Quezon City

THE PHILIPPINES' HIGHLY DYNAMIC URBAN CENTER



THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEZON CITY

Quezon City is governed by a mayor and a vice mayor elected to three-year terms. The Mayor is the chief executive, while the vice mayor is the presiding officer of the legislative body, called the City Council or Sangguniang Panlungsod. The Council has 36 regular council members who are joined by the city chapter of the Liga ng mga Barangay.

The chief executive of the present adminstration is Mayor Herbert Constantine M Bautista while the Vice Mayor is Josefina G Belmonte.

Quezon City is divided into 142 barangays organized into six congressional districts where each district is represented by a congressman in the House of Representatives.



"I dream of a capital city that, politically, shall be the seat of the national government; aesthetically, the showplace of the nation -- a place thousands of people will come to visit as the epitome of culture and the spirit of the country; socially a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations, endeavors and achievements; and economically, a productive and self-contained community."

The vision of Quezon City by its founder,
Manuel Luis Quezon
President (1935-1941)



Created on October 12, 1939, Quezon City is a thriving metropolis with multifaceted attractions – an entertainment capital, a multifarious shopping destination, a locus of government operations, an information technology hub, a health and wellness center and a city of educational and training centers.

It offers the dynamic foundations for profitable enterprise buildup, and a good place to live and grow.

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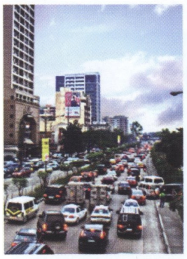
BIGGEST METROPOLITAN CITY





With an area of 16,112.58 hectares, Quezon City is the largest city of Metropolitan Manila, which is an urban agglomeration of 16 cities and 1 municipality. Otherwise known as the National Capital Region (NCR), this region is the political, economic, social, cultural and educational center of the Philippines. Quezon City is more than four times the size of Manila, nearly six times the expanse of Makati and more than 14 times bigger than Mandaluyong.



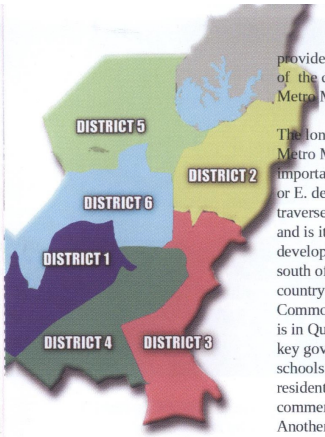


Quezon City is located at the heart of Metro Manila. It is also the strategic convergence point for the metropolitan road and transportation networks, making the city an ideal distribution hub. It is easily accessible from the major highways, thoroughfares and mass transit systems of Metro Manila.

STRATEGIC AND HIGHLY ACCESSIBLE



Geographically, Quezon City is bordered by Manila to the southwest, by Caloocan City and Valenzuela City to the west and northwest. Towards its south lies San Juan and Mandaluyong City, while Marikina City and Pasig City are its borders to the southeast. Towards the north, across the Marilao River, lies San Jose del Monte City in the province of Bulacan, and towards the east lies Rodriguez and San Mateo, both in the province of Rizal.
The city is traversed by several major metropolitan thoroughfares, namely: Circumferential Road-3 or C-3 (Araneta Avenue), C-4 (most of EDSA), C-5 (Katipunan-Luzon-Republic Avenue), R-6 (Aurora Blvd.), R-7 (Quezon Avenue-Commonwealth Avenue) and R-8 (Bonifacio Avenue - Quirino Highway), which



provide numerous linkages of the city to the rest of Metro Manila.

The longest expanse of Metro Manila's most important highway, EDSA or E. delos Santos Avenue, traverses Quezon City, and is its critical link to developments north and south of the metro. The country's widest highway, Commonwealth Avenue, is in Quezon City, linking key government offices, schools and universities, residential subdivisions and commercial centers. Another important link which provides a direct gateway from Quezon City to Central and Northern Luzon is the Mindanao Avenue Link, a 2.6-kilometer tollway that connects the city to the North Luzon Expressway (NLEX). Another QC link to major expressways is the Tandang Sora – Commonwealth Avenue flyover, an 18-meter wide bridge from Old Balara to Congressional Avenue. The most number of connections to the metro's mass railway stations are also in Quezon City.

LARGE HUMAN RESOURCES

Quezon City has an estimated 3,085,786 people, with a 2.42% annual growth rate. It is the most populated highly urbanized city of the Philippines. The city is a melting pot of cultures with thousands of people from other parts of the country migrating to it every year. Population density is 19,116 persons per kilometer.

There is an almost even distribution among genders, with a female to male ratio of 51:49. It is a generally young population, with 40% less than 21 years old. The literacy rate of people in the city follows that of the National Capital Region



which is 99.7%, which is higher than the Philippine average of 97.5%.

The school-age population is about 1.2 million, of which around 400,000 are enrolled in the city's public schools. About 20,000 graduate from colleges and universities every year. The city's employable population is about 1.6 million, the biggest that can be found in any Philippine city. They represent about a third of Metro Manila's labor force.

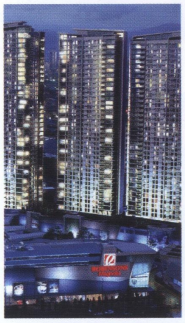
The national language is Filipino, but English is widely spoken. English is the primary language of trade, government, media and education, as is the case in the entire Philippines.



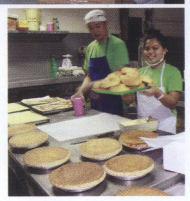
SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTOR

Quezon City may be called one of the largest service economies in the Philippines, if the indicator is the number of service-oriented establishments here. In 2014, Quezon City had 66,644 registered businesses, with a combined gross sales of Php 603.5 trillion. About 30 to 40 new businesses are registered every month.





