

NATIONAL HISTORICAL
COMMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES
2013 ANNUAL REPORT

YEARS
OF THE
NHCP

A large, dark gray, stylized number '80' is positioned on the left side of the page. The '8' is composed of two thick, rounded loops, and the '0' is a single thick, rounded loop. The number is partially cut off on the left edge.

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THE NATIONAL
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION OF THE
PHILIPPINES

2013 ANNUAL REPORT

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A WORD FROM THE CHAIR

ABOUT THE NHCP

MUSEUM MODERNIZATION

COMMEMORATIONS

CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION

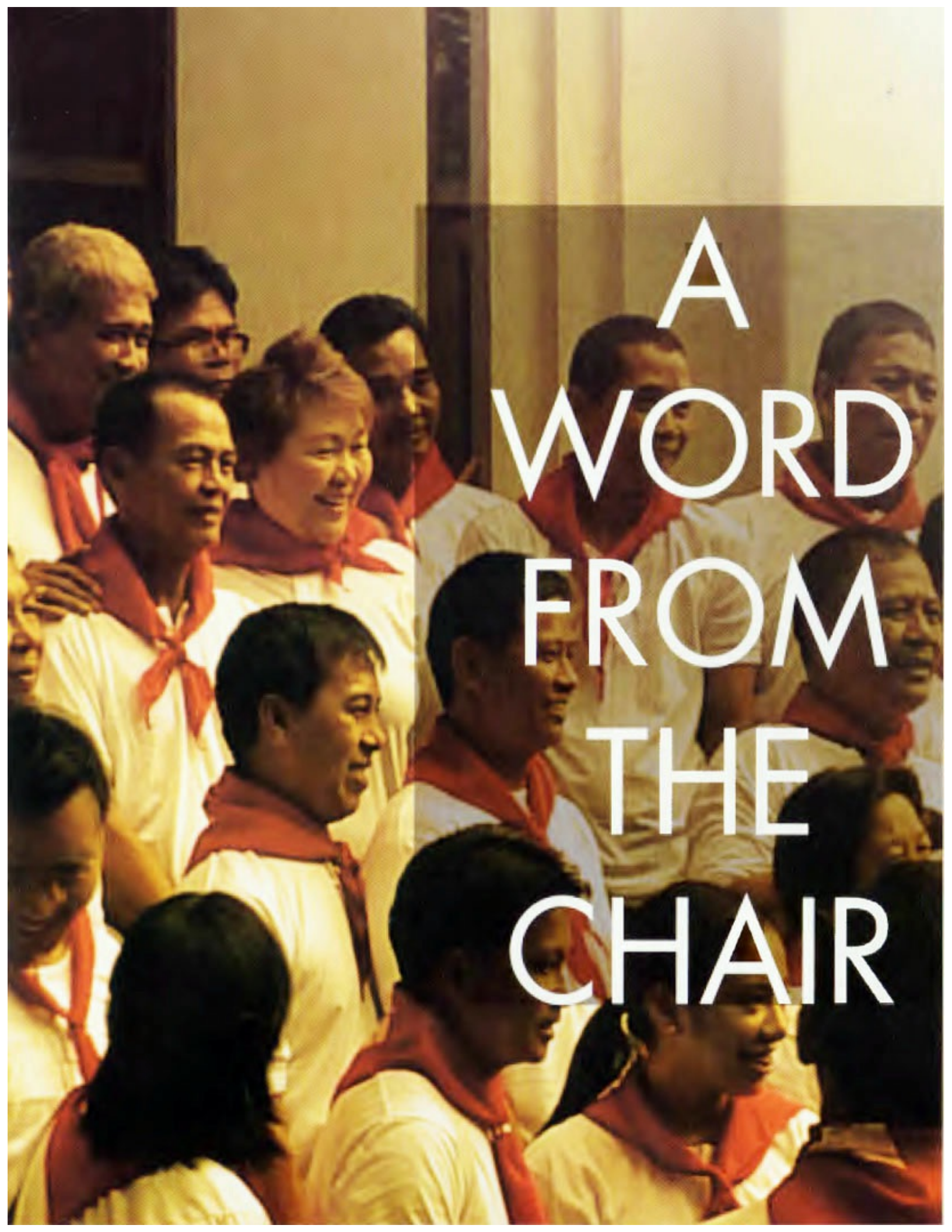
TRAINING AND NETWORKING

SPECIAL PROJECTS

FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION & STAFF WELFARE

LHCN NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A photograph of a large group of people, mostly of East Asian descent, wearing white short-sleeved shirts and red neckerchiefs. They are arranged in several rows, looking towards the right side of the frame. The lighting is warm and indoor. The text "A WORD FROM THE CHAIR" is overlaid in white, sans-serif capital letters on the right side of the image.

A WORD FROM THE CHAIR

The Commission turned 80 in 2013 as the nation commemorated the 150th birth anniversary of Andres Bonifacio. It was a busy year as the Commission also prepared, among others, for the commemoration of Apolinario Mabini's 150th birth anniversary in 2014.

With various groups and communities we remembered Bonifacio in ways that we never learned about him in school: through contemporary Filipino music, modern ballet, other art forms, and formal commemorative rites. We opened the museum in his honor, the Museo ng Katipunan in Pinaglabanan, San Juan City, which received as many as 30,000 visitors (mostly young) in a single month before the year ended.

We also opened the small Mabini museum at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines in Manila during the kick-off event of Mabini@150. The museum is a wonderful example of how 50 square meters can be transformed into a learning, interactive space devoted to history.

During History Month in August, the newly formed Local Historical Committees Network held its first general assembly in Manila and approved a national action plan to guide its collective activities and those of individual members of the network. These are our new partners and they come from different parts of the country, all of them committed to the advancement of Philippine history and the preservation of our heritage.

2013 was, too, a year of challenges brought about by the earthquake in October and typhoon Yolanda the following month. We joined the nation in mourning the losses suffered by communities in Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Samar and other parts in the Visayas. We participated in the wide and spontaneous effort to support and assist the bereaved. As an agency tasked with the preservation of our heritage, we now face the difficult job of restoring the damaged structures—lovely, priceless, mostly centuries-old churches in Bohol, Cebu and elsewhere in the Visayas.

Our year concluded with Bohol and Cebu in mind, helping the parishes collect, label and store loose stones and church artifacts, and shore up the walls. At year's end we had under our care the damaged heritage structures in Cebu and Dauis, Baclayon, and Loay Churches in Bohol. We relied on the National Commission for Culture and Arts to release one million pesos—not a princely sum by any measure, given the massive scale of destruction—which we received in December of 2013. The parishes and local governments advanced the costs for which we are immensely grateful.

More than the much touted resilience of the Filipino, it was courage and compassion that we saw amid the rubble and the flood and the pain, much like the solidarity and care that the *katipuneros* lived by as they addressed each other *kapatid*, came to one another's defense, and helped those in need. Share your means with the unfortunate, Bonifacio advised us in his Decalogue and a hundred years later, his wise counsel continues to sustain us.

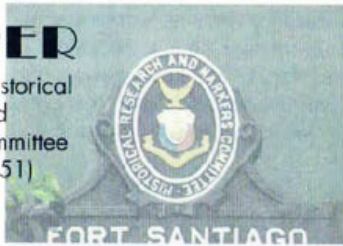
A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, stylized 'M' and 'D' that are connected, with a long, sweeping underline.

Dr. Maria Serend I. Diokno

HISTORY OF THE NHCP

**23 OCTOBER
1933**

Philippine Historical
Research and
Markers Committee
(Public Act 451)



23

Philippine
Historical Committee
(PHC) replaces the
Philippine Historical
Research and Markers
Committee (Executive
Order 91)

JAN

1937



27 June 1957

Juan Luna Centennial
Commission (Executive
Order 254), co-exists
with the PHC and the Jose
Rizal National Centennial
Commission



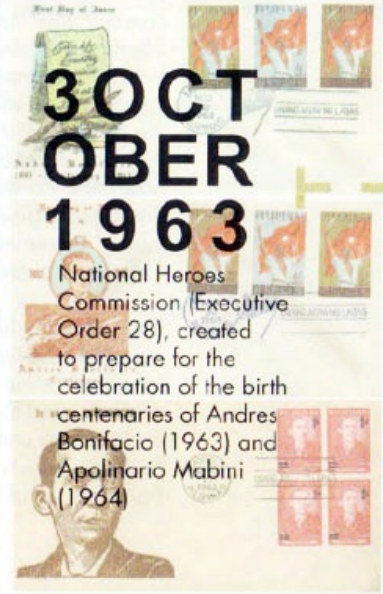
**10 August
1954**

Jose Rizal National
Centennial
Commission
(Executive Order
52), co-exists with
the PHC



**3 OCT
OBER
1963**

National Heroes
Commission (Executive
Order 28), created
to prepare for the
celebration of the birth
centenaries of Andres
Bonifacio (1963) and
Apolinario Mabini
(1964)



24 SEPTEMBER
Reorganization of the NHC into
the National Historical Institute

Reorganization of the NHC into
the National Historical Institute
(Presidential Decree 1)

19
JUNE 1965
National Historic
Commission (NH
absorbs functions
PHC, National H
Commission, and
memorial commit
(Republic Act 43

National Historical Commission (NHC) absorbs functions of the PHC, National Heroes Commission, and other memorial committees (Republic Act 4368)

12
MAY 2010

The National Historical Commission of the Philippines replaced the National Historical Institute (Republic Act 10086)



As the primary government agency responsible for the promotion of Philippine history, the functions of the NHCP are to:

Commemorate significant historical events and declare historically significant sites, structures, events and personages.

Conduct research, produce materials in various media, and publish and disseminate historical works.

OUR MANDATE

Undertake and prescribe the manner of restoration, conservation, and protection of the country's historical movable and immovable objects.

Manage, maintain, and administer national shrines, monuments, historical sites, edifices and landmarks of significant historic-cultural value.

Regulate the design and manufacture of heraldic items of government agencies, pursuant to Republic Act 8491 (Flag and Heraldic Code of the Philippines).

Resolve historical controversies or issues.



MUSEUM MODERNIZATION

The NHCP met its goal for 2013 under the Museum Modernization Program: two modernized museums were inaugurated in honor of the 150th birth anniversary of Andres Bonifacio in 2013 and the forthcoming 150th birth anniversary of Apolinario Mabini in 2014. Six museums and shrines were in different stages of structural and curatorial renovation.





MUSEO NG KATIPUNAN PINAGLABANAN, SAN JUAN CITY





Museo ng Katipunan

Pinaglabanan, San Juan City



DOT Sec. Ramon Jimenez, NHCP Chair Dr. Maria Serena Diokno, and San Juan Mayor Guia Gomez officially "tear" the cedula to formally open the Museo ng Katipunan in Pinaglabanan.

Interactive displays on the second floor offer new experiences, such as the augmented virtual reality of the Battle of San Juan del Monte, while the display of Katipunan heraldry allows visitors to design their own revolutionary insignia. Stereoscopes of the Philippine struggle for independence can be viewed on the ground floor, which also houses the e-learning room where interactive lessons on Bonifacio and the Katipunan can be taken. Computers are readily available.

"It is an interactive museum that students (and adults) will enjoy with the thoroughness of research on Katipunan history and the user-friendly techniques it uses."

Neni Sta. Romano Cruz, "Bonifacio still on my mind," *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, 28 December 2013.

Museo ni Mabini

Polytechnic University of the Philippines



Façade of the Museo ni Mabini sa PUP.

The Museo ni Mabini inside the PUP campus in Sta. Mesa, Manila was inaugurated on 23 July 2013 during the kick-off activity for Apolinario Mabini's forthcoming 150th birth anniversary in 2014. In addition, the house where Mabini died was restored to give the place a finished look.



NHCP Chair Dr. Maria Serena Diokno taking Vice President Jejomar Binay on a tour of the newly opened Museo ni Mabini sa PUP.



Students at the museum.

