

## 2. BORNEO AND THE ISLAND OF CAGAYAN SULU. pdf

1: Tawi Tawi | island, Philippines | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The Sulu Archipelago islands are within the Mindanao island group, consisting of the provinces of Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi. The archipelago is not, as is often supposed, the remains of a land bridge between Borneo and the Philippines.*

After that, it became part of the Bruneian Empire before gaining its own independence on . The arrival of Western powers later became a conflict when the Spanish start to impose the rule of Spanish East Indies over the Sulu Archipelago. Spanish military expeditions against the sultanate were launched over the centuries of the colonial Philippines period – The Moro Rebellion – independence movement continued the Islamic Moro conflict, against the United States occupation in areas of the Moro people in the archipelago and southwestern Philippines. The sultanate also included portions of Borneo , Mindanao , Palawan , and other islands in the region. From the first Spanish encounters with Jolo island, the Spanish – Moro conflict met firm and organised resistance from the Sultanate of Sulu. The following year, Figueroa was awarded the sole right to colonise Mindanao. In , during a campaign against Borneo launched by Sande, Figueroa attacked and burned down Jolo. The Spaniards left Jolo after a few days. The Joloanos resolved to resist Spanish intrusions. In response to attacks, Joloanos raided Spanish settlements and reducciones. In , the first permanent Roman Catholic mission was established on the Zamboanga Peninsula, and three years later, the Spanish Army launched another attack on Jolo, which was repelled by the army of Rajah Bongsu. In , another expedition was launched against Jolo, but was repelled by the Joloanos. In late , Captain Juan Gallinato with a group of about Spanish soldiers attacked Jolo but were unsuccessful. By , after three months of heavy fighting, the Spanish troops retreated. In , a larger raiding force of about Spanish army officers and 1, soldiers was organised to attack Jolo to defeat the Moslem slave raiders and traders, but the Spanish again failed to take Jolo. Again on 17 March , a large Spanish force of 2, soldiers attacked Jolo but to no avail. When its commander Lorenzo de Olazo was wounded, the Spaniards retreated. The Sultanate of Sulu range in with the arrival of Spain. On 4 January , de Corcuera led a naval and military expedition of about 80 ships and 2, troops to attack Jolo, but Sultan Wasit put up stiff resistance. The Spanish Army easily occupied Jolo, and a small garrison was left there to control the area. The garrison was withered away by frequent raids launched by Sultan Wasit, and by , this garrison had been wasted away. This was the first time that Jolo had been occupied by the Spaniards for an appreciable length of time. From to , an interregnum of peace occurred because the Spanish troops were ordered to abandon the Zamboanga Peninsula, and forts south of that – and regroup in Manila to prepare for the impending attack of Koxinga – which never happened. The fort was completed in , renamed Real Fuerza del Pilar de Zaragoza Fort Pilar is its popular name today , and inaugurated on 16 April. In , General Ignacio Iriberry lead a force of to Jolo and captured it after a lengthy siege, but the Spaniards again left after a few days. In , after a Moro raid on Zamboanga, Captain Vargas led a punitive expedition against Jolo, but his force was repulsed. The Sulu areas in with the arrival of France. Spanish attacks on Jolo were now directed at weakening British trading interests in the south. Fraquhar to transfer trading and military operations to Balambangan island near Borneo. By , the Great Britain had withdrawn its army and navy from the Sulu Sea. In , the galleon trade across the Pacific Ocean between the Philippines and Mexico ended, since Mexico had declared its independence in , and an extended war of independence was in progress. Most of the other Spanish-ruled areas of the Americas had also rebelled against their colonial masters. In , the Philippine Islands were administered directly from Madrid , rather than via the Viceroy of Mexico , since Mexico and its southern neighbours had won their independence from Spain. The Spanish Empire sought to end the "Moro threat". In , the Marina Sutil, a light and manoeuvrable naval force under Capitan Alonso Morgado was sent to confront the slave raiders in the Sulu Sea. Spanish occupation[ edit ] Main articles: In , Governor General Narciso Claveria led yet another expedition against Jolo and in , Claveria with powerful gunboats Magallanes, El Cano, and Reina de Castilla brought from Europe supervised the attack on the Balangingi stronghold in Tungkil. The raid resulted in the capture of many Sama Balangingi and the exile of many to the tobacco fields of Cagayan Valley. The leader of the Sama, Paglima Taupan, was not captured. A raid on Jolo that year was a

