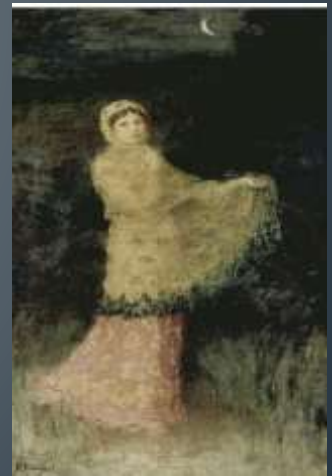


Philippine Art History

A Quick Look at the Different Art
Form and Styles

REARRANGE THE PHOTOS IN ACCORDANCE TO PHILIPPINE ART PERIOD TIMELINE



Pre-Colonial Art Period Post War Colonial Art Period Spanish Colonial Art Period
American Colonial Art Period Contemporary Art Period

PHILIPPINE ART PERIOD TIMELINE



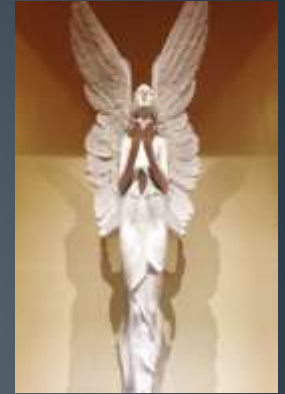
Pre-Colonial Art Period



Spanish Colonial Art Period



American Colonial Art Period



Post War Colonial Art Period



Contemporary Art Period

The Objective of the Timeline Study

- Identify the development of Philippine art aesthetics from its most primal to its contemporary form.
- Understand the process and iconography of Philippine art as it progress overtime.
- Co-relate the Philippine contemporary art to its origin and the world
- Define what makes an art work distinctly Filipino

AESTHETICS

- a set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty, especially in art.
- the branch of philosophy that deals with the principles of beauty and artistic taste.
- æsthetics and esthetics, the word is derived from the Ancient Greek aisthetikos meaning "esthetic, sensitive, sentient, pertaining to sense perception which in turn was derived from aisthanomai, meaning "I perceive, feel, sense"

Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that examines the nature of art and our experience of it. It emerged during the 18th century in Europe and developed in England as philosophers grouped together such fields as poetry, sculpture, music, and dance.

PRE-COLONIAL ART PERIOD (6185 BC TO 1520 AD)

- AGE OF HORTICULTURE/ NEOLITHIC PERIOD (6185 to 4,400 BC)
- METAL AGE (3190 to 190 BC)
- IRON AGE (200 BC TO 1000 BC)

Local communities are being established and art starts to go beyond mere craft, i.e. stone weapons or jewelry but starts to have decorative elements, meaning and context.



Old Stone Age (Paleolithic)

Espinosa Ranch Site, Cagayan

16000-8000 BC

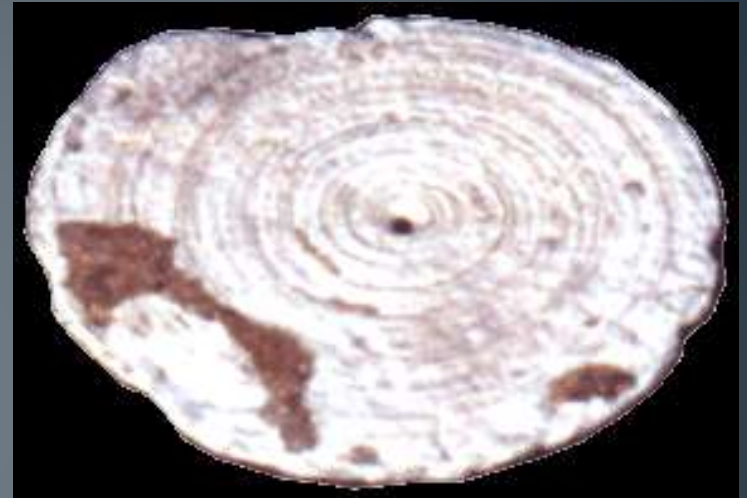
The proof of earliest man's presence was recovered from a ranch site in Cagayan Province-two flake tools dated about .9 million years, the oldest man-made object associated with the fossils of a proboscidean, a prehistoric elephant. Other flake tools are recovered in Tabon Caves, Palawan and some stone tools in Bolobok Cave, Sanga-Sanga in Tawi-Tawi

