



1

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

- The **discipline of designing and building** a range of structures that are used to meet both **functional and aesthetic** requirements.
 - **Discipline** - **body of knowledge**
- The structures it creates **convey** a great deal about its **traditions, history, environment, artistic sensibilities, and many other facets of everyday life.**
- Architecture is in the **field of science and Art.** As a science, technology techniques, architectonics, engineering, and tectonics are applied.
 - **Architectonics** - **systematic arrangement from parts into a whole.**
 - **Tectonics** - Emphasizes technique on **how to manipulate the design** and construction methods.

BLUEPRINT

- The **very soul of architecture**, this is where it all started, because this is **where planning occurs.**

BIOMORPHIC ARCHITECTURE

- A style of architecture that is **inspired by natural forms and living organisms.**
 - **Bio** - **life**
 - **Morphic** - **to form or shape**

2

HISTORY ARCHITECTURE

PRE-HISPANIC ERA (BEFORE 1521)

- **Caves and rock shelters**
 - **Served as shelters for the early Filipinos.**

Tent-like Shelter

- Later on made because of the **invention of various tools.**

BAMBOO HOUSES



- **Thatched Roofs** - made from naturally, readily available materials.
- **Rectangular Structures** - buildings designed with rectangular shape.
- **Stilt Foundations** - buildings raised on poles above the ground or water.

TYPES OF BAMBOO HOUSES



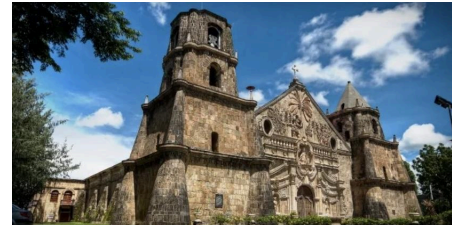
- **Bale (Northern Ifugao)** - also known as **fale**, a traditional Ifugao house **raised on four stilts.**



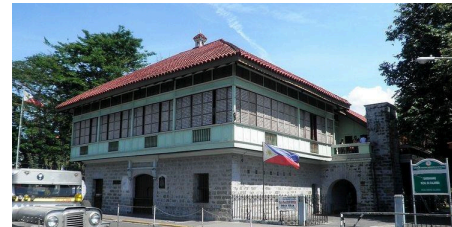
- **Ivatan House (Batanes)**



○ **Kubu or T'boli Stilt House**



○ **Miagao Church (Iloilo)**



○ **Rizal Shrine (Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila)**
■ A **museum dedicated to Dr. Jose Rizal**, the Philippine National Hero.

SPANISH COLONIAL ERA (1521 - 1898)

- Lasted for **377 years**.
- **Churches**
 - **Built to spread Christianity** and **support religious groups**.
- **Bahay na Bato**
 - It emerged from the **17th to the 19th centuries**.
 - **Accesorias** (**apartment dwellings**) - similar to modern **apartments**
 - **Viviendas** (**multiple units of accessories**) - similar to modern **bedspacers**

SPANISH ARCHITECTURES



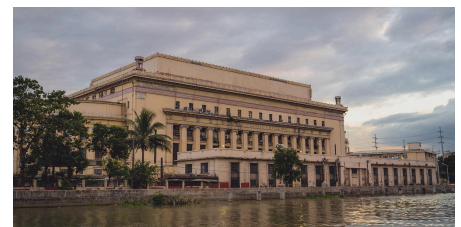
○ **San Agustin Church (Manila)**



○ **Paoay Church (Ilocos Norte)**

AMERICAN INFLUENCE (1898-1940)

- Architectural styles in the Philippines underwent a **shift towards American designs**.
- This influence is **most notable in government buildings, educational institutions, and residential structures**.
- **AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE**



○ **Manila Post Office**



JAPANESE INFLUENCE (1941-1945)

- Architectures are **characterized by simplicity and functionality**.
- Many structures built during this period were **utilitarian**.
 - **Utilitarian – for practical use** rather than decorative
- **JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE**



- **Ocampo Pagoda (Quiapo, Manila)**
 - Built just **before WWII (1936-1941)**
 - Design mixes **Japanese castle elements with Western styles**.
 - **Served as a safe shelter** and survived the bombings.
 - **Shows the Japanese influence** and **historical significance** of that era.