Museo ni Mabini
Tanauan, Batangas



Façade of the Museo ni Mabini Tanauan, Batangas.

The shrine underwent massive structural improvement, given that the new building was turned over to the NHCP in an incomplete and deteriorated condition. The outdoor amphitheater was converted into a building that houses the e-learning room.



Apolinario Mabini

“Kapag ginugunita ang buhay ni Gat Apolinario Mabini, lalong pinagmamalaki natin na tayo ay Pilipino!”

Vice President Jejomar Binay’s signed message after his tour of the Museo ni Apolinario Mabini at PUP.

Rizal Shrine

Fort Santiago, Manila



The shrine dedicated to Jose Rizal underwent physical renovation and curatorial work. The roof was repaired; a lift installed; the ruins outside the museum were cleared and landscaped; displays were entirely renovated and interactive features added, a small e-learning room and an outdoor gallery of Rizal's *Mi Ultimo Adios* in several languages were established.

The museum will re-open to the public in March 2014

Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine

Kawit, Cavite

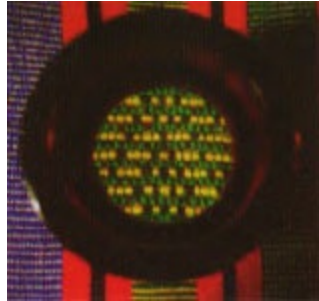


The museum was flooded in August 2013 and immediate repair had to be undertaken. Museum amenities were upgraded in preparation for curatorial renovation in 2014.

Museum of Philippine Social History

Angeles, Pampanga





Curatorial work has commenced with the help of a French team of museologists and textile experts. The Museum of Philippine Social History will feature indigenous textiles and clothing, crafts and Filipino music since 1908 and will offer as well a room for interactive activities designed for a wide range of visitors.

Quezon Memorial Shrine

Quezon City



Pollution and extreme weather conditions caused severe deterioration to the structure. Massive restoration started in mid-2013 based on tests to ensure the safety of the structure that has a history museum at the basement. The museum will undergo curatorial

renovation in 2014.



Museo ni Miguel Malvar

Sto. Tomas, Batangas



After



Before

Structural improvement of the museum was completed this year. A new concrete and glass building now stands as the museum. Curatorial work will commence next year.

Presidential Car Museum

Metro Manila



In preparation for the establishment of the Presidential Car Museum, the NHCP had the cars of Ferdinand Marcos, Corazon Aquino, Joseph Estrada, Fidel Ramos, and Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo restored.

E-LESSONS FOR GRADE SCHOOL CHILDREN



E-lessons on Bonifacio and the Katipunan, Malolos Government, Apolinario Mabini, and Jose Rizal

Teaching history to grade school children through online interactive lessons, a first in the country, was introduced in 2012 by the NHCP.

E-lessons on the Malolos government and those on Bonifacio and the Katipunan at the Museo ng Katipunan were opened to various schools on November 2013 as part of the Bonifacio commemorative celebration. Lessons on Rizal and Mabini are being prepared and will be completed in time for the launching of their respective museums in 2014.

These lessons may be accessed at <http://www.nhcp.gov.ph>.

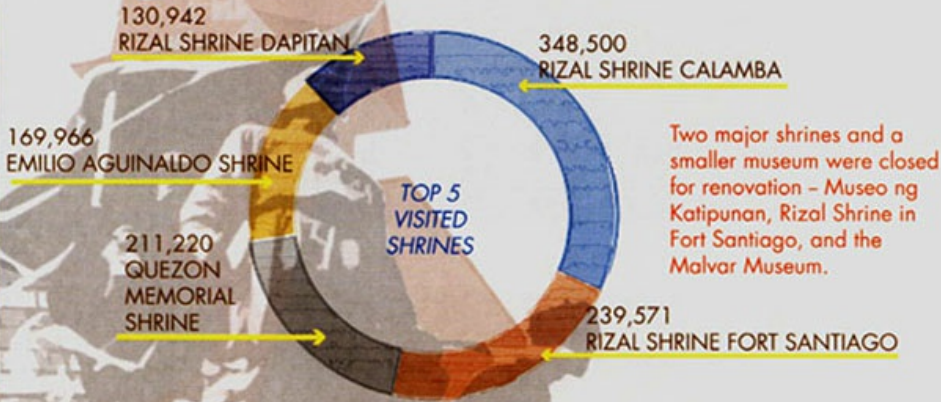




SHRINES, MARKERS, SEALS, AND HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS

2013	1,493,452
2012	1,401,231
2011	1,440,841



Number of
Historical Markers,
National Historical
Landmarks, and
Official Seals
Approved in
2013

32 SEALS
5 LANDMARKS
*1 National Monument
4 Historical Landmarks*
28 HISTORICAL
MARKERS

- Three of the 32 approved seals:
- Bayan ng Tubod
 - Department of Finance
 - Lungsod ng Caloocan



NEW COLLECTIONS



Sculptor Julie Luch with her sculptures



Photo display of Kotipunero heroes



Multimedia and anting-anting display



In 2013, the National Historical Commission of the Philippines acquired artifacts and artworks to augment its collections and expand the curatorial content of the modernized Museo ng Katipunan. These artifacts include:

- Katipunan medallions
- Anting-anting
- Bolos
- Wooden cane
- Sabre
- Knives
- Gun powder horn

New works of art also adorn the museum: realistic paintings of Katipuneros by Juanito Torres; life-sized bronze busts of Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, and Gregoria de Jesus by noted sculptor Julie Lluch; and several murals by Pancho Piano.

The Museo ng Katipunan also displays the names of over 3,000 members of the Katipunan on one wall of the e-learning room.

A black silhouette of a statue, likely representing a historical figure, standing on a pedestal and holding a sword aloft in its right hand. The statue is positioned on the left side of the image against a vibrant red background.

COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAM

2013

Milestone

Events

ANDRES BONIFACIO @ 150

MARIANO PONCE @ 150

APOLINARIO MABINI @ 150 KICK-OFF EVENT

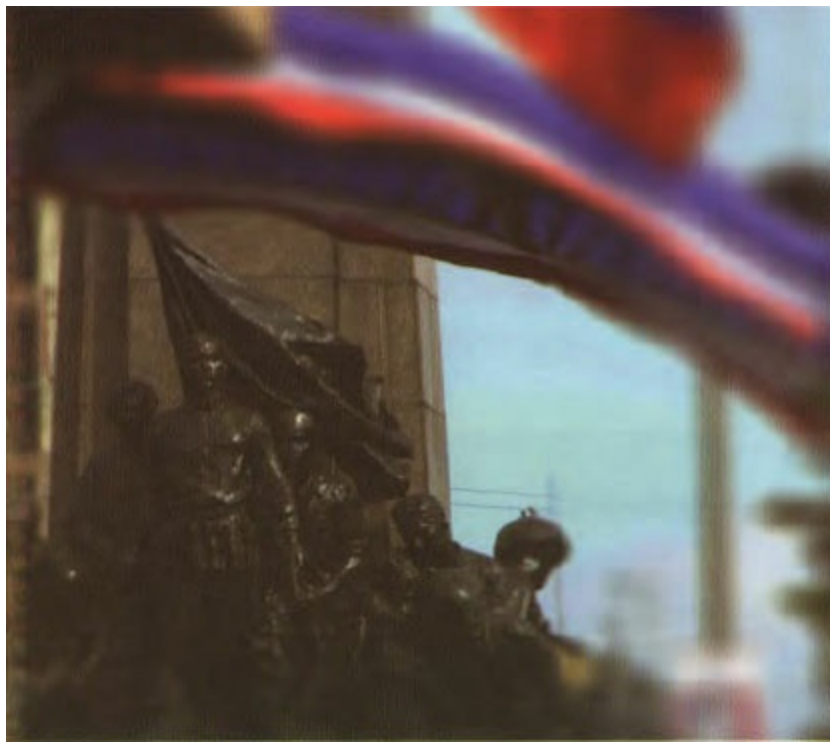


2013 was the year of Andres Bonifacio's 150th birth anniversary, which the nation commemorated through music and dance, academic lectures, contests, art activities for children and numerous other activities throughout the country. With the theme, "Dangal at Kabayanihan," the commemoration aimed to honor the hero also known as the Supremo.



President Benigno Aquino III led the Bonifacio Day celebrations at the Bonifacio National Monument in Caloocan City. Simultaneous ceremonies were also held at the following sites:

- Bonifacio Shrine, Manila City Hall
- Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine, San Juan City
- Bonifacio Monument, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City
- Tutuban Center, Tondo, Manila
- Bonifacio Trial House, Maragondon, Cavite
- Bonifacio Monument, Balintawak Cloverleaf, Quezon City



Preparing the Bonifacio National Monument for the 150th birth anniversary of Andres Bonifacio, Caloocan



President Benigno Aquino III walking toward with the honor guards at the Bonifacio National Monument in Caloocan on 30 November 2013



Teacher Anna Escay-Cortez of My Masterpiece Movement training public school teachers for the Bonifacio Para Sa Kabataan multi-arts learning activity



Unveiling of the busts of Emilio Jacinto, Andres Bonifacio, and Gregoria de Jesus at the Museo ng Katipunan, San Juan City

Andres Bonifacio @ 150 activities

The Bonifacio Sesquicentennial Memorial Lecture Series

ATENEO DE DAVAO UNIVERSITY

Davao City, 25 November

DOCUMENTS OF THE 1896 REVOLUTION AT THE UST

Dr. Eloisa de Castro

MONEY AND EVERYDAY LIFE IN 19TH-CENTURY PHILIPPINES

Dr. Celestina P. Boncan

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN PHILIPPINES

Vigan City, 26 November

LIFTING THE VEIL OF SILENCE

Dr. Maria Serena I. Diokno

EXPANDING THE NARRATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION USING SPY REPORTS

Dr. Rene R. Escalante

UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS

Cebu City, 26 November

LA LIGA AND THE KATIPUNAN: BROTHERHOOD AND THE NATION

Dr. Maria Bernadette L. Abrera

THE INTELLECTUAL AND ENLIGHTENED REVOLUTIONARY

Prof. Angelito S. Nunag



UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES VISAYAS

Iloilo City, 28 November

FROM LETTERS TO SEALS TO STANDARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF KATIPUNAN SYMBOLS AS HERALDRY OF THE REVOLUTION

Ian Christopher B. Alfonso

THE INTELLECTUAL AND ENLIGHTENED REVOLUTIONARY

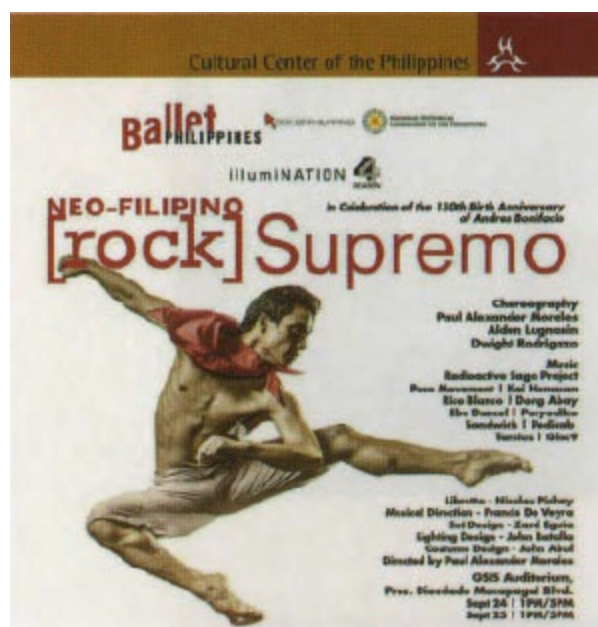
Prof. Angelito S. Nunag



Rock Supremo

20-22 and 27-28 September 2013

Cultural Center of the Philippines, Pasay City



A collaborative multi-art presentation of Ballet Philippines was produced by RockEd and the National Historical Commission of the Philippines. Rock Supremo featured the talent and music of 11 popular Filipino bands.

