

**For the memories of Prof. Aoyagi, who dedicated his life to research of
the Asian archaeology dynamically.**

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Professor Aoyagi passed away last year. It was just a year after his wife passed away. Despite not being a student of Sophia University, I had been accepted to Prof. Aoyagi's office in Sophia University and Aoyagi family at Yamate, Yokohama, and I had had a really fun time for a long time. Looking back now, I am really grateful that Prof. Aoyagi had generously allowed me to act heartily without any hardships in my research life. Although I am still in deep sorrow, I would like to look back at the research achievements of Prof. Aoyagi, as far as I know, in various areas around Southeast Asia.

Prof. Aoyagi had two mentors in archaeology. The one was Prof. Ichiro Yawata who had conducted archeological researches in wide areas and eras. Prof. Aoyagi had studied under Prof. Yawata the archaeology of Jomon and Yayoi in Japan, also from Asia to Oceania of prehistoric time. The other was Dr. Tsugio Mikami. Prof. Aoyagi was strongly influenced by Dr. Mikami in the studies on the production and maritime trade network of ceramics and porcelain in the historical era of Asia.

Then, why did Prof. Aoyagi start to research archaeology in the Philippines? That was because Prof. Yawata was a friend of Dr. Robert Fox's. They knew each other since the archaeological conference was held in Manila, and Prof. Aoyagi was sent by Prof. Yawata to Manila to work under Dr. Fox. It was in 1969 when Prof. Aoyagi arrived at the Manila Port. Dr. Masaru Miyamoto, cultural anthropologist, who was studying at Ateneo de Manila University from Sophia University, picked up Prof. Aoyagi at the pier. Boarding at Dr. Fox's house, Prof. Aoyagi started the archaeological research at the National Museum of the Philippines. His first fieldwork under Dr. Fox was held in the Tabon Caves, Palawan.

In 1969, with the archaeologists of the National Museum of the Philippines, Prof. Aoyagi started the excavations in Guri and Duyong Caves for the research of the flake tool assemblages from the late Pleistocene to the early Holocene. Mr. Jonathan Kress who was the student of Dr. Hallam Movius of Harvard University, worked with Prof. Aoyagi in the Tabon Caves for more than a year. I used to hear about Mr. Kress from Prof. Aoyagi. In 1983, I asked Dr. Yasushi Kojo who was my senior of Waseda University and got his doctorate under Dr. William Longacre, to visit Mr. Kress in Tucson and asked his papers. Mr. Kress sent me the offprints and he looked back fondly on his days in Tabon Caves. I wrote him to express my thanks and also wrote about the recent works of Prof. Aoyagi.

After the researches in the Tabon Caves, Prof. Aoyagi had worked for the trade wares in Manila. In 1950's, Dr. Fox had conducted the excavations of burial sites of Calatagan, Batangas belonging to the time just before the Spanish arrival. In 1960's, Dr.



Fig.1 Mr. Evangelista, Asst. Director of the National Museum of the Philippines visited Prof. Aoyagi at Lal-lo in 1987, discussing the artifacts from Magapit Site, Lal-lo Shell Middens, Cagayan.

Fox excavated the burial site of Sta. Ana Church, Manila. A large number of extended burials with trade wares were discovered both in Calatagan and Santa Ana. The trade wares belonged to the Ming Dynasty from Calatagan, and to the Yuan Dynasty from Santa Ana. For Prof. Aoyagi, the experience of the research on the trade wares led to his works of maritime trade network in Asia. But it was after the survey and research had been carried out with members of the Japan Society for Study of Oriental Trade Ceramics, headed by Dr. Mikami.

Prof. Aoyagi's archaeological research in the Cagayan Valley was started by the excavation of the fossil stegodon and Cabalwanian cobble tools. The research troop of Dr. Fox found 68 open sites during this survey. By the excavations of sites, the actual situation of Cabalwanian cobble tools became clear (Fox, R.B. 1978 *Philippine Palaeolithic*. In Ikawa F.(ed.) *Early Palaeolithic in South and East Asia*: 59-86. Mouton De Gruyter.).

For the survey of Cabalwanian, the gasoline of vehicles was supplied by Esso. Gasoline storage tank of Esso was located at Appari, North end of Luzon Island. Going to Appari from the Cabalwanian sites, the National Museum vehicle crossed the Cagayan River in the village of Magapit. With Mr. Israel Cabanillia of National Museum, Prof. Aoyagi found scattered shells beside the National Highway No.5 at Magapit. After the research of Cabalwanian, they conducted the excavation of Magapit Shell Midden in 1971. The red-slipped pottery with dot impressions and stone adze, stone and earthenware lingling-o were discovered. These artifacts were compared with the ones from Feng pi tau site, Southern Taiwan excavated by Dr. Chang kwang chih, and the cultural similarities in the Neolithic Age were pointed out. After that, the site explorations discovered that more than 20 shell middens were located on the both side of Cagayan River, from Appari up to Magapit. The excavations of the sites are still being continued by Dr. Kazuhiko Tanaka.

The day when Prof. Aoyagi came back to Japan was just the day when President Marcos proclaimed martial law in the Philippines. In the middle of a farewell party of Prof. Aoyagi, the street became noisy. When participants of party went out to the Mabini street, military personal carriers and tanks passed by. Not only the proclamation of martial law in 1972, Prof. Aoyagi also encountered the revolts in the history of the Philippines. When Prof. Aoyagi went to the Philippines to visit Dr. Fox's grave, People Power Revolution broke out in 1986. Prof. Yawata and Dr. Mikami asked about the safety of Prof. Aoyagi to his wife. These two professors died successively in 1987 and Prof. Aoyagi cut off liquor for one month and prayed two professors' souls might rest in peace.

After 1980s, Prof. Aoyagi had conducted the researches of trade ceramics in Sumatra, South India, Sabah and Brunei, Vietnam, Cambodia and the Philippines. In Northern Vietnam, the kiln sites, where Vietnamese trade ware with chrysanthemum iron painting had been produced, were surveyed. In the middle Vietnam, the excavations of kiln sites of Champa ceramics were conducted. The real aspect of trade ware network from ninth to 16th century in Southeast Asia were discovered by the researches of production and consumption places.

I cannot give a detailed account of Prof. Aoyagi's works in the assigned space. This time I stop writing and pray for the repose of Prof. Aoyagi.



Fig.2 Magapit Shell Midden, 5.5 meters deep.