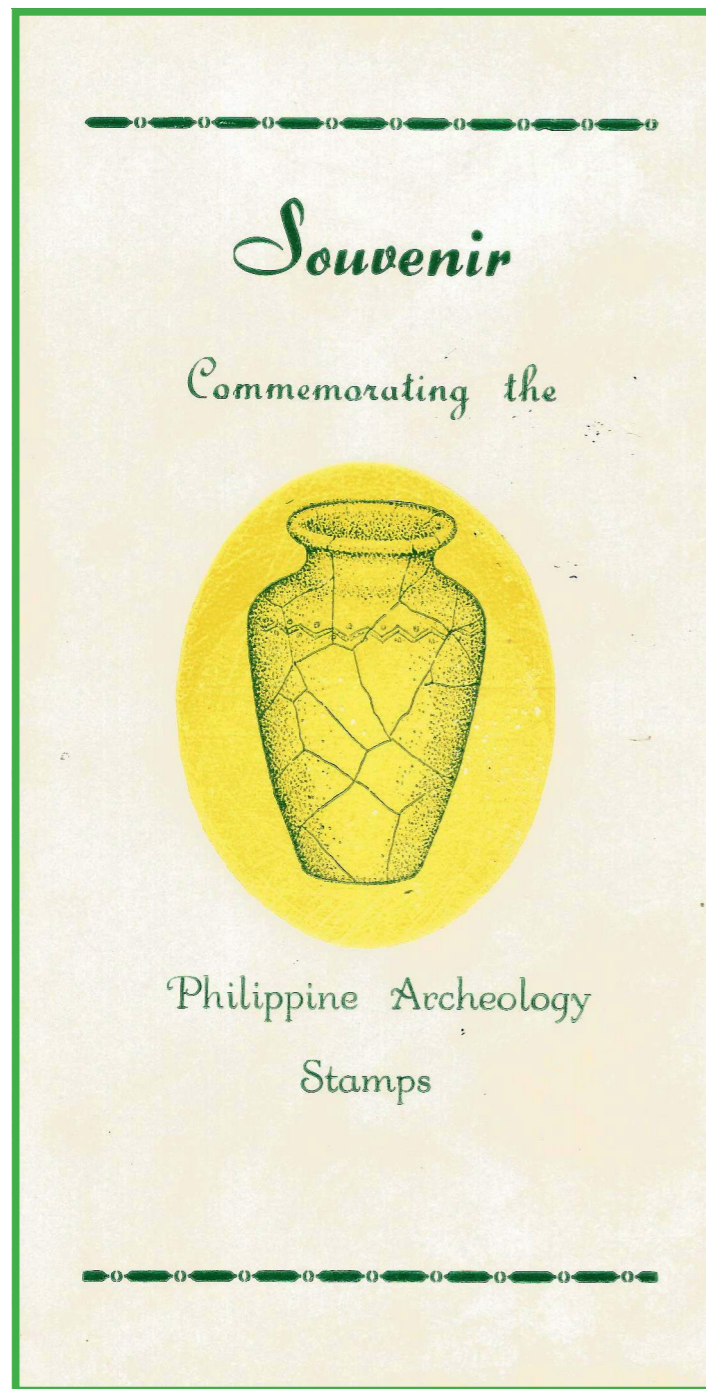


November 29, 1972
PHILIPPINE ARCHEOLOGY



PHILIPPINE ARCHEOLOGICAL STAMPS

The Bureau of Posts issues today, November 29, 1972, the Philippine Archeology Stamps which measures 33x48 mm printed size and in a denomination of 10-sentimos in four different designs. The quantity printed of each design is 2,000,000 and there are 50 stamps in a sheet.

The four stamps were designed by Chief Designer Nemesio Dimanlig, Jr. of the Bureau of Posts' Designing Staff and his three Philatelic Designers Antonio Chuidian, Jr., Alfonso Divina and Ruperto Naval. The stamps were printed by the Government Printing Bureau of Tokyo, Japan in five-color Heliogravure Process.

Manunggul Burial Jar - Perhaps the most beautiful earthenware vessel found anywhere in Southeast Asia, was recovered from Manunggul Cave, one of the Tabon Caves in Palawan. This burial jar (it has associated C-14 dates of 890 B.C. and 710 B.C.). Features on its cover a ship of the dead with two figures sailing to the afterworld. Red hematite painting between incised lines accentuates sophisticated and attractive designs. The height is 66.5 cm and its diameter at greatest width is 51.5 cm.

Ngipet Duldug Cave ritual earthenware vessel from Lipuun Point, Quezon, Palawan. This distinctive vessel has a highly polished red lip and flaring rim and ring foot with incised designs (circa 1000 - 155 B.C.).

Metal Age Pottery (chalice) found at Dulangan, San Luis, Batangas. Pottery making continued to be highly developed as shown by the wide range of forms commonly with high foot rims and beautiful incised designs (200 - 600 A.D.).

Earthenware vessel with ancient Tagalog syllabic writings on the shoulder, recovered from Calatagan, Batangas, together with the 14th and 15th century trade pottery from China, Thailand and Indo-Cjina. This earthenware vessel with Tagalog syllabic writings is the only example from the pre-Spanish times of an ancient syllabic system of writing used by the Filipinos.

