



**Philippine Numismatic
&
Antiquarian Society**

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Grand Lodge of Free
and Accepted Masons
of the Philippines

LUXID 596367
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Golden Anniversary

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*The
Paterno
Medal*



The PATERNO MEDAL World's Earliest Proto-Masonic Medal?

By: F. William L. Villareal

There is relatively little that is known of the specialized field of Masonic numismatics, except perhaps among experts in the western countries, particularly England, Scotland, France, Italy, Spain, Germany and the United States of America, where Freemasonry started and gradually spread in the early eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, when Freemasonry finally filtered down to their respective colonies. As the colonial powers have historically been the centers of Freemasonry, it is not surprising that, in many cases, the seeds of Freemasonry in their colonies have also been the very same seeds that eventually spawned revolution there. This was the situation particularly in the newly established United States of America, as well as, more than a hundred years later, in the newly emerging Republic of the Philippines.



A review of the many subjects which the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, in its more than 80 years of existence, has dealt with or discussed in its *PNAS Monographs* would show that, except for some catalogue entries (Nos. 306 to 306d) in ALDO BASSO's pioneering catalogue, *Coins, Medals and Tokens of the Philippines, 1728 – 1974* (Quezon City 1975), there has not been any direct numismatic reference to Philippine Masonic coins or medals in any numismatic writing to date. This, in spite of the fact that Freemasonry in the Philippines contributed greatly (as it did in the United States of America, earlier) in its leaders' conceiving, energizing and structuring the Katipunan and other revolutionary movements that produced the Philippine Revolution that ended Spanish rule in 1898. This is one of those unlikely yet serendipitous stories where early Freemasonry in Europe, having given birth to reform and revolution through the fundamental tenets of freedom and equality in France,

The Paterno Medal



OBVERSE



REVERSE



Handwritten note: BEHEM'S GLOBE.



PLATE III. MASONIC SIGNS AND SYMBOLS (Marvin 1880).

See: *uv coins / tokens*

Combinatorial: Story of Samson



PLATE IV. MASONIC SIGNS AND SYMBOLS (Von Berstett 1840) with Nurturing Mother, Beehive and Pelican motifs; fleur-de-lis, the Ouroboros (serpent biting its own tail) and lions with globe and Masonic instruments (Marvin 1880).



PLATE II. Top Row: MASONIC SIGNS AND SYMBOLS on Masonic aprons worn to indicate rank or degrees of achievement (Hutchens 1992). Middle Row: "Masons' marks", *fleur de lis* on an ancient coin and one of the golden bees found in the tombs of Merovingian (French) kings (Baigent, Leigh and Lincoln 2005). Bottom Right: Laurel, Rose and Cross with Halo in old non-Pelican motif (Cooper 2006).



1st Degree .



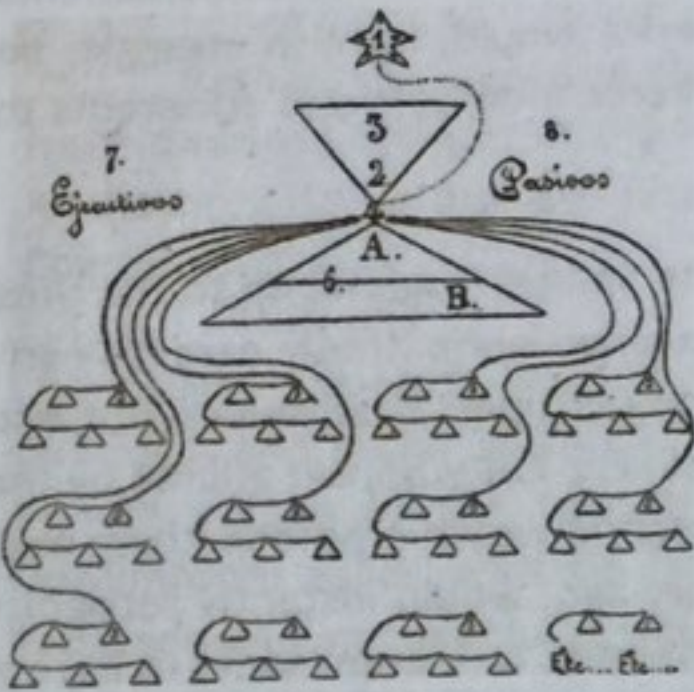
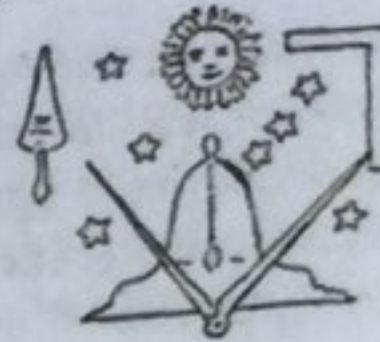
2nd Degree.



3rd Degree.



PLATE I. Top and Middle Rows: First, Second and Third Degree tracing boards used as guides in the training of novices (Cooper 2006) and designs on Masonic aprons used to signify degrees of achievement. Bottom Row: Insignia of the Thirty-third Degree (Hutchens 1992); George Washington in Masonic ritual attire (Cooper 2006); esoteric and mystical Star of Solomon (Hutchens 1992) reminiscent of Filipino *anting-anting* medallions.



A.:C.:N.:C.:L.:



PLATE VI. KATIPUNAN flags, seals, secret organizational signs and charts (Readers Digest 1998); Visayan revolutionary seals; severed head of St. Paul *anting-anting* and charm, said to have belonged to Emilio Jacinto, ideological theoretician and Fiscal of the Katipunan (courtesy of the author); Emilio Aguinaldo, Filipino Grand Master (Readers Digest 1998).

GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE PHILIPPINES



The Temple and the original Masonic stone recovered from the renovation of the US White House and sent to the Philippine Lodge as a gift from President Harry S. Truman.



William Sinclair Medal
1736 / 1986



Paterno



Sinclair



Masonic Revolutionary Flag



Philippine Masonic Penny



PLATE VIII. MYSTICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS on PHILIPPINE ANTING-ANTING "PESO SAGRADO" AMULETS: These are silver coins/medals, hand-made from old Philippine or Spanish-Colonial coins, and used as charms and talismans. Some, called "shakers", are intentionally made with tiny bits of sand or metal inside, which make a beneficent sound when the medals are shaken. Note top two medals which are formally similar to Paterno Medal. Lower rows show reverses and Pentecost motif, dove, sun, moon, stars, halos, crowns and keys. (Medals courtesy of the author)



PLATE IX. SELECTED *ANTING-ANTING* featuring the All-Seeing Eye, gods, Sto. Niño, Rizal, angels and demons. (Courtesy of the author)

unsubstantial and ambivalent, both in the substance of his arguments and in the sincerity and purity of his cause, suspecting that in his ambivalence, he might have been playing both sides.

I would suppose that Paterno, with his unbridled imagination and supreme confidence in his own diplomatic skills, and seeing himself as a man thrown by destiny between epic adversaries, could and did stand his own ground regarding all of these accusations. These personal considerations aside, what is most important, is that despite all the monumental criticisms leveled against him, he was indeed possessed of a high degree of training, talent and authority that the revolutionaries, particularly Emilio Aguinaldo, desperately needed in coming up with a respectable front in their dealings with both the Spanish and the American authorities, such that, either by design or by fate, Pedro Paterno was somehow always present at the most critical times in Philippine history. In the end (and in the most Masonic way), was this mysterious man's sheer will and determination responsible for moving the Hand of God in the history of our nation?

Without a doubt, a deeper look into history and Pedro Paterno's other personal records may yet one day shed more light on this most important, so far unrecorded and unique Masonic numismatic discovery.



PHILIPPINES

**THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION
1898 - 1901**

THE AGUINALDO GOVERNMENT

2c CORREOS
Lined Background Under Triangle Base



SAN FERNANDO MASON CHAPTER ORGANIZATION STATEMENT

Executed on January 1, 1899, pair of 2c CORREOS tied to document with the official seal of PRESIDENCIA LOCAL DE S. FERNANDO * UNION.

**LARGEST KNOWN USED MULTIPLE
ONE OF TWO PAIRS KNOWN USED ON DOCUMENT**

WV



CAYETANO S. ARELLANO
(1847-1920)

Considered to be one of the leading legal luminaries of the Philippines, he was the first Filipino Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1904, he gained signal honor by being appointed by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt to represent both the United States and the Philippines in the International Congress of Jurists at St. Louis. While in the United States, he was conferred a Doctor of Laws honoris causa by Yale University.

In honor of his coming retirement from the Supreme Court of the Philippines in 2016, the PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (PNAS) has gifted Associate Supreme Court Justice JOSE P. PEREZ with this most appropriate notarial document (issued by C.S. ARELLANO while he was still a young lawyer) for his years of sterling performance in the Court, and particularly, for his special dedicated support for the PNAS.

2009 ATENEO COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL



SPECIFICATIONS

Material:	Sterling Silver
Metallic Composition:	92.5% Ag
	7.5% Cu
Diameter:	36 mm
Weight:	23 grams
Shape/Edge:	Round / Milled
Quality:	Proof-like
Mintage:	900



Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
Security Plant Complex

Commemorative Medal

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

This is to certify that this commemorative medal produced for the Ateneo Sesquicentennial Celebration weighs 23 grams, contains 92.5% silver and was minted under high quality standards by the Mint and Refinery Operations Department, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas.

Evelyna C. Avila
EVELYNA C. AVILA
Assistant Governor



ATENEO DE MANILA
SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
1859-2009

ATENEO DE MANILA 1859-2009

On June 14, 1859, the Jesuits returned to the Philippines after almost a century of absence. On the 10th of December of the same year, they opened the *Escuela Municipal de Manila* in Intramuros. That was the very first Ateneo campus.

Today, 2009, we commemorate the Ateneo community's past 150 years of *magis, service of others and cura personalis*. At the same time, with a collection of commemorative items such as this medal especially minted for the Ateneo Sesquicentennial celebration by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, we declare our fervent hope for more years of The Ateneo Way.

The Ateneo Way

The Ateneo Sesquicentennial Logo is emblematic of the university's mission of forming men and women for others. *The Ateneo Way* speaks of the symbols of the university and what it stands for into a single message of excellence, spirituality and service to the nation.

Celebrating Excellence

The Blue Eagle, powerful and majestic, is Ateneo's primary symbol of excellence, meant to inspire Ateneans to soar high and continually strive for the *magis*.

Deepening Spirituality

The offering of the sword and the life of St. Ignatius of Loyola is a symbol that continues to inspire the Ateneo community.

The University Church of the Gesù built on the highest point of the Loyola Heights campus, is also the community's central point where many momentous gatherings have taken place.

Building the Nation

As a symbol of service to the community, to the Philippine nation, the proceeds from the purchases of this commemorative medal are dedicated to the 500@150 Sesquicentennial Scholarship Fund. This fund will enable the university to grant an additional 500 scholarships annually to deserving youth.

With your purchase, you give life to the hope that this legacy of education will help keep the Ateneo Way alive in the hearts of many for years to come.

