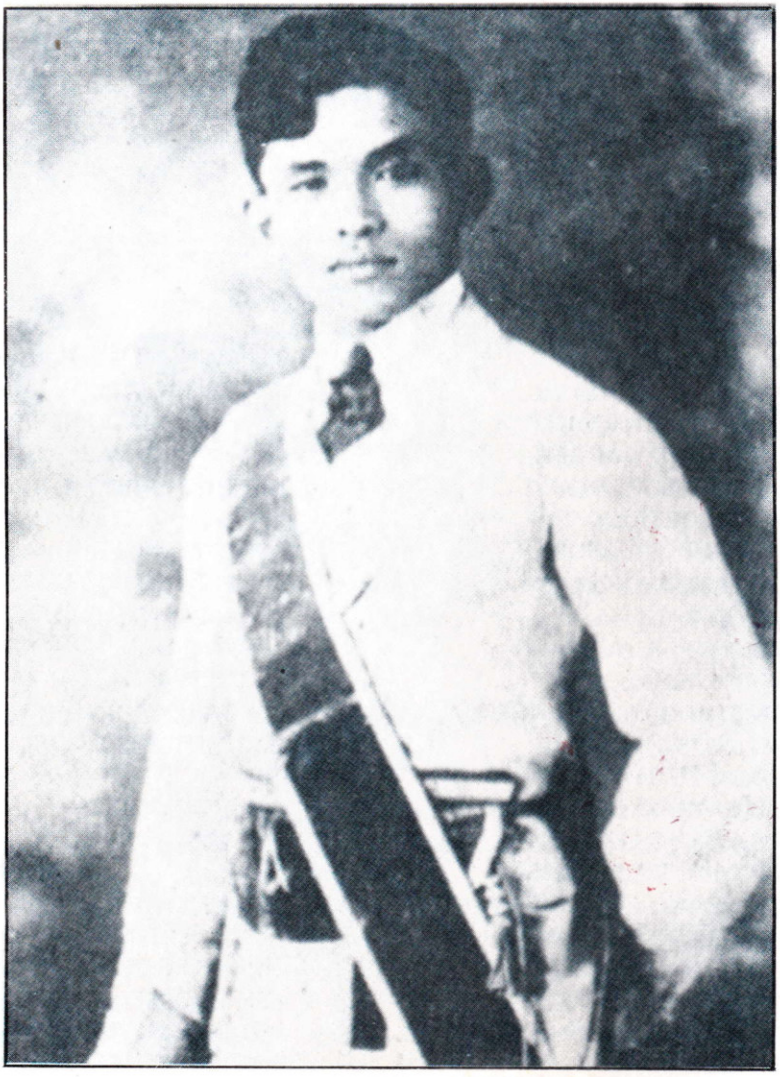
The CABLETOW

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Vol. 62 , No. 7 July-August 1986



BRO. JOSE P. RIZAL IN THE HABILIMENTS OF A MASON

Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines

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1986-1987

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The CABLETOW

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

THE CABLETOW – July-August 1986 issue

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial	1
Introduction	3
Part I	
Lodges Chartered by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines	5
Part II	
Masonic Lodges and Triangles Organized under Other Grand Jurisdictions	57
Part III	
Other Masonic Bodies	
a) Scottish Rite Bodies	62
b) York Rite Bodies	67
1. Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons	67
2. Keystone Chapter No. 354	69
3. Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the Philippines	69
4. Grand Commandery of Knights Templar	70
5. Knights of the York Cross of Honour	71
6. The Red Cross of Constantine	72
c) The Royal Order of Scotland	72
Part IV	
Organizations for Masons Only	
a. The Mystic Shrine	74
b. Past Masters Guilds/Associations	75
c. Sojourners Club/Associations	76
d. Other Masonic Clubs	78
Part V	
Organizations for Masons and their Ladies	

a. Semilla Logia de Adopcion No. 8 80
b. Order of the Eastern Star 80
c. Order of the Amaranth 81

Part VI

Organizations for the Youth
a. International Order of DeMolay 83
b. International Order of Rainbows for Girls 88
c. International Order of Job's Daughters 89

Part VII

Other Organizations
a. Masonic Hospital for Crippled Children 91
b. Acacia Mutual Aid Society 91
c. Masonic Youth Foundation 91
d. Filipinas Savings and Loan Association 92
e. Philippine Masonic Board of Relief 92

Part VIII

Masonic Organizations with which the Grand Lodge has no Fraternal Relations 93
a. Prince Hall Lodges 93
b. Legionarios del Trabajo 94
c. Gran Logia Soberana del Archipelago Filipinas 94
d. Gran Logia National de Flipinas 96
e. Others 96

EDITORIAL

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

English playwright and poet William Shakespeare once wrote: "Good name in man and woman. . . is the immediate jewel of their souls: Who steals my purse steals trash; 'its something, nothing; 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; but he that filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed."

This literary phrase aptly describes man's greatest possession. Something that no man can ever live without; something that enriches his identity, his being, his existence. And this most valued possession I am referring to is nothing else but man's own – name.

An individual's name, whether it be culled from history, literature, Biblical persons or events, or merely from man's own creativity and imagination, is like his own wealth, which, when tainted or taken away, totally eliminates man's strength and reason for being.

The sanctity of man's name is clearly evident in this fraternity particularly in the various Masonic Lodges which carry titles that do not only represent honor and strength, but also the historical leanings of its members.

In the Philippines, many men of note like our national hero, **Dr. Jose Rizal**, the First Philippine Republic president **Emilio Aguinaldo, Andres Bonifacio,** who is the founder of the Katipunan, **Apolinario Mabini,** otherwise known as "The Sublime Paralytic", and **Marcelo H. del Pilar**, the father of Philippine Masonry, were recognized in the various Lodge names because these heroes epitomize courage and undaunted spirit that saved the Filipino people from slavery and oppression. These great men had also been members of the Masonic Fraternity during the last years of the Spanish regime, and a number of them suffered martyrdom because they were masons.

Some historical places have also

been used as Lodge names. **Biak-na-Bato** Lodge was named after a place in the mountains of Bulacan Province where in 1897, a peace treaty was signed between the Filipino insurgents under Bro. Emilio Aguinaldo and the Spaniards.

Pinagsabitan Lodge was named after a place called Pinagsabitan (Place of the hanging) where a memorable encounter between Filipino patriots and Spanish troops took place. Tradition says that long ago, the dismembered body of a notorious brigand who had been terrorizing the country was hung to a tree at that spot, as a warning and example to evildoers.

The island of **Maktan,** the place where Ferdinand Magellan was killed by the forces of Lapu-Lapu in 1521, was also used as a Lodge name. Maktan is also the name of a Masonic Triangle established in Cebu, Cebu under the Gran Oriente Espanol during the Spanish era. Maktan means "refuge of safety" or "something to cling to".

Pintong Bato, a Tagalog term for "gate of stone" was a pass or sunken road near Bacoor, Cavite, which was the scene of important engagements during the Filipino struggle for liberty.

Dapitan Lodge was named after a town in northern Mindanao where the Filipino patriot Dr. Jose Rizal lived in exile from 1892 to 1896. Dapitan is the Tagalog term for "chalky land".

A village in Manila called **Balintawak** likewise became a lodge name for its historical significance. Historians tell us that it was in Balintawak where the first general insurrection against the Spaniards in 1896 begun. Balintawak means the turning point of the road.

Great men from the other side of the globe have also been recognized in the various lodges.

F.D. Roosevelt Memorial Lodge was so named in 1948 in honor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.

Benjamin Franklin, the famous American statesman, scientist, philosopher and author, became a master of the Lodge of Nine Sisters in Paris for two years and honorary master of Respectable Lodge de Saint Jean de Jerusalem. He received the degrees in February 1731 in St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia and became active in its work from the very beginning, thus a masonic lodge was named after him.

Mencius Lodge was aptly named in honor of Mencius, an eminent Confucianist of the fourth century B.C. who lived from 372 to 298 B.C. Mencius is a firm believer in the essential goodness of human nature.

By citing some of the most notable Masonic Lodge names, we can therefore see that there is a lot more to know in a name. In Philippine Masonry, if you noticed, it has become an established event or place where significant encounters took place, or noted personalities who, in one way or the other, have contributed greatly in the struggle for unification and freedom.

And it is these great men, places and events that have inspired Masons to live up to their ideals and continued their commitment to preserve the rights of man.

DIRECTORY OF PHILIPPINE MASONRY

Compiled By:
MW Reynold S. Fajardo
Grand Master



INTRODUCTION

In the early years of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines it published annually a Directory of Philippine Masonry. This practice, however, was discontinued in the 1920's. Instead the Grand Lodge printed a roster of Master Masons in 1922 and then starting in 1923, it published annually in the **Cabletow** a list of the elective officers of its subordinate lodges.

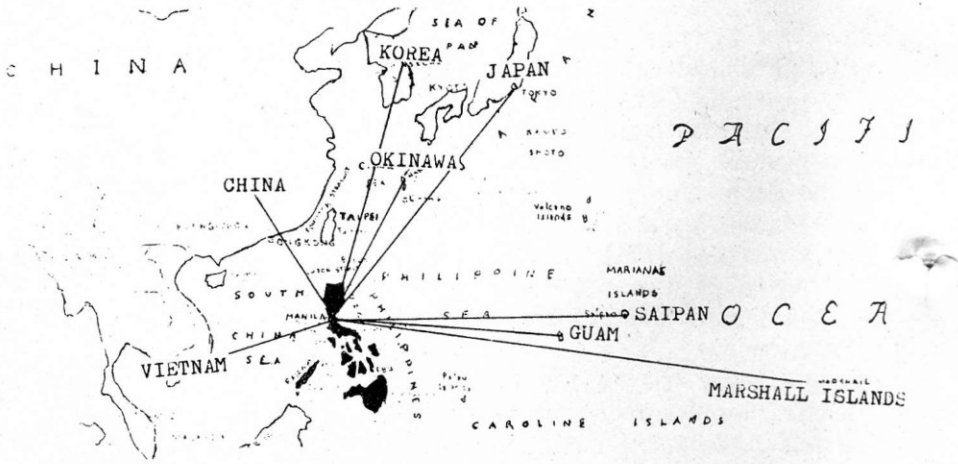
It is now more than 66 years since the last Directory of Philippine Masonry was published. Since then hundreds upon hundreds of new lodges, orders, bodies, councils, chapters, clubs, etc., masonic and quasi-masonic, have been founded in the Philippines. All these new activities spell out a crying need for a new Philippine Masonic Directory.

Many of the lodges, orders, bodies etc. founded in the Philippines are no longer working, but they retain their historical importance. Unless mention is made of them, the parameters of Philippine Masonry cannot be adequately pictured and its growth and expansion cannot be fully grasped. We have decided, therefore, to in-

in this Directory.

This Directory is divided into eight parts. The first three treat of Masonic organizations, extinct and extant. The other parts are devoted to organizations which admit only masons, organizations set up for masons and their ladies, organizations established and supported by masons for the youth, other organizations related to Masonic activities, and, lastly, "masonic" organizations with which the Grand Lodge is not in fraternal relations.

Parenthetically, we take this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude the help extended to us by the officers of various Lodges and other masonic and quasi-masonic organizations in the preparation of this Directory.



LODGES CHARTERED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Grand Lodge of the Philippines has so far chartered 277 Blue Lodges — 243 in Metro Manila and 60 Provinces of the Philippines, 14 in Japan, 6 in China, 5 in Okinawa, 3 in Guam, 2 in Korea, 2 in Saipan, and one each in Vietnam and the Marshall Islands.

PART I

LODGES CHARTERED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF THE PHILIPPINES

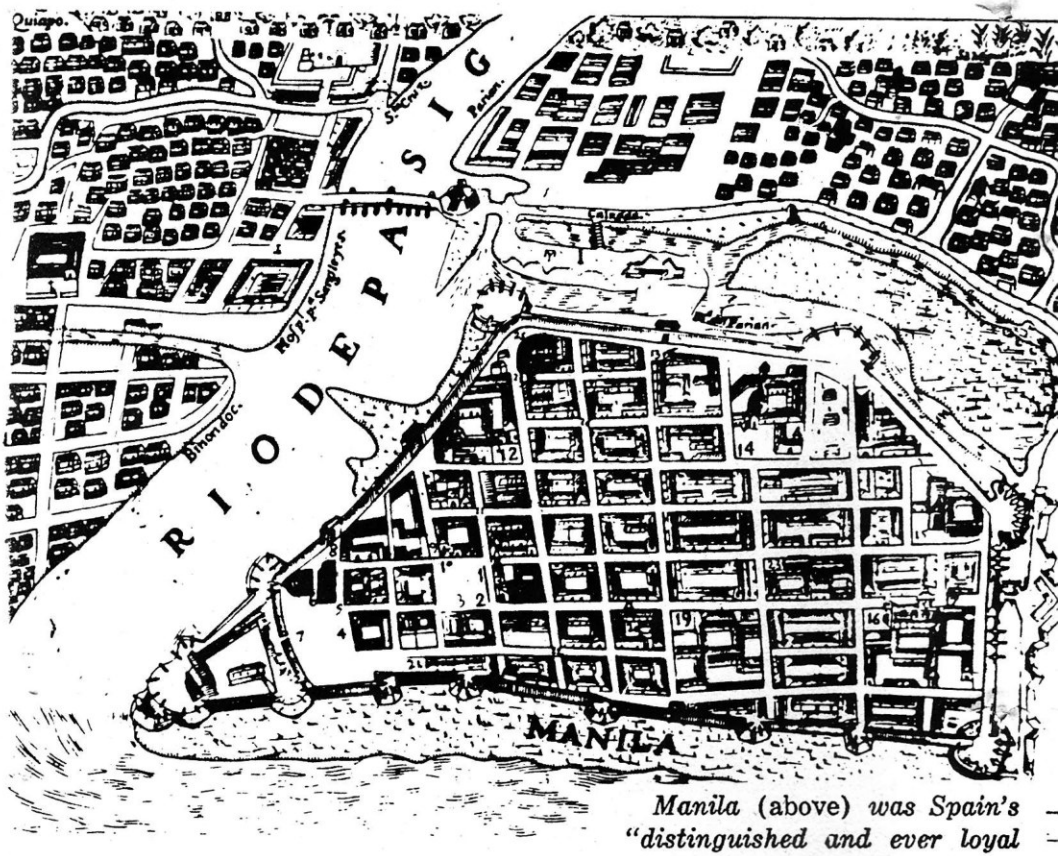
The Grand Lodge of the Philippines dates its existence from December 1912 when it was organized by three Blue Lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of California. Since its establishment it has chartered 275 new Lodges and one Lodge of Research. Its Lodges are mostly located in the Philippines, however, thirty-four had their seats in Guam, China, Okinawa, mainland Japan, Marianas Islands, Marshall Islands, Korea and Vietnam. In the course of time, its Lodges in China and Japan formed their own Grand Lodges, so the Philippine Grand Lodge is today the proud mother of two Grand Lodges.

Of the Lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, 228 are still working under Philippine jurisdiction. For organizational purposes they are divided into 42 Masonic Districts, each headed by a District Deputy Grand Master. Some years back, the Grand Lodge had a District Grand Lodge for China, a District Grand Lodge for Japan, a Regional Grand Lodge for the Ryukyu Islands, and a Regional Grand Lodge for the Visayas, but these are now all things of the past.

The Lodges under the Grand Lodge of the Philippines confer three degrees – the Entered Apprentice Degree, the Fellowcraft Degree and the Sublime degree of Master Mason. On January 26, 1933, the Grand Lodge exemplified for the first time in this Grand Jurisdiction, a fourth degree called the Degree of Past Master. Its conferral was authorized under par. 324 of our Grand Lodge Constitution, but it was only after Grand Master Antonio Gonzalez created a committee on Dec. 29, 1932 to prepare the necessary rules and ritual that the Grand Lodge was able to give the Degree. Since then, however, the Grand Lodge has been conferring the Past Master's Degree.

The listing that follows includes all existing lodges, plus those which transferred to the Grand Lodges of China and Japan and those which have ceased functioning. Furthermore, the list contains an etymology of the names of the Lodges. In 1923 Leo Fisher undertook a study of the nomenclature of Philippine Lodges which was published in the Cabletow in the same year. His article was widely acclaimed and was re-printed in foreign as well as local masonic publications. No attempt, however, has so far been made to up-date his 63 year old study. We, therefore, decided to, likewise, up-date his work in this Directory.

The Lodges chartered by the



OLD MAP OF MANILA

Manila (above) *was Spain's "distinguished and ever loyal city" in Asia and was also her* almacén de la fé *exporting the faith as far as Marianas*

Grand Lodge of the Philippines are:

A. **BLUE LODGES**

MANILA-MOUNT LEBANON NO. 1 – This Lodge was originally called Manila Lodge No. 1, after the city where it is located. Manila means the "place where the *nilad* grows"

In February 1977 Manila Lodge merged with Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 80 and the two became Manila-Mt Lebanon No. 1.

Location: Scottish Rite Temple, Manila



Residence of E. Stafford where Manila Lodge was organized.



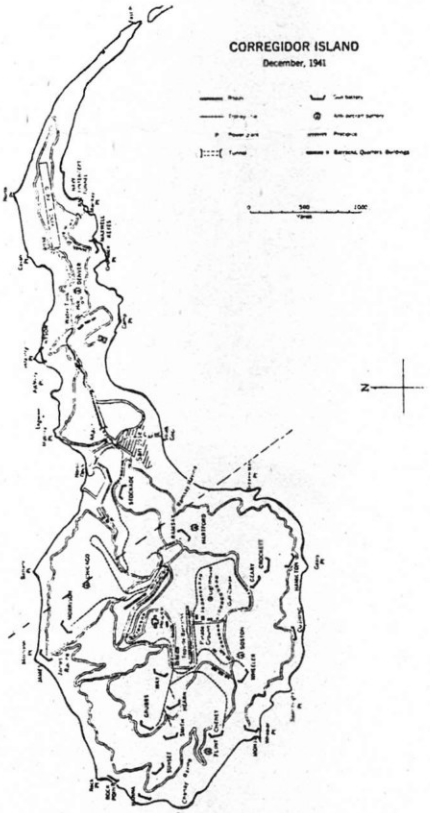
MAP OF CAVITE

CAVITE NO. 2 – Name of the city where the Lodge meets. It comes from the Tagalog word *Kawit,* meaning "hook," so called from the hookshaped point of land extending into the waters of Manila Bay in which the city is situated. **Location:** Cavite City

ST. JOHN'S CORREGIDOR NO. 3 – This lodge was originally called Corregidor Lodge. It was named after Corregidor, the island at the entrance of Manila Bay, in imitation of "Golden Gate Lodge" of San Francisco, the Golden Gate and Corregidor Island having a similar location with regard to the cities mentioned. A historical marker installed on Corregidor states that it derived its name from "Corregimiento", the Spanish word for Municipal District.

This lodge consolidated with Southern Cross No. 6 and became known as Corregidor-Southern Cross No. 3. Later it consolidated with St. John's Lodge No. 9 and is now known as St. Johns-Corregidor No. 3. Incidentally, there was also a consolidation with Benjamin Franklin Lodge No. 94, but the name of this last named Lodge disappeared in the shuffle.

Location: Scottish Rite Temple, Manila



BAGUMBAYAN NO. 4 – So named after the field of Bagumbayan (Tagalog word for "new town" or "new nation"), near which the

first meeting place of the Lodge in Manila was located and where, in 1897, a number of Filipino patriots were publicly shot for being Masons.

The first name selected for this Lodge was "Luzon" but at the suggestion of Bro. Christian W. Rosenstock, it was decided to reconsider the name of the Lodge as Luzon has no particular significance. Several names were proposed and when the matter was put to a vote, *Bagumbayan* was chosen.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

ISLAND-LUZ-MINERVA NO. 5 — This Lodge was originally known as Island Lodge. The name was chosen as the Lodge was located at Ft. Mills, on Corregidor Island, the name "Corregidor" having already been taken by Lodge No. 3.

In 1949 Island Lodge consolidated with Luz Oceanica Lodge No. 85. The following year another consolidation was effected with Minerva Lodge No. 41. The Lodge is now named *Island-Luz-Minerva* No. 5 and meets in Manila.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

SOUTHERN CROSS NO. 6

Named after a small but prominent constellation in the southern sky, visible in this latitude part of the year. The four brightest stars in the constellation form a cross that points directly to the South celestial pole.

This lodge consolidated with Corregidor No. 3 and both became Corregidor-Southern Cross. When another consolidation was effected with St. John's Lodge No. 9, the name Southern Cross disappeared.

BIAK-NA-BATO NO. 7 — Tagalog for "cleftrock." This is the name of a place in the mountains of Bulacan Province where, in 1897, a



PARTICIPANTS IN THE PACT AT BIAK-NA-BATO

peace treaty was signed between the Filipino insurgents, under Bro. Emilio Aguinaldo, and the Spaniards.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

COSMOS NO. 8 – *Kosmos* – is a Greek word meaning "Order." Cosmos as used in the English language denotes "the world or universe considered as a system, perfect in order and arrangement x x x hence, any harmonious and complete system".
Location: Scottish Rite Temple, Manila

ST. JOHN'S NO. 9 – A lodge name found everywhere in the English–speaking Masonic world.

There are two feasts of St. John observed by Masons: the feast of St. John the Baptist, in June, celebrating the prophet of righteousness and forerunner of Christ; and the feast of St. John the Divine, the evangelist of Love – "the Disciple whom Jesus loved," as he calls himself in the Fourth Gospel.

There is an old legend, how authentic it is hard to say, which tells us that originally Masonic lodges were dedicated to King Solomon. From thence, to the coming of Christ, they were dedicated to Zerubbabel, who rebuilt the Temple after the captivity; and thence to the final destruction of the Temple by Titus, AD 70, lodges were dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Later the Craft fell into a low estate and its members, thinking to revive it, induced St. John the Evangelist who was living at Ephesus to become its Grand Master and since that time lodges have been dedicated to him, along with St. John the Baptist.

This Lodge consolidated with Corregidor-Southern Cross No. 3 and Benjamin Franklin Lodge No. 94. They are now known as St. John's Corregidor No. 3.

FAR EAST NO. 10 – A general term used to designate the countries in eastern Asia. In its broadest sense it includes all the countries of Asia that lie east of Afghanistan.

Historically the term used to designate the part of the world that was most distant from the maritime nations of western Europe. At present, the use of "Far East" is decreasing as more specific terms, such as "East Asia" and "Southeast Asia" are being used.

The charter of this Lodge was cancelled by the Grand Lodge during the 1924 Grand Communication.

ILOILO-ACACIA NO. 11 – Originally the Lodge was named Iloilo in honor of the city and river on the island of Panay where the Lodge is located. Incidentally, Iloilo City used to be called Yrong-Yrong because the creek which flowed through the City resembled a human nose.

This Lodge merged with Acacia Lodge No. 78 in 1947 and they are now called Iloilo-Acacia No. 11.
Location: Iloilo City

NILAD NO. 12 – In the Directory of this Lodge in the year 1913 it is said that in the old days, Intramuros was known by the natives under the name of *Maynila,* which, by Spanish corruption became *Manila.*

Maynila is at the same time a corruption of the Tagalog words *may nilad,* and has come to mean: "The place where the nilad tree grows." Apparently, at the site where Fort Santiago stands at present, there were trees known by this name. It is from these trees that the name of Maynila or Manila originated which was given to the district known today as Intramuros, and, by extension, to the capital of the Archipelago. This Lodge took its name from the same origin.

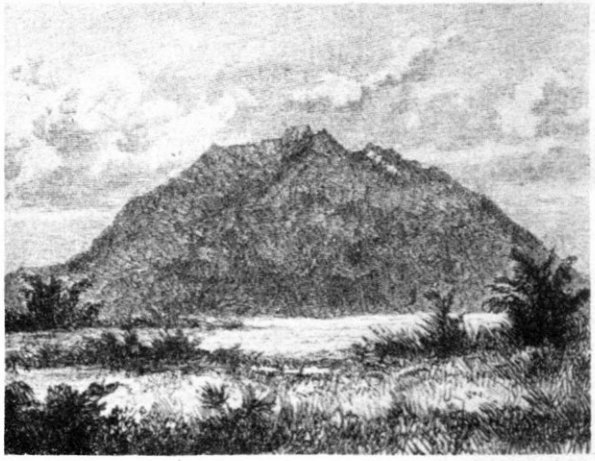
Additional information is furnished in the 1966 Directory of this Lodge from Bro. Florencio Tamesis, former Director of Forestry, to the effect that the scientific name of the nilad tree is *scyphiphora hydrophyllacea.* It is a small tree growing along the streams in the swamps. Its flowers are small, white, often tinged with red, and borne in compact grooves. Its fruit is somewhat cylindrical, with eight to ten grooves, and usually a little less than a centimeter in length.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

WALA NA NO. 13 — Tagalog for that which was lost.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

DALISAY NO. 14 — Tagalog for "Purity." Other meanings are "immaculate," "limpid," "clear,"
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

PILAR NO. 15 — Leo Fisher claimed in his 1923 study that this Lodge was named after Marcelo H. del Pilar, the father of Philippine Masonry. Members of the Lodge, however, assert it was actually named in honor of *Nuestra Señora del Pilar,* the patron saint of the town of Imus, Cavite. Considering that this Lodge was founded by a Catholic priest, the later version seems more plausible.
Location: Imus, Cavite

SINUKUAN NO. 16 — This word, meaning "to whom one surrendered or gave up" in Tagalog, is the Tagalog name of Mt. Arayat, a very



Mt. Arayat, an extinct volcano, as it looked

conspicuous extinct volcano rising 1030 meters above sea level in the fertile plains of Pampanga Province, in the north of Manila. *Sinukuan* is also the Masonic name of Andres Bonifacio, founder of the Katipunan.

The name Sinukuan is connected with the legend of Marya, a beautiful maiden who lords over Mt. Arayat. Once, a *tikbalang,* who is king of the San Mateo mountains and a brother of Marya of Mount Makiling, fell in love with Marya of Arayat. As a test, Marya told the tikbalang to build a stone bridge that would link Arayat and Makiling. The tikbalang worked feverishly to build the bridge in one night, but he failed. The unfinished structure collapsed and the tikbalang had to give up.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

BAGONG BUHAY NO. 17
Tagalog for "New Life" *(Bago,* new; *buhay,* life).
Location: Cavite City



New Life

ARAW NO. 18 – Tagalog for "sun" or "day."
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

SILANGANAN NO. 19 – Tagalog for "east" or "sunrise."
Location: Pasig, Metro Manila

RIZAL NO. 20 – Named after Dr. Jose Rizal, the famous Filipino Mason, author and patriot who was shot publicly on Bagumbayan Field in Manila on December 30, 1896.

