**A Brief History of Baguio City, Philippines**

The beautiful City of Baguio, also known as the Summer Capital of the Philippines, was just one of the 31 tiny settlements, or rancherias, established at around 1846 by the early Spanish colonizers in the pine-covered highlands of the Benguet province. Back then, the rancheria that would eventually become Baguio City was called Kafagway, a village inhabited by the Kankana-ey and Ibaloi tribes of the Cordilleras. Rising around 5,000 feet or 1,524 meters above sea level, Kafagway and the rest of the Benguet province was perfect for growing arabica coffee, as the Spanish settlers discovered. The coffee trees, however, would outlast the Spanish colonizers for elsewhere in the world, something else was brewing that would change the destiny of Kafagway.

In the international arena, the United States of America won the war against Spain, and Spain sold the Philippines to the Americans for $20 million. By the early 1900s, the cool climate of the highlands as well as its rich gold ore deposits quickly attracted the Americans. The new colonizers began the construction of Kennon Road that would link the highlands to Pangasinan, to La Union and to the other lowland provinces.

Soon after, the highlands were developed as mining camps and as a retreat for the U.S. Armed Forces. In 1903, the Americans built Camp John Hay as a rest and recreational facility for US servicemen. At the same time, Americans mined the mountains in Benguet for gold. Kennon Road alone was lined with several mining camps. The American architect and urban planner Daniel H. Burnham designed the city. The city got its name, however, from bag-iw meaning “moss” in Ibaloi – the native tongue of the Benguet province. On September 1, 1909, the Americans declared Baguio a chartered city and the Summer Capital of the Philippines. During the American Occupation, quite a few Baguio natives acquired a taste for country songs, cowboy hats and boots. They also gained a command of the English language. Baguio City, in many ways, became westernized under American rule, and even resembled an idyllic American town.

This idyll, however, was shattered by war once again. Baguio City fell into the hands of a foreign power for a third time as the Philippines got drawn into the war between the United States of America and Japan. Japan bombed the city of Baguio on December 8, 1941 and invaded Camp John Hay 19 days later, turning it into their command post. During the early stages of the war, Japan successfully conquered many territories in the Far East. The Americans later recovered, however, and even gained the upper hand. Soon the Japanese imperial army was on the run. Japanese forces from all over Asia retreated to Baguio for their final stand. It was rumored that the retreating Japanese forces took with them the riches from the many countries they plundered. Then, upon the orders of Emperor Hirohito, on September 3, 1945, General Yamashita formally surrendered to the Americans in Camp John Hay. No treasure was ever recovered from the Japanese, and an urban legend was born: the fabled Yamashita Treasure. The legend has grown with the passing of time, and so has the alleged treasure. Numerous rumors of crates filled with gold bars and jewel-encrusted golden buddhas buried here and there have kept hordes of treasure hunters searching and digging all over Baguio and Benguet. But it was something less incredible and less dramatic than Yamashita’s Treasure that began to draw more people to Baguio.

Shortly after the war, Baguio reestablished itself as a favorite tourist spot of the Philippines. War-damaged buildings were repaired and more were constructed. Moreover, with the improvement of roads and other infrastructures, the city also established itself as the cultural and learning center of the north. Baguio became a melting pot as migrants from Kalinga, Apayao, Mountain Province, Abra and Ifugao as well as from the lowlands were drawn by the rapid urbanization of the city. It was this development coupled with Baguio City’s natural, cultural, historical and scenic attractions that made Baguio a top travel destination for honeymooners, families on vacation, executives on business conventions and conferences and Philippine showbiz celebrities.

**Baguio History Trivia**

It is interesting to note that the famous Zigzag of Kennon Road was born of an engineering error! Engineers decided to build Kennon Road more or less parallel to the mighty Bued River. The Americans went to work quickly and began building the road from both ends. Then, nearly five years into the project, it became clear the ends won’t meet because of differences in elevation. The engineers twisted and turned the road to compensate for early miscalculations, producing the steep and winding Zigzag.

