

Dr Eric Casiño, Head Anthropologist at the National Museum in Manila, was duly notified (there is a geologist but no archaeologist or anthropologist on the Australo-Philippine team) and came at once to investigate the matter; he was of the opinion that these strange stones were indeed prehistoric dolmens, i.e. megalithic monuments consisting of massive upright stones with a flat one on top, as are known from many parts of the world.

If confirmed, this would be a very important, not to say sensational archaeological discovery for, although there are many signs of megalithic practices to be found amongst southeast Asian population groups in the past or even the present, dolmen-type monuments are rare in Southeast Asia and are in particular unknown in the Philippines (except maybe on the Batan and Babuyan Islands between Luzon and Taiwan which still remain to be fully archaeologically explored). The Ifugao, in the mountains of Northern Luzon, possess a culture which can properly be called 'megalithic' in which, similar to that of the Naga in Assam, upright stones play an important part; but there are no dolmens. In Mindanao itself, the only megalithic elements so far published are stone burial urns or vats found in two caves north of Kulaman by Dr Marcelino Maceda; they seem to be not unlike those from Central Sulawesi (Celebes) or Northern Laos. But again no dolmens.

Investigations on this most interesting matter continue.

H.H.E. Loofs

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE OF EASTERN PANAY ISLAND, PHILIPPINES

Introduction

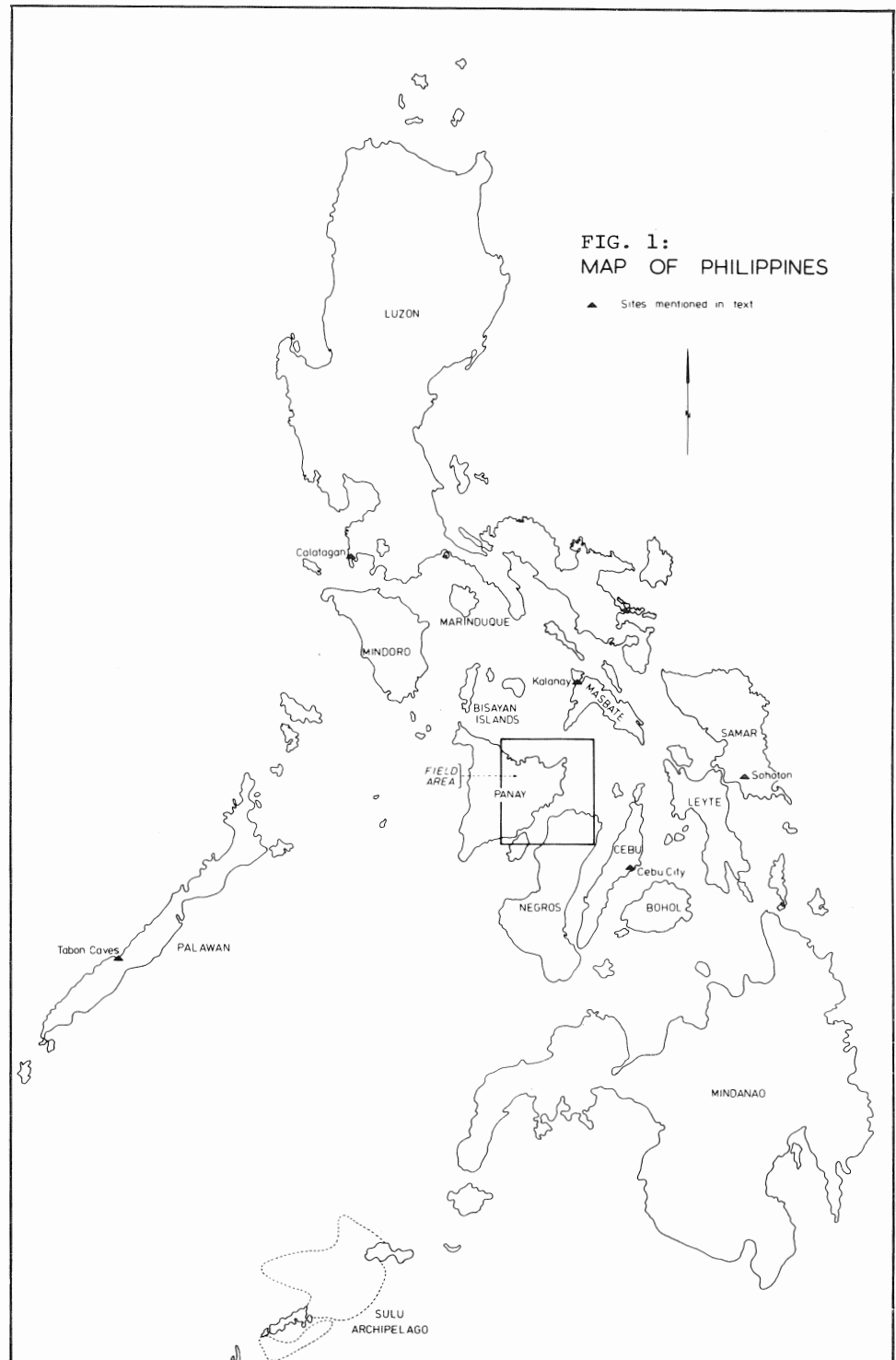
As the first step in a joint research and training programme with the National Museum of the Philippines, the Victoria Archaeological Survey recently carried out a preliminary reconnaissance of the eastern margin of Panay Island (Figs 1 and 2). This area was selected for a number of reasons.

Firstly, Panay Island is a relatively large land mass with an interesting geographical location, which is almost completely unknown archaeologically. Jocano has produced some evidence suggesting an association of *Elephas* and flake tools near Cabatuan (Fox 1967:97; Jocano 1975: Figs 9 and 12) approximately 40 km west of Iloilo City, and there have been three excavations of contact sites, at Oton (Jocano 1975: Fig.44) 10 km west of Iloilo City, Guimbal (Sibley 1967) 30 km west-south-west of Iloilo City and San Dionisio (Mascunana n.d.) on the northeast corner of Panay Island. The research prospects are attractive given the possibility that the island was occupied during the Pleistocene. In fact Panay Island would have been in an interesting geographical position during the Pleistocene glacials. At such times, the islands of Panay, Negros, Tablas, Masbate and Ticao were joined together (Jocano 1970:33-4), but were still isolated from Mindoro and Luzon to the north, and Leyte and Samar to the east. Panay was therefore part of an island in the midst of a huge inland sea guarded to the south and west by extensive land bridges incorporating Palawan Island and the Sulu Archipelago.

Because of its central position within the Philippine group, human settlement patterns in the Panay Island block would almost certainly have been modified by migrations which occurred along these land bridges.

