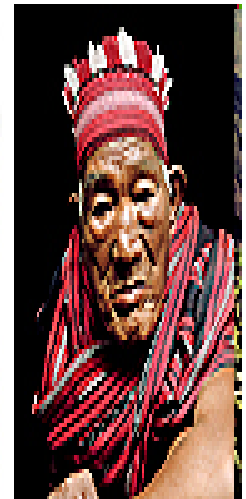
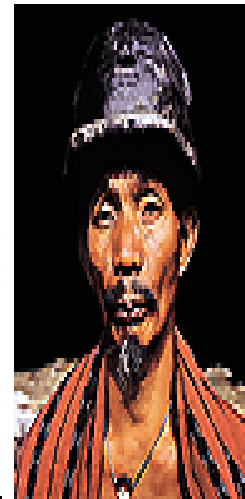
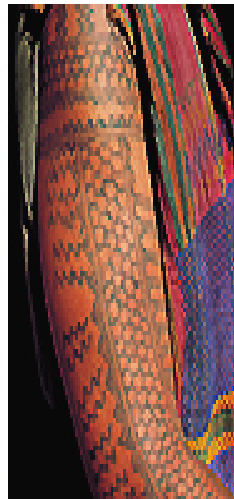
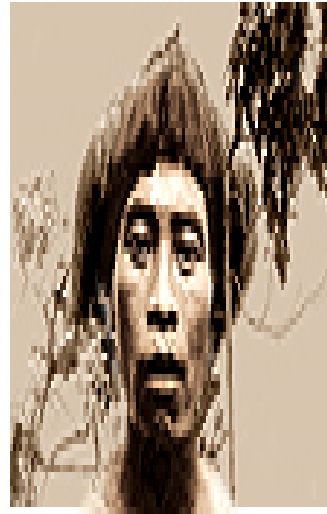


Philippine Indigenous Arts

Prepared By: Ms. Rosalia C. Rosario





Ancient and pre-Spanish Era:

It is believed that the first inhabitants of the Philippines arrived over many thousands of years ago. It is commonly thought that they migrated over a land bridge, which existed at that time, from the Asian mainland.

The next known inhabitation is when the Negrito or Aeta arrived in the islands. However, they were driven back by several waves of immigrants from Indonesia, only to be followed by the maritime peoples of the Malayan islands.

Philippine Indigenous Arts

- **Sculpture /Carving**
- **Pottery**
- **Weaving**
- **Physical ornaments**



Sculpture is three-dimensional artwork created by shaping or combining hard materials, typically stone such as marble, metal, glass, or wood, or plastic materials such as clay, textiles, polymers and softer metals.



Carving is one of the techniques used in sculpture.