This city has one of the largest consumer populations in the Philippines, with its 3,085,786 population. With 40% of the population less than 20 years old, it is a prime market for youth marketing strategies that commonly include television advertising and online marketing. Conveniently, the city is the site of the main broadcast stations of the Philippines' biggest networks, and is a well-known media center.

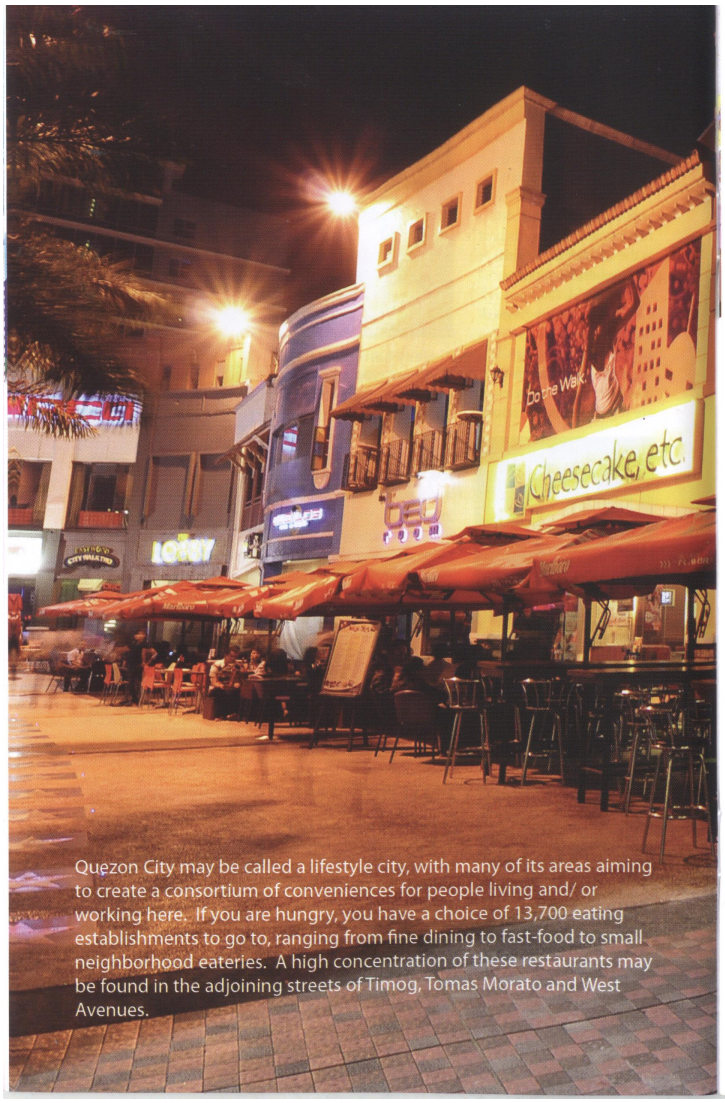


Almost all parts of the city have access to banks and automated teller machines. Electronic banking is a common service provided by large banks. The city has 550 branches of universal and commercial banks, 77 savings banks, 14 thrift banks and 96 savings and loan associations.

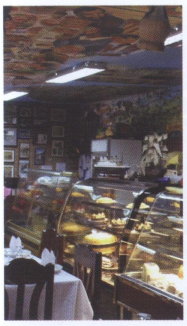
MEDIA CENTER

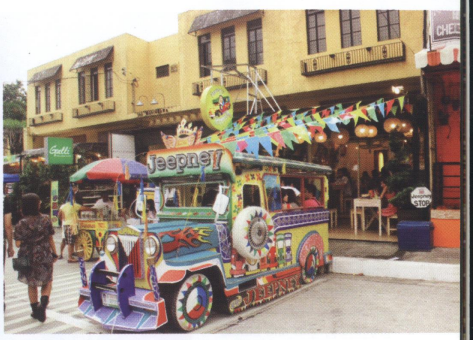
Most major broadcast companies in the Philippines transmit from stations in Quezon City. The major media players are engaged in television and radio broadcasting for domestic and international audiences, with subsidiaries engaged in direct-to-home (DTH) television distribution and telecommunications services overseas, movie production, audio recording and distribution, video/audio post production and film distribution.





Quezon City may be called a lifestyle city, with many of its areas aiming to create a consortium of conveniences for people living and/ or working here. If you are hungry, you have a choice of 13,700 eating establishments to go to, ranging from fine dining to fast-food to small neighborhood eateries. A high concentration of these restaurants may be found in the adjoining streets of Timog, Tomas Morato and West Avenues.





Gaining popularity as a foodie destination is Maginhawa Street. Once a quiet residential neighborhood, it has become an artists' hangout and a place where one can discover creative dishes in cozy eating places, with budget-friendly prices.

The entire length of Katipunan Avenue is dotted by all kinds of eating places, from bars to burger joints to fine dining, from a wide assortment of country influences. The biggest university in the city also has its own restaurant clusters in both its new Town Center and its Technohub.

La Loma, on the other hand, is best known for its spit-roasted pig (lechon), which is available whole, evenly roasted and super crispy every day of the week. So special is this dish that an annual festival is held to highlight it, with the roasted pigs paraded in creative finery.

In the city's several central business districts are eating places open 24-hours a day, always welcoming the hungry or those who just want to hang out, unwind after work, or wind down after a night of partying.





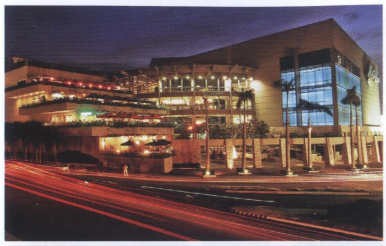
SHOPPING PARADISE

Quezon City is a city of shopping complexes, where almost every dense community cluster has a shopping area. The large malls are like small cities, complete with an assortment of retail outlets, restaurants, head-to-foot grooming, spas and fitness centers, recreation centers, internet cafes, clinics, theaters, galleries, and even chapels.