This island then, could have been a cultural melting pot where one would anticipate finding different aspects of many regional culture traditions in local archaeological deposits. If indeed this was the situation, then archaeological research on Panay Island may greatly assist in solving some of the problems now present in the interpretation of Philippine prehistory.

Secondly, since various Filipino researchers have advocated the establishment of basic regional sequences (Jocano 1975:18; Fox 1967:113; Evangelista 1967:84), Panay Island was a logical choice because some intensive research has already been conducted on Palawan to the west (Fox 1967, 1970), Masbate to the north (Solheim 1964:22-78; 1967), Samar to the east (Tuggle *et al.* 1972), and Cebu to the south (Hutterer 1973). With the exceptions of Palawan and Samar there are no well documented regional sequences in the whole of the Philippines, so there is a strong argument for concentrating on a particular area until such sequences are produced.



The close proximity of Panay Island to Palawan and Samar will enable useful comparisons to be made between established sequences in the three areas.

Finally, we were led to the northeastern area specifically, by rumours that there were caves there.

Panay Island

Panay Island is the sixth largest of the numerous Philippines islands (Figs 1 and 2), having an area of approximately 1,239,387 ha (Smith in Regalado *et al.* 1973: 24). Our survey was confined to the eastern Provinces; Iloilo and part of Capiz. The topography in these Provinces is gently undulating and comprises a combination of wide and narrow valleys which are eminently suitable for agriculture. Indeed, most of the land has been cleared and only small pockets of rain forest remain. The main agricultural products include rice, sugar and copra. Agriculture is, however, supplemented by fishing which is one of the most important industries in both Provinces. The seasons in this area are very regular, the climate quite mild by comparison with other provinces in the Visayas though the dry season can be severe. A popular subsidiary industry, which is now being brought under governmental control, is the mining of guano, particularly from caves. This activity has caused considerable damage to many archaeological sites.

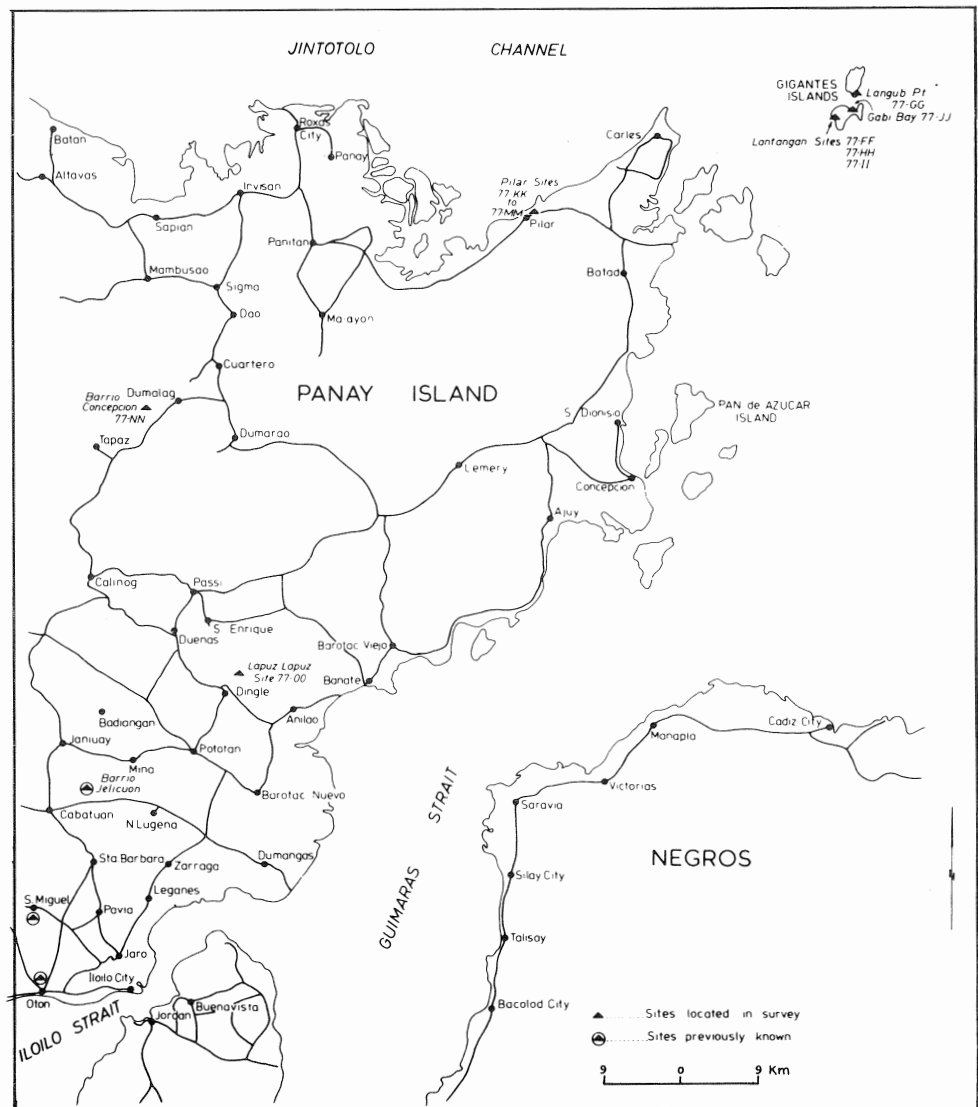
Survey Methods

Given the time limitation on this survey (three weeks), and the large area to be covered we decided to collect the names of, and any other information on, likely localities and map out a programme prior to going into the field. Informants advised us that there were cave sites at the following localities: Gigantes Islands, Pilar, Dumalag, Mambusao, Dingle, Lemery and the island of Pan de Azucar. We also included a visit to Cabatuan; a locality where extinct fossil elephant remains and flake tools have been found. The object of the survey was to locate and assess sites as a prelude to conducting more detailed investigations in 1978.

Results of the Field Survey

GIGANTES ISLANDS

Legend has it that the Gigantes Islands derived their



name from immense bones in deposits in a cave on the islands. This has given rise to superstitions about the caves which discourage visitors. There are two islands in this group, South Gigante Island and North Gigante Island, each containing two Barrios (an administrative unit) and having areas of roughly 5.5 km² and 4.5 km² respectively. The islands are remote and difficult to reach but are located in the centre of the best fishing grounds in the Visayas. In the main they appear to consist of solid limestone which, in some cases, rises sheer from the water. Interestingly enough, old wave-cut benches cut into the cliffs can be seen in some places. These presumably date to a period when the sea level was higher, or have arrived at their elevated position through uplift. There are many caves on both islands, but unfortunately extensive mining of guano has in some cases completely removed the floor deposits. Nevertheless, several potential sites were discovered (Fig.2).

