
 PAMBANSANG MUSEO NG PILIPINAS NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES	PROJECT PROFILE	
	Document Reference No.	NMP-BAC-F-020
	Effectivity Date:	30 June 2023
	Version no.:	2023-000

TITLE: PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF MUSEUM COLLATERALS FOR EVENTS AND PUBLIC PROGRAMS
LOCATION: Motorpool, North Annex, National Museum of Fine Arts
IMPLEMENTING UNIT: Office of the Director-General, Communications and External Affairs Section
DESCRIPTION: The NMP Passport is a project that will augment the NMP, especially its Communications and External Affairs Section in disseminating information about the NMP and its component museums, as well as providing a fun, engaging and interactive activity to the visiting public, which will foster an increase in social media engagement and museum visitorship.
OBJECTIVE: <ol style="list-style-type: none">To provide visitors with information about the NMP's flagship and component museums.Encourage and incentivize visitors to visit the NMP Museums, especially the regional component museums.Increase foot traffic and promote repeat visits to NMP Museums nationwide.
<input type="radio"/> SCOPE OF WORK (for Infrastructure Projects) <input checked="" type="radio"/> TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS (for Goods/Services Projects) <input type="radio"/> TERMS OF REFERENCE (for Consulting Services Projects)
RESPONSIBILITIES: <ol style="list-style-type: none">Provision of free delivery of the items specified at the Technical SpecificationsIn case of material defects, the winning bidder must ensure the complete and free delivery of the items.Delivery on the specified date.
SOURCE OF FUND: PPSD Fund 2025
APPROVED BUDGET FOR CONTRACT: 299, 806.08
COMPLETION TIME: August 29, 2025
TERMS OF PAYMENT: Free Delivery
WARRANTY: The Contractor shall provide One (1) year warranty reckoned from the date of completion and acceptance. Form of warranty shall be as specified in Section 62.1 of the IRR of R.A. 9184, the Government Procurement Reform Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.
CONTRACTOR'S ELIGIBILITY: The Contractor is required to submit at least One (1) similar contract/s awarded and completed from <u>Y2018 up</u> to present with an amount of at least Fifty Percent (50%) of the Approved Budget for the Contract (ABC). Said Contractor should also have atleast two (2) very satisfactory rating. It also should have has never been blacklisted from any government agency for the past 5 years. <i>for the past 5 yrs.</i>
LIQUIDATED DAMAGES: When the contractor fails to satisfactorily deliver goods under the contract within the specified delivery schedule, inclusive of duly granted time extensions, if any, the contractor shall be liable for damages for the delay and shall pay the procuring entity liquidated damages, not by way of penalty, an amount equal to 1/10 of 1% of the cost of the delayed contract scheduled for every day of delay until goods are finally delivered and accepted by the procuring entity concerned. In no case shall

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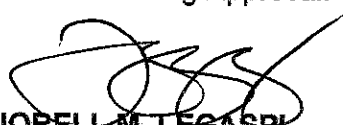
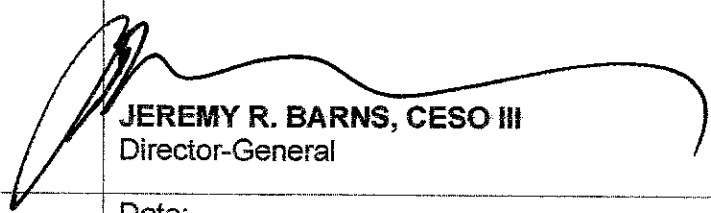
the sum of the liquidated damages exceed 10% of the total contract price, in which the procuring entity concerned may rescind the contract and impose appropriate sanctions over and above the liquidated damages.

PRE-TERMINATION CLAUSE:

The contract is effective on the date indicated in the NTP and shall remain in full force for **(DURATION)** or until terminated by either party (NMP or Contractor) upon prior written notice by either party. Termination process shall follow the prescribed procedure under IRR-A R.A. 9184.

The NMP reserves the right to pre-terminate the contract by serving written notice on the Contractor. If the Contractor does not appeal or seek reconsideration of the decision to pre-terminate within Fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of the notice, the contract is deemed terminated. The grounds for the termination of the contract by the NMP include but not limited to the following:

- 1. Violation(s) of any of the terms and conditions of the Contract; and
- 2. Any other act or omission by the Contractor which is detrimental or prejudicial to the interest of the NMP, its employee(s), or the public.