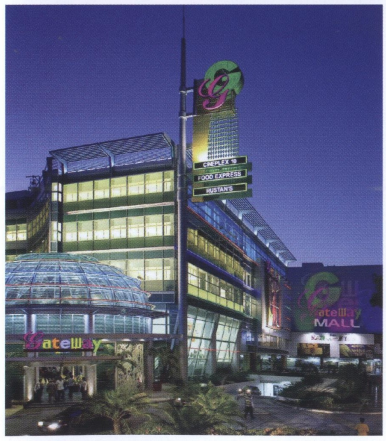
Fashion finds range from luxury brands, to bargain items, from popular labels abroad to very good value for money locally made goods. All malls are open 7 days a week, and operate for 10 to 11 hours a day; supermarkets are open for even longer hours, some for even as long as from 7am to 10 pm.

In the city are also small shops offering flea market funky finds, antiques, or one-of-a kind artsy creations.

SM City in North Avenue, Quezon City is reputed to be the third biggest mall in the world in terms of leasable area (460,000 square meters). The mall attracts about 500,000

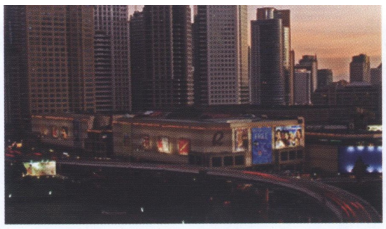








people during weekends and about 300,000 people during weekdays.
Very proximate to SM City is the 20-hectare expanse of Trinoma with more than 550 shops and is conveniently linked to the metro rail station.
Araneta Center in Cubao is the city's first central business district, and is a transforming complex of shopping areas, offices, recreational places, restaurants, hotels, theaters, farmer's market, and its centerpiece, the 16,000 seat Smart Araneta Coliseum which is a popular venue for concerts, basketball games, an annual holiday on ice, and other large events.



Robinsons Magnolia is the first green-building certified set of structures in the city. The 108,000 sqm. shopping mall is part of a 4-tower residential complex, and was built at the site of an iconic ice cream production plant in the city.

At the southern gateway of the city is the 216,000 sqm. Robinsons Galleria at Ortigas Avenue corner EDSA. This 5-level shopping mall rose near the site of the historic People Power Revolution in the Philippines. Its iconic chapel and huge bronze Virgin Mary sculpture has time and again been the site of political massing of people clamoring for change.

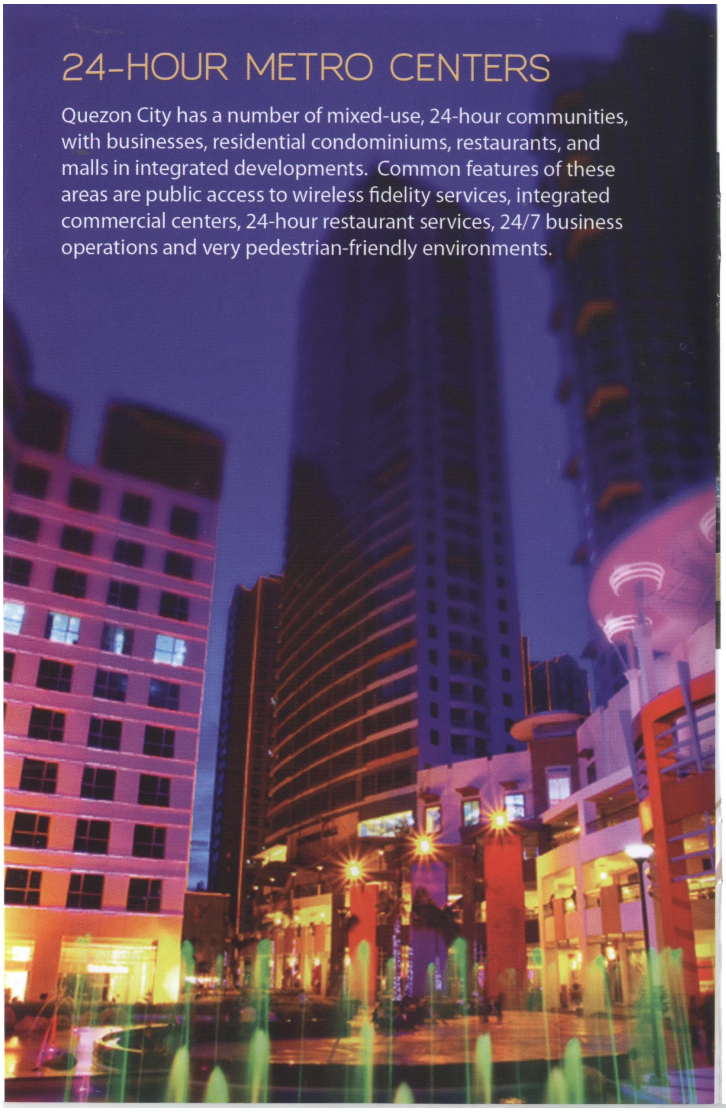
At Quezon Avenue is a 5-storey shopping mall well-known for having the freshest catch of seafood in its supermarket. Appropriately called Fishermall and owned by a family in the fishing business, it is a complex of retail and dining outlets.

Located farther north of Quezon City are the 68,700 sqm Fairview Terraces in North Fairview, Robinsons in Fairview and Novaliches and Fairvew Centermall. Standalone supermarkets are even more ubiquitous, with SM and Puregold dotting most parts of the cityscape.



24-HOUR METRO CENTERS

Quezon City has a number of mixed-use, 24-hour communities, with businesses, residential condominiums, restaurants, and malls in integrated developments. Common features of these areas are public access to wireless fidelity services, integrated commercial centers, 24-hour restaurant services, 24/7 business operations and very pedestrian-friendly environments.





Eastwood City is a 16-hectare state-of-the-art, masterplanned, residential, business, commercial and entertainment city development of Megaworld Corporation in Bagumbayan, Quezon City. It is the first cyberpark accredited by the Philippine Economic Zone Authority. Locators include customer contact centers, electronic publishers, e-commerce system managers, other systems managers and integrators, multimedia service providers, internet access and data transport service providers, and web developers. This place also features 12 luxury condominium residences, with at least two more under construction. It is the first pet-friendly shopping and recreational community in the country.



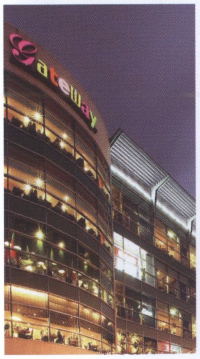








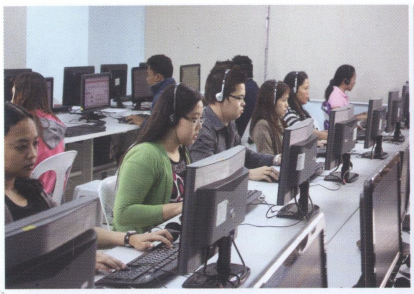


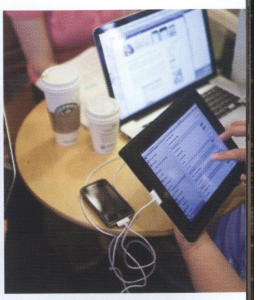






Araneta Center is a 35-hectare property recently revitalized to include a new commercial and residential community. The Araneta Center Cyber Park is an 8-hectare business area which consists of modern four to six storey buildings. Gateway Tower is a 32-level, mixed-use building with five levels of commercial center, 22 levels of office areas, two levels penthouse and a helipad at the roof deck. At the complex, beside the coliseum is the 450 room Novotel, a businessman's hotel. Free wireless fidelity service is offered in areas around the Araneta Center, making it possible for people to use their laptops, PDAs, or dual-mode phones to access the internet. This area averages about a million transients a day.

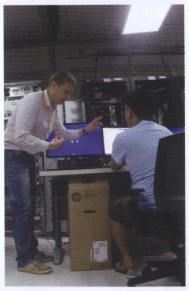




The ***UP-Ayala Land Technohub*** is the country's first full-scale, campus-based science and technology park, which was developed jointly by the country's premier university, University of the Philippines, and property developer Ayala Land. It occupies 20 hectares of the 37.5 hectare UP North Science and Technology Park. It offers a campus-style development for information technology companies, inspired by the vision of Standford's Silicon Valley, which seeks to nurture a dynamic learning laboratory for academic and industry collaborative projects.



The place has a Tech Portal, which houses start-up companies, incubators, an information desk, conference and meeting rooms, and exhibit areas. There is a support retail component featuring various dining places, a bookstore, coffee shops, and other service establishments to cater to the needs of its occupants.







An emerging metro center is the new ***Quezon City Central Business District***, a 250-hectare development located in the city's North and East Triangles and Veterans Memorial area. It has been masterplanned to have a vibrant, environment-friendly CBD with the prerequisites of a world-class metro community. This CBD has unparalleled connectivity, with access to all modes of land transportation and directly linked to a network of major roads.



The biggest development here is Vertis North, a Php 65 billion project which will create a mixed-use community on 29 hectares of land at the North Triangle. Vertis North is a joint-venture between Ayala Land and the National Housing Authority. The project comprising residential, office and commercial components will have 45 towers, with a 2-hectare central park, and storm-water management system. Expected to be in place within the next two years are: the 438-room Seda Hotel, which will be the largest of this hotel chain; the 3-tower, 26-storey residential condominiums Avida Towers Vita; the 2-tower, 49-storey upscale residential Alveo High Park.



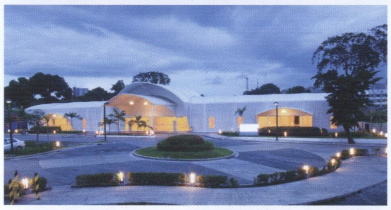


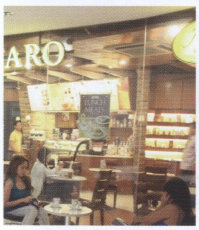
Firmly in place is ***Eton Centris***. This 12-hectare development of Eton Properties has office buildings which provide plug and play office spaces for technology companies. Its Cyberpods are registered with the Philippine Export Zone Authority.

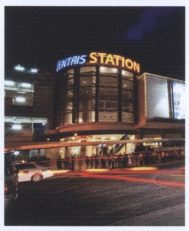
Centris Elements is its 2,000 sqm. event venue with two airconditioned halls enough for 350 guests, as well as smaller venues for business meetings. Centris Station is a 2-level commercial center with a direct link to the Quezon Avenue MRT station. Centris Walk is the dining and recreation strip.

Based on its masterplan, this CBD will see approximately 64% of its total land area allocated to mixed-use commercial, residential, institutional and transit-oriented developments; 22% will be allotted for roads and 14% to parks and open spaces.