NOTABLE ART PIECES/ ART WORKS

Shell Bracelets and Pendants (Neolithic)

Cagayan, Palawan, and Sorsogon
4854 BC

Shells were fashioned into tools, as well as ornaments. The oldest known ornaments made from cone shells were found in the early 1960's in the grave of an adult male in Duyong Cave in Palawan. A shell disk with a hole in the center was found next to his right ear and a disk with a hole by the edge was found on his chest. The shell ornaments were dated 4854 B.C.



Agono Petroglyphs are oldest known work of art in the Philippines located in the province of Rizal. There are 127 human and animal figures engraved on the rockwall probably carved during the late Neolithic (2000-500 BC).



IMPORTANT ART WORKS

Lingling-o (2000 BC – 1000 AD)

Duyong Cave, Palawan

a kind of ear pendant fashioned from green nephrite (jade) is the characteristic trait of the Early Metal Age. One of the finest jade ornaments found to date is the double-headed pendant recovered from Duyong Cave, Palawan. It is an example of the superb craftsmanship of ancient carving in jade.



Manunggul Jar

Burial jar excavated from a Neolithic burial site in Manunggul cave of Tabon Caves at Lipuun Point at Palawan dating from 890–710 B.C.



Important Works

- Maitum Jar

(Metal Age: 190 BC to 500 AD)

In 1991, the National Museum archaeological team discovered anthropomorphic secondary burial jars in Ayub Cave, Barangay Pinol, Maitum, Sarangani Province,

nes



The center graphic is a watercolor image from the Boxer Codex, published c. 1590. The rare publication helped date and ID many pieces that were discovered in Surigao.

Surigao gold objects' date-stamp could be placed in the span of the 10th to the 13th centuries, A.D., pre-Hispanic era



Pre-Colonial Art Forms

- Pre-colonial traditional art have religious symbols, every day activity such as fishing, farming, etc., or a specific decorative art pattern to the community
- It has either the influence of local religion (animistic) or Islamic based
- There is also an exchange of art aesthetics and art processes with the Chinese and other asian countries who frequents as traders with our indigenous groups.



Baybayin

a Tagalog ancient script also known in Visayan as badlit, derived from Brahmic scripts of India and first recorded in the 16th century. It continued to be used during the Spanish colonization of the Philippines up until the late 19th century.

Other Pre-Colonial Art

Pottery
Weaving
Tattoo
Jewelry
Carving
Metal Crafts

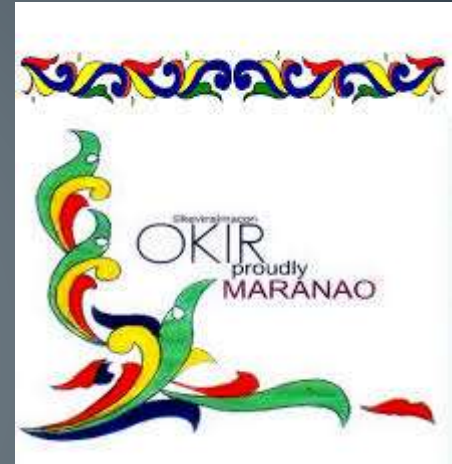


Unchanged Art Design still existing

The Okir (motif) is an artistic cultural heritage of the Maranaos of Lanao, Philippines.

It is as an artistic design of the Maranao native inhabitants of southern Philippines beginning from the early 6th Century C.E. before the Islamization of the area.

Okir is a design or pattern often rendered or curved in hardwood, brass, silver and wall painting in curvilinear lines and Arabic geometric figures.



Patterns of the Okir

In the book of Dr. Nagasura Madale, it explains that the Okir has patterns which are used by the Maranao artists.

1. Matilak (circle)
2. Poyok (bud)
3. Dapal (leaf)
4. Pako (fern or spiral form)
5. Todi (fern leaf with spiral at upper edge)
6. Pako lungat (fern leaf with a cut at one edge)

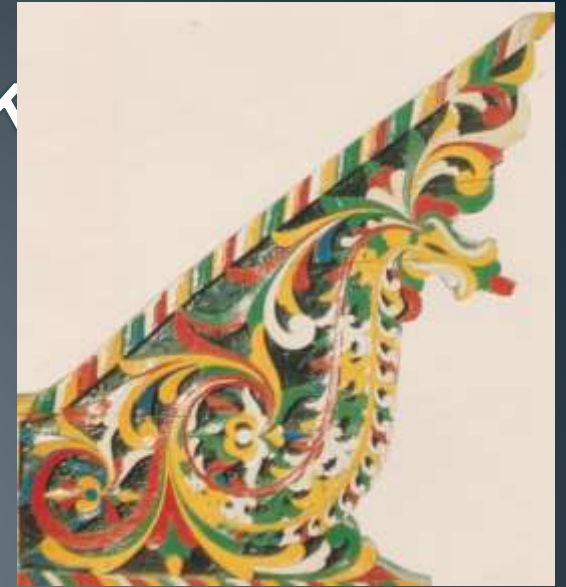
Another elements found Dr. Madale are:
Naga, obid-obid binotoon, kianoko, pakonai
and tialitali.



Maranao Okir Motif: Pako Rabong

Common Theme of the Ok

- **Torogan** known as the flower symbol of the ancestral home of the highest titleholder in a Maranao village. The prominent part is *panolong*, carved beam that protrudes in the front of the house, it symbolizes power and prestige.
- **Nāga** or serpent
- **Sarimanok**, a chicken-like figure that carries a fish in its beak



MODERN INTERPRETATION OF THE OKIR RENDERED IN AN ART WORK

Sarimanok and Fish
Abdulmari Asia Imao
National Artist for Painting
Acrylic on Canvas 24" x 24"
2011



SPANISH COLONIAL ART PERIOD (1521-1898)

- Introduced formal Painting, Sculpture and Architecture which was inspired by the Byzantine, Gothic, Baroque and Rococo art styles.
- Most art works are Religious (Catholic) based
- Art works bear the Philippine themed décor even with



Spanish Art Aesthetics as Adopted by Filipino Artist

Byzantine Painting Style:
Attributed to Maître à la
Ratière, Battle of Marignano,
1515



Filipino Interpretation:
Esteban Villanueva, Basi
Revolt, 1821 (1 of 14
paintings)



Note of Haley's Comet moving across the sky

Spanish Art Aesthetics as Adopted by Filipino Artist

Byzantine frescoes

11th–12th-century Church of
Panayia Phorviotissa
Cyprus.



Byzantine art are artistic products of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire, as well as the nations and states that inherited culturally from the empire. These are more Christian based art.

Langit, Lupa at Impierno
Josef Luciano Dans
ca. 1850



Spanish Art Aesthetics as Adopted by Filipino Artist

Baroque Aesthetics: Cathedral Church of Saint Mary in Murcia, Spain



Filipino interpretation: Miagao Church also known as the Sto. Tomas de Villanueva Parish Church Miagao, Iloilo, Philippines



The Baroque is often thought of as a period of artistic style that used exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail to produce drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, architecture, literature, dance, theater, and music.

Spanish Art Aesthetics as Adopted by Filipino Artist

Rococo Aesthetics



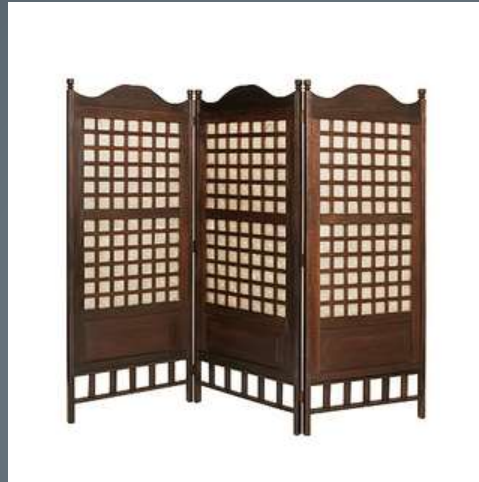
Rococo Art originated in early 18th century Paris, is characterized by whimsical, curvy lines and elaborately decorative style of art, whose name derives from the French word 'rocaille' meaning, rock-work after the forms of sea shells.

Gothic Aesthetics



Gothic Art is the style of art produced in Northern Europe from the middle ages up until the beginning of the Renaissance. Typically rooted in religious devotion, it is especially known for the distinctive arched design of its churches, its stained glass, and its illuminated manuscripts.

Spanish Colonialism Lives On with the Filipino “Antique” Furniture and Carving Designs



Baroque inspired wood carvings of table and relief statue made by **Juan Flores**, Father of Pampanga Sculpture and Woodcarving

Photo credit: leahdeleon.com

Uprising of the Philippine Artist

- In the formation of the elite Filipino class, the Ilustrado, paved way for the rich locals to study abroad, a more “academic” and “western” approach has been learned.
- The Filipino **Classicism** is formed that borrows the Neo-Classicism, Romanticism and even a hint of Impressionism.



The Father of Filipino Painting Damian Domingo

- First Filipino to paint his face, the first Self-Portrait in the Philippines
- Founder of the Academia de Dibujo y Pintura, the first school of drawing in the Philippines (1821)
- One of the known artist of the decorative art illustrations *tipos del pais* watercolor paintings that depict local costumes. It also became an album of different



Juan Luna y Novicio First of Two Internationally Renowned Artists

- Juan Luna y Novicio was a Filipino painter, sculptor and a political activist of the Philippine Revolution during the late 19th century.
- His Spoliarium won the gold medal in the 1884 Madrid Exposition of Fine Arts



Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo

- One of the greatest Filipino painters along with fellow painter Juan Luna in the 19th century
- His work has a touch of Romanticism and aesthetics of the Neoclassicism



Two Filipino Art Styles developed during the Spanish Period

- **Miniaturismo** art style that pays attention to the embroidery and texture of the costume.
- **Letras y Figuras** art style that fuses letters with figures in every day activity amidst a common background. Usually used in painting a patron's full name.





Watawat ng Pilipinas
Fernando Amorsolo

American Colonial Art Period (1898-1946)

The Filipino artist starts looking for His Identity

American Colonial Art Period (1898-1946)

- The American brought in Education and Value Formation, with both following the “American way of life” (Alice Guillermo, *Sining Biswal*, 1994, p. 4)
- Art Illustration, Advertising and Commercial Design gained popularity and incorporated in Fine Arts.
- Painting themes still largely favored Genre Paintings, Landscapes and Still Life; Portraits are reserved for high ranking officials with a more academic approach to make the subject more formal.