Prepared by:  Francisco F. Sergio III Administrative Assistant II, ODG-CEAS	Checked & Reviewed by:  Keith Angelo V. Reburiano OIC, ODG-CEAS
Date: June 27, 2025	Date: June 27, 2025
Recommending Approval:  JORELL M. LEGASPI Deputy Director-General for Museums	Approved by:  JEREMY R. BARNs, CESO III Director-General
Date:	Date:

ANNEX A

NMP CO/RCM	Particulars/Item	Quantity
National Museum of Fine Arts	Custom NMP Passports	26
National Museum of Anthropology		25
National Museum of Natural History		26
NMP Batanes		19
NMP Cordillera		19
NMP Kabayan		19
NMP Ilocos		19
NMP Cagayan		19
NMP Angono-Binagonan		19
NMP Bicol		19
NMP Baler		19
NMP Tabon Cave Complex and Lipuun Point		19
NMP Bohol		19
Nmp Iloilo		19
NMP Dumaguete		19
NMP Cebu		19
NMP Butuan		19
NMP Zamboanga		19
NMP Davao		19

NMP Sulu		19
TOTAL:		400

Annex B

NMP CO/RCM	Particulars/Item	Quantity
National Museum of Fine Arts	Custom Stamps and Stamp Ink Refill	2 (two stamps and 2 stamp ink refill)
National Museum of Anthropology		1
National Museum of Natural History		1
NMP Batanes		1
NMP Cordillera		1
NMP Kabayan		1
NMP Ilocos		1
NMP Cagayan		1
NMP Angono-Binagonan		1
NMP Bicol		1
NMP Baler		1
NMP Tabon Cave Complex and Lipuun Point		1
NMP Bohol		1

NMP Iloilo		1
NMP Dumaguete		1
NMP Cebu		1
NMP Butuan		1
NMP Zamboanga		1
NMP Davao		1
NMP Sulu		1
TOTAL:		22

Other Particulars/Items indicated at the signed and approved Project Proposal such as the customized totebag and notebook, will be placed at the National Museum of the Philippines Central Office. The above-mentioned Passport, meanwhile, is **free of charge** and will be given to the museum viewers on a first come, first serve basis at the National Museum Complex and Regional Component Museums.



2. Tote Bag



Measurements:

19 x 15 x 6 inches

With pocket (15 x 13 inches) and zipper

Direct to fabric print

Color: Off White

Text:

ARTURO LUZ

National Artist for Visual Arts (1997)

Study of *Figura* in Red

Sunset in Paris

Oil on panel, 1886

National Fine Arts Collection

Fonts:

Museo Sans 700,

Museo Sans 900



✓
make sure to
ask for color sample
to check
print quality

2012, Steel and acrylic paint

Study of *Homage to Fernando Zobel* in Red

2012, Steel and acrylic paint

Study of *Tribal* in Yellow

2012, Steel and acrylic paint

National Fine Arts Collection

Fonts:

Museo Sans 700,

Museo Sans 900



make sure to ask for
a color sample
to check print
quality

Measurements:

19 x 15 x 6 inches

With pocket (15 x 13 inches) and zipper

Direct to fabric print

Color: Black

Text:

JUAN LUNA Y NOVICIO

3. Notebook

Size: A5 (5.8 in x 8.3 in x 0.6 in)

Material: Polyurethane leather, hardbound

Cover color: hematite red (hex code #7b0001)

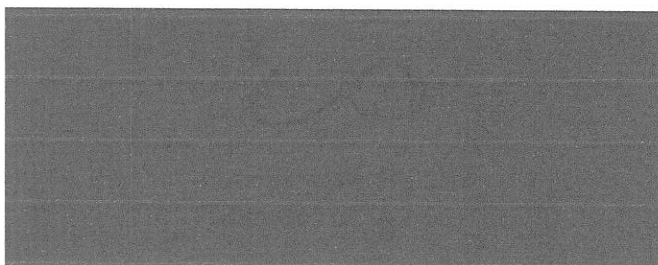
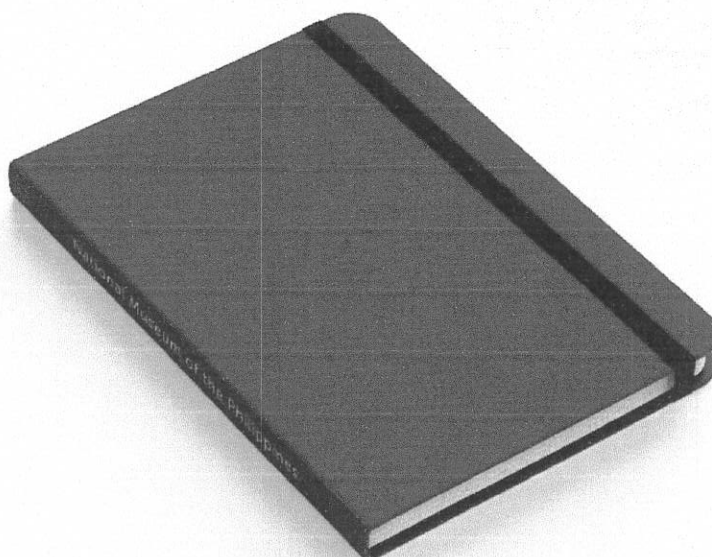
Paper: 80gsm