Kennon Road nevertheless remains to be the most scenic route to Baguio from the lowlands so take this route if possible. In the Klondikes, visitors will get their first ceremonial welcome or “baptism” from the cool mountain streams gently trickling from the rocks high above onto the road below. Further up, the Bridal Veil Falls is an awesome sight to behold. The name says it all but you just have to see it to believe. Don’t miss the Lion’s Head and the Zigzag View that comes right after the gigantic lion. Just remember to drive slowly and safely. You’ll often find yourself driving with a wall of rock on one side and a ravine on the other. During or immediately after heavy rains, take Marcos Highway or Quirino Highway (formerly known as Naguilian Road) instead. Being parallel to the Bued River, Kennon Road is prone to road cuts and rockslides! Kennon Road best exemplifies the Cordilleras: wild and beautiful.

# List of Notable People from Baguio City[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_people_from_Baguio&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: List of Notable People from Baguio City)]

### Artists[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_people_from_Baguio&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Artists)]

* [Benedicto Cabrera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benedicto_Cabrera) aka Bencab, painter, National Artist for Visual Arts.
* [Eric de Guia aka Kidlat Tahimik](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kidlat_Tahimik), filmmaker, writer and actor who is dubbed the Father of Philippine Alternative Cinema and now National Artist for Film
* [Ben Hur Gorospe Villanueva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Hur_Villanueva) , sculptor, painter, lecturer, educator and art entrepreneur.
* [Santiago "Santi" Bose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santiago_Bose), mixed media artist, educator and community organizer.
* Karlo Marko Altomonte, Actor, Director, Scriptwriter, and Musician.
* C[onan Altatis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conan_Altatis), a film and TV scriptwriter and actor
* Mart Louis "Maui" C. Fernando, Creative Director, Artistic Director, and Digital Marketing Consultant.
* Pheith Iena Ballug aka "Queen Xyb" ; "Surge", Professional Dance Artist and Choreographer, Krumper, Hybrids of Freedom/Philippine Allstars.
* Kay Megan Kierulf aka "Queen 1K" ; "Apocalypse",Professional Dance Artist and Choreographer, Krumper, Hybrids of Freedom/Philippine Allstars.
* Mickey Paolo Yatar, Professional Dance Artist and Choreographer, World of Dance Philippines Contestant.
* Angelo Aurelio, Theater Actor and Director, Virtual Artist, Aliw Award Best Director for New Concept.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-6)
* Venazir Martinez, Street Mural Artist, Painter.

### Athletes[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_people_from_Baguio&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Athletes)]

* [Roberto Cruz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roberto_Cruz_(boxer)), former Filipino professional boxer who won the [WBA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Boxing_Association) [World Light Welterweight title](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_super_lightweight_boxing_champions) [[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-7)
* [Eduard Folayang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eduard_Folayang), Filipino professional mixed martial artist and wushu practitioner, Current ONE Lightweight World Champion and well decorated MMA-Wushu fighter.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-8)
* [Kevin Belingon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevin_Belingon),a Filipino mixed martial artist and current [ONE Championship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ONE_Championship) [Bantamweight Champion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ONE_Championship_champions#Bantamweight).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-9)
* Geje "Gravity" Eustaquio, a Filipino Professional Mixed Martial Artist and former ONE Championship Flyweight Champion.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-10)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-11)
* Joshua "The Passion" Pacio, a Filipino Professional Mixed Martial Artist and former ONE Championship Straw weight Champion.[[1]](https://www.onefc.com/athletes/joshua-pacio/)
* [Douglas Rimorin "Doug" Kramer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doug_Kramer). Professional Basketball Player, youtuber, Social Media personality.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-12)

### TV Personality[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_people_from_Baguio&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: TV Personality)]

* [Paulo Avelino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paulo_Avelino), actor, model, host and singer [[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-YouSayToo-13)
* [Kylie Verzosa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kylie_Verzosa), Bb. Pilipinas International 2016 and Miss international 2016[
* [Bernadette Sembrano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernadette_Sembrano), a [Filipina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_people) [reporter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalist), [newscaster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/News_presenter), and [television host](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Television_presenter).
* [Zorayda Andam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zorayda_Andam), a [Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines) lawyer, [Binibining Pilipinas Universe 2001](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miss_Universe_Philippines" \o "Miss Universe Philippines), television host and news anchor.
* [Robin Padilla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Padilla), [Filipino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filipino_people) film actor, screenwriter, producer and director.
* [Neri Naig](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neri_Naig)-Miranda, Filipina Actress, 6th Runner Up Star Circle Quest.

