkahoy.
- Siya ay binawian ng buhay noong 18 Setyembre 1947 sa gulang na 52.
- Habang ating matatagpuan sa Pambansang Aklatan ng Pilipinas ang Julian Cruz Balmaseda Collection, sa Malacañan Complex naman ay isinunod sa kanya ang ngalan ng Aklatang Balmaseda ng Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino.