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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION

**AT FORT SAN PEDRO, IN CEBU CITY,
PHILIPPINES**

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INTRODUCTION

The excavation of the inner yard of Fort San Pedro in Cebu City, Philippines was begun last January 1973, and lasted up to the end of May of the same year.⁽¹⁾ At the beginning of the excavation there were six volunteer field workers. This group was later joined by another group of 31 student volunteers who worked from the third week of April 1973 up to the end of May 1973 when the project temporarily stopped.⁽²⁾

The excavation is one of the many projects being carried out to increase knowledge of early Cebuano culture.⁽³⁾ At present, little is known of the pre-Spanish civilization in Cebu City or in the whole island of Cebu itself. Thus the excavation tried to answer the following questions: (1) Are there existing pre-Spanish human burials in the inner court of Fort San Pedro? (2) If there are, what cultural levels can be discerned from the excavations of these burials? (3) What foreign influences may be gathered from the artifacts recovered from the site?

For several reasons the inner yard of the fort was chosen as an excavation site. In the first place, excavations in different parts of Cebu Island, even when uncontrolled, show that land points, some coastal areas, and elevated areas overlooking the sea and caves were the usual sites of human burial and were productive archaeologically. The site of Fort San Pedro falls under the first category,⁽⁴⁾ it is a point of land that projects towards the sea. Secondly, it was believed that because the site of the fort had been appropriated by the Spaniards during the early Spanish occupation of the island, it would be the best preserved and the least disturbed archaeological site. Any disturbance would have been made mainly during the construction

or probable repair of the structures inside the fort. Thus, if the present fort stands on the same site as the first one, the year 1565 would be a good cut-off point for dating any archaeological specimen uncovered inside the fort.⁽⁶⁾ On the basis of these two assumptions, the team decided to start digging almost at the center of the inner yard of the fort (cf. map).

FORT SAN PEDRO: A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

On April 27, 1565 an expedition under the command of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi⁽⁶⁾ dropped anchor in Cebu. This was almost half a century after Ferdinand Magellan⁽⁷⁾ had declared the islands (now Republic of the Philippines) a territory of Spain. Legazpi's expedition met opposition from Rajah Tupas.⁽⁸⁾ The better trained and well-equipped Spanish military force triumphed. Tupas and his followers fled to the nearby mountains. They, however, carried out nocturnal raids and harassed the Spanish military force. The situation called for immediate action, i.e. for the protection of the members of the expedition.

It was decided that a fort be built. On May 8, 1565 Legazpi (then given the title of *Adelantado*) himself broke ground for the fort site.⁽⁹⁾ The fort was triangular in shape; two sides, east and south, faced the sea and the third side was towards the Spanish settlement. At the beginning the fort was made of a strong palisade of wood. Heavy artillery was installed on the two sides facing the ocean; an arrangement that was later followed in the construction of the stone edifice. At first the fort was called San Miguel,⁽¹⁰⁾ because it had been constructed on the date of the saint's apparition. Subsequently, it was renamed "Santissimo Nombre de Jesus" in honor of the Holy Child whose image was found in one of the burnt houses in Tupas' settlement. This last name was also given to the Spanish settlement (i.e. the city itself).

During the period following the Spanish conquest and consequent Christianization of the Visayan region, very little is known of the fort. An early 18th century report to the royal secretary of the Council of the Indies mentions "Fuerza San Pedro" (Fort San Pedro).

It is described as made of masonry, indicating a difference from the old wooden structure. The new name, San Pedro, may have been given in honor of the flagship of Legazpi in the 1565 expedition. It (the fort) is described as situated on a point of land projecting towards the sea, with a circumference of 1,248 feet,⁽¹¹⁾ and having three bastions. These were San Miguel, La Concepcion, and San Ignacio de Loyola. The gate of the fort faces the northwesterly direction, that is, towards the old Spanish settlement which today is the business sector of modern Cebu City.⁽¹²⁾