### Public Servant[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_people_from_Baguio&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Public Servant)]

* [Marvic Leonen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marvic_Leonen), Associate Justice of the [Supreme Court of the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_Philippines).
* [Marquez "Mark" O. Go](http://www.markgo.org/), Representative Lone District of Baguio City.
* Benjamin Magalong, Retired Two Star Police General.

## American Colonial Period[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_people_from_Baguio&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: American colonial period)]

* [Henry Tureman Allen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Tureman_Allen), a military officer who organized the [Philippine Constabulary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_Constabulary) and namesake of Camp Henry T. Allen, the first home of the [Philippine Military Academy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_Military_Academy).
* [Robert Baden Powell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Baden-Powell,_1st_Baron_Baden-Powell), British founder of the [Scouting Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scouting) and namesake of the Baden-Powell Building, the former headquarters for [Boy Scouts of the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boy_Scouts_of_the_Philippines) and meeting place for the [First Philippine Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Philippine_Commission).
* [Charles Henry Brent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Brent), Episcopal Missionary Bishop and founder of the [Brent International School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brent_International_School)[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-GoBaguio-19)
* [Daniel Burnham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Burnham), the urban planner and architect responsible for the initial design of the city and namesake of [Burnham Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burnham_Park_(Philippines)).
* [William Cameron Forbes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Cameron_Forbes), American Governor-General of the Philippines who ordered Kennon Road to be built[.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-GoBaguio-19)
* *Eusebius Julius Halsema*, American Civil Engineer and mayor of Baguio from 1922 to 1937; namesake of [Halsema Highway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halsema_Highway" \o "Halsema Highway)
* [Francis Burton Harrison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Burton_Harrison), governor general for whom Harrison Road was named.
* [John Hay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hay), United States Secretary of State and namesake of [Camp John Hay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_John_Hay_(1903%E2%80%931955))[.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-GoBaguio-19)
* [Melvin Jones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melvin_Jones_(Lions_Club)), founder of the [Lions Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lions_Club) and namesake of Jones Grandstand in Burnham Park[.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-GoBaguio-19)
* *Joseph J. Keith* Long serving police chief (1912-1941) who declared Baguio an [open city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_city) on 8 Dec 1941 in face of the Japanese bombardment[.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-20)
* [Lyman W.V. Kennon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyman_W.V._Kennon), builder and namesake for [Kennon Road](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kennon_Road" \o "Kennon Road).
* [George A. Malcolm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_A._Malcolm), American jurist establishing the [U.P. College of Law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_the_Philippines_College_of_Law) and namesake of *Malcolm Square* in the city center[.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-GoBaguio-19)
* *William F. Pack*, governor of Benguet province who planned the creation of Teacher's Camp and namesake of Governor Pack Road[.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-21)
* [Robb White](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robb_White), (1909-1990) American writer of screenplays, television scripts, and adventure novels
* [Leonard Wood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonard_Wood), American military officer and Governor General from 1921-1927 for whom Leonard Wood Road was named[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_people_from_Baguio#cite_note-GoBaguio-19)
* [Dean Conant Worcester](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dean_Conant_Worcester), Member of First Philippine Commission and government official urging founding of Baguio as the "Summer Capital"

**Ethnic group**

**IGOROT**, is The collective name of several [Austronesian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austronesian_peoples) ethnic groups in the [Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines), who inhabit the mountains of [Luzon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luzon). These highland peoples inhabit all the six provinces of the [Cordillera Administrative Region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordillera_Administrative_Region): [Abra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abra_(province)" \o "Abra (province)), [Apayao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apayao" \o "Apayao), [Benguet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benguet" \o "Benguet), [Ifugao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ifugao" \o "Ifugao), and [Mountain Province](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_Province), as well as the adjacent province of [Nueva Vizcaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueva_Vizcaya). Their culture is well-preserved because they have defended their land against the Spaniards who already captured the places in the low lands such as Manila and other. These people from the cordillera never gave up in defending their land, having done so for 333 years.