Rizal was born to Francisco Mercado y Alejandra and Teodora Alonzo y Realonda. How he got the name Rizal is an interesting story.

MW Michael Goldenberg, a noted Rizalist, relates in the August 1955 issue of the *Cabletow* that Rizal's great grandfather on his father's



Bro. JOSE P. RIZAL

side was a foreigner of Chinese ancestry. He was a buyer and seller of fruits and vegetables which he sold to the market vendors in the

"Mercado" or market of Biñang, Laguna. When he was baptized, the Priest suggested that he be named "Mercado" because he became wealthy thru his business in the market. Since that time he and his family carried the name "Mercado." Thus Rizal's father was born and baptized as Francisco Mercado y Alejandra.

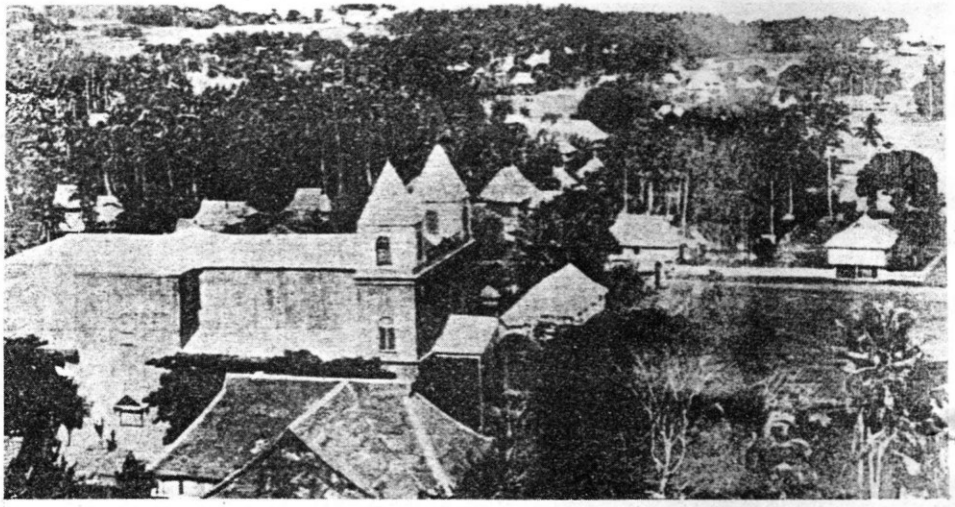
In his youth, Rizal also considered himself a Mercado, but when he tried to enroll at the Ateneo de Manila in 1872, the Father Superior, after examining his credentials, told him his name was Jose Rizal as per his baptismal certificate. Inquiring from his father, Rizal elicited the following facts:

In 1842, Governor-General Claveria issued a decree that all residents with two names only, such as Francisco Mercado, must adopt a new family name because of too many using the same "appellido". The town Mayors were directed to assist anyone in selecting and registering their new names. When Francisco Mercado appeared before his friend, the Spanish alcalde (mayor) of Calamba, he was greeted as follows:

"Here comes the 'racial' man "to which Mercado replied: "Not so 'racial' my friend as I do not dislike all Spaniards for I do like those who are like yourself. Change it a little by calling me Ricial or Rizal and I will adopt that as my name." He adopted Rizal as the required change in his name, but was never known by it until his son Jose, thirty years later, demanded an explanation. He then decided to order his entire family to use the name Rizal.

Who knows but for Claveria's decree, this Lodge might now be known as Mercado Lodge.
Location: Lopez, Quezon

DAPITAN NO. 21 — A town (now city) in northern Mindanao where the Filipino patriot Dr. Jose Rizal lived in exile from 1892 to 1896. Dapitan comes from "dapit," a Visayan word meaning "to invite," some say it also means "chalky



Dapitan town (now a city) during Rizal's time

land."

This Lodge was named *Dimas Alang* when it was just a Masonic Triangle. It assumed its present name upon its convertion into a Lodge.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

JOSE RIZAL NO. 22 – Same as No. 20. This Lodge was named "Rizal" when it first came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, but years later the members added "Jose."

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

SOLIDARIDAD NO. 23 – Spanish for "solidarity." It was the name of a review published by Filipino patriots in Spain, and the name of two old Lodges founded by Filipinos in Madrid and Barcelona, Spain.

In 1950 this Lodge consolidated with Dalisay No. 14 and became *Dalisay-Solidaridad* No. 14. When the old members of "Solidaridad" passed away, the name "Solidaridad" was dropped and the Lodge is now called *Dalisay* only.

BANAHAW NO. 24 – A prominent extinct volcano 7,382 feet high not far from Atimonan, Quezon where the Lodge was established. Banahaw is a Tagalog word meaning "clouded," and also where the anahaw tree is found.

Like the volcano after which it was named, Banahaw Lodge is now extinct.

MALINAW NO. 25 – Tagalog for "clear", "limpid."

Most of the founders of this Lodge were residents of Bo. San Lucas in San Pablo, Laguna which barrio is also locally known as Malinaw.

Another name proposed for this Lodge when it was being organized was *Kabunsad.*

Location: San Pablo City

PINAGSABITAN NO. 26 – Named after a place called Pinagsabitan, which was the scene of a memorable encounter between Filipino patriots and Spanish troops, near Sta. Cruz, Laguna where this Lodge is located. "Pinagsabitan" means "Place of the hanging." Tradition says that long ago, the dismembered body of a notorious brigand who had been terrorizing the country, was hung to a tree at that spot, as a warning and example to evildoers.

Location: Sta. Cruz, Laguna

BATONG BUHAY NO. 27 – From the Tagalog *bato,* stone, and *buhay,* living.

This Lodge was initially named *Bagong-bayan.* After having rid itself of undesirable members, leaving only the live force, the living stone, ready for the builders use, the Lodge changed its name to *Batong-Buhay*

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

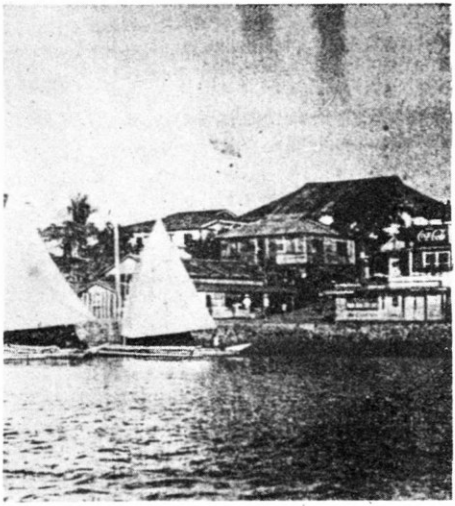
BALINTAWAK NO. 28 – Named after a village near Manila where, in 1896, historians tell us, the first general insurrection against the Spaniards began. Balintawak means the turning point of the road. Another meaning is the head knot of the "panuelo" which is used by

women when covering their heads with a large handkerchief.
Location: Gumaca, Quezon

ZAPOTE NO. 29 — Named after a river near Bacoor, Cavite, which was the scene of many bloody engagements during the wars from 1896 to 1901. The Zapote or Chico is a fruit tree imported from Mexico, the name being derived from the old Mexican word *Tzapotl.*

Before this Lodge got its charter its name was *Lakas ng Katwiran,* Tagalog for "strength of reason."
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

MAKTAN NO. 30 — Name of the island near Cebu where Ferdinand Magellan was killed by the forces of Lapu-Lapu, a native chieftain, in 1521. Maktan means "refuge of safety" or "something to cling to."



A photo of the historic Mactan

Maktan is also the name of a Masonic Triangle (Mactan No. 69) established in Cebu, Cebu under the Gran Oriente Espanol during the Spanish regime.
Location: Cebu City



Bro. EMILIO AGUINALDO

AGUINALDO MEMORIAL NO. 31 — Named in honor of General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the First Philippine Republic and founder of the Lodge.

The first name of this Lodge was *Magdalo,* a name given by Filipino patriots to the town of Kawit and the Tagalog word for "helper" or "rescuer." Magdalo is also claimed to have derived from Mary Magdalene. It was in the church of Mary Magdalene where Aguinaldo started his attack on the *guardia civil.* He also named his unit *Magdalo* after the patroness of both church and town and he himself selected "Magdalo" as his secret name in the Katipunan.



Bro. EMILIO AGUINALDO



Church of Mary Magdalene in Imus, Cavite.

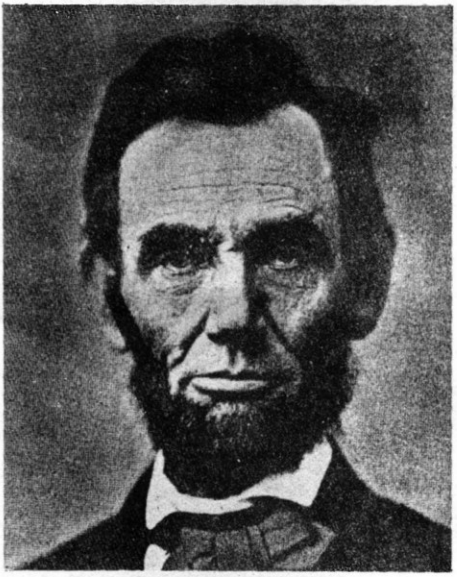
Before the War, the name of this Lodge was changed to *Ibarra* after the leading character in a novel of Rizal. After the death of Aguinaldo it was renamed Aguinaldo Memorial.
Location: Kawit, Cavite

MARTIRES DEL '96 NO. 32 – Spanish for "Martyrs of '96." This Lodge was dedicated to the Filipino patriots who died for the cause of liberty in 1896. It no longer exists. In the stated meeting of the Lodge held on December 2, 1933, all the members present unanimously voted to return its charter to the Grand Lodge.

ISAROG NO. 33 – Named after the extinct volcano Isarog (1976 meters) a prominent landmark of the Camarines Provinces; the name is said to be derived from the Bikol phrase "Isasa-irog", the only beloved.
Location: Naga City

LINCOLN NO. 34 – Named after Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. Lincoln was not a Mason, but there are several interesting Masonic references to him.

In 1860, Robert Morris called on



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Lincoln and in the course of their conversation Morris referred to the fact that all of Lincoln's opponents for president were Freemasons. Lincoln replied, "I am not a Freemason, Dr. Morris, though I have a great respect for the institution." When Lincoln died, one Lodge held a lodge of sorrow for him in the mistaken belief that he was a Mason.
Location: Olongapo City

BATANGAS NO. 35 — Name of the city and province where this Lodge is located, and the Tagalog term for "outrigger."

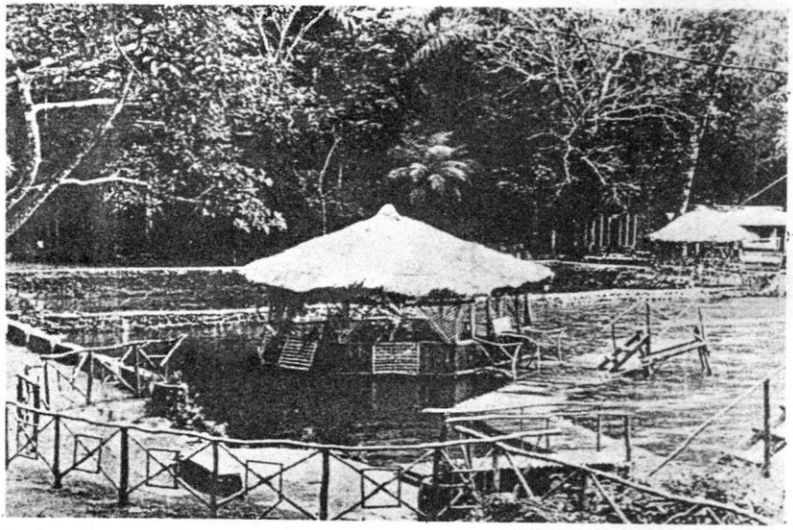
Other names proposed for this Lodge in an organizational meeting held on October 6, 1915 were *Kumintang* and *Batangan.* Kumintang is the name of a region and its inhabitants during the early Spanish conquest. It comprised what is now Batangas, Laguna, Quezon, part of Rizal as far as Morong, and the islands of Mindoro and Marinduque. Batangan, on the other hand, is another name for Batangas Province.
Location: Batangas City

REGENERACION NO. 36 — Spanish for "Regeneration". This Lodge was founded by Masons from Pampanga and Tarlac, headed by General Servillano Aquino, who was its first Master. The Lodge did not last long. It lost its charter in 1924 and was never regenerated.

KALILAYAN NO. 37 — This is the name of the first town established in the province of Tayabas before the Spanish regime, which is now called Unisan. When the province was created in 1691 it was also called Kalilayan.

Kalilayan means "tenderness."
Location: Lucena City

BULUSAN NO. 38 — Name of a volcano in Sorsogon which rises 1553 meters above sea level. It is also the name of a lake in the same



Bulusan Lake, Sorsogon

area, 624 meters above sea level. Bulusan is the Bikol word for "exit" or "passage," and also signifies "watershed", "groove" or "river bed."

Location: Sorsogon, Sorsogon

MABINI NO. 39 – Named after Apolinario Mabini, the famous Filipino Mason, patriot and author who was the Grand Orator of the Gran Consejo Regional under the Gran Oriente Espanol.

Location: Aparri, Cagayan



APOLINARIO MABINI
BORN: JULY 23,1864
DIED: MAY 13,1903

MAGUINDANAO NO. 40 – The old name of the island of Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippines (36,901 square miles).

Maguindanao also means "people of the flood plain" and refers to those who live along the banks of the Rio Grande de Mindanao which regularly overflows its banks inundating the adjacent plain up to 10 miles inland.

Location: Cagayan de Oro City

MINERVA NO. 41 – In Roman mythology, the Goddess of Wisdom . It is the name of an old Lodge of the Gran Oriente Espanol, chartered on November 21, 1894.

In 1950, Minerva Lodge consolidated with Island-Luz No. 5 and they are now called Island-Luz-Minerva No. 5.

NOLI-ME-TANGERE NO. 42 – Latin for "touch me not." a pathological term for a malignant tumor. This was the title of Rizal's famous novel exposing monastic rule in the Philippines in all its ugliness.

In 1957 this Lodge surrendered its charter in exchange for a new one. It is now known as Noli-Me-Tangere No. 148.



TAYA[illegible]BAS NO. 43 — The name of the t[illegible]own in which this Lodge is situa[illegible]ated. It is also the old name of th[illegible]e province of Quezon.

Tayabas is a variation of the Tagalog word "bayabas" meaning "guava."

In 1947 this Lodge changed its name to *Jose Abad Santos* Lodge in honor of the great Filipino martyr and Past Grand Master, but in 1968 it reverted to its old name.
Location: Tayabas, Quezon

CHARLESTON NO. 44 — Name of the United States cruiser to which the Spanish garrison on the island of Guam, where this Lodge is established, surrendered during the Spanish-American War on June 21, 1898.
Location: Agana, Guam

MOUNT APO NO. 45 — Name of a non-active volcano, 2965 meters high, the highest point in the Philippines, in the island of Mindanao. Apo means "lord" or "master" in many of the Philippines tongues.

Mt. Apo has inspired a charming mythology among the Bagobos, who have lived in its neighborhood since ancient times. To this day, these tribes regard the volcano in fear and awe as the dwelling place of demons whom they call *buso.*
Location: Zamboanga City



An 18th century print of Mt. Apo

MALOLOS NO. 46 — Name of the town where this Lodge is established. Malolos means a place abundant in *lulos* trees.
Location: Malolos, Bulacan

MAKABUGWAS NO. 47 — Visayan term for "Morning Star," "East," Orient."
Location: Tacloban City

PAMPANGA NO. 48 — So named after the province where this Lodge is located.

Pampanga takes its name from the vernacular word "Pangpang" which means "river bank."
Location: San Fernando, Pampanga

MT. MAINAM NO. 49 — "Fairmount", *Mainam* being Tagalog for beautiful, fair.

Mt. Mainam is a historical mountain between Pico de Laro and the town of Maragondon in Cavite. It is here where the revolutionary troops under Gen. Emiliano Riego de Dios assembled in their successful defense of the towns of Naic, Tarnate and Maragondon, in the province of Cavite.
Location: Naic, Cavite

SARANGANI NO. 50 – This is the name of a bay, a strait and of an island at the entrance of the Gulf of Davao, Mindanao, so called after the *salangane,* a swift which produces the so-called edible bird's nests.
Location: Davao City

PINTONG BATO NO. 51 – Tagalog for "gate of stone." So named after a pass or sunken road by this name near Bacoor, Cavite, which was the scene of important engagements during the Filipino struggle for liberty.
Location: Bacoor, Cavite

PINATUBO NO. 52 – Tagalog for "young shoot," "sapling." Also, the name of a high mountain peak (1745 meters) in the Zambales range, not far from the Lodge.

The name Pinatubo is connected with an old Sambal legend. It is said that a long time ago, the aging King of Zambales craved for the return of the days when he hunted deer in the far off mountains, but which he could no longer do because of his enfeebled condition. In his longing he exclaimed that he would give anything to be able once more to set foot in a mountain. Hearing this a magician brought the King to the plains adjacent to the capital city of Masinloc. There he picked up a bluish hard stone *(batong buhay)* and planted it as if it were a seed. The stone grew and soon became a mountain. Claiming his reward, the magician asked for the hand of the King's lovely daughter, Princess Alindaya. Reluctantly the King gave his consent, but Alindaya begrudged her fate and refused to eat. Because of her weakened condition the wedding was postponed. This angered the magician and as a result he neglected to check the growth of the *pinatubo* (planted) mountain. It grew to such proportions that it destroyed the surrounding regions. This angered the King and he ordered the magician executed.

At this time Malakas, a prince of Pangasinan, came to the assistance of the Sambals. He uprooted the mountain and carried it to where it now stands. A gaping excavation was left where Pinatubo once stood and it soon was transformed into a beautiful lake which the people named Lake Alindaya after the princess.

Needless to say, Malakas and Alindaya married and lived happily ever after.
Location: San Narciso, Zambales

CABANATUAN NO. 53 – So named after the City in which this Lodge is established.

There are at least three versions on the origin of the name Cabanatuan. In one version it is claimed that Cabanatuan means "a place where *banato* trees are plentiful." Banato is a Tagalog word for *mallotus philippensis,* a small tree known officially in pharmacopoeias as *kamala.*

In a second version it is said that the term comes from "Cabatuan" or a place with plenty of stones. A third version would make us believe it originated from "caban at tua" or "cavan (of palay) and happiness," a very unlikely com-

bination.
Location: Cabanatuan City

FILIPINAS NO. 54 — Spanish for "Philippines."

The Philippines was named by Ruy Lopez de Villalobos in 1543 in honor of Philip, Prince of Asturias, the son of King Charles I, heir apparent to the throne of Castile, to which he ascended in 1555 under the title of Philip II, on the abdication of his father. The Spanish spelling of Philip is Felipe from which the word "Filipinas" is derived.

The charter of this Lodge was revoked during the 1935 Grand Communication.

MAKAWIWILI NO. 55 — "Makawiwili" is the name of a mountain in Capiz Province where the Filipino patriots found a refuge during the insurrection against Spain. It was also the Masonic name of the first Master of the Lodge. To retain these memories and at the same time make the name of the Lodge expressive of peace, it was called "Makawiwili," a Visayan word denoting a peaceful and attractive place.
Location: Roxas City

PANGASINAN NO. 56 — So named after the province in which this Lodge is established. In the local tongue, the word means a place where salt is made.
Location: Dagupan City

LUZON NO. 57 — This Lodge was originally called "Isla de Luzon," after the Island of Luzon, on which Manila, the seat of this Lodge, is situated.

During the Commonwealth era the name of this Lodge was changed to *Commonwealth* Lodge, but after Philippine independence was proclaimed in 1946 the Lodge again adopted *Luzon* as its name.

In his work on the Philippines published in 1846 Jean Mallat relates how Luzon got its name, thus:

> "This island was so called because, it was noted that in front of each hut of the inhabitants, there was found a big cylindrical wooden mortar in which (as it is still done) rice was pounded, cleaned and later cooked as the principal food of these people. These mortars were called, in their language, *losong.*"

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

MARBLE NO. 58 — Marble of fine quality is found in great quantity on the island of Romblon where this Lodge was located.

This Lodge had a short life. On January 8, 1934 its Master, Manuel T. Alvero, who was also Governor of the province, surrendered the charter of Marble Lodge.

LABONG NO. 59 — Named after an extinct Lodge, Labong No. 153, chartered by the Gran Oriente Español on May 2, 1892. *Labong* is a Tagalog word meaning a bamboo shoot. The name of the town where this Lodge was originally located, Malabon, is derived from *"Malabong"* meaning a place where there are many shoots of young bamboo.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

ISABELA NO. 60 – Named after the province of Isabela which was so called in honor of Queen Isabela II of Spain.
Location: Ilagan, Isabela

Her rich father, Handiong, inquired from all, but none could tell him the cause of her disappearance. Years passed. Handiong, now old, sad and alone, continued to moan



Majestic Mt. Mayon, a perfect cone

MAYON NO. 61 – So named after the beautiful volcano 2421 meters high whose slopes are fixed on the edges of the City of Legaspi where this Lodge is located. Mt. Mayon derives its name from the Bicol word for beautiful, *Magayon.*

According to tradition a maiden of striking native beauty dwelt in the place. She was coveted by all the young men living in the area, but she scorned all her suitors. One day she inexplicably disappeared.

his misfortune. Desperate and seeing that his end was drawing near, he cursed nature. This displeased the Lord who decided to punish the arrogance of the old man. He made the volcano vomit fire, rocks, lava and sand burying Handiong and his wealth in the earth's recesses. Since then in memory of the beautiful maid who had caused so much misfortune, the place of her abode has come to be known as Mayong or Mayon.
Location: Legaspi City

TUPAS NO. 62 — Tupas was the name of a native chieftain of Cebu (the seat of the Lodge) who, on June 4, 1565, entered into a peace treaty with Miguel Lopez de Legaspi. It was the first Filipino-Spanish treaty in history.

Shortly after Liberation this Lodge consolidated with Mactan Lodge No. 30.

ANGALO NO. 63 — The name of this Lodge is derived from *Angngalo,* an obsolete word (Tagalog and Ilocano) used to designate the Great Creator or Lord of Creation, and from *Anghalo,* the Ilokano word for hammer or maul.
Location: Vigan, Ilocos Sur

KANLAON NO. 64 — An active volcano 2465 meters high on Negros Island, 24 kilometers from Bacolod City, the seat of this Lodge.

It is said that in the days of long ago a dreadful multiheaded dragon dwelt in the highest mountain of Negros Island and to mollify it the people in the lowlands had to offer in sacrifice each year a beautiful maiden. This went on for years until there was no maiden left except the king's lovely daughter. At this point Lord Laon or Khan Laon came to the rescue and slew the dragon. Henceforth the people called the mountain "Khan Laon" in his honor.
Location: Bacolod City

TAMARAW NO. 65 — Named after the tamaraw or timarau (Bubalus Mindorensis), a small, very wild and pugnacious buffalo found exclusively in the jungles of Mindoro, the island on which this Lodge is established.
Location: Calapan, Oriental Mindoro



TAMARAW, the pugnacious buffalo

GONZAGA NO. 66 — Named after Bro. Gracio Gonzaga, the organizer of Masonry in Northern Luzon, who was a member of Aguinaldo's Cabinet and later provincial governor of Cagayan Province, where this Lodge is located.
Location: Tuguegarao, Cagayan

BAGUIO NO. 67 — So named after the City where this Lodge is established. It is said that Baguio got its name from the native word "bigyiw", meaning "moss," a green plant which the first Igorots found around what is now known as Burnham Lake. Baguio is also the native word for typhoon or hurricane.
Location: Baguio City

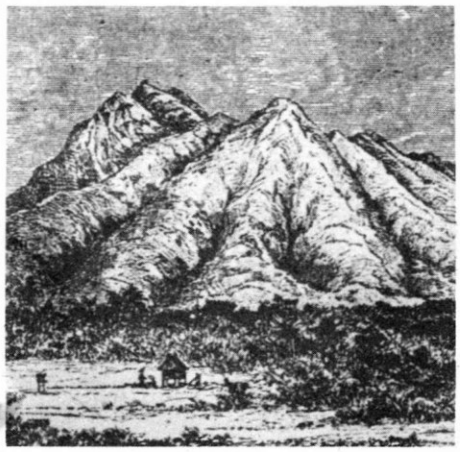
MAGAT NO. 68 — So named after the Magat River, one of the four main river systems which drain the

Central Cordillera mountain range. The Magat River flows into Cagayan Valley where it merges with the Cagayan River.
Location: Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya

PRIMERA LUZ FILIPINA NO. 69 – Spanish for "First Light of the Philippines." Named after the first Lodge established in the country by Malcampo at Cavite, under the auspices of the Gran Oriente Lusitano in 1856.
Location: Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite

UNION NO. 70 – Named after the province of La Union in which this Lodge is located. Union is also the name of a Masonic triangle established in Guagua, Pampanga during the Spanish regime.
Location: San Fernando, La Union

LAOAG NO. 71 – Named after Laoag City in Ilocos Norte where the Lodge is established.
Location: Laoag City



An old print of Mt. Makiling

MAKILING NO. 72 – So named after Mt. Makiling, a dormant volcano, 1090 meters high near Calamba, Laguna, the first seat of this Lodge. The Lodge now meets in Los Banos, Laguna.

Mt. Makiling is celebrated in legend as the abode of gods and goddesses.
Location: Los Banos, Laguna

NUEVA ECIJA NO. 73 – Name of the province where this Lodge is located. It is claimed that Governor Fausto Cruzat named the province Nueva Ecija, after his home town, Ecija in Seville, Spain.
Location: Quezon, Nueva Ecija



Bro. MARCELO H. DEL PILAR

PLARIDEL NO. 74 – Plaridel was the pseudonym of the Father of Philippine Masonry, writer and patriot, Marcelo H. del Pilar.
Location: Calauag, Quezon

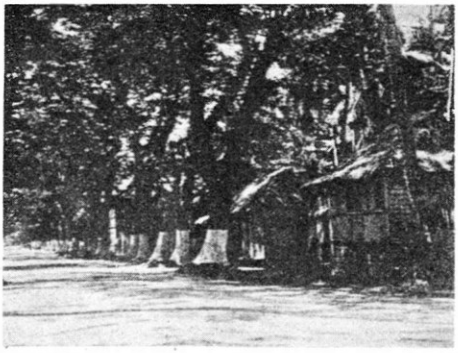
AGNO NO. 75 – Named after the Agno River which flows through Rosales, Pangasinan, the original seat of this Lodge. Agno River is the largest and most extensive of the three principal river systems in

Pangasinan.
Location: Tayug, Pangasinan

HAMTIK NO' 76 — This is the name of the first capital of the province of Antique.