Popular Art Styles during the Philippine Colonial American Period

**Neoclassicism in
Architecture
The White House**



**Neoclassicism in
Philippine
Architecture**



Popular Art Styles during the Philippine Colonial American Period

Art Deco in
Architecture

Chrysler Building

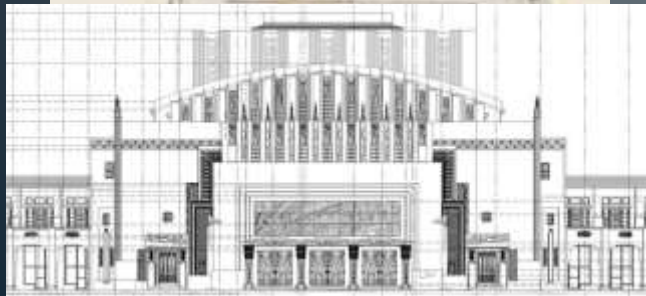


Art Deco in Philippine
Architecture

Metropolitan Theater



METAmorphosis the Rebirth of the Metropolitan Theater



Popular Art Styles during the Philippine Colonial American Period



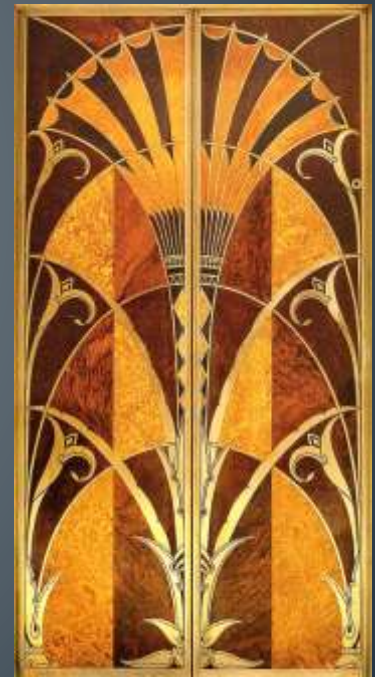
Art Nouveau in Architecture
Old England building built in
Art Nouveau style.
Musée des instruments de
musique - Bruxelles

Art Nouveau in
Philippine
Architecture
Uy-Chaco Building



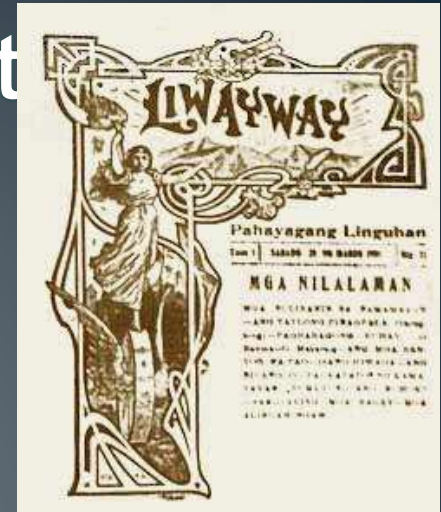
ART NOUVEAU

a style of decorative art, architecture, and design prominent in western Europe and the US from about 1890 until World War I and characterized by intricate linear designs and flowing curves based on natural forms.



also called style moderne, movement in the decorative arts and architecture that originated in the 1920s and developed into a major style in western Europe and the United States during the 1930s. It characterized by simple, clean shapes, often with a “streamlined” look; ornament that is geometric or stylized from representational forms; and unusually varied, often expensive materials,

Commercial Art (Graphic Art)



Notable Artist: Fabian dela Rosa

- the brightest name in Philippine painting after Luna and certainly the leading Master of Genre in the first quarter of the century.
- His nephews are artist, Roberto and Fernando



Notable Artist:

Fernando Amorsolo

- a portraitist and painter of rural landscapes. He is best known for his craftsmanship and mastery in the use of light.
- His art styles: Impressionism, Luminism, Realism with subjects inspired by Philippine genre and historical, nudes and society portraits
- First awardee of the National Artist Award in 1972



Guillermo Tolentino

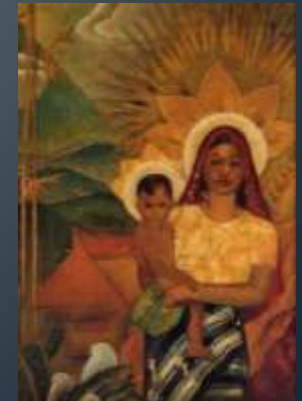
- the National Artist Awards for Sculpture in 1973.
- He is considered as the "Father of Philippine Arts" because of his great works like the famous "Bonifacio Monument" symbolizing Filipinos cry for freedom and "The Oblation" in UP signifying academic freedom



Emergence of Philippine Pre-Modern Art: Triumvirate of Philippine Modern Art

- Victorio Edades
- Carlos “Botong” Francisco
- Galo B. Ocampo

Introduced the Modern Art styles such as pop art, maximalism, minimalism, abstraction, expressionism, constructivism, magic realism, and environmental art before the World War II



The Legend of the Thirteen Modern

Victorio Edades
Ocampo

Hernando R. Ocampo

Vicente Manansala

Ricarte Purugunan

José Brado

Carlos Francisco

Cesar Legaspi

Anita Magsaysay-Ho

Bonifacio Cristobal

Galo B.