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failure. On 28 February , Urbiztondo launched another campaign against Jolo, razed the whole town and confiscated pieces of artillery. The Spanish troops later withdrew. Also in a peace treaty was signed between the Sulu Sultanate and the Spanish, though the terms were understood differently by each party. In , the Spanish launched a campaign to occupy Jolo. Spurred by their need to curb slave raiding, and concerned about other European colonial efforts in the region, the Spanish made a final bid to consolidate their rule in their southern frontier. The British had established trading centres in Jolo by the 19th century and the French were offering to purchase Basilan Island from the Spanish government. On 21 February , the Spaniards assembled the largest contingent against Jolo, consisting of 9, soldiers in 11 transports, 11 gunboats, and 11 steamboats. Spanish warships bombarding the Moro pirates of Balanguingui in Troops, including a cavalry unit with its own lieutenant commander, were garrisoned within the protective walls. American occupation[ edit ].

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### 2: Berbalang Blues: The Elusive Ghouls of Cagayan Sulu – EsoterX

*Mapun, also called Cagayan Sulu, island, southwestern Sulu Sea, Philippines. Low-lying and surrounded by 13 small islets and coral reefs, it has an area of 26 square miles (67 square km). Low-lying and surrounded by 13 small islets and coral reefs, it has an area of 26 square miles (67 square km).*

Understand[ edit ] How dangerous is Mindanao? Western governments all advise caution anywhere on Mindanao, and all agree that travellers should avoid the ARMM and Zamboanga Peninsula ; see the warnings in those articles. Most suggest avoiding much of the rest of Mindanao as well. If you travel anywhere in the Mindanao region, most insurers will not pay out if you make a claim. There are some western travellers in many parts of eastern or northern Mindanao, and cities like Davao and CDO have quite a few foreign residents. Most of these people have encountered few problems and feel reasonably safe. However, some tourists were kidnapped near Davao in late and later murdered, a bomb was set off in a busy Davao market in September , causing many deaths, and in May radical islamicists more-or-less took over the town of Marawi and the national government declared martial law in all of Mindanao. There is quite obviously some risk anywhere in the region. Mindanao has a long, complex and remarkably colorful history. Off the southwest end of Mindanao are the Sulu Islands , a chain leading almost all the way to Sabah , which is the easternmost province of Malaysia , located on the island of Borneo. The Sulus and western Mindanao are predominantly Muslim ; this is the heartland of the Moro Filipino Muslim people, though there are also many Muslims on Palawan and in other parts of Mindanao, and there are some Muslims anywhere in the Philippines. A predominantly Muslim group called Badjao or "Sea Gypsies" live mostly on boats and are found in the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. There has always been extensive trade between Mindanao and Borneo, and the Badjao do much of that trading. They are also found in most other parts of the Philippines. Until the late 19th century, almost the entire northern coast of Borneo and parts of the Philippines – more-or-less everything from Sarawak to Mindanao – was heavily infested with pirates, and most of the area was ruled by pirate kings. The Spanish, the British, the Sultan of Brunei , the White Rajas of Sarawak, and later the Americans fought wars against the pirate kingdoms and eventually shut them down, but it was quite a struggle. Pirates from Mindanao often raided towns in other parts of the Philippines. Towns like Altavas and Bolinao were built inland to avoid them, while others had fortifications or a warning system like the Dumaguete bell tower. This may not be entirely ended; in a group based in Basilan grabbed 20 hostages near Puerto Princesa in Palawan and in another bunch grabbed four near Davao. In both cases the raiders arrived by boat and some hostages were eventually murdered. The Moros vigorously resisted Spanish, American and Japanese rule for several reasons: Moro nationalism, anti-colonialism, Islam, and piracy. Today some are still resisting the Philippine government. However there are still armed rebel groups in some areas and a substantial Philippine military presence to suppress them; the two sides reportedly have ties to Al Qaeda and the CIA respectively. Moros still talk about a battle at Bud Dajo on Sulu in where, according to Moro accounts and American critics of the war such as Mark Twain, American forces massacred almost people, mostly women and children. Some draw parallels with current events; naval guns were used at Bud Dajo to kill at a distance, much as drones are used today. In official American accounts it was a justified counter-insurgency action with some collateral damage, many of the women were armed and some of the children were being used as human shields.