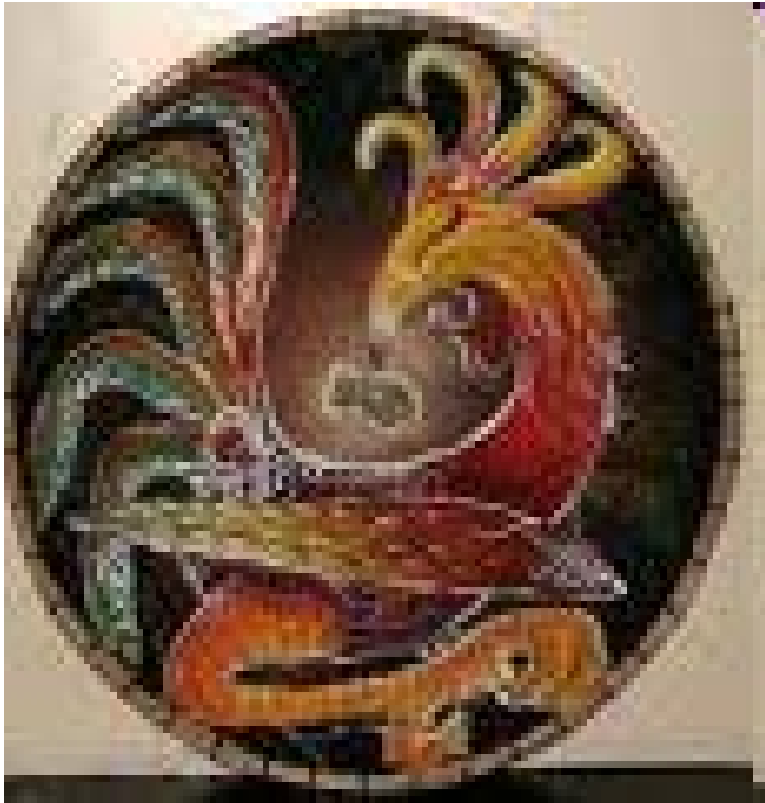


- Bul-ul are carved Anito figures of the Ifugaos: these represent their ancestral spirit and granary gods.
- ***SEATED IFUGAO "BULUL" AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE ANNUAL IFUGAO HARVEST RITUAL***
"BULULS" PLACED IN RICE GRANARIES ARE CONSIDERED GUARDIANS OF THE HARVEST

Ifugao sculpture



Sarimanok



Shown above are the most well-known of the old designs, the *sarimanok*. The figure represents a fowl with wings, feathered tail, and a head decorated with ornaments of scrolled and painted motif of leaves, spirals, and feather-like forms. It usually stands on a fish and another one hangs from its beak. The wooden figure, usually perched atop a bamboo pole, stands among decorative flags during weddings and other festive occasions.



Ang Hagabi ay isang upuang kahoy ng mga Ifugao na sumisimbolo sa panlipunang katayuan ng isang mamamayan. Ito ay nagpapakita ng yaman at kapangyarihan ng may-ari nito na kadalasan ay isang Kadanagyan o isang taong nabibilang sa mataas na antas sa lipunan. Ito ay sa kadahilanang tanging ang mga mayayaman lamang ang may kakayahang mag pagawa nito kasama na ang ritwal na ipinagdiriwang sa oras na matapos ang pagbubuo nito.



Ang hagabi ay isang upuang kahoy na gawa sa narra o ipil. Ang orihinal na anyo nito ay tinatawag na *ginulgulding* na ang ibig sabihin ay "kagaya ng kambing", sapagkat sa dalawang dulo ng upuan ay mayroong nakaukit na animo'y ulo ng kambing. Sa kasalukuyan ang hagabi ay may iba't ibang anyo - ang isang dulo nito na tinatawag na *ngiwi* ay kagaya na ng ulo ng isang hayop na may mahabang ilong at dalawang malalaking tainga.

Torogan, the ancestral home of the Maranao Sultan or Datu.



One of the richest survivors of Philippine pre-Spanish art is Maranao decorative art, described by critics as graceful and rhythmical. The floorbeams of the houses project beyond the walls, and the ends or panolong, such as the decorative figure, are carved and multicolored.



Traditional Torogon House, Marikina, Philippines

The Panolong is a carved end beam of the Torogon.