Pages: 100 sheets (200 pages)

Binding: Case binding

Font (front): Museo 700

Font (side): Museo Sans 500



Cover detail (embossed)
Contents: Pamana symbol,
"National Museum of the
Philippines"



PAMBANSANG MUSEO NG PILIPINAS
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES PASSPORT

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Passport size: ISO/IEC 7810 ID-3 Standard Size (B7 size paper) - 88mm x 125mm (3.5 inches x 4.9 inches)

Cover texture: Polyurethane Leatherette or Synthetic leather

Cover color: #711210 (Background), #9e6605 (Text and logos) - Embossed, grainy-like texture

Type of paper: 200 GSM, Off-white, pale blue, or ivory, uncoated, matte, smooth with slight tooth (to allow for stamping and writing)

Binding Layout: Center saddle stitch or thread-sewn

Margins: Inner margins must be wide enough for binding

Pages: 25 pages (Back to back)

Copies: 400 pcs

Sample:



National Museum of the Philippines

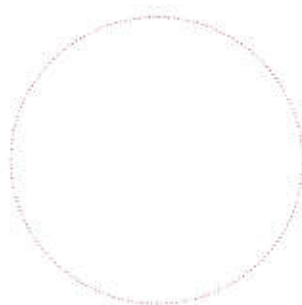


Passport

GO National Museum of the Philippines
@natmuseumph

📱 #NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of Fine Arts



Date visited: _____

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📱 National Museum of the Philippines
@natmuseumph

DID YOU KNOW?



The origins of the National Museum of the Philippines can be traced back to the Spanish colonial era.

The Museo-Biblioteca de Filipinas, considered as the predecessor of both the National Museum of the Philippines and the National Library of the Philippines, was established by a royal order of the Spanish government on August 12, 1887. Pedro Paterno, a prominent ilustrado, was the first Filipino to be appointed Director of the Museo-Biblioteca de Filipinas in March 1894.

It opened on October 24, 1891 in Intramuros before moving to Quiapo, and was abolished in 1900 at the onset of the American occupation of the Philippines.

Favorite Galleries:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Favorite Objects:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Notes:



JUAN LUNA Y NOVICIO
Una Bulaqueña
1895

Oil on canvas
National Fine Arts Collection
National Cultural Treasure

Juan Luna's *Una Bulaqueña* (The Woman from Bulacan) is a testament to his mastery of traditional painting techniques. Completed in 1895, the artwork showcases Luna's meticulous attention to detail, particularly in the delicate and lifelike rendering of the subject's traditional barot saya made from piña fabric.

📱 #NationalMuseumPH



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES

(As of May 2025)

1. NMP - Batanes
2. NMP - Cagayan
3. NMP - Ilocos
4. NMP - Cordillera
5. NMP - Kabayan
6. NMP - Baler
7. NMP - Complex (Fine Arts, Anthropology, Natural History)
8. NMP - Angono-Binangonan
9. NMP - Marinduque-Romblon

10. NMP - Bicol
11. NMP - Tabon Cave Complex and Lipuun Point
12. NMP - Iloilo
13. NMP - Cebu
14. NMP - Bohol
15. NMP - Dumaguete
16. NMP - Butuan
17. NMP - Davao
18. NMP - Zamboanga
19. NMP - Sulu

National Museum of Anthropology



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



The National Museum of Anthropology building formerly housed the Department of Finance.

