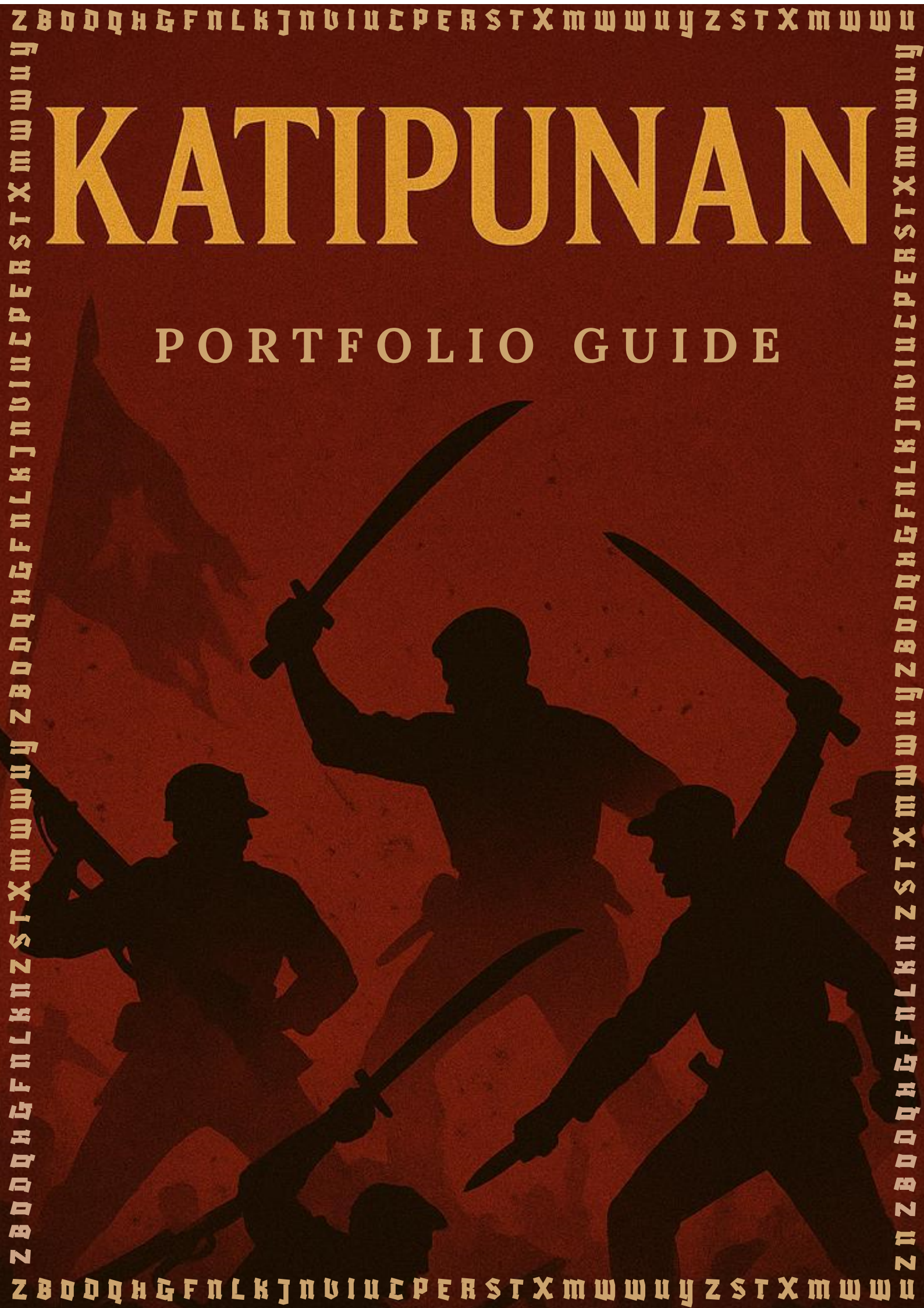




KATIPUNAN

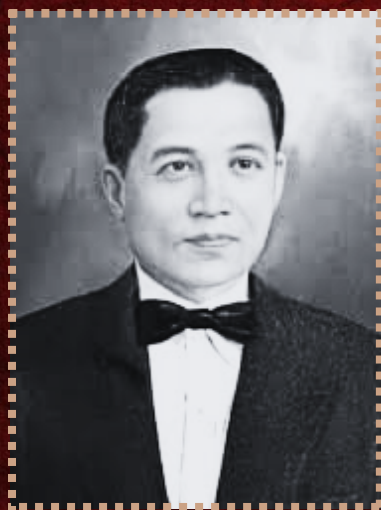
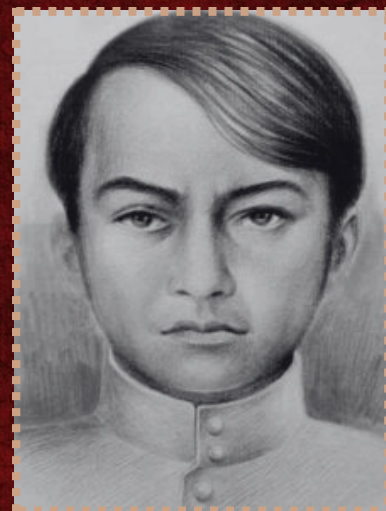
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EMILIO JACINTO

Emilio Jacinto was second in command and was referred to as the "Brains of the Katipunan". He wrote the primer of the Katipunan which was called 'Kartilya ng Katipunan'. This acted as the guidebook for members of the Katipunan, and dictated how they should behave. He also wrote the oath of membership, and edited the Kalayaan under the pseudonym 'Dimasilaw'. He advised Andres Bonifacio on fiscal matters. Within the Katipunan, he used the name "Pingkian."



PIO VALENZUELA

Pio Valenzuela was the Katipunan's chief medical officer as he was a licensed physician. He was given the fiscal responsibility in 1895 by Andres Bonifacio. Within the Katipunan, he used the name "Dimas Ayaran," which translates to untouchable. He also edited the Kalayaan. He organised the printing types required to print the newspaper.

TEODORO PLATA

Teodoro Plata was a mason under the Taliba Lodge and operated under the name “Balany”. Within the Katipunan, he used the name Pangligtas and was one of its founders. First, he served as its secretary. In 1893, he served as its councillor. In 1894, he was appointed as a clerk in the Court of First Instance of Mindoro. At about the middle of 1896, Bonifacio summoned him for a conference in Manila. Bonifacio had previously sent Dr. Pio Valenzuela to Dapitan in Mindanao to enlist the support of Rizal. His identity was well concealed.



GREGORIA DE JESUS

