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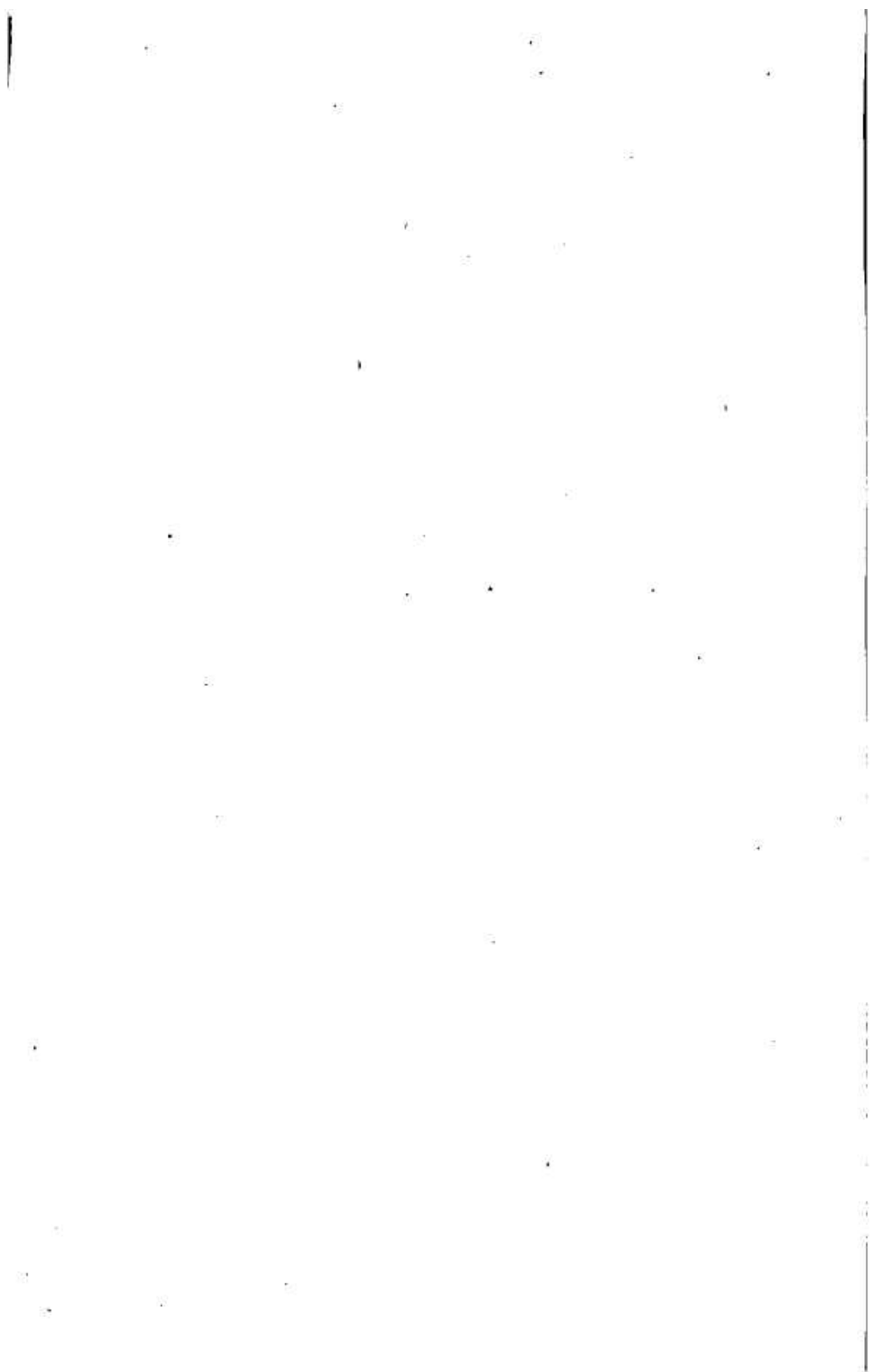
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Edward P. Tamm

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FAY-COOPER COLE

WITH POSTSCRIPT BY

BERTHOLD LAUFER

The Robert F. Cummings Philippine Expedition

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

July, 1912.