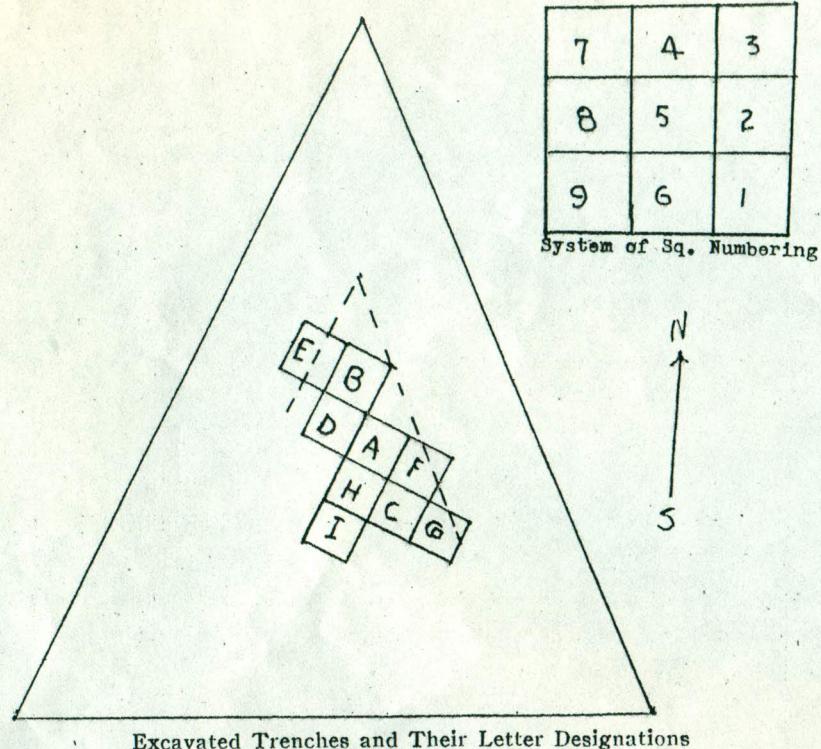
The fort was abandoned to the Visayan rebels who triumphed under the command of General Leon Kilat in the later part of the Philippine revolution.^{(13)?} During the American occupation it became a part of the so-called Warwick Barracks. When the Filipinos won their commonwealth status and ultimate independence the fort became successively a school, the office of the Bureau of Health, the office of the Presidential Aid for Community Development, etc. At present it is a national shrine and is being restored under the auspices of the Dept. of Tourism (formerly the Board of Trade and Tourism Industry) of the Republic of the Philippines.⁽¹⁴⁾

THE EXCAVATION

The excavation began by taking pictures of the original conditions both inside and outside the fort. The gate facade was also photographed and later sketched.⁽¹⁵⁾ The same was done with the three bastions and whatever was left of the old artillery pieces. The floor plan of the fort was also drawn. Finally, the whole interior fort area was surveyed; thus, a reliable map of the excavation site was made available.⁽¹⁶⁾ The survey shows that the total area of the fort interior is 2026 sq. meters. Only a small portion of the total area was excavated.

A datum point was established at the right hand corner (facing it) of the inside third doorway facing north. A point 14 m away from the datum point towards the east was also established. From this, three staggered trial trenches (or TT) designated A, B, and C were located, each being more or less five square meters in area.

Fig. 1. Map of the Excavation Site



Starting from the southern point the staggered trenches were marked C, A, and B (cf. map). As the work progressed, more trenches were staked out and opened. They had more or less the same measurements as the test trenches. These were designated as trenches D, E, F, G, H and I. Each trench was divided further into nine more convenient and manageable excavation squares. The numbering of the squares started from the eastern side of each trench, with south to north direction, as squares 1, 2, 3, turning around the middle squares 4, 5, 6, and, using the middle directional orientation again, squares 7, 8, 9 (cf. map). The removal of the soil was recorded with penetrations from 10 cm to 20 cm. The former was used if the artifacts were plentiful and the latter when the finds were meager. The dispersion of the artifacts for each layer, as far as possible, was also recorded.

The top soil scraped off was 50 cm thick in some places and less in others. Some cement surfacings delayed the surface scraping. In some parts below the surface, layers of either cement or asphalt were encountered. Furthermore, in the process of surface stripping, building foundations were uncovered (cf. map). They were left, as much as possible, undisturbed. After the surface had been stripped off, at the depths mentioned above, the stone flooring surfaced, revealing itself to be of dressed limestone (called *tinableya*).⁽¹⁷⁾ After the stone flooring was passed the digging became easier. Measuring poles were used to establish the depths of the digging.