## Etymology[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Igorot_people&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: Etymology)]

The word "Igorot" is an [exonym](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exonym" \o "Exonym), derived from the Austronesian term for "mountain people" (formed from the prefix *i-*, "dweller of" and *golot*, "mountain range"). During the [Spanish colonial era](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Colonial_Era_(Philippines)), the term was variously recorded as *Igolot*, *Ygolot*, and *Igorrote*, following [Spanish orthography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_language_in_the_Philippines).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igorot_people#cite_note-jenks-2)

The [endonyms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endonyms" \o "Endonyms) **Ifugao** or **Ipugao** (also meaning "mountain people") are used more frequently within the Igorots themselves, as *igorot* is viewed by some as slightly pejorative,[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igorot_people#cite_note-ember-3)except by the [Ibaloys](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibaloi_people" \o "Ibaloi people).[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igorot_people#cite_note-4)

The Igorots may be roughly divided into two general subgroups: the larger group lives in the south, central and western areas, and is very adept at [rice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice)-[terrace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrace_(agriculture)) [farming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farming); the smaller group lives in the east and north. Prior to Spanish colonisation of the islands, the peoples now included under the term did not consider themselves as belonging to a single, cohesive ethnic group.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igorot_people#cite_note-ember-3)

They may be further subdivided into five ethnolinguistic groups: the Bontoc, Ibaloi, Isnag (or Isneg/Apayao), Kalinga, and the [Kankanaey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kankanaey_people" \o "Kankanaey people).

The Bontoc live on the banks of the [Chico River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chico_River_(Philippines)) in the Central Mountain Province on the island of Luzon. They speak [Bontoc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bontoc_language" \o "Bontoc language) and [Ilocano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilocano_language). They formerly practiced head-hunting and had distinctive body tattoos. The Bontoc describe three types of tattoos: The *chak-lag′*, the tattooed chest of the head taker; *pong′-o*, the tattooed arms of men and women; and *fa′-tĕk*, for all other tattoos of both sexes. Women were tattooed on the arms only.

In the past, the Bontoc engaged in none of the usual pastimes or games of chance practiced in other areas of the country, but did perform a circular rhythmic dance acting out certain aspects of the hunt, always accompanied by the gang′-sa or bronze gong. There was no singing or talking during the dance drama, but the women took part, usually outside the circumference. It was a serious but pleasurable event for all concerned, including the children. Present-day Bontocs are a peaceful agricultural people who have, by choice, retained most of their traditional culture despite frequent contacts with other groups.

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ritual_during_a_wake.JPG)

A traditional BONTOC ritual during a wake with a death chair.

The pre-Christian Bontoc belief system centers on a hierarchy of spirits, the highest being a supreme deity called *Intutungcho*, whose son, *Lumawig*, descended from the sky (*chayya*), to marry a Bontoc girl. Lumawig taught the Bontoc their arts and skills, including irrigation of their land. The Bontoc also believe in the *anito*, spirits of the dead, who are omnipresent and must be constantly consoled. Anyone can invoke the anito, but a seer (*insup-ok*) intercedes when someone is sick through evil spirits.

A traditional [Bontoc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bontoc,_Mountain_Province" \o "Bontoc, Mountain Province) house, 1903.[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ifugao_house_Bale_of_Igorot.jpg)Bale house of Igorot people with its skeletal displays.

The Bontoc social structure used to be centered around village wards containing about 14 to 50 homes. Traditionally, young men and women lived in dormitories and ate meals with their families. This gradually changed with the advent of Christianity. In general, however, it can be said that all Bontocs are very aware of their own way of life and are not overly eager to change.

### IBALOI

*Main article: [Ibaloi people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibaloi_people" \o "Ibaloi people)*

The Ibaloi (also Ibaloy and Nabaloi) and Kalanguya (also Kallahan and Ikalahan) are one of the [indigenous peoples](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples) of the [Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines) who live mostly in the southern part of [Benguet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benguet" \o "Benguet), located in the [Cordillera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordillera_Administrative_Region) of northern [Luzon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luzon), and [Nueva Vizcaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nueva_Vizcaya) in the [Cagayan Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cagayan_Valley) region. They were traditionally an agrarian society. Many of the Ibaloi and Kalanguya people continue with their agriculture and rice cultivation.

Their native language belongs to the [Malayo-Polynesian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malayo-Polynesian) branch of the [Austronesian languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austronesian_languages) family and is closely related to the [Pangasinan language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pangasinan_language" \o "Pangasinan language), primarily spoken in the province of [Pangasinan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pangasinan" \o "Pangasinan), located southwest of Benguet.

[Baguio City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baguio_City), the major city of the [Cordillera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordillera_Administrative_Region), dubbed the "Summer Capital of the Philippines," is located in southern Benguet.