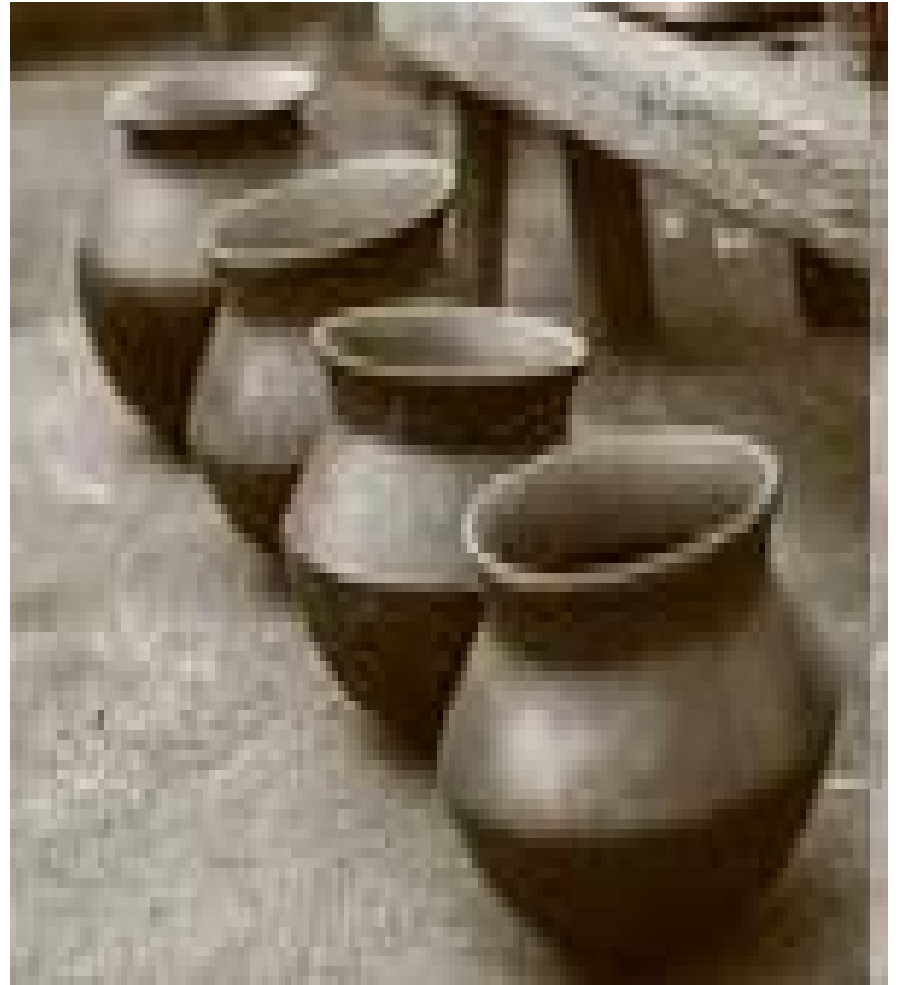


Pottery are objects that are first shaped of wet clay, then hardened by baking. Pottery includes both decorative and practical items such as bowls, vases, dishes, and lamps