Gregoria de Jesus founded and became the vice president of the women’s section. Within the society, she used the name “Ka Oriang”. As the ‘Lakambini ng Katipunan’, she recruited women and trained them to serve as nurses, messengers, and watchers. She also helped Bonifacio in his duties as President and sewed the first flag of the society. She acted as the custodian of the Katipunan and protected its items such as seals, weapons and documents.



DEODATO ARELLANO

Deodato Arellano was one of the founding members of the Katipunan and served as its first president or Supremo. Later, he was put in charge of organising provincial councils in Bulacan. Within the Katipunan, he used the name 'Santol'. He was a part of the Propaganda Movement and was elected as the first secretary of the La Liga Filipina. He was an assistant clerk at the arsenal of the military's artillery corps.



ROMAN BASA

Roman Basa became the second president (Supremo) of the Katipunan in 1893. He helped organise the Katipunan in Cavite. In 1895, he was replaced by Andrés Bonifacio as he was an outspoken member of the Katipunan, and he held this place. Previously, he had helped in the production of La Solidaridad, and was a part of La Liga Filipina. In the Katipunan, Roman Basa used the name "Liwanag", which means light.



JOSEFA RIZAL

Josefa Rizal was one of the first members of the Katipunan's women's section. She was appointed as its president and participated in secret meetings and the recruitment of other women. She and the other women were involved in safeguarding documents, preparing materials for the revolution, and caring for wounded fighters.



JOSÉ DIZON

José Dizon was one of the founders of the Katipunan. He was a member of a committee established in May 1896 to help the Katipunan secure arms from Japan. He was also associated with Masonry. His Masonic name was Montgomery. He was the founder of Logia Taliba No. 165.