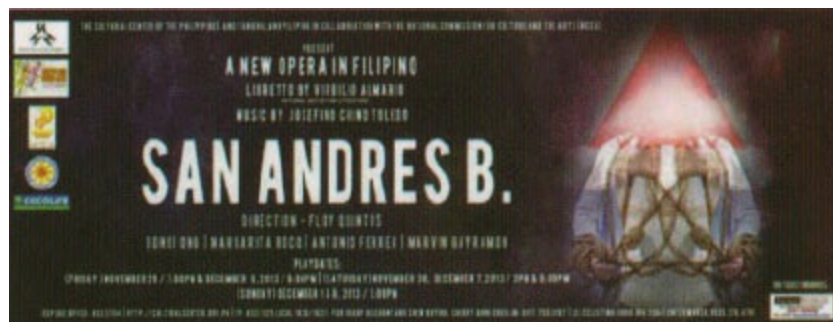
The songs, which the musicians donated to the country, may be downloaded from the RockEd Soundcloud page. You may also use a QR code app (mobile phone or tablet) to scan this code to directly access the Rock Supremo playlist on Soundcloud.



San Andres B.

29 & 30 November - 1, 6-8 December 2013

Cultural Center of the Philippines, Pasay City



This modern opera in Filipino, which featured a *libretto* by National Artist for Literature Virgilio Almario and music by Chino Toledo, was presented at the Cultural Center of the Philippines.



Bonifacio Commemorative Stamp Contest

Together with Philpost, the NHCP invited students and professionals to submit original entries following the theme of the Bonifacio sesquicentennial celebration. *Dangal at Kabayanihan*. Prizes were awarded to the winners— Marrion Dabalos from the Far Eastern University (grand prize, student category), Roderick Macutay and Julius R. Satparan (open category) —on 27 August at the Museo ng Katipunan, San Juan City during the museum's inauguration.



**Byaheng Bonifacio:
Byaheng Bayani ng Bayan**

Various sites and shrines

The pilgrimage tour to Bonifacio sites in the National Capital Region, Rizal, and Cavite was launched at SM City North Edsa on 27 February 2013 and SM City Rosario on 5 April 2013. This activity was a joint project of the NHCP and the Department of Tourism.



NHCP Chair Dr. Diokno, Exec. Dir. Badoy, DOT Director Rolando Cañizal and Atty. Gregorio Bonifacio during the ribbon cutting of the Biyaheng Bonifacio exhibit with SM officials led by Ms. Millie Dizon, Senior Vice President.



It's more fun in the
Philippines



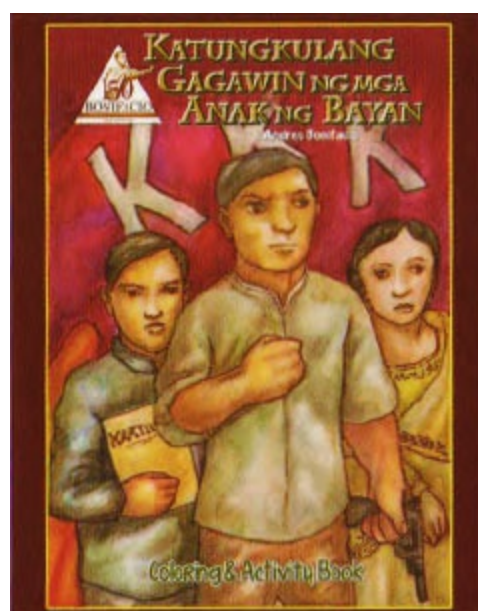
Bonifacio para sa Kabataan

Various sites, Nationwide

Bonifacio para sa Kabataan aimed at educating grade school students about Bonifacio and the Katipunan through music, dance, and other art forms. Teachers Anna, Kara, and Rayyn

led and facilitated the workshops. A total of 5,751 teachers and students participated in the Bonifacio para sa Kabataan events.

- SM City Baguio, 20 June
- SM City Lucena, 11 July
- SM City Bacolod, 25 July
- SM City San Lazaro, Manila, 26 September
- SM Cagayan de Oro City, 1 October
- SM City Naga, 10 October
- SM City Davao, 16 October
- SM City Gen. Santos, 20 November
- SM Mall of Asia, Pasay City, 29 November





Bonifacio Astig!
Youtube Rap Contest



In cooperation with the National Youth Commission, the NHCP launched the Bonifacio Astig! Youtube Rap Contest. Participants from ages 13-30 produced a short rap video to answer the question, “Ano para sa akin ang kahulugan ng kabayanihan ni Bonifacio?” or “Bakit astig si Bonifacio?”

Kenneth M. Dela Rosa, Cyril T. Banas, Dan Michael I. Banas, Richard Montemayores, Jake Crausos and James Crausos were awarded on 29 November 2013 at SM City San Lazaro, Manila.

Unveiling of Andres Bonifacio Monuments

Cebu City and Davao City

The NHCP donated monuments of Andres Bonifacio to Cebu City and Davao City. The monuments were unveiled on 3 and 4 December 2013.



Cebu City



Davao City

“Kaya! O, mga kababayan! Ating idilat ang mga bulag na kaisipan at kusang igugol sa kagalingan ang ating lakas sa tunay at lubos na pag-asa na magtagumpay sa nilalayong kaginhawaan ng bayang tinubuan.”

Andres Bonifacio, “Ang Dapat Mabatid ng mga Tagalog,” 1896

150th Birth Anniversary of Mariano Ponce

21 February 2013

University of Sto. Tomas, Manila



Mariano Ponce was honored on his 150th birth anniversary with commemorative lectures at the Thomas Aquinas Research Center Auditorium of Ponce's alma mater, the University of Sto. Tomas.

Noted historians spoke on the following:

- Dr. Maria Luisa Camagay, "Si Ponce, ang Repormista at Rebolusyonaryo"
- Dr. Lino L. Dizon, "Ponce, the Folklorist"
- Dr. Francis A. Gealogo, "Mariano Ponce and Pan Asianism"
- Dr. Paul A. Dumol, "The Historiography of Mariano Ponce"

The lectures were subsequently published along with a collection of selected articles by Ponce in *La Solidaridad*.





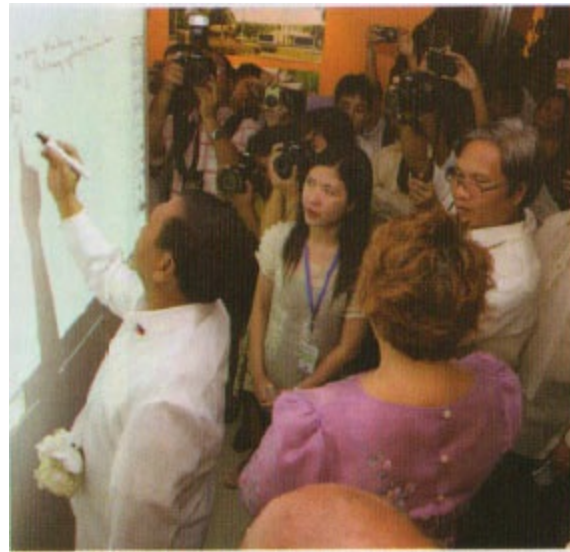
Kick-off Activity for the 150th Birth Anniversary of Apolinario Mabini

23 July 2014

The year-long celebration of Apolinario Mabini's 150th birth anniversary commenced with the inauguration of the Museo ni Mabini at the Polytechnic University of the Philippines in Sta. Mesa, Manila. Vice President Jejomar Binay, the guest of honor, led the opening of the museum.

The theme of Mabini's sesquicentennial celebration is *Talino at Paninindigan*.





Araw ng Kagitingan

9 April 2013



President Benigno S. Aquino III with US Ambassador Harry K. Thomas and Japan Ambassador Toshinao Urabe at the Dambana ng Kagitingan on Mt. Samat.



President Aquino with AFP Chief of Staff Emmanuel Bautista.



NHCP Chair Diokno, DFA Sec. del Rosario, US Amb. Thomas, Pres. Aquino, Japanese Amb. Urabe, and DND Sec. Gazmin.

Led by President Benigno S. Aquino III, the country celebrated *Araw ng Kagitingan* at Mt. Samat National Shrine in Bataan.

The guests of honor were United States Ambassador Harry K. Thomas, Japan Ambassador Toshinao Urabe, DFA Secretary Albert del Rosario, DND Sec. Voltaire Gazmin, and AFP Chief of Staff Emmanuel T. Bautista. Special guests were the veterans of the war.

Araw ng Kalayaan

12 June 2013



President Aquino gives his Araw ng Kalayaan speech.



NHCP Chair Dr. Maria Serena Diokno with Pres. Aquino, Post Master General Josefina dela Cruz, and DFA Sec. Albert del Rosario



President Aquino leads the flag-raising ceremony with Manila Mayor Alfredo Lim and NHCP Chair Diokno



Façade of the Manila Central Post Office building

The NHCP spearheaded the celebration of the 115th *Araw ng Kalayaan* (Independence Day) at the Liwasang Bonifacio and the Manila Central Post Office building.

NHCP Chair Dr. Maria Serena I. Diokno welcomed guests of honor President Benigno S. Aquino III, DFA Secretary Albert del Rosario, DILG Secretary Mar Roxas, DND Secretary Voltaire Gazmin, MMDA Chairman Francis Tolentino, and Manila Mayor Alfredo Lim to the event.

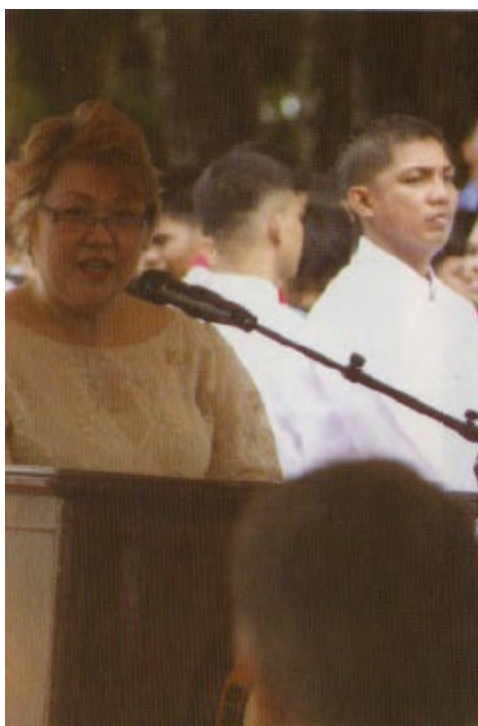
National Heroes' Day

26 August 2013



President Aquino at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Commemorative rites at the Libingan ng Mga Bayani, Taguig City were led by President Benigno S. Aquino III.



NHCP Chair Diokno delivers her message.



Pres. Aquino delivers his message to the audience



Pres. Aquino and Dr. Diokno share a light moment



Pres. Aquino leads the wreath-laying rites.

Rizal Day and Rizal Monument Centenary

30 December 2013

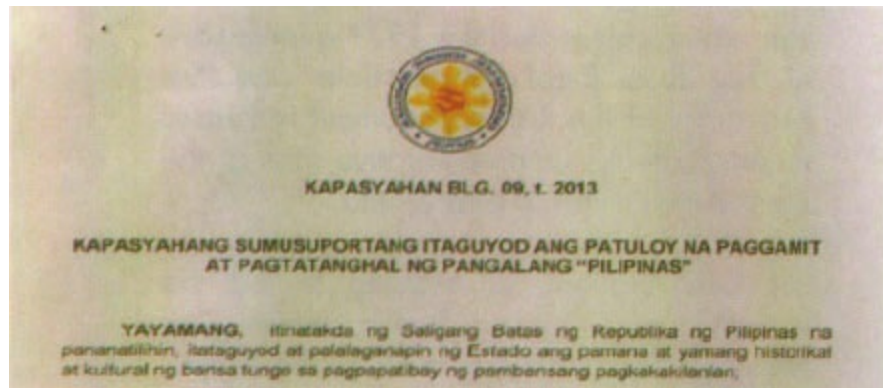




The nation celebrated the 117th anniversary of Dr. Jose Rizal's martyrdom and the centenary of the Rizal Monument in Luneta in simultaneous commemorative rites at the Rizal Parks in Tarlac and Luneta.