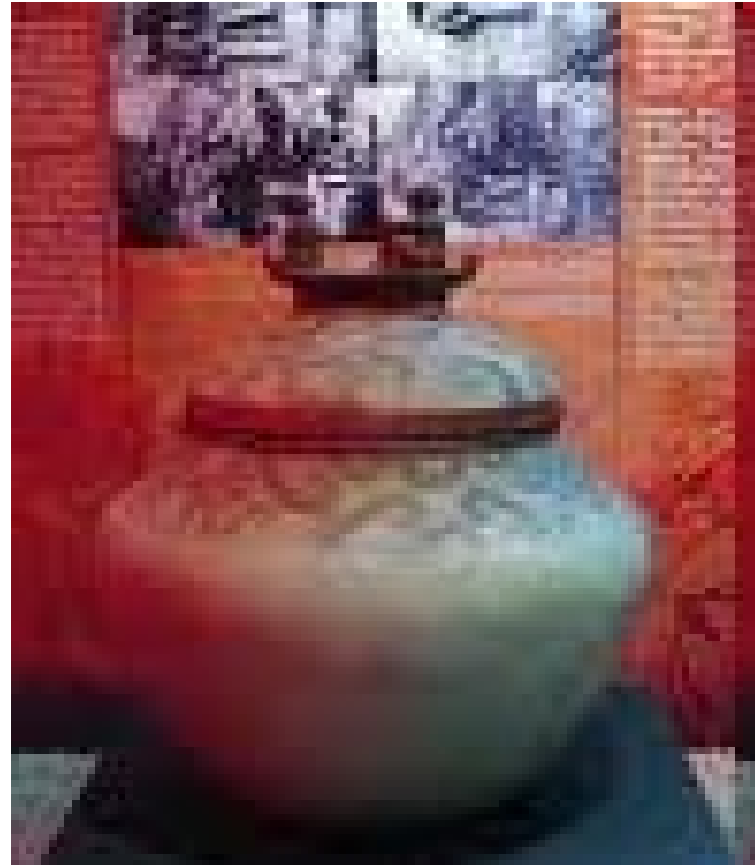
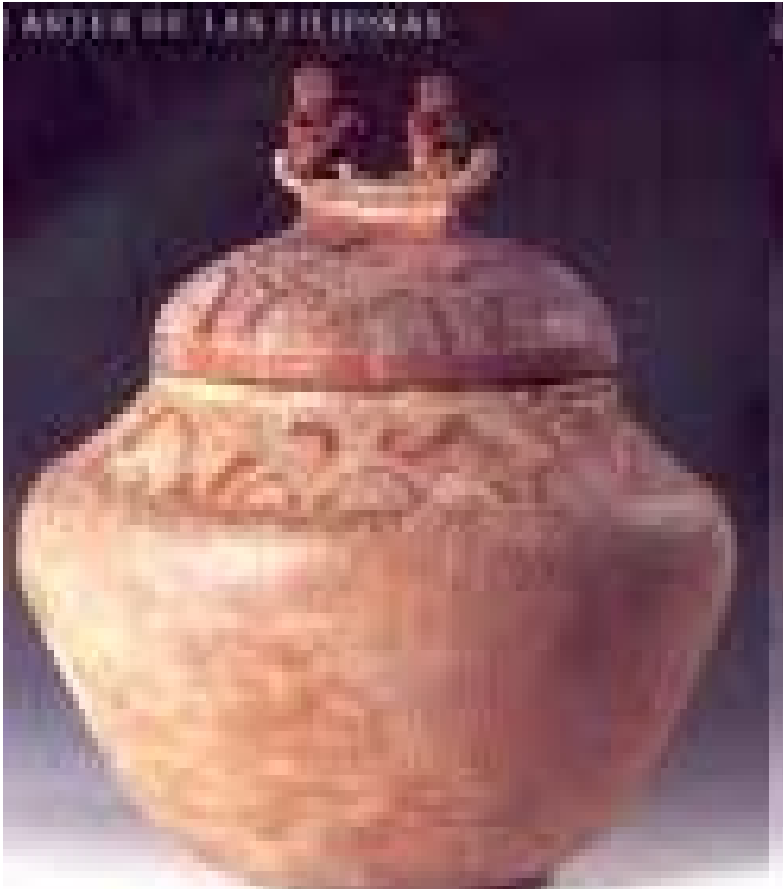


Pottery in the Philippines varies in forms and functions. The forms of the pots are directly influenced by the functions of the pots and the tradition of the community/local area.