LADISLAO DIWA

Ladislao Diwa was one of the founders of the Katipunan. He first served as the fiscal of the Katipunan's Supreme Council. Later, in 1883, he was elected as its councillor. When he was transferred to the Justice of the Peace court in Pampanga, he recruited members in Bulacan, Nueva Ecija and Tarlac. He was also associated with Masonry. He joined Logia Taliba No. 165 under the Masonic name Baguio.



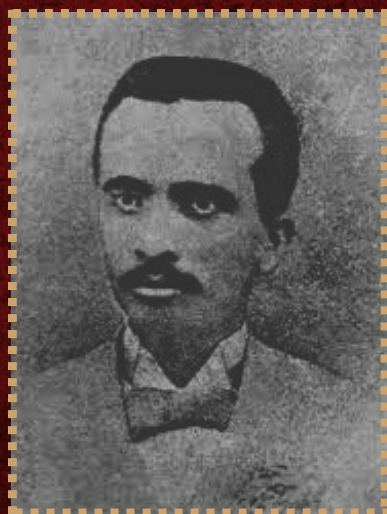
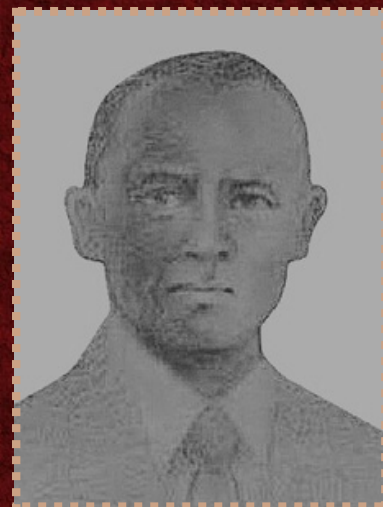
VALENTIN DIAZ

Valentín Díaz was one of the co-founders of the Katipunan. He was its first treasurer and operated under the alias Walangulat. He served as the gobernadorcillo or municipal mayor of his town. He used to be a member of La Liga Filipina. He was also associated with Masonry. His Masonic name was Tupas and he was a member of Logia Taliba No. 165.



BRICCIO PANTAS

In the Katipunan, Briccio Pantas was known by the symbolic name "Bungahan". He served as its Secretary of Justice. He was also the Secretario del juzgado de Quiapo under the Spanish.



PROCOPIO BONIFACIO

Procopio Bonifacio was Andres Bonifacio's younger brother. He founded a Katipunan chapter in Mindoro. Within the Katipunan, he was known as "Pisaw", meaning knife.

MARIANO ALVAREZ

Mariano Alvarez started the Magdiwang chapter of the Katipunan in 1892. Within the society, he used the name "Mainam". He worked as a teacher in Naic and Maragondon. Later, he served as the Capitan Municipal (mayor) of Noveleta.



ARTEMIO RICARTE

Artemio Ricarte was an important member of the Katipunan. He used the code name "Víbora", meaning viper. Outside of the Katipunan, he was a primary school teacher in Cavite.

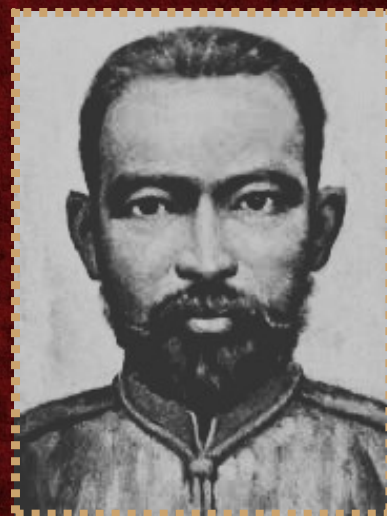


MACARIO SAKAY

Macario Sakay was truly a jack of all trades, having worked as a tailor, barber, and actor. Besides financial gain, these professions also provided another benefit: no one suspected that he was involved in the revolution. He also helped in operating the Kalayaan newspaper press of the Katipunan. He was a part of the Dapitan, Manila branch of the Katipunan.