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### 3: Mindanao – Travel guide at Wikivoyage

*Mapun Island, historically known as Cagayan Sulu, is a tiny square kilometer island between Malaysia and the Philippines in the Sulu Sea, occupied largely by an Austronesian people called the Jama Mapun (or Sama Kagayan, as they are part of the larger Sama-Bajau ethnic group that inhabit islands stretching from the Sulu Sea to Borneo).*

Malaysia North Borneo was a British protectorate located in the northern Borneo which was under the sovereign North Borneo Chartered Company from to . From to , North Borneo was occupied by Japanese military forces , before they were driven out by Australian troops. During the time also seven of the British-controlled islands in north-eastern Borneo named Turtle Islands together with Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi were ceded to the Philippine government under a past treaty signed between the United Kingdom and the United States. History of Brunei and History of Sabah Before the eastern part of the territory was ceded by the Sultanate of Brunei to the Sultanate of Sulu as a gift for helping the Bruneian forces during a civil war that happened in Brunei , the whole territory was once under the rule of the Bruneian Empire. The port however failed to become a long term success due to constant pirate attacks as well as other reasons and the British left in . Torrey began a settlement at the Kimanis River mouth, which he named Ellena. Attempts to find financial backing for the settlement were futile, and disease, death and desertion by the immigrant labourers led to the abandonment of the settlement towards the end of . Harris died in and Torrey returned to America in . He died in Boston, Massachusetts, in March . Civil Ensign flag of the North Borneo. Von Overbeck managed to get a year renewal of the lease from the Temenggong of Brunei, and a similar treaty from the Sultan of Sulu on 22 January . However, he was unable to interest his government in the territory. After efforts to sell the territory to Italy for use as a penal colony , von Overbeck withdrew in , leaving Alfred Dent in control. In spite of some diplomatic protests by the Dutch, Spanish and Sarawak governments, the North Borneo Chartered Company proceeded to organise settlement and administration of the territory. The company subsequently acquired further sovereign and territorial rights from the sultan of Brunei , expanding the territory under control to the Putatan river May , the Padas district November , the Kawang river February , the Mantanani Islands April , and additional minor Padas territories March . The company also established a foundation for economic growth in North Borneo by restoring peace to a land where piracy and tribal feuds had grown rampant. It abolished slavery and set up transport, health and education services for the people. Chinese immigrants were wooed to boost the small population of less than , . Through the combined effort of the locals and immigrants, towns, farms, a timber industry , tobacco and rubber plantations began to thrive. Protectorate of Britain Board of directors of the North Borneo Chartered Company in . In , North Borneo became a protectorate of Great Britain, but its administration remained entirely in the hands of the North Borneo Chartered Company , with the crown reserving only control of defence and foreign relations. From to the British government placed the colony of Labuan under the administration of North Borneo. Although was generally peaceful, the local population occasionally resented the imposition of taxes and the loss of land to European plantations. Initially, there were only two Residencies: Each Residency was divided into Provinces, later known as Districts, which were run by District Officers. By , there were five Residencies to accommodate new areas that were opened up for development. These Residencies were in turn divided into 17 Districts. Under this system, British held top posts, while native chiefs managed the people at grassroots level. This was not a conscious attempt by the British to instil indirect rule but a convenient arrangement for the district officers who were unfamiliar with local customs and politics. Japanese forces occupied North Borneo from to . The North Borneo Armed Constabulary with only men hardly provided any resistance to slow down the Japanese invasion. During Japanese military occupation, the Europeans were interned, public services ceased to exist, and there were widespread poverty, disease and malnutrition. In June , the Australian 9th Division landed in Brunei and liberated much of North Borneo before the end of the war. North Borneo was placed under British Military Administration until restoration of civil government on 15 July . Crown Colony of British North Borneo.

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### 4: Sulu Sea - Wikipedia

*Tawi-Tawi also covers some islands in the Sulu Sea to the northwest, the Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi Island and the Turtle Islands, just 20 kilometres (12 mi) away from Sabah. Contents 1 Etymology.*