Palayok



Manunggul Jar

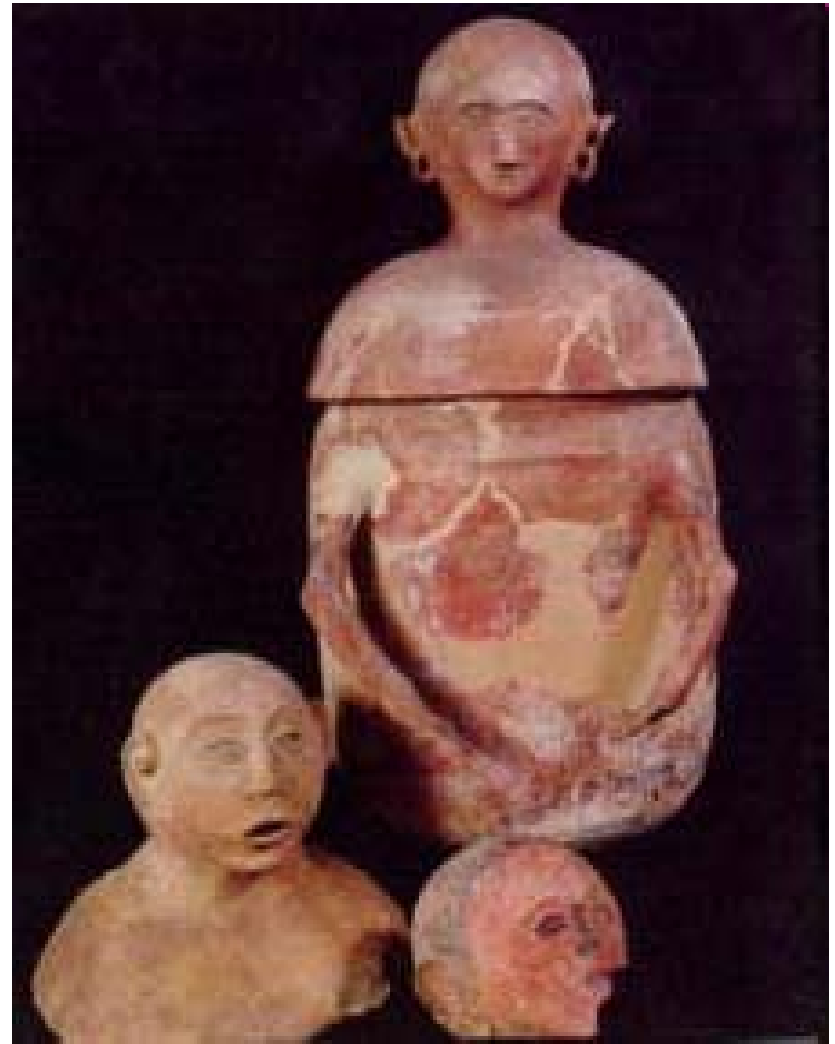


Ang Tapayan sa Manunggul ay isang banga na ginamit sa paglilibing ng mga sinaunang tao sa Palawan noong 890-710 BK. Ang banga ay ukol sa sekondaryang paglilibing kaya mga buto lamang ng yumao ang laman nito. Itinuturing itong Pambansang Kayamanan ng Pilipinas at makikita rin sa likod ng 1000 libo na salapi.

Manunggul Jar



- The **Manunggul Jar** is a National Treasure of the Philippines. A secondary burial jar, it is designated item 64-MO-74 in the National Museum of the Philippines, Manila. The jar was found in Chamber A of the Tabon Cave, one of the Manunggul caves in Palawan. The jar is dated from about 2800 years before the present. It was found by Robert Fox and Miguel Santiago.



Leta-leta cave archaeology

Leta-leta Cave, Langen Island, El Nido, Palawan was excavated in 1965 by Dr. Robert Fox. Leta-leta Cave is an important burial site belonging to the Late Neolithic Period where an assemblage of stone and shell artifacts associated with sophisticated pottery and nephrite adzes and axes were recovered. Other materials include stone ornaments and shell beads.





Weaving means to make cloth and other objects. Threads or strands of material are passed under and over each other.



Weaving in the Philippines has different forms, functions and materials. They also vary in design and techniques used. Most of the common forms of weaving in the Philippines are in the form of hats, mats, bags, baskets and textiles (clothes and blankets).

Weaving



A malong bearing okir designs.



The Maranaos call their ornamental design okir, a general term for both the scroll and the geometric form.

Okir Design



- **Okir a datu (gentlemen's design)** The scroll is the dominant feature in the men's work composed of various spiral forms. In contrast, the zigzag and angular forms are the dominating motifs in women's geometric art – okir a bay (ladies' design).



•The most popular of all the malong styles is the *landap*. Which is either dominantly red, yellow, green, blue, or violet. Red is the favorite color along with yellow; these colors stand for royalty or aristocracy. Often, men wear the red landap and the women, the yellow.