Accounts reveal that when the first Malay settlers came to the province they were bitten by big red ants which the natives called "hantik-hantik," but which the settlers could not pronounced rightly. Instead they called the ants "hamtik" and from that time on the place was named "Hamtik".
Location: San Jose, Antique

KASILAWAN NO. 77 — Tagalog for "that which dazzles the eye," or "brillance." It was the name given by the Katipunan leaders to the district of Sta. Ana in Manila (In the days of the revolution, the Katipuneros adopted substitute names for places to maintain the secrecy of the locations of their organizations).
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila



The Acacia tree

ACACIA NO. 78 — The Acacia is a well-known Masonic symbol. It is an evergreen whose name comes from the Latin word meaning thorn.. Extensive reference to the acacia is made in the Bible but under its Hebraic name of shittah or, to use the plural form, shittim. The Ark of the Covenent was made of shittim wood and the Crown of Thorns placed upon the brow of Christ as He was led forth to the Crucifixion was from the tamarisk, a species of acacia.

In the Grand Communication of 1947 the merger of this Lodge with Iloilo Lodge No. 11 was approved.

TAGA-ILOG NO. 79 — "River folk," a term said to be the designation by which the Tagalog people were originally known.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

MOUNT LEBANON NO. 80 — Named after Mt. Lebanon, in Syria, where the cedars for KingSolomon's temple were cut.

In 1977 this Lodge merged with Manila Lodge No. 1.



Pres. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

F.D. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL NO. 81 – Named in honor of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States and Mason.

This Lodge was originally called *Liwayway,* Tagalog for "dawn," "light of the morning," and met at Bigaa, Bulacan. It consolidated with *Modestia* Lodge No. 83 and then further consolidated with *Hagdang Bato* Lodge No. 87 and for a while was known as *Modestia-Liwayway-Hagdang Bato* No. 81;.

In 1948 the name of the Lodge was changed to *Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial* Lodge.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

HIGH TWELVE NO. 82 – High Twelve, in Masonry, is the noon hour, when the sun is the beauty and glory of theday: Low-Twelve is the hour of midnight, when dark deeds are committed.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

MODESTIA NO. 83 – Spanish for "modesty." Named after Modestia Lodge No. 199, chartered May 2, 1982 which continued working during the persecution of Masonry in 1896 until nobody attended, because all the members were either in prison or had undergone torture.

This Lodge is now part of F.D. Roosevelt Memorial No. 81.

DAGOHOY NO. 84 – A famous rebel chieftain, Francisco Dagohoy, who led a revolt against the Spaniards in Bohol which lasted 85 years, the longest in the history of the Philippines.



FRANCISCO DAGOHOY

Location: Tagbilaran City

LUZ OCEANICA NO. 85 – Spanish for "Light of the Ocean." Named after an old Lodge of the Gran Oriente Espanol, called *"Primera Luz Oceanica."*

This Lodge is now part of *Island-Luz-Minerva* No. 5.

ABRA NO. 86 – Named after the province of which Bangued, the seat of the Lodge, is the capital. *Abra* is Spanish for "gulf" or "bay." The word also means "gorge" or "mountain fissure."

Location: Bangued, Abra

HAGDANG-BATO NO. 87 – Tagalog for "Stone Stairway."

This is the name of a historical place near which *Hagdang-Bato* Lodge was established.

This Lodge is now part of *F.D. Roosevelt Memorial* Lodge No. 81.

HIRAM NO. 88 – Named after the two Hirams, one a king and the other a Widow's Son of the tribe of Naphtali. Also *hiram,* in Tagalog, means loaned or borrowed, and suggests that all things possessed by man in this mortal life are bor-



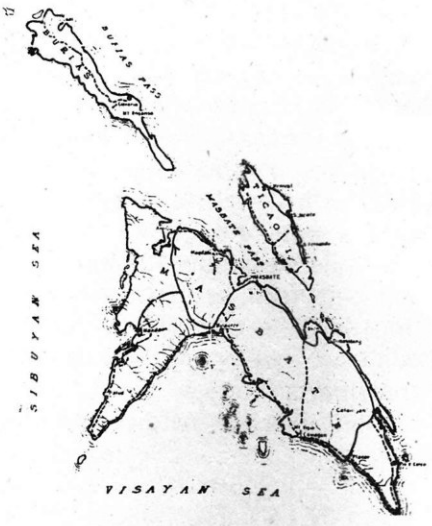
The murder of Hiram Abib

rowed, are a loan we receive from the Great Architect of the Universe.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

MUOG NO. 89 — Tagalog word signifying "bulwark," "fortress" "tower of strength". This name has been applied to the town of Paranaque, because it served the Filipino patriots as a bulwark against the Spanish forces.
Location: Paranaque, Metro Manila

MEMORIAL NO. 90 — The founders of this Lodge chose the name because they desired to pay tribute to the memory of all the patriots who made the supreme sacrifice during the Filipino struggles for liberty of 1896 and 1898 rather than selecting any one of them.
Location: Munoz, Nueva Ecija

MT. KALADIAS NO. 91 — Named after a mountain in Negros visible from Dumaguete City.
Location: Dumaguete City



MA-BU-TI NO. 92 — To form this name the first two letters of the name of each of the principal islands which formed the jurisdiction of this Lodge (Masbate, Burias and Ticao) were used. *Mabuti* is a Tagalog word meaning "good."

This Lodge was forced to close during the Japanese regime and was not re-established thereafter.



MENCIUS, an eminent Confucianist

MENCIUS NO. 93 – This Lodge was founded by Chinese brethren and was aptly named in honor of Mencius, an eminent Confucianist of the fourth century BC. Mencius lived from 372 to 289 BC. He studied under Tzu-ssu, a grandson of Confucius, and was always loyal to Confucius.

Mencius believed in the essential goodness of human nature. To him man's inborn nature not only is perfect but is a microcosm which represents or contains the essence of all things. Thus, he said "he who completely knows his own nature, knows Heaven."

Location: Scottish Rite Temple, Manila



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NO. 94 – Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin the famous American statesman, scientist, philosopher and author.

Franklin received the degrees in February 1731 in St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia and became active in its work from the very beginning. He was master of the Lodge of Nine Sisters in Paris for two years and honorary master of Respectable Lodge de Saint Jean de Jerusalem.

Franklin participated in the conferral of the degrees on Voltaire. When Voltaire died, he presided at the Masonic funeral services for the famous French philosopher.

Franklin Lodge is now part of St. John's Corregidor No. 3.

SERVICE NO. 95 – This Lodge was organized by brethren in the Military Service, and the name "service" thus signifies that the members, as men and as masons, are ever prepared to be of service to country and their fellowmen.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

ISAGANI NO. 96 – Named after the poet Isagani, a character in Jose P. Rizal's novel, *El Filibusterismo.*

When this Lodge was still under dispensation its name was "Central Luzon," the Lodge being in Tarlac which is a part of Central Luzon.

Location: Tarlac, Tarlac

BAGONG ILAW NO. 97 – Tagalog for "new light" – *Bagong* (new) and *ilaw* (light). The members selected this name as they believed it is symbolic of the true aims of Freemasonry, that of diffusing the light of Masonic wisdom in a world beset with intolerance, bigotry and fanaticism.

Location: Noveleta, Cavite

MT. HURAW NO. 98 – Among the most prominent mountains on Samar is Mt. Huraw, a rugged almost impassable peak, with trails

on narrow walls, where a misstep could hurtle one hundreds of feet below to certain death on the rocks.
Location: Catbalogan, Samar

PALAWAN NO. 99 — Named after the island and province of which Puerto Princesa, the seat of the Lodge, is the capital.

Palawan is the local name for *Cyrtosperma merkush,* a large plant with a stout trunk, found in ravines along streams. It is cultivated for edible corms or as an ornamental plant. American soldiers who tasted this crop in the jungles swear it tastes like "army issue soap."
Location: Puerto Princesa City, Palawan



KEYSTONE

KEYSTONE NO. 100 — The central topmost stone of an arch, which holds the others in place. The Keystone is a well known emblem in both the Royal Arch and the Mark degrees.

The charter of Keystone was arrested by MW Edgar Shepley (GM 1970) because of its failure to meet.

ELISHA WARD WILBUR NO. 101 — This Lodge was founded by Bro. Luis R. Yangco of Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4 and was named in honor of the first master of Bagumbayan Lodge, Elisha Ward Wilbur.

WB Wilbur came to the Philippines as a member of the US Army. After his discharge he joined the Department Surgeons Office. He died on October 12, 1919, a few years before Lodge No. 101 was organized.

This Lodge merged with Kanlaon No. 64 in 1936.

BUD DAHO NO. 102 — Bud Daho is the lava cone of an extinct volcano with an altitude of 2000 meters in the town of Patikul, Sulu, not far from the seat of the Lodge. "Bud" is a Tausog term meaning "mountain", while "Daho" refers to the name of a person.

In 1906 Bud Daho was the scene of a fierce and bloody battle between the Muslims and the American forces. It was in commemoration of this famous struggle that the name Bud Daho was chosen for the Lodge.
Location: Jolo, Sulu

ZAMBALES NO. 103 — Named after the province where the Lodge is situated. Zambales comes from the Malay word "Zamba," which means "to worship."
Location: Iba, Zambales

BATAAN NO. 104 — Named after the province where the Lodge is located. Bataan is a Tagalog word meaning "servant."
Location: Orani, Bataan

LEONARD WOOD NO. 105 — Named in honor of Gen. Leonard C. Wood, Governor General of the



GEN. LEONARD WOOD

Philippines from 1921-1927. Bro. Wood was a member of Anglo Saxon Lodge No. 137. He also joined the York Rite and Scottish Rite and was a Shriner.

The choice of the name of the Lodge could have been influenced by the fact that it was organized only a little over a year after the death of Leonard Wood.

Location: Angeles City

AMITY NO. 106 – Amity stands for friendship; friendly, peaceful relations as between nations, groups, etc.

This is the first Lodge under Philippine jurisdiction organized in China and was composed of Chinese, American and European Masons. It transferred to the Grand Lodge of China as Lodge No. 1.

CAMARINES NO. 107 – Named after the province of which the seat of the Lodge, Daet, is the capital.

Camarines comes from the small huts, or "camarines" in Spanish, which the Spaniards saw when they first came to the place.

Location: Daet, Camarines Norte

NANKING NO. 108 – Named after Nanking, the capital of the province of Kiangsi in Eastern China, where the Lodge was originally located.

This Lodge joined the Grand Lodge of China as Lodge No. 2 but is now in darkness.

PEARL RIVER NO. 109 – Named after the Pearl River which runs through Canton, the City where the Lodge was located. This Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge of China as Lodge No. 3.

KUTANG BATO NO. 110 – Kutang Bato is another name for Cotabato. Kuta or Cotta is the name given to the strongholds or forts of the Muslims. Bato or wato, on the other hand, means stone or rock in several Philippine dialects (Maranaw, Maguindanao, Kapampangan, Bicol, Ilokano, Hiligaynon, Ivatan, Sibuhanon, Samar-Leyte Bisaya and Tagalog). Kutang Batu thus means "fort of stone." Cotabato was known in the old days as Selangan or Silingan.

Location: Cotabato City

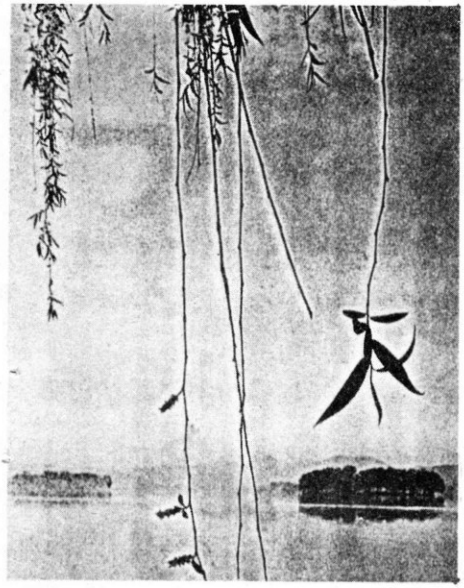
MARANAW NO. 111 – Named after a Muslim cultural-linguistic group, which lives principally around Lake Lanao and the banks of the small rivers which lead into it. Maranao means "people of the lake."

This Lodge originally met in Marawi City, along the banks of Lake Lanao, but transferred to Iligan City after the Second World War.

Location: Iligan City

SZECHUAN NO. 112 — Szechuan is a province in Western China with an area of 220,000 square miles and a population of 104 million people. This Lodge was situated in Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan.

This Lodge became Lodge No. 4 of the Grand Lodge of China.



West Lake

WEST LAKE NO. 113 — Named after a big beautiful lake in Eastern China.

This Lodge also transferred to the Grand Lodge of China as Lodge No. 5 but is now in darkness.

SUN NO. 114 — The Chinese and American Brethren who organized this Lodge engaged in a subtle play of words when they selected its name. "Sun" in English is that great celestial body around which the earth revolves and which plays a part in Masonic ritual. On the other hand, "Sun," in Chinese, stands for Shanghai, the great city where the Lodge was originally situated.

Like the five other Lodges in China, this Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge of China. It became Lodge No. 6.

INDANG NO. 115 — Named after the town in the province of Cavite where the Lodge is situated.

Indang is a local name for *Artocarpis cumingiana,* a tall tree, the boiled bark of which provides a remedy for stomach-aches.
Location: Indang, Cavite

VICTORY NO. 116 — This was the first Lodge organized after the end of World War II and was so named to commemorate the victory of the allied forces in the war.
Location: Camiling, Tarlac

MILTON C. MARVIN NO. 117 — Named after a Mason who lost his life in the battle for Guam during the Second World War.

In 1951, this Lodge consolidated with Armed Forces Lodge No. 123, becoming Milton C. Marvin Lodge No. 123.

OKINAWA NO. 118 — So named after Okinawa, the largest island in the Ryukyu archipelago. Okinawa is a rugged country. Sixty-seven miles long and from three to 20 miles wide, it is cut up in a maze of ridges, cliffs and limestone and coral caves.
Location: Okinawa

MARIKINA NO. 119 — Named

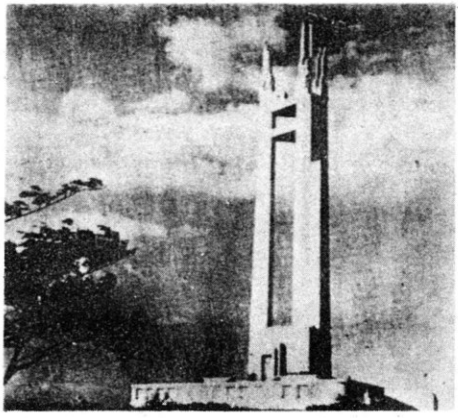
after the town of Marikina in Rizal province where the Lodge was originally situated.
Location: Pasig, Metro Manila

YOKOSUKA NAVAL MASONIC NO. 120 – Named after Yokosuka, a small Japanese town near Tokyo. The word "Naval" springs from the fact that its founders were assigned at the Yokosuka Naval Base.

This Lodge surrendered its charter in 1965 to join the Grand Lodge of Japan as its Lodge No. 20.

SAIPAN MEMORIAL NO. 121 – Named in memory of the brave soldiers who lost their lives in the battle for Saipan during the Second World War.

This Lodge was composed of military personnel stationed in Saipan. It surrendered its charter in 1950 barely one year after it was constituted.



Quezon Memorial Circle

QUEZON CITY NO. 122 – Named after Quezon City.

The creation of Quezon City was the consuming dream of President Manuel L. Quezon. He picked the site of the city and did all the spade work leading to its establishment. When the National Assembly finally enacted the law (Com. Act No. 502) in October 1939 officially creating the City, the lawmakers named it in honor of Quezon inspite of his "objections."
Location: Quezon City

MILTON C. MARVIN NO. 123 – This Lodge was originally known as Armed Forces Lodge, it having been organized by members of the U.S. Armed Forces in Guam.

On November 23, 1951 Grand Master Cenon Cervantes approved the consolidation of the Lodge with Milton C. Marvin Lodge No. 117. The two Lodges are now known as Milton C. Marvin Lodge No. 123.
Location: Agana, Guam

FAR EAST NO. 124 – Same as Lodge No. 10

When the Grand Lodge of Japan was instituted on March 16, 1957 this Lodge transferred allegiance and became Lodge No. 1 of the new Grand Lodge of Japan.

TOKYO MASONIC NO. 125 – Named after the City of Tokyo in Japan where the Lodge was situated.

This Lodge was first known as *Tokyo American* Lodge and worked under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. After the members surrendered their dispensation they applied to the Grand Lodge of the Philippines and changed the name of their Lodge to Tokyo Masonic.

This Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge of Japan in 1957 as Lodge No. 2.

SQUARE AND COMPASS NO. 126 — The Square and Compass are two well known working tools which are given a symbolic and moral application in Masonry. The two when combined are often used as the emblem of Masonry itself.

This Lodge joined the Grand Lodge of Japan in 1957 as Lodge No. 3.

KYUSHU NO. 127 — Named after Kyushu, the third largest island of Japan with a land area of 16,154 square miles.

This Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge of Japan in 1957 and became its Lodge No. 4. It is now known as Kunitachi Lodge No. 4 and meets in Kunitachi.

CEBU NO. 128 — Named after the City and Province where the Lodge is situated. The old name for Cebu is Sugbu.

Location: Cebu City

SIXTO LOPEZ (BATULAO) NO. 129 — Named in honor of Don Sixto Lopez, an outstanding son of Balayan, Batangas.

Lopez defended the Philippine cause through the press during the revolutions of 1896 and 1898. He was a long-time secretary of Don Felipe Agoncillo, the special envoy and Minister plenipotentiary of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

During the revolution, Lopez and his comrades in arms established their headquarters at Mt. Batulao, a mountain with an altitude of 693



DON SIXTO LOPEZ

meters situated in the towns of Balayan and Tuy. When Lopez joined Masonry he chose Batulao for his Masonic name.

Location: Balayan, Batangas

MT. MALINDANG NO. 130 — This Lodge was named after Mount Malindang at whose foot Ozamis City is located. Orchids and cool streams abound in this rugged, awe-inspiring mountain, which rises 2425 meters above sea level, one of the highest peaks in Northern Mindanao.

Location: Ozamiz City

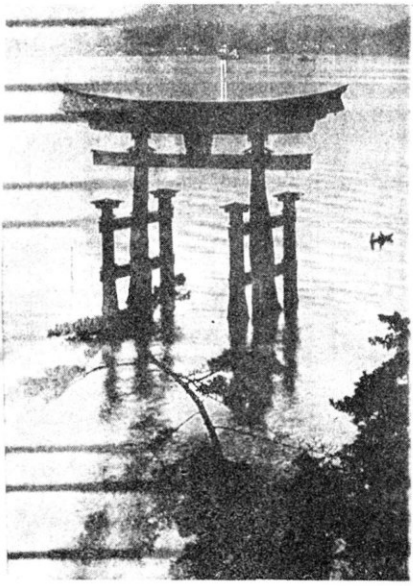


GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

GEN JOHN J. PERSHING NO. 131 — Named in honor of Gen. John J.

Pershing who was Commander-in-Chief of American forces in World War I and Chief of Staff, US Army, from 1921-1924. Pershing received the degrees in 1888 in Lincoln Lodge. He was a RAM, KT, Shriner and joined the AASR.

This Lodge joined the Grand Lodge of Japan in 1957 as Lodge No. 5. It is now known as Kyoto Masonic Lodge No. 5 after the place where it meets.



TORII, Gateway to a Shinto Temple

TORII MASONIC NO. 132 – Torii is a gateway, of light skeleton like post-and-lintel construction designed with delicately curved lines, commonly built at the approach to a Shintu temple.

This is one of the Lodges that transferred to the Grand Lodge of Japan upon its organization in 1957 and is now Lodge No. 6.

CAGAYAN VALLEY NO. 133 – Cagayan Valley is a North-South trending depression in Luzon about 240 kilometers long and 50 kilometers wide. The fertile valley, one of the rice granaries of the Philippines, is drained by the Cagayan River.

The name of the valley is said to have been derived from the Ilocano word for river, *Carayan.* In another version it is said that Tagay trees (tall hardwood) grew abundantly along the banks of the river, so the region was called "Catagayan" which was later shortened to "Cagayan".

These, of course, are merely the popular etymology of "Cagayan" in Luzon which need not be trusted, for the name – place exists as well in Mindanao and Sulu. In Mindanao the name "Cagayan" is connected with the legendary story of Bagani.

The legend took place when Cagayan was still called Kalambagohan, meaning the place where lambago trees were in abundance. The Maguindanaos raided the place, forcing the inhabitants to retreat to the hills of Bukidnon. Bagani, which means a warrior who has killed many men for his community's ritual integrity, tried to regain Kalambagohan but was beguiled by the charms of the Sultan's daughter and married her, thus becoming a vassal of the Maguindanaos. The former Kalambagohan then became *Kagayhaan,* a place of shame (from the Bukidnon *Kagayha,* "shame.")

Location: Santiago, Isabela

MORIAHYAMA NO. 134 – Moriahyama is Japanese for Mt. Moriah. *Yama* is the Japanese term

for mountain.

Mt. Moriah lies on the east of Jerusalem and is the site on which King Solomon's Temple was built. It is also connected in our ritual with the burial of an important Masonic character.

This Lodge became Lodge No. 7 of the Grand Lodge of Japan.

SENDAI MASONIC NO. 135 — Named after the town of Sendai, the capital of the Miyagi Prefecture located in the largest island of Japan, Honshu.

This Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge of Japan.



MW TEODORO M. KALAW

TM KALAW MEMORIAL NO. 136 — Named in honor of Teodoro M. Kalaw, Grand Master in 1928. TM Kalaw was a well known Masonic scholar, historian and writer.
Location: San Juan, Metro Manila

JUAN S. ALANO NO. 137 — This Lodge was first named "Basilan" after the island province of Basilan where the Lodge is situated.

Upon the death of MW Juan S. Alano, Past Grand Master, in July



MW JUAN S. ALANO

1960, the Lodge was re-named in his honor. Alano was one of the organizers of the Lodge and its first Master.
Location: Isabela, Basilan Province

NIPPON No. 138 — Nippon is another name for Japan

This Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge of Japan in 1957 as Lodge No. 9.

AOMORI NO. 139 — The name of a Prefecture and its capital town in the northern tip of the island of Honshu, Japan.

This Lodge met in Misawa, Japan, which is under the jurisdiction of the Aomori Prefecture. It surrendered its charter in March 1961 to join the Grand Lodge of Japan as its Lodge No. 10.

BONTOC NO. 140 — Named after the town of Bontoc in Mountain Province.
Location: Bontoc, Mt. Province

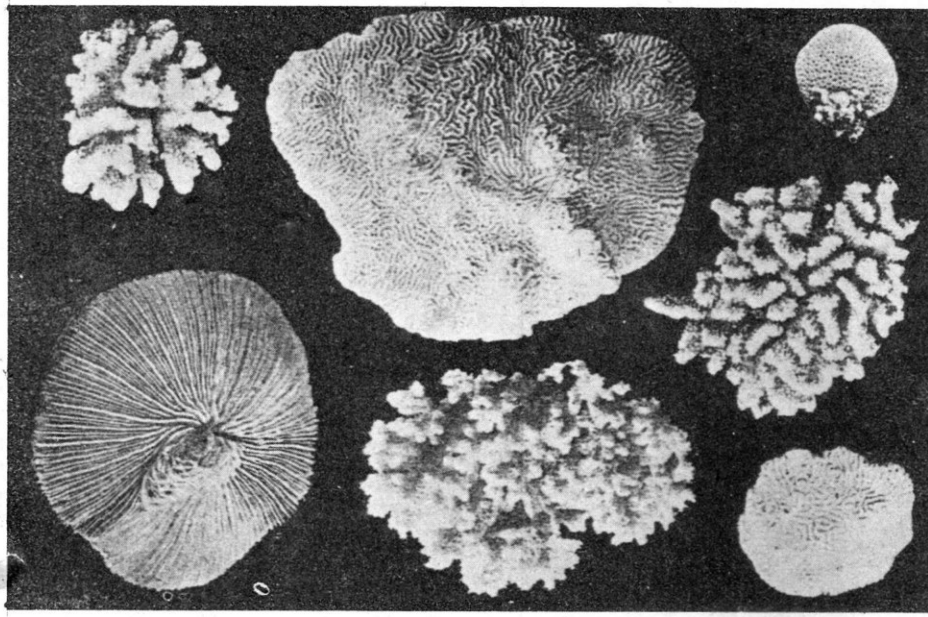
SAN MARCELINO NO. 141 — Named after the town of San Marcelino in Zambales where the lodge

was situated.

The charter of this Lodge was arrested by MW William Quasha (GM 1962-63).

This Lodge was located in Tokyo; it surrendered its charter in 1977.

NUEVA VIZCAYA NO. 144 –



Different kinds of corals

CORAL NO. 142 – Named after a hard substance made up of the skeletons of certain marine animals which form coral reefs, shelves and atolls in tropical seas. Corals may be found in abundance in the waters around Okinawa where the Lodge was located.

During the term of Grand Master Calixto Zaldivar, this Lodge merged with Loo Choo Lodge and came to be known as Loo Choo-Coral Lodge. In July 1982, Loo Choo-Coral merged with Okinawa No. 118 and took on the name Okinawa No. 118.

KANTO NO. 143 – Kanto is the name of the plains surrounding Tokyo Bay.

Named after the province where this Lodge is situated. In 1839 Governor General Luis Lardizabal y Montojo created Nueva Vizcaya and named it in memory of his home province, Vizcaya, in Spain. **Location:** Solano, Nueva Vizcaya

KENSAI NO. 145 – The name of the plains surrounding the Kobe, Kyoto and Osaka areas. This Lodge transferred to the Grand Lodge of Japan as Lodge No. 10, but is now named Tokyo Yuai Lodge No. 11.

JULIAN OCAMPO MEMORIAL NO. 146 – Named in honor of Bro. Julian Ocampo, former Governor of Camarines Sur.

This Lodge had a short life. It was constituted on February 22, 1958 and four (4) years later its charter was arrested by MW William Quasha (GM 1962-1963) because "it had not been functioning for sometime."



MW RAFAEL PALMA

RAFAEL PALMA NO. 147 — Named in honor of Rafael Palma, Grand Master in 1920. Palma was a famous journalist, educator, legislator and author. He was President of University of the Philippines (U.P.) from 1923 to 1933.

This Lodge was organized by members of the faculty and officials of the U.P.

Location: Quezon City

NOLI ME TANGERE NO. 148 — Same as Lodge No. 42.

Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

DAVAO NO. 149 — Name of the province and city where the Lodge is located. The name "Davao" originates from an old native religious ceremony involving the burning of the "Sacred Bush" called "Dabadaba." This was shortened to "Dava" and later the letter "O" was added forming the word Davao. Davao signified justice.

Location: Davao City



KING SOLOMON NO. 150 — The third King of Israel. King Solomon is supposed to preside, in the person of the master (or his equivalent), over Lodges of the Craft and of some of the Additional Degrees.

Location: Makati, Metro Manila

RISING SUN NO. 151 — Japan, where this Lodge is located, is also

known as the Land of the Rising Sun.
Location: Zama-machi, Kanagawa-Ken, Japan



Bro. MANUEL A. ROXAS

MANUEL A. ROXAS NO. 152 – Named in honor of Manuel A. Roxas, President of the Philippines from 1946-1949.

Roxas was a member of Makawiwili Lodge No. 55, which he served as Master in 1927. He was elected from the floor.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

PAGADIAN CITY NO. 153 – Named after the City where the Lodge is located. It is said that the early settlers of Pagadian City were the Subanons who set up a fishing and trading village along the shore. They called their settlement Pagadian, a corruption of the Maguindanao word "padian," which means "marketplace".
Location: Pagadian City

OROQUIETA CITY NO. 154 – Named after the City where the Lodge is situated. According to one version Oroquieta was coined from the Spanish words "oro" (gold) and "quieta" (peaceful) because it used to be abundant with gold and was very peaceful.
Location: Oroquieta City

MT. MUSUAN NO. 155 – Named after the extinct Musuan Volcano which is less than 40 kilometers from the site of the Lodge in Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

MT. MATUTUM NO. 156 – Named after Mt. Matutum, a peak 2293 meters above sea level, located not far from the seat of the Lodge.
Location: General Santos City

MINDORO NO. 157 – Named after the island where this Lodge is located. Mindoro is one of the bigger islands of the Philippines with an area of 3,794 sq. miles. Mindoro comes from the Spanish phrase "mina de oro" or "gold mine".
Location: San Jose, Occ. Mindoro

ALFONSO LEE SIN MEMORIAL NO. 158 – This Lodge was first named Dagupan City Lodge after the City where the Lodge is located. Upon the death of Bro. Alfonso Lee Sin the same was renamed in

his honor in recognition of his numerous humanitarian deeds and his invaluable assistance to the Lodge.
Location: Dagupan City



ANCHOR NO. 159 — Masonically, the anchor is a symbol of safety. It reminds us to put our trust in Diety, to learn the lessons of Masonry and follow them faithfully. Then we shall be safely anchored "in a peaceful harbor, where the wicked cease of troubling and the weary shall find rest."
Location: Paniqui, Tarlac



Agusan River

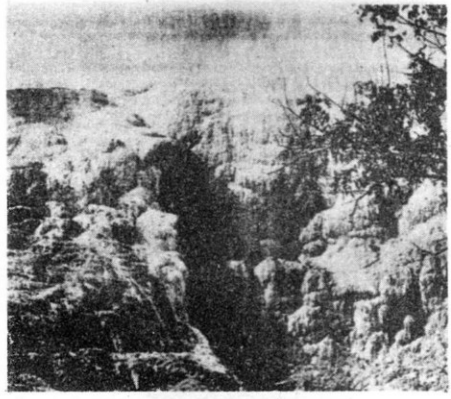
AGUSAN VALLEY NO. 160 — Named after the 175-kilometer long Agusan Valley. It lies north of the Davao Valley with which it is separated by a divide less than 200 meters in elevation. The two are often called the Agusan-Davao Valley.

Agusan Valley is drained by the Agusan River, one of the longest rivers in the Philippines. The river passes through Butuan City and empties into Butuan Bay.

Agusan comes from the Visayan word, *Agus,* meaning to flow.
Location: Butuan City

LINGAYEN NO. 161 — Named after the capital town of Pangasinan.
Location: Lingayen, Pangasinan

DIPOLOG NO. 162 — Named after the City of Dipolog. Dipolog was earlier called "Dipolo" or "siripolo." The term "dipolog" comes from the subano word "dipag" which means "on the opposite side of the river."
Location: Dipolog City



Salinas Salt Spring

SALINAS NO. 163 — Named after the famous Salinas salt spring located in Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya

only a few kllometers from the Lodge.

Salinas salt spring is claimed to be the only known inland salt spring in the world.

Location: Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya

LAM-ANG NO. 164 – An Iloko epic. Lam-Ang is a hybrid work that combines pagan and Christian elements. It depicts the enmity between the Igorots and christianized lowlanders, and narrates how the hero (Lam-Ang) conquers the Igorots with the use of magical powers. Authorship of the epic is attributed to the Iloco writer Pedro Bukaneg.

Location: Candon, Ilocos Sur

TAGAYTAY NO. 165 – Named after the City of Tagaytay, which is situated atop a ridge 2,000 feet above sea level overlooking the picturesque Lake Taal. It got its name from "Tagaytay," a Tagalog word meaning "a mountain ridge with a bare top". Incidentally, the word for Tagaytay in Bikol is *alituktok,* in Kapangpangan it is *tungatung,* in Hiligaynon, *alipukpukan,* in Ilukano, *pantok,* in Pangasinan, *pantuk,* in Sibuhanon, *Kinatayuktukan,* and in Samar-Leyte it is *pungkay*

Location: Tagaytay City

APO KAHOY NO. 166 – A contraction of Mt. Apo sa Kahoy, the name of a mountain in Misamis Oriental not far from the seat of the Lodge.

Apo sa Kahoy translates in English as "Enchanted creature in the tree."

Location: Gingoog City



Gen. MANUEL TINIO with his staff

GEN' MANUEL TINIO NO. 167 – Named in honor of Manuel Tinio, Commanding General of the Philippine Revolutionary forces in Northern Luzon.

Gen. Tinio was a Mason and the father of MW Mariano Q. Tinio, Grand Master in 1967. He was born at Aliaga, Nueva Ecija on June 17, 1877. During the revolution against Spain he raised a troop of rebels in his native town and joined Gen. Llanera. He was appointed Colonel in June 1897 and after the the treaty of Biak-na-Bato retired to Hongkong along with other military chiefs. He later returned with Aguinaldo to resume hostilities and became a general officer at the age of 23 years.

Location: Guimba, Nueva Ecija

GEN. LLANERA MEMORIAL NO. 168 – Named in honor of Mariano Llanera, a noted general in the revolutionary government headed by

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo. He is remembered for having led the first cry of Nueva Ecija against the tyranny of the Spaniards on September 2, 1896.

Llanera was the Venerable Master of Masonic triangle *Centeno No. 82* located in Cabiao, Nueva Ecija.
Location: Gapan, Nueva Ecija



DON JUAN SUMULONG

JUAN SUMULONG MEMORIAL NO. 169 — Named in honor of Sen. Juan Sumulong, the brains of the opposition forces in the government before the Second World War and grandfather of President Corazon C. Aquino. Sumulong was a charter member of Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4.
Location: Taytay, Metro Manila

KIDAPAWAN NO. 170 — Named after the town of Kidapawan in North Cotabato.
Location: Kidapawan, North Cotabato

NARRA NO. 171 — Named after the narra tree *(pterocarpus indicus)* which is the national tree of the Philippines. Renowned as one of the world's best hardwoods, it can be seen in the forests in majestic height reaching 25 meters or more with a crown adorned with golden flowers and a massive trunk clothed with a soft grayish bark.
Location: San Jose City, Nueva Ecija

LOO CHOO NO. 172 — Loo Choo is the old Chinese name for the Ryukyu Islands where the Lodge was located. When Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry visited the area in 1853, it was still called the Great Lew Chew or the Great Loo Choo.

During the term of MW Calixto Zaldivar this Lodge merged with Coral Lodge No. 142 and assumed the name Loo Choo-Coral Lodge No. 172. Later a merger with Okinawa No. 118 was effected and the names of the two Lodges disappeared.

MICRONESIA NO. 173 — Micronesia (tiny islands) is one of the three main divisions of the Pacific Islands, located in the western Pacific Ocean, largely north of the equator. The four principal island groups in Micronesia are the Marianas (seat of the Lodge), the Caroline, the Gilbert and the Marshall islands.

Location: Agana, Guam

CAPITOL CITY NO. 174 – This Lodge is situated in Quezon City At the time it was organized Quezon City, was the capital city of the Philippines. Although Manila is now the capital, the members refuse to change the name of their Lodge, faithfully awaiting a time with patience when Quezon City will once again be the Capitol City of the country.
Location: Quezon City

CLAYTON W. ROBERTS NO. 175 – Clayton W. Roberts was a very prominent and well-loved Mason in Okinawa. He was master of Okinawa Lodge No. 118 in 1958 and was Secretary of the Lodge at the time of his death on February 3, 1961.

This Lodge merged with Okinawa Lodge No. 118 during the term of MW Calixto Zaldivar (CM, 1977).

SHUREI NO. 176 – A City in the Southern end of Okinawa. It is the location of the largest and most famous castle in Okinawa and formerly the seat of government.

This Lodge surrendered its charter in 1977 during the term of MW Calixto Zaldivar, but not before changing its name to M.C. Perry Shurei to honor Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Bro. Perry was a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, N.Y.C.; he is best remembered for negotiating the Treaty of Kanagawa, in which Japan agreed to open two of its ports to U.S. trade.

SIETE MARTIRES NO. 177 – This Lodge was named in honor of the seven martyrs who in their fight against the tyrannical abuses of the "Guardia Civil" and "Cura Parrocos" during the Spanish regime were discovered, arrested and executed at the Balaoan, La Union Cemetery. These martyrs are: Luciano Resurreccion, Proceso Ostrea, Rufino Zambrano, Franco Ostrea, Patricio Lopez and Julian Peralta.
Location: Balaoan, La Union

CORDILLERA NO. 178 – The Cordillera is the most prominent feature of Northern Luzon. This high and rugged mountain range rises abruptly from the Central Plain of Luzon and stretches for about 300 kilometers to the North Coast of Luzon. It is the largest compact upland mass in the Philippines.
Location: Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya

EMON NO. 179 – The word "Emon" is a Marshallese word meaning "good." It was chosen for the name of the Lodge to commemorate the good works of Freemasonry and to provide a legacy for the future members of the Lodge.

More importantly the word "Emon" infers the geographic location of the Lodge. It is situated on Kwajalein Island in the "Ralik" (Sunset or Western) chain of the Marshall Islands in the West Central Pacific.
Location: Kwajalein, Marshall Islands

MAHARLIKA NO. 180 – This Lodge was first named "Cauayan," after the town in Isabela where it is situated. Its present name was

assumed in 1975.

Maharlika in several dialects in the Philippines (Bikol, Kapangpangan, Iloco, Hiligaynon, Sibuhanon, Samar-Leyte and Tagalo) means "noble," "aristocratic" or "indigenous freemen."

Location: Cauayan, Isabela

SIERRA MADRE NO. 181 — The Sierra Madre Range, which hugs the eastern coast of Northern and Central Luzon, is 565 kilometers long, the longest mountain system in the Philippines. This range has an average width of 40 kilometers, and has peaks ranging from 1,150 meters to more than 1,850 meters high.

Location: Paete, Laguna

RIO CHICO NO. 182 — The Chico River or Rio Chico (Spanish for small river) is one of the four main rivers which drain the Central Cordillera. Beginning from the towering Mt. Data (2300 meters), it flows through Tabuk and down to the valley below where it merges with the mighty Cagayan River.



Bro. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR

Location: Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao

MAC ARTHUR NO. 183 — Named in honor of General Douglas Mac Arthur.

Mac Arthur was made a Mason at sight in 1936 by MW Samuel Hawthorne. He played several important roles in Masonry, and is best remembered for having opened Japan to Masonry. In a letter to Dr. L. Wade Temple, Jr., Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina, dated July 17, 1957, Mac Arthur said:

"While in Japan I did all in my power to encourage the development of Freemasonry under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. It made rapid strides and in time embraced within its folds many Japanese leaders of distinction who impressed me as most seriously dedicated to the Craft."

Location: Seoul, Korea

MACAJALAR NO. 184 — Named after the bay which indents the shorelines of Cagayan de Oro City where the Lodge is located.

Location: Cagayan de Oro City

LAONG LAAN NO. 185 — Laong Laan is the pen name of Dr. Jose P. Rizal.

"Laong" is a Tagalog word meaning "a long time," while "Laan," means "reserved for a purpose." Laong Laan thus means "kept in reserve for a purpose for a long time."

Location: Quezon City

SAN CARLOS NO. 186 — Named

after San Carlos City in Negros Occidental.
Location: San Carlos City

KALANTIAO NO. 187 – Named after Datu Bendahara Kalantiao of Aklan, author of the second oldest known code in ancient Philippines. According to Aklan traditions, Datu Kalantiao proclaimed the code, which incidentally was named after him, on December 8, 1433 in Batan, the ancient capital of Aklan.
Location: Iloilo City

SAIGON NO. 188 – Named after the City of Saigon in South Vietnam where the Lodge was originally located. When Vietnam fell into the hands of the Communists, this Lodge was relocated to the Plaridel Masonic Temple in Manila.
Location: Plaridel Masonic Temple, Manila

MORNING CALM NO. 189 – This Lodge is located in Korea, a county also known as the Land of the Morning Calm.

According to legend, Korea was founded by a spirit-king named Tangun in 2333 B.C. His dynasty in said to have lasted until 1122 B.C. when Kija, a Chinese nobleman, took control of the kingdom. Ancient Chinese records say that Kija's kingdom was called Choson, or Morning Calm.
Location: Taegu, Korea

MATI AURORA NO. 190 – This Lodge was named after the town of Mati, Davao Oriental. The members added "aurora" which means dawn, because the sky at sunrise in Mati is exceptionally beautiful. Mati comes from the native word "maati," meaning a small creek which easily dries up during the summer months.

Location: Mati, Davao Oriental

MALLIG PLAINS NO. 191 – Named after the Mallig Plains, a vast expanse of level land encompassing several towns in Isabela province. The seat of this Lodge is in the heart of Mallig Plains.
Location: Roxas, Isabela

RIO GRANDE NO. 192 – The Rio Grande de Mindanao is the name the Spaniards gave to the Pulangi River. It is the longest in Mindanao and together with its tributaries, forms the chief means of transportation for conveying people and produce up and down stream to the coast.
Location: Kabacan, North Cotabato

SARANAY NO. 193 – Saranay is the Ilocano word for "Relief" and stands for one of the principal tenets of Masonry, which is to bring relief to those in distress.
Location: Cabarroguis, Quirino

GRACIANO LOPEZ JAENA NO. 194 – Named in honor of Graciano Lopez Jaena, a leader of the Propaganda Movement in Spain and founder and editor of the propaganda organ, "La Solidaridad."

Lopez Jaena was initiated in 1882 in Logia Porvenir No. 2 under the Gran Oriente de Espana. He co-founded Logia Solidaridad and Logia Revolucion, both in Barcelona, Spain.

Location: Sara, Iloilo

MABINI-KALAW NO. 195 — Named in honor of two prominent sons of Batangas — Apolinario Mabini and Teodoro M. Kalaw, PGM — one of whom (Kalaw) was from Lipa.

Lodges Nos. 39 and 235 were also named after Apolinario Mabini, while Lodge No. 136 was named in honor of Kalaw.
Location: Lipa City

SHANGRI-LA NO. 196 — A mythical valley described in the novel "Lost Horizon" (1933) by James Hilton. Located somewhere in Tibet, Shangri-La is depicted as a utopia inhabited by Buddhist priests who discovered the secret of prolonged life. Shangri-La has since come to mean any place where people live in perfect peace and happiness.
Location: Tagum, Davao del Norte

DATU BAGO NO. 197 — Named after Datu Bago who led the Bagobos in resisting Jose Oyanguren's efforts to colonize Davao. In 1847 Oyanguren undertook a campaign, at his own expense, to colonize the Davao Gulf region with the understanding that he would be permitted by the Spanish government to remain as governor of the captured territory for a period of ten years. He was able to establish a foothold near the pirate depot on Sarangani Island, but after two years it was decided the territory was too isolated to colonize properly.
Location: Davao City

DIGOS NO. 198 — Named after the town of Digos in Davao. Digos comes from the Ilokano word "agdigos" meaning "to take a bath." It is said that when the Americans first arrived they asked the Ilokano settlers whom they met by the river for the name of the place. Failing to understand the question, they replied that they were taking a bath, "agdigos kami."
Location: Digos, Davao del Sur

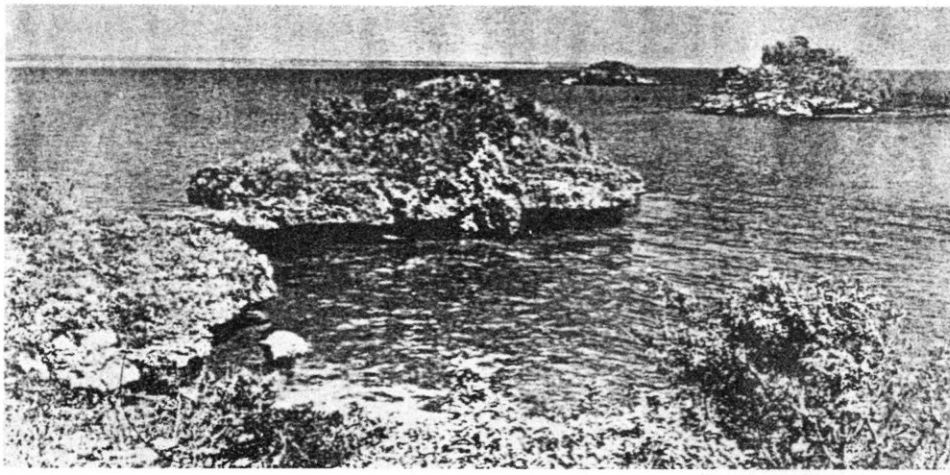


GAT. ANDRES BONIFACIO

ANDRES BONIFACIO NO. 199 — Named in honor of Andres Bonifacio founder of the Katipunan. Bonifacio was a member of *Taliba* Lodge under the Gran Oriente Espanol.
Location: Quezon City

NEGRENSE NO. 200 — Negrense is a term used to refer to natives of Negros Island. This Lodge has its seat in Bacolod City in Negros Occidental.
Location: Bacolod City

HUNDRED ISLANDS NO. 201 — Named after the famous "Hundred

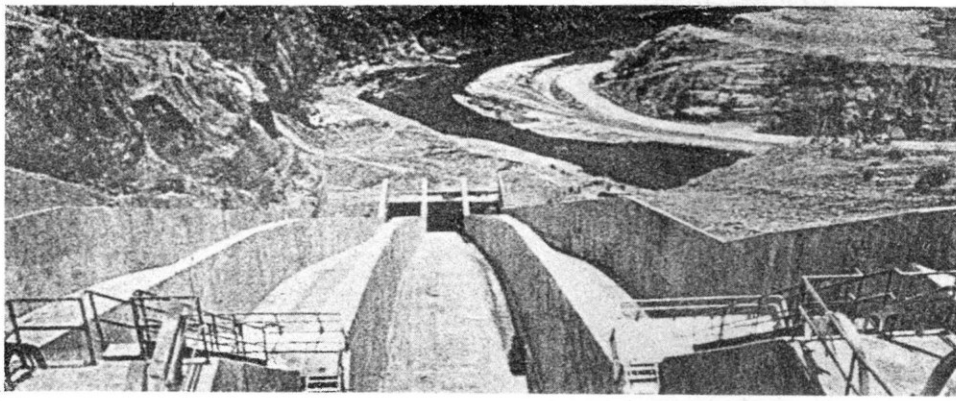


Hundred Islands

Islands" located not far from Bani, Pangasinan. Hundred Islands is actually composed of more than 400 coralline islands and islets, very rich in mineral life. The second largest collection of coral specimens in the world may be found in the Hundred Islands.
Location: Bani, Pangasinan

JACOBO ZOBEL MEMORIAL NO. 202 – Named in honor of Jacobo Zobel y Zangroniz the famous numismatist, pharmacist and pioneer builder. The historian T.M. Kalaw dubbed him as "el primer Mason Filipino."
Location: Makati, Metro Manila

PANTABANGAN-BONARI NO. 203 – The first name chosen for this Lodge, which is situated in Rizal, Nueva Ecija, was BO-NA-RI. It was coined thus: BO – from Bonabon, the original name of the town of Rizal when it was only a sitio; NA – from Nazareth, the name of Rizal when it became a Barrio of Bongabon, Nueva Ecija; and RI – from Rizal, the present



Pantabangan Dam

name of the town.

Subsequently, the members felt BO-NA-RI may not be widely understood, so they added Pantabangan after the Pantabangan Dam and Reservoir which was then under construction.

Location: Rizal, Nueva Ecija

TAGUM NO. 204 — Named after the town of Tagum, the capital of Davao del Norte.

Location: Tagum, Davao del Norte

AKLAN NO. 205 — Named after the province of Aklan of which the seat of the Lodge is the capital.

Location: Kalibo, Aklan

VILLAVERDE NO. 206 — Named after the town of Villaverde, Nueva Vizcaya.

Villaverde town was named after the Spanish Parish Priest Juan Villaverde who founded the municipality.

Location: Ibung, Villaverde, Nueva Vizcaya



FATHER JUAN VILLAVERDE

ILIGAN NO. 207 — Named after the City of Iligan which means "the place of descent."

Location: Iligan City

TORIL NO. 208 — This Lodge was organized for the benefit of the residents of Toril, a progressive district in the City of Davao, and was named after the said district. Toril is a native word for corral or an enclosure for cattle.

Location: Davao City

KORONADAL NO. 209 — Named after the town of Koronadal in South Cotabato. The choice of the name of this Lodge was inspired by the fact that the seat of the Lodge (Marbel, Koronadal, South Cotabato) was the first encampment of those who were brought over from different parts of the country to establish a settlement in Koronadal Valley. Koronadal is a native word meaning "Dancing Cogon."

Location: Koronadal, South Cotabato



Bro. MANUEL VALENCIA KO

MANUEL VALENCIA KO NO.

210 – This Lodge was originally named Lantawan Lodge in honor of an imposing mountain in Cadiz City. After the Lodge transferred from Cadiz to Victorias, the members felt its name became irrelevant so they changed it to Manuel Valencia Ko to honor one of the founders of the Lodge and one who contributed immensely to its progress. Bro. Ko was DDGM for three terms.
Location: Victorias, Negros Occidental

NORTHERN SAMAR NO. 211 – Named after the province where the Lodge is situated.

This Lodge was called "Balicuatro" when it was under dispensation. Balicuatro is a district in Samar consisting of several towns and islands, including the town of Allen which was the seat of the Lodge. The Lodge now meets in Catarman, outside the Balicuatro district.
Location: Catarman, Northern Samar

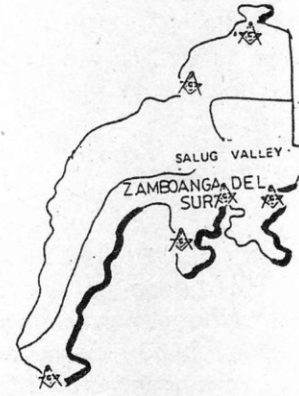
ZOSIMO MONTEMAYOR NO. 212 – Named in honor of the late Bro. Zosimo Montemayor, the first President of the Mindanao Agricultural College, now known as the Central Mindanao University. Bro. Montemayor was the organizer and first Master of Mt. Musuan Lodge No. 155 and is considered by many to be the father of Masonry in Bukidnon.
Location: Musuan,Bukidnon

BEACON NO. 213 – The Lodge was so-named as a prophesy and a promise that its members will be beacons or guiding lights in the fulfillment of Masonry's mission to form mankind into a great redemptive brotherhood, a league of noble and free men enlisted in the radiant enterprise of working out in time the love and will of the Eternal.
Location: Davao City

BERNARDO NERI MEMORIAL NO. 214 – Bro. Bernardo Neri was in life a Municipal President of Plaridel, Misamis Oriental. He was a well-known and widely loved philantrophist.
Location: Calamba, Misamis Occidental

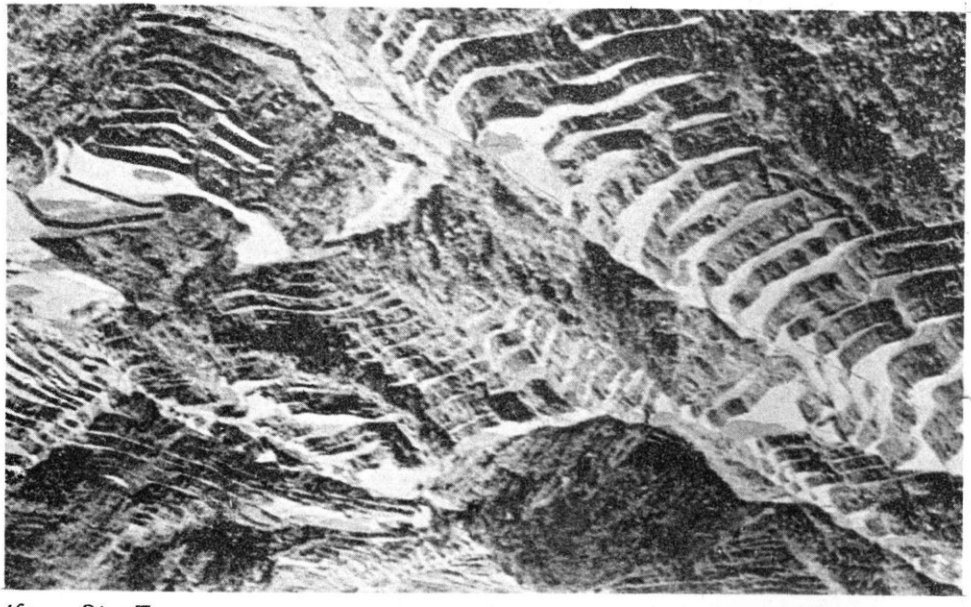
ITAWES NO. 215 – Itawes is a minor Philippine dialect spoken by some peoples of the North, specially by residents of the municipality of Tuao, Cagayan.
Location: Lakambini, Tuao, Cagayan

SALUG VALLEY NO. 216 – Salug Valley is a wide expanse of flat land covering some 8 towns in Zamboanga del Sur among which is Molave.
Location: Molave, Zamboanga del Sur



RED ARROW DIVISION NO. 217 — Named in memory of the famous Red Arrow 32nd Infantry Division of the US Army which liberated the town of San Nicolas, Pangasinan from the Japanese forces.
Location: San Nicolas, Pangasinan

IFUGAO NO. 218 — This Lodge was named in honor of the province where it is located.
Location: Lagawe, Ifugao



Ifugao Rice Terraces

TIMBERLAND NO. 219 — This Lodge was named Timberland because it is located in the heart of a lumber region.
Location: San Francisco, Agusan del Sur

LEONARDO T. PANARES NO. 220 — This Lodge was organised by Masons who either lived in or near Barangay Bugo in Cagayan de Oro City. They first called the Lodge Bugo de Oro, a combination of the names of the Barangay and City. When VW Panares died, the Brethren renamed the Lodge in his honor. Bro. Panares was the moving spirit in the organization of the Lodge and was one of the pillars of Masonry in Cagayan de Oro.
Location: Cagayan de Oro City

TACLOBAN NO. 221 — Named after the City of Tacloban, which is also known as the "Queen City of Eastern Visayas." Its name comes from the word "taklub" meaning "cover" and alludes to the way natives used to catch fish.
Location: Tacloban City

KAPATAGAN VALLEY NO. 222 — Named after the Kapatangan Valley in Lanao del Norte Province, where the town of Baroy is located. The once famous EDCOR is in Kapatangan Valley.