Mapun Island, historically known as Cagayan Sulu, is a tiny square kilometer island between Malaysia and the Philippines in the Sulu Sea, occupied largely by an Austronesian people called the Jama Mapun or Sama Kagayan, as they are part of the larger Sama-Bajau ethnic group that inhabit islands stretching from the Sulu Sea to Borneo. This little piece of undesirable real estate was said to be home to the preternatural Berbalangs, a cat-eyed tribe of corpse-eaters who sometimes resorted to astral homicide when the supply of dead bodies dwindled. Hidden amongst his general descriptions of island culture, flora, and fauna are details about the mysterious Berbalangs. The outer wall of one of these has been broken through, so that the deep basin within communicates with the sea. The water of the two other lakes is fresh. The soil of the island is fertile, and much of the jungle has been cleared for cultivation. Although nominally under Spanish rule, the inhabitants would resent all attempts at interference. Their fighting force is estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred men, and they have fortified one of the craters as a place of refuge. Fishing is practised with the aid of a root called tubur, which is used to stupefy the fish. The superstition referred to is that regarding the Berbalang. Skertchly endeavored to obtain details about the Berbalang, interviewing numerous witnesses to Berbalang depredations and piecing together a general description of them. In the centre of the island is a small village the inhabitants of which owe allegiance to neither of the two chiefs. You can always tell them because the pupils of their eyes are not round but just narrow slits like those of a cat. Their astral bodies are then liberated in the form of heads with the feet attached to the ears as wings. The Berbalangs may be heard coming, as they make a moaning noise which is loud at a distance and dies away to a feeble wail as they approach. Should you be the happy possessor of a cocoa-nut pearl you are safe, but otherwise the only way to beat them off is to cut at them with a kris, the blade of which has been rubbed with the juice of a lime. If you see the lights and hear the meaning in front of you, wheel suddenly round and make a cut in the opposite direction. Berbalangs always go by contraries and are never where they appear to be. The juice of limes sprinkled on a grave will prevent the Berbalangs from entering it, so all the dead are buried either under or near the houses and the graves are sprinkled daily with fresh lime-juice Skertchly, , p Skertchly was understandably curious, but was hard pressed to find a guide to take him to visit the village of the Berbalangs. Intrepid explorer that he was, Skertchly set off. Taking the kris and limes and leaving Matali praying for my safety, I soon arrived at the village. It consisted of about a dozen houses of the ordinary native type; but with the exception of a few fowls and a solitary goat there was no living thing to be seen. I was surprised at this and entered several of the houses, but all were alike deserted. Everything was in perfect order, and in one house some rice was standing in basins, still quite hot, as though the occupants had been suddenly called away when about to begin their evening meal. Thinking perhaps that they had run away I halooed but received no reply, and though I made a thorough search of the vicinity could discover no one. I returned to Matali, and on telling him of the deserted state of the village, he turned pale and implored me to come back at once as the Berbalangs were out and it would be dangerous to return in the dark Skertchly, , p As Skertchly and Matali hastened homeward they were dogged by faint moaning, the sound of wings, and dancing red lights. Skertchly was acquainted with Hassan, and though Matali suggested Hassan was in possession of a protective coconut pearl, Skertchly elected to visit him the next day and determine his status. There was no sign of anyone about so I tried the door but found it fastened. I shouted several times but no one answered, so, putting my shoulder to the door I gave a good push and it fell in. I entered the house and looked round but could see no one, going further in I suddenly started back, for, huddled up on the bed, with hands clenched, face distorted, and eyes staring as in horror, lay my friend Hassanâ€”dead Skertchly, , Say what you want about necro-cannibalism, but the Berbalang appear to have been living in relative peace while their neighbors scrupulously avoided them and went about bashing each other on the heads. R, John Scott Keltie. Geographical Society Great Britain. The Geographical Journal v Royal Geographical Society, Asiatic Society Kolkata, India. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal ,

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Calcutta, v65,

### 5: Tawi-Tawi - Wikipedia

*Cagayan Sulu* – "Cagayan Sulu, Insel, nordöstlich von der Sundainsel Borneo (Asien), 2 QM., auf der Südwestseite guter Hafen Pierer's Universal-Lexikon Sulu Sea – "The Sulu Sea is a large sea in the southwestern area of the Philippines.