Physical Ornaments



***BONTOC, IFUAGO, AND KALINGA TRIBAL TEXTILES
WITH A VARIETY OF SILVER AND BRASS
"LINGLINGO" FERTILITY CHARMS***

BONTOC WARRIOR'S RITUAL "BOAYA" HEAD HUNTING NECKLACE: SHELL,

BOAR TUSK, RATTAN, FIBER AND BONE



Physical ornamentation can be categorized to three areas specifically the use of traditional costumes (textile), jewelries and tattoos. The designs vary depending on the location, users and function of the ornaments.

Filipino *bawisak* earrings

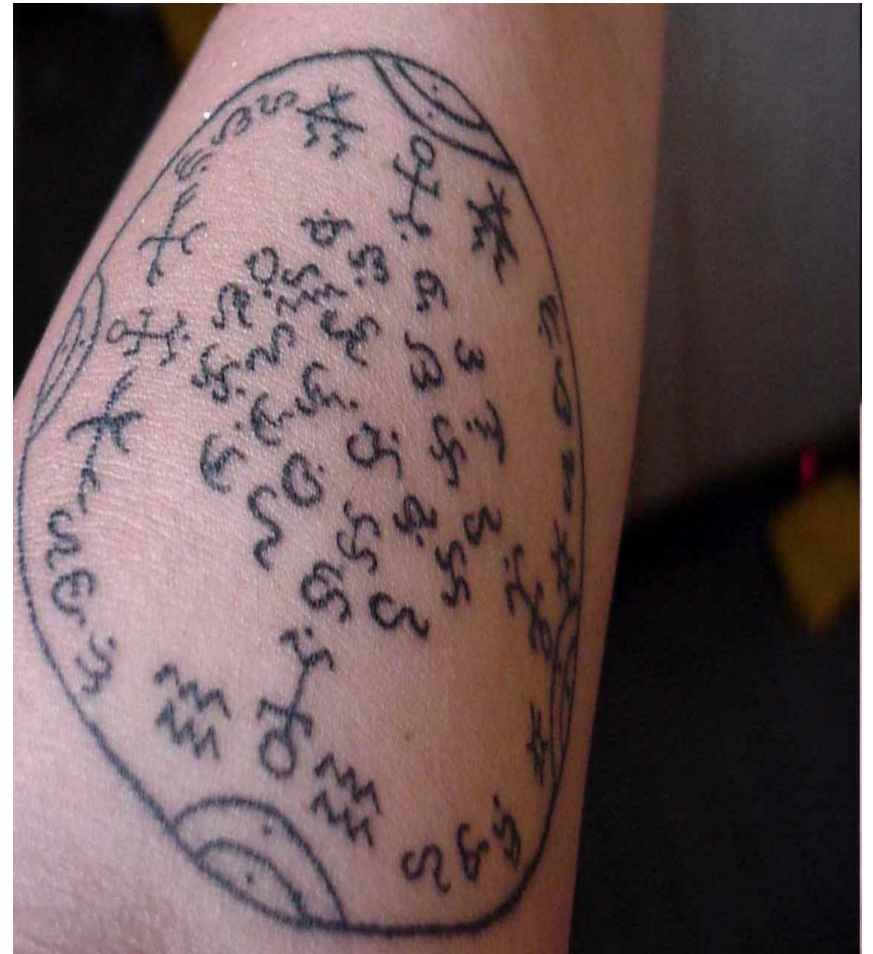


- Traditional Ifugao tribe (Northern Luzon, Philippines) bead and shell *bawisak* earrings. The bottom shell designs have been described as either representing butterflies or a certain item of male generative anatomy.