Kapatagan, in Tagalog, means a "wide space of level land."
Location: Baroy, Lanao del Norte

BANTUGAN NO. 223 – The hero of the Maranao epic consisting of some 25 episodes entitled Darangen. In the epic, Prince Bantugan is a godlike hero who dwelt in the kingdom of Bembaran, a mythical Moro paradise which sank beneath the sea. He is the ideal embodiment of physical prowess, beauty and intelligence or as we put it in Masonry "wisdom, strength and beauty."
Location: Cotabato City

LUIS J. REYES MEMORIAL NO. 224 – Named in honor of Bro. Luis J. Reyes of Bataan, who during his lifetime was looked up to as an outstanding expert on Philippine woods.
Location: Mariveles, Bataan

DADIANGAS NO. 225 – Dadiangas is the old name of General Santos City. The name Dadiangas comes from a thorny shrub that used to abound in the area.
Location: Gen. Santos City

CALINOG NO. 226 – Named after the town of Calinog in Iloilo province. Calinog is said to come from the word "linog" which means "earthquake" in many Philippine dialects (Bicol, Hiligaynon, Maranaw, Magindanaw, Sibuhanon, Samar-Leyte).
Location: Calinog, Iloilo

LAKE LANAO (NO. 227 – Named after the largest lake in Mindanao at the edge of which is Marawi City.

Lake Lanao is 135 square miles in size and shaped roughly like an isosceles triangle. It fills the depression of a collapsed plateau 2300 feet above sea level. It is drained by the Agus River which has cut gorges on its way and cascades into the Maria Cristina Falls before flowing into Iligan Bay.
Location: Marawi City

KAPATIRAN NO. 228 – Kapatiran is a Tagalog word for Brotherhood or Fraternity.
Location: Cabanatuan City

TIGBAUAN NO. 229 – Named after the town of Tigbauan in Iloilo. Tigbauan means a place where the *tigbao,* an Ilongo word for a tall grass which looks like a sugar cane, abounds.
Location: Tigbauan, Iloilo

LAKE PINAMALOY NO. 230 – Named after a beautiful, tranquil lake in Bukidnon not far from where the Lodge is situated. Pinamaloy is about 500 meters in diameter, and 13 meters deep. It is surrounded by verdant vegetation and towering Lawaan and Molave trees.
Location: Don Carlos, Bukidnon

QUINTIN SALAS NO. 231 – Named after Col. Quintin Salas, the last Visayan revolutionary officer to surrender to the Americans. During the war against the U.S., Col. Salas was the commander of the First Guerilla Column in Panay.

Col. Salas was born in Dumangas, Iloilo.
Location: Dumangas, Iloilo

EAST GATE NO. 232 – This

Lodge was called "East Gate" for geographical reasons. It is located in the town of Borongan which is in the eastern extremity of Eastern Samar. The harbors of Borogan may lay claim to the title of being the east gate to the Philippines.
Location: Borongan, Eastern Samar

SANCHES MIRA NO. 233 — Named after the town of Sanchez Mira in Cagayan which is the seat of the Lodge.
Location: Sanchez Mira, Cagayan.

ORMOC No. 234
Named after the City of Ormoc. Ormoc used to be known as "Ugmok," "Ugmuk" or "Ogmuc," meaning "lowland" or "plain."
Location: Ormoc City

APOLINARIO MABINI NO. 235 — Same as Lodge No. 39.
Location: Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija

MOUNT DIWATA NO. 236 — Named after Mount Diwata, the highest mountain peak between the provinces of Surigao and Agusan. Diwata is also the name of a mountain range which stretches for 350 kilometers from Surigao to Davao. This rugged mountain range is part of the Pacific Cordillera that may be traced northward to Samar and perhaps further north to the island of Luzon.

Diwata is the local name for goddess, muse, fairy. It is also the name of a Masonic Triangle established in Mati, Mindanao during the Spanish regime.
Location: Surigao City

PANABO DALISAY NO. 237 — "Panabo" stands for the town of Panabo in Davao del Norte, while "Dalisay" is the name of a noted masonic personality. Panabo comes from the word "tabo" meaning market.
Location: Panabo, Davao del Norte

MAGDIWANG NO. 238 — Named after the Magdiwang council of the Katipunan headed by Mariano Alvarez, the uncle-in-law of Andres Bonifacio. At its height, the Magdiwang Council had jurisdiction over fourteen towns of Cavite and three in Batangas. Its headquarters was first established in Noveleta, Cavite.
Location: Noveleta, Cavite

PALILAN NO. 239 — Palilan is the old name of the town of Jimenez, Misamis Occidental.
Location: Jimenez, Misamis Occidental

SINDANGAN NO. 240 — Name of the town in Zamboanga del Norte, where the lodge meets. Near the seat of the Lodge may also be found Sindangan Bay and Sindangan Point. Sindangan comes from "indangan" the name of a fish in the native subano tongue.
Location: Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte

RED MOUNTAIN NO. 241 — The first name proposed for this Lodge was "Laterite", a substance found in great abundance in Tandag, Surigao del Sur, and the mountains around it. Laterite is a product of rock decay, red in color and having a high content in the oxides of iron and hydroxide of aluminum.

The members feared "Laterite" was too high brow, so they settled for "Red Mountain" which adverts to the color laterite gives to the surrounding hills and mountains.
Location: Tandag, Surigao del Sur

PUNTA SULAWAN NO. 242 – Named after a small projection of land into the sea called Sulawan Point, located in Misamis Oriental province, not far from where the Lodge is situated.
Location: Alubijid, Misamis Oriental

MANTICAO NO. 243 – Named after the town of Manticao in Misamis Oriental.

Manticao comes from *Mantica,* the native word for pork lard. It is said that in the olden days, the village which is now known as Manticao was frequently pillaged by Moro Pirates for food and women. Knowing the Moro's aversion to pigs, the villagers killed their swine, extracted lard from them and instructed their women to bathe themselves in the lard whenever the Moro Pirates attacked. When a raid was staged, the Moro's recognized the ointment on the skin of the women. They shouted to them, "Mantica icao" and left the women unharmed. Since then the village has been called "Mantica icao" or "Manticao" for short.
Location: Manticao, Misamis Oriental

DAGUMA MOUNTAIN RANGE NO. 244 – Daguma Mountain Range is located to the southwest of Cotabato Valley and extends for 180 kilometers from Illana Bay and Cotabato City in the northwest to the Saranggani Bay in the southeast. The northern portion of the range is a plateau with elevations of 300 meters above sea level.
Location: Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat

BUKIDNON NO. 245 – Named after the province of Bukidnon in which the Lodge meets. Bukidnon means "people of the mountains" and refers to the original tribes who inhabited the area, but who were driven up to the mountains by the Visayans who came to settle in the province.
Location: Valencia, Bukidnon

SIBUGUEY VALLEY NO. 246 – Sibuguey Valley is a large tract of level land in Zamboanga del Sur irrigated by the Sibuguey River. It covers some 13 towns, including the town of Buug.
Location: Buug, Zamboanga del Sur

DAET NO. 247 – Named after the town of Daet in Camarines Sur. Daet is derived from the Bicol word "dai" meaning "no."
Location: Daet, Camarines Norte

BAWAYAN NO. 248 – Named after the town of Bayawan, Negros Oriental.

Bayawan comes from "Bayaw" meaning to raise or bring the two hands above the head in adoration. Legend has it that some cultural minorites in the area resented the conversion of the people to christianity, so on one fateful Sunday, when the residents were hearing mass and the priest held the golden chalice with his two hands above

his head, the cultural minorities led by Kateras attacked them killing hundreds of church goers.
Location: Bayawan, Negros Oriental

HALCON NO. 249 — Named after Mount Halcon (2505 meters), one of the loftier peaks in a central mountain range known as Central Mindoro Divide which runs through the length of the island of Mindoro. Halcon is the Spanish word for "falcon".
Location: Roxas, Oriental Mindoro

CARMEN VALLEY NO. 250 — This Lodge was organized for Masons living in Barangay Carmen in Cagayan de Oro City and was named after the Barangay.
Location: Cagayan de Oro City

TUMAUINI NO. 251 — Named after the town of Tumauini in Isabela.
Location: Tumauini, Isabela

TUPAS NO. 252 — Same as Lodge No. 62.
Location: Cebu City



MW CAMILO OSIAS

DON CAMILO OSIAS NO. 253 — Named in honor of the famous orator, writer, educator, and legislator. Osias was Grand Master in 1955. It is he who gave us the catch phrase, "More Masonry among Masons, More Men in Masonry."
Location: Malaybalay, Bukidnon

ARCADIO EVANGELISTA MEMORIAL NO. 254 — Named in honor of WB Arcadio Evangelista, former Mayor of the town of Anao, Tarlac. Bro. Evangelista in his lifetime, was a member of Regeneration Lodge No. 36 and was one of the organizers of Isagani Lodge No. 96 and Anchor Lodge No. 159.
Location: San Francisco, Anao, Tarlac

KAMAYO NO. 255 — Kamayo is a minor dialect spoken in some towns of Surigao del Sur province, particularly in the town of Bislig.
Location: Bislig, Surigao del Sur

KITANGLAY NO. 256 — The name of a tall mountain located in the town of Initao, Misamis Or.
Location: Initao, Misamis Oriental

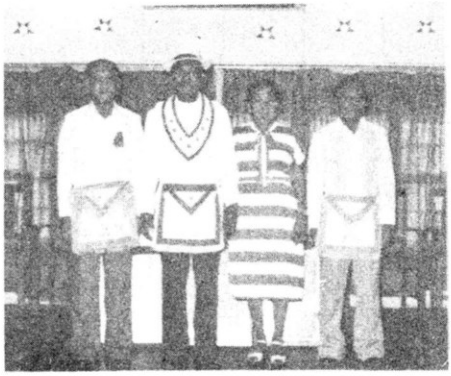
NAGA CITY NO' 257 — Named after the City where the Lodge is situated.

Naga is the Bicol word for the narra tree (pterocarpus indicus). It also refers to the figure head on the prow of ships and to wild ducks.
Location: Naga City

MELQUIADES P. VARIAS, SR. NO. 258 — Named after Melquiades Peji Varias, Sr. an outstanding

Mason. Varias was twice Master of Maguindanao No. 40 and served as District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 17.

This Lodge was not constituted and its dispensation was withdrawn in 1984.



Bro. MELQUIADES P. VARIAS, SR. with his Mason sons.

INDUSTRIAL CITY NO. 259 – This Lodge was so named in reference to the fact that Iligan City (the seat of the Lodge) is often called the Industrial City of the South because of the proliferation of factories and industries in the city.
Location: Iligan City

MANGKAS NO. 260 – This Lodge was known as La Carlota Lodge when it was still under dispensation. When it got its charter its name was changed to Mangkas which is the old name of La Carlota City. It is claimed that *Mangkas* means "ruthless" and was applied to a wild tribe that roamed the area in olden days. La Carlota City, incidentally, got its name from the wife of a high Spanish official in Negros Island named – Carlota.
Location: La Carlota City

MOLAVE NO. 261 – Named after the MOLAVE *(Vitex parviflora)*, a tree with a very hard wood, reaching a height of from 8 to 15 meters. It has blue flowers, 6 to 8 mm long, and its fruits are globose or spherical in shape 5 to 6 mm in diameter. The Molave tree is widely distributed throughout the Philippines.
Location: Lupao, Nueva Ecija



MW MANUEL L. QUEZON

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON MEMORIAL NO. 262 – Named in memory of Manuel L. Quezon, Past Grand Master and President of the Philippine Commonwealth. Quezon was the first Filipino Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. This Lodge meets in Baler, the birthplace of Quezon.
Location: Baler, Aurora

ZARAGOSA NO. 263 – Named after the town of Zaragosa in Nueva Ecija.

It is claimed that the town was named after the province of Zaragoza in Spain. Many towns of Nueva Ecija, including the province itself, have the same names as provinces and cities in Spain, to

wit: Ecija, Zaragoza, Jaen, Penaranda de Bracamonte, Talavera de la Reina, San Antonio Abad, and Sto. Domingo de la Calzada.
Location: Zaragosa, Nueva Ecija

MT. AMURONG NO. 264 — Named after a small mountain in Talugtog, Nueva Ecija.
Location: Talugtog, Nueva Ecija

DON LORENZO TAN MEMORIAL NO. 265 — This Lodge, was named in memory of the father of the Mayor of Tangub City who at the time of organization was the Senior Warden.
Location: Tangub City



Mohammedan Mosque

SHARIFF KABUNSUWAN NO. 266 — Credit for the introduction of Islam into Mindanao is usually given to Shariff Muhammad Kabunsuwan, after whom this Lodge is named.

The old tarsilas of Maguindanao indicate that he was the son of an Arab father and a Malay mother. His father, being a Shariff, is supposed to be a descendant of the Prophet Muhammad. Maguindanao tradition also declares that Shariff Kabunsuwan came to Mindanao in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. After securing an alliance with the Maguindanao datus, he went about conquering and converting the surrounding tribes and chiefs.
Location: Cotabato City

MIDSAYAP NO. 267 — Named after the town of Midsayap in North Cotabato. *Sayap* in the native tongue means "hat," and *Midsayap,* adverts to one who has put on his hat.
Location: Midsayap, North Cotabato

MERIDIAN NO. 268 — At an organizational meeting, when the members were selecting a name for this Lodge, it suddenly dawned on them that the time was high twelve and hence the sun was at its meridian. Then and there they decided to call their Lodge "Meridian."

Meridian is defined in the dictionary as "The highest apparent point reached by a heavenly body in its course; the highest point of power, prosperity, splendor, etc.; zenith; apex; culmination; the middle period of one's life, regarded as the highest point of health, vigor, etc."
Location: Balanga, Bataan

LA NAVAL NO. 269 — Spanish for the "The Navy." This Lodge was organized by naval and marine officers from Cavite.
Location: Cavite City

DR. JOSE P. RIZAL (Calamba) NO. 270 — Same as Lodges Nos. 20

and 22. The word Calamba in parenthesis is to indicate that the Lodge meets in Calamba, Laguna the birthplace of Dr. Jose P. Rizal.
Location: Calamba, Laguna



MANUEL LUIS QUEZON (Bukidnon) NO. 271 – Same as Lodge No. 262.
Location: Quezon, Bukidnon

MARCELO H. DEL PILAR NO. 272 – Named in honor of Marcelo H. del Pilar, considered the greatest Filipino journalist of his time, founder of Diariong Tagalog and editor of the propaganda organ "La Solidaridad." Del Pilar is also acclaimed as the father of Philippine Masonry.
Location: Meycauayan, Bulacan

TALAVERA NO. 273 – Named after the town of Talavera in Nueva Ecija.

Talavera is a Spanish name, but the old residents prefer to trace its etymology to a love story involving a young damsel named *Tala* and a dashing swain called *Vera.* They say these two married and were the first settlers of the town. It is an improbable story, but one that will warm the cockles of the hearts of incurable romantics.
Location: Talavera, Nueva Ecija

ILLANA NO. 274 – Named after the Illana Bay which indents the shorelines of Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao and Cotabato City.
Location: Pagadian City

MARGOSATUBIG NO. 275 – Named after the town of Margosatubig in Zamboanga del Sur. Margosatubig is derived from the subano word "malagustubig" meaning "swift water."
Location: Margosatubig, Zamboanga del Sur

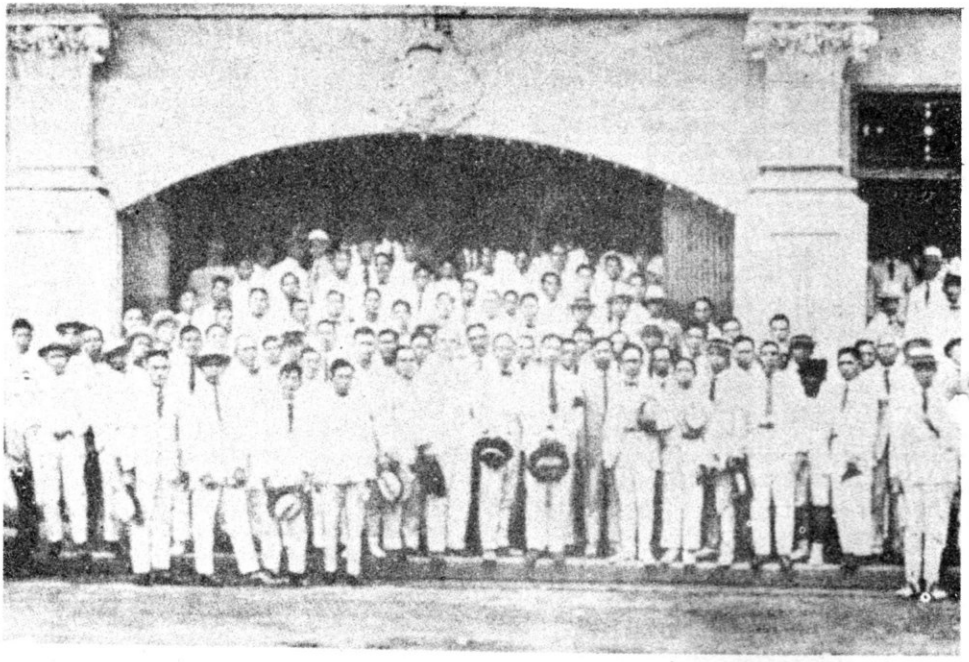
DON SALVADOR P. LOPEZ MEMORIAL NO. 276 – Named after Salvador P. Lopez, Sr., former Municipal President of the town of Mati. He was a Mason honored for his philantrophic deeds.
Location: Mati, Davao Oriental

MANDALUYONG NO. 277 – Named after the town of Mandaluyong in Metro Manila which is intended to be the seat of the Lodge. Mandaluyong comes from "madaluyong" a Tagalog word meaning a place where there are huge waves or surges or swells of the sea.

At the first organizational meeting of this Lodge held on Nov. 5, 1985 the members decided to name it *GOMBURZA* in honor of the martyr priests Gomez, Burgos and Zamora, but at the second organizational meeting they changed their minds.
Location: Mandaluyong, Metro Manila.

B. PHILIPPINE LODGE OF RESEARCH

This Lodge was granted a dispensation on January 26, 1981 on the petition of fifty-six Master Masons belonging to the different subordinate lodges of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, including the principal officers of the Grand Lodge. Its general purposes are the same as the Lodges of Research under other Grand Jurisdictions. At the Annual Communication held in April 1982 it was granted a Special Charter without a number. It elected its officers and met a few times, but has since been inactive.



Group of Master Masons infront of Rizal Theater in Ilaya, Tondo, Manila during the Constitution of the Supremo Consejo del Grado 33 Para Filipinas July 4, 1924.

PART II

MASONIC LODGES AND TRIANGLES ORGANIZED UNDER OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

More than 200 Masonic Lodges and Triangles were organized in our country prior to the advent of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. The first regular Lodge was established in 1856 under the Gran Oriente Lusitano. Soon other grand jurisdictions followed. The Gran Oriente de Espana, Gran Oriente Nacional de Espana, Gran Oriente de Francia, Grand Lodge of France, Gran Oriente Filipino, Gran Oriente Lusitano Unido, Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Grand Lodge of California, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland all set up Lodges in the Philippines. There were even Lodges under the Rite of Memphis and the Rite of Misraim. It is also said that a Military Lodge that came with the British Expeditionary Force which occupied Manila from 1762-1764 worked in Intramuros.

At various times these Lodges banded together under a local Grand Body. The first was the *Regional or Departmental Grand Lodge* under the Gran Oriente de Espana which was installed on March 1, 1875. It was followed by the *Gran Consejo Regional* organized in 1893 by six lodges under the Gran Oriente Espanol and then by the *Regional Grand Lodge* founded in 1906 also by Lodges under the Gran Oriente Espanol.

We do not have today a complete list of all these Lodges and Triangles. A good number of our records were destroyed and, moreover, owing to the persecution of Masons by the civil and military authorities during the Spanish regime many Grand Jurisdictions kept their activities here *sub rosa.* At any rate, a few records have come down to us enabling us to list down the names of some 150 Lodges and Triangles.

Most of the Lodges listed no longer exist. The only ones still working are Lodge Perla del Oriente No. 1034 under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and those Lodges organized under the Grand Lodge of California and the Gran Oriente Espanol which transferred to the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. Their present numbers are indicated in parenthesis. To distinguished Lodges from Triangles, the letter T in parenthesis is added to the names of the Triangles.

– A –

Acacia No. 141 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Garrovillas, Nueva Caceres

An American Military Lodge (name not available)-Grand Lodge of North Dakota . . . Malate, Manila

Araw No. 304 (now No. 18) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila

Autonomia

Ayuso No. 62 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Tarlac

— B —

Bagung-Buhay No. 291 (now No. 17) Gran Oriente Espanol .Cavite
Bagung-Bayan No. 350 (now No. 27) Gran Oriente Espanol Manila
Balagtas No. 149, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Sampaloc, Manila
Balintawak No. 354 (now No. 28) Gran Oriente Espanol . .Gumaca, Tayabas
Banahaw No. 322, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Atimonan, Tayabas
Batangas No. 383 (now No. 35) Gran Oriente Espanol . .Batangas
Bathala No. 11 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Ermita, Manila
Bathala No. 157, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Ermita, Manila
Bay No. 48 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Laguna
Bayani No. 44 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Bicol No. 64 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Libmanan
Binhi No. 216, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Bulusan (now No. 38) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Sorsogon
Burgos No. 38 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Mindoro, Mindoro

— C —

Cavite No. 350 (now No. 2), Grand Lodge of California. . . . . .Cavite
Cebu No. 1106, Grand Lodge of Scotland . . . . . .Cebu
Centeno No. 82 (T), Grand Oriente Espanol. . . . Cabiao, Nueva Ecija
Constancia Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . Manila
Corregidor No. 386 (now No. 3) Grand Lodge of California. . . . . Corregidor Island
Cosmopolita No. 117, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .
Crisalida Gran Oriente Nacional de Espana. . . . . Manila

— D —

Dalisay No. 40 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Sta. Cruz, Manila
Dalisay No. 177 (now No. 14) Gran Oriente EspanolSta. Cruz, Manila
Dampulan No. 156, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Jaen, Nueva Ecija
Dapitan No. 313 (now No. 21) Gran Oriente Espanol . Malabon, Rizal
Dimasalang (T). . . . Malabon, Rizal
Diwata No. 65 (T) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Mati, Mindanao

— E —

Espana No. 208, Gran Oriente de Espana. . . . . Manila
Espana en Filipinas No. 208, Gran Oriente Nacional de Espana . . . . . .Cavite

— F —

Fraternidad No. 77 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . Navotas, Rizal

— H —

Hercules (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Hernan Cortez (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Marikina, Rizal
Hiram No. 78 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Mexico, Pampanga

— I —

Ilaw (T), Gran Oriente Espanol

. . . . . Masbate
Integridad Espanola No. 212, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Integrated Nacional No. 25 Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Isarog, Gran Oriente de Francia . . . . . .Naga, Ambos Camarines
Isarog No. 376 (now No. 33) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . Naga, Ambos Camarines

– K –

Kaingin No. 34 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Malolos, Bulacan
Kalange No. 41 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .San Simon, Pampanga
Kalilayan No. 66 (T) (now No. 37) Gran Oriente Espanol . . Lucena, Tayabas
Kalumpang No. 66 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Batangas, Batangas
Kapitan or *Hapitan* No. 73 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . Dampalit, Malabon
Katamtaman No. 76 (T) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Angono, Morong (now Rizal)
Katutuan No. 74 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . Macabebe, Pampanga
Kumintang No. 36 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Balayan, Batangas
Kupang Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Malolos, Bulacan

– L –

Labong No. 2 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Navotas, Manila
Labong No. 153, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Malabon, Rizal
Lakas ng Katwiran (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Rosario, Cavite
La Espanola. . . . . .Cebu
La Fraternidad . . . . . .Zamboanga
La Libertad. . . . . Iloilo
La Peninsular No. 311, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . .Cavite
La Primordial No. 106, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . .Zamboanga
La Regeneracion, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Tarlac
Lealtad No. 32, (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Torre del Campo
Lealtad, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . Manila
Libertad No. 70 (T) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . San Fdo. Pampanga
Libertad No. 100 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . .San Fdo, La Union
Lincoln No. 382 (now No. 34) Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . .Olongapo, Zambales
Los Girondinos No. 23, Gran Oriente Espanol
Lucena Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . .Lucena
Luna No. 231, Gran Oriente de Espana. . . . . Manila
Lupit No. 13 (T) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Negros
Lupit No. 83 (T) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Bakolor, Pampanga
Lusong No. 39 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Tondo, Manila
Lusong No. 185, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Tondo, Manila
Luz No. 37 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Dilaw or Dilan, Batangas
Luz de Balabac No. 282, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . .Balabac Island
Luz de Cavite No. 230, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . .Cavite
Luz de Oriente No. 6, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . Manila
Luz de Oriente No. 204, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Luz de Oriente No. 228, Gran Oriente Nacional de Espana . . . . . Manila
Luz de Pangasinan, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . Pangasinan

— M —

Mabini No. 290 (now No. 39) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Aparri, Cagayan

Mactan No. 69 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Cebu, Cebu

Mactan No. 357 (now No. 30) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Cebu

Magallanes No. 218, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . .Cavite

Magdalo No. 371 (now No. 31) Gran Oriente Espanol . . . Kawit, Cavite

Maguindanaw No. 334 (now No. 40) Gran Oriente Espanol . . Cagayan de Misamis

Maigting, Gran Oriente de Filipinas . . . . . .Paco, Manila

Majestad No. 50 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . .Bakolor, Pampanga

Majestad No. 155. Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . Bacolor, Pampanga

Malinaw No. 340 (now No. 25) Gran Oriente Espanol San Pablo, Laguna

Manila No. 342 (now No. 1) Grand Lodge of California. . . . . Manila

Martirez del '96 No. 372, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Nagcarlan, Laguna

Masala No. 154, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . San Fdo, Pampanga

Matalastas No. 53 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Manila

Minerva No. 309, Gran Oriente de Espana. . . . . Batutu

Minerva No. 217, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Aparri, Cagayan

Minerva No. 370, (now part of No. 5) Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Manila

Minerva Gran Oriente de Francia . . . . . Tuguegarao, Cagayan

Modestia No. 199, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Quiapo, Manila

Morayta No. 79 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . Gapan, Nueva Ecija

— N —

Nagtahan Scottish Constitution . . . . . Nagtahan, Manila

Nilad No. 144 (now No. 12) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila

Nueva Ecija, Gran Oriente de Francia . . . . . Nueva Ecija

— P —

Palnugbatan No. 71 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . .Zamboanga

Pandacan (?) Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . Pandacan, Manila

Paroaw or *Parwaw* No. 63, (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . .Concepcion, Tarlac

Paroaw or *Parwaw* No. 224, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . .Concepcion, Tarlac

Patria No. 41, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila

Patria No. 340, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .

Patria, Gran Oriente National de Espana . . . . . .Cavite

Perla del Oriente No. 1034, Grand Lodge of Scotland. . . . . Manila

Pilar No. 203 (now No. 15) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . Imus, Cavite

Pinagsabitan No. 344 (now No. 26) Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . .Sta. Cruz, Laguna

Plaridel Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Paombong, Rizal

Primera Luz Oceanica, Gran Oriente Filipino

Primera Luz Filipina, Gran Oriente Lusitano . . . . . .Cavite

Pukat or *Pugat* No. 94 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Jaro, Iloilo

Pulang Bato or *Pulong Bato* (T), Gran Oriente Espanol

. . . . . .Zamboanga

– Q –

Quiroga No. 81 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Pitogo, Tayabas

– R –

Regado No. 142 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Hervas, Nueva Caceras
Regularidad No. 179, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . Manila
Riego No. 49 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Capiz, Capiz
Rizal, Gran Oriente de Francia . . . . . Manila
Rizal No. 233, Gran Oriente de Espana. . . . . Manila
Rizal No. 312 (now No. 20) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Lopez, Tayabas
Rizal No. 315 (now No. 22) Gran Oriente Español. . . . . Manila
Ruiz No. 80 (T), Gran Oriente Español. . . . . .Penaranda, Nueva Ecija

– S –

Salinan or *Silangan* No. 75 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . Malate, Manila
San Juan del Monte, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . .San Juan del Monte
Sa Ru (T), Gran Oriente Espanol
Silanganan No. 305 (now No. 19) Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . .Pasig, Rizal
Sinukuan No. 272 (now No. 16) Gran Oriente Español . . . Manila
Sion or *Lion* No. 72 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . Concepcion, Malabon
Sol (T)' Gran Oriente Espanol Bayambang, Tarlac
Solidaridad No. 323, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Suku No. 31 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Pampanga

– T –

Tabon No. 52 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Tabon (T), Gran Oriente Espanol . . . . . .San Isidro, Nueva Ecija
Taliba No. 56 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Trozo, Manila
Taliba No. 165, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Trozo, Manila
Tayabas, Gran Oriente de Francia . . . . . Tayabas

– U –

Unidad No. 60 (T), Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Sta. Ana, Manila
Union No. 39, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Manila
Union No. 93 (T), Gran Oriente Español. . . . . Guagua, Pampanga
Union Germanica – Scottish Constitution . . . . . Manila
Union, Patria, Fraternidad No. 232, Gran Oriente de Espana . . . . . Manila

– V –

Villaruel No. 223, Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . .Tarlac

– W –

Walana No. 158 (now No. 13) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Binondo, Manila

– Z –

Zapote No. 356 (now No. 29) Gran Oriente Espanol. . . . . Rosario, Cavite

PART III

OTHER MASONIC BODIES

A. SCOTTISH RITE BODIES

The introduction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the Philippines followed closely on the heels of the establishment of Blue Lodges. The first Grand Jurisdictions to set foot in our country were of the Orient type which had authority not only over Blue Lodges, but also over the Scottish and Adoptive Rites, unlike our present Grand Lodge which has control over Blud Lodges only. It was but natural, therefore, that they also endeavored to organize Scottish Rite Bodies here. Thus, when the *Gran Oriente de Espana* approved a plan to organize a District Grand Lodge in the Philippines in the 1870's, it also called for the organization of a Chapter of the Royal Arch, a Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix and a Chamber of Knights Kadosh. We read that by 1879 the *Gran Oriente de Espana* was able to form a nucleus of Lodges in Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Cavite and Zamboanga and in each one of these cities a Chamber of Knights Kadosh, Chapter of Rose Croix and a Grand Triangle of the Royal Arch were constituted. We do not have the names of all these Scottish Rite Bodies; the two that we know of are *Fe* Chapter No. 50 in Cavite, and *Esperanza* Chapter No. 64 in Manila



Double Headed Eagle

When the Gran Oriente Espanol set foot on Philippine soil in the 1980's, it also established Scottish Rite Bodies. Among these were the *Camara del 30* No. 7, *Caballeros de Rosa Croix* No. 18, *Real Arco* No. 20, *Elegido del Nueve* No. 21 and *Progreso* Council No. 71, all in Manila.

All these Scottish Rite Bodies ceased working during the revolution against Spain, but activities were resumed upon the return of normalcy with the occupation of the country by the Americans. In 1907 the Gran Oriente Espanol authorized the formation of *Noli Me Tangere* Chapter of Rose *Croix* No. 53 and four years later, on December 5, 1911, it chartered *Hermanos del 96,* Council KK. In the meantime, the Americans also took steps to establish their own Scottish Rite Bodies here. In an

allocution delivered in 1903 at the session of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction, USA, Grand Commander Richardson announced that his Supreme Council was assuming jurisdiction over the Philippines. Four years later, the Southern Jurisdiction passed a resolution that all Masonic matters in the Philippines be left to the judgment of illustrious Brother W. Frank Pierce, 33°, the Sovereign Grand Inspector General in charge. As a result of this action, a *Scottish Rite Lyceum* of the Philippines was organized on January 29, 1908 with Judge Charles S. Lobingier as Venerable Preceptor. The Lyceum spearheaded the establishment of Scottish Rite Bodies, which culminated in the chartering of *Manu* Chapter of Rose Croix No. 1, *Confucius* Council KK No. 1, *Gautama* Consistory No. 1 and *Mt. Arayat* Lodge of Perfection No. 1 in 1911. This set of Bodies now constitutes what is known as Manila Bodies. In 1916 another set of Bodies was formed to accommodate the large number of Filipino Masons who preferred to work in the Spanish tongue. Letters temporary were extended to *Lakandola* Lodge of Perfection No. 2, *Burgos* Chapter of Rose Croix No. 2, and *Malcampo* Council No. 2 KK to form the nucleus of the new Philippines Bodies.

The following year the great unification of Philippine Masonry took place and the members of *Noli Me Tangere* Chapter and *Hermanos del 96* Council were absorbed by the Philippine Bodies. Their affiliation precipitated the closure of *Noli Me Tangere* Chapter and *Hermanos del 96* Council under the Gran Oriente Espanol, but led to the organization *Rizal* Consistory No. 2 of the Philippine Bodies.

After the unification of Philippine Masonry, Scottish Rite Masonry in our country prospered. By 1939, we find the following additional Bodies on its roles: *Lopez Jaena* Lodge of Perfection in Iloilo, and *Del Pilar* Consistory, *McKinley* Council of Kadosh, *Mabini* Chapter of Rose Croix and *Cebu* Lodge of Perfection, all in Cebu.

The outbreak of the Second World War, brought about the closure for the second time of Masonic Lodges and Bodies in our country. But when peace returned, the Scottish Rite Bodies were once again reestablished. Additional Bodies were organized.

On July 4, 1946 Philippine Independence was proclaimed and Scottish Rite Masons began agitating for their own independence. In 1949 they petitioned the Mother Council of the World of the Thirty-third Degree of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States for authority to create a Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Republic of the Philippines. The petition was approved on October 21, 1949 and on the same day a charter was issued, On Jan 1, 1950 the new Supreme Council came into being. From that day on Scottish Rite in the Philippines enjoyed a phenomenal growth such that today we have over fifty sets of Bodies.

The Scottish Rite Bodies in the Philippines confer the following degrees:

Lodge of Perfection

4° Secret Master
5° Perfect Master
6° Intimate Secretary
7° Provost and Judge
8° Intendant of the Building
9° Elu of the Nine
10° Elu of the Fifteen
11° Elu of the Twelve
12° Master Architect
13° Royal Arch of Solomon
14° Perfect Elu

Chapter of Rose Croix

15° Knight of the East
16° Prince of Jerusalem
17° Knight of the East and West
18° Knight Rose Croix

Council of Kadosh

19° Pontiff
20° Master of the Symbolic Lodge
21° Noachite or Prussian Knight
22° Knight of the Royal Axe or Prince of Libanus
23° Chief of the Tabernacle
24° Prince of the Tabernacle
25° Knight of the Brazen Serpent
26° Prince of Mercy
27° Knight Commander of the Temple
28° Knight of the Sun or Prince Adept
29° Scottish Knight of St. Andrew
30° Knight Kadosh

Consistory

31° Inspector Inquisitor
32° Master of the Royal Secret

Supreme Council

33° Sovereign Grand Inspector General
The Court of Honour
(a) Knight Commander of the Court of Honor
(b) Inspector General Honorary
(c) Grand Cross of Honor

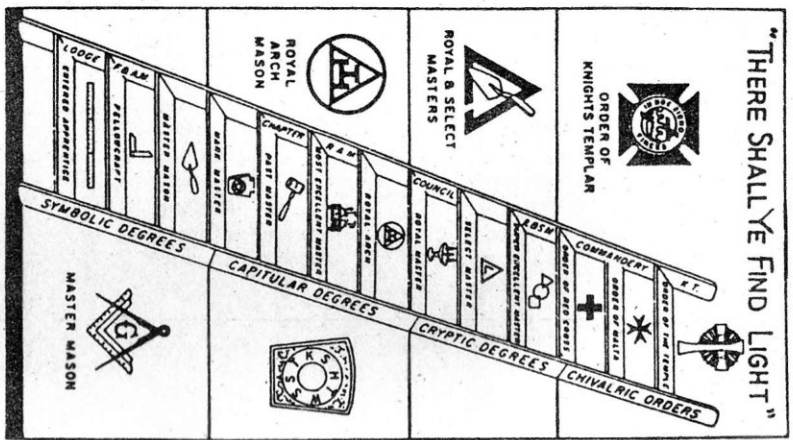
The subordinate Bodies of the Supreme Council are:



This is the oldest known representation of the double-headed eagle found in Egyptian tombs which competent Egyptologists estimate an age of no less than 7,000 years before Christ.

BODIES	LODGE OF PERFECTION	CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX	COUNCIL OF KADOSH	CONSISTORY
1. Agusan-Surigao Bodies, A&ASR	Apolinario Mabini	Juan Luna	Emilio Aguinaldo	Lopez Jaena
2. Aklan Lodge of Perfection, (LT)				
3. Baguio Bodies, A&ASR	Benguet	Baguio	Cordillera	Mount Pulog
4. Basilan Lodge of Perfection, (LT)				
5. Batangas Bodies, A&ASR	L. Malabanan Mem.	Faith	Hope	Charity
6. Bicol Bodies, A&ASR	Daet	Gen. Vicente Lucban	Rafael Palma	Manuel Roxas
7. Bisayas Bodies, A&ASR	Bacolod	Manuel M. Abello	Ernesto Salas	Remigio Abello
8. Bukidnon Bodies, A&ASR	Camilo Osias	Bukidnon	Bukidnon	Bukidnon
9. Cabanatuan Bodies, A&ASR	Palma	Cabanatuan	Cabanatuan	Cabanatuan
10. Cagayan Bodies, A&ASR	Banaue	Gen. del Pilar	Gen. A. Luna	Cagayan Valley
11. Cavite Bodies, A&ASR	Magdalo	XIII Martyrs	Magdiwang	Tejero
12. Cebu Bodies, A&ASR	Cebu	Dagohoy	F.D. Rosevelt	Lapu-Lapu
13. Central Bicol Bodies, A&ASR	Legaspi	Nueva Caceres	Bulusan	Isarog
14. Cotabato Bodies, A&ASR	Cotabato	Cotabato	Cotabato	Kutang-Bato
15. Davao Bodies, A&ASR	Laong-Laan	M.H. del Pilar	A. Mabini	Mt. Apo
16. Delta Bodies, A&ASR	Valera	M. Kalata	F. Makanaya	Aparri
17. Dipolog Bodies, A&ASR	Leon Barinaga	Gomburza	Dogohoy	Dimas-Alang
18. East Visayas Bodies, A&ASR	Dumaguete	Lintaptap	Daniel Sycip	Leon Kilat
19. Imus Bodies, A&ASR	Pilar	Gen. Juan Castaneda	Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	Zapote
20. La Union Bodies, A&ASR	Elpidio Quirino	Gregorio Aglipay	Juan Luna	Ignacio Villamayor
21. Leyte Samar Bodies, A&ASR	Leyte	Homonhon	Loquilocon	San Juanico
22. Luzon Bodies, A&ASR	Harmony	Fraternity	Liberty	Equality
23. Malindang Bodies, A&ASR	Misamis	Sikatuna	E. Aguinaldo	Juan S. Alano
24. Manila Bodies, A&ASR	Mt. Arayat	Manu	Confucius	Gautama
25. Maranaw Bodies, A&ASR	Iligan	Aguinaldo	Mabini	Bonifacio
26. Mayon Bodies, A&ASR	Legaspi	Cagsawa	Tiwi	Bulusan
27. Mindanao Bodies, A&ASR	Mindanao	Rafael Palma	Leonard Wood	J. Abad Santos
28. Mindoro Bodies, A&ASR	Tamaraw	Mt. Baco	Mt. Halcon	Sandugo
29. Munoz Bodies, A&ASR	Antonio Luna	Andres Bonifacio	M.H. del Pilar	Jose Rizal
30. North Cotabato Bodies, A&ASR	Pulangi	Luguasan	Mt. Apo	Rio Granoe
31. North Davao Bodies, A&ASR	Manuel Roxas	Manuel L. Quezon	Jose Abad Santos	Teodoro M. Kalaw
32. Nueva Vizcaya Bodies, A&ASR	Biak na Bato	Aguinaldo	Plaridel	Northeastern Luzon
33. Nueva Vizcaya Bodies, A&ASR	Nueva Vizcaya	Nueva Vizcaya	Nueva Vizcaya	Nueva Vizcaya
34. Oroquieta Bodies, A&ASR	Oroquieta	Conrado Benitez	Camilo Osias	Macario H. Ofilada
35. Panay Bodies, A&ASR	Iloilo	Manuel Camus	Madya-as	G. Lopez Jaena
36. Pangasinan Bodies, A&ASR	Dagupan City	Dimasalan	Diego Silang	Kalantiao

BODIES	LODGE OF PERFECTION	CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX	COUNCIL OF KADOSH	CONSISTORY
37. Panguil Lodge of Perfection (LT)				
38. Philippine Bodies, A&ASR	Lakandola	Burgos	Malcampo	Rizal
39. Quezon City Bodies, A&ASR	Balintawak	Kamuning	Pugad Lawin	Diliman
40. Rozas City Lodge of Perfection (LT)				
41. San Carlos Lodge of Perfection (LT)				
42. San Pablo Bodies, A&ASR	Mt. Makiling	Mt. Banahao	Mt. San Cristobal	King Alfred
43. Sorsogon Bodies, A&ASR	President Aguinaldo	President Quezon	President Laurel	President Roxas
44. South Cotabato Bodies, A&ASR	Gen. Santos	Dadiangas	Rajah Buayan	Koronadal
45. Sulu Bodies, A&ASR	Jolo	Mukdom	Raja Baginda	Hadji Buto Rasul
46. Tarlac Bodies, A&ASR	Panday Pira	Bayanihan	Makabulos	Tagumpay
47. Tuguegarao Bodies, A&ASR	Tuguegarao	Tuguegarao	Tuguegarao	Tuguegarao
48. Vigan Bodies, A&ASR	Angalo	Laoag	Abra	Lam-Ang
49. Villa Verde Bodies, A&ASR	Purity	Charity	Unity	Liberty
50. Western Luzon Bodies, A&ASR	Zambales	T.R. Yangco	Mt. Pinatubo	Subic Bay
51. Zamboanga Bodies, A&ASR	Zamboanga	Tumantangis	Basilan	Pulong Bato
52. Isabela Bodies, A&ASR	Tirad Pass	Palanan	Tierra Virgen	Sierra Madre
53. Kalingao-Apayao Bodies, A&ASR	Rio Chico	Kalinga	Apayao	Tabuk



The Structure of YORK RITE MASONRY

B. YORK RITE BODIES

The York Rite of Freemasonry, or what is popularly called the American Rite in the masonic world, is made up of four component parts – the Symbolic or Blue Lodges which are governed by the Grand Lodge and which are treated in Part I, the chapters of the Royal Arch Masons which are subordinate to the Grand Chapters, the Councils of Royal and Select Masters under the control of Grand Councils, and the Commanderies of Knights Templar which are governed by Grand Commanderies under the ultimate authority of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the U.S.A.





(1) GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS – The Royal Arch of Freemasonry has been classed as "the Copestone of Ancient Craft Masonry" and is thus known as the Capitular Rite. Its Chapters confer the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and the Most Sublime Degree of the Holy Royal Arch.

Capitular Masonry can trace its beginning in the Philippines to the night of Thursday, March 16, 1905. On that evening sojourning Masons in Manila met and agreed to petition the General Grand Chapter of the U.S. for a dispensation. At a second meeting held on March 30, 1905 they elected their officers and agreed to name the proposed chapter *Luzon.* On April 8, 1905 they forwarded their petition. A dispensation was accordingly issued and it was read on August 31, 1905 on which date the first Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the Philippines was opened in due form and formally proclaimed. Two years later a charter was issued to Luzon Chapter No. 1 and received in Manila on June 7, 1907. Three days later the first stated convocation under charter was held.

From that day on Capitular Masonry gained a firm foothold in the Philippines and enjoyed a prosperous existence until the outbreak of the Second World War. The war dealt a terrible blow. Membership in Luzon Chapter was limited to Americans so a great majority of them landed in concentration camps which ended all regular activities. At the end of the War most of those who survived were repatriated to the US, only about 25 remained. It was with great difficulty that this small number of Royal Arch Masons succeeded in reviving Luzon Chapter.

Subsequently, Filipinos were admitted, resulting in a boom in membership and the formation of new chapters. On October 3, 1951, six (6) new chapters were given their charters, to wit: *Manila* Chapter No. 2, *Mindanao* Chapter No. 3, *Bacolod* Chapter No. 4, *Rizal* Chapter No. 5, *Christian W. Rosenstock* Chapter No. 6 and *Guam* Chapter No. 7. The chartering of these new chapters paved the way for the

recommendation of the Committee on Dispensation and Charters of the General Grand Chapter at the Triennial Convocation in Little Rock, Arkansas, that formation of a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the Philippines be authorized. On December 15, 1952 the recommended Charter for the Grand Chapter was issued and the following April the Grand Chapter was finally instituted. The Grand Chapter, by the way, confers a chair degree known as the *Anointed Order of High Priesthood* upon persons who have been elected to preside over a Royal Arch Chapter and for purposes of this degree the *Anointed Order of High Priesthood of the Republic of the Philippines* was organized in 1953.

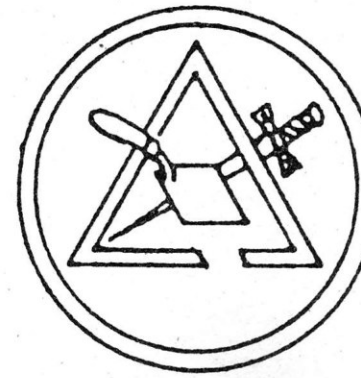
We had a *Mizrah Sanhedrin Order of High Priesthood* before the War, but unfortunately this Order was not active and left us no records. All we were able to gather is that Frederic H. Stevens, Newton C. Comfort and William R. L. Best were members, all of whom were Past High Priests of Luzon Chapter. In 1922 or thereabout Stevens occupied the position of *Sopher.*

The constituent chapters under the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the Philippines are:

CHAPTERS	LOCATION
Luzon No. 1	Manila
Manila No. 2	Manila
Mindanao No. 3 (In the dark)	Zamboanga
Bacolod No. 4	Bacolod
Rizal No. 5 (In the dark)	San Juan, Rizal
Christian W. Rosenstock No. 6	Manila
Guam No. 7	Agana, Guam
Davao No. 8 (In the dark)	Davao City
Liberation No. 9 (In the dark)	Tacloban City
Jose Abad Santos No. 10 (In the dark)	San Fernando, Pampanga
Sugbo No. 11	Cebu City
Pangasinan No. 12 (In the dark)	Dagupan City
Cavite No. 13	Cavite City
Okinawa No. 14	Okinawa, Japan
Confucius No. 15 (In the dark)	Manila
Cagayan Valley No. 16 (In the dark)	Santiago, Isabela
Subic Bay No. 17 (In the dark)	Subic, Olongapo
Misamis No. 18 (In the dark)	Cagayan de Oro
Clark Field No. 19 (In the dark)	Angeles, Pampanga
Plaridel No. 20 (In the dark)	Manila
Victorino Floro Mem. No. 21	Manila
Daet No. 22 (In the dark)	Daet, Camarines Norte
Quezon No. 22 (In the dark)	Quezon
Talinis No. 23 (In the dark)	Dumaguete
Isarog No. 23 (In the dark)	Naga City
Filipinas No. 24	Manila
Capitol No. 25	Quezon City

(2) **KEYSTONE CHAPTER** No. 354 – In June 1911 the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland chartered *Keystone* Chapter No. 354 in Manila and constituted it in December 1911*. This action immediately drew a storm of protest from the General Grand Chapter of the USA and precipitated a break in relations between the two Grand Chapters. The US Grand Chapter considered the chartering of *Keystone* an invasion of its territory and forbade *Luzon* from having fraternal relations with it. At the Thirty-Fifth Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Chapter of the US, it approved the severance of relations, but recommended the opening of "diplomatic correspondence" with the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland. Nothing came of these endeavors until 1924. In that year, the Earl of Cassillis who was the First Grand Principal of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, toured the US and in the course of his visit held conferences with the US General Grand Chapter. This culminated in the signing of a Treaty of Amity between the two Grand Chapters on July 15, 1924 under the terms of which fraternal relations were restored, with the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland agreeing not to charter additional chapters in the Philippines. Moreover, it bound itself to accept petitions only from the Scottish Lodge in Manila, known as *Perla del Oriente* No. 1034; all other petitioners, shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of Luzon chapter.

This agreement has been observed for the past 62 years, and *Keystone* Chapter has enjoyed during that time a peaceful, healthy existence.



(3) **GRAND COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS OF THE PHILIPPINES** – The Council of Royal and Select Masters, known as the Cryptic Rite, fills what would be a significant void in the complete story of the York Rite. It confers three degrees, The Royal Master, The Select Master and the Super Excellent Master.

The first council in the Philippines, Oriental Council No. 1, was organized in Manila by dispensation issued on December 19, 1914, under authority of the General Grand Council in the US, and the council received a charter from that body on August 31, 1915. After the Second World War, additional council's were organized; then in 1957 the four councils existing at the time organized the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the Philippines.

The Grand Council, in addition to the degrees conferred by its subordinate councils confers the honorary degree of Thrice Illustrious Master upon Masters of its

constituent Councils after they have been installed into that office. The purpose of the degree is to impress upon the Illustrious Masters the importance of the office to which they have been elected and to lend dignity and additional honor to the office. The degree has acquired the designation of "Order of the Silver Trowel" that being its insignia, and the designation of "Council of Anointed Kings" that being its theme. For purposes of this honorary degree, the *Philippine Council of Anointed Kings, Council of Thrice Illustrious Masters, Order of the Silver Trowel* was established in 1957.

The Constituent Councils of the Grand Council are:

COUNCIL R. & S.M.	LOCATION
Oriental Council No. 1	Manila
Cosmos No. 2 (In the dark)	Olongapo
Okinawa No. 3	Okinawa
Freedom (now called Kalayaan) No. 4	Cavite
Guam No. 5	Guam
Stotsenburg No. 6 (In the dark)	Clark, Angeles, Pampanga
Gomburza No. 7 (In the dark)	Manila
Alpha No. 8	Bacolod
Luzon No. 9	Manila
Camarines No. 10	Naga City, Camarines Sur
Filipinas No. 11	Manila
Sugbo No. 12	Cebu City
Capitol No. 13	Quezon City
Camarines Norte U.D.	Daet, Camarones Norte



(4) **GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR** – A Commandery of Knights confers three Orders: The Illustrious Order of the Red Cross, the Order of Malta, and the Order of the Temple. The Masonic Orders of the Temple and Malta are founded upon the tradition of the Chivalric Orders of Knighthood of the middle ages, and the Rite has, therefore, acquired the title of "Chivalric" Masonry.

The Commandery of Knights Templar is founded upon the Christian Religion and the practice

of the Christian virtues. The Orders of Malta and the Temple are entirely based upon the ethical moral, and spiritual concepts for a well governed life.

We have in our country a "Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the Philippines." Like the Grand Commanderies in the US, it is subordinate to the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the USA. The Grand Encampment meets triennially during which time all legislations enacted are discussed, voted upon and passed or rejected by the delegates from the Grand Commanderies and subordinate Commanderies. In effect, therefore, the Grand Encampment is the Grand Commanderies in legislative session.

On August 11, 1910 the Grand Encampment of the US issued authority for the organization here of *Far East* Commandery No. 1. For a few decades it was the only one in existence, but after the Second World War, several Commanderies were established such as *Okinawa* Commandery No. 2, *Asian* Commandery No. 3, *Guam* Commandery No. 4, and *Kalaw* Commandery No. 5. In 1963, the existing Commanderies organized the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the Philippines with Antonio Gonzalez, Sr. as the first Grand Commander.

