

Arts of Asia Lecture Series Spring 2012

The Arts of South Asia & the Himalayas: The Sacred & the Secular

Sponsored by The Society for Asian Art

NATIVE AND NATIONAL: Art in the Philippines

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@ **PREHISTORIC: /archaeological**

Manunggul Jar: 710-890 BCE

Burial jar, with hematite coloration and scrolls

Maitum Jars: 5 to 370 BCE

Anthropomorphic burial jars, individually different numbering roughly 200

Laguna Copperplate: 900 BCE

Philippine/Asian script

Banton Cloth: 13th to 14th century

Oldest cloth discovered in the Philippines

Butuan Boats: 320 AD (oldest dated) to 14th century, the oldest Philippine boats called *balanghay*

Gold ornaments (contemparenous with the boats)

>> **INDIGENOUS-NATIVE/ethnolinguistic**

Ethnolinguistic groups: there are approximately 80 languages and more than 400 dialects in the various families of these languages

There were at least seven scripts (two still existing, and are inscribed as UNESCO's memories of the world: Hanunuo Mangyan in Mindoro Island, and Palawan in Palawan, and continue to be taught in their communities.)

>> **PREHISPANIC**

The advent of Islam in Mindanao from the 13th to the 14th century

>> **HISPANIC**

The arrival of Fernao de Magalhaes, Portuguese explorer sailing under the flag of Spain in 1521

The islands were named *Las Yslas Filipinas* by Spanish explorer Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, (actually referring to two major islands at the time, Samar and Leyte), after the Spanish King Philip II (Felipe II)

The beginning of the colonization of the islands by Miguel Lopez de Legazpi in 1565; Manila established by Legazpi in 1571 on the land that was once an Islamic settlement, on what is now Intramuros, the walled city in Manila.

The earliest example of movable type printing done in Manila, *Doctrina Cristiana*, in 1593.

Foremost Filipino printer, Tomas Pinpin, released his book, *Librong Pag-aralan nang mga Tagalog sa uicang Castila*, in 1610

The University of Santo Tomas was established in 1611.

Pedro Murillo Velarde Map commissioned, with Filipino printers Nicolas de la Cruz Bagay and Francisco Suarez, 1733

The emergence of the institution of art: painter Damian Domingo puts up the first school of design in Asia, *Academia de Dibujo*, in 1820

Jesuits put up workshops in Bohol and Cebu islands for paintings. Mid-1800s.

The first ethnographic photographs were taken by an unidentified French engineer, showing the Tingguian ethnolinguistic group of Abra, Northern Luzon, 1860.

Filipino Juan Luna received one of three gold medals in the Exposition of Madrid, 1884, for his painting, *Spoliarium*; compatriot Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo received one of 14 silver medals in the same exposition for the painting *Las Virgenes Espuestas al Populacho*. Both paintings are in the Philippines.

The Philippine Revolution against Spain, in the second half of the 19th century, comes to a head with the execution of three Filipino priests who were critical of the Spanish frailocracy, 1876.

Jose Rizal is executed. 1896.

The Philippine Revolution against Spain ends in 1898, with the Philippines declaring independence on 12 June 1898, and establishing the first constitutional government in Asia.

Philippine-American War begins.

>> **AMERICAN**

National Museum established as the Museum of Ethnology in 1901.

Living people and material culture from the Philippines sent to the St Louis Exposition, Missouri in 1904.

The School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines was established in 1909.

The Camera Club of the Philippines was set up in 1928.

Modernism as an art movement sparked by an exhibition by Victorio Edades in 1928; formation of the group called Thirteen Moderns.

>> **PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC/NATIONAL**

The Art Association of the Philippines was organized in 1948.

The Philippine Art Gallery was founded in 1950.

The Lopez Museum, the Ateneo Art Gallery and the Luz Gallery open in 1960.

The Philippine Association of Printmakers founded in 1968 by Manuel Rodriguez Sr.

The Philippine Art Educators Association was organized in 1968.

The Cultural Center of the Philippines was inaugurated in 1969. It is the home of state-sponsored art and experiments in conceptual art, as well as performances for dance and music.

The Thirteen Artists Award established and conferred by the Cultural Center of the Philippines in 1970.

Martial Law declared in September 1972.

The first National Artist Award conferred on Fernando Amorsolo in 1972. The National Artist continues to be conferred every three years after the end of Martial Law, administered by the Cultural Center of the Philippines, and in the late 90s, together with the National Commission for Culture and the Arts.

The Folk Arts Theatre was inaugurated in 1974.

The Metropolitan Museum of Manila was opened in 1976.

The group *Kaisahan* (meaning solidarity) was formed in 1976; it asserted the role of art as an agent of change; they were also called the social realists.

The Museum of Philippine Art was established in 1977.

The Philippine High School for the Arts (PHSA), a public, non-secular, non-profit special school, was founded on June 11, 1977 through Presidential Decree.

Martial Law ends in 1987.

The Kababaihan sa Sining at Bagong Sibol na Kamalayan (Women in Art and Emerging Consciousness) or *Kasibulan* was formed in 1987.

The National Commission for Culture and the Arts was established in 1992.

The Gawad Manlilikhang Bayan (conferment of National Artist rank on traditional artists) was first conferred in 1992. It continues to be conferred and will be conferred this year.

Philippine art work gain a following in international auction houses, from 2000s onward.

Sungduan, the first national exhibition conceived through collaborative curation, was launched in 2002. It is an on-going program supported by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts.

Art competitions flourish in the country.

The National Art Gallery of the National Museum of the Philippines opens partially in 2007.

The first Tanaw, art competition organized by Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, is began in 2010.

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