



## ART APPRECIATION

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### Summative Assessment 1

#### Instruction:

1. Read Module 4: Architecture
2. Research on the best architecture church design in the Philippines
3. Give 5 samples and give background on the church design.



**Miagao Church (Miagao, Iloilo)**

also known as the “Santo Tomás de Villanueva Parish Church” It was designed with the baroque features with touches of Chinese and Filipino style imposing designs, ornaments, and motifs, making it a one-of-a-kind church. The church is flanked by two hulking campanarios of unequal height built at different periods by different parish priests. The taller tower on the left served as a bantayan or watchtower against Muslim marauders active in coastal areas. Since the church is built around tropical region, stone churches were never a great choice. Coralline limestone, the church’s primary building material, is a calcareous sedimentary rock formed from petrified corals. Of the stones commonly used in Spanish colonial churches in the Philippines, it has one of the highest porosities—more porous than adobe (volcanic tuff) and sandstone—which means there’s more room for moisture to seep in.



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**Paoay Church (Ilocos Norte)**

The Paoay Church was founded by Augustinian missionaries in 1593. It was architecture with a healthy mixture of Gothic and Baroque designs with some Oriental elements in it. The bell tower was intended to be constructed at a distance from the church to minimize damage should it fall. It was adapted to the seismic condition of the country through the use of enormous buttresses on the sides and back of the building. The adaptive reuse of baroque style against earthquake is developed since many destructive earthquakes destroyed earlier churches in the country.





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**Padre Pio Shrine (Santo Tomas, Batangas)**

The structure of the main church is made mostly of indigenous materials such as wood, stone, bamboo, sasa or nipa leaves and sawali or woven bamboo strips. The rector and parish priest Joselin C. Gonda envisioned this concept for the main church, to have a place of worship and prayer that is distinctly Filipiniana, eco-friendly and adapted to the tropical climate of the site surrounded by a very green environment, making it a unique, serene and welcoming atmosphere drawing pilgrims to pray, to reflect and to be inspired by God and the nature God created.



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**Tayabas Basilica (Tayabas, Quezon)**

Also known as Basilica Menor de San Miguel Arcángel in Spanish. It was established in 1578 by Franciscan priests Fray Juan Portocarrero de Plasencia and Fray Diego de Oropesa de San José. It was generally has a Baroque architectural design. The interior of Tayabas Basilica, on the other hand, was built in the Neo-Classical style. It has seven altars with the image of Nuestra Senora de los Angeles standing in the central retablo of the altar.



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### **San Jose de Ivana Church ( Ivana, Batanes)**

It was established by the Dominicans as a chapel in 1787. The church's façade was built alongside the shortening of its nave in 1854. As with many churches in the Philippines, this church was built to withstand time. The church also includes a distinctive bell tower supported by crenelated buttresses. The monastery, which is part of the church complex, features an interesting circular stonework near the stairwell. The church was largely wrecked by an earthquake in 2000 and afterward repaired in 2001 under the tenure of Father Gumersindo Hernandez, OP.