THE FINDINGS

The measurement of the excavation depth started from a recognizable lower line formed by the limestone flooring. This was marked zero point.⁽¹⁸⁾ From this point down to -100 cm (sometimes deeper) level, two cultural layers of artifacts, in some parts, could be recognized--American and Spanish, in the order they were uncovered. In some excavation squares the upper part consisted mainly of a layer of artifacts of American derivation, viz. bits of copper wire, exploded .30 cal. cartridges, empty shells of hand grenades, etc.; and the lower layer yielded artifacts of Spanish origin. However, this phenomenon appeared only in places where probably the original Spanish limestone flooring of the fort had been disturbed. In many excavation squares only Spanish artifacts are uncovered down to the -100 cm level (sometimes deeper). The most common of these artifacts were broken pieces of roofing tiles which were found in almost all the squares. At a more than -100 cm (sometimes shallower) level, porcelain, stoneware and pottery shards began to surface. Together with them were stone implements, shell tools, shell ornaments, and others. The human burials were uncovered at -80 cm (the shallowest) to -180 cm (the deeper) levels.

It was mentioned above that TT-A was the first test trench. The excavation in this trench was carried down to the water table. Water level is hit at -240 cm (some parts a little deeper). Due to the soil type and the ease with which percolation (probably of oil)

from the installation could take place, the water at -240 cm level had a distinct oily odor.

Normally down to -100 cm level, the soil was somewhat blackish, containing pebbles, gravel and in some places plenty of marine shells of different species. In some areas where mud intrusions had taken place, the area was marked off by its hard-packed blackish soil. In some places, fireplaces were recognized by the amount, depth and spread of the ashes, charcoal and charred remains of animal bones, stones and marine shells. As the pits became deeper, the soil uncovered slowly turned to brownish-colored sand. At the water level the sand became greyish-black in color. Marine shells of various species abounded especially at the upper levels and where the burials had been uncovered; and the extent of their erosion increased as the depth where the shells were uncovered increased.

The Human Burials.⁽¹⁰⁾ From the nine excavations (A to I), 18 human burials were uncovered. The shallowest level at which these burials were found was -80 cm and the deepest was -180 cm. The recovered skeletons ranged from that of juveniles to adults. Due to the poorly preserved conditions of the skeletons, the determination of sex was difficult. In some cases, however, attempts were made to classify by sex the skeletal remains while *in situ*. In addition to the 18 skeletal remains mentioned above, there were four infant burials: two contained in separate earthen jars, one in a blue and white Ming plate and one in a large Sawankhalok bowl. Most of the graves unearthed contained grave goods. In terms of the quantity of grave goods recovered, a few individuals could be considered well-off, and the majority poor.

The orientation of the graves was: head towards the east and feet to the west, 7; head southeast and feet northwest, 5; head north and feet south, 2; head west and feet east, 2; and head northwest and feet southeast, 2. There were others uncovered but since these were incomplete skeletons, no orientation could be established for the burials.

Of the infant burials one was placed near the head of an adult skeleton, (probably female); one on an upper level with the lower

level being that of a juvenile grave; and two buried at the same level. The first may indicate the simultaneous burial of a mother and her baby. The second may be the burial of an infant over that of an older sibling. The third may be a grave of twins.