Sultans were distinguished by their pulna status those designated as pulna were able to trace direct ancestry from Sarip Kabungsuwan through both parents. Within the datu estate, claims to status rank were predicated upon the quality and quantity of ties linked to Sarip Kabungsuwan. It was a complex system of rank and status; an example of which is the Cotabato Sultanate that had neither the number of offices of the Sulu Sultanate nor the elaboration in rank titles found among the Maranao. The Maguindanao Sultanate for instance, was known to have 11 offices including that of the Sultan, arranged in 3 orders of rank. There is no document stating the grant of North Borneo from Sultan of Brunei to Sultan of Sulu, but it is accepted by all sides. Jesse, Brunei resident for the Company in 1841, and Sir Stamford Raffles did not raise questions about the cession of Sulu by the Brunians. Receives permission from Governor Pigot to go on mission of exploration: To open trade with Sulu Survey and make hydrographic notes on North Borneo Negotiate treaty with Sultan of Sulu [13] January 28, Alexander Dalrymple, Deputy Secretary of the Madras Council of the East India Company signs Articles of Friendship and Commerce with Sultan of Sulu Muiz-ud-din Bantilan granting land for a factory; granting extraterritorial legal rights to the English; granting trade monopoly to British; and establishing alliance [14] Governor Pigot and the Madras Council of the East India Company sends Dalrymple to Sulu, along with one Thomas Kelsall, to announce the formal acceptance of the Treaty and to obtain the cession of Balambangan island. Deputy Governor Dowsonne Drake and his council agreed to conclude a treaty that would not be in conflict with the treaty. It confirmed the treaty, including the mutual defensive alliance, except for a provision stating British respect of the government, customs and religion of the people of Sulu. Sometime after this, Alimuddin ratifies the cession of Balambangan Island to the British East India Company and ratifies a new Treaty of Commerce and Friendship with Dalrymple June 29, Sultan Alimudin I confirmed the cession of North Borneo from the northeast side of the river Kinabatangan to the northwest side of the river Kimanis, together with Balambangan, Labuan, Banguay and Palawan to the East India Company in return for the promise that one of his sons, Datu Saraphodin, was to govern these territories. The agreement stated that the Sultanate of Sulu will protect American vessels in the area should they be shipwrecked and protection of U. The agreement was not subject to ratification and not proclaimed. Page enters into treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Sultan Pulalon February 21, Ruma Bechara agrees to sale of Basilan to France for 200,000 Mexican dollars on condition it is occupied by France within 6 months. Spanish Governor in Zamboanga protests. France eventually decides against purchase of Basilan. Brooke then, proceeds to Zambaonga to inform Spain. May 29, Convention of Commerce between Britain and the Sultanate of Sulu Sultan of Sulu will not cede any territory without the consent of the British. See pertinent excerpts unofficial translation [38]: The agreement with the Sultan of Bulungan is dated November 12, A geographical description of the area constituting the Sultanate of Bulungan appeared for the first time in the contract of November 12, Article 2 of the contract described Bulungan territory as follows: Bulungan territory is limited by the boundaries as follows: With the following belonging to sulu: Terrakan, Nanukan, and Sebatik, with small islands attached to it. This delineation is based on a provisional basis and will result in a new comprehensive review and redetermination. The Sultanate of Sulu was incorporated into the Spanish Monarchy. Torrey and Thomas B. Harris, in return for a promise to pay him later. They then organized the American Trading Company of Borneo. July 30, Moses writes the U. Secretary of State saying the property he acquired was a lease. Germany and Britain protest. Spanish government launches Malcampo expedition against Sulu. May 30, British Ambassadors in Madrid and Berlin were instructed that the protocol implies recognition of Spanish claims over Sulu or its dependencies. At this point the following western countries have possessions in Southeast Asia: Alfred Dent, member of the commercial house of Dent Brothers and Co. Overbeck learns afterward that the northeastern part of Borneo was ceded to the Sultan of Sulu, and so he and William H. Treacher sail to

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Sulu to negotiate a contract for the rest of North Borneo. Upon close scrutiny and extensive research, based on Professor K. January 2, Acting Consul-General Treacher sends report: Overbeck will have to conclude separate contract with Sultan of Sulu: The remaining territory, mentioned in the grants is actually under Sulu rule, and occupied by Sulu Chiefs, and it was only because the districts were mentioned in the original American grants that they are again included, and Mr. Overbeck will now have to make a separate agreement with the Sultan of Sulu for them. See contending translations of relevant portions of this document. On the Charter granted, Professor George Mct. Baron de Overbeck, Austrian national heavily connected with the house of Dent and Co. Overbeck was sent to Borneo as a representative of Dent and Co. By this grant, in consideration of the annual payment to the Sultan of the sum of 5, dollars, the representatives of the proposed Company obtain the concession of the country extending from the Pandassan River on the west coast to the Sibuco River on the east, including the five harbours of Maludu and Sandakan, and Darvel and Sibuco Bays. July 4, According to the letter of the Sultan, Sandakan was not ceded to the United Kingdom but was only leased. The Sultan added that he only did this under the threat of attack from the British.



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### 6: Mapun Island Map - Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Philippines - Mapcarta

*Current weather in Cagayan Sulu Island and forecast for today, tomorrow, and next 14 days.*