Site 77-FF - South Gigante Island Cave 1

This is a very large cave complex located approximately 0.5 km southeast of Lantangan village. To reach the cave one has to climb up a very steep slope through dense vegetation. Locally, it is called the turtle cave because of the shape of one of the limestone formations in it. The floor of the cave has abundant soil though in many areas it has been disturbed by guano diggers. It is also damp in many places. There are scatters of marine shells on the floor indicating that it has been occupied from time to time. A small test pit in one area yielded earthenware sherds and a few shells. However, there was no visible stratigraphy, nor was any lithic material discovered. However, the caves are cool, water can be collected in some places and there are several light wells. It is probable that the interior is very damp during the wet season.

Site 77-GG - Langub Point

This is a small cave site at the southern end of North Gigante Island. The floor is approximately 3 m above sea level and a test pit revealed a well stratified midden deposit including earthenware pottery, some of which was incised. Fish vertebrae and scales, and bones from larger animals were incorporated within the midden. The deposit appears to be between 10 and 40 cm deep. The cave is situated very close to the village of Langub and

it would be surprising if none of the deposit had been disturbed. No lithic material was found at this site.

Site 77-HH - Lantangan Well Site

During our stay on the Islands we were told that sherds had been unearthed whilst a new well was being dug in the village of Lantangan. Examination of the section revealed at least 1 m of stratigraphy with 10 cm of reworked material at the top. From 10-25 cm there was a loose, dark brown sandy soil containing sherds and marine shells, with a little bone. Between 25 cm and 1 m the soil changed in colour from dark brown to a buff, coarse beach sand and contained all the material found above as well as some pottery. Some of the sherds were incised. Notably there was a lens of greyish material beginning at about 60 cm dipping to about 85 cm which contained a concentration of shell, sherds, and burnt rock. Samples of pottery from the spoil in and around the site were collected for analysis.

Site 77-II - Lantangan Pot

Other reports of similar types of sites in the village were investigated, but none of them were verified. One villager gave us a rough earthenware pot which he had dug up in his garden. If indeed it did derive from that locality it must have been an isolated find as no other evidence of occupation was found there.

Site 77-JJ - Gabi Bay

This site was reported to be a burial cave which contained wooden coffins and bones. In fact, we were told that this was the cave with the "giants' bones". It is located behind a mangrove swamp on South Gigante Island. The floor consists of coarse, gravelly damp sand, more than 30 cm deep which contains fragments of wood, charcoal, and human bones. A badly weathered wooden coffin and bones were found on the surface. The floor is badly disturbed by pot-holing and is probably unsuitable for further investigation. A wooden coffin and lid were removed from this site a number of years ago by a resident of Iloilo and are now housed in the Iloilo Museum.

In passing, it is worthy of note that deposits of white clay occur on North Gigante Island, and that until 1974 these deposits were being mined commercially and sent to Manila.

THE PILAR SITES - Sites 77-KK to 77-MM

These sites are situated in a large limestone outcrop located approximately 3 km northeast of Pilar on the northern side of the main road.

There are two series of caves here, one along the base of the outcrop, and one much higher up which can only be reached after a difficult climb. Examination of the lower series of caves indicated evidence of occupation including sherds, bone and shell. However, most of these caves have already been mined for guano and the archaeological deposits would have been removed. Moreover, today the floors are very damp due to seepage from the irrigated fields which continue up to the base of the cliffs. A skeleton with gold peggings on its teeth was supposedly removed from one of these sites.

The higher series of sites, Pilar 2-4 (77-KK to 77-MM), have good vantage and were evidently at one time extremely rich sites. They all contain abundant fragments of bone, thousands of sherds and marine shells. All sites have been thoroughly disturbed and only Pilar 4 has some *in situ* materials which could be investigated. Rim and incised sherds, a representative collection of shells and some bone materials were collected for further analysis from the heaps which had been built up by guano diggers. The caves themselves are quite dry and very suitable for occupation.

MAMBUSAO

Several cave sites and rock shelters were investigated near Burias, approximately 7 km northwest of Mambusao. However, most of the caves were very damp, and usually dark. None of them contained evidence of human occupation.

DUMALAG - Site 77-NN

This area is renowned for its caves (Regalado *et al.*, 1973:38) and it is said that one can travel between Dumalag and Mambusao underground, a distance of 14 km. One of the most famous caves is situated approximately 1 km south of Dumalag. It was examined but the floor deposit had been removed by guano seekers. Several other caves were visited in the vicinity of San Miguel, a few kilometres east of Dumalag, and although some had all the requisites for human occupation, no evidence was found.

Caves in the Barrio of Concepcion were then investigated. Here, two excellent caves were found, with wide entrances and

dry, level floors. Nonetheless, test pits did not produce any evidence of human occupation. In the same area however, between the two caves and under an overhang, a midden deposit was discovered (Site 77-NN). Some of it had already been disturbed, but a test pit revealed evidence of human occupation to a depth exceeding 50 cm. The deposit contained a few earthenware sherds, marine, freshwater and terrestrial shells (Table 1), bone and several chert flakes. The matrix is very friable, loose and reddish in colour.

LAPUZ-LAPUZ CAVE - Site 77-00

Several caves were examined in the Bulabug-Putian National Park near Dingle. These included the Maanghit and Lunigid (actually just outside the Park) caves which do not appear to have archaeological deposits, and several other rock shelters. Lack of time precluded an exhaustive examination of all the caves in this limestone area. However, one site known as Lapuz-Lapuz cave was discovered containing promising archaeological deposits. This is a long, narrow site with an entrance at each end. The floor is flat and undisturbed and has a potential habitation area exceeding 500 m². The floor consists of a compact, brown clay soil. The site is set well inside the National Park in forested country. It has a pleasant, dry and often well lit interior. A small test pit, reaching a depth of 65 cm, yielded abundant occupation debris including shells, bone fragments, chert flakes and blades and a single pot sherd. The bottom of the deposit was not reached.

THE ISLAND OF PAN de AZUCAR, AND LEMERY

Investigation of these areas suggested that our original information had been misleading. No caves or rock shelters likely to contain evidence of past human activities were found in either locality.

CABATUAN

This site is situated approximately 10 km from the town of Cabatuan in Barrio Jelicuon. The area contains an old river valley which has been planted with rice. Examination of the terraces yielded many chert flakes and a few cores. No *in situ* deposits were found and the problems of investigating this site in detail are not unlike those being

encountered at the present time in the Cagayan Valley in Northern Luzon (Coutts *et al.*, 1976), or for that matter those that have been encountered in the Keilor terraces in Victoria (Gallus 1976:77-82; Mulvaney 1975:146).

Analysis of the Material

All materials collected were registered at the National Museum of the Philippines. Most of the sherds were hurriedly analysed over a three day period in order to avoid the cost of removing them to Australia. However, a few samples were taken for more detailed analysis. Given the fact that they derive from disturbed deposits, it was felt that a more detailed analysis of the entire sample would be unproductive. Shells and bone fragments were identified by staff at the National Museum of the Philippines.