Some of the findings⁽²⁰⁾ may be regarded with special interest. For instance, Trench F, located in the eastern part of the site, yielded a burial with artifacts from different sources (viz. Chinese, Siamese, Cebuano, etc.). The grave was uncovered beneath a building foundation cutting across sqs. 7, 5 and 2 of the above mentioned trench. At level -100 cm the artifacts that surfaced were American and Spanish appearing in that order. As the workers dug deeper, pre-Spanish artifacts, viz. broken pottery, porcelain shards and others showed up. At the level -160 cm in sq. 2 the workers found some signs of a burial, and since they were not expecting to find an undisturbed grave, they were not careful. As they shovelled the loose dirt away, they struck and broke parts of an artifact (i.e. the head of the figurine and the tail of the goose (cf. Pl. I-A)). From then on, they proceeded with caution. They uncovered first the upper portion of the skeleton and found several porcelain pieces surrounding the head. To the left of the skull were: a liquid container and cover bowls (both Sawankhalok) and to the right a bottle (Ming?), two cover bowls (one Sawankhalok and one Ming?), and a water dropper (Ming?). Later the inferior portion of the skeleton extending to sq. 5 was exposed together with the following: at the left leg covering the ankle was a Ming polychrome bowl (decorated with the eight immortals); on the right side, a little bit displaced but in line with the ankle, was a broken blue and white Ming bowl; and located below the pelvis between the two upper leg bones was a bronze-copper lime container. At the level of the left knee, but displaced towards the left, a blackened and broken clay pot was uncovered. All around the body were shells, stones and pieces of iron nodules. In the neck area were found (after screening) many small red, black, blue, yellow and white beads. There were also some carnelian beads. Probably they were part of a stringed necklace. The skeletal remains were that of an adult, probably female. The teeth uncovered were all

Plate I. Some Specimens from Trench F



A: a Sawankhalok piece

B: a polychrome water dropper (Ming?)

C: a polychrome bottle (Ming?)

colored with a reddish-brown pigment (a result of betel nut chewing). So far this has been the only burial uncovered with many grave goods, and it was probably that of a well-to-do individual.

Some interesting specimens from Trench F also merit a special, though brief, description:

1. The piece shown in Pl. I-A is a Sawankhalok⁽²¹⁾ liquid container with the following measurements: total height from the tip of the crown of the kneeling female figure to the base is 21.5 cm, the height of the woman is 10.4 cm, the length from the tip of the bill of the goose to the middle part of the tail is 17.3 cm, the largest diameter of the container is 13.5 cm, and the liquid capacity is ca. 600 cc.

This beautiful piece consists of the figure of a kneeling woman riding on the back of a goose and holding a container in her hands, actually an inlet of the container, as if to offer it. She wears a crown with four horn-like projections. The largest (with a broken tip) is at the center of the crown. She has upturned eyebrows, an aquiline nose, and elongated earlobes. She wears a jacket, a split skirt that is held in place around her waist by a buckle, and pants with rolled up edges. On each arm she wears a bracelet.

The bloated body of the goose (the container proper) has on one side a round spout in the form of the neck and head of a goose. At its opposite side is an upturned tail. The legs of the fowl seem to indicate that it is swimming. Around its neck is a necklace with a three-petaled flower-like pendant (or buckle?).

It should be noted that the reverse side of the head of the goose is that of a calf with two knob-like horns.

The black and white glaze does not go all the way down to the base. At the spots where there is no glazing the color is reddish-brown. Two spots at the base near the foot-rim are recognizable as spur marks. The third is indistinct.

2. Another liquid container, a small one and probably a Ming (Pl. I-B) piece,⁽²²⁾ is like a lotus leaf that has been pushed down in order to form a tri-lobe vessel with crenulated margins. The distance from each lobe to another ranges from 7.9 cm to 8.1 cm. The other

measurements are: standing height, including the three very short supports, 5.5 cm; the largest diameter of the bottom, 6 cm; the largest upper diameter below the rim, 7 cm; the spout itself rises 1.5 cm above the rim, and the liquid capacity, when full, is 100 cc.

At the inside bottom of the container is a small gold-eggplant purple crab. Under each set of legs (there are two) is an opening leading to the base of the inside opening of the spout. From the outside the spout closely follows the body of the vessel upward. It rises above the rim and curves outwardly so that it can be mistaken for a handle unless examined carefully. At the tip of the spout there are five small openings for the water to pass through.

The color of the glaze of the entire body of the container is eggplant purple. The part of the spout that faces the body of the container has the same glaze color, but its outer portion is yellow-green. To one side of the spout (left when facing it) is a strip of a yellow-green glaze superimposed on the body glaze. Three rows of yellow glazed elevated dots go from the bottom of the spout to its tip.

The water that comes out of the spout is limited in amount. It can be controlled by manipulating the container itself. This is probably a water dropper for a scholar's desk.

