

# 6 / And what about the people?

Martínez was born in Belén, Boyacá in 1807, joined the patriotic army at twelve years old. Participated in the Pantano de Vargas Battle and in the Boyacá Battle where he was in charge of taking care of Bolívar's horse, and took realist army General Barreiro as a prisoner. After the Independence he took up the lumberjack trade. The National Congress, by the 93<sup>rd</sup> decree of 1880 paid homage to him and ordered a lifetime twenty five pesos pension, which he only got once, as traveling from Belén to Bogotá was very costly and complicated. He died in 1885.



Pedro Pascasio Martínez · Galería de Notabilidades Colombianas recopilada por José Joaquín Herrera Pérez · ca. 1883 · Copia en albúmina · Biblioteca Luis Ángel Arango · Banco de la República

Francisco Santos alias "El Manso", soldado de la Independencia · ca. 1882 · Copia en albúmina · Museo Nacional de Colombia

José Antonio Garibello, corneta de órdenes durante la Independencia · Roberto Páramo a partir de la foto de Julio Racines · ca. 1910 · Acuarela sobre papel · Museo Nacional de Colombia

Dimas Daza, último soldado de Nariño · José Eugenio Montoya · ca. 1882 · Óleo sobre tela · Museo Nacional de Colombia

THE PRESENCE OF POPULAR SECTORS has played a marginal role in representations, but not because of this their role is less controversial, albeit that what is at stake is the role that different social groups have had in history: the available records of their actions are scarce and less visible as their circulation has been restricted.

## The commoners rebellion

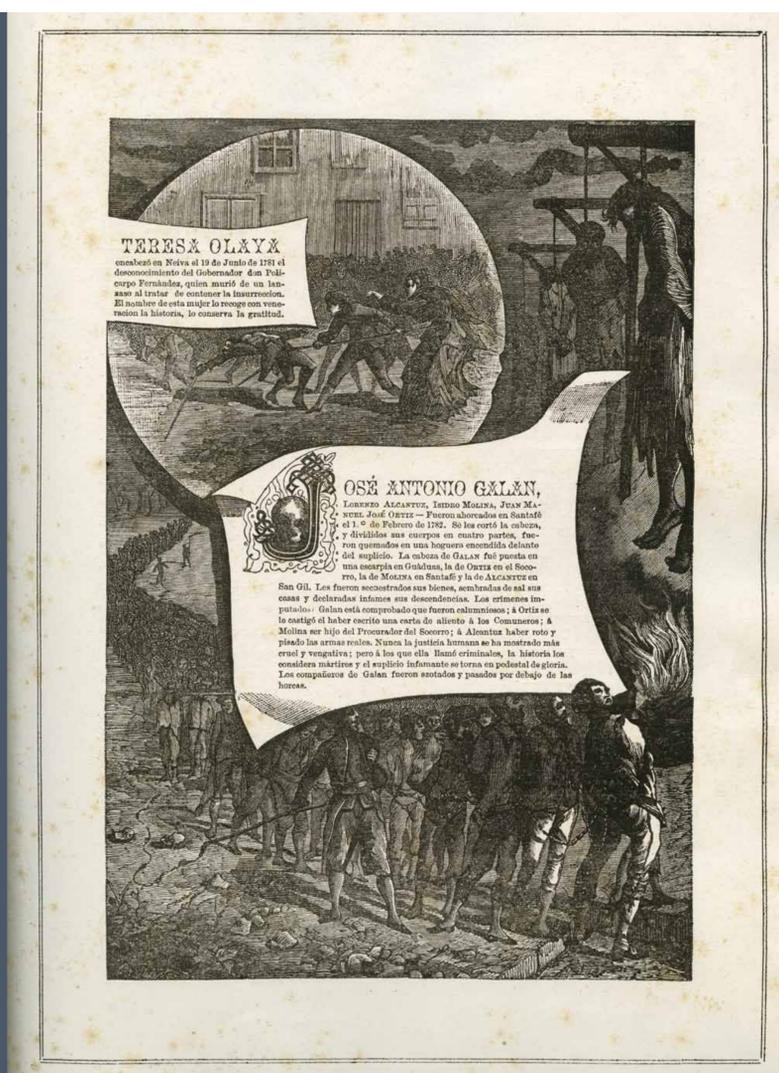
Rural people, indigenous people, free black people, creoles and poor white people participated in the commoner rebellion, mobilized under the "Long live the king, death to bad government" motto facing the new taxes established by the colonial government. For a long time this event was considered to show the people's patriotic and liberation feelings before the Independence.

## Soldiers without armor

Even though the rural soldier participation was decisive, only a few made it to history through some written narrations and the tribute given to them in 1883, in occasion of Simón Bolívar's birth centenary, to those that were still alive. Among them were Pedro Pascasio Martínez, Francisco Santos a.k.a *tame* and Dimas Daza, who were portrayed at their old age.

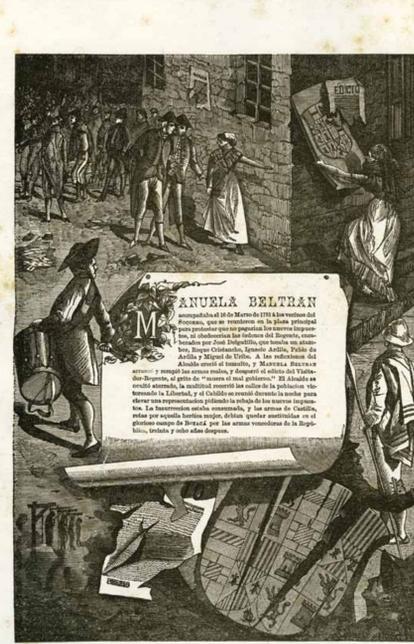
## What is not represented

Civil population was the one that suffered the most the consequences of the war waged between the different sides of the dispute. National history simplified the processes, and the horrors of the confrontation were silenced, the former barely appear in some accounts of the time, and later in radio theatres and television series.



Historia de los comuneros del Socorro by Alberto Urdaneta, published in occasion of the rebellion centenary. In 1881 the rebellion centenary was celebrated, and in most school books a whole section was devoted to this movement and during the XX century in paintings, monuments and even in mail stamps images of its protagonists were issued.

Centenario de los comuneros · Alberto Urdaneta · Marzo 16 de 1881 · Impreso · Museo Nacional de Colombia ·



DON AMBROSIO PISCO, SEÑOR DE CHIA Y PRÍNCIPE DE BOGOTÁ.

El último desmoronamiento de los Zipas se hallaba en Ginepas cuando estalló la insurrección. Escudado a los indios de aquella población, se dirigió a Chipirirí, recibiendo aplausos y honores en todas las poblaciones del camino. Como mil indios reunidos en Socorro le hicieron escudado, y Pisco se puso a las órdenes de Bolívar. Recorrió a pie por el Señor Olaya, en la montaña entre las lomas y fue arrojado a prisión por orden de el Caudillo de Boyacá. Cien III cubanos que se le presentaron a Pisco con un poder y se sometió, pero ya el abuelo don Ambrosio Pisco había decidido acompañarlo en el exilio, y se unieron con él diez por que respectiva la noble, que depositaron sobre hoy en el Señor de Pisco.