In the spring of 1906 Mr. Robert F. Cummings of this city expressed his intention of providing the Field Museum of Natural History with funds to defray the expenses of an extended series of Ethnological investigations in the Philippine Islands.

Working under this liberal endowment the following expeditions have been in the field:

In 1906 Mr. S. C. Simms visited the Igorot of Benguet, Lepanto and Bontoc, and the Ifugao of Nueva Viscaya. During 1907-8 Mr. F. C. Cole worked among the Tinguian, Apayao and Kalinga tribes of Northern Luzon, and the Batak of Palawan.

The late Dr. William Jones reached the Philippines in the fall of 1907 and proceeded to the Ilongot of the Upper Cagayan river, Luzon. After residing a year in that district he was murdered by members of a hostile village. Following Dr. Jones' death Mr. Simms returned to the Philippines, secured the material gathered by Dr. Jones and completed the Igorot and Ifugao collections, visiting for this purpose the Mayayao and Amburayan Igorot, in addition to certain points touched on the first expedition.

In the fall of 1909 Mr. Cole returned to the Islands and devoted nearly two years to the study of the pigmy blacks of Bataan province, the Bukidnon of North Central Mindanao, and the several tribes residing about the Gulf of Davao in Southern Mindanao.

While the primary object of these expeditions was to gather museum collections, much time was given to the study of the mental and material culture, as well as of the language, folklore and anthropometry of the tribes visited. The results of these studies will appear from time to time in the Anthropological Series of this Museum. The present paper forms the first issue of Mr. Cole's researches.

GEORGE A. DORSEY.

CHINESE POTTERY IN THE PHILIPPINES

When the Spaniards first set foot in the Philippines, they found evidences of trade with an advanced nation. When near Leyte, Magellan stopped for a time at a small island whose chief "embraced the captain-general to whom he gave three porcelain jars covered with leaves and full of rice wine."¹ Later when Pigafetta and his companions went ashore, they were treated to wine taken from a large jar, and when the meal was served, "two large porcelain dishes were brought in, one full of rice, and the other of pork with its gravy."² When they reached Cebu (April 7, 1521), they were informed by the king that they were welcome "but that it was their custom for all ships which entered their ports to pay tribute, and that it was but four days since a junk from Ciama (*i. e.* Siam) laden with gold and slaves had paid tribute." The tribute was refused but friendly relations were established, whereupon the king "had refreshments of many dishes, all made of meat and contained in porcelain platters, besides many jars of wine brought in."³

When Pigafetta visited the king of Zubu (Cebu), he found him "seated on a palm mat on the ground, with only a cotton cloth before his privies. . . From another mat on the ground he was eating turtle eggs which were in two porcelain dishes, and he had four jars of palm wine in front of him covered with sweet smelling herbs and arranged with four small reeds in each jar by which means he drank."⁴

Later they were conducted to the house of the prince "where four young girls were playing, one on a drum like ours, but resting on the ground; the second was striking two suspended gongs alternately with a stick wrapped somewhat thickly at the end with palm cloth; the third, one large gong in the same manner; and the last, two small gongs held in her hand, by striking one against the other, which gave forth a sweet sound. . . These gongs are made of brass and are manufactured in the regions about the Signio Magno which is called China."⁵ After the death of Magellan, the fleet sailed to the south

¹ BLAIR and ROBERTSON, *The Philippine Islands*, Vol. XXXIII, p. 15.

² *Ibid.*, p. 119.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 139.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 149. This is still the method of drinking in Mindanao (compare Pl. I).

⁵ BLAIR and ROBERTSON, (PIGAFETTA) Vol. XXXIII, pp. 149-151.

until they reached Mindanao. There they made peace with the king, and Pigafetta went ashore with the ruler, in order to see the island. He describes the country, people, their customs and foods, and did not fail to note that "in the house were hanging a number of porcelain jars and four metal gongs."¹ Here they also learned more of the large island of "Lozon" (Luzon) lying to the northwest, "where six or eight junks belonging to the Lequian (Liukiu) people go yearly."² Proceeding further to the south, they encountered the island of Borneo where they found many evidences of an advanced civilization and an active trade with neighboring countries. Here they saw beautiful porcelain jars, cups and dishes, silks and carpets.³