3. This beautiful polychrome bottle⁽²³⁾ (Ming?) has the following measurements: total height, 10.1 cm; diameter of flared mouth, 5.1 cm; neck diameter, 2.6 cm; the largest diameter of the body, 8.8 cm; the diameter of foot-rim, 5.6 cm; and a liquid capacity of 350 cc (Pl. I-C).

The vessel is made in two parts; the upper and lower. The potter hides this joint by a heavy application of the glaze at the juncture. The joint, however, can be felt with one's fingers. The main decorations are: flowers, vines, leaves and geometric figures.

The background glaze of the vessel is white; other colors like green-gold, ox-blood red and orange (?) are used for the ornamentation. The white glaze extends even into the inside part of the bottle. From the flared mouth it extends to the outside bottom and covers the entire foot-rim. Three unevenly spaced dots at the foot-

rim are probably spur marks. In places where there is no glaze the color is heavy reddish-brown.

Other finds: There are other finds of importance besides the burials. At the various levels mentioned as productive, there were plenty of other artifacts recovered. Some of these were: shells that exhibited working and use, stone anvils for pottery making, stone tools, shell bracelets, portions of iron bracelets, small and large iron nodules, brass rings, remains of some refractories (?), pottery and porcelain sherd, glass and carnelian beads,⁽²⁴⁾ and others. All of them⁽²⁵⁾ await further studies.

The intact pieces of porcelain and pottery that have been recovered are still being studied for proper identification. However, the more commonly known types such as Shukhotai, Sawankhalok and Ming have been tentatively identified. In addition to the porcelain pieces, pre-Spanish Cebuano pots and jars were also recovered. Only a few of them are intact. Some have forms that are unique and interesting, viz. an inverted pot cover, beautifully decorated clay pottery shards and others.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Of the three questions we posed at the beginning of this brief report, questions 1 and 2 have been partially answered. The third question requires a thorough study of the collected artifacts and comparative data from other sources for a satisfactory answer.

In spite of the still incomplete status of the work done, we may draw the following preliminary conclusions based on the findings so far:

1. The present site of Fort San Pedro, being a land point projecting into the sea, was used by the pre-Spanish Cebuanos as a burial site. This site was no longer available to the Cebuanos when the Spaniards built the fort.
2. There are distinguishable cultural layers, namely, American, Spanish and Pre-Spanish Cebuano. This condition indicates the sequence of the cultures dominant in the area. The details, however, of the different cultural layers still remain to be studied further.

3. The recovery of pre-western foreign articles (i.e. porcelain pieces and others) indicate commerce and trade with foreign oriental countries like China and others. Due to these contacts cultural borrowings would be inevitable. Thus, foreign influences can be expected to show in the Cebuano artifacts, probably also in the Cebuano's social heritage.
4. The amount of grave goods that were uncovered indicate to some extent a socio-economic stratification of the Pre-Spanish Cebuanos.⁽²⁶⁾ Porcelain objects are a form of wealth, and only a wealthy family and their relatives could afford to place many of these items in the graves of their dead.
5. Some of the skulls recovered show that the pre-Spanish Cebuanos practiced artificial cranial deformation.⁽²⁷⁾ The details of this practice have to be further investigated.

As was stated at the beginning of this brief paper, only a small area of this more than two-thousand-meter square site has been excavated. The small area that has been worked on has been quite productive, and therefore, the excavation of the whole site promises to yield a rich harvest of artifacts. These materials, when uncovered, will help very much in elucidating many obscure points of early Cebuano cultural history. Again, this must be considered as part of the plaus of future excavations.

NOTES

- (1) The writer expresses his gratitude to the Board of Trade and Tourism Industry (now Dept. of Tourism) of the Republic of the Philippines and the University of San Carlos, Cebu City, Philippines for sponsoring the project. Thanks is also due to Mrs. Catalina Dublin, the incumbent director of Tourism in the Visayas of the Dept. of Tourism of the Cebu City office, to Engr. P. Toribio and the workers assigned to the writer.
- (2) The first six volunteers were: G. M. De Guzman, H. Gloria, M. Lopez, J. Salgado, J. Quisumbing and B. Uy. The second group were third year college students of the University of San Carlos participating in the Youth Civic Action Program of the Dept. of Education and Culture of the Republic of the Philippines.
- (3) In 1968 a thesis was written by Karl Hutterer entitled "An Archaeological Picture of a Pre-Spanish Cebuano Community", an attempt to draw a picture of the early Cebuano culture. The Fort excavation com-

plements the thesis whose author has tried to draw a complete picture from meager evidence. Cf. Ramas thesis; Solheim II, p. 3; Rahmann and Tenazas, pp. 46-52; Reynolds, pp. 463-479; Quirino and Garcia, pp. 397-418.