During World War II, the building, along with the Old Legislative Building (now the National Museum of Fine Arts) served as Japanese defense installations, and were bombed by the Americans with heavy artillery fire, destroying its structure.

In 1949, the building was rebuilt, maintaining its original footprint and five-storey height. In 1998, by virtue of Republic Act No. 8492, the building was converted into the Museum of the Filipino People, and now the National Museum of Anthropology.



ADD PHOTO
HERE

This NMP Passport belongs to:

Contact no.:

Home Address:

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:

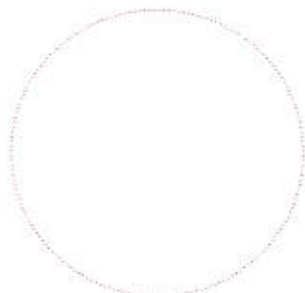


BULUL (RICE GRANARY IDOL)
Banaue, Ifugao (late 1950s)
National Museum of Anthropology

Bulul are anthropomorphic wood carvings central to the Ifugao rice culture in Northern Luzon. Usually, it depicts a pair of male and female human figures carved in standing, squatting, or sitting positions with their arms extended, folded, or crossed. It is placed inside rice granaries to ensure the abundance of rice. This pair of bululs are Gifts to the Nation of Mrs. Betty Idefonso-Chalkley.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of Natural History



Date visited: _____

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National Museum of the Philippines
 @natmuseumph

DID YOU KNOW?



The "Tree of Life" structure is a prominent feature of the National Museum of Natural History.

It is designed to resemble DNA—the fundamental building blocks of life. Positioned at the heart of the central courtyard, this tree-like structure seamlessly blends elements of nature and artistry. This structural marvel was designed by Architect Dominic Galicia.

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:



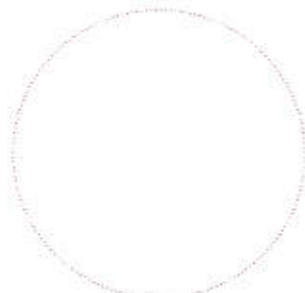
MARINDUQUE SPERM WHALE

Physeter macrocephalus
 Torrijos, Marinduque
 National Museum of Natural History

The Marinduque Sperm Whale is a 13.25-meter (43.5 foot) long male sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), the largest toothed whale species. Its skeleton was discovered on a beach in Buangan, Torrijos, Marinduque, and was later preserved by a local named Luciano Matienzo. The bones were later acquired by the National Museum of the Philippines.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Cagayan



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!

National Museum of the Philippines
 @natmuseumph

DID YOU KNOW?



Museums have various ways of obtaining new pieces for their collection.

Museums acquire their objects through field research and expeditions, official purchases (from art dealers, auctions, or artists themselves), donations from collectors, bequests from estates, and exchanges with other institutions.

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:



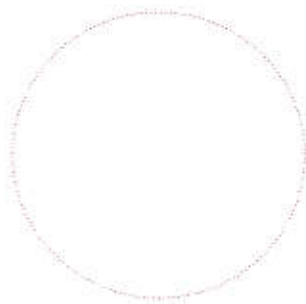
CALLAO CAVE

Peñablanca, Cagayan
 National Museum of the Philippines - Cagayan
 Important Cultural Property

Callao Cave is a limestone cave system located in Peñablanca, Cagayan, in the northern Philippines. It is one of the country's most famous cave systems, known for its massive chambers, natural rock formations, and archaeological significance. It is also in Callao Cave where the fossils of *Homo luzonensis*, a new species of early humans, dating to 134,000 years ago, were found.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Batanes



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



The National Museum of the Philippines - Batanes is the former Long Range Navigation (LORAN) station of the United States Coast Guard.

Built in 1983, the former station was a navigational facility that provided an accurate system for defense operations of the U.S. Coast Guard during the World War II. The Philippine Coast Guard ran it until 1971, after which the Uyugan local government took over the abandoned property, eventually donating it to the NMP in 2012. NMP - Batanes officially opened its doors in 2023.

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:

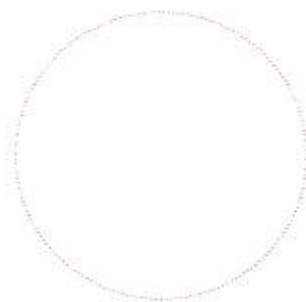


VAKUL
Sabtang, Batanes
National Museum of the Philippines - Batanes

Vakul or female headgear is made of uyaway (Phoenix laurel), endemic in the island of Sabtang. It is worn by women for protection from the heat of the sun and rain.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Ilocos



Date Visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



The National Museum of the Philippines - Ilocos comprises three historic buildings.