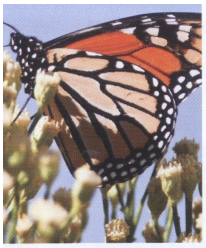




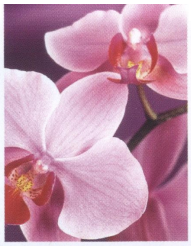




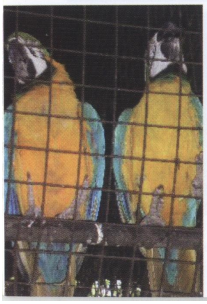






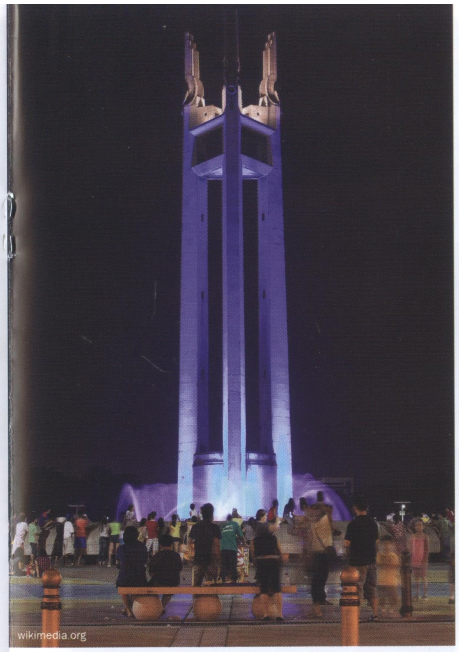












Quezon Memorial Circle

The central park of the City, the Quezon Memorial Circle, is best known for being home to the shrine, museum, and remains of former President Manuel Luis Quezon and First Lady Aurora Aragon Quezon.

The park has a playground, cycling and walkable areas, water fountains, and multipurpose halls where lessons like taebo and disco dancing are offered at reasonable rates. Visitors can bike around the park, walk leisurely around the gardens, and enjoy the restaurants.

Mornings frequently find senior citizens and fitness buffs doing their exercise and dance routines inside the park. The park can be accessed through two pedestrian underpasses, one in front of Quezon City Hall and another, near Commonwealth Avenue.

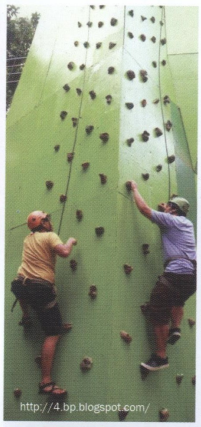
















La Mesa Eco Park

The Philippines' largest ecological park in metro setting features natural amenities and wide expanses that make it a favored site for wellness activities.

The 33-hectare park is teeming with opportunities for adventure seekers like hiking, mountain-biking and fishing. Folks can also enjoy a paddle boat ride in the beautiful lagoon or take a refreshing dip in the large salt-water pools. Avid bird watchers can catch a glimpse of white-eared brown doves, black-napped orioles, brown shrikes and white collared kingfishers, to name a few.

Orchid and other flower lovers will enjoy the two-hectare shell flower terrace and orchidarium with rare species from the Philippine Orchid Society and other donors.



Eduardo David Pardo





Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife

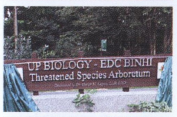
The Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife is an 80-hectare zoological and botanical garden situated just along the Elliptical Road. The park houses different species of trees and animals including crocodiles, snakes, peacocks, deer, even the famous monkey-eating eagle. Aside from the mini zoo, the park maintains a wildlife rescue center that adopts certain species of animals that have been abandoned, confiscated or donated. The park also boasts of a vast playground, cottages, picnic groves, the Our Lady of Peace grotto, tea house, a rock garden and a 2.5 hectare manmade lagoon for boating and fishing.



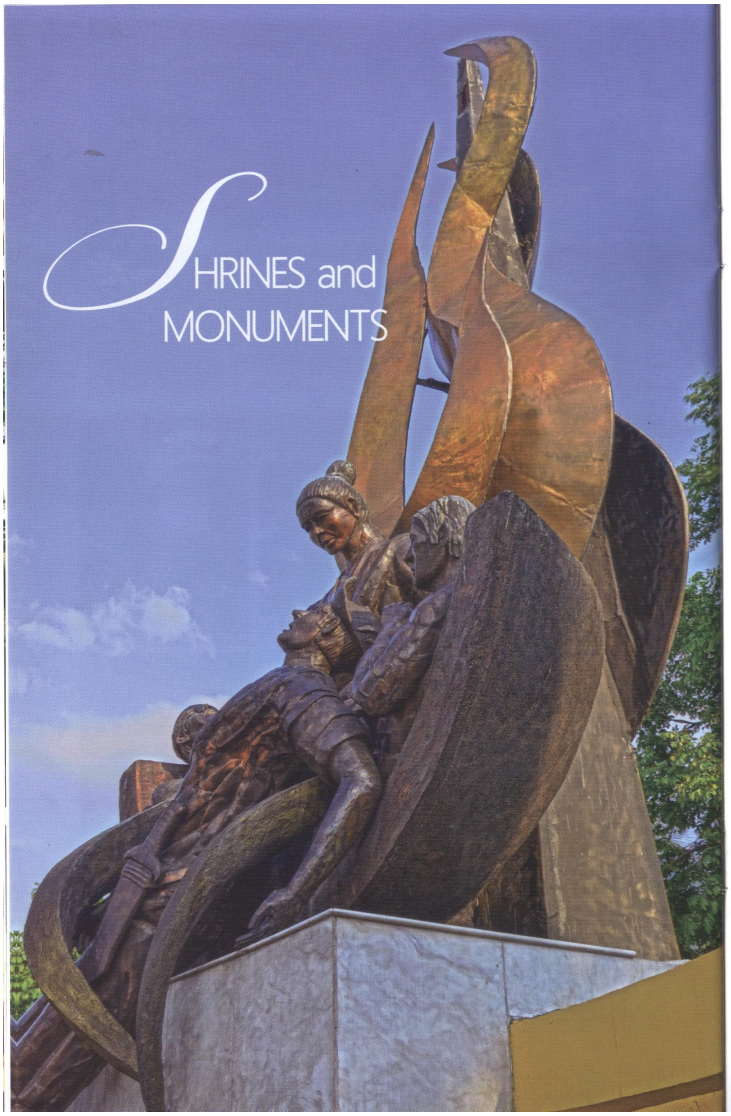


UP Arboretum

The UP Arboretum is a man-made forest park found within the grounds of the Diliman campus of the University of the Philippines. The 16-hectare arboretum is the only remaining rainforest within Metro Manila where exotic and endangered species of trees, along with diverse flora and fauna, can be found. The park has a man-made pond that hosts various aquatic and humid-loving plants, which also serves as a favorite picnic spot among visitors.







