



PAMBANSANG MUSEO NG PILIPINAS
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE PHILIPPINES



CAVE DRAWINGS IN PEÑABLANCA, CAGAYAN, PHILIPPINES BECOME FIRST DIRECTLY DATED ROCK ART IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The National Museum of the Philippines and the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization-Regional Center for Archaeology and Fine Arts (SEAMO SPAFA) will host a media conference on the recent publication about the Peñablanca cave drawings in Radiocarbon, a journal published by the Cambridge University Press.

The paper was published online on 30 April 2021, with the printed edition coming in June 21 2021.

The media conference will be held on [Zoom on 28 June 2021 at 11:00 am \(Philippine Standard Time\)](#).

The primary author of the paper, Dr. Andrea Jalandoni, as well as the other co-authors will be present to respond to questions from the press.

To join the media conference, kindly send an email to **Ms. April Joy Santiago, Information Officer**, at ajsantiago.nmpceas@gmail.com

for the Zoom link. Please indicate your name and media institution/outfit. The Zoom link ID and password, and other relevant information will be sent to you.

Quick Facts



Title:

FIRST DIRECTLY DATED ROCK ART IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS



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Abstract:

This paper integrates the first rock art directly dated with radiocarbon (^{14}C) in Southeast Asia with the archaeological activity in the area and with stylistically similar rock art in the region. Peñablanca is a hotspot of archaeological research that includes the oldest dates for human remains in the Philippines. The caves in Peñablanca with known rock art were revisited and only 37.6% of the original recorded figures were found; the others are likely lost to agents of deterioration. A sample was collected from an anthropomorph and accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dated to 3570–3460 cal BP. The date corresponds to archaeological activity in the area and provides a more holistic view of the people inhabiting the Peñablanca caves at that time. A systematic review was used to find similar black anthropomorph motifs in Southeast Asia to identify potential connections across the region and provide a possible chronological association (Jalandoni et al 2021).



To Cite:

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