The largest feast of the Ibaloi is the *Pesshet*, a public feast mainly sponsored by people of prestige and wealth. *Pesshet* can last for weeks and involves the killing and sacrifice of dozens of animals.

One of the more popular dances of the Ibaloi is the *bendiyan*, a mass dance participated in by hundreds of male and female dancers. Originally a victory dance in time of war, it evolved into a celebratory dance. It is used as entertainment (*ad-adivay*) in the cañao feasts, hosted by the wealthy class (*baknang*).

c

The Ifugao (also known as Amganad, Ayangan, Kiangan, Gilipanes, Quiangan, Tuwali Ifugao, Mayoyao, Mayoyao, Mayaoyaw) are the people inhabiting Ifugao Province.

The term "Ifugao" is derived from "ipugo" which means "earth people", "mortals" or "humans", as distinguished from spirits and deities. It also means "from the hill", as pugo means hill. The country of the Ifugao in the southeastern part of the Cordillera region is best known for its famous Banaue Rice Terraces, which in modern times have become one of the major tourist attractions of the Philippines.

The Ifugaos build their typical houses (bale), consisting of one room, built on 4 wooden posts 3 meters off the ground. There is a detachable ladder (tete) for the front door (panto). Huts (abong) are temporary buildings. Rice granaries are call alang, protected by a wooden idol (bulul).

Aside from their rice terraces, the Ifugaos, who speak four distinct dialects, are known for their rich oral literary traditions of hudhud and the alim.

The Ifugaos’ highest prestige feasts are the hagabi, sponsored by the elite (kadangyan); and the uyauy, a marriage feast sponsored by those immediately below the wealthiest (inmuy-ya-uy). The middle class are the tagu, while the poor are the nawotwot.

Alim and Hudhud Oral traditions of Ifugao of Ifugao people of the Cordillera Administrative Region in Luzon island of Philippines. In 2001, the Hudhud Chants of the Ifugao was chosen as one of the 11 Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. It was then formally inscribed as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2008.

ISNEG

The Isnag, also Isneg or Apayao, live at the northwesterly end of northern Luzon, in the upper half of the Cordillera province of Apayao. The term "Isneg" derives from itneg, meaning inhabitants of the Tineg River. Apayao derives from the battle cry Ma-ap-ay-ao as their hand is clapped rapidly over their mouth. They may also refer to themselves as Imandaya if they live upstream, or Imallod if they live downstream. The municipalities in the Isneg domain include Pudtol, Kabugao, Calanasan, Flora, Conner, Sta. Marcela, and Luna. Two major river systems, the Abulog River and the Apayao River, run through Isnag country.

Jars of basi are half buried in the ground within a small shed, abulor, constructed of 4 posts and a shed. This abulor is found within the open space, linong or sidong, below their houses (balay). They grow upland rice, while also practicing swidden farming, and fishing.

Say-am was an important ceremony after a successful headhunting, or other important occasions, hosted by the wealthy, and lasting one to five days or more. Dancing, singing, eating and drinking mark the feast, and Isnegs wear their finest clothes. The shaman, Anituwan, prays to the spirit Gatan, before the first dog is sacrificed, if a human head had not been taken, and offered at the sacred tree, ammadingan. On the last day, a coconut is split in honor of the headhunter guardian, Anglabbang.The Pildap is an equivalent say-am but hosted by the poor. Conversion to Christianity grew after 1920, and today, the Isnegs are divided in their religious beliefs, with some still being animistic.

KALINGA

The Kalinga, also known as Limos or Limos-Liwan Kalinga, inhabit the drainage basin of the middle Chico River in Kalinga Province. The Kalinga are sub-divided into Southern and Northern groups; the latter is considered the most heavily ornamented people of the northern Philippines.

The Kalinga practice both wet and dry rice farming. They also developed an institution of peace pacts called Bodong which has minimised traditional warfare and headhunting and serves as a mechanism for the initiation, maintenance, renewal and reinforcement of kinship and social ties.

They also speak the Kalinga, Ilocano, and Limos languages. Kalinga society is very kinship-oriented, and relatives are held responsible for avenging any injury done to a member. Disputes are usually settled by the regional leaders, who listen to all sides and then impose fines on the guilty party. These are not formal council meetings, but carry a good deal of authority.

Kankanaey

A Kankanaey chief from the town of Suyoc, in Mankayan, Benguet (taken c. 1904).