Sulu is known as the Island country of Southeast Asia. The white powder-like sands are exactly overwhelming and much better than other beaches in the Southeast Asia as I see. The name Igasan was derived from the name of the community leader around this area during the reign of the Sultanate of Sulu era. I remember in , in a boat bound to Jolo from Bongao, there was a group of travelers and mountaineers who wanted to visit Igasan beach. I got befriended to one of them name Mikki then told me that they wanted to drop by Jolo and visit the beach. They were actually looking for someone who was endorsed to them by their Tausug friend in Manila, Philippines. We walk through the streets in Jolo. I took them to round the town reaching as far as Capitol Hill, the administrative center of Sulu and the Jolo Airport. Igasan beach is one of the popular beaches in Sulu. It is also known as Quezon beach in honor to the Philippine president Manuel L. That is how Tausug honoring visitor when reaching their country. Igasan beach is about 25 minutes from the town of Jolo in Sulu. It is found in Patikul [Patik All] town. People can hire a motorcab or Jeepney for a minimal and very affordable charge, especially to the backpackers. Igasan beach is far from being commercialized. People can simply relax here to experience the whispering breeze and the magnificent crystalline water. All of the way from any countries for now to reach Sulu should pass by Philippines or Sabah, state of Malaysia. Do book your ticket at any airline agencies or take any available sea route from different places in the Philippines, like Cebu, Palawan, Iloilo, Bohol and Manila. Upon reaching Zamboanga City you can easily get the schedule of the trips to Sulu. You can go by air or by sea. In sea route from Zamboanga City takes 6 hours to reach port of Jolo when you take the regular boat. If you want to reach Jolo early, you can either take the fast craft in a day for a few hours, that is fastest than the regular trip at night. From Sabah State of Malaysia There is no passenger trip by sea route for Sandakan. From Sandakan purchase a ticket bound for Zamboanga City. The trip will take around 15 hours to reach Zamboanga City port, that is twice a week, every Monday and Thursday at around 4 PM. There is also a trip of fast craft that is direct to Sulu if you wish. The fast craft will pass by Bongao to Jolo. You can take any motor cab for a minimal charge here to bring you to the affordable hotels and inns in the country. You do island hopping, mountain climbing and many more. The trip is also Monday and Thursday but early morning, around 7 AM. The port is in Karamunting, Leila Road, Sandakan.

### 7: Abu Sayyaf Raids On Sabah Tourist Islands Thwarted; Security Forces On Alert | Borneo Today

*The solunar periods indicate the best times of day for fishing in Cagayan Sulu Island. The major periods correspond to the lunar transit (passage of the moon over the meridian) and the opposing lunar transit and last approximately 2 hours.*

Pre-historic Sabah[ edit ] During the Last Glacial Maximum about 20, years ago, Sabah and the rest of Borneo island was connected to mainland Asia in a landmass known as the Sundaland. Subsequent deglaciation, which caused global sea level to rise, resulted in the Sundaland being submerged, separating Borneo from the rest of Asia. These early humans are believed to be Australoid or Negrito people, but the reason for their sudden disappearance is unknown. The tools found there were considered advanced for its period. An ongoing study by Universiti Sains Malaysia and Sabah State Museum revealed the discovery of stone tools in Mansuli Valley near Lahad Datu believed to be , years old, [8] and in another site in Kampung Lipasu, Bingkor believed to be at least , years old. The earliest ascertained wave of human migration, believed to be Austronesian Mongoloids , occurred around 5, years ago. Tan and Thomas R. Williams believe that the Mongoloids are said to originate from South China and Northern Vietnam , and are more closely related to a number of indigenous groups in the Philippines and Formosa Taiwan than to the indigenous peoples of neighbouring Sarawak and Kalimantan , [12] These claims were also supported by the findings of Charles Hose and William McDougall in their account of the "Pagan Tribes of Borneo". It was believed that Po-ni existed at the mouth of Brunei River and was the predecessor to the Sultanate of Brunei. This is consistent with the recent discovery of timber coffins in the Agop Batu Tulug cave in the Kinabatangan Valley. The coffins, adorned with carvings believed to resemble similar cultural practices in China and Vietnam , are believed to date back from around to 1, years ago 11th to 14th century. Bruneian Empire and the Sulu Sultanate[ edit ] Main articles: The Sultanate of Brunei began after the ruler of Brunei embraced Islam. Some sources indicate that this had occurred around CE after the ruler, Awang Alak Betatar, converted into Islam and became known as Muhammad Shah. The intermixing of blood resulted in a distinct breed both in physical stature and features. The Sultan of Brunei continued to loosely govern the west coast of Sabah. Many Brunei Malays migrated to this region during this period, although the migration has begun as early as the 15th century after the Brunei conquest of the territory. It is believed that they were fleeing from the oppression of the Spanish colonist in their region. The first recorded ascent to the highest peak of Mount Kinabalu was made in by Hugh Low. In , Alexander Dalrymple , an officer of the British East India Company , concluded an agreement with the Sultan of Sulu to allow him to set up a trading post in the region. This plan, together with other attempts to build a settlement and a military station centring on Balambangan Island , proved to be a failure. There was minimal foreign interest in this region afterward and control over most parts of north Borneo seems to have remained loosely under the Sultanate of Brunei. Labuan became a base for British operations against piracy in the region. The first recorded ascent of Mount Kinabalu , the highest mountain in Borneo, was made in by British Malaya colonial administrator and naturalist Hugh Low. The highest peak and the deep gully of the mountain was later named after him. His fortress "Ellena" was located in Kimanis with hundreds of Iban trackers led by Lingkanad. Torrey returned to America in and died near Boston, Massachusetts, in March The rights of the trading company were then sold to Gustav Baron Von Overbeck , the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Hong Kong though he was actually a German national , and he later obtained another year renewal of the lease. The lease was subsequently converted into a cession via a treaty which was signed by the Sultan of Brunei Abdul Momin. The treaty was signed on 29 December at the Brunei Palace. This concession was signed on 22 January in the palace of the Sultan of Sulu. As the population was too small to boost the territory economy, the company brought in Chinese people mainly Hakkas from Guangdong province to work as labourers in plantation farms. Most of the migrants settled in Kudat and Jesselton now Kota Kinabalu. The capital was moved to Sandakan in to capitalise on its potential of vast timber resources. The purpose of the protocol was to recognise the sovereignty of Spain in the Sulu Archipelago and also for Spain to relinquish all claims it might have had over North Borneo. In , North Borneo became a protectorate of the United Kingdom. Administration and control over North Borneo remained in the hands of the Company