SHERD ANALYSIS

As far as was possible the sherds were analysed along the lines suggested by Solheim (1964) and Main (n.d.). However, none of the pastes were described as there was insufficient time to examine the sherds in great detail. It should be remembered that the collections are biased since preference was given to the collection of decorated sherds or rim sherds, so we are dealing mainly with incised and impressed ware. Again, since the three major sites examined at Pilar are obviously related (being only feet from one another), they are discussed together. Some details of the sherds from select sites are summarised in Table 2, and of the ranges of rim diameters in Table 3.

Site 77-FF - South Gigante Island Cave 1

Eleven earthenware sherds were collected. Colour ranges from brown through red to black; usual colour - brown. Most sherds were smoothed, some polished. Their form was indeterminate. The manufacturing techniques cannot be determined. None of the sherds from this site have decoration. White specks in the paste suggest beach sand tempering.

Site 77-GG - Langub Point

Nine earthenware sherds were collected from this site. The pottery is very similar to that at Site 77-FF. The dominant colour is brown and since some pieces have a covering of soot it seems that at least some of the original vessels were functional. One sherd has two incised lines. The paste appears to be similar to that used in the pottery at Site 77-FF.

Site 77-HH - Lantangan Well

Forty-six earthenware sherds were collected from this site. Surface colour ranges from orange through red-brown to dark brown. Many have been smoothed and polished. Evidence of charring on more than half the sherds suggest that they have been used functionally. Rim thickness varies from 3 mm up to 11 or 12 mm. Some vessels have very wide rim diameters of 20 to 25 cm.

Forms Since very few diagnostic sherds were recovered, it is difficult to make inferences about form. However, it is clear that there are bowl fragments, jars and cooking pots. Rims of some of the vessels are well turned with wide, flat rims. A portion of a pot lid was recovered also.

Manufacturing Techniques and Decoration The decoration has been executed crudely. There appears to have been two sorts of paste used, one group being better finished and having a very smooth exterior. There is evidence suggesting that some of the pottery has been made by the paddle and anvil technique and that a shell temper has been used. A few vessels have a slip which has been put on, in one case, in thin red bands. On others there is evidence that the outside has been smoothed with a brush-like implement. In one instance the incisions have been made with a very sharp instrument, possibly metal. A few decorated fragments were incised and the patterns fell into three groups: sets of running chevrons produced by a comb, wavy lines, and random sets of scratched lines.

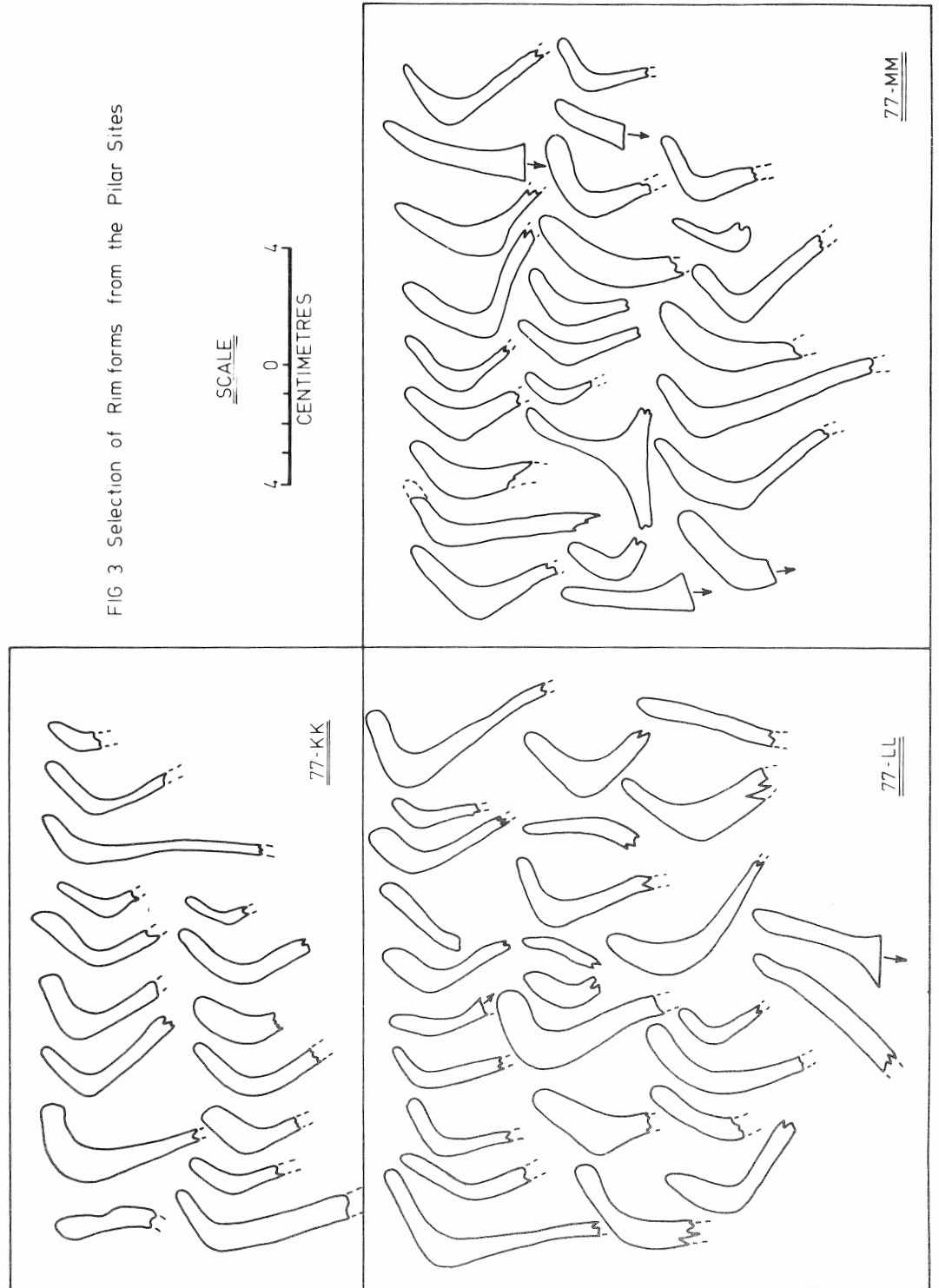
Site 77-II - Lantangan Pot

This is an isolated find. It is an earthenware cooking pot with an unrestricted ovaloid upright shape (after Main, n.d.:4), undecorated, with an uneven reddish surface and fire-blackened bottom. Its height is 11.8 cm and thickness at the rim 0.7-0.8 cm. The clay texture is even, of medium sized grains. The pot is very crudely made and fired.