The Kankanaey domain includes Western Mountain Province, northern Benguet and southeastern Ilocos Sur. Like most Igorot ethnic groups, the Kankanaey built sloping terraces to maximize farm space in the rugged terrain of the Cordilleras.

Kankanaey houses include the two-story innagamang, the larger binangi, the cheaper tinokbob, and the elevated tinabla. Their granaries (agamang) are elevated to avoid rats. Two other institutions of the Kankanaey of Mountain Province are the dap-ay, or the men's dormitory and civic center, and the ebgan, or the girls' dormitory.[12][13]

Kankanaey's major dances include tayaw, pat-tong, takik (a wedding dance), and balangbang. The tayaw is a community dance that is usually done in weddings it maybe also danced by the Ibaloi but has a different style. Pattong, also a community dance from Mountain Province which every municipality has its own style, while Balangbang is the dance's modern term. There are also some other dances like the sakkuting, pinanyuan (another wedding dance) and bogi-bogi (courtship dance).

"Hard" and "Soft" Kankanaey

The name Kankanaey came from the language which they speak. The only difference amongst the Kankanaey are the way they speak such as intonation and word usage.

In intonation, there is distinction between those who speak Hard Kankanaey (Applai) and Soft Kankanaey. Speakers of Hard Kankanaey are from the towns of Sagada and Besao in the western Mountain Province as well as their environs. They speak Kankanaey with a hard intonation where they differ in some words from the soft-speaking Kankanaey.

Soft-speaking Kankanaey come from Northern and other parts of Benguet, and from the municipalities of Sabangan, Tadian and Bauko in Mountain Province. In words for example an Applai might say otik or beteg (pig) and the soft-speaking Kankanaey use busaang or beteg as well. The Kankanaey may also differ in some words like egay or aga, maid or maga. They also differ in their ways of life and sometimes in culture.

The Kankanaey are also internally identified by the language they speak and the province from whence they came. Kankanaey people from Mountain Province may call the Kankanaey from Benguet as iBenget while the Kankanaey of Benguet may call their fellow Kankanaey from Mountain Province iBontok.

The Hard and Soft Kankanaey also differ in the way they dress. Women's dress of the Soft dialect generally has a colour combination of black, white and red. The design of the upper attire is a criss-crossed style of black, white and red colors. The skirt or tapis is a combination of stripes of black, white and red.

Hard dialect women dress in mainly red and black with less white, with the skirt or tapis which is mostly called bakget and gateng. The men formerly wore a g-string known as a wanes for the Kanakaney's of Besao and Sagada. The design of the wanes may vary according to social status or municipality.

Land mark

**Burnham** Park was envisioned by American architect [Daniel Hudson Burnham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Hudson_Burnham)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burnham_Park_(Baguio)#cite_note-ucplan-2) as part of a [larger plan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_design) for the city of Baguio in 1905. Burnham worked with [William E. Parsons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_E._Parsons) in coming up with plans for the city of Baguio, as well as the capital city of [Manila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manila). The area where Burnham Park is situated was formerly known as 'Baguio Meadow".

Burnham's role in establishing the park is acknowledged through a bust bearing his likeness and a plaque located at one end of the park. The park's design is influenced from the [City Beautiful movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Beautiful_movement); It has a small pond or lagoon situated at the green space's center and has and has regimented rows of grass and sidewalk. According to the Baguio Heritage Foundation in 2014, only the open field often used for football and the Melvin Jones Grandstand adhere to Burnham's original design for the park.

Burnham Park's title belongs to the [Department of Tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Department_of_Tourism_(Philippines)) while Baguio's City Environment and Parks Management Office (CEPMO) is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the park. The rules and regulations of the park is stated in Administrative Order 21 of 2015 which includes provisions against smoking and drinking alcoholic beverages as well as selling services (including massage, manicure, pedicure, and tattooing) within the park.

The city government of Baguio has been in charge of the administration, maintenance, and management of the park since February 10, 1995 when Executive Order No. 244 issued by President [Fidel Ramos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fidel_Ramos) transferred the responsibilities in operating the park to the Baguio local government from the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA). Through Executive Order No. 695 by President [Gloria Macapagal Arroyo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gloria_Macapagal_Arroyo) the Baguio local government was given full control to Burnham Park in January 10, 2008 by transferring PTA's power of control and further development of the park to the city government.