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despite being a protectorate and they effectively ruled until Their rule had been generally peaceful except for some rebellions, including one led by the Bajau-Suluk leader Mat Salleh from to , [30] and another led by Antanum of the Muruts known as the Rundum resistance in From to , Japanese forces occupied North Borneo, along with most of the island. Bombings by the allied forces devastated most towns including Sandakan, which was razed to the ground. Resistance against Japanese occupation was concentrated on the west and north coast of North Borneo. In Kudat , there was also some resistance led by Mustapha Harun. On 10 October , the Kinabalu Guerrillas together with followers of Panglima Alli staged a surprise attack on the Japanese. The attack however was foiled. The local residents who participated in the attacks, including Albert Kwok and Panglima Alli, were detained in Petagas and later executed on 21 January It was claimed that he spied for the Allied Forces by pretending to be working for the Japanese. He provided intelligence on Japanese positions and some credited him with the escape of Allied POWs. Japanese civilians and soldiers leaving North Borneo after the surrender of Japan to the Australian forces. All the prisoners, who by then were reduced to 2, in number, were to be moved, but instead of transport, were forced to march the infamous Sandakan Death March. Sickness, disease, exhaustion, thirst, hunger, whipping, and shooting killed most of the prisoners, except for six Australians who successfully escaped, were never caught, and survived to tell the horrific story of the death march. The fallen of this march are commemorated each year on Anzac Day Memorial Day in Australia and in Sandakan, at the original POW campsite where a POW hut style museum and a black marble memorial obelisk monument are nestled in a peaceful park setting with a lily pond. Until the Philippine independence on , seven British-controlled islands in the northern coast of Borneo named Turtle Islands including Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi and Mangsee Islands were ceded to the Philippine government by the Crown colony government of North Borneo. Self-government and the formation of Malaysia[ edit ] Main articles: On 31 August , North Borneo attained self-government. The idea for the formation of a union of the former British colonies, namely, Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo was mooted as early as the late 19th century, but it was Tunku Abdul Rahman who officially announced the proposal of wider federation in May It also seemed that this idea was supported by the British. The Commission had found that the union was generally favoured by the people but wanted certain terms and conditions incorporated to safeguard the interest of the people. The Commission had also noted some opposition from the people but decided that such opposition was minor. The Commission published its report on 1 August and had made several recommendations. Unlike in Singapore, however, no referendum was ever conducted in Sabah. The intention had been to form Malaysia on 31 August but due to objections from the Philippines and Indonesia, the formation had to be postponed to 16 September Indonesian confrontation and the Brunei Revolt[ edit ] Main articles: Indonesiaâ€™Malaysia confrontation and Brunei Revolt Men from the indigenous tribes of Sabah and Sarawak were recruited by the Malaysian government as Border Scouts under the command of Richard Noone and other officers from the Senoi Praaq to counter the Indonesian infiltrations. Leading up to the formation of Malaysia until , Indonesia adopted a hostile policy towards Malaya and subsequently Malaysia, which was backed by British forces. This undeclared war stems from what Indonesian President Sukarno perceive as an expansion of British influence in the region and his intention to wrest control over the whole of Borneo under the Indonesian republic. The proposal culminated in rebel attacks in Brunei and some parts of Sabah and Sarawak. The rebellion was foiled by the Bruneian Army with the help of the British colonials in December Philippine claim to eastern Sabah[ edit ] Main article: It maintains the position that the sovereignty of the Sultanate over the territory was not abolished and that North Borneo was only leased to the North Borneo Chartered Company. However, Malaysia considers this dispute as a "non-issue" as it interprets the agreement as that of cession and that it deems that the residents of Sabah had exercised their right to self-determination when they joined to form the Malaysian federation in Flag of Sabah from â€™ The official flag of the state of Sabah â€™present. Tun Fuad Stephens became the first chief minister of Sabah. Mustapha became the 3rd chief minister following the first state election. During his administration, a large Filipino refugees from Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago began arriving in Sabah as a result of an insurgency taking place in that region. Thus to achieve his dream, he was actively harbouring the Filipino refugees more so with his similar ethnic background relations with the Muslim refugees. The Philippine central government then retracted the