President Benigno S. Aquino III led the wreath-laying rites in Tarlac, while Vice President Jejomar Binay and Manila Mayor Joseph Ejercito Estrada spearheaded similar rites in Manila.

NHCP BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 9, 12 AUGUST 2013



The NHCP recognizes “Pilipinas”, not “Filipinas,” as the official name of the country and “Pilipino” as the name of the people of the Philippines.

“YAYAMANG, *simula’t sapol ng pagkakatatag ng pambansang ahensyang pangkasaysayan, ang mga panandang pangkasaysayan nito ay gumagamit ng “Pilipinas” dahil sa kabuluhang pangkasaysayan at pangkalinangan nito at dahil sa ito ang gamit ng malaking mayorya ng populasyon;*

KUNG GAYON, *pinagtatibay ng Pambansang Komisyong Pangkasaysayan ng Pilipinas na patuloy na gamitin, higit pa’y itanghal ang “Pilipinas” bilang pangalan ng bansa at “Pilipino” bilang pangalan ng mga bumubuo sa populasyon ng Pilipinas, gamit ang malaking letrang “P,” alinsunod sa batas at sa wika ng mayorya ng populasyon, at nagpapahalaga sa diwang pangkasaysayan at pangkalinangang taglay nito.”*

Except from the NHCP Board Resolution No. 9. 12 August 2013

Philippine-Spanish Friendship Day



This year’s celebration of Philippine-Spanish Friendship Day consisted of commemorative activities at Baler, Aurora, and exhibits and conferences in different parts of the country.

CONSERVATION & RESTORATION



2013 VISAYAS EARTHQUAKE

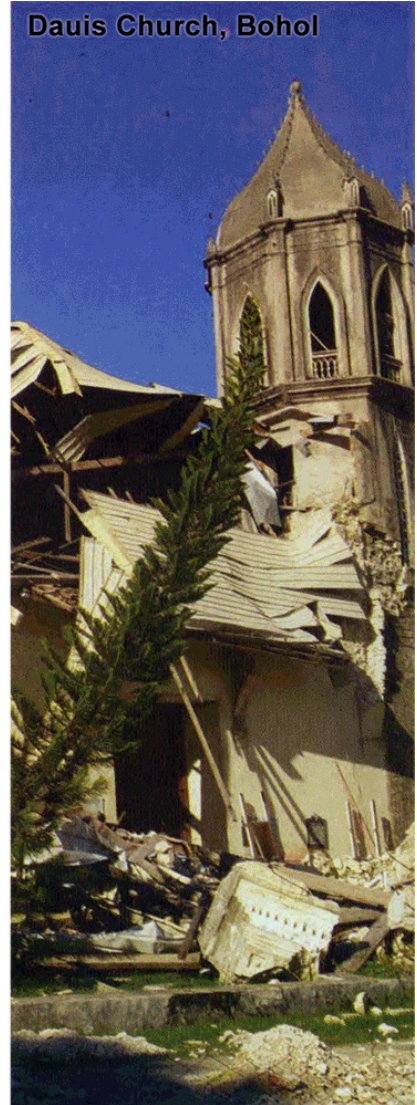
Baclayon Church, Bohol



Sto. Nino Church, Cebu



Dauis Church, Bohol



The earthquake that struck Bohol and Cebu on 15 October 2013 destroyed homes and heritage structures and paralyzed communities. On the day of the earthquake, the NHCP, the National Museum (NM), and the National Commission for Culture and Arts (NCCA) met and assured the public that heritage structures would be restored after the immediate needs of disaster-stricken communities were met.

The NHCP and the NM immediately sent a team of conservators and architects to inspect and assess the destruction and to meet with church, local government officials, and other stakeholders. The two agencies then formulated a pre-restoration plan that consisted of clearing up, labeling and storing the debris and other objects, and shoring up damaged portions of the structures. They also divided the sites for each agency to work on during the pre-restoration stage. The NHCP assumed responsibility for the following:

- Baclayon Church, Bohol
- Dauis Church, Bohol
- Sto. Niño Church, Cebu

- Cebu Metropolitan Cathedral
- Carcar Church, Cebu
- Magellan's Cross, Cebu
- Dalaguete Church, Cebu
- Sibonga Church, Cebu
- Museo Sugbo, Cebu
- Pamilacan watch tower, Bohol
- Loay Church, Bohol

In December 2013, the NCCA released a mobilization Fund of one million pesos for the pre-restoration phase.



Fort San Pedro, Cebu



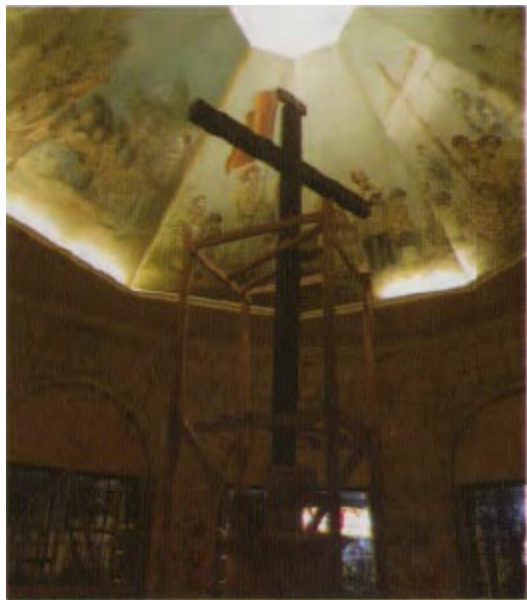
Interior and façade of Carcar Church, Cebu



Loay Church, Bohol



Loboc Church, Bohol



Magellan's Cross, Cebu



Dalaguete Church, Cebu

Official Statement of the Board of Commissioners of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) on the Destruction of Heritage Structures in the Visayas

15 OCTOBER 2013

The national culture agencies condole with the loss of life in Bohol, Cebu and other parts of the Visayas. We fully support the national and local government's priority in saving human life and rendering assistance to families and communities in need.

On our part, we express our commitment to rescue and later, rehabilitate, damaged heritage structures, many of them churches that have been part of the life of the people for centuries, in collaboration with the Catholic Church, local government officials and communities. A majority of these structures have been declared National Cultural Treasures, National Historical Landmarks, and Important Cultural Properties, all of which are protected by the Heritage Law. In support of this mandate, we have agreed that the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA), National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP), and National Museum (NM) shall be the lead agencies. Therefore:

- 1 A joint team of experts shall inspect and evaluate the damage, starting Thursday, 17 October 2013, in order to: (i) establish the severity of damage; (ii) identify properties that immediately need to be secured, (iii) draw up priorities for restoration, (iv) estimate the amount of human and financial resources necessary, and (v) establish important linkages with stakeholders.
2. The Heritage Task Force, as the joint group is called, shall coordinate closely with the Church, national and local government agencies in the rescue and restoration effort.
3. The NCCA shall provide a mobilization fund for the initial (rapid) assessment, pending the national government's decision on the rescue and rehabilitation efforts as a whole.
4. The culture agencies shall convene upon the return of the Heritage Task Force and submit an official report to the Office of the President.

A Message from Rev. Fr. Milan Ted Torralba, Chair, Diocesan Commission for the Cultural Heritage of the Church on the Restoration Effort in Bohol

The 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck our island-province of Bohol in the morning of 15 October impacted with deleterious effect: lives and limbs were lost, domestic dwellings were destroyed, some historic civic buildings were damaged, roads and byways were rendered impassable, and the community's pride, our sense of collective cultural identity, which are our centuries-old heritage churches, were heavily and severely compromised in varying degrees. Two of these, the churches of Maribojoc and Loon, were literally pulverized by the tremor.

The Diocese of Tagbilaran has identified 20 of its 60 parish churches as heritage churches. Ten of these are declared by the Philippine Government cultural agencies as National Cultural Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, National Historical Landmarks. Others are categorized as classified historic structures. It is difficult to illustrate the extent of the damage brought about by a 7.2 magnitude temblor.

Three weeks after the earthquake, the pre-restoration phase began in earnest with the retrieval and salvage operation and documentation of recovered cultural materials, starting with Loboc, Maribojoc, and Loon churches. This will be followed by their safekeeping, the conduct of detailed engineering studies, and soil boring tests. The same procedure begins for churches of Baclayon, Loay, and Dauis this week. This pre-restoration phase, budgeted at PhP 96,630,000.00, will be pursued for the next 6 to 10 months. The actual restoration phase will commence thereafter.

This is the reality now. Spectacular change has come to the island-province. The cataclysmic earthquake has re-drawn not only the geography of our island, but also the geography of our lives. The heritage churches which are our centres of culture, continue to exist on the topography of the place, but more so, in the topography of our soul. We have to be realistic. We cannot completely recover the original. Heritage is non-renewable. However, since these heritage churches possess architectural and iconographie documentation and conservation management plans, their restoration is feasible; reconstruction is doable.

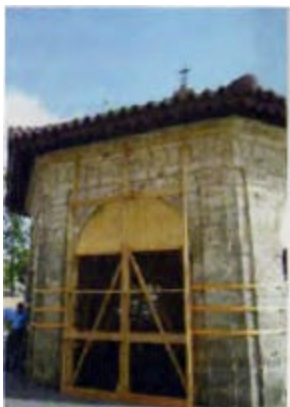
This monumental project requires massive manpower and logistic mobilization. The ballpark figure of PhP 80M to PhP 100M per church has been quoted. It will also require the compatible fusion of old and new materials and the harmonious blending of old and new technology. In this way, the old is revealed by the new, and the new will be embedded in the old. This habit of thinking is what Jesus praised in the Gospel. He says, "Every scribe who becomes a disciple of the Kingdom of Heaven is like a householder who brings out from his storeroom things both old and new" (Mt. 13:52).

We will rebuild Bohol through the Boholanos' indomitability of spirit. We will rebuild Bohol with your wholehearted help. We will rebuild Bohol with your and our firmer faith in God's divine providence who leads us to where His grace will sustain us.

Mabuhay ang Bohol! Mabuhay ang Pilipinas! Daghan jamong salamat!

Printed with permission from Rev. Fr. Torralba, the Rebuild Bohol Churches website www.rebuildboholchurches.org, and the Diocese of Tagbilaran, Bohol







Material and Property Characterization of Heritage Churches

The on-site material testing and laboratory analysis of the structural materials of the following churches were carried out as reference for future conservation and restoration:

- Betis Church, Pampanga
- Lazi Church, Siquijor
- Loboc Church, Bohol
- Magsingal Church, Ilocos Sur
- Masinloc Church, Zambales



Betis Church, Pampanga



Lazi Church, Siquijor



Loboc Church, Bohol, before and after the October 2013 Visayas earthquake

Conservation and Restoration of Built Heritage

STA. BARBARA PARISH CHURCH AND CONVENT

Sta. Barbara, Iloilo



Immediate intervention was needed to preserve the material fabric of this 165- year old Spanish colonial church. Conservation work focuses on the church, convent, and site development. Engineering and architectural studies were completed in the first quarter of the year. Based on the studies, restoration work commenced.

MALATE CHURCH, MANILA



Upon the request of the Embassy of Spain and Escuela Taller, NHCP conservators tested the materials comprising the exterior walls of the Malate Church in order to determine the type of consolidant to apply, the method of cleaning, and the proper mortar mixture for the restoration of the walls and façade.

DOH HISTORIC RUINS

San Lazaro Hospital Compound, Manila



On-site testing procedures were done and samples collected from the San Lazaro compound to determine the strength of the materials for cleaning, consolidation, and mixture of mortar.

SAN JOAQUIN PARISH CHURCH FAÇADE, ILOILO



Intricate carvings on the church's façade were cleaned. The application of mora poultice to clean the polychrome pediment and coralline stonewalls revealed the original colors of the carvings.

