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| **Ocampo, Galo (1913-1985)** |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| [Enter an **abstract** for your article] |
| Galo Ocampo was a Filipino painter known for rejecting academic tradition and embracing Western modernism. He worked as a curator for the Presidential Museum at Malacañang Palace, and was later appointed Director of the National Museum. Ocampo graduated from the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines, and later taught at the University of Santo Tomas and the Far Eastern University, where he led the Department of Fine Arts in 1971. Stylistically, his paintings showcase the influence of cubism, surrealism, and expressionism on his works. In terms of content, his use of Christian themes include references to Filipino indigeneity. One of his most controversial works, *The Brown Madonna* (1938), uses Filipino subjects in its use of the ‘Our Lady and Child’ image, along with its references to the Philippines including bamboo trees and a *bahay kubo* (vernacular house). Ocampo’s hybrid mixing of styles and references can be seen in much contemporary art from the Philippines, albeit now more ironic. Other famous works by him include stained glass windows in the Sto. Domingo Church and Manila Cathedral, commissioned by the Archbishop of Manila in the 1960s. Ocampo was honored with a 1982 retrospective at the Museum of Philippine Art in Metro Manila. |
| Further reading:  (Ocampo) |