The Padre Burgos Museum is an ancestral house constructed in 1788, which was declared as a historical building owing to its association with the martyred priest, Fr. Jose Burgos, whose death along with two other priests sparked the anti-Spanish colonial resistance.

The Old Carcel first served as a small town jailhouse. Carcel de Vigan, in 1657.

Finally, the Magsingal Museum was originally built as a convent in the late 18th century and was part of the Magsingal Church Complex.

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:

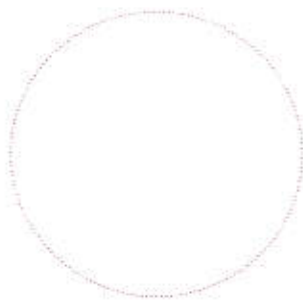


BURNAY (STONEWARE JAR)
Vigan, Ilocos Sur
National Museum of the Philippines - Ilocos

This type of high-temperature, kiln-fired pottery is made of clay and fine sand sourced from the western periphery of the World Heritage City of Vigan. Vigan burnay technology was introduced by artisans who came from the kiln sites in the southeastern part of mainland China around the late 18th to the mid-19th century, when Chinese families began to settle in Vigan.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Kabayan

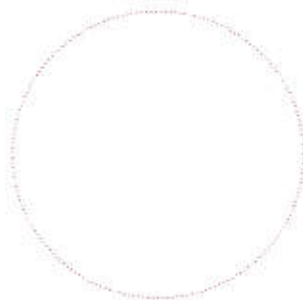


Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



National Museum of the Philippines - Marinduque



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



The National Museum of the Philippines - Kabayan Burial Caves Site Museum was created to protect the Kabayan Mummy Burial Caves, a National Cultural Treasure.

Located at Kabayan, Benguet, the museum also displays ethnographic objects, mostly of the Ibaloi-ethnolinguistic group, as well as some from the Kalanguya group. It was the result of the community's efforts to protect its cultural treasures following reports of theft and looting at the rock shelters of Kabayan in 1977.

DID YOU KNOW?



The National Museum of the Philippines - Marinduque has a rich history as a regional component museum, showcasing the successful adaptive reuse of heritage structures.

NMP-Marinduque is housed in an old Spanish building which used to be Escuela de Niños, the oldest Catholic school in Marinduque. The building was also used as a tribunal of the Spanish government and as Presidencia of the Philippine Revolution. It also used to be the office of the Department of Education-Marinduque Division and later became the Municipal Trial Court and Municipal Library of Boac before becoming part of the National Museum in 1995.

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:



KAMBITONG/KALSHENG
Kabayan, Benguet
National Museum of the Philippines - Kabayan

The Kambitong is a stringed instrument traditionally strung with horsehair or delicate wire, producing sounds that echo the ancestral melodies of its creators. This captivating instrument is played in an unconventional yet intimate manner: the musician reclines on their back, balancing the Kambitong on a coconut shell on their abdomen.

#NationalMuseumPH

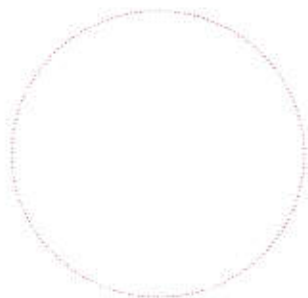


MORYON/MORION (MASK)
Marinduque
National Museum of the Philippines - Marinduque

Moryon/morion mask is a full-face head face mask worn by participants during Holy Week. Usually oversized, the moryon is used not only to conceal the penitents' identities but also forms part of their expression of penance. The moryon is carved using soft wood varieties such as dadap (*Erythrina variegata*) and santol (*Spondias mombin*) by local woodcarvers.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Angono - Binangonan Petroglyphs Site



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



The Angono-Binangonan Petroglyphs were accidentally discovered by National Artist Carlos "Botong" Francisco during a boy scout camping trip in 1965.

Francisco was lying down on the rock shelter when he noticed some engravings on the wall and subsequently reported it to the National Museum of the Philippines. In 1973, the site was declared a National Cultural Treasure, and in 1985, it was listed on the World Inventory of Rock Art.