The area occupied by Burnham Park was reserved for park purposes on August 6, 1925 through Proclamation No. 64[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burnham_Park_(Baguio)#cite_note-pd1762-10) of [Governor General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General) [Leonard Wood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonard_Wood).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burnham_Park_(Baguio)#cite_note-11) A portion of the park was separated from the Burnham Park Reserves for the purpose of hosting a public high school ([Baguio City National High School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baguio_City_National_High_School)) through Proclamation No. 401 issued by President [Elpidio Quirino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elpidio_Quirino" \o "Elpidio Quirino) on June 27, 1953.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burnham_Park_(Baguio)#cite_note-12)

The park was first ceded to the PTA from the Baguio city government through Presidential Decree No. 1762 issued by [Ferdinand Marcos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_Marcos) on January 6, 1981 and Proclamation No. 2144 on December 9, 1981 also by Marcos for "tourism development purposes". For five years the park was ran by the National Parks Development Committee (NPDC) from the March 10, 1989 to March 10, 1994 following a signing of a memorandum of agreement between NPDC and the PTA. After that period the administration of the park was reverted to the PTA before it was transferred to the Baguio city government in 1995.

Bills has been filed in the [Philippine House of Representatives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_House_of_Representatives) to revert the park's control back to the national government and declare Burnham Park as a national park but none has been passed as of 2018.

The Mansion House was built in 1908 to serve as the official summer residence of [U.S. Governors-General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor-General_of_the_Philippines) at the insistence of Governor-General [William Cameron Forbes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Cameron_Forbes). The name is derived from the summer cottage in [New England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_England) of Governor Forbes whose administration the original Mansion House was built under. Architect [William E. Parsons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_E._Parsons), based on preliminary plans by architect [Daniel H. Burnham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_H._Burnham), the planner of the city of Baguio, designed the mountain retreat following the tenets of the [City Beautiful Movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_Beautiful_Movement). In 1910, the meeting of the [Second Philippine Legislature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Philippine_Legislature) was held at the Mansion House for three weeks.

With the inauguration of the [Philippine Commonwealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_Commonwealth), the Mansion along with [Malacañan Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaca%C3%B1an_Palace" \o "Malacañan Palace) was turned over to the Philippine president. The [High Commissioner to the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Commissioner_to_the_Philippines), the successor to the Governor-General as the highest American official in the Philippines and representative of the United States Government, then built [The American Residence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Hay_Air_Base#The_American_Residence), completed in 1940.

The house was badly damaged during the [Second World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_World_War) and was rebuilt in 1947. Since then, it has served as the holiday home and working office for each [President of the Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_Philippines) during his or her visits to Baguio.

The Mansion House was also used as the venue of important events, such as the second session of the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in 1947, the second session of the [Food and Agriculture Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_and_Agriculture_Organization) in 1948, and the first meeting of the Southeast Asian Union (SEAU), more commonly known as the Baguio Conference of 1950, which was conceived and convened by President [Elpidio Quirino](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elpidio_Quirino" \o "Elpidio Quirino). More recently, the Mansion House has been the site of a number of international conferences.

## Description[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=The_Mansion_(Baguio)&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Description)]

The Mansion consists of an elegantly designed [Spanish Colonial Revival](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Colonial_Revival_architecture) main building and a guest house. The elaborate main gate, made of ornate ironwork, was earlier reported as a replica of one of the main gates at [Buckingham Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buckingham_Palace) in [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London), which is false.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mansion_(Baguio)#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mansion_(Baguio)#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mansion_(Baguio)#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mansion_(Baguio)#cite_note-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Mansion_(Baguio)#cite_note-8) The front gate is still one of the most photographed section of the property. Tourists can visit the Mansion House's museum containing presidential memorabilia.

Across the road from the Mansion House is Wright Park, a quiet promenade with a long reflecting pool lined with pine trees.A long stairway lead visitors to the back where ponies for children are available for hire. Dotted all around the nearby hills are vacation homes and small inns.

MINES VIEW PARK

**mines View Park** is An [overlook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overlook) park on the northeastern [outskirts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural%E2%80%93urban_fringe) of [Baguio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baguio) in the [Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines). It is five kilometers away from the Heart of Baguio, passing through the Botanical Garden, the Mansion House, and the Pacdal Circle.