RUINS OF THE PRESIDENCIA AND PARISH CHURCH, PATNONGON, ANTIQUE



The 17th century church was repaired. Vegetation on the ground and top portions of the wall was removed and the correct proportion of chemicals, determined in order to remove moss and black deposits.

BAHAY NAKPIL-BAUTISTA



Presently used as a museum, the house was assessed for structural restoration. Methodologies for stone and wood conservation were recommended.

HISTORICAL MAPPING OF HISTORICAL SITES IN SARANGGANI, NORTHERN SAMAR, AND BOHOL

The NHCP was part of the NCCA delegation that surveyed and documented historic sites in Saranggani and Northern Samar provinces in mid-2013. The results of the cultural mapping were integrated into the local tourism plan of the provinces.

Upgraded MRCD Laboratory

All restoration work proceeds from the analysis of materials that comprise the structure to be restored. The laboratory of the Materials Research Conservation Division (MRCD) is the site of this analysis.





RESTORATION OF MOVABLE OBJECTS



Conservation maintenance of the museum collection, family memorabilia, and furniture the Juan Luna Shrine in Badoc. Ilocos Norte



Mechanical cleaning of textile collections and furniture of the Leon Apacible Historical Landmark in Taal, Batangas.



Cleaning and maintenance of the busts of President Ramon Magsaysay in Zambales and President Diosdado Macapagal in Pampanga



The famous Carlos “Botong” Francisco painting, “Martyrdom of Rizal” was carefully restored and re-framed on-site at the Rizal Shrine in Fort Santiago in preparation for the re-opening of the shrine.

XRF ANALYSIS OF BALANGAY CRUCIBLES



Crucibles retrieved from the Balangay expedition were sent to the NHCP by the National Museum for non-destructive testing of their chemical composition with the use of the handheld x-ray fluorescence spectrometer.



CONDITION ASSESSMENT OF 16 POLYCHROMED RELIGIOUS IMAGES

St. Anne Parish Church, Molo, Iloilo

The life-like statues of female saints, which trace back to the 19th century, were found in a deteriorated state with significant material and paint losses. Immediate restoration was recommended to save the relics.

THE EGBERT CANNON, CITY GOVERNMENT OF VALENZUELA



The 10-foot iron cast cannon was in a badly corroded state. Restorative intervention was done and periodic conservation maintenance was recommended to ensure long-term preservation of the relic.

JOSE RIZAL, ANDRES BONIFACIO, AND CANDIDO IBAN MONUMENTS *Manila and Aklan*

Each of the monuments underwent cosmetic restoration and surface cleaning to improve the appearance and consolidate material losses.



Heritage Cases

MUSEO ILOKO



The reconstructed Museo Iloko in Agoo, La Union was adoptively reused as a fast-food chain. However, problems arose when the property owner failed to integrate the historic Spanish colonial architecture into the construction. The NHCP recommended that proper integration be implemented.

BALAYAN PARISH CHURCH AND CONVENT



The community of Balayan reported the proposed re-use of the Balayan Parish Church's convent as a commercial establishment. This proposal would entail the destruction of the historic material and character of the building. The NHCP intervened and confirmed that the parish would not entertain such project.

TAAL CHURCH



Various new constructions, including a massive building and ruin-like structures within the grounds of the Taal Church Historical Landmark, were reported. The NHCP expressed its opposition to the construction, which was eventually put on hold. A court hearing is ongoing, filed by Archt. Ramon Orlino against the parish priest and his architect.

KANLURAN AND BONBON BRIDGES IN MINDORO OCCIDENTAL



The NHCP suggested that the Kanluran and Bonbon bridges in Mindoro Occidental be preserved, and that a new bridge be constructed meters away from the historic bridges.

NEW STEEL GRILLES OF SAN PABLO CATHEDRAL



Concerned parishioners from San Pablo, Laguna noticed that the Cathedral had replaced the original steel fence. After a consultation meeting between the NHCP and the stakeholders, the NHCP found that the new grilles were in keeping with the site's historic integrity. The church had kept the old fence for use in a future construction project within the church grounds.

KAPITAN MOY HOUSE vs. CHANYUNGCO ANCESTRAL HOUSE



The construction of a lift, which is a new addition to the Kapitan Moy House in Marikina City, obstructed the vista and ventilation of its neighbor, the Chanyungco Ancestral House. On the other hand, the Kapitan Moy House needed an elevator for the physically challenged. Both are Spanish colonial Bahay na Bato houses. The NHCP urged the neighbors to resolve their differences.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE CAPITOL BUILDING



The construction of the new Mountain Province Capitol Building was subjected to a cease and desist order for its refusal to comply with the NHCP's directive to restore and integrate the old structure into the additional spaces. The cease and desist order holds until the local government agrees to follow the NHCP directive.

LUIS MORALES ANCESTRAL HOUSE



The Luis Morales Ancestral House, a well-preserved *bahay na bato*, was in danger of demolition because of road widening. The road project stopped where the house stands and awaits further dialogue between local stakeholders and the Department of Public Works and Highway.

MERALCO BUILDING RUINS - FRANCESCO RICCARDO MONTI BAS RELIEF SCULPTURE (FURIES)



The Meralco Building, constructed in 1936 and gutted by fire in the late 1980s, posed issues between adaptive reuse/reconstruction and demolition. The NHCP recommended replication of the eight-meter Francesco Riccardo Monti bas relief sculpture in light of the weakened original sculpture. The NHCP coordinated the matter with various stakeholders including MERALCO and the Italian Embassy.

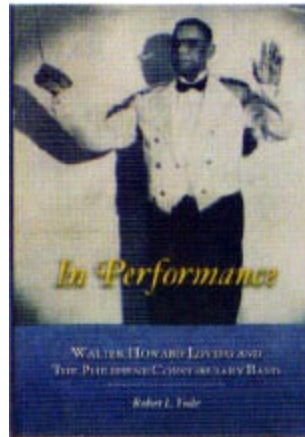
The background of the page is a photograph of a bookshelf filled with historical books. The books are stacked horizontally, and their spines are visible. Some of the titles and text on the spines include "COLORADO", "THE FIGHTING TENTH", "ing the Cádiz Constitution in Philippine History", "bing Philippine-Spanish Connections in History", and "YODL". The books are in various colors, including yellow, green, and brown. The overall image has a slightly blurred, artistic quality.

RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION

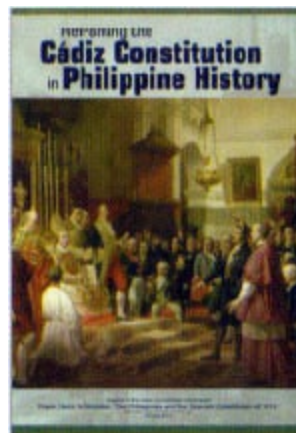
The research and dissemination program consists of research, publications, and conferences undertaken and supported by the NHCP. The Commission receives numerous requests for historical data, ranging from the foundation dates of towns and cities to requests for proclamations of holidays, naming and renaming of streets and public edifices. The NHCP also does research on various subjects.

Publications

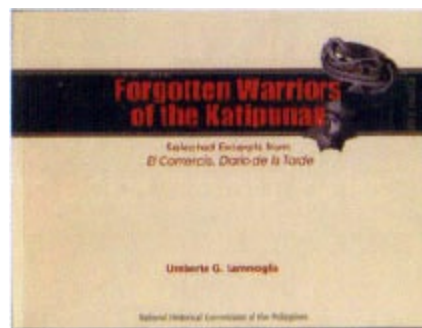
The NHCP published five new titles in 2013:



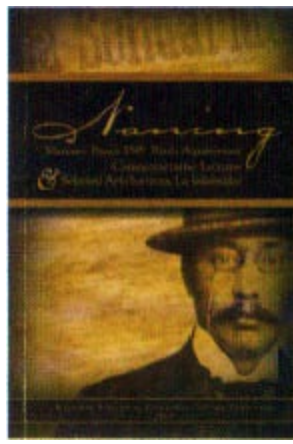
Robert L. Yoder, *In Performance: Walter Howard Loving and the Philippine Constabulary Band*



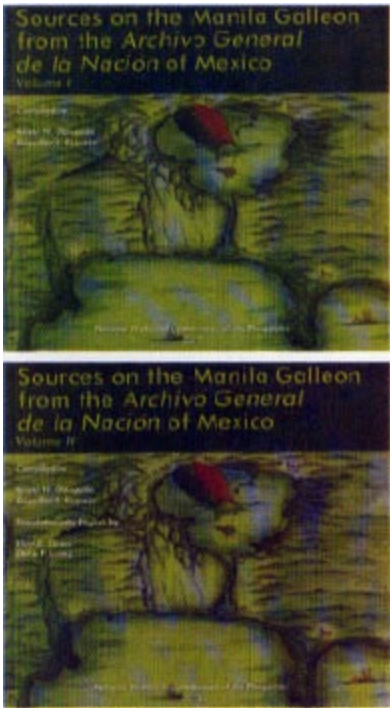
Reframing the Cadiz Constitution in Philippine History (proceedings of the conference)



Umberto G. Lammoglia (ed.), *Forgotten Warriors of the Katipunan* (excerpts from *El Comercio, Diario de la Tarde*)

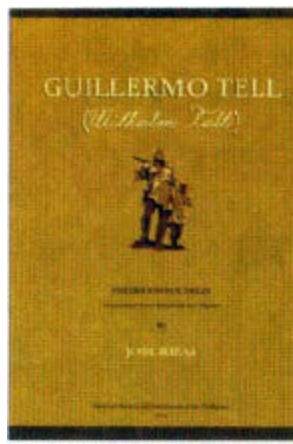


Naning (lectures in memory of Mariano Ponce's 150th birth anniversary and selected articles by Ponce from *La Solidaridad*)

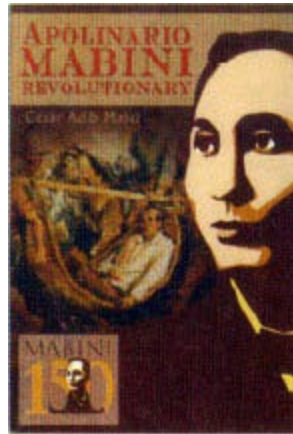


Sources on the Manila Galleon from the Archivo General de la Nación of Mexico, compiled by Kristyl Obispado and Kristoffer Espejo, translated into English by Elvin Ebreo and Daisy Lopez. The first volume is in Spanish and volume two, in English.

The following titles were reprinted:



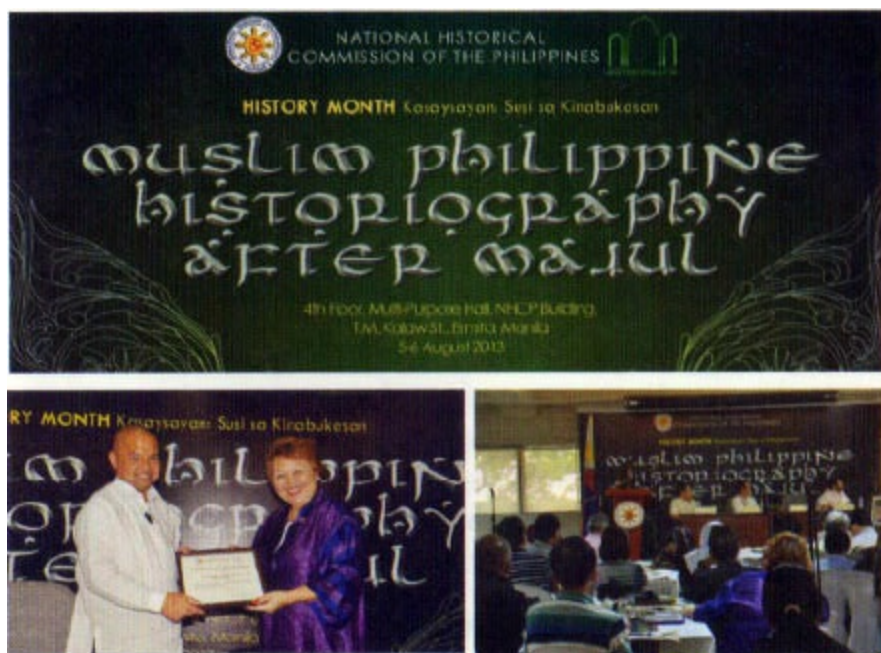
Friedrich Von Schiller, *Guillermo Tell (Wilhelm Tell)* translated from German to Filipino by José Rizal, revised edition (first published in 1907 by Libreria Manila Filatélica)



Cesar Adib Majul, *Apolinario Mabini: Revolutionary* (first published in 1964 by the National Heroes Commission)

Conferences

MUSLIM PHILIPPINE HISTORIOGRAPHY AFTER MAJUL



The NHCP organized the conference, “Muslim Philippine Historiography After Majul,” on 5-6 August as the opening activity of History Month 2013. Filipino and foreign historians presented papers that centered on the historiographical and practical realities that come into play when writing the history of Muslim Filipinos, taking off from Cesar Majul’s seminal work, *Muslims in the Philippines* (1973). More than a hundred participants from universities and colleges in the country attended the conference. Supreme Court Associate Justice Marvic Leonen was the keynote speaker.