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:



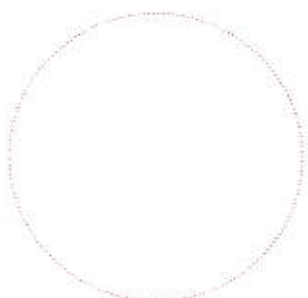
ANGONO-BINANGONAN PETROGLYPHS

Angono-Binangonan, Rizal National Museum of the Philippines Angono-Binangonan Petroglyphs Site

The term "petroglyph" comes from the Greek words "petra", meaning rock, and "glyphe" meaning to carve. The Angono-Binangonan Petroglyphs is comprise of geometric and anthropomorphic (human form) figures engraved on the wall of a rockshelter.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Bicol



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



What do museum curators do?

Museum curators are responsible for managing a museum's collection and exhibitions.

They conceptualize and design exhibitions and make recommendations on which pieces the museum can or should acquire.

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:



Photo by George Tapan

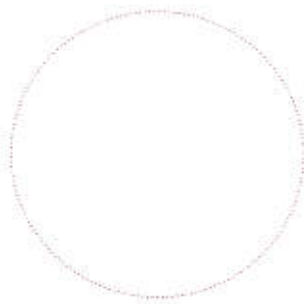
MAYON VOLCANO

Elevation: 2,462 m
Albay, Bicol Region National Museum of the Philippines - Bicol

Standing at a height of 2,462 meters, Mayon's almost perfectly-shaped cone resulted from centuries of eruptions and erosions. It is a stratovolcano composed of layers of hardened lava, volcanic ash, and other eruptive materials.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Tabon Cave Complex



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



Aside from its rich geological and natural heritage, the Tabon Cave Complex is also dubbed the "Cradle of Civilization".

This is because the cave system yielded the earliest direct evidence of modern humans in the Philippines during the archaeological excavations by the National Museum, spearheaded by Dr. Robert Fox. That same excavation project also yielded the Manunggul Secondary Burial Jar, jade lingling-o ornaments, and the Duyong shell adze, all of which have been declared as National Cultural Treasures.

Favorite Galleries:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Favorite Objects:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Notes:

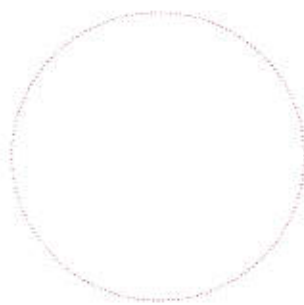


MANUNGGUL SECONDARY BURIAL JAR
(890 to 710 BCE)
Manunggul Cave, Lipuun Point, Palawan
National Museum of the Philippines -
Tabon Cave Complex and Lipuun Point
National Cultural Treasure

Recovered from the Manunggul Cave, this earthenware secondary burial jar measures 66.5 cm in height and 51.5 cm in width and is adorned with intricate incised curvilinear patterns painted with hematite, giving it a distinct reddish hue. Its striking feature is the lid, which depicts two human figures on a boat, representing the journey of the soul to the afterlife and reflecting the ancient Filipino beliefs on death and the afterlife.

#NationalMuseumPH

National Museum of the Philippines - Bohol



Date visited: _____

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



The National Museum of the Philippines - Bohol is housed in the province's former provincial capitol.

It was constructed in 1855 to 1860 to serve as a tribunal, prison and military quarters for the Spanish military force.

Throughout history, various gobernadorcillos and provincial leaders have occupied this building as the place of their official duties. The former provincial capitol has been repaired and renovated a number of times and served its purpose until the Bohol earthquake in 2013. It was donated to the NMP by the Provincial Government of Bohol in 2014 and was opened to the public as NMP-Bohol in 2018.

Favorite Galleries:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Favorite Objects:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Notes:



ASIN TIBUOK
Alburquerque, Bohol
National Museum of the Philippines - Bohol

Asin tibuok is an artisanal sea salt produced by families in Alburquerque, Bohol. The labor-intensive process involves soaking coconut husks with saltwater for up to six months, drying and firing the coconut husks, filtering with additional saltwater to collect the brine, boiling the brine in the pots down to its solid form and then left overnight to cool.

#NationalMuseumPH



Museum visited:

Like and follow us!



DID YOU KNOW?



NMP-Iloilo, formerly the Prison of Iloilo, is one of the first American structures built in the Philippines.