SHRINES and MONUMENTS

People Power Monument

The People Power Monument located at the corner of Epifanio delos Santos Avenue (EDSA) and White Plains Avenue in Quezon City is a sculpture commemorating the Philippine People Power revolution in 1986. It is a tribute to the brave Filipinos who marched on the streets of EDSA to overthrow the dictatorship, and where masses of ordinary men and women stood in front of military tanks and offered flowers to the soldiers, to stop any act of bloodshed.









Another product of the EDSA revolution is the ***Our Lady of EDSA Shrine***, located at the crossroads of EDSA and Ortigas Avenue. It was built by grateful Filipinos to honor the Virgin Mary for her protection and guidance during this world-renowned bloodless ouster.



Tandang Sora Shrine

The Melchora Aquino Shrine was built in 2008 to commemorate the kindness and humanity of the City's very own heroine, Melchora Aquino. Also known as Tandang Sora, she was called the Mother of the revolution for providing refuge and food to wounded Katipuneros when the war against Spain broke out in 1896. The grand shrine is located on a 1,906-sq. m. site on Banlat Road in Tandang Sora. It has a pavilion and stage which is used as venue for historical events and gatherings. Her remains are also enshrined in this monument.

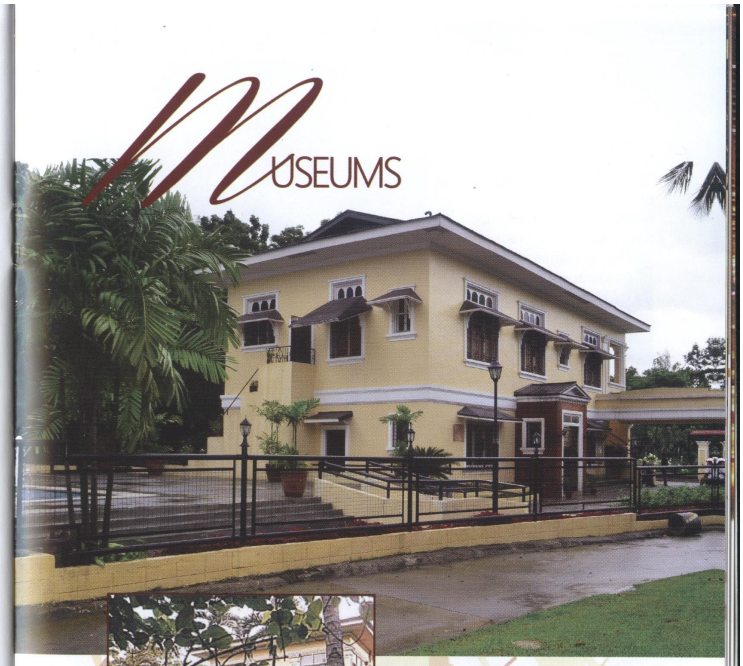


Pugad Lawin Shrine

The shrine is where Andres Bonifacio, on August 23, 1896, gathered his men and asked them if they were willing to fight to the bitter end: "*Kalayaan o Kamatayan? Mga Kapatid ang Kalayaan ay inaagaw sa dulo ng patalim!* (Freedom or Death? Brothers, Freedom is won through force of arms).

The monument, which became fully developed in 1998, depicts Bonifacio and Emilio Jacinto, along with other Katipuneros, tearing up their cedulas, shouting "*Mabuhay ang Pilipinas!* (Long live the Philippines!)" as a sign of rebellion against Spanish rule.

MUSEUMS





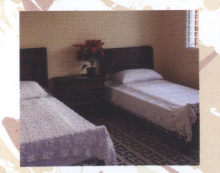


The Quezon Heritage House at QMC

When Manuel L. Quezon was first diagnosed to have tuberculosis he purchased a parcel of land from the estate of Doña Imelda Hemady, which during that time was sprawling hills, full of trees. Over time, the Quezons were able to acquire three other lands around it. Although they had a property in Pasay, Manuel Quezon chose to stay in their house in New Manila to recuperate and rest whilst ill. He also held office in it for some time.

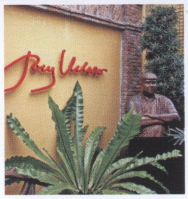
It was their vacation house. The Bautista administration, desirous of preserving and protecting the City's heritage, signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the heirs of President Quezon, represented by the brothers Manuel, Benjamin, and Ricky Quezon Avanceña, for the transfer of the original house at 45 Gilmore Street, to its new location within the Quezon Memorial Circle.
During the first two months of the year, the laying of the house's new foundation started, which was a replica of the original.

In April 2013, builders begun disassembling the original structure in Gilmore Street, carefully taking off the tiles and other parts of the house, salvaging as much as they could. The demolition ended in June. The family allowed the use of many of the original furniture and fixtures inside the house, including an antique glass cabinet, a brown wooden cabinet, a marble dresser, an antique bed with headboard and an antique bed with canopy.

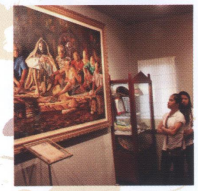












The Living Museum
22 Walnut Street, West Fairview, Quezon City

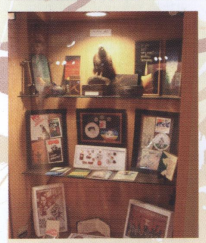
The Foundation and Gallery were built to honor Joey Velasco, a "heartist." He was a painter and sculptor, and is considered one of the great social artists our country has ever produced. He painted street children, the infirm, the marginalized, the battered ones - but all with scenes of hope that the divine would intervene to lift them out of their misery. His paintings, particularly "Hapag ng Pag-Asa," his version of the Last Supper with street children sitting like apostles around Jesus, stirred the national conscience.