Sites 77-KK to 77-MM - The Pilar Sites

Most of the sherds recovered in these sites were earthenware, but there were a number of other materials as well. In general, the non-earthenware sherds were from well-fired vessels, wholly glazed on at least the exterior; some with applique decoration. However they are fairly utilitarian and would probably be difficult to date. Our comments will therefore be confined to a brief description of the earthenware, especially since we know little about porcelain and stoneware.

FIG 3 Selection of Rim forms from the Pilar Sites



Surface Colour Colours range from orange through to red and dark brown; typical earthenware colours. Many of the sherds have been smoothed and the degree of polish varies.

Forms Clearly there are many forms present, although it is difficult to make assessments on the basis of rim fragments. However, it is clear that there are bowls, cooking pots (many with wide rims), and jars present. Flaring rims are a feature of the pottery (Fig. 3). There appears to be a range of sizes varying from 5 cm to 35 cm rim diameter. Most of the vessels seem to fall into the middle range between 15 and 20 cm rim diameter. Body size cannot be determined. One ring footed bowl was noted.

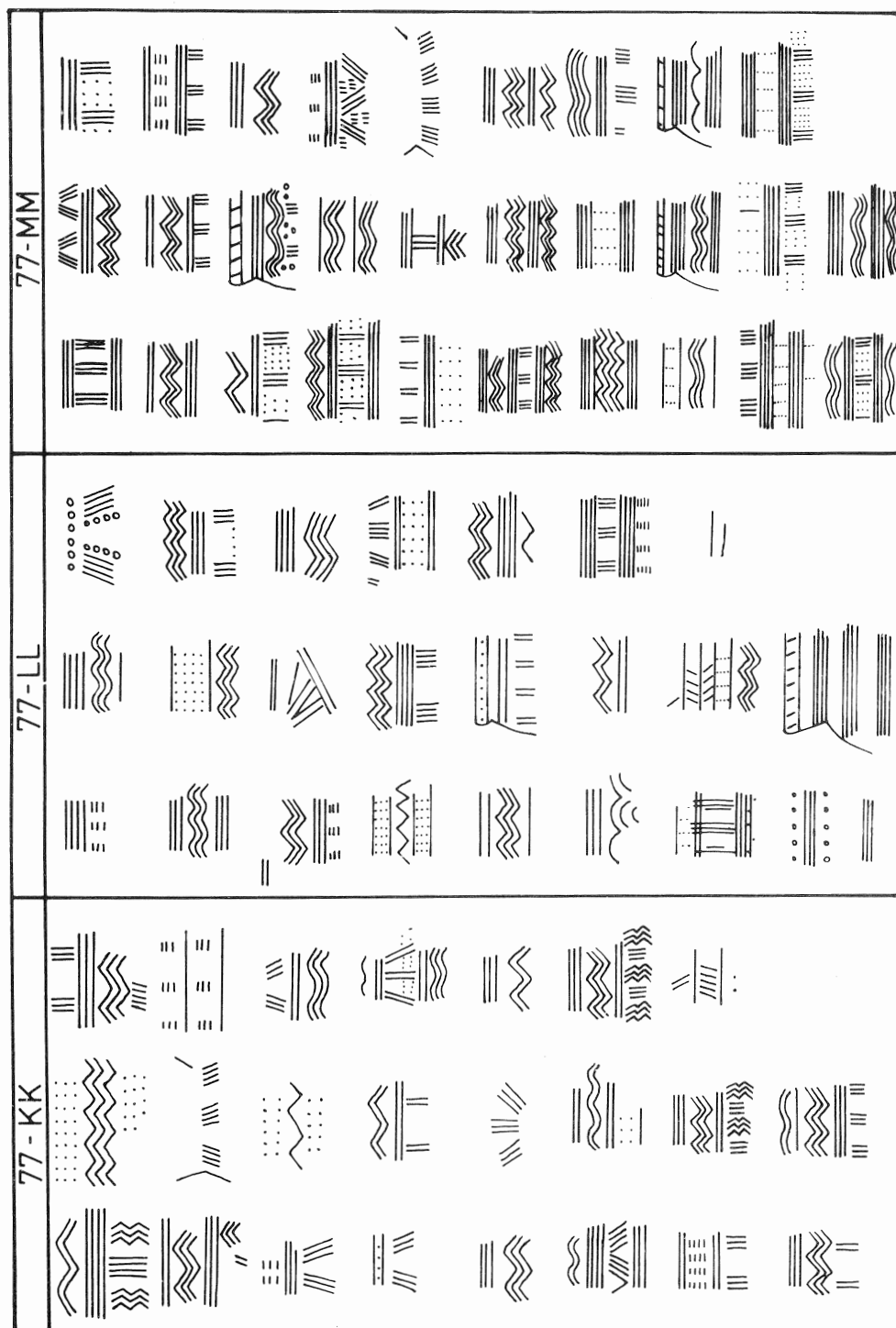
Techniques of Manufacture There is sufficient evidence to indicate that most of the vessels have been produced by the paddle and anvil technique. Smoothing marks are apparent on the exterior surfaces. In some cases (judging on the breakage patterns), it is clear that the necks had been added after the body had been formed. In one or two instances, holes were noted in the sherds suggesting that the pots had been repaired. Judging from a preliminary analyses of these sherds (and by comparison with those from Calatagan) the pottery was badly fired at very low temperatures.

