

Clean kitchen

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Clean Kitchen Dirty Kitchen Tinikling in Oil Harvest Pista ni San Isidro Labrador One Sunday Afternoon, 1984 Catching Chicken, 1998 Potting Flowers Market Scene, 1975 Oil in Canvas Fruit Vendor Interaction The Sketch Parisian Life Spolarium, 1884 Homage to Tandang Sora, 1997 Monumento ni Bonifacio, 1930 Allegorical Harpoon People Power, 1993 Spirit of Pinaglabanan, 1974 Penitensya, 1982 Amihan, 1980 Likha ng mga Kilalang

Pintor Fernando Amorsolo * Tinikling in Oil - Oil on canvas. Farmers dancing the traditional bamboo dance, named after the field birds that jump about with their long legs. This oil painting on canvas depicts a rural scene where a group of people are shown celebrating a fiesta in Antipolo. The main focus is on a pair of dancers in the field surrounded by revelers both young and old.

* Harvest - The rice planting means, to remember the history/culture of every filipino human that the our farmers is the main topic. Rice planting by Fernando Amorsolo is the most beautiful and amazing paint that he did. *

Washing Clothes, 1958- A woman wearing a red skirt and sash, and a white blouse and head covering, holds up the clothes she is washing with her left hand. According to Sylvia Amorsolo-Lazo, " This scene could be in one of the streams in Marilao, or Sta. Maria, or Bocaue in Bulacan Province as these are the places he frequented spending time working on the spot. Manuel Baldemor * Pista ni San Isidro Labrador- In the Quezon towns of Lucban and Sariaya, the Maytime fiesta of San Isidro Labrador decks the houses in kiping, colorful leaf shapes made of rice flour formed into chandeliers and floral arrangements. The kiping covers all available space, together with the harvest of fruits and grain, handicrafts, and other products of the town. *

One Sunday Afternoon, 1984- Anita Magsaysay- Ho * Catching Chicken,

1998- it measures 50x65 cm. * Potting Flowers- it was made during 1981. It is oil on canvas and measures 91. 4 x 121. 9 cm, Vicente Manansala * Market Scene, 1975 Oil in Canvas- It is one of his paintings which employed “ cubism” as manifested by the angles and planes floating around to form the whole picture through different shades and colors. * Fruit Vendor- * Sanaklaot- 1948. Oil on Canvas. 23 x 24 inches. From the collection of the Museum of Philippine Art. * Balut Vendor- it was painted by the use of watercolor Victoria Edades * Interaction- a painting by Carlos Francisco + Galo Ocampo + Victorio Edades during 1935 * The Sketch- a painting by Victorio Edades which is oil on canvas and measures 96cm x 117cm in the year 1920. Juan Luna * Parisian Life- The Parisian Life, also known as Interior d'un Caf  is an 1892 oil on canvas impressionist painting by Filipino painter and revolutionary activist Juan Luna. The painting presently owned by the Government Service Insurance System is currently exhibited at the National Museum of the Philippines after the state pension fund transferred management of its collection to the National Museum in March 2012. * Spoliarium, 1884- The Spoliarium is the most valuable oil-on-canvas painting by Juan Luna, a Filipino educated at the Academia de Dibujo y Pintura (Philippines) and at the Academia de San Fernando in Madrid, Spain. With a size of 4. 22 meters x 7. 675 meters, it is the largest painting in the Philippines. Hernando Ocampo * Hernando Ocampo- Hernando R. Ocampo (April 28, 1911 — December 28, 1978) is a Filipino National Artist in the visual arts. He is also fictionist, a playwright and editor. Hernando Ruiz Ocampo was a leading radical modernist artist in the Philippines. * Homage to Tandang Sora, 1977- painted by Hernando R. Ocampo (1911 - 1978)the

material or medium used was Acrylic. Melchora Aquino also known as "Tandang Sora", was a Filipina Revolutionary. She symbolizes heroism, hope and bravery. She gained the titles Grand Woman of Revolution and the Mother of Balintawak for her heroic contributions to Philippine History. *

Fiesta 1975 Mga Bantog na Skultor Napoleon Abueva * Rice Planters *

Fredesvinda, 1982- Fredesvinda is a famous sculpture that was displayed at Singapore's Fort Canning Park, Singapore, during the ASEAN Sculpture Symposium that was held from 27 March to 26 April 1981. * Monumento ni Bonifacio, 1930- This statue of Andres Bonifacio commemorates the Blood Pact that occurred when the Katipunan was founded on July 7, 1892 in Azcarraga street (now Claro M. Recto), Tondo, Manila. Andres Bonifacio was the founder of the Katipunan (KKK) and was often called the "Supremo." *

Allegorical Harpoon- Allegorical Harpoon is one of the first creations in hard wood in which the sense of values were more important than the heroic representation of the Filipino ancestors. This sculpture was Napoleon Abueva's entry for the XXXII Venice Biennale in 1964. Its one of his best abstract sculptures. It is an artwork with its movable, swivel-piece pegged to its rifle-shaped horizontal torso, impresses with its elegant but puzzling appearance. Eduardo Castrillo * Eduardo Castrillo- Eduardo De Los Santos Castrillo (born October 31, 1942) is an award-winning Filipino sculptor. He was born in Santa Ana, Manila, the youngest of five children of Santiago Silva Castrillo, a jeweler, and Magdalena De Los Santos, a leading actress in Zarzuelas and Holy Week pageants in Makati, Philippines. Castrillo was a Republic Cultural Heritage awardee. He is also a jewelry artist and designer. *

Pieta, 1969- * People Power, 1993- The People Power Monument is a

sculpture of towering people commemorating the People Power Revolution of 1986 located on the corner of Epifanio de los Santos Avenue or EDSA and White Plains Avenue in Quezon City.[1] It was made by Eduardo Castrillo in 1993. It is about 0.89 kilometers from the EDSA Shrine, another monument built to commemorate the event. * Spirit of Pinaglabanan, 1974-

The Pinaglabanan Shrine in San Juan City, Metro Manila commemorates the very first battle of the Katipunan against the Spanish colonial government during the Philippine Revolution. This is the Battle of San Juan del Monte also known as the Battle of Pinaglabanan. Pinaglabanan is Tagalog for "place of battle" or "battleground" which makes the latter name humorously mean "battle of the battleground." * Cry of Tondo, 1978- The public sculpture of Castrillo has to be seen as an obsession, a crusade and a public service; a compulsion to create these huge metal beings possible only by cajoling, persuading, and exciting various types of benefactors and bureaucrats, visionaries and ego maniacs to work together. Solomon Sapid * Penitensya, 1982 * Amihan, 1980- This piece is part of Sapid's Award-winning Amihan Series. It features the perfectly-proportioned figure of a woman playing with a flute. One of the last that he did at the end of the 1980s. * Taming of the Tikbalang, 1980's- Tikbalang, also known as Peace-Loving Tikbalang is a 35.56 x 29.21 cm. bronze sculpture by Solomon Sapid in 1971. In this work, the tikbalang is a flower child of the late 1960's with a peace pendant hanging from its neck while playing the guitar.