

FOREWORD

Finally, the much awaited fourth issue of *Hukay* is out. We apologize for the long delay. Time was needed to put into effect some changes made to improve the publication. Among these changes is the addition of a new section *Muni-Muni...* From the Tagalog word meaning “random thoughts, musings, reflections,” it gives expression and/or shares the personal glimpses and reflections of various people on Archaeology.

Moreover, the past Academic Year 1999-2000 also proved to be a busy one for the Archaeological Studies Program (ASP) as a whole with the arrival of three visiting professors, starting with Dr. Alfred F. Pawlik during the first semester. Dr. Pawlik is currently Professorial Lecturer at the ASP under the academic exchange program of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) and a Memorandum of Agreement with the Institut für Urgeschichte at the University of Tübingen in Germany. His expertise is on lithics (stone tools), particularly on use-wear analysis, and he is presently in the process of establishing the first Lithic Studies Laboratory in the Philippines. We are including in this issue his feedback on a recent lithic symposium he attended, the **VIIIth International Flint Symposium**, as well as the lecture he presented there.

The second semester, meanwhile, saw the arrival of Dr. Ian Glover and Dr. Hansjürgen Müller-Beck from the University College London and the University of Tübingen, respectively. Dr. Müller-Beck specializes on Paleohistoric hunters-gatherers while Dr. Glover has done extensive research on various sites in Southeast Asia. Both conducted a series of lectures at the ASP, as well as a public lecture sponsored by the UP Archaeological Society (ArkeoSoc). Their public lectures will be published in the following issue of *Hukay*.

Also included in this issue are articles not only from ASP’s graduate community, but also from the Philippines’ Archaeological community in general. Amalia dela Torre writes about *Ethnoarchaeology* and its significance in making archaeological conclusions. Then Jack Medrana’s *Reconstructing the Biological Characteristics of Past Philippine Human Populations* gives us an idea on the kind of information that can be derived from skeletal remains—from past diet to cause of death. Bobby Orillaneda, meanwhile, compared the cargo of two shipwrecks in his *The San Diego and Pandanan Wrecks: Two Underwater Archaeological Sites*. Finally, Mr. Israel B. Cabanilla reports on the archaeological survey he conducted in Tawi-Tawi (1998), a group of islands situated in the southernmost portion of the Philippines.

Lastly, we would like to express our gratitude to the following: first and foremost to the DAAD, without the support of which the publication of this issue would not have been possible; Dr. Pawlik, who not only served as our connection with the DAAD but also whose experiences in similar publications and suggestions proved invaluable; and Carlos Tatel Jr., for his immense help in finally having this issue printed out.

The Editors

UPDATES

THE VIIITH INTERNATIONAL FLINT SYMPOSIUM, BOCHUM (13-17 SEPTEMBER 1999)

*Alfred F. Pawlik**

Last September 1999, the most important conference about the prehistoric and historic use of flint and related raw materials, the **VIIIth International Flint Symposium**, was held in Bochum, Germany. An industrial metropolis in Germany's center region for heavy industries, mainly steel production and mining, Bochum is the site of the world's largest mining museum—the Deutsches Bergbaumuseum (German Mining Museum). The museum has its own demonstration coal mine with 2.5 km of galleries, making it a perfect venue for the symposium which was organized by the Institut für Montanarchäologie (Institute of Mining Archaeology) at the German Mining Museum, headed by its director Prof. Dr. Gerd Weisgerber, who is also the authority for mining archaeology in Europe. His expertise and the experience of his staff at the museum made the symposium a well-organized meeting.¹

Altogether, 141 colleagues from 26 countries attended the Symposium. This necessitated the division into two parallel lecture sessions (making it sometimes difficult for the participants to choose). The dense program included sessions with the topics "Flint Mining," "Flint Distribution and Technology" and "Geology, Petrography and Geochemistry of Raw Materials of the Stone Age". The majority of the lectures focused on the technology of flint processing and the manufacturing of tools during the Neolithic periods. Flint mining, which became frequent since the Neolithic, was a subject of a high number of lectures as well. The presentations about flint mining dealt mainly with localities in Western and Eastern Europe, but also included the Near East and ancient Egypt, which was the subject of the present author's lecture (see following related article).

The methodology session was held on Wednesday, 15 September and included contributions to mineralogical and petrological analyses, and the identification of provenience and genesis of flint. Not only the petrography of flint was discussed but also state-of-the-art methods like thermoluminescence dating of heated flint, presented by Dr. Daniel Richter from Hamilton University, Canada. [This is of special interest for the Archaeological Studies Program (ASP), since Dr. Richter is proposed to join the ASP as visiting professor within the academic exchange program of DAAD, hopefully in 2001; his expertise will no doubt contribute to the development of the ASP]

The symposium's program completed the lectures with several excursions. An exciting view of the miners' work and life underground was given by Prof. Weisgerber during a visit of a replicated coal mine situated directly under the museum building and being a part of the museum. Day trip excursions on September 16 and 17 also led to prehistoric flint mines in

* Dr. Pawlik is Professorial Lecturer at the Archaeological Studies Program since April 1999. His participation in the VIIIth International Flint Symposium in Bochum makes him the first representative from the University of the Philippines at such a conference.

¹ The present author himself had the pleasure to attend one of Gerd Weisgerber's numerous expeditions as a student into the desert of the Sultanate of Oman in 1989.

Germany (Lousberg), The Netherlands (Rijckholt) and to the Archaeological Parc Archéosite in Aubéchies, Belgium.

Noteworthy for all interested in flint technology and mining is the setup of a new internet-based discussion list, "mining-arch," by the Institute of Mining Archaeology, simultaneously with the symposium. To subscribe to this list, it is sufficient to compose a short message "subscribe mining-arch" and send it to the following address: majordomo@charon.uni-freiburg.de

The excellent organization of the conference and the excursions were highly appreciated by the participants, the museum staff did a very good job during the conference. For the present author, it was not only a highly informative conference but also a joyful trip into the center of historic and prehistoric mining in Germany.



Members of the Archaeological Studies Program community with Dr. Alfred Pawlik (extreme left) and Dr. Hansjürgen Müller-Beck (third from left). [photo courtesy of Dr. Pawlik]