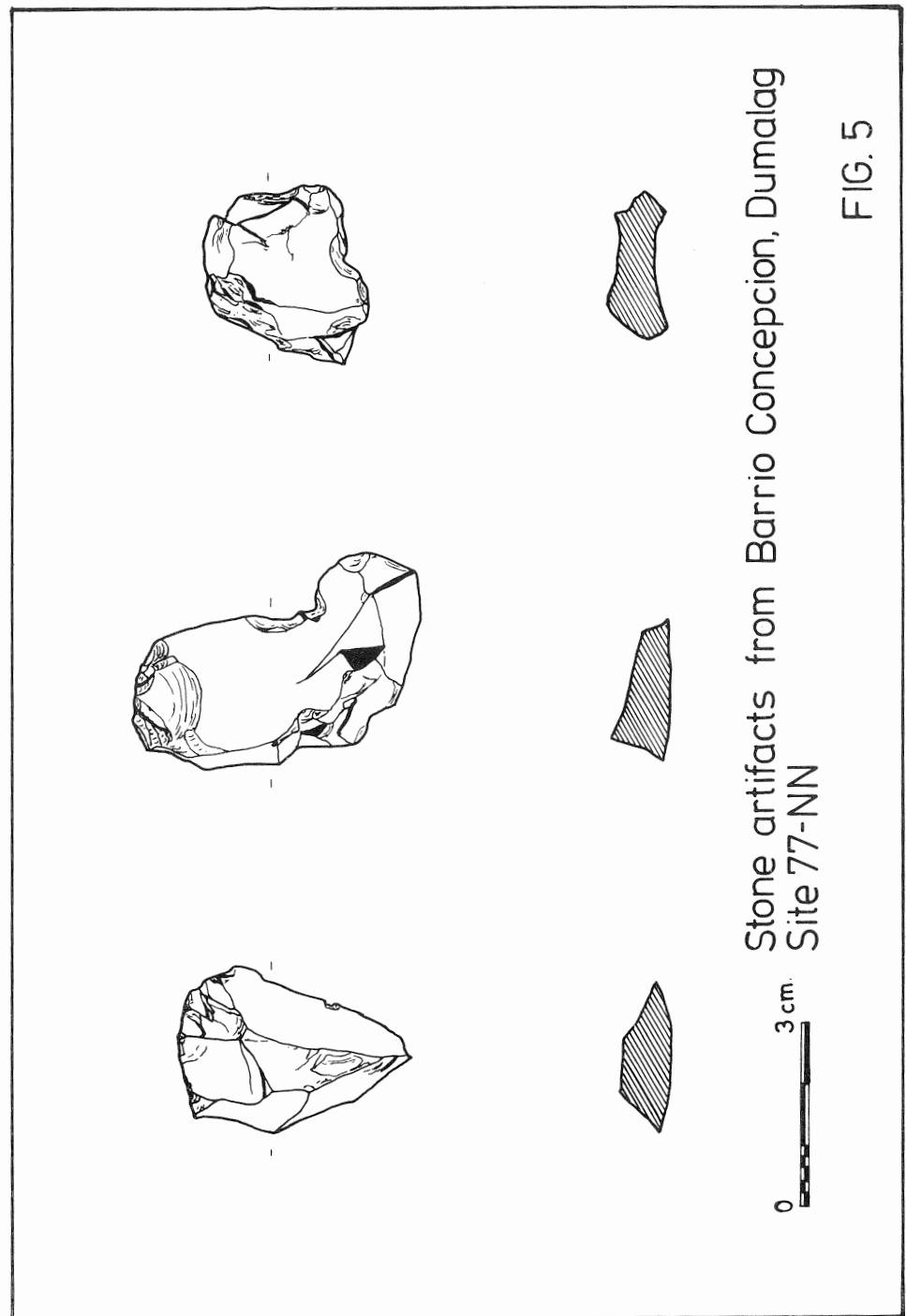
Decoration The decoration consists of a combination of incised and impressed forms. A few vessels had impressed rim surfaces but in most cases the decoration was confined to the shoulder and body of the vessel. Consistent patterns include combinations of two, three and four parallel incised lines or running chevrons. These are at times interspersed with punctuated comb marks in fields defined by the parallel line sequences. Likewise parallel sets of wavy lines occur occasionally. The decoration is often carelessly executed with no attempt to control the depth of incision or the width of the lines or the finish. In some cases, each line has been executed individually, but in many cases a comb has been used (Fig. 4).

Site 77-NN - Dumalag

There were a few earthenware sherds recovered from this rock shelter, but they were not analysed.

FIG.4. Selection of Incised and Impressed Motifs on Sherds from the Pilar Sites.





Site 77-00 - Lapuz-Lapuz Cave

One earthenware fragment was recovered here. It was a small fragment of fire-blackened pottery. The outside is smooth and it has no decoration.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS

A number of other earthenware items were discovered in Site 77-LL, including an earthenware sinker, a spout from an earthenware vessel and a portion of a lid of a pot. A shell pendant made from *Strombus luhuanus* (cf. Jocano 1975, Fig. 38; Fox 1970:63; Fig. 19d) was found at 77-KK.

Large pieces of both worked and unworked animal bone were recovered from a few sites and pieces noted in most. However their species are not known as the results have not yet been received from the National Museum of the Philippines.

LITHIC MATERIAL

Lithic material was recovered from two sites, but only in small quantities. At Site 77-NN (Dumalag) we are clearly dealing with a blade industry where red, green and brown chert were used. The flakes appear to have been struck from prepared cores. There is no evidence of retouch, though some of the flakes have clear indications of use. At Site 77-00 (Lapuz-Lapuz Cave) a similar flake and blade industry is evident. Flakes are made from green and grey chert, opaline and red jasper. Once again, they are all primary flakes. Insufficient material was obtained to say whether they had been struck from prepared cores or whether retouch was part of the technology,

Comments and Suggestions for Future Fieldwork

Our first objective should be to try to place the sites with diagnostic material in some sort of chronological framework. This of course is difficult, given that nearly all of the sites we recorded have been disturbed. However, we compared the materials with established sequences. Solheim (1964, 1967) has defined four pottery traditions and their geographic distribution on the basis of his analyses of earthenware from excavations at Kalanay on Masbate and from studies of sherds in the Guthe collection. Accordingly, sites on Panay Island should yield pottery in some contexts belonging to the Kalanay complex (Solheim 1964:20) whilst those on the Gigantes Islands are expected to belong to the Novaliches pottery complex. Here it should be made clear

that Solheim's distribution map is only tentative, and indeed, his inclusion of the Gigantes Islands in the Novaliches pottery complex was based on the analysis of only two, unprovenanced pots from Barrio Lantangan. However it seems that the sherds recovered from the Gigantes Islands during our recent field season derive from a different tradition altogether. Unfortunately there are not enough diagnostic pieces to say more.

In the case of the Pilar material, whilst it is true that dominant motifs are groups of two, three and four sets of parallel incised lines, with sets of running chevrons, or wavy sets, with groups of two, three and four punctuated sets, none of the typical and diagnostic Kalanay pottery decorations occur in these assemblages. There are similarities of course, in terms of the methods of manufacture but judged purely in terms of motifs, the Pilar material is quite distinctive. Comparison with the published specimens for the Bau complex reveal some affinities (*ibid.*, 138, Fig. 28h) and the only other comparable designs occur on pot sherds from his "unknown site" (Plate 20 d, e and f), and from Mindanao and the Calamianes (Plate 34 j and m). There are no obvious parallels from the Novaliches pottery complex.

If we turn now to compare these sherds with those deriving from the Palawan excavations (Fox 1970:75-103) we see there does not appear to be any relationship in terms of motifs or decorative style. In any case, incised ware was relatively uncommon (*ibid.*, 83). There are insufficient comparative data from the excavations at the Bongol San Miguel burial site near Iloilo (Sibley 1967) or from excavations in the Sohoton Cave in the Basey River valley, where decorated pots were very rare anyway (Gridley 1972: 65). Certainly there are similarities in rim profiles and in the range of colours and method of manufacture, but this is as far as comparisons can be made.