MIGUEL MALVAR

Miguel Malvar was an important member of the Katipunan. He became a gobernadorcillo in 1892. Outside of the Katipunan, he worked as a farmer and businessman.



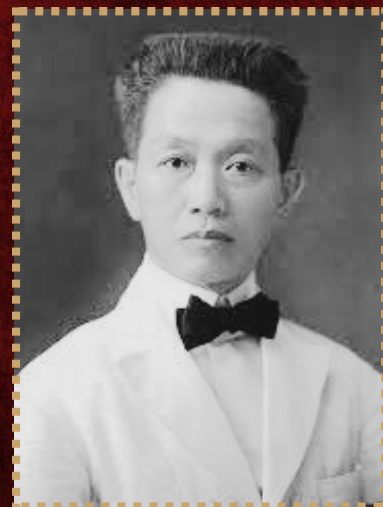
MARIANO LLANERA

Mariano Llanera was a barangay head and served two terms as the capitan municipal of his town. He used to be against Filipino nationalism, and once even prevented his people from killing a Spanish lieutenant. However, he was a Mason. Thus, he was exposed to new ideas and eventually joined the Katipunan. He led operations against many Spanish officials and even had his own flag: a skull with bones and a black background.



EMILIO AGUINALDO

In 1895, after the Maura Law was introduced, Emilio Aguinaldo became a cabeza de barangay (barangay head). He was later elected as Cavite el Viejo's first gobernadorcillo capitan municipal. He was also a member of the Katipunan. He used the name 'Magdalo' within the society.



BALDOMERO AGUINALDO

Baldomero Aguinaldo studied law at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila, aspiring to be a lawyer. He was an important member of the Katipunan. His identity was well concealed.



VINCENTE MOLINA

Vincente Molina was one of the first members of the Katipunan. He used the name Manlagat, meaning raised, within the society. He was its treasurer. He was also a member of the committee formed to secure arms for the Katipunan from the Japanese.

TRINIDAD TECSON

Trinidad Tecson had studied eskrima (Filipino martial arts) and practiced fencing with one of the local fencers. Thus, she was very good at handling weapons. At first, she was a councillor of Logia de Adopcion, which was a masonic lodge for the women of the Philippines. Later, she joined the Katipunan. She was also one of the few revolutionary women who worked side-by-side with the men for the country's freedom from the Spanish.



MARINA DIZON

She was initiated into the Katipunan in 1896. She was an extremely active member of the society, who presided over initiation rituals of women and taught new members about the constitution and teachings of the Katipunan. She was a fearless woman who was prepared to be orphaned and widowed for her nation. She also led the women in dancing and singing to distract Spanish authorities when society meetings used to take place. She was also the secretary of the women's chapter of the Katipunan. She was married to Jose Santiago Turino, who had been expelled from the society previously.



MANUEL QUEZON

Manuel Quezon was a member of the ilustrado class, and was studying in Manila, which was at the time a hub of underground revolutionary activity. He attended San Juan de Letran and later, the University of Santo Tomas. While there, he was a covert member of the Katipunan. He helped recruit students to the cause. His covertness allowed him to operate under the radar of the Spanish, ensuring that revolutionary ideas reached the young educated men of the nation.



FRANCISCO MAKABULOS

Revolutionary General Francisco Makabulos was the first patriot of Tarlac to join the Katipunan. He was a poet and playwright. He was employed as a clerk in the office of the teniente mayor in La Paz. He also held the position of cabeza de barangay.

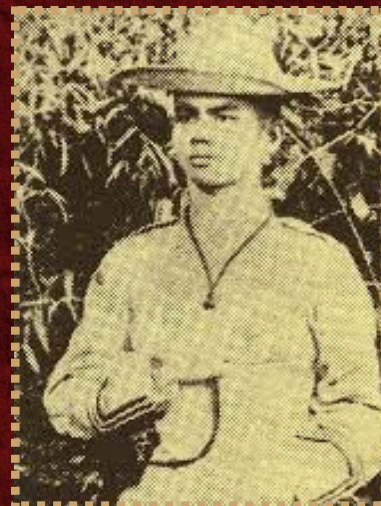


ENRIQUE PACHECO

Enrique Pacheco was an active member of the Katipunan. He held the post of councillor of the Katipunan Supreme Council in January 1896. He was also part of a committee which was supposed to negotiate an arms deal with the Japanese. At the time, he was a clerk at an accounting office in Manila. He was often at Andres Bonifacio's house, with other society members, helping in the induction of new recruits and planning other Katipunan activities and missions. He used the alias Macabuhay, meaning Resurrection.