POST-WAR & CONTEMPORARY (1946 - PRESENT)

- **Rebuilding and modernization** using **concrete and modern materials**.
- **Blends modern styles with traditional elements** and **promotes sustainable designs**.



- **Melchor Hall (University of the Philippines, Diliman)**



- **The Church of Risen Lord (University of the Philippines, Diliman)**

3

APPLICATION OF LINE ELEMENTS ON ARCHITECTURE

VERTICAL LINE

- Represents **dignity, formality, stability,** and **strength**.



- **G.T Tower International (Makati, Philippines)**



HORIZONTAL LINE

- Represents **calm, peace and relaxation.**



- **The Philippine International Convention Center (PICC) (Pasay City, Metro Manila)**



- **Saint Andrew the Apostle Church (Makati Leandro Locsin)**

4

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ARTIST FOR ARCHITECTURE

DIAGONAL LINE

- Represents **action, activity, excitement and movement.**



- **TESDA Building by Augusto Francisco (Taguig, Metro Manila)**



JUAN NAKPIL (May 26, 1899 – May 7, 1986)

- **Father of Philippine Architecture (1973)**
- **ARCHITECTURAL WORKS**

CURVE LINE

- Represents **freedom and creates a soothing feeling or mood.**



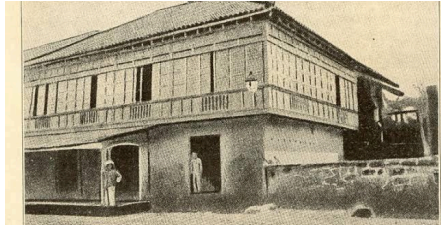
- **Sydney Opera House (Jorn Utzon)**



- **Quiapo Church (Plaza Miranda, Quezon Blvd Manila)**
 - **1929 - Fire caused by electrical overload** gutted Quiapo Church.
 - **1930s - Juan Nakpil rebuilt the church**, he **added a**



dome and a sand belfry to the original.



- **Jose Rizal House (Mercado Street, cor. Jose P. Rizal Street, Brgy. 5, Poblacion in Calamba)**
 - **1950** - Rebuilt under **Executive Order no. 145** by **President Elpidio Quirino**, with Juan F. Nakpil served as the **chief architect**.
 - **Retained Features** - **Bahay-na-bato facade, capiz-shell windows, and hardwood floors in the second story.**



- **Quezon Hall, UP Diliman (Quezon City, Metro Manila)**
 - Work completed prior to **15 December 1972.**
 - **Oblation** - a **statue** of UP, created by **Guiller Tolentino.**



JOSE MARIA ZARAGOZA (December 6, 1912 – November 26, 1994)

- **Post War Era Edifice Designer (2014)**
- **ARCHITECTURAL WORKS**



- **Sto. Domingo Church**
 - Built in the **International Style.**
 - Inspired by Art Deco, Spanish Modern, and Californian Mission Style **to create the largest and best naturally lit and ventilated church** of its time.



- **Meralco Center (Ortigas Avenue, Pasig, Metro Manila)**



- Zaragoza's **most famous office building.**
- **1964** - The building **construction began.**
- **1968** - **Inauguration** with the late **Don Eugenio Lopez as Meralco president.**

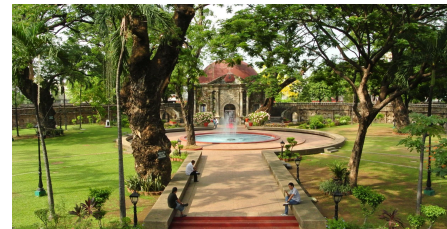


- **Bataan Nuclear Power Plant (Morong Bataan)**
 - **1976 - Construction began** following preliminary experiments.
 - **1988 - PNRI's reactor was shut down due to ongoing fears** of reactor meltdowns and accusations of corruption.