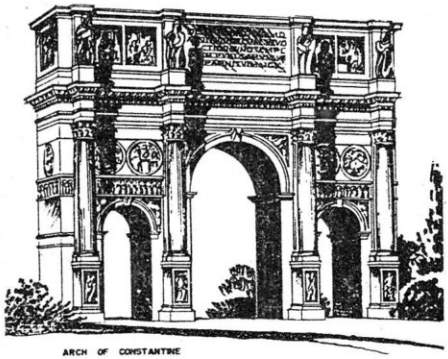
The Commanderies under the Grand Commandery, are:

COMMANDERY	LOCATION
Far East No. 1	Manila
Okinawa No. 2	Okinawa, Japan
Asian No. 3 (In the dark)	Olongapo
Guam No. 4	Guam
Kalaw No. 5	San Juan, Rizal
Negros Occidental No. 6	Bacolod City
Cavite No. 7	Cavite City
(Daet) No. 8	
Luzon No. 9	Manila
Bicol No. 10	Naga City
Filipinas No. 11	Manila
Sugbu No. 12	Cebu City
Capitol No. 13	Quezon City

(5) **KNIGHTS OF THE YORK CROSS OF HONOUR** – The Knights of the York Cross of Honour, or KYCH for short, is an honorary and invitational organization of the York Rite. To be elected a KYCH requires that a brother has been elected Master of his Blue Lodge, High Priest of his Royal Arch Chapter, Illustrious Master of his Cyptic Council, and Eminent Commander of his Commandery of Knights Templar. He then must be sponsored by a member Knight and

pass a unanimous ballot.

The organization is governed by the Convent General, KYCH and is international in scope. In the early 1960s, a Priory of the KYCH was organized in the Philippines known as *Filipinas* Priory No. 61. It is still active today.



ARCH OF CONSTANTINE

(6) **THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE** – The Order of the Red Cross of Constantine is another invitational organization of the York Rite and confers what is considered by many to be the highest honor that can be awarded within York Rite Masonry.

Its smallest units are called Conclaves membership in which is limited in number. To become a member one must have demonstrated a high level of dedication and performance in his masonic activities and must be proposed for membership by a member Knight, and pass a unanimous ballot.

This Order of Knighthood is based upon Trinitarian Christianity and traces its origin to Constantine the Great.

A Conclave, which goes by the name *Asoka* Conclave No. 30, has been in existence in the Philippines since June 4, 1915.

C. THE ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND

The *Royal Order of Scotland* is the oldest independent Masonic Order of the so-called High Degrees, It is exclusively English in origin and conception and works the only old ritual that has come to us in its original form. The Order was organized in the early part of the 18th century as a reaction to the perceived de-christianization of Craft Masonry in England instituted by Anderson in 1723.

The Order is governed by a Grand Lodge with seat at Edinburg, Scotland. By tradition the King of Scots is considered the hereditary Grand Master of the Order and a place is reserved for him at every meeting. The burden of rule falls upon the elected Deputy Grand Master and Governor. The Order spreads its influence through Provincial Grand Lodges (there are no lesser bodies) and these are found throughout the world.

The Philippines had a Provincial Grand Lodge long before the War, in the 1910's, with Frederic H. Stevens as Provincial Grand Master, but like all other Masonic bodies here it stopped working during the Second World War. As Grand Master in 1966-1967, MW Raymond E. Wilmarth attempted to reconstitute the Provincial Grand Lodge, but his efforts were in vain as there was no available past member for reconstitution. An appeal was, therefore, made to Bro. Marvin Fowler, the Provincial Grand Master of the Royal Order of Scotland in the USA, for assistance in constituting a *new* Provincial Grand

Lodge. Fowler came to the Philippines and conferred the degrees upon 12 brethren, who thereafter petitioned the Grand Lodge in Scotland to consecrate a Provincial Grand Lodge of the Philippines. Their petition was granted and on March 16, 1978 the new Provincial Grand Lodge of the Philippines was consecrated by Sir Robert Gordon, Deputy Governor of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland. On the same day Wilmarth was appointed and obligated as Provincial Grand Master, a position he still occupies.

Membership is strictly by invitation.

The Royal Order of Scotland

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF THE PHILIPPINES



CONVENT GENERAL

KNIGHTS OF THE YORK CROSS OF HONOUR



PART IV

ORGANIZATIONS FOR MASONS ONLY

A. THE MYSTIC SHRINE

The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine dates from September 26, 1872 when a group of Masons organized Mecca Temple in New York City. It is an extremely extrovert society which works in a humorous ritual with an oriental content. Admission is restricted to Knights Templar or 32° Scottish Rite masons. The Shrine has Temples in Canada as well as in every State of the Union and serves the community through many hospitals for crippled children and victims of burns where neither race nor the absence of masonic connection affects the availability of entirely free treatment.



Shrinedom came to the Philippines at the turn of the century with the American army of occupation many of whom were Shriners. To mention only a few of them, we have Gen. Arthur Mac Arthur, Major Gen. Amos A. Fries, Surgeon General Merritt W. Ireland and Capt., later General, John J. Pershing. In 1902 the Shriners stationed here organized a Shrine Club that went by the name "Bamboo Oasis." Later the members of this club agitated to have one of the Temples in America conduct a pilgrimage to Manila. In January 1914 Nile Temple finally made such a pilgrimage and initiated 142 candidates. Two years later, or on January 5, 1916, the new Shriners organized the Nile Shriners Association of the Philippines. The following April the Nile Temple followed up its initial ceremony with another pilgrimage to the Philippines, and then made further pilgrimages in July 1919, January 1925, February 1931 and in 1936. Starting in 1921 other Temples (Afifi Temple and Islam Temple) also made pilgrimages here.

In 1923 relations between Philippine Masonry and the Shrine turned sour because of the latter's refusal to admit Filipinos. As explained by

MW Frederic Stevens in his letter of March 1, 1955 to Imperial Potentate Frank S. Land:

> "While I was Grand Master (1923), I felt it necessary, in my Grand Lodge message, to make a request that our Grand Lodge go on record disapproving Shrine ceremonies in the Philippines. This part of my message was approved. So for six years Shrine pilgrimages were not in favor with the Grand Lodge in the Philippines. However, that is all past and our Shrine pilgrimages, of late years, have been, more or less, satisfactory."

Stevens was a member of the first Shrine class of 1914, but because he could not reconcile his belief in Freemasonry with the then practices of the Shrine, he demitted. Subsequently, however, he rejoined.

The Japanese occupation prevented any pilgrimage in the early 1940's, but beginning in 1949 annual pilgrimages were resumed. Then another Temple, Aloha Temple, joined the other three. Presently these four Temples make pilgrimages to the Philippines alternately. With the infusion of new Shriners came the organization of several new Oases.

In 1950, the Shriners of the Philippines organized the Philippine Shrine Oasis Association, now known as the Philippine Shrine Association which has under its wing all the Oases here, except the Cebu Shrine Club and the Chapters under it.

The Shrine Oases and Clubs in the Philippines are:

Bamboo Oasis	Manila
Mabuhay Oasis	Olongapo City
Mt. Arayat Oasis	Angeles City
Cavite Oasis (formerly Sangley)	Cavite City
Saigon Oasis	Makati
Maginoo Oasis	Makati
Cagayan de Oro Shrine Club	Cagayan de Oro City
Cordillera Oasis	San Fdo., La Union
Sno-Bar Oasis (Inactive)	Baguio City
Kanlaon Oasis (Inactive)	Dumaguete City
Makabulos Oasis (Inactive)	Tarlac, Tarlac
Cebu Shrine Club	Cebu City
Cebu Shrine Club, Davao Chapter	Davao City
Cebu Shrine Club, Dipolog Chapter	Dipolog City
Cebu Shrine Club, Zamboanga Chapter	Zamboanga City
Cebu Shrine Club, Iligan Chapter	Iligan City

B. PAST MASTERS GUILDS/ ASSOCIATIONS

Several Past Masters' associations have been established in the Philippine, like the *Past Masters Association of Davao* and the *Iloilo Council of Past Masters* organized in the

70's. These associations, however, are only limited to small areas. In the 80's Philippine Masons decided to establish Past Masters Guilds on a national scale.

The first *Past Masters Guild* was incorporated on July 6, 1981 under the leadership of Juanito U. Fernandez. Its purpose was to band Past Masters together for a united action to promote the ideals of Masonry and to keep the fire of Masonic enthusiasm burning in their hearts. Structurally the Guild was made up of a Supreme Council of Elders, a Supreme Grand Court and Regional Grand Courts. Membership was open to Past Masters of Lodges under Philippine jurisdiction who are well recommended by their peers.

The Guild was never particularly active and had a languid existence; efforts to generate nationwide support were not successful. Then in 1984 it was overshadowed by the *Grand Guild of Past Masters* which was mandated into existence by Edict No. 84 issued by MW Renato S. Puno. The Edict appointed MW Rosendo C. Herrera, PGM as its President with all powers to organize District Guilds of Past Masters throughout our jurisdiction and assisted by a Council of Advisers composed of all Past Grand Masters. MW Herrera addressed himself to his assignment with admirable dedication. Before long the Grand Guild of Past Masters of the Philippines was established, and so were a good number of subordinate District Guilds of Past Masters. The Grand Guild is now a very healthy organization.



C. SOJOURNERS CLUBS/ASSOCIATIONS

The American Masons who arrived with the occupation forces at the turn of the century conceived the idea of forming a permanent local organization, and at the initiative of Manly B. Curry they founded the first *Sojourners Club*. The expressed purpose of this association of active masons was to promote the spirit of fraternity and mutual assistance when in distress. At first the meetings were purely social. Its first meeting took place on April 2, 1900 followed by many celebrations as banquets of a Masonic character. Soon a deep-seated ambition to form a Masonic lodge crystalized. On September 21, 1900 application was made to the Grand Lodge of California for a dispensation to form a Masonic Lodge, but it was denied on grounds that it was not properly prepared. Undaunted, they dispatched another petition for dispensation on May 27,1901, which this time was approved. Thus was born Manila Lodge No. 342, but because the members of this Sojourners Club were charter members of Manila

Lodge, the identity of the club was enveloped by the Lodge and there seems to have been no further activities of the club itself.

A second Sojourners Club was organized in Cavite under the presidency of Edward Mitchell. This Club founded Cavite Lodge No. 350 and it seems it was shortly thereafter dissolved. Interestingly, Bro. Mitchell was reassigned to Panama and the next report we have about him is that he organized a Sojourners Club there and was trying to establish a Blue Lodge.

The next Sojourners association was organized in Manila on October 12, 1907 under the name *Masonic Sojourners' Association.* Membership was limited to Master Masons sojourning in the Philippines who were not members of a local lodge. Like the previous clubs, this one also organized a Masonic Lodge (Southern Cross No. 6) and was immediately thereafter dissolved. Its dissolution formally took place in October 1917.

On August 23, 1925 another sojourners association was organized, this time in Jolo, Sulu. It was composed of Master Masons sojourning in Sulu and was headed by Lorenzo Palileo of Mount Apo Lodge No. 45. Many of the members of this association became the founding fathers of the Bud Daho Lodge No. 103.

In the meantime the members of the Sojourners Clubs who returned to the United States at the end of their tour of duty in this country initiated the establishment of a Sojourners Club in America. At first their meetings were purely informal, but on February 28, 1918 a regular meeting was held and it was decided to form a permanent organization. It prospered and on August 1, 1919 the *Sojourners Club* was chartered by the State of Illinois. Subsequently, its name was changed to *National Sojourners, Inc.*

The National Sojourners is composed of Commissioned officers and warrant officers of various uniformed services of the United States who are Master Masons. Its purpose is to promote good fellowship, the spirit of mutual assistance and the cultivation of Masonic ideals. It offers two degrees or honors, the *Reception Ceremony* and the *Heroes of '76.* The latter is actually a side or fun degree which is conferred in "Camps" attached to Sojourners Chapters.

Within a few years after its formation the National Sojourners established chapters in the Philippines. This was to be expected for one of the members of the Sojourners Association in the Philippines was Maj. Gen. Amos Fries who later was a leading figure in the founding of the National Sojourners and in fact was its National President from 1922 to 1930. The first Chapter of the National Sojourners in the Philippines was *Far East* Chapter No. 15 organized in Manila in 1924 and headed by Maj. Gen. James A McRae, the commanding officer of the Philippine Division. It was followed by another in Fort Stotsenburg. On June 30, 1934 another chapter was constituted known as *Corregidor* Chapter No. 118 in the Island of Corregidor. On the same day, a Camp of Heroes

of '76 was instituted also in Corregidor and on that occasion 14 Heroes of '76 were made, including General Embick.

The Second World War disrupted the activities of the National Sojourners, but immediately after the termination of hostilities, *Far East* Chapter No. 15 was reactivated. In January 1946 it started initiating new members and making new Heroes of '76. Far East Chapter maintained a high level of activities for some time, but as the members who came with the Liberation Forces returned to their homeland, membership begun to dwindle. In 1972 Raymond E. Wilmarth who was then President of Far East Chapter and the National President's Representative for the Far East, wrote a form letter to all members wheresoever dispersed. By their respective replies, he discovered only five members, including himself, remained in the Philippines. Consequently, he declared Far East Chapter dark, returned the charter to National Sojourners, Inc., arranged for its funds and investments to be turned over to the DeMolay and transferred the remaining members to *Headquarters* Chapter, National Sojourners, Inc. Thus ended the happy sojourn of the National Sojourners, Inc. in the Philippines.

D. OTHER MASONIC CLUBS

Aside from the associations discussed in the preceeding pages, there have been organized hundreds of other clubs or associations, membership in which is confined to Masons. Many of these organizations have a more or less ephemeral existence and are confined to small geographic areas. They are usually founded by Masons who work together or live in communities. There have been set up, for example, Square and Compass clubs in the National Food Authority, the National Bureau of Investigation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Philippine Airlines. In communities, examples which may be given are the *Balga Masonic Neighborhood Association* composed of Masons residing in the Balut-Gagalangin area, the *Project 8 Square and Compass Club,* and the *BF-Paranaque Masonic Club.* Some of them have only a dozen or so members, but others are big aggrupations like the *Marianas-Pacific Masonic Club* which had 584 members.

Various reasons have motivated brethren in organizing Masonic clubs. Some are set up simply to promote the spirit of brotherly love among the members. Others are conceived as forerunners of masonic lodges, like the *Okinawa Masonic Club* which founded Okinawa Lodge No. 118. Still others, like the short-lived *Masonic Study Club* founded in 1979 by Districts Nos 1 and 9, aim to foster masonic research. Then we have organizations which serve as outlets for the burning desire of masons to help the community in which they live. An example is the *Malinao Foundation* which was incoporated by members of Malinao Lodge No. 25 in 1975. This Foundation estab-

lished a Public Library and a Medico-Dental Clinic in the premises of the Lodge. In its first one-and-a-half years of existence the clinic treated 1,620 patients.

A few of the Clubs which gained a measure of fame are the *Masonic Club of Manila* which had many outstanding Masons in its rolls, the *Asiatic Fleet Masonic Club* which met in the old Legaspi Garden, the *YMCA Level* Club headed by the late MW Manuel Camus, the *Oriental Masonic Club* under Grand Treasurer Eduardo del Rosario Tankiang, the *Plaridel Bowling Association* of which Gen. Paulino Santos was a member, the MOPI No. 1 (Masonic Organization of the Philippine Islands) which undertook the construction of the Kalinaw Temple in Tacloban City, the *Philippine Square and Compass* Club also in Tacloban City, the *High Twelve Club of the Philippines* which was formed in November of 1948 and the *High Twelve Club of Naga.*

A second class of associations, which are also quite numerous, are the Temple Associations or Foundations set up for the purpose of constructing Masonic Temples and administering them. Some of the outstanding Temple Associations before the War were the *Sikatuna Corporation* which financed the construction of the old *Templo de Solomon* in Tondo, Manila, the *New Masonic Temple Association* which erected the Masonic Temple at the Escolta, and the *Plaridel Temple Association* which acquired the *Plaridel Masonic Temple.* Of the existing associations, the better known ones are the *Masonic Temple Association of Iloilo* which undertook the construction of the Iloilo Masonic Temple, the *Davao Masonic Center Foundation* which erected the Davao Masonic Center, the Capitol Masonic Corporation



which constructed a building in Quezon City housing 6 blue lodges and some appendant organizations, and the *Temple Builders Club* founded in 1985 to finance the construction of the new Grand Lodge Temple.

A third class of associations, but which are not very numerous, are the cemetery associations. In 1927, Grand Master Joseph Schmidt fostered a movement for the establishment of Masonic cemeteries. It was his dream that "Masonic cemeteries will be found wherever Masonic Lodges exist." Several Lodges responded to his call and Masonic cemeteries were established in Capiz, Tacloban and Laoag. In 1933, the *Cebu Cemetery Association, Inc.* was founded by Tupas Lodge, Maktan Lodge and the Scottish Rite Bodies to administer their Masonic cemetery. Today there are several Masonic cemeteries in the country administered by associations composed of Masons.

PART V

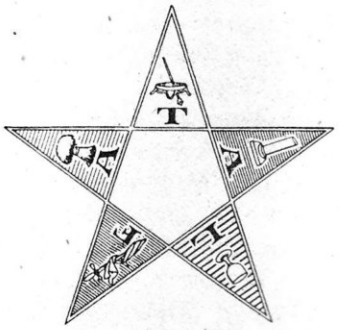
ORGANIZATIONS FOR MASONS AND THEIR LADIES

A. SEMILLA LOGIA DE ADOPCION NO. 8

The first adoptive organization for masons and their ladies in the Philippines was founded by a Lodge under the Gran Oriente Espanol in 1893. The Statutes and General Regulations of this Grand Orient authorized the formation of *Logias de Adopcion* as a special branch of the Masonic Order and had a *Rito de Adopcion* which was called *Masoneria de Senores.* Organizationally, a lodge of adoption was under the direction of an adopting Lodge whose officers were also officers of the *Logia de Adopcion* and, in fact, its Venerable Master presided over the meetings.

In 1893 Walana Lodge No. 158 organized a *Logia de Adopcion* called *Semilla* No. 8. The first to be initiated was Rosario Villaruel. Subsequently three sisters of Jose Rizal *and* a host of other prominent ladies also joined.

Semilla Logia de Adopcion No. 8 did not last long, but a few years after its demise another auxilliary organization for women, the Order of the Eastern Star, was introduced followed by the Order of the Amaranth.



B. ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

The Order of the Eastern Star is the largest fraternal organization in the world to which both men and women may belong. It dates from 1850 and is controlled by a General Grand Chapter to which most State Grand Chapters pay allegiance, including those of Canada. The ritual has no Masonic content, however, the male members must be Master Masons. It uses beautiful and inspiring biblical examples of heroic conduct and moral values to portray the noble principles which should adorn the personal lives of Eastern Stars.

The first Chapter of the Eastern Star (*Mayon* Chapter No. 1) orga-

nized in the Philippines was chartered in Manila on October 19, 1904. In 1945 a second Chapter, *Rosario Villaruel* No. 2, was chartered also in Manila. Soon many other Chapters were organized. Today, the Eastern Star has 19 active Chapters plus three under dispensation. Optimism is high that in due time a Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star will be established in the Philippines.

C. THE ORDER OF THE AMARANTH

The Order of the Amaranth is a Masonic-related organization, whose principal objects are fraternal, social and charitable. It was created for Master Masons in good standing and their wives, daughters, granddaughters, widows, sisters, half-sisters, nieces and grandmothers.

The Order was organized and its

Eastern Star Chapters	Location
Mayon Chapter No. 1	Manila
Rosario Villaruel Chapter No. 2	Manila
Sampaguita Chapter No. 3	Manila
Teodora Alonso Chapter No. 4	Davao City
Rebecca Parrish Chapter no. 5	Olongapo City
Trece Martires of Cavite Chapter No. 6	Cavite City
Maria Clara Chapter No. 7	Cebu City
Waling Waling Chapter No. 8 (defunct)	Zamboanga City
Kalaw Chapter No. 9	San Juan, Metro Manila
Josefa Llanes Escoda Chapter No. 10	Dumaguete City
Mt. Arayat Chapter No. 11	Angeles, Pampanga
Morning Star Chapter No. 12	Tacloban City
Maria Cristina Chapter No. 13	Iligan City
Bukagan Hills Chapter No. 14	Ozamiz City
Sinagtala Chapter No. 15	Batangas City
Cadena de Amor Chapter No. 16	Cagayan de Oro City
Mt. Apo Chapter No. 17	Kidapawan, North Cotabato
Maqueda Chapter No. 18	Catbalogan Samar
Bukang Liwayway Chapter No. 19	Bacoor, Cavite
Pagadian City Chapter No. 20	Pagadian City
Under Dispensation	
Cattleya Chapter No. 21	Digos, Davao del Sur
Bai-A-Labi Chapter No. 22	MSU, Marawi City
Maria Makiling Chapter No. 23	Los Banos, Laguna

Ritual written by Master Masons. The original concept was that there



be three degrees to this particular form of adoptive Masonry. The first degree was the Eastern Star, then the Queen of the Nile (now defunct) and lastly and highest, the Order of the Amaranth. In 1921, the Eastern Star and the Amaranth decided to go their separate ways.

Structurally, the Order has three levels. On the lowest level are the Subordinate Courts which are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Courts. As of the present, there are over forty Grand Jurisdictions all over the world with the Philippine Grand Court as the 42nd. Over all these Grand Courts and some Subordinate Courts where there are no Grand Courts, is the Supreme Council.

The oldest Amaranth Court in the Philippines was constituted on July 1, 1918. For 56 years it had a solitary existence, then in 1974 the Order suddenly came alive; in that year alone 7 new courts were organized. The following year another court was constituted.

On October 18, 1975 thirty-six members met in Manila, at a "Mini Conference." They decided to petition for a Grand Court, and elected their first set of Grand Officers. This petition was readily approved by the Supreme Council and on December 5, 1975, Honored Lady Verna Jordan, Supreme Royal Matron, constituted the Grand Court of the Philippines. Sir Knight Frank Poynter, Supreme Royal Patron, installed the new officers. It should be mentioned here that the first Grand Royal Matron was Elizabeth J. Araneta. Eight years later she was elected Supreme Royal Matron in Tulsa, Oklahama and thus became the first person outside the U.S.A to become the Supreme head of the Amaranth throughout the world.

The Order of the Amaranth now has 25 courts, listed below:

Court	Location
Far East No. 1	Manila
Sampaguita No. 2	Cotabato City
Negros Occidental No. 3	Bacolod City
Manila No. 4	Manila
Iloilo No. 5	Iloilo City
Tarlac No. 6	Paniqui, Tarlac
Baguio No. 7	Baguio City
Tandang Sora No. 8	Quezon City
Shangrila No. 9	Davao City
Magayon No. 10	Legaspi City
Oroquieta No. 11	Misamis Occidental
Santiago No. 12	Santiago, Isabela
N. Vizcaya No. 13	Solano, Nueva Viscaya
Queen Isabela No. 14	Ilagan, Isabela
Cagayan de Oro No. 15	Cagayan de Oro City
Dalisay No. 16	Daet, Camarines Norte
Munoz Royal No. 17	Munoz, Nueva Ecija
Mt. Kitanlad No. 18	Malaybalay, Bukidnon
San Pablo No. 19	San Pablo City
Ilang-Ilang No. 20	Noveleta, Cavite
Iligan No. 21	Iligan City
Laoag No. 22	Laoag City
Gen. Tinio No. 23	Guimba, Nueva Ecija
Namnama No. 24	Cabarruguis, Quirino
Villa Verde No. 25	Tayug, Pangasinan

PART VI

ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE YOUTH

A. INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE DEMOLAY

The Order of the DeMolay dates from March 24, 1919 when Frank S. Land spelled out to a group of nine young men his plans to organize a club for them. Spurred by their enthusiastic reception he enlisted Frank A. Marshall, a widely known newspaper editor and writer, to write the DeMolay ritual. This proved to be the impetus for the expansion of the Club. Thereafter growth came by leaps and bounds and it was not long before DeMolay became national and then international.

DeMolay admits young men with good morals between the ages of 13 and 21. It stands for vigorous youth equipped with chivalry, comradeship, cleanliness, fidelity, courtesy, patriotism and sportsmanship. It lays special stress on love of God, love of country and love of parents. It is governed by an International Supreme Council with seat at Kansas City, Missouri, USA composed of outstanding Masons in America which at one time included President Harry S. Truman. Chapters are established around the world grouped into territorial jurisdictions, each under the supervision of a Deputy of the International Supreme Council, or



of an independent national Supreme Council. The Philippine has its own Supreme Council which is divided into three jurisdictional areas—one for Luzon, another for the Visayas and a third for Mindanao – each under a Jurisdictional Deputy Grand Master.

The DeMolay movement was barely ten years old when it was introduced in the Philippines. On February 15, 1930, Service Lodge No. 95 played host to the *U.S. Asiatic Fleet* Chapter which exemplified the initiatory degree of the Order. Initiated on that day at the Plaridel Temple was Anthony Vincent Pech. The Masons who witnessed the work for the first time were deeply impressed with its possibilities and many expressed the hope that a Chapter would soon be established here, but although

the exemplification of the work was performed again on other dates, it took another sixteen years before their dream was realized. In 1946, MW Michael Goldenberg was appointed Deputy in this corner of the globe. He developed an abiding interest in the Order and under his able leadership DeMolay began to flourish in the Philippines. On March 23, 1946 the first DeMolay Chapter was instituted in Manila under the sponsorship of the Philippine Bodies. It was named the *Jose Abad Santos* Chapter in honor of the Past Grand Master and former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who was executed by the Japanese because of his refusal to collaborate with them. The first Master Councilor of this Chapter was Jesus S. Vergara. The following year another Chapter was established, the first in the Visayas, named *Catalino G. Aurelio* Chapter, in honor of a Past Master of Kanlaon Lodge No. 64 who was killed by the Japanese while helping the guerillas of Hinigaran, Negros Occidental. The installation of its first officers was held on May 28, 1947 with Rafael Salas, now with the United Nations, as Master Councilor.

Soon our overseas brethren also sponsored DeMolay Chapters. On April 22, 1947 letters temporary were issued for *Guam* Chapter under the sponsorship of Milton C. Marvin Lodge No. 123, and on March 18, 1950 *Ernie Pyle Memorial* Chapter, named in honor of the famous war correspondent and sponsored by Okinawa Lodge No. 118, was instituted in Okinawa. In the meantime other Chapters were organized in Manila and the provinces, such as *Emmanuel Baja* Chapter in Cavite, *Loyalty* Chapter in Manila and *Far East* Chapter at Clark Air Base, Pampanga. Through the years more Chapters were founded in Manila and the provinces. It was a slow but steady growth. Along the way some chapters became inactive, but they were replaced by new ones. Today we have 44 active Chapters in the Philippines.

It should be mentioned here that Priories of the Order of Knighthood, an appendant organization for DeMolays between 17 and 21 years have also been established here. The Order of Knighthood works within the DeMolay framework and aims to maintain the active interest of older DeMolays in the Order. The first Priory established here was *Philippine* Priory, instituted on December 16, 1966 but which is now inactive, followed by the *Thomas Michael Sherry* Priory which was instituted in Manila on August 13, 1978 and the *Lapu-Lapu* Priory, now known as the *Juan Causing* Priory, in Cebu. Steps have also been taken to establish a Chevalier Court and a Legion on Honor Priory, but so far these efforts have not been brought to fruition.