NMP-Iloilo, formerly the Prison of Iloilo, is one of the first American structures built in the Philippines. The Iloilo Provincial Jail was built in 1911 and was used as a jail until 2006. During World War II, the Japanese used the jail as an internment camp for prisoners of war (POW). Since it was restored into prison after the war, there were many improvements made. Inmates engaged in livelihood projects like biraho weaving and embroidery. Biraho, which is from a sugarcane plant, is a seasonal project dependent on the availability of sugarcane and was made into religious images, ashtrays, house models, flower vases, etc.

Favorite Galleries:

Favorite Artists:

Favorite artworks/artifacts/ displays:

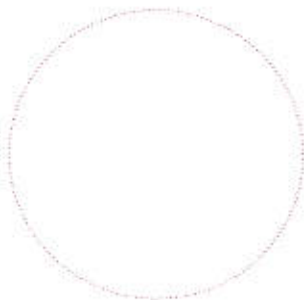
Notes:



OTON GOLD DEATH MASK
(14th to 15th century CE)
San Antonio, Oton, Iloilo
National Museum of the Philippines - Iloilo
National Cultural Treasure

It was discovered in Grave #6 in Medayilla Property in San Antonio, Oton, Iloilo. Dating the late 14th to early 15th century, the Oton Death Mask is one of the few funerary gold masks and face covers found in the Philippines. The gold death mask was decorated with repousse dots and curvilinear motifs for both the eye and nose covers. The burying of the dead with face covers is an ancient burial practice. The early settlers believed that the gold covering for the eyes, nose and mouth protect the dead from evil spirits who want to occupy the dead body.

 #NationalMuseumPH



Museum visited:

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DID YOU KNOW?



The structure of NMP-Cebu once served as the Port of Cebu's house of customs and the Malacañan sa Sugbo.

The structure of NMP-Cebu once served as the Port of Cebu's house of customs and the Malacañan sa Sugbo, the official presidential residence in Visayas. It served as a customs house or Aduana for 94 years, after which it was converted into a presidential residence in 2004. However, an earthquake damaged the building which prompted its closure in 2013. In 2019, the Cebu Port Authority and the National Museum of the Philippines signed a usufruct agreement, giving the NMP the right to use the structure to house the NMP-Cebu for 25 years.

Favorite Galleries:

Favorite Artists:


Favorite artworks/artifacts/ displays:

Notes:



CEBU FLOWERPECKER
Dicaeum quadricolor
Delaguete and Alcoy, Cebu
National Museum of the Philippines - Cebu

The Cebu flowerpecker (*Dicaeum quadricolor*) is a small, critically endangered bird found only on the island of Cebu, Philippines. A member of the Dicaeidae family, it plays a vital role in pollination and forest regeneration.

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DID YOU KNOW?



NMP-Dumaguete was formerly the Old Presidencia Building.

Built in 1937 and designed by renowned Filipino architect Juan Arellano, the Old Presidencia Building was the notable "Seat of Power" of all elected officials in Dumaguete since 1937. The building combines Juan Arellano's local and western design philosophies and showcases the neoclassical architectural style prevalent during the American period. NMP-Dumaguete opened to the public in 2022.

Museum visited:

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Favorite Galleries:

Favorite Artists:

Favorite artworks/artifacts/ displays:

Notes:



VISAYAN WARTY PIG

Subsidiary
Lower mandible
Negros and Panay
National Museum of the Philippines -
Dumaguete

The only wild pig restricted in Negros-Panay faunal region. The Visayan warty pigs are smaller than the commonly known domesticated pigs. It has conspicuous tusks and warts on its snout. Visayan warty pigs are still poorly studied. They are originally found from sea level to the mossy forests. However, due to overhunting and forest degradation, they are now only found above 800 meters.

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DID YOU KNOW?



Not everything displayed in our museums is owned by the NMP.

In fact, some are on loan from the collections of GSIS (Government Service Insurance System), BSP (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas), UP (University of the Philippines), and even private collectors. Loans involve agreements between parties to temporarily lend and borrow objects for research, education, and exhibition.

Museum visited:

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Favorite Galleries:

Favorite Artists:

Favorite artworks/artifacts/ displays:

Notes:



BUTUAN IVORY SEAL

(10th-13th Century CE)
Ambagan, Butuan City
National Museum of the Philippines -
Butuan
National Cultural Treasure

One of the archeological evidence featuring our traditional syllabic scripts is the Butuan Ivory Seal. The artifact was found in a prehistoric shell midden site in Ambagan, Butuan City and dating to the 10th to 13th century. It is made of ivory, and measures 6 cm in length and 4 cm in diameter.