PHILIPPINE-SPANISH FORUM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION SERIES



The seminar brought together Filipino and Spanish historians to discuss the impact of explorations and encounters through the Pacific Ocean. The conference was a major activity of the Philippine-Spanish Friendship Day program and took place at the University of the Philippines, Diliman on 8-9 October.

Smaller round table discussions were organized in other universities, namely:

“500th Anniversary of Spanish Presence in the Pacific,” De La Salle University-Dasmariñas, Cavite, 13 September 2013

“Historia de Zamboanga, Memorias de España,” Ateneo de Zamboanga University, Zamboanga City, 4 October 2013

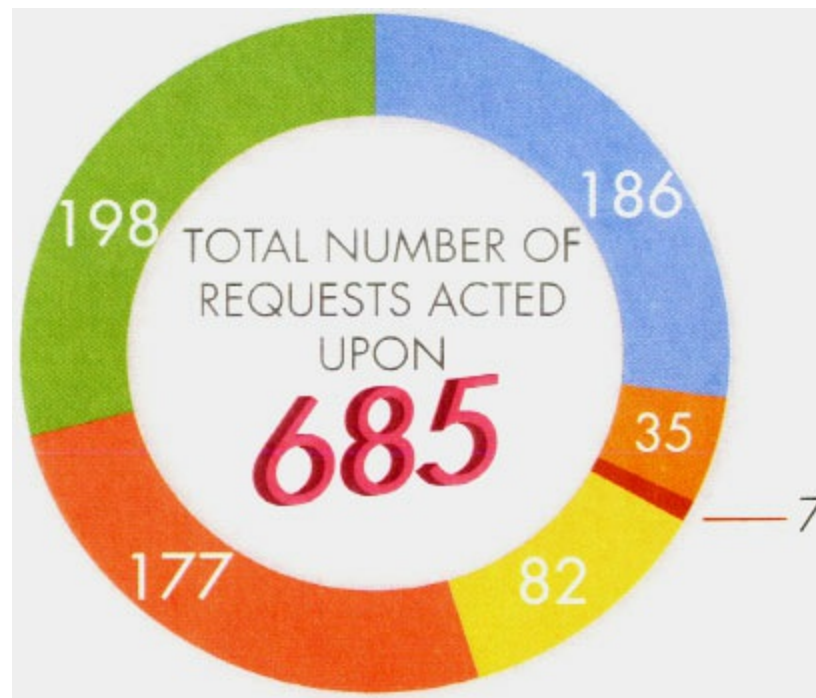
“Locating Historical Confluences in Northern Luzon, 18th-19th Centuries and Beyond,” University of the Philippines Baguio, 9 December 2013

DIALOGUE ON MUSLIM PHILIPPINES

3 September 2013, NHCP, Manila

The follow-up activity to the *Muslim Philippine Historiography After Majul Conference*, this time on more contemporary concerns, took place on 3 September 2013 at the NHCP building in Manila in collaboration with the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG) and supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

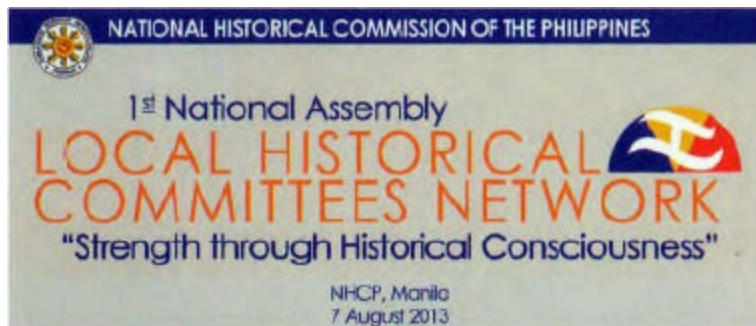
RESEARCH REQUESTS FOR 2013



- Implementation of flag code
- Naming/renaming of streets and public structures
- Research assistance
- House/Senate bills on public holidays
- Certification of historical significance
- Foundation date of town/city

TRAINING & NETWORKING

FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE LOCAL HISTORICAL COMMITTEES NETWORK



After a string of successful regional assemblies in 2012, the Commission hosted the first national assembly of the Local Historical Committees Network on 7 August at the NHCP, Manila.

Forty-five local historical societies and heritage conservation groups approved the National Action Plan for History and Heritage Conservation, a framework and course of action for the collaborative promotion of Philippine history and preservation of Filipino heritage.

The overarching aim of the plan is to fortify the Filipino nation and people through historical consciousness.

*Continue to [here](#) for the LHCN National Action Plan text

TRAINING ON CONSERVATION

WORKSHOP ON PREVENTIVE CONSERVATION FOR NHCP SHRINE PERSONNEL

In June 2013, the Materials Research Conservation Division, in partnership with the Historic Sites and Education Division, carried out a week-long training and workshop for museum technicians. The event was also used as a venue for sharing best practices, observations, and experiences of the staff in their places of assignment. The proper condition assessment of paintings, re-lining of paper and textile and the operation of newly acquired test equipment were taken up.



CONSERVATION OF MATERIALS AND COLLECTIONS



Theories on conservation as well as hands-on training on mechanical cleaning, mending,

consolidation, and mounting procedures of paper-based collections were taught by NHCP conservators to the Cordillera Federation of Civil Registrars in Sagada, Mountain Province on 22-24 October.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

75 students from the following schools and universities underwent internship training by the NHCP:

- University of the Philippines
- University of Santo Tomas
- Polytechnic University of the Philippines
- Southern Luzon State University
- De La Salle University Dasmariñas
- De La Salle University Manila
- Philippine Women's University Cavite
- Lyceum of the Philippines University Cavite
- Our Lady of Fatima University
- Colegio de San Juan de Letran Calamba
- Far Eastern University
- Rizal Technological University
- Pangasinan State University Bayambang



Students from the Southern Luzon State University were taught basic principles in the conservation and restoration of materials including paper, textile, painting and wood. University of the Philippines-Diliman students were allowed to use NHCP conservation testing tools and equipment.



Maintenance of the Museum of Philippine Political History with the help of interns from Southern Luzon State University.

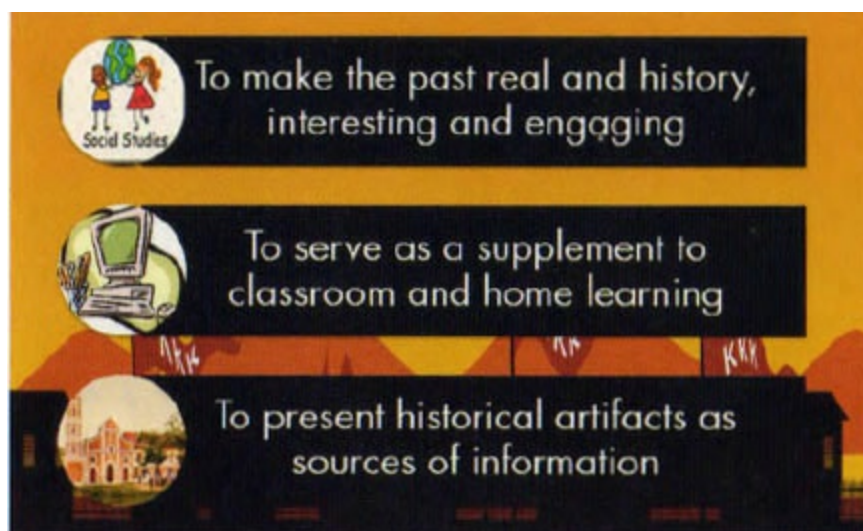
TRAINING ON E-LEARNING

Dr. Diokno trained public school teachers on the use of NHCP's online, interactive lessons on Philippine history for grades five and six in the e-learning classrooms of the following museums:

- Museo ng Katipunan, Pinaglabanan, on 10 October 2013
- Barasoain Church Historical Landmark, Malolos, on 11 October 2013.



E-lesson Objectives





To supply information not generally available in textbooks



To develop essential historical competencies



To provide opportunities for independent self-correction by student

SPECIAL PROJECTS

HISTORY OF LEPROSY IN THE PHILIPPINES



The NHCP, with funding assistance from the Sasakawa Memorial Foundation, began a project on the history of leprosy in the Philippines from when the disease was first observed in the country to modern times. Academic from different disciplines formed the project team

An inception workshop for selected writers was conducted last 19 August at the NHCP, Manila.

SECRETARY JESSE M. ROBREDO MUSEUM



The project involves the construction of a monument and museum to honor the late DILG Secretary Jesse M. Robredo.

Phase 1 concerns the construction of his monument at the Naga City Civic Center; the

museum, which will focus on his life as a public servant, constitutes Phase 2 of the project.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS VICTIMS MEMORIAL MUSEUM



In July 2013, President Aquino signed R.A. 10368 into law, creating among others, the Human Rights Violations Victims Memorial Commission, which is tasked to oversee the establishment of a memorial museum in honor of those abused by martial law. Commission on Human Rights Chair Loretta Ann P. Rosales and NHCP Chair Dr. Maria Serena Diokno co-head the newly created memorial commission.

The NHCP prepared the concept paper for the museum, which was approved by the board of the newly-formed Human Rights Violations Victims Memorial Commission.

MARTIAL LAW HISTORICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE



Created by virtue of Administrative Order No. 30, s. 2012. The committee was tasked to gather, preserve, and publish materials such as testimonies, oral histories, documentaries, films, and audio records about the martial law era under the leadership of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines.

The first roundtable discussion on issues relating to writing a narrative of the martial law

years was held on 25-26 October in Davao, City.

The roundtable discussion gathered historians, other academics and historical actors during the martial law period (e.g., martial law survivors, human rights activists, and sectoral representatives).

In addition, the following research projects were approved by the committee:

- Jose Y. Dalisay, Jr., on the First Quarter Storm;
- Milagros Cristobal, on the judiciary during the martial law period;
- Marina Fe Duran, on the Philippine economy during martial law; and
- Neil Martial Santillan, on interactive lessons (e-lessons) about the period.

BATANES PROJECTS



Rare books, vestments, religious figures, and other ecclesiastical objects at the Basco Church museum were treated by NHCP conservators. Museum personnel and teachers were also taught proper accessioning, collections management, and preventive conservation techniques.





The Batanes projects involve the preservation and conservation maintenance of the Naydi houses and monuments like the Aman Dangat monument and the Jorge and Aurora Abad memorial.

FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF WELFARE



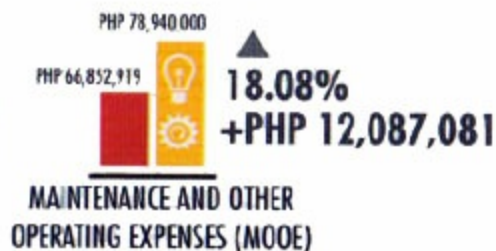
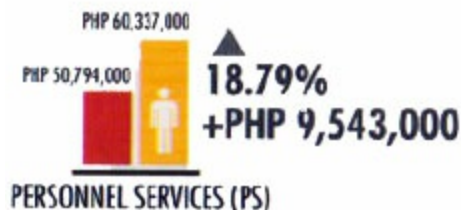
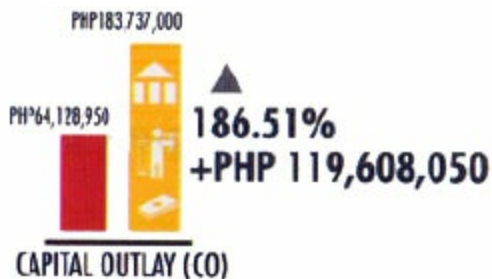
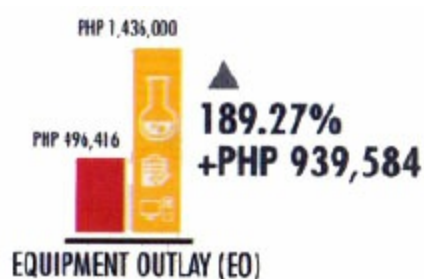
BUDGET

In 2013 the Commission's total obligation over total budget allocation grew by 78% with the largest increase in its capital outlay, which increased nearly three-fold.



"History and heritage are at the core of our collective being. I don't see how we can move forward as a society without a profound sense of who we are and where we came from."

Sec. Florencio Abad
Department of Budget and Management



As of 31 December 2013, a total of 23 regular/temporary employees were sworn into office while eight positions were created per DBM NOSCA (31 August 2013).

- One Supervising Science Research Specialist / SG-22;
- Two History Researcher II / SG-14;
- One Architect III / SG-19
- One Architect II / SG-16
- One Engineer II / SG-16
- Two Information Systems analyst I / SG-12

There were 173 existing plantilla positions as of 31 December 2013. Of these, a total of twenty-three regular/permanent employees and one temporary employee were sworn into office.

1st QUARTER

No.	Position	Salary Grade	Effective Date of Appointment
1	Publication Production Chief	18	January 15
1	Architect II	16	March 8
1	Shrine Curator II	14	January 11
1	History Researcher II	14	March 20
1	History Researcher I	10	March 21
2	Museum Technician II	8	January 11/ March 8
1	Museum Technician I	6	January 7
4	Shrine Guide	6	February 5 & 7/ March 20
13	TOTAL		

3rd QUARTER

No.	Position	Salary Grade	Effective Date of Appointment
2	Deputy Executive Director III	27	July 2 & 12
1	Chief History Researcher	24	September 17
1	Chemist II	15	September 2
2	Shrine Curator II	14	August 28/ September 16
1	Lab Technician II	8	July 2
2	Shrine Guide	6	September 18
1	Museum Technician I	6	September 18
1	Admin. Aide VI (Clerk III)	6	September 3
11	TOTAL		

Performance–Based Bonus

The NHCP was officially qualified by the Office of the President as a recipient of the PBB in 2013.

Major Final Output	Performance Indicators	Target
MFO 1 Administration of NHCP shrines and landmarks	1. Percentage of visitors who rate the quality of museum exhibition components of shrines and landmarks as good or better 2. Timely completion of modernized museums in compliance with existing Philippine laws	100% 100% (5/22)
MFO 2 Promotion and commemoration of historic events, figures and national symbols	1. Number of local historical committees/societies organized and accredited	20
MFO 3 Conservation of material and built heritage	1. Number of conserved and restored historical artifacts/objects based on international standards 2. Number of historic sites and structures declared or registered in the national registry 3. Preservation of built heritage such as national cultural treasures on schedule	800 68 32

In 2013, the NHCP received the mark of good governance in compliance with Administrative Order No. 25 s. 2011. The website's transparency seal shows the NHCP's citizen's charter (Anti-Red Tape Act), report on aging of cash advances, Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS) postings, and the statement of assets, liabilities and networth, among others.



The obligation rate of the NHCP in 2013 was 99%, nine percent higher than in 2012. Allotments released in 2013 were obligated within the year, especially those classified under locally-funded projects. However, because of unforeseen circumstances during restoration work, the completion of certain projects was delayed, resulting in a 7% decrease in the agency's disbursement rate.

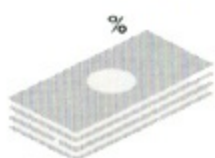
Absorptive Capacity in terms of the following:

A. Obligation Rate

Particulars	2012	2013
Allotment	196,086,000	317,040,000
Obligation	176,817,146	313,948,000
Savings	19,268,854	3,092,000
%	90%	99%

B. Disbursement Rate

	2012	2013
MDP (original submission)	167,730,000	306,766,000
NCA issued	177,209,669	302,197,752
Utilization	175,195,976	278,290,673
Unused	2,013,693	23,907,078
%	99%	92%



STAFF WELFARE

The NHCP, through its Health and Welfare Plan and MOA with the Philippine General Hospital, was able to extend assistance to the family of the late Romeo V. Sacay, Supervising Historic Sites Development Officer, in the form of medical/hospitalization of twenty thousand pesos and burial assistance in the amount of ten thousand pesos.

STAFF TRAINING

CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Rommel Aquino of the Materials Research and Conservation Division took part in the conference in Bangkok on 17-21 November. He presented the Philippine experience in disaster risk management.

TRAINING COURSE ON CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION: PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF WOODEN STRUCTURES

Crisanto Lustre of the Historic Preservation Division attended the month-long course in Nara, Japan, starting 3 September.

TRAINING OF CURATORS AND MUSEUM TECHNICIANS

NHCP museum technicians were trained on the use of solignum and other wood pesticide products on 4 October, while curators attended a seminar on “Understanding Protocol and Its Applications” given by the Department of Foreign Affairs on 28 November at the NCCA.

VISIT TO MEXICO



Executive Director Ludovico D. Badoy and Deputy Director Veronica Dado were part of the delegation that visited Mexico from 15-22 November. The visit aimed to establish links with counterpart cultural agencies as well as visit the major museums and the National Archives in Mexico.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS

NEW APPOINTMENTS



Alvin Alcid was appointed Chief of the Research, Publications, and Heraldry Division.



Deputy Director for Administration Carminda Arevalo was conferred career executive eligibility in November.

Promoted were Roy Dolor as Museum Technician I; Rosana Garcia as Shrine Curator II; Jude Roland Ay-ay and Christian Melendez as Museum Technicians II; Mona Lisa Quizon as Publication Production Chief, and Christy Ann Molina as History Researcher I.





EXTENSION SERVICE

Through the initiative of the Finance and Administration Division and in cooperation with the National Historical Commission of the Philippines Employees' Association, the NHCP collected used clothing and monetary contributions to purchase essential relief goods, food, toiletries, and cash for the victims of "Typhoon Yolanda" in Samar and Leyte.

The town of Salcedo, Samar was also a direct beneficiary of the bayanihan program of the NHCP. The residents received sacks of used clothing and food which were turned over by Mrs. Rosario V. Sapitan, chief of Finance and Administrative Division, to Ms. Zenaida Bautista of the Metro Manila Matarinao Residents Association.

NHCP employees also joined the relief effort at Fort Bonifacio and Villamor Airbase. They repacked goods later distributed in Leyte, Samar, Bohol, and Cebu.

FEEDING PROGRAM



CLOTHING DONATION



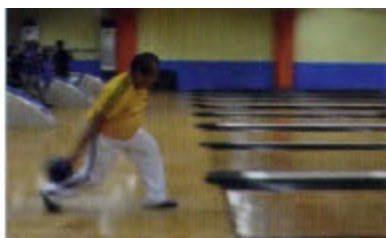
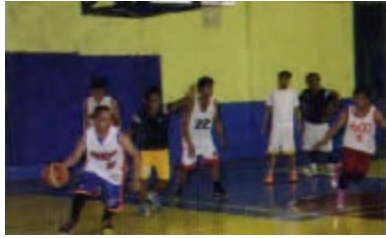
REPACKING RELIEF GOODS FOR THE VICTIMS OF TYPHOON YOLANDA

Fort Bonifacio, Taguig



THE NHCP TURNS 80

Eighty years and still counting, the NHCP family gathered at the Celebrity Sports Plaza in Quezon City on 31 October and celebrated their 80th year. It was a day of fun and camaraderie as the employees flexed their muscles and engaged in friendly competition in volleyball, basketball, badminton and bowling.





LOCAL HISTORICAL COMMITTEES NETWORK NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

approved on 7 August 2013

LOCAL HISTORICAL COMMITTEES NETWORK NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR HISTORY AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION



NATIONAL HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES



T.M. KALAW ST. ERMITA, MANILA 1000

LOCAL HISTORICAL COMMITTEES NETWORK NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR HISTORY AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION: STRENGTH THROUGH HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS APPROVED ON THE 1ST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 7 AUGUST 2013

The Local Historical Committee Network (LHCN) is an important segment of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines. Consisting of local historical and heritage societies, the task of the LHCN is to

monitor, coordinate, support and, upon approval of the NHCP Board, affiliate various local historical bodies engaged in the collection, documentation, popularization, conservation, restoration and preservation of extant historical materials found in different parts of the Philippines. It shall also record the oral histories of towns, cities, provinces, regions and peoples (Sec. 21, RA 10086).

In 2012, the Commission held a series of regional assemblies to activate the network:

- Luzon, 24 August, at the Commission office, Manila;
- Visayas, 6 October, at the University of the Philippines-Visayas, Iloilo City; and
- Mindanao, 20 October, at Hotel Vicente, Davao City

The assemblies aimed to:

- Identify the needs of local historical and heritage conservation societies;
- Discuss issues and policy matters for subsequent study and resolution; and
- Draft an action plan to address the needs and concerns of the various societies in the region.

A total of 114 history societies and heritage conservation groups joined the regional assemblies, some of which subsequently affiliated with the Commission through the LHCN. At the conclusion of the assembly, the participants:

- Approved the regional plan drafted by the workshop groups; and

- Agreed to meet in a national assembly. the first of the LHCN, in 2013 to craft the national action plan based on the regionally approved proposals.

FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The National Action Plan (NAP) is both a framework and course of action for the collaborative promotion of the Philippine history and preservation of Filipino heritage by the Commission, local historical and heritage societies, and local government units, with the general public in mind. The overarching aim of the plan is to fortify the Filipino nation and people through historical consciousness. This goal is premised on the following:

1. History serves many purposes, among which is the development of a shared Filipino identity rooted in a fertile and diverse past and expressed in a rich variety of cultures, languages, and heritage.
2. As such, history can be read not only in academic journals and books, archives and libraries, but also in museums, historic sites and structures, heritage zones, artifacts, public commemorations, and other such tangible displays.
3. Regardless of its use or purpose, basic standards in the practice of history must prevail, such as the gathering of data, reliance on primary sources, verification and corroboration of facts, proper attribution of sources, and respect for others' perspectives.
4. Similarly, rigorous techniques and conservation ethics apply in the preservation of movable and built heritage, including pre-restoration scientific analyses and environmental considerations.

The National Action Plan is also anchored on the objectives of Presidential Proclamation No. 339 (signed 16 February 2012), which declared August of each year as 'History Month.'

Within this larger framework, the goal of the LHCN NAP is thus to make Philippine history relevant, meaningful, and useful to the people, a history that becomes, depending on the circumstances, "for public, of the public, by the public, and with the public" (Barbara Franco, 1977). The LHCN is the venue where historians, historical practitioners, conservation specialists and various stakeholders, including church groups and local government units, collaborate for this purpose, and the NAP is the roadmap to it.