AGUEDO DEL ROSARIO

Aguedo del Rosario was a significant figure in the Philippine revolutionary movement against the Spanish. In 1895, he was appointed as a councilor in the Katipunan's Supreme Council. Within the Katipunan, he used the name Tagaisok.



PASCUAL ALVAREZ

Pascual Álvarez was an important member of the Magdiwang faction of the Katipunan. He started his career in public service as a municipal clerk in Tierra Alta. He then obtained the position of cabeza de barangay, then teniente mayor, juez de paz (justice of the peace), and eventually served as capitan municipal from 1893 to 1894.

ISODORO TORRES

Isodoro Torres served as cabeza de barangay. When he was 16 years old, he was accused of conspiring to kill a parish priest who collected expensive church fees from the people. Once he joined, he established many Katipunan chapters in Bulacan. He used the code name "Matang Lawin" within the society.



MARIANO TRIAS

Mariano Trias was a leading revolutionary defender of Cavite against Spanish regimes. He was an active propagandist of the Katipunan in Silang and Kawit. He also recruited troops and gathered donations from ilustrados and rich Filipinos. He was also the fiscal of the Sangguniang Balangay of Mapagtiis.

GUILLERMO MASANGKAY

Guillermo Masangay was one of the earliest members of the Katipunan. He was Bonifacio's advisor. He even organised the Katipunan chapter in Cavite. In April 1896, he went to the Bernardo Carpio Cave on Mt. Tapusi, which had been selected as the site of the revolution. Later, this was abandoned.



MELCHORA AQUINO



Despite being over 80 years old at the time, Melchora Aquino was introduced to and became a part of the Katipunan. She was considered the 'Mother of the Katipunan' because she cared for and guided the members every step of the way. Her house became a safe house for Katipuneros where secret meetings were held, and a place where supplies were stored. She cooked them food, nursed their injuries, and offered spiritual support through prayers and motherly advice.

PACIANO RIZAL

Paciano Rizal co-founded La Juventud Liberal which was a reformist student group under the Comité de Reformadores, led by Padre Burgos. He also secretly distributed reformist publications like El Eco Filipino. Later, he supported the Propaganda Movement. He collected funds to support its nationalist newspaper, Diariong Tagalog. He was also a member of the Katipunan. He recruited members in Laguna.



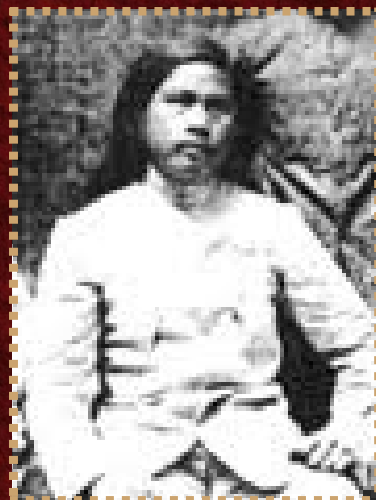
PIO DEL PILAR

Pio del Pilar was appointed cabeza de barangay, in 1890 and later on, became teniente del barrio in Makati. During this time, he met Jose Rizal and distributed copies of Noli Me Tangere. After joining the Katipunan he formed and became the Matagumpay chapter, and his name in the Katipunan was Pang-una. His chapter also adopted the Bandila ng Matagumpay. His family was put under Spanish surveillance, and to protect them, he changed his name to del Pilar.



FRANCISCO CARREON

Francisco Carreón was a Filipino revolutionary and military leader who played an important role in the resistance. In 1892, he joined the Katipunan, inspired by his cousin Emilio Jacinto. He led many branches like the Balangay Silanganan and Balangay Dapitan. He eventually became a member of the Katipunan's Supreme Council which was led by Andrés Bonifacio.



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