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DID YOU KNOW?



NMP-Davao's architectural design is inspired by the durian.

A fruit synonymous with Davao's rich agricultural heritage. The building's distinctive curved and spiky exterior mimics the durian's thorny shell, symbolizing Davao's identity, resilience, and cultural pride. This design choice reflects the region's deep connection to nature and local produce, making the structure not just a museum but a landmark of regional representation.

Museum visited:

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Favorite Galleries:

Favorite Artists:

Favorite artworks/artifacts/ displays:

Notes:



PHILIPPINE EAGLE 'GEOTHERMICA'
Pithecophaga jefferyi
Davao City
National Museum of the Philippines - Davao

Geothermica - a captive-bred Philippine Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) became a powerful symbol of both wildlife conservation and renewable energy advocacy. Managed by the Philippine Eagle Foundation (PEF) and named in honor of the Energy Development Corporation (EDC), Geothermica played a vital role in the foundation's efforts to breed and rehabilitate this critically endangered species.

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DID YOU KNOW?



NMP-Zamboanga was originally built as a defensive fort called Fort Pilar.

NMP-Zamboanga was originally built as a defensive fort called Fort Pilar in 1635 by Jesuit missionary engineer Fr. Melchor de Vera. It was soon abandoned in 1663 and rebuilt in 1718. For centuries, the fort defended against attacks from Moros, Dutch, Portuguese, and British until falling into disrepair during World War II. The NMP worked to restore and retrofit the structure for six years before NMP-Zamboanga officially opened to the public in 2019.

Museum visited:

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Favorite Galleries:

Favorite Artists:

Favorite artworks/artifacts/ displays:

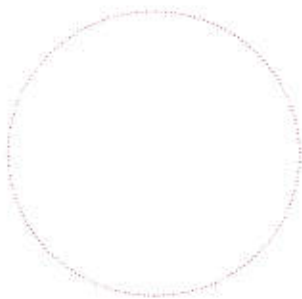
Notes:



FORT PILAR
Zamboanga City
National Museum of the Philippines - Zamboanga

The establishment of the National Museum of the Philippines - Zamboanga was made possible through Presidential Decree 260, declaring Fort Pilar as a National Cultural Treasure on August 1, 1973. The construction of Fort Pilar started on June 23, 1635, following the arrival of Fr. Melchor de Vera, a Jesuit missionary engineer. Captain Juan de Chaves and 1,000 Visayans and 300 Spaniards in Zamboanga. Fort Pilar was abandoned in 1663 and rebuilt in 1718. For centuries, it served as a defense structure against the attacks of Moros, Dutch, Portuguese and British.

#NationalMuseumPH

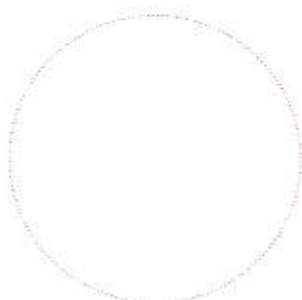


Museum visited:

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Museum visited:

Date visited: _____

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DID YOU KNOW?



Before NMP-Sulu, the Provincial Museum and Library of Sulu originally stood in its place.

The Sulu Museum and Library was established through a Sangguniang Panlalawigan or Provincial Board resolution in 1981 to house ethnographic materials of Sulu culture and a library. It was donated and transferred to the National Museum of the Philippines in 1994 and opened to the public in 1997.

Favorite Galleries:

Favorite Artists:

Favorite artworks/artifacts/ displays:

Notes:



BARONG (BLADED WEAPON)

Jolo, Sulu
National Museum of the Philippines
Sulu

Barong is a preferred weapon among the Tausug, Sama, and Yakan of the Sulu Archipelago. Its sophisticated handle made of ivory, carabao horn, or hardwood compensates for the rather plain-looking single-edged, leaf-shaped blade. The pommel or the base part of the handle is often carved in the shape of a cockatoo or parrot's head with a tuft or crest.

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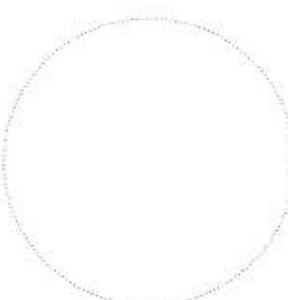
Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:



Museum visited:

Date visited: _____

Favorite Galleries:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Favorite Objects:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Notes:

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