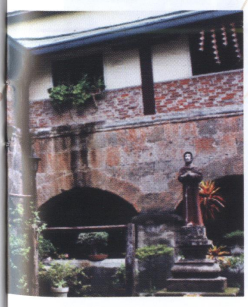
Bantayog ng mga Bayani
Sen. Jovito R. Salonga Bldg, Bantayog Memorial Center, Quezon Avenue cor. EDSA, Diliman, Quezon City

The Wall of Remembrance enshrines the names of 65 martyrs who fought against and died during the Marcos dictatorship. Bantayog ng mga Bayani is open to students, human rights activists, and foreign and local visitors. It is complimentary to the wall as it houses a simple yet rich collection of memorabilia from the time Martial Law was declared to the historic events that led to the EDSA Revolution and to the eventual restoration of democracy.



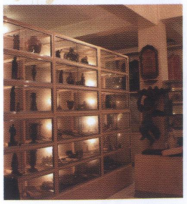






San Pedro Bautista Parish Museum
69 San Pedro Bautista Street, San Francisco del Monte, Quezon City

Most of the museum's contents are relics from different Franciscan churches in the country. According to the curator, these items have been turned over to their care as churches also try to keep up with modern times. The collection includes vestments, chalices, monstrances, crucifixes, stoles, old photographs of parishes, framed religious paintings, antique church bells and statues, and more. Brother Ching, the museum's curator, devotes most of his time keeping the relics in good shape.





Erehwon: Here. Now. Erehwon Center for the Arts

1 Don Francisco Street,
Villa Beatriz, Old Balara,
Quezon City

The center is a four-storey gallery that seeks to be the center for art policy advocacy in the Philippines and an instrument to democratize art. It provides exhibition areas, as well as meeting spaces where artists can dialogue or forward issues of advocacy. Its mission includes supporting poor but gifted, budding artists to improve their craft under scholarship programs and mentorship of well-known artists, while also providing them opportunities to be visibly recognized by patrons and sponsors for their talent.

Founder Rafael Benitez says Erehwon is committed to enrich art within its host community, push for the proliferation of public art, and propel the momentum for the formation of an Art Policy Council that will help prioritize the art agenda among government policy makers.

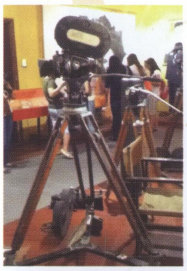








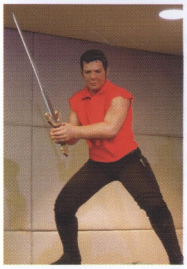


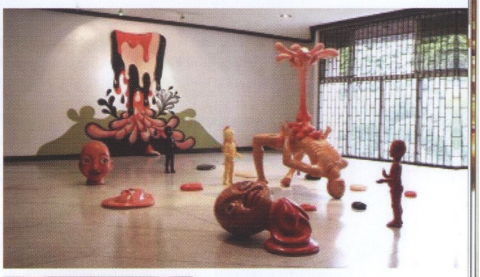


Mowelfund Film Institute

66 Rosario Drive, Cubao, Quezon City

The Mowelfund Film Institute, otherwise known as the Pambansang Museo ng Pelikula, is a repository of memorabilia and artifacts of Philippine cinemas' glorious days – particularly its touted "golden age" during the 1950's and 1960's – when Philippine movies were considered the best and were shown all over Asia. The museum allows interactive learning through viewing of classic, hard-to-find films as well as participation in training seminars on basic film techniques.





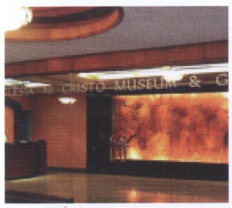




Vargas Museum

The UP Vargas Museum and Filipiniana research center houses various artworks of famous Filipino painters like Juan Luna, Felix Resurrecion Hidalgo, Lorenzo Guerrero, and Fernando Amorsolo, as well as sculptors like Guillermo Tolentino and Graciano Nepomuceno. It has a library that contains more than 3,000 books and more than 1,000 volumes of periodicals and other important documents about the Philippines that can be used for research.







Iglesia ni Cristo Museum

INC Central Office, Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

An ecclesiastical museum is the Iglesia ni Cristo Museum and Gallery which showcases the history of the religious organization and the memorabilia of its founders.

Inside the museum, visitors can see dioramas and pictures reflecting the organization's beginnings, culture, rituals and practices. It is located at the Central Office Complex, also its largest house of worship in Commonwealth Avenue.

Museo Recoletos

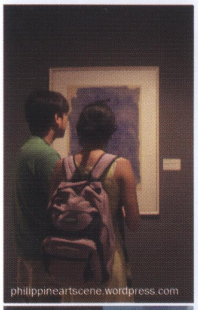
Bulwagan Recoletos
81 Alondras St., Mira-Nila Homes
Tandang Sora Avenue, U.P, P.O. Box 206,
1116 Quezon City

The historical site of Tandang Sora is home to an important museum, the Museo Recoletos. It is an ecclesiastical museum where relics and memorabilia of the Augustinian Recollects are displayed. The collection, consisting of artifacts gathered from all over the country, is a reminder of the rich history of the Augustinian Recollects in the Philippines and their service to the Filipino people.