In fact, the nearest parallels seem to be with the Calatagan earthenwares excavated in Batangas Province by Fox and his associates (Fox 1959). Main (n.d.) has now analysed these wares which appear to date between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries A.D. There are numerous examples of similar motifs and the use of parallel, incised lines, executed with a two or three pronged tool appears to be fairly common (*ibid.*, Figs. 53 c, 56 b and c, 58, 96 b, 98, 99 a and b, 103, 107, 114 a-c, 115). Such wares belong to what is called the Pulong Bakaw complex designated to the Developed Metal Age (Main n.d.:169), and were still being made as late as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries A.D. Beyond these observations we can say little.

Lithic material was examined from three sites - Cabatuan, Dumalag and Dingle. Given the small quantity of material available for analysis, it would be unrealistic either to try and define the industries *per se*, or to make rigorous comparisons with other areas. However a few points are worth noting. In the case of the Dumalag and Dingle materials (Fig. 5), what can be said is that we are dealing with flake and blade industries, that the predominant material is chert, that there is very little evidence of retouch, and in the case of the Dingle site, there is evidence of core preparation.

Comparative material is available from several areas, including Palawan, Sorsogon and Albay Provinces, and the south-west of Samar Island. Chert occurs naturally in fair quantities, on both Palawan and Panay Islands (Fox 1970:29) though nowhere else in the Philippines, therefore when sites on Panay Island are excavated, providing the sources of chert were exploited similarly, it should be possible to make valid comparisons between the industries of the two areas.

Work on Palawan to date indicate that there are two lithic variants which overlap in time - the first has been called the Tabonian and appears to date from about 30,000 BP to 4000 BP (*ibid.*, 1970). The Tabonian is characteristically a chert flake industry with very little retouch and the technique of manufacture focuses on the anvil technique. There is no evidence of core preparation. These characteristics do not seem to apply to the lithic materials from the Panay sites although superficial examination of the waste flakes from Cabatuan suggests some similarities. At Guri Cave and at the Duyong Cave on Palawan another variant makes its appearance which is characteristically a flake and blade industry with some evidence of retouch and core preparation. This industry dates from about 7000 BP. A similar facies apparently occurs in Sorsogon and Albay Provinces in Luzon (*ibid.*, 50) and is associated with polished stone tools, beads and other artefacts characteristic of the Neolithic. It seems likely that the Dingle and Dumalag lithics belong to this more recent tradition.

On Samar Island a chert industry has been excavated (Bevacqua 1972:69) which begins about 10,500 BP and continues until 400 BP. On the basis of the published evidence there appears to be some affinity between this and the Tabonian complex of Palawan. Methods of manufacture, material types, the absence of shaped tools, relatively little change through time, and an almost complete absence of retouch are characteristics of both industries (*ibid.*, 75). The relationship then between this industry and the deviant small flake and blade industries of Palawan remains to be determined after more detailed analysis has been carried out.

TABLE 1: SHELL SPECIES OBSERVED AT SELECT SITES

SPECIES	CLASS	SITE							
		77-FF S.G.I. Cave 1	77-GG Langub Point	77-HH Lantangan Well	77-JJ Gabi Bay	77-KK Pilar 2	77-LL Pilar 3	77-NN Dumalag	77-00 Lapuz-Lapuz Cave
<u>MARINE SPECIES</u>									
<i>Acanthochiton</i>	A		X						
<i>Anomalodiscus squamosus</i>	P		X						
<i>Arca antiquata</i>	P		X						
<i>Arca chalcanthum</i>	P			X					
<i>Arca granosa</i>	P					X			
<i>Atactodea striata</i>	P		X						
<i>Cellana testudinaria</i>	G	X			X		X		
<i>Charonia tritonis</i>	G						X		
<i>Circe scripta</i>	P			X					
<i>Conus virgo</i>	G		X						
<i>Cypraea annulus</i>	G					X			
<i>Cypraea erosa</i>	G	X							
Extinct Species	G					X			
<i>Nerita polita</i>	G		X						
<i>Ostrea</i> sp.	P					X			
<i>Placuna placenta</i>	P					X			
<i>Soletellina cumingiana</i>	P					X			
<i>Strombus luhuanus</i>	G			X		X			
<i>Tridacna gigas</i>	P			X					
<i>Turbo argyrostomus</i>	G		X	X					
<i>Turbo chrysostomus</i>	G		X			X			
<i>Turbo marmoratus</i>	G	X							
<i>Turbo porphyrites</i>	G			X		X			
<i>Turritella terebra</i>	G					X			
<i>Venerupis philippinarum</i>	P							X	
<i>Venus reticulata</i>	P			X					
<i>Voluta imperialis</i>	P						X		

TABLE 1 (cont.)

SPECIES	CLASS*	SITE							
		77-FF S.G.I. Cave 1	77-GG Langub Point	77-HH Lantangan Well	77-JJ Gabi Bay	77-KK Pilar 2	77-LL Pilar 3	77-NN Dumalag	77-OO Lapuz-Lapuz Cave
<u>BRACKISH SPECIES</u>									
<i>Geloina similis</i>	P					X	X		
<i>Telescopium telescopium</i>	G			X					
<u>FRESHWATER SPECIES</u>									
<i>Thiara asperata</i>	G								X
<i>Thiara dactylus</i>	G							X	X
<u>TERRESTRIAL SPECIES</u>									
<i>Cyclophorus validus</i>	G								X
<i>Helicostyla</i> sp.	G		X						
<i>Helicostyla ventricosa</i>	G	X						X	
<i>Helicostyla ventricosa</i> decorata	G		X						
<i>Rhysota mulleri fuscenscens</i>	G	X						X	X
<u>UNKNOWN</u>									
<i>Sanguinolaria</i> sp.	P					X			

* A = Amphineura; G = Gastropoda; P = Pelecypoda

TABLE 2: SOME FEATURES OF SHERDS FROM SELECT SITES

a) Origin of Fragments Analysed:

Site	Rim &/or Neck &/or Shoulder	Body	Base, Base & Shoulder	Uncertain*	Total
77-FF	4	-	-	7	11
77-GG	-	8	-	1	9
77-HH	10	29	-	15	54
77-KK	42	3	3	8	56
77-LL	43	6	-	35	84
77-MM	72	16	-	16	104

* It is anticipated that most of these are body fragments

b) Technique of Finish and Evidence of Use

Site	Smoothed	Polished	Evidence of Soot	Total in Sample
77-FF	5	4	2	11
77-GG	-	-	3	9
77-HH	18	10	27	54
77-KK	41	11	10	56
77-LL	26	24	36	84
77-MM	51	21	41	104

c) Location of Decoration*

Site	Rim	Neck or Neck & Shoulder	Body or Body & Shoulder	Uncertain	Total Decor. Frgs.
77-GG	-	-	-	1	1
77-HH	-	2	4	3	9
77-KK	2	3	27	9	36
77-LL	4	11	32	12	56
77-MM	9	37	33	3	73