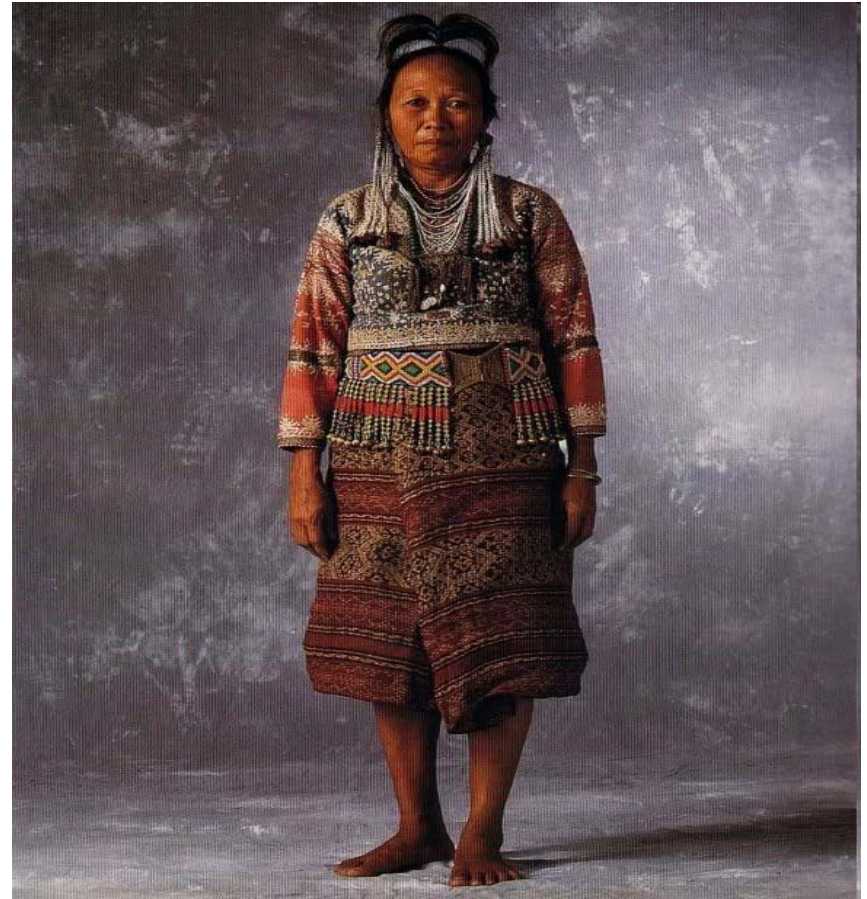
***IFUGAO: WARRIOR'S
SILVER "LINGLINGO"
EARRING PAIR AND PENDANTS***



Traditional Filipino Tattoo



The Philippine Tribal Costumes



The B'laan are one of the indigenous peoples of Southern Mindanao in The Philippines.

They are famous for their brassworks, beadwork and t'nalak weave. The people of these tribes wear colorful embroidered native costumes and beadwork accessories.

KALINGA



- The Kalinga are called the “peacocks of the north” because of their attention to appearance and dressing. Kalinga is a landlocked province of northern Cordillera, Philippines. “Kalinga” means enemy, a name that the bordering inhabitants called this tribe because of their headhunting attacks. The name stuck and became accepted by the natives themselves.

T'BOLI



- The T'boli distinguish themselves from other Tribal Groups by their colorful clothes, bracelets and earrings, this tribe is famous for their complicated beadwork, wonderful woven fabrics and beautiful brass ornaments.

**The Bagobo are proud people with proto Malayan features.
They have ornate traditions in weaponry and other metal arts.
They are noted for their skill in producing brass articles through the ancient lost-wax process.
These people also weave abacca cloths of earth tones and make baskets that are trimmed with beads, fibers and horse's hair.**



How does Philippine folk (indigenous) art reflect nature and the life of the common folk?

- Philippine folk (indigenous) art reflects nature and the life of the common folk through various media techniques and processes based on the factors of time, climate, resources, ideas and historical and cultural context

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