The chronicles of succeeding expeditions left many references to Chinese articles and trade.⁴ In the account of Loaisa's Expedition, we are told of the Island of Bendanao (Mindanao) where two junks from China come each year for purposes of trade. "North of Bendanao is Cebu, and according to the natives it also contains gold, for which the Chinese come to trade each year."⁵ Again in 1543, Alvarado says of Mindanao: "Upon capturing this island we found a quantity of porcelain and some bells. They are well supplied with perfumes from the Chinese who come to Mindanao and the Philippinas."⁶

The first (recorded) encounter of the Spaniards with the Chinese seems to have been during a trip from Panay (May 8th, 1570) to Luzon and Manila. When off the Island of Mindoro they learned that "two vessels from China, the inhabitants of which the natives call Sangleys (*i. e.* merchants), were in a river near by." Salcedo was dispatched to reconnoiter the ships, and to request friendship with them, but the Chinese made a warlike display, whereupon they were attacked by the Spaniards who after a short fight took possession of the junks. "The soldiers searched the cabins in which the Chinese kept their most valuable goods, and there they found silk, both woven and in skeins, gold thread, musk, gilded porcelain bowls, pieces of cotton cloth, gilded water jugs, and other curious articles, although not in a large quantity considering the size of the ships. The decks of the vessels were full of earthen jars and crockery, large porcelain vases, plates and bowls, and some fine porcelain jars which they call *sinoratas*."⁶ They also found iron, copper, steel and a small quantity of wax which the Chinese had

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 205.

² *Ibid.*, p. 207.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 215.

⁴ BLAIR and ROBERTSON, Vol. III, p. 42; Vol. II, p. 72; Vol. III, p. 57.

⁵ BLAIR and ROBERTSON, Vol. II, pp. 35, 69.

⁶ BLAIR and ROBERTSON, Vol. III, p. 74.

purchased. From their captives they learned that three more Chinese boats were trading only three leagues away. Later, on crossing to Luzon, at a point near the town of Balayan, they found that two Chinese ships had just been trading there, and that in a quarrel two Chinamen had been made captives and others had been killed. Proceeding to Manila bay, the Spaniards found four Chinese vessels, with earthenware jars and porcelains, trading. In the city they learned that forty Chinese and twenty Japanese were regular residents there. Friendly relations appeared to have been established when the Moro raja treacherously attacked the Spaniards. In return the Spaniards burned a part of the city, in the ruins of which they found many objects of porcelain.

After the Spaniards had become established in Manila, the trade with China steadily increased,¹ not only in that city but in other ports of the Islands. At first the articles dealt in were of little value to the Spaniards, for "they brought some trifle, although but a small quantity, as the natives with whom they come principally to trade commonly use, and for them are brought only large earthen jars, common crockery, iron, copper, tin and other things of that kind. For the chiefs, they brought a few pieces of silk and fine porcelain."² Of such little use were these articles to the newcomers that it was proposed, in 1574, to stop the trade.³ However, the Chinese were quick to accommodate themselves to the new conditions, and we soon find them supplying many articles, such as "sugar, barley, wheat, and barley flour, nuts, raisins, pears, and oranges; silks, choice porcelains and iron; and other small things which we lacked in this land before their arrival."⁴ Each year this trade increased until the number of the traders was in the thousands, and the Spaniards became dependent upon them for their sustenance. Even the natives relied on this trade to such an extent that the old industries languished and the colony became each day less able to support itself. However, in addition to the foodstuffs which the colony needed they brought silks and other articles which entered into direct competition with the products of the mother country, and this resulted in the royal decree of 1586, which prohibited all such trade.⁵ This edict failed of its purpose, and in hopes of devising a plan whereby the competition would be eliminated, the outflow of gold to China be stopped, and the return of the natives to their old pursuits be accomplished, a meeting was called, and leading Filipino were summoned

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 167, 172, 181, 225.

² BLAIR and ROBERTSON, Vol. II, p. 238; Vol. III, pp. 243-5.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 226, note.

⁴ Letters of Lavezaris, *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 276.

⁵ BLAIR and ROBERTSON, Vol. VI, pp. 28, 29, 90, 150, 283, 286.