- (4) In Cebu City there were formerly two land points projecting (since then reclaimed) into the sea, namely, the sites of Fort San Pedro and Barrio Pasil.
- (5) There are doubts expressed as to the original site of Fort San Pedro, saying that the present location may not be the original one (Hutterer, *op. cit.*, pp. 31 ff. *vide* footnote 4 *ibid.*, p. 32). This writer reserves his judgement on this controversial point until more studies are available.
- (6) Zaide, p. 52; also see the work of Molina.
- (7) What is now the Republic of the Philippines, which is an archipelago, was rediscovered by F. Magellan on March 6, 1521 when he sighted the island of Samar. More than a month later he landed in Cebu Island (*ibid.*, pp. 41 ff.).
- (8) *Ibid.*, p. 52; cf. Hutterer, *op. cit.*, p. 33.
- (9) Blair and Robertson, Vol. 2, pp. 121, 128.
- (10) Blair and Robertson, Vol. 4, pp. 28, 70; Vol. 2, pp. 121, 128.
- (11) Blair and Robertson, Vol. 47, pp. 113, 117. In this volume a description of Fort San Pedro is contained.
- (12) The Fort is described as being built of stone and mortar with a terreplein, it is situated on a point on the shore of the sea, 10° of north latitude and 161°47' of east longitude.
- (13) Gen. Leon Kilat's real name, according to informants, is Pantaleon Villegas. He was from Negros Island and only came to Cebu to organize the revolt against Spain in the province.
- (14) These data were gathered from informants who either had gone to school in the Fort or had worked in one of the offices established in its compound.
- (15) The facade of the Fort contains inscriptions like the date of its construction, the royal coat of arms, etc.
- (16) A special assignment given to a group of engineering students under the leadership of M. Singson.
- (17) *Tinableya* is a local Cebuano term meaning rectangularly-shaped dressed limestone for walling and flooring.
- (18) This was taken on the assumption that this level is the closest to the original soil level. As the work progressed, however, there were some variations noticed.
- (19) A systematic excavation of some other sites in Cebu City was undertaken by a team from the Dept. of Anthropology, University of San Carlos, way back in 1967. The group unearthed human burials and uncovered many other artifacts (Tenazas and Hutterer, pp. 43-54; cf. Hutterer's thesis).
- (20) Early finds on the island of Cebu have been reported by Beyer (pp. 281-291), cf. Tenazas and Hutterer, *loc. cit.*

- (21) This is probably the second specimen known to be in existence so far, the first being owned by L. Locsin. It is featured in his work co-authored with his wife: *Oriental Ceramics Discovered in the Philippines*. Together with the piece described are cover bowls of the same origin. Cf. Tiongco for comparable specimens in Pls. 184-221 A; cf. Fox (a), Pls. 108, 121-125; Spinks, pp. 257-315; Fox (b), pp. 2-5; Fox and Legazpi, p. 15.
- (22) The multiplicity of the colored glaze used may place this piece under the Ming three color type (*san ts'ai*). Cf. Pottery and Porcelain of the Ming Period (E.B. research pamphlet, p. 2) as quoted from the book of Cox. Also see Swann, p. 188.
- (23) A picture of a blue and white bottle with almost similar designs is depicted in Tiongco's work (Pl. 182). Furthermore, a similarly shaped bottle with peony flowers decorating the body and palm leaves on its neck but executed in blue and white is dated 14th century Ming by Beyer (Fox a, Pl. 64). Probably this polychrome is a continuation of the same tradition but later.
- (24) Lugay, 33 pp.
- (25) There are more than 30 boxes of artifacts (sherds, bones, stone tools, shell, beads, skeletal remains, etc.) awaiting study and analysis.
- (26) Quirino and Garcia, pp. 397-418.
- (27) Maceda, pp. 58 f.

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