Diosdado Lorenzo

Demetrio Diego

Arsenio Capili





Maria Makiling
Botong Francisco

POST-COLONIAL ART (1946-1986)

Art After the War: The Growing and Expanding Philippine Art

POSTCOLONIAL PERIOD (1946-1986)

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD (1986 to PRESENT)

- Philippine Modern Art (1946 – 1970)

The study of determining what is Philippine Contemporary Art Period is still being determined since the word has been used loosely used even during the American Colonial Period. However, some Philippine art historians/critics has always been a follower of the Western Art Style and its trends at that point and thus, suggested that this was actually the point where Philippine Modern Art Period started but went only full swing only after the war. This is set by the creation of the Art Association of the Philippines (AAP) that in a way has a strong leaning with the Modernist than the Conservatives (the traditional art also termed as the Amorsolo School)

POSTCOLONIAL PERIOD (1946-1986)

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD (1986 to PRESENT)

- Philippine Post Modern Art (1970 – 1980s)

The support of the Philippine Government for the arts via the creation of the Cultural Center of the Philippines during 1969, gave a venue for all artist to experiment and explore different art medium tying closely to the Post Modern Art Period of the West with Pop Art, Installation Art, Performance Art, dominating the scene. In contrast, social realism became a heavy theme by most Filipino Artist as a social commentary of the problem brewing in the Philippine political and social landscape.

POSTCOLONIAL PERIOD (1946-1986)

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD (1986 to PRESENT)

- Philippine Contemporary Art (1980s to Present)

It was on the on-set of the sudden rise of personal computers and new technology created a new art medium for the arts and human expression. But there were also countless revivals of old styles being done. This started a new direction for the arts thus, setting the name, momentarily, the Philippine Contemporary Period

MODERN ART AESTHETICS

Modern art is characterized by the artist's intent to portray a subject as it exists in the world, according to his or her unique perspective and is typified by a rejection of accepted or traditional styles and values.

POST MODERN ART AESTHETICS

- **Postmodern art** is a body of **art** movements that sought to contradict some aspects of **modernism** or some aspects that emerged or developed in its aftermath.
- In general, movements such as intermedia, installation **art**, conceptual **art** and multimedia, particularly involving video are described as **postmodern**.

Contemporary Art Characteristics

- Contemporary art as the work of artists who are living in the 21st century.
- Contemporary art mirrors contemporary culture and society, offering the general audiences a rich resource through which to consider current ideas and rethink the familiar.
- The work of contemporary artists is a dynamic combination of materials, methods, concepts, and subjects that challenges traditional boundaries and defies easy definition.
- Diverse and eclectic, contemporary art is distinguished by the very lack of a uniform organizing principle, ideology, or -ism.



"Our Terms"

2003, installation dimensions variable.

Picture credit: Imelda Cajipe Endaya

Contemporary Art Characteristics

- In a globally influenced, culturally diverse, and technologically advancing world, contemporary artists give voice to the varied and changing cultural landscape of identity, values, and beliefs.
- Contemporary audiences play an active role in the process of constructing meaning about works of art. Some artists often say that the viewer contributes to or even completes the artwork by contributing his or her personal reflections, experiences, opinions, and



Lord of the Flies #3

3D Printing, Plastic Toys, and
Paint

20.5 cm x 23 cm x 14 cm

Felix Bacolor

NEW TERM...ALTERMODERNISM

- An attempt at contextualizing art made in today's global context as a reaction against standardization and commercialism.
- Artists are looking for a new modernity that would be based on translation: What matters today is to translate the cultural values of cultural groups and to connect them to the world network. This “reloading process” of modernism according to the twenty-first-century issues could be called altermodernism, a movement connected to the creolisation of cultures and the fight for autonomy, but also the possibility of producing singularities in a more and more standardized world.
- Altermodern can essentially be read as an artist working in a hypermodern world or with supermodern ideas or themes.

Altermodernism

The title of the Tate Britain's fourth Triennial exhibition last 2009 curated by Nicolas Bourriaud

The Tate exhibition includes a series of four one-day events (called "Prologues"), aiming to "introduce and provoke debate" around the Triennial's themes.

Each Prologue includes lectures, performances, film and a manifesto text and attempts to define what the curator sees as the four main facets of Altermodern

1. The end of postmodernism
2. Cultural hybridisation
3. Travelling as a new way to produce forms[clarification needed]
4. The expanding formats of art



Hyperealism Painting
By Julmard Vincente



A girl
Ron
Mueck