Ateneo Art Gallery

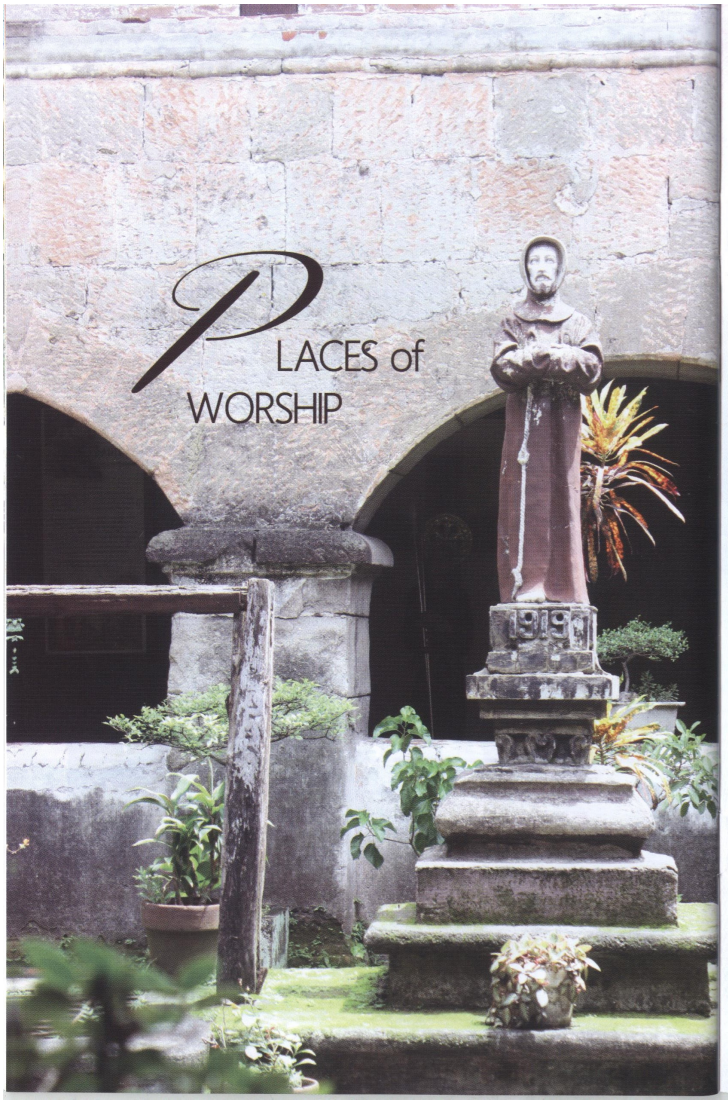
Ground Floor, Rizal Library, University Rd, Diliman, Quezon City

The Ateneo Art Gallery is considered the first in the country, to be dedicated to the collection of modern Philippine art, showcasing the ingenuity of Filipino masters including Fernando Amorsolo and Fabian dela Rosa. Located at the ground floor of the Rizal Library of the Ateneo de Manila University, the gallery holds more than 500 artworks representing Filipino artists as well as foreign masters like Rembrandt, Picasso, Dali and Goya.

In addition to the permanent collection, the gallery is also a venue for limited-run art exhibits of various Filipino and international artists. Lectures are regularly conducted at the gallery by different artists and art enthusiasts.







PLACES of WORSHIP

Sto. Domingo Church

The Sto. Domingo Church was first built in 1588 in Intramuros, Manila, the capital of the Philippines under the Spanish colonial government. When the original church was destroyed during World War II, it was rebuilt in its current location in Quezon Avenue in 1952. The church is home to the four-century-old-image of Our Lady of La Naval de Manila (also known as the Nuestra Señora Santisimo Rosario), the patroness of the church and of Quezon City. The shrine has been designated as the National Shrine of the Queen of the Holy Rosary.





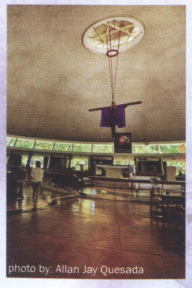
Santuario de San Pedro Bautista

This is the second oldest still-surviving church in the country. It was built in 1950 through the efforts of San Pedro Bautista who used to live in the place. The property is under the care of the Order of Friars or the Franciscans and was originally the retreat house for San Pedro Bautista's fellow Franciscans and other government officials. One of its main attractions is the Romanesque interior characterized by the mixed architecture as depicted in its Corinthian and Ionic pillars. The century-old meditation cave, sacristy and convent are still preserved. Also situated inside the church is a Baroque-style altar and other 16th century religious icons from Spain.



Parish of the Holy Sacrifice

The Parish of the Holy Sacrifice in the University of the Philippines campus in Diliman is recognized as a national historical landmark by the National Historical Institute and as a cultural treasure by the National Museum. Five national artists collaborated in building the church. It is the first round chapel in the Philippines, and the first to have a thin shell concrete dome. The National Historical Institute considers this structure, a masterpiece of Filipino artistry and ingenuity.



Iglesia ni Cristo Central Temple



The Iglesia ni Cristo Central Temple located in the Commonwealth area is just one of the many structures in the 4,000-sqm INC Central complex. One of the best known buildings designed by Carlos Antonio Santos-Viola, the temple is famous for its architecture, intricate interiors and its 7,000 seating capacity. It is the biggest Iglesia ni Cristo house of worship in the world.

Temple of the Church of Jesus of Latter-Day Saints



The Temple of the Church of Jesus of Latter-Day Saints located in Quezon City is the first Mormon temple to be built in the Philippines and the second in Asia after the temple in Tokyo, Japan, and the 29th all over the world. Aside from being a place of worship, the temple has an archive of all civil registries and Catholic Church records like baptismal certificates and marriage certificates in the country. The oldest document in its archives collection is a baptismal record signed in 1592.

Salam Mosque



The Salam Mosque Compound in Barangay Culiat is one of the well-known Muslim communities in Metro Manila. There are four mosques inside the compound. An important function of the mosques is to broadcast the call to prayer five times a day beginning early in the morning. In 1971, the Libyan government funded the foundation of an Islamic center, which became this compound. It is now home to seven different Muslim groups, namely, Maranao, Maguindanao, Tausug, Iranun, Yakan, Samal and Balik-Islam. Salam means peace in Arabic



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