The LHCN NAP consists of four main courses of action that complement and support the mandate of the National Historical Commission. The national roadmap is drawn, in part, from the action plans proposed by regional assemblies as well as from the experiences of the Commission. Though treated separately in terms of implementing strategies, the four courses of action are intertwined. They are:

- Policy review and formulation;
- Historical research and training;
- Heritage preservation; and
- Networking and formation of linkages

While the plan points the LHCN toward clear directions, the implementation of the plans left to the LHCN members individually and in collaboration with the Commission The National Action Plan is thus directed primarily at LHCN members and the NHCP rather than other government agencies or groups The NAP serves as a guide to all members in formulating their respective agenda and projects at the local level

ACTION 1. POLICY REVIEW AND FORMULATION

Only four years have passed since the enactment of the Heritage Law (R A 10066), and already a number of weaknesses have surfaced as demonstrated in heritage problems in different parts of the country Among these concerns are the following

1. Competing spheres of interest between the right of private heritage owners and developers to dispose of their property on the one hand, and the power of the state on the other, to enforce the compulsory repair of damaged heritage, for example, or to compel the retention of the heritage structure *in situ*.
2. Inability of government culture agencies to purchase privately owned heritage structures in order to save or restore them or prevent them from going to foreign hands.
3. Ambiguity of the provisions on the power of culture agencies to enforce the law, given their lack of 'police' authority over local government units, parish priests or private owners of heritage, and
4. Staff and funding constraints that weaken the capacity of culture agencies to undertake costly exercises such as hearings on heritage cases that require quasi judicial proceedings and personnel

Furthermore, the country's building code and local ordinances on construction and zoning are not fully compatible with the Heritage Law In certain cases, they are even in conflict with one another Evidence of this would be the absence in local ordinances of height limitson buildings and the lack of a provision on buffer zones aurrounding historic sites To remedy this situation, the NHCP requires corresponding changes in local ordinances prior to the declaration of historic centers of heritage zones Implementation of the guidelines, however, is left to the local government, hopefully under the watch of vigilant heritage groups Moreover, in historically significant sites that have not been declared or in areas where local governments do not agree to amend their building code, heritage structures remain in peril

In light of these concerns, th LHCN recognizes the need to address official policy at national and local levels in the matter of heritage preservation

1. The LHCN thus resolves to review existing laws and policies and recommend amendments to the appropriate bodies
2. The LHCN further resolves to propose new policies if warranted, to address heritage concerns and strengthen national and local capacities to preserve Filipino heritage

ACTION 2. HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The LHCN sees a need to encourage historical research and education for the following reasons

1. Public interest in history and heritage conservation while rising could still be improved Most would agree that the traditional school emphasis on memorizing facts has discouraged the youth s interest in history as a subject of learning, while at the professional level the market does not sufficiently value history Other professions claim a higher share of the market in terms of salary opportunities for upward mobility, and prestige
2. Historical practioners, including tourism officials of local governments and parish priests, whose primary training was not in history require deeper knowledge of historical method Such knowledge will equip them with the competencies needed to carry out local history projects, put up local or community museums, commemorate historic events, and recognize and preserve historic sites and structures in the district
3. Local history is uneven in the country, with most areas still at a fairly low level of historical research Cultural mapping and inventories of significant sites and structures, for instance, are far from complete, in some parts, they do not even exist
4. National history does not generally integrate local history, culture and arts, as reflected in school textbooks Yet the history of the country would be immensely enriched by the inclusion of local historical knowledge

The LHCN therefore resolves to promote historical research and training through, but not limited to, the following means

1. Organization of seminars and workshops on Philippine history (national local, and various types such as economic history, social and cultural history, history of women, etc), historical method, historical writing, and publishing of historical works for various sectors (history aficionados, social studies teachers parish priests, local tourism officers, etc) The seminars can be arranged at regional and local levels
2. Development of a pool of local historians/historical researchers who can be tapped to undertake the tasks pullined in the National Action Plan as well as projects of LHCN member organizations
3. Identification of historic sites and structures in the area for local and/or national recognition through historical markers or the declaration by the NHCP of national historical landmarks, historic centers or heritage zones, and national monuments Recognized sites can then be entered into the local registry or the NHCP National Registry of Historic Sites and Structures
4. Collection, organization, digitization, and translation of primary sources of local history

These primary sources are essential to any historical undertaking. Properly catalogued, they can be used to advance historical knowledge and a host of practical benefits, ranging from the production of user-friendly materials on local history and culture to commemorations of important events and other celebrations.

5. Creation of a database of local history to include published and unpublished materials, directory of authors, translators, and historiographic reviews.

6. Writing of local histories up to and including contemporary events, which are an essential element of the national narrative. Local history research based on primary sources would be an immense contribution of LHCN members not only to their immediate communities but also to the nation at large. Local history shall also be connected to national historical narratives.

7. Encouragement of historical appreciation through the production of short films on local history and culture, history writing contests and related activities, integration of history and heritage in local tourism and community activities.

ACTION 3. HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The preservation of heritage is a demanding and costly process that requires scientific know-how. Just as methodology is crucial to historical research, so is the science of conservation to the preservation of movable and built heritage. The LHCN notes, however, that:

1. There is a general lack of information about the Heritage Law and NHCP guidelines on historic centers/heritage zones and national landmarks. These policies are essential guidelines for the recognition and preservation of significant historic sites and structures.

2. The registry of important cultural properties, including historic sites and structures, is still in progress and is not complete. Even properties owned by government agencies are not registered. The registry is not merely a symbol of what the country regards as its heritage but can also be a useful database of what requires protection and conservation. It is also important that the registry is accurate and properly documented, while not exposing the private heritage owner to harm or jeopardy.

3. Pressure from urban development poses a challenge and increasingly, a threat, to the inherent value of significant historic sites and structures. Local government unites and, sometimes, churches seeking additional revenue undermine the irreplaceable worth of this heritage, sending a wrong signal to the community altogether.

4. The approach to conservation is not uniform; in a growing number of instances, restoration work takes place without prior scientific analysis of materials and structures. Such analysis is not a frivolous requirement but is, rather, the very basis of the restoration

approach to be adopted in order to respect the artist's original intent. With scientific analysis, costly and unnecessary mistakes in restoration can be avoided. Yet material and other analyses are not normally required in conservation projects perhaps because restoration staff do not have sufficient training.

5. If funds were not a constraint, ideal solutions to problems in the preservation of heritage could be reached, assuming there is agreement on sound conservation techniques. However, in addition to the foregoing issues, there is, too, the inadequacy of funds to cover the cost of restoring important heritage. Not only are culture agencies unable to purchase privately owned heritage under threat of destruction; they also do not have enough personnel to attend to all the heritage needs of the country.

The LHCN thus resolves to promote sound, scientifically based and environmentally oriented preservation of heritage through, but not limited to, the following means:

1. Solid historical research prior to any restoration project or development plan.
2. Promotion of the standards and techniques of preservation prescribed by the National Historical Commission in all LHCN heritage preservation seminars and projects. These standards are grounded in the science of conservation and comply with standards set by the International Council on Monuments and Sites, to which the NHCP subscribes, and with national laws.
3. Organization of training seminars for conservators and conservation groups, LGUs, and interested parties on the theory and practice of historic preservation based on sound science and the requirements of the law. The idea is not only to expand the knowledge of heritage groups but also to develop the technical skills of conservation workers.
4. Identification and documentation of historically significant sites and structures in the locality that need restoration or some kind of intervention so as to prevent damage. Once identified, LHCN members shall call the attention of the concerned authorities at the local level, and the NHCP, for appropriate action.
5. Creation of 'best practices' database, such as those at Vigan, Ilocos Norte and Taal, Batangas, for reference by other communities. The database may be uploaded at the website of the LHCN member, the LGU or the NHCP for easy access.
6. Monitoring of heritage projects and endangered historic sites and structures and relaying such information to the proper authorities and the NHCP, ascertaining that the information provided is accurate and properly documented, with photographs whenever possible. The NHCP has a report form for this purpose. In keeping with ethical practice and in the interest of fairness, hearsay and uncorroborated information shall not be acted upon.
7. Collaboration with the NHCP in finding solutions to heritage problems, accepting that under circumstances where the ideal solution is out of reach, a reasonable, feasible solution

is worked out in the interest of heritage preservation.

ACTION 4. NETWORKING

The LHCN resolves to strengthen the network of local historical societies and heritage groups in order ta:

1. Share knoweldge, expertise, and best practices in histarical research and heritage preservation;
2. Collaborate more closely in local, regional and national projects;
3. Maximize available resources, human and financial, and linkages with local goverment units, churches, civic groups, schools, and others toward the objectives of LHCN; and
4. Discuss issues in an informed manner, grounded on facts and historical and scientific practice, so that the best solutions can be crafted.

The LHCN further resolves to adopt the following means as an initial step toward strengthening the network of localhistorical societies and heritage groups.

1. Hold regular assemblies of the LHCN and maintain open communications among members and with the NHCP either through the NHCP website, by email, or forms of social media.
2. Promote the LHCN locally in community newsletters and newspapers and local gatherings, public commemorations and the like.
3. Orient and coordinate with local government and church officials on how to better appreciate local history and heritage and encourage them to include history and heritage projects in their development plans.
4. Organize training seminars on resource generation, including the conceptualization and writing of grant proposals.
5. Tap the National Commission for Culture and the Arts and the private sector for funds and other forms of support, such as the dissemination af LHCN member activities.
6. At all times act responsibly and fairly with regard to public releases and communications (in newspapers and other forms of media) and in the use of the name of the LHCN and the NHCP.
7. Invite other historical societies and heritage groups to join the LHCN.

APPROVED ON 7 AUGUST 2013 AT THE NHCP LHCN FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Bantayog ng mga Bayani Foundation, Inc.
Bicol Historical Society of Bicol University
Butuan Heritage Society
Cavite Historical Society, Inc.
Hunters-ROTC Historical Society
Iloilo Cultural Heritage Foundation Inc.
International Visitors Program- Philippines Alumni Foundation, Inc.
Kaisa Heritage Foundation, Inc.
Kalinga-Apayao State College Historical Society
Katipunang Pangkasaysayan ng San Mateo Rizal, Inc.
Lipunang Pangkasaysayan ng Morong, Inc.
Local History Council- School of Arts and Sciences, Aklan State University
Lopez of Balayan, Batangas Foundation, Inc.
Municipal Council for Culture and the Arts, Bayambang, Pangasinan
Museo Dabawenyo
Museo Valenzuela Foundation, Inc.
Palawan Studies Center
Philippine Historical Association, Inc.
Philippine National Historical Society, Inc.
Plaza Quezon Historical Society
PUP Samahang ng mga Mag-aaral ng Kasaysayan
Romblon Cultural Heritage Association, Inc.
Sta. Rosa Historical Society
Sta. Rosa Studies Center
UP Lipunang Pangkasaysayan



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CHAIR

PHOTO ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NHCP Historic Sites and Structures Registry

<http://nhcphistoricsites.blogspot.com/>

NHCP Historic Preservation Journal

<http://nhcphistoricpreservation.blogspot.com/>

Meralco Building Furies

Urban Roamer (Karl Aguilar)

<http://www.theurbanroamer.com/tag/meralco/>

Meralco Building Furies

The Filipinas Blog (Paolo Bustamante)

<http://thefilipinas.blogspot.com/2013/07/demolition-of-meralco-building.html>

Jesse Robredo (photo)

<http://site.tacurong.gov.ph/2012/08/tacurong-city-mourns-over-death-of-dilg.html>

Batanes (photo)

http://www.zamboanga.com/z/index.php?title=File:Oldest_House_in_Ivana.jpg

VECTORS

Carpenter by Dan Hetteix from The Noun Project

Gear by Vytautas Alech from The Noun Project

Light Bulb by Simple Icons from The Noun Project

Institution by Alex Fuller from The Noun Project

Task Icon by Asif Shirazi from The Noun Project

Money by Alex Berkowitz from The Noun Project



BONIFACIO

DANGAL AT KABAYANIHAN

Honor and Heroism