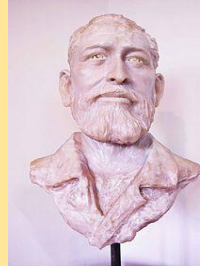




Dr. Wilhelm G. Solheim II

Kalanay Cave , Philippines



Profile his life

He was an American anthropologist and archaeologist recognized as the most senior practitioner of archaeology in Southeast Asia, and as a pioneer in the study of Philippine and Southeast Asian prehistoric archaeology.

Formal education



In 1941, he entered the University of Wyoming.
In 1943, he joined the US Air Force to train as a meteorologist.
In 1947, he returned to the US to finish his BA degree in Mathematics.
Three months after he finished his undergraduate degree, he pursued a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology at Berkeley.

Introduction



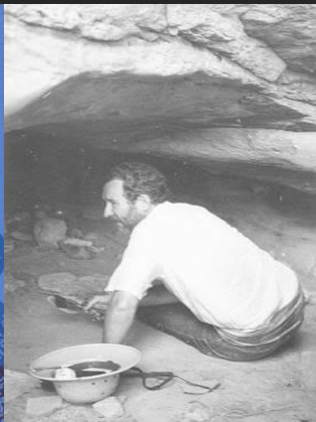
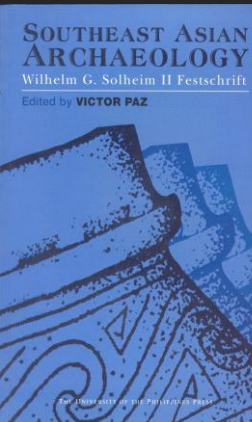
The Kalanay Cave is a small cave located on the island of Masbate in central Philippines. The cave is located specifically at the northwest coast of the island within the municipality of Aroroy. This site is one of the "Sa Huynh-Kalanay" pottery complex which originated from Vietnam. The cave was first excavated in 1951 and considerable disturbances were noted pre-excavation

Poster by Chatchaya Sittiphol (MEEN)

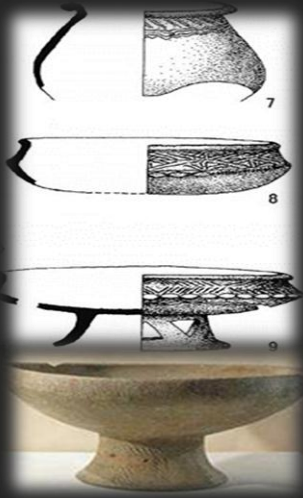
Iron age

following his excavations at Kalanay Cave in the Central Philippines in the early 1950s. where Solheim found pottery forms and decoration closely resembling those recovered from Sa Huynh cultural sites in Central Vietnam. Thus, the external affinities of the Iron Age Sa Huynh culture predominantly lie with the Central Philippines, according to Solheim's framework.

Discovering



From 1951 to 1953, Solheim conducted surveys and excavations on Kalanay Cave and was put in charge of a field class in archaeology by Beyer. Several caves and rockshelters were excavated and tested by him, but the most famous of which was the Kalanay Cave site. Kalanay Cave was very famous because there has many artifacts such as pottery. It was discovered in 1951 by Solheim.

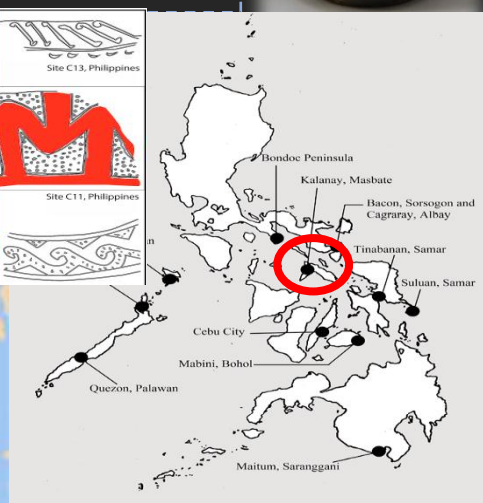


Antiques

Antiques which discovered in Kalanay cave is mostly pottery. Generally, it has plain surfaces and round bodies with plain, flared rims. The paste used for the Kalanay pottery was of typical blackish gray color. Other artifacts found in the cave were stone, shell, glass and metal artifacts. The iron artifacts excavated were probably used as weapons.

Kalanay Cave is related to Sa-Huynh

Kalanay Cave is related to Sa-Huynh because the ancient artifacts which found in this cave are similar to artifacts in Sa-Huynh especially pottery. So, the site is one of the "Sa Huynh-Kalanay" pottery complex which originated from Vietnam. They were discovered by Solheim and he has studied both ancient artifacts. He found that it very similar. It is possible that it may come from the same place and was built at the same time.



Civilization

Kalanay Cave shows traces of prehistoric civilization with a beautiful charm. It is an outstanding archaeological site in architecture about antiques especially patterned design Pottery. And this archaeological site also shows the living of the ancients. Because they brought artifacts which made of iron used weapons.



Recent

Nowadays, Kalanay Cave is still located on the island of Masbate in central Philippines. But the condition inside the cave was dilapidated because it has never been restored. Antiques which discovered in the cave have been kept at the National Museum of the Philippine. And now, this place is open for tourists to visit.



Date	Event	Comment	Reference
1951	Kalanay Cave discovered by Dr. Wilhelm Solheim	It was discovered when he was studying and exploring all the islands in the Philippines.	Solheim, W.G. (1969).
1952	He started exploring the cave until found pottery	He discover potter under the cave during he was digging cave.	Walter de Gruyter. (2011).
Early 1953	Excavation of the site was finished in 1953.	He has explored the cave and found that there are ancient. In addition to pottery.	Solheim, W.G. (1964).
1956	He bring ancient objects to the National Museum of Philippine.	He is afraid that the object may be damaged again. So he brought to the museum.	Walter de Gruyter. (2011).

Date	Event	Comment	Reference
1951	Kalanay Cave discovered by Dr. Wilhelm Solheim	It was discovered when he was studying and exploring all the islands in the Philippines.	Solheim, W.G. (1969). "Prehistoric Archaeology in Eastern Mainland Southeast Asia and the Philippines". Asian Perspectives. 3: 97–108.
1952	He started exploring the cave until found pottery	He discover potter under the cave during he was digging cave.	Walter de Gruyte. (2011). Prehistoric cultural contact between the Philippines and South China. Retrieved October 14, 2017. From http://www.kaogu.cn/uploads/soft/Chinese%20Archaeology/11/Prehistoric.pdf
Early 1953	Excavation of the site was finished in 1953.	He has explored the cave and found that there are ancient. In addition to pottery.	Solheim, W.G. (1964). Further relationships of the Sa-Huỳnh-Kalanay Pottery Tradition. Asian Perspectives 8(1): 196–211.
Late 1953	The cave was damaged	When the earthquake caused the roof of the cave fall. And some pottery is damaged.	Solheim, W.G. (1960). Further Notes on the Kalanay Pottery Complex in the P.I.. Retrieved October 14,2017. from http://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstream/handle/10125/16643/AP-v3n2-157-166.pdf
1956	He bring ancient objects to the National Museum of Philippine.	He is afraid that the object may be damaged again. So he brought to the museum.	Solheim, W.G. (1964). Further relationships of the Sa-Huỳnh-Kalanay Pottery Tradition. Asian Perspectives 8(1): 220-234.

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