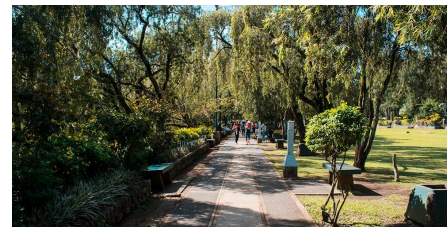


ILDEFONSO P. SANTOS, JR. (September 5, 1929 - January 29, 2014)

- **Landscape Architect (2006)**
- **ARCHITECTURAL WORKS**



- **Paco Park (General Luna St., East End of Padre Faura St, Paco Manila)**
 - A **recreational garden.**
 - Originally **Manila's municipal cemetery** built by the **Dominicans** during the **Spanish colonial Period.**



- **Burnham Park (Jose Abad Santos Dr, Baguio, 2600 Benguet)**



- **Nayong Pilipino (PICC Plenary Hall, CCP Complex, Pasay City)**
 - A **cultural theme park near the Manila International Airport** in Pasay City.
 - Established through **Presidential Decree 37 on November 6, 1972, by**



President Ferdinand Marcos.

- **2000s** - closed down for airport expansion.
- **1972** - **Nayong Pilipino Foundation was set up** to manage the park, as well as conduct cultural research.
- **Size** - Expanded over **45 hectares**, including the Philippine Village Hotel in 1975.



LEANDRO V. LOCSIN (August 15, 1928 - November 15, 1994)

- **Architect, Artist, and Interior Designer (1990)**



- **Cultural Center of the Philippines (Pasay, Metro Manila)**
 - The **premiere showcase of the arts in the Philippines.**
 - Founded in **1969.**
 - **Designed by Locsin**

- **Produces and presents** music, dance, theater, visual arts, literary, cinematic and design events from the Philippines and all over the world for **more than forty years.**



- **Philippine International Convention Center Complex (Pasay, Metro Manila)**
 - **1974** - **Presidential Decree No. 520 signed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos**, authorizing the Central Bank of the Philippines (present day Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas) to construct an international conference center
 - **November 1974 to September 1976 (23 months)** - **Construction of the PICC with Leandro Locsin as its architect.**
 - **Composed of five building modules: Delegation Building, Secretariat Building, Plenary Hall,**



Reception Hall, and The Forum.



- **1949** - **Built his family home** in Zamora Street, Pasay.
- The home he built **served as the model for the Manila Polo Club** and the **Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Manning, the first house in Forbes Park, Makati.**

PABLO S. ANTONIO (January 21, 1901)

- **Pioneer of Modern Philippine Architecture**



- **Far Eastern University - Administration and Science Building (Sampolac Manila)**
 - The **largest complex for Art Deco** in the country.
 - **2005** - Recognized with the **Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage Award from UNESCO.**



- **Manila Polo Club (Makati City)**



FRANCISCO T. MAÑOSA (February 12, 1931)

- **Father of Modern Neo-vernacular Architecture (2018)**
 - **Neo-vernacular** - a modern take on tradition/local architecture.



- **Shrine of Mary, Queen of Peace - EDSA Shrine EDSA, cor., Ortigas Avenue, Ortigas Center, no Metro Manila)**
 - **1989 (Late November)** - Construction of the original



shrine was **almost complete**.

- **1989 (December 8) - Inauguration preparations** underway.
- The **site of two peaceful demonstrations** that topped:
 - **1986 - Presidents Ferdinand Marcos** (the People Power Revolution or EDSA I)
 - **2001 - Joseph Estrada** (EDSA II).



- **Centennial Tower (Rizal Park, Quiapo Manila, 1001 Metro Manila)**
 - Also known as **Luneta Tower**.
 - A **proposed mixed-use observation tower**.
 - **Initially proposed to be located in Rizal Park, Manila, Philippines.**



- **San Miguel Corporation Building (40 San Miguel Avenue, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila)**
 - **1976** - Year it was **built**.
 - **Last project of the firm "MAÑOSA BROTHERS" - Manuel, Jose, and Francisco (Bobby)**.
 - The architectural character was commissioned to Francisco Mañosa & Partners. (modern ziggurat)
 - **Ziggurat** - A massive structure in ancient Mesopotamia. It has a **form of a terraced compound**.