* None of the sherds from site 77-FF were decorated

TABLE 2 (Cont.)

d) Type of Decoration

Site	Incised	Impressed	Incised & Impressed	Use of Comb	Glazed	Slipped	Applique	Total Decoration
77-GG	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
77-HH	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	9
77-KK	27	2	7	25	3	-	1	36
77-LI	30	7	13	14	5	7	1	56
77-MM	42	4	24	42	4	3	-	73

e) Colour of Clay (subjective)

Site	White or Grey	Pink or Orange	Light Brown to Dark Brown	Reddish Brown	Red	Orangey Red	Black	No Observation	Total
77-FF	-	-	3	-	2	-	6	-	11
77-GG	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	9
77-HH	1	31	3	1	-	-	-	18	54
77-II	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
77-KK	3	13	23	1	9	6	-	1	56
77-LI	3	31	19	4	6	6	-	15	84
77-MM	6	32	28	1	2	2	-	9	104
77-OO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE 3: RANGES OF RIM DIAMETERS DERIVED FROM SHERDS FROM SELECT SITES

Range (cm)	% of sherds from each site in specified range			
	77-HH Lantangan Well	77-KK Pilar 2	77-LL Pilar 3	77-MM Pilar 4
5.00- 9.99	100	13.64	7.50	10.26
10.00-14.99		13.64	30.00	43.60
15.00-19.99		54.54	50.00	41.03
20.00-24.49		13.64	7.50	5.13
25.00-29.99		4.54	2.50	
Total no. in sample	3	22	40	39

In an overview the meagre archaeological evidence discovered during our survey suggests that no new lithic tradition is represented in the areas examined. It is now a question of excavating sites on Panay Island to establish their lithic sequences and chronology, and to provide comparative material for further studies. In this respect it is our intention to undertake the excavation of the Dingle site in January/February 1978. We also anticipate that the presence of well preserved skeletal material at this site will provide us with the opportunity of documenting economic aspects of the site sequence. Finally, the presence of pottery in the upper horizons of the Dingle site may enable us to document the arrival of the Neolithic in that area of Panay. The Pilar pottery sites on the other hand, present an intriguing problem due to their generally distinctive character, and in spite of their obvious relationship to pottery complexes outside Panay Island. There is a need to establish the chronology of these sites, to make much more extensive collections from the disturbed deposits, and to excavate undisturbed areas at the sites. As a first step we plan to return to the site in January 1978 to map the sites and make extensive collections of pottery and associated materials.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Dr A. Evangelista and Dr J. Peralta and other staff of the National Museum of the Philippines for their constant help and encouragement in planning and initiating this project. We also wish to thank Governor Norada, Mr R. Mascunana of the Museo Iloilo, and the numerous Mayors and other personnel who graciously assisted us during the field survey.

References

- Bevacqua, R.F. 1972 An Analysis of a Sample of the Sohoton Lithic Assemblage. *Leyte-Samar Studies* vol. vi(2): 69-83
- Cole, W.F. and Segnit, E.R. 1963 High Temperature Phases Developed in Some Kaolinite-Mica-Quartz Caves. *Transaction of the British Ceramic Society* vol. 64(2), pp. 375-395

- Coutts, P.J.F., Witter, D., and Cochrane, L. 1976 The Archaeological Evidence from the Cagayan Valley, Northern Luzon: A Review. *Newsletter of the Far Eastern Prehistory Association* No. 6, pp. 12-29
- Evangelista, A.D. 1967 H.O. Beyer's Philippine Neolithic in the Context of Postwar Discoveries in Local Archaeology in *Studies in Philippine Anthropology* (ed.) M.D. Zamora, Phoenix Press Inc., Quezon City, Philippines, pp. 63-87
- Fox, R.B. 1959 The Calatagan Excavations: Two Fifteenth Century Burial Sites in Batangas, Philippines. *Philippine Studies* vol. 7(3), Manila, Philippines
- _____ 1967 Excavations in the Tabon Caves and Some Problems in Philippine Chronology in *Studies in Philippine Anthropology* (ed.) M.D. Zamora, Phoenix Press Inc., Quezon City, Philippines, pp. 88-116
- _____ 1970 The Tabon Caves: Archaeological Explorations and Excavations on Palawan Island, Philippines. *Monograph of the National Museum* No. 1, Manila
- Gallus, A. 1976 The Middle and Early Upper Pleistocene Stone Industries at the Dry Creek Archaeological Sites Near Keilor, Australia. *The Artefact* vol. 1(2): 75-108
- Gridley, R. 1972 The Sohoton Cave Ceramic Material. *Leyte-Samar Studies* vol. vi(2):61-68
- Hutterer, K. 1973 An Archaeological Picture of a Pre-Spanish Cebuano Community. *San Carlos Publications* Series A, No. 9, Cebu City, Philippines
- Jocano, F.L. 1975 Philippine Prehistory: An Anthropological Overview of the Beginnings of Filipino Society and Culture. *Philippine Center for Advanced Studies*, University of the Philippines System, Diliman
- Main, D. n.d. The Calatagan Earthenwares: Pottery Excavated in Batangas Province, Philippines. Typescript, National Museum of the Philippines
- Mascunana, R.V. n.d. The Cubay, San Dionisio Excavation: A Picture of the Finds. Unpublished typescript, Iloilo, Philippines
- Mulvaney, D.J. 1975 *The Prehistory of Australia*, Penguin Books, Melbourne
- Regalado, R.B. and Franco, Q.B. 1973 *History of Panay*, Central Philippine University, Iloilo City, Philippines

- Sibley, W.E. 1967 A Discovery Report: The Bongol San Miguel Burial Site, Guimbal, Iloilo in *Studies in Philippine Anthropology*, (ed.) M.D. Zamora, Phoenix Press Inc., Quezon City, Philippines, pp. 273-298
- Solheim, W.G. 1964 The Archaeology of Central Philippines: A Study Chiefly of the Iron Age and its Relationships. *Monograph of the National Institute of Science and Technology*, No. 10, Manila, Philippines
- 1967 The Sa-Huynh-Kalanay Pottery Tradition: Past and Future Research in *Studies in Philippine Anthropology*, (ed.) M.D. Zamora, Phoenix Press Inc., Quezon City, Philippines, pp. 151-174
- Tuggle, H.D. and Hutterer, K.L. (eds.) 1972 Archaeology of the Sohoton Area, Southwestern Samar, Philippines. *Leyte-Samar Studies* vol. vi(2)

P.J.F. Coutts and J.P. Wesson