Located on a land [promontory](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Promontory) 4 km from [downtown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Downtown) Baguio, the park overlooks the [mining town](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mining_town) of [Itogon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Itogon,_Benguet" \o "Itogon, Benguet), particularly the abandoned gold and copper [mines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mining)[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mines_View_Park#cite_note-CityofPines-2) of the [Benguet Corporation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benguet_Corporation" \o "Benguet Corporation), and offers a glimpse of the [Amburayan Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Amburayan_Valley&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Amburayan Valley (page does not exist)).

Wright Park,is a quiet promenade with a long reflecting pool lined with pine tree which is located at the eastern part of the city and fronting the main gate of the Mansion. Is one of the many scenic parks in Baguio City. Its main features are a shallow elongated rectangular body of water known as the "Pool of Pines" and the park circle which is on one end of the park. Postcard-type photographs are usually taken at both ends of Wright Park and when going there it is best to bring along a camera.  
  
Tall pine trees and decorative street lights line both sides of the access road beside the pool. There are times that you will find at the park some Igorots dressed in their native attire and regalia who are willing to pose for a photograph provided they are going to be paid for it. Native handicrafts are also sold at the Mansion end of the park by a few Igorot peddlers.

# MARYKNOLL ECOLOGICAL SANCTUARY

After the 1990 earthquake that hit Baguio City, the Maryknoll Sisters decided on an alternative way to use their resources in the City of Pines and converted their elementary school as a venue for education still, but this time to focus on the fragile environment that is the planet Earth.

Thus they created a serene environment where folks can go on a peaceful stroll, a secret garden of sorts that offers peace and serenity in the middle of a bustling city.

The Maryknoll Ecological Sanctuary is exactly what

its name offers, a quiet

haven of greenery providing a respite from modernization,a place where folks can enjoy nature.

A great place for picnics, quiet getogethers and even team building activities, everyone is welcome to come and enjoy the Sanctuary.

As one enters the former school building one will notice that one of the classrooms have been converted to a store that sells eco-products like stationery, posters,.postcards and paintings while another classroom now serves as a cafe. To get to the gardens, one decends stone steps to enter a whole new world of inner discovery.

The Maryknoll Ecological Sanctuary is a welcome addition to the [parks and gardens](http://www.gobaguio.com/parks.html) and other [attractions of Baguio City](http://www.gobaguio.com/attractions.html).

festival and events

**Panagbenga Festival** (English: **Flower Festival**) is a month-long annual flower [festival](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Festival) occurring in [Baguio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baguio_City). The term is of [Kankanaey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kankanaey_language" \o "Kankanaey language) origin, meaning "season of blooming".[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panagbenga_Festival#cite_note-Montley-1) The festival, held in February, was created as a tribute to the city's flowers and as a way to rise up from the devastation of the [1990 Luzon earthquake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1990_Luzon_earthquake).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panagbenga_Festival#cite_note-suns-2) The festival includes floats that are covered mostly with flowers not unlike those used in [Pasadena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasadena,_California)'s [Rose Parade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rose_Parade). The festival also includes street dancing, presented by dancers clad in flower-inspired costumes, that is inspired by the Bendian, an [Ibaloi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibaloi" \o "Ibaloi) dance of celebration that came from the [Cordillera region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordillera_Administrative_Region).

Aside from boosting the economy through tourism, the festival also helped the younger generation of indigenous people to rediscover their culture's old traditions. The indigenous people were first wary with government-led tourism because of the threat that they will interfere or change their communities' rituals.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panagbenga_Festival#cite_note-3)

The Bases Conversion Development Authority (BCDA), in collaboration with the John Hay Poro Point Development Corporation's (JPDC)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panagbenga_Festival#cite_note-Bulatlat-4) annual Camp John Hay Art Contest, gave its official logo from one of the entries: a spray of indigenous sunflowers from an artwork submitted by Trisha Tabangin, a student of the Baguio City National High School. The festival was set in February to boost tourism as it was considered as a time of inactivity between the busy days of [Christmas season](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christmas_in_the_Philippines) and the [Holy Week](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Week) and the summer season.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panagbenga_Festival#cite_note-5)

In 1996, archivist and curator Ike Picpican suggested that the festival be renamed as Panagbenga, a [Kankanaey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kankanaey_language" \o "Kankanaey language) term that means "a season of blossoming, a time for flowering"