

# Foreword

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Starting with this volume, **Hukay** will be published through the University of the Philippines Diliman Journal online and downloaded from [journals.upd.edu.ph](http://journals.upd.edu.ph). The shift to digital publishing envisions that **Hukay** will be more accessible outside the UP-Archaeological Studies Program (UP-ASP). Although a number of individuals might not agree with the move to online publication, we have to think of the long term benefits. Digital publishing means that **Hukay** can now accept more coloured figures without worrying about the high costs that come with the publication of hard copies. Distribution of the articles is quicker and less expensive since everything can be done online. Readers can download, store, read, and print articles anytime and anywhere.

The biggest challenge we have in publishing **Hukay** is the amount of funds required to print hard copies and distribute them to international reviewers and journal exchange partners. **Hukay**'s new digital format will greatly reduce the financial strain on its limited budget. In addition, since many of the **Hukay** articles are reading materials in archaeology courses at the UP-ASP, online accessibility is the best way to promote the journal and increase its readership.

This volume contains four articles. In the first article, Angelus Sales discusses the construction of a stone house excavated in Barangay Pinagbayanan in San Juan, Batangas, Philippines. Combining the results of two excavation seasons with her background in architecture, Sales describes the construction system of the foundation, walls, stone posts, and floor. The article is a good reference for archaeologists excavating stone structures dating from the 16th to the 19th century in the Philippines.

Emil Robles using Geographic Resources Analysis Support System GIS approach in estimating ancient coastlines, land bridges, and submerged river systems proposes possible migration routes in ancient times coinciding with different sea levels. Robles' work provides us with population movement models that archaeologists can use in surveying ancient sites in the Philippines. It might also explain why some regions in

the Philippines have very early sites and why others are bereft of archaeology.

The Laguna de Bay area in southern Luzon, Philippines has already been proven to be archaeologically significant based on pothunting activities in the lake area. Recognising the old archaeology of the Laguna de Bay, Timothy James Vitales compiles the archaeological researches around the lake and recommends areas for targeted excavations.

Michael Canilao's Master's thesis from the UP-ASP was on searching for early settlements in the Cordillera region in northern Philippines. Canilao's thesis was subsequently published into a book and a review is included in this volume. In his article, Canilao recounts his field experiences including his most recent excavations in the highlands of Ilocos Sur, in western Cordillera. He proposes systematic surface survey, a workable method to conduct research in the highlands.

This volume also contains four book reviews. We like to thank the University of Singapore Press for the books "Connecting Empires and States: Selected Papers from the 13th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists" and "Contestations of Memory in Southeast Asia". Ateneo De Manila University Press provided us with a copy of "CASA BOHOLANA: Vintage Houses of Bohol" and Michael Armand Canilao gave us a complimentary copy of "Of Gold, Spanish Conquistadors, And Ibaloi Generational Memory".

In October 2013, the Philippines suffered a major earthquake that destroyed centuries-old churches in the islands of Cebu and Bohol. As of this writing, no report has been made regarding the heritage houses in Bohol which are the subject of the book 'CASA BOHOLANO'. The destruction of the churches had more impact to the Philippine population than the collapse of other buildings since these sacred sites are symbols of faith and identity, history markers, and heritage areas. The Philippines has a long history of churches destroyed by calamities such as flooding, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes. The Filipinos have shown their resilience through rebuilding the churches or transferring the towns to a safer location. Earthquake ordinances were promulgated in the late 1800s outlining building regulations to minimise loss of properties and lives. In this connection, we hope that cooperation between government lead agencies with private cultural and heritage professionals continue and appropriate mitigating measures are put in place so that the ruins may be

preserved and/or rehabilitated and those that suffered damage are reinforced to ensure their structural integrity. Some churches suffered catastrophic damage so that nothing was left but rubbles of the original structures. This then necessitates us archaeologists and heritage conservators to continue to document, protect, and restore heritage structures before they are lost for all time.

**Grace Barretto-Tesoro**

**Hukay Editor**