After the establishment of a large number of local Chapters, the Masons in the Philippines felt it was time the country had an independent Supreme Council to govern them. During the term of MW Jolly Bugarin he wrote the International Supreme Council of the Order asking that we be empowered to organize a Provisional Supreme Council for the Philippines. His

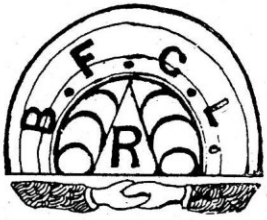
letter elicited a favorable response and on April 8, 1981 the requested authority was granted. Forthwith the masons of the Philippines under the leadership of Macario Ramos established the Provisional Supreme Council. It was duly instituted at the annual session of the International Supreme Council held in San Antonio, Texas in 1983 and Macario Ramos was installed as Grand Master. Two years later, or to be exact on March 13, 1985, a charter for an independent and sovereign Supreme Council for the Philippines was issued. The chapters under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council are:

*Active Chapters	Location
1. Jose Abad Santos	Plaridel Masonic Temple 1440 San Marcelino, Ermita, Mla.
2. Loyalty	– do –
3. Gen. Douglas MacArthur	Scottish Rite Temple 1828 Taft Avenue, Manila
4. Emmanuel Baja	Cor. Romualdo & Cruz Herrera Sts. Cavite City
5. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo	Gen. P. Alvarez St. Noveleta, Cavite
6. Sesinando Bugarin	C/o Arnaldo M. Cacha, ABCD Corporation Calapan, Or. Mindoro
7. Semper Fidelis	Post Office Building Batangas City
8. Dr, Roman L. Kamatoy	Taleon St., Sta. Cruz Laguna 3701
9. Werner P. Schetelig	Cor. Zulueta & Azucena Sts. San Pablo City
10. Mt. Samat	C/o Cesar O. Zuniga Centro 2, Orani, Bataan
11. Teodoro R. Yangco	C/o Jaime A. Quevedo 56 Bacon St., East Tapinac Olongapo City 2201

12. Pinatubo	C/o Luperio Villanueva San Narciso, Zambales
13. Far East	Don Juico, Ave., Riverside Subdivision Angeles City
14. Pangasinan	C/o Camilo C. Calimlim 16 Tebeng District, Dagupan
15. Bicol	C/o Jesus Raquitico 11 Monterey Village, Naga City
16. Nueva Ecija	C/o Dr. Jose R. Dizon Guimba, Nueva Ecija
17. Ambrosio Flores	Capitol Masonic Temple, Quezon City
18. Occidental Mindoro	C/o Florencio G. Ramirez San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
19. Cagayan Valley	C/o Leonardo P. Chua LB Grains Center, Santiago, Isabela
20. Kalikasan	C/o Dr. Ramos L. Saplaco CLSU, Munoz, Nueva Ecija
21. Apolinario Mabini	RECRAA, Vitales Compound Sucat, Paranaque, Metro Manila
22. Marcelo H. del Pilar	Sto. Rosario, Malolos, Bulacan
23. Mt. Makiling	C/o Tito J. Rimando UPLB, College, Laguna
24. Lapu-Lapu	70 Borromeo Street Cebu City
25. Graciano Lopez-Jaena	C/o Tommy O. Que Cor. Valerio & Delgado Sts., Iloilo City
26. Serafin V. Aguilar (formerly Frank S. Land)	P. O. Box 93 Bacolod City

27. Leon Kilat	C/o Hubert I. Reynolds Siliman University, Dumaguete City
28. Feliciano Inigo	Davao Masonic Center V. Mapa Ext., Davao City
29. Tomas L. Cabili	P. O. Box 5393 Iligan City
30. Dionisio Gutierrez	C/o Roland V. Sublay 127 Mabini St., Cotabato City
31. Wadih C. Saab	C/o Macajalar Bay Furnitures Cor. Gen. Capistrano & Bacana Sts. Cagayan de Oro City
32. Misamis	C/o Jess G. Hernandez Mabini Ext., Ozamis City
33. Rio Grande	Kabacan, North Cotabato
34. Pagadian City	Pagadian City
35. A.B. Sabulao	Kidapawan, Cotabato
36. Oroquieta	C/o Salvador G. Robles, Jr. 4 G. del Pilar St., Oroquieta City
37. James J. Wilson	C/o Engr. Jose R. Luna 44 Rizal St., Zamboanga City
38. Mt. Matutum	5 Magsaysay Avenue Gen. Santos City
39. University	MSU, Marawi City
40. Agusan Valley	Butuan City
41. Mt. Musuan	C/o Amado Montemayor Musuan, Bukidnon
42. Kalikasan	Munoz, Nueva Ecija
43. Kapatiran	Cabanatuan City
44. T. de Leon	Ilagan, Isabela

Inactive Chapters	Location
1. Excelsior	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
2. Quezon City	Quezon City
3. Dimasalang	Guimba, Nueva Ecija
4. Isauro Gabaldon	Cabanatuan City
5. Baguio	Baguio City
6. Diego Silang	San Fernando, La Union
7. Dr. Manuel Bernardo	Tacloban City
8. Catalino G. Aurelio	Bacolod City
9. Isagani	Tarlac, Tarlac
10. Anchor	Paniqui, Tarlac
11. Jose Rizal	Taytay, Rizal
12. Jolo	Jolo, Sulu
13. Dalisay	Tagum, Davao del Norte
14. Villa Verde	Nueva Vizcaya



B. INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF RAINBOW FOR GIRLS

The Order of Rainbow for Girls was founded in 1922 in Mc Alister, Oklahoma, USA by Rev. W. Mark Saxson with the avowed purpose of preparing young girls for womanhood and making them better leaders and better citizens of our country. Membership is open to

girls between the ages of 12 and 18 who come from Masonic and Eastern Star homes and their friends. This Order confers two degrees, the Initiatory Degree and the Grand Cross of Color Degree.

The Rainbow was introduced in the Philippines under the leadership of the late Walter H. Schoening, who became Supreme Deputy of the Order for the Far East. The first Assembly, *Manila* Assembly No. 1, sponsored by Mayon Chapter, OES, was organized on July, 1949. Its membership was composed of American girls whose parents were stationed in the Philippines for a limited period and understandably, this Assembly had a short life. But before it bowed out of existence, the Assembly was able to initiate a group of Filipino girls who become charter members of *Perla* Assembly No. 2 (now No. 1). On August 11, 1950, a third Assembly, Clark Assembly in Angeles City, was constituted and in 1961 Cavite Assembly was born in Cavite City. Today we have on record 12 Assemblies, to wit:

Perla Assembly No. 1	Manila
Clark Assembly No. 2	Angeles, Pampanga
Cavite Assembly No. 3	Cavite
Tierra Alta Assembly No. 4	Binakayan, Kawit Cavite
Anturium Assembly No. 5	Cagayan de Oro City
Amherstia Assembly No. 6	Tagum, Davao
Aphrodite Assembly No. 7	Marawi City
Saphire Assembly No. 8	Cebu City
Batangas Assembly No. 9	Batangas City
Imus Assembly No. 10	Imus, Cavite
Venus Assembly	Bacolod City
Guam Assembly No. 1	Agana, Guam



C. INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF JOB'S DAUGHTERS

The International Order of Job's Daughter was founded in Omaha, Nebraska on October 20, 1920 by Mrs. Ethel T. Wead Mick in memory of her mother. Its purpose is to band together young girls between the ages of 12 and 20 years who are relatives of Master Masons for character upbuilding through moral and spiritual development by teaching a greater reverence for God, loyalty to Flag and country, and respect for parents and guardians. One requirement of the Order is that the officers and members of the Bethel attend church in a body at least once each term.

This Order offers only one degree, the Initiatory Degree, whose ritual is based on the Book of Job.

The Order is governed by a Supreme Council with seat in the US. Its smallest units are called Bethels and are each headed by an Honored Queen. There are some seventeen (17) Bethels in the Philippines, to wit:

Bethel No. 1	Lincoln Masonic Temple, Olongapo City
Bethel No. 2 (inactive)	Plaridel Masonic Temple San Marcelino St., Manila
Bethel No. 3	Mt. Kaladias Lodge, Dumaguete City
Bethel No. 4	Kalantiao Masonic Temple, Iloilo City
Bethel No. 5	Maranaw Masonic Temple, Iligan City
Bethel No. 6	Davao Masonic Center, Davao City
Bethel No. 7	Gen. Manuel Tinio Masonic Temple, Guimba, Nueva Ecija
Bethel No. 8	Pintong Bato Masonic Temple, Cavite
Bethel No. 9	Vizcaya Masonic Temple Boyombong, Nueva Vizcaya
Bethel No. 10	Mount Malindang Masonic Temple, Ozamis City
Bethel No. 11	Cebu Masonic Temple, Cebu City
Bethel No. 12	Oroquieta Masonic Temple Oroquieta City
Bethel No. 13	Bataan Masonic Temple Orani, Bataan
Bethel No. 14	Kidapawan Masonic Temple, Kidapawan, Cotabato
Bethel No. 15	Cagayan Valley Masonic Temple, Santiago, Isabela
Bethel No. 16	Malinaw Masonic Temple, San Pablo City
Bethel No. 17	Tacloban Masonic Temple, Tacloban City

PART VII

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. MASONIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

At a Scottish Rite Luncheon held at the Masonic Temple at the Escolta, Manila before the War, Bro. Frederic H. Stevens broached the idea of organizing and maintaining a hospital for crippled children in the Philippines. The idea caught on and on July 29, 1924 a number of Masons met and organized the *Masonic Hospital for Crippled Children Inc.* Failure was freely predicted for the organization, but two years later it began its humanitarian work and up to the present is still actively functioning. Among the "Founding Fathers" were Frederic H. Stevens, Wenceslao Trinidad, Eugene A. Perkins, Teodoro M. Kalaw and Rafael Alunan.

The Masonic Hospital for Crippled Children maintains a Masonic Ward at Mary Johnston Hospital in Tondo, Manila, under the management of orthopedic surgeons who have extensive training and experience here and abroad. It is a non-stock and non-profit corporation and is mainly supported by the annual assessment on all Masons in this jurisdiction. In addition, it receives donations, legacies and subscriptions to life membership. Incidentally, although it is still popularly known by the name given above, the legal name today of the Hospital is Masonic Charities for Crippled Children.

B. ACACIA MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

The *Acacia Mutual Aid Society, Inc.* is a cooperative, benevolent association operated like a mutual life insurance company, but exclusively for the families and members of Lodges under the Grand Lodge of the Philippines and of those Grand Lodges with which it is in fraternal relations. It had only a little over three hundred members when it was organized in 1958 but now counts its membership by the thousands. At its inception it only offered an individual insurance plan, but during the term of MW William H. Quasha in 1962 the group insurance plan was added. Likewise, membership used to be purely voluntary, however, in the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge held in 1964 a resolution was approved making membership compulsory upon every Mason in this jurisdiction.

C. MASONIC YOUTH FOUNDATION, INC.

The *Masonic Youth Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.* was incorporated on November 8, 1978 to help provide financial assistance to the

International Order of DeMolay, International Order of Rainbow for Girls and International Order of Job's Daughter. The Foundation is governed by a Board of Trustees elected by the members. Under its By-Laws, the incumbent Grand Master of Masons is the ex-oficio chairman of the Foundation.

The funding for the Foundation comes from the corporate, life and sustaining members. Corporate members pay an annual membership fee ₱50.00, life members are those who have paid ₱1,000.00 and sustaining members are those who make voluntary contributions of any amount to the Foundation. Only Master Masons in good standing are eligible to become corporate and life members and only they have the right to vote and be voted upon.

D. FILIPINAS SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

In January 1964, MW Pedro G. Gimenez, organized the *Filipinas Savings and Loan Association* which he conceived as the forerunner of a bank to which Masons could run to for loans. MW Gimenez wanted to prove that "Masons can own and run a bank just like others can." A temporary Board of Directors was elected composed of MW Pedro M. Gimenez as Chairman; RW Serafin L. Teves, as Vice-Chairman; MW Esteban Munarriz, RW Raymond E. Wilmarth and WB Jose Ma Cajucom as Directors. Over ₱200,000 in subscriptions from the brethren was obtained, but it was not enough and like the best laid plans of mice and men, the Filipinas Savings and Loan Association folded up.

E. PHILIPPINE MASONIC BOARD OF RELIEF

For several years there existed a *Philippine Masonic Board of Relief* with offices in Manila. The objects of this Board were to extend relief to all worthy sojourning members of the Masonic Fraternity, their widows and orphans and members of their families, who may be in distress, and to advance the true principles of Masonry in the Philippines. The Board was composed of the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Secretary and Treasurer of each of the lodges contributing to its fund.

It held its meetings at the time and place designated by its President.

PART VIII

"MASONIC" ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THE GRAND LODGE HAS NO FRATERNAL RELATIONS

It is quite impossible to avoid mentioning in this Directory the "Masonic" organizations existing in the country with which we have no fraternal relations since they are often the subject of query.

A. PRINCE HALL LODGES

The first of these is Prince Hall Masonry. This organization directly arose from the initiation of several Negroes in 1775 in an Irish regimental Lodge at Boston, USA and derives its name from the leading role played by one of them named Prince Hall. It now has a vast organization which offers to the worthy colored men, counterparts of all the important degrees, and orders, masonic and quasi-masonic, which have already been introduced to the white man – Craft Masonry, Royal Arch, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Eastern Star and others. These and other Orders have General or State Grand Lodges, Chapters, Supreme Councils, etc.

Before the Second World War, there existed here three Prince Hall Lodges under the Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of Missouri. They were *Manila Military* Lodge No. 63, described as the "second military lodge in Manila," *Oriental* Lodge No. 135 and *Joppa* Lodge No. 150. They held their meetings at the Masonic Hall along Real St. (now part of Herran St.), Manila and were grouped together under a District Grand Lodge headed by Col. Walter H. Loving of the PC Band.

The present Prince Hall Lodges existing in territory where the Grand Lodge of the Philippines has Lodges are:

1. Mabuhay Military Lodge No. 59 in Angeles, Pampanga under the Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of Washington.
2. Marianas Travelers Lodge No. 49 in Agana, Guam, under the Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of Washington.
3. Okinawa Military Lodge No. 66 in Okinawa under the Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of Washington.
4. Andrew Baskin Lodge No. 66 in Taegu, Korea under the Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of Oklahoma.
5. Pride of the Orient Lodge No. 55 in Camp Zama, Japan, under the Prince Hall Grand Lodge F & AM of Washington.

B. LEGIONARIOS DEL TRABAJO

An organization often confused with Masonry is the Legionarios del Trabajo, a world-wide Filipino labor fraternal order founded before the Second World War by Damaso Ponce, who had joined masonry in Spain. This organization made free use of Masonic symbols and emblems and was patterned after Masonry. It was governed by a Supreme Consistory at Manila which had jurisdiction over a Supreme Council of Hawaii, a Supreme Fraternal Council of Pacific Coast, USA, and a Supreme Oriental Council. Its smallest units were called Lodges and at its height had some 80 Lodges in the Philippines. Since this organization refused to give up the use of Masonic symbols and emblems it was declared clandestine and membership in it was barred to Masons. Later, however, its differences with our Grand Lodge were amicably resolved when it agreed to abandon the use of Masonic symbols and emblems.

C. GRAN LOGIA SOBERANA DEL ARCHIPIELAGO FILIPINAS

The *Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Philippine Archipelago* traces its ancestry to the Gran Oriente Espanol in Spain.

In 1917, as a result of the mass affiliation of all the Lodges of the Gran Logia Regional de Filipinas under the Gran Oriente Espanol with the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, all Lodges in the Philippines of the Gran Oriente Espanol including its Regional Grand Lodge ceased working. This unification of Masonic forces also led to the closure of the Gran Oriente Espanol's *Noli Me Tangere* Chapter and *Hermanos del '96* Council. The Gran Oriente Espanol, however, did not give its consent to the affiliation of its local organizations with our Grand Lodge and much less their dissolution, and so, it is claimed, on July 17, 1919, it empowered Mariano Tenorio to reestablish its Lodges in the Philippines including its Regional Grand Lodge. Apparently Tenorio succeeded in his work for this Grand





Lodge next claims that on March 30, 1923, the Supreme Council of the Order of the Gran Oriente Espanol transformed the Gran Logia Regional de Filipinas into the *Gran Logia del Archipielago Filipina* and on December 31, 1925 gave it its charter.

Two years later, the members of this Grand Lodge holding the 33° organized the *Supremo Consejo del Gr. 33, R.E.A. y A. del Gran Oriente de Filipinas.* Likewise, they subsequently changed the name of their organization to *Gran Logia Soberana del Archipielago Filipina.*

This Grand Lodge uses the ritual of the Gran Oriente Espanol. At its peak it had scores of lodges here and abroad. Presently, however, it has only some 7 lodges in the Philippines with a very small membership.

An old souvenir program of this Grand Lodge listed the following Lodges under it:

A. **In the Philippines**

1. Bathala Lodge No. 1
2. Lealted Lodge No. 2
3. Bagumbayan Lodge No. 3
4. Nilad Lodge No. 4
5. Walana Lodge No. 5
6. Sinukuan Lodge No. 6
7. Dalisay Lodge No. 7
8. Pilar Lodge No. 8
9. Mabini Lodge No. 9
10. Taliba Lodge No. 10
11. Solidaridad Lodge No. 11
12. Lusong Lodge No. 12
13. Banahaw Lodge No. 13
14. Malinaw Lodge No. 14
15. Manila Lodge No. 15
16. Balintawak Lodge No. 16
17. F. Gonzales Lodge No. 17
18. Makiling Lodge No. 18
19. Dr. Jose Rizal Lodge No. 19
20. Mainit Lodge No. 20
21. Zapote Lodge No. 21
22. Batong Buhay Lodge No. 22
23. Magdalo Lodge No. 23
24. Martires del 96 Lodge No. 22
25. Balagtas Lodge No. 25
26. Bulusan Lodge No. 26
27. Dapitan Lodge No. 27
28. Silanganan Lodge No. 28
29. Magindanaw Lodge No. 29
30. La Generacion Lodge No. 30
31. Kalilayan Lodge No. 32
32. Fuerza Santiago Lodge No. 33
33. Acacia Lodge No. 41
34. Highest 13 Lodge No. 55
35. Dangal Lodge No. 62
36. Noli Fili Lodge No. 64

B. **In California**

1. Nilad Lodge No. 31
2. Solomon Lodge No. 37
3. Golden Gate No. 39
4. Mt. Lebanon Lodge No. 40
5. Ibarra Lodge No. 43
6. Livingstone Lodge No. 44
7. Pyramid Lodge No. 45
8. Philippine Lodge No. 46
9. Tyre Lodge No. 48
10. Eureka Lodge No. 52
11. Bataan Lodge No. 53
12. Jerusalem Lodge No. 58
13. Hiram Abiff Lodge No. 59
14. Naphtali Lodge No. 61
15. South Gate Lodge No. 63
16. East Gate Lodge No. 65
17. Sun Valley Lodge No. 66

C. **In Washington State:**

1. La Colmena Lodge No. 54
2. Ezca Lodge No. 56
3. Acacia Lodge No. 57

D. GRAN LOGIA NACIONAL DE FILIPINAS

Gran Logia Nacional de la Republica Filipina, Inc.
Pinapatnubayan ng
SUPREMO CONSEJO DEL GRADO 33 (R.·. E.·. A.·. y A.·.)
K—L—P.

This Grand Lodge was organized by disgruntled members of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, mostly from Sinukuan Lodge No. 16. Unable to accept an adverse ballot and protesting the result of an election of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, they decided to form their own Grand Lodge. This they formally did in a meeting held on July 4, 1924.

The *Gran Logia Nacional de Filipinas* does not trace its lineage to any Grand Lodge, but premises its legitimacy on the alleged power or authority of individual masons to join together and organize their own sovereign masonic body.

This organization also has a Scottish Rite branch known as the *Supremo Consejo del Grado 33 para Filipinas.*

The *Gran Logia Nacional de Filipinas* is at present a small organization, but it had its days of glory. In 1925 it had 33 Lodges in its roles, listed below:

1. Bagumbayan No. 1
2. Balagtas No. 2
3. Dalisay No. 3
4. Katipunan No. 4
5. Luzong No. 5
6. Sinukuan No. 6
7. Taliba No. 7
8. Pilar No. 8
9. Balintawak No. 9
10. Batingaw No. 10
11. Pinkian No. 11
12. General Luna No. 12
13. Talang Bakero No. 13
14. Moises Salvador No. 14
15. Tandang Sora No. 15
16. Lopez Jaena No. 16
17. Raxa Soliman No. 17
18. Villaruel No. 18
19. Doctor Jose Rizal No. 19
20. Madre Filipinas No. 20
21. Marcelo H. del Pilar No. 21
22. Andres Bonifacio No. 22
23. Walana No. 23
24. Mutya ng Silangan No. 24
25. Alimudin No. 25
26. Apolinario Mabini No. 26
27. Isagani No. 27
28. Solidaridad No. 28
29. Minerva No. 29
30. Libertad No. 30
31. Dapitan No. 31
32. Perla del Oriente No. 32
33. Ilaw ng Kalayaan No. 33

U.·. T.·. O.·. A.·. G.·. I.·.
SUPREMO CONSEJO DEL GRADO 33.º PARA FILIPINAS

E. OTHERS

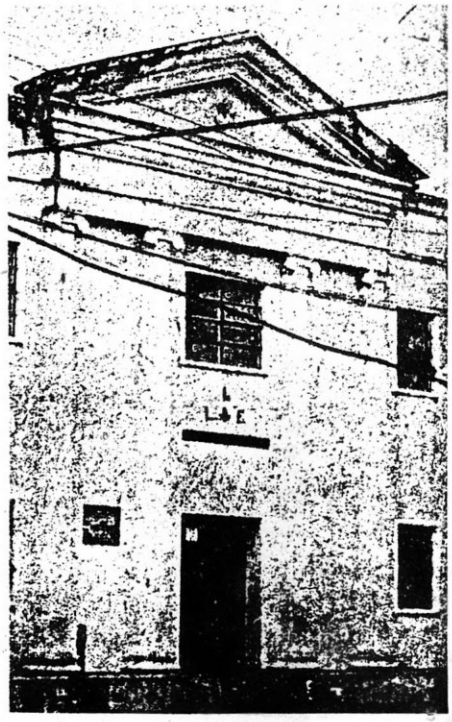
Aside from the organizations mentioned above, other groups considered clandestine are the (a) *Grand United Masons of China in the Philippines* and its several units, the (b) *Gran Logia de la Republica Filipino (Ex Dimasalang)* and its *Supremo Consejo del Gran Oriente Filipino (Ex Dimasalang)* both organized in 1947 and (c) the *Gran Logia del Archipielago Filipino* and its

Supremo Consejo del Grado 33 del Archipielago Filipino in Pasay City.

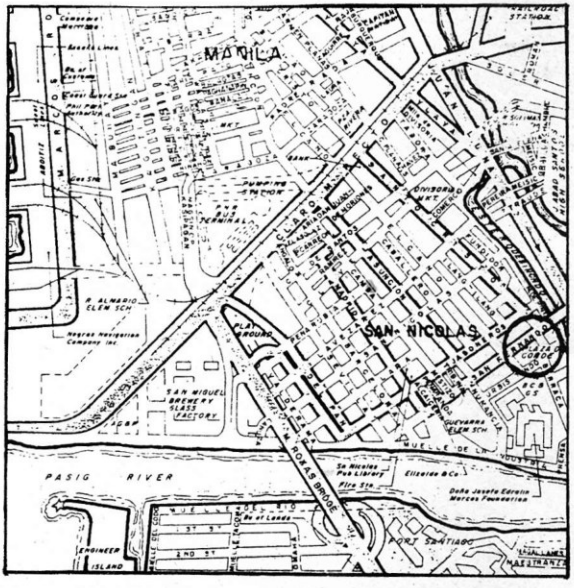
The Grand United Masons of China in the Philippines only remotely resembles our brand of Masonry, but because it persisted in using the word "Mason" without authority of the Grand Lodge and displayed the "Square and Compass", it was declared clandestine under Edict No. 61 dated January 20, 1972.

Regarding the *Gran Logia de La Republica de Filipinas* and the *Gran Logia del Archipielago Filipino* a series of issues of the Cabletow in 1950 carried a notice pronouncing them as "irregular and clandestine."

Parenthetically, in 1917, the *American Masonic Federation,* an irregular and clandestine organization with headquarters in Utah, USA, attempted to start Lodges here, but its efforts were a complete failure.



Rizal Masonic Temple, headquarters of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Philippine Archipelago.



At the corner of CALLE SAN FERNANDO and the PLAZA DEL CON-

DE, in the San Nicolas district of Manila there was a long building with clothing stores on the ground floor, in a big room in the upper story of which Masonic meetings were held during the Spanish days. Wor. Bro. Onrubia, one of our Spanish Brethren who many years ago passed on to the Celestial Lodge above, told an interesting story of an incident which occurred in that hall during the days of Masonic persecution, as follows: an officer of the Spanish navy was about to be raised and the admiral (Montojo ?) had come to witness the ceremony. The police had been tipped off that Masons were meeting in that building, and there was a raid. A customary, arrangements had been made beforehand to get all incriminating evidence out of the way, and the admiral faced the police and told them that the assemblage was there for lawful purposes and that he vouched for all. But after the police had left, he warned the Brethren to choose another meeting place as he might not be able to do anything for them if they should be again raided by the police.

In the accompanying Map, the location of the building is indicated with a circle.

OUR COVER. This is a rare photo of Bro. Jose P. Rizal in the habiliments of a Mason. Seven Masonic lodges were named after the national hero, including one in New York and another in Cuba. They are Rizal Lodge under the Gran Oriente de Francia (no longer existing); Rizal Lodge No. 233, Gran Oriente de Espana (non-existent); Rizal Lodge No. 312 under Gran Oriente Espanol (now Jose Rizal Lodge No. 20); Rizal Lodge No. 315 under the Gran Oriente de Espana (now Jose Rizal Lodge No. 22); Dr. Jose P. Rizal Lodge No. 270 in Calamba. The two overseas lodges are the Jose P. Rizal Lodge in New York and the other in Cuba.



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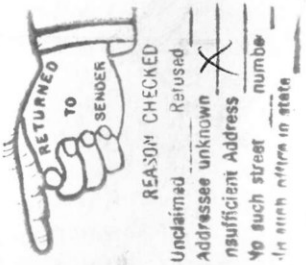
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