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Sabah claim in as a reward for Malaysian government action to stop supporting the southern Philippines Muslim rebels. On 6 June , after only 44 days being elected for the second time as chief minister, Tun Fuad Stephens together with other state cabinet ministers died in a plane crash known as the Double Six Tragedy. He was replaced by Harris Salleh. Along in the same year, Moro Pirates attacked Lahad Datu, killing 21 people and injuring 11 others in an event known as the Lahad Datu ambush. In , opponents of the newly elected PBS government started riots around the state , mainly in the cities of Kota Kinabalu , Tawau and Sandakan , resulting in bombings and five fatalities. Among those arrested were Jeffrey Kitingan and Maximus Ongkili. Other politicians, including Pairin, were hit with corruption charges. The arrests and charges were suspected to be politically motivated.

### 8: North Borneo (Sabah): An annotated timeline | SULU ONLINE LIBRARY

*THE SAMA IS AN ETHNO-LINGUISTIC group traditionally found in Tawi-Tawi and Sulu. There are also Sama groups in Zamboanga del Sur, Cotabato, Davao, southern Palawan and Capul island in Samar. Outside of the Philippines, there are Sama found in northeastern Borneo, Sulawesi and Moluccas and other parts of Indonesia.*

You can help by adding to it. April Evidence of human presence in Tawi-tawi was carbon-dated to be 6, BC to 3, BC, signifying one of the earliest known evidence of human presence in Southeast Asia. The bones, jars, shells, and other artifacts and fossils were found in the Bolobok Rock Shelter Cave Archaeological Site, which has been declared as an Important Cultural Treasure by the government in By the th century,[ clarification needed ] Muslim missionaries from Arabia arrived and established the first ever mosque in the Philippines. The area was heavily converted to Islam, especially when the Sultanate of Sulu in nearby Sulu province was founded. Tawi-Tawi became one of the three integral provinces of the Sultanate of Sulu during its inception and became of its strongest domains in its twilight years. The province was never officially controlled directly by the Spanish as the Sultanate of Sulu was in a perpetual war with Spain, resulting to the preservation of its Muslim and Bajau cultures. However, the sultanate waned and was captured by Spain, only to be handed to American forces after a few years. Sibutu remained under Spanish rule until Tawi-Tawi was previously part of the province of Sulu. On September 11, , pursuant to Presidential Decree No. The province is part of the Sulu Archipelago , and consists of Tawitawi Island and surrounding islands and islets with a combined land area of 1, The last island of the province at the edge of the Philippine-Malaysia border is Panguan Island. The province has two seasons: The climate is generally moderate. The wettest months are from August to November. The other months of the year are generally dry with occasional rain showers. These include the Tawitawi brown dove , the Sulu hornbill and the Sulu bleeding-heart , although this latter species may already be extinct. Administrative divisions[ edit ] Political map of Tawi-Tawi Tawi-Tawi comprises 11 municipalities , all encompassed by a single legislative district and further subdivided into barangays. It is the former capital of the province. Sapa-Sapa Sibutu â€” home to the descendants of Malay royalty in Borneo and not necessarily associated with the Sulu royalty Simunul â€” site of oldest mosque in the Philippines and home of Sheikh Makdum , one of the early pioneers spreading Islam in the country Sitangkai â€” southernmost municipality in the country.

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### 9: Sulu Archipelago - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

*English: Cagayan Sulu Island Kagayan Sulu Island Mapun Localities in the Area Mount Tabulian Hill Tabulian Paranta 2 km southeast Cagayan Sulu Islands Island, 2½ km east Buug 2½ km northwest Mount Tandan Hill, 2½ km north Lubbuk 2½ km north.*

The ongoing conflict against the Spanish reflects the tenuous grip of colonial Spanish East Indies rule over the Sulu Archipelago. The region was part of the Islamic Sultanate of Sulu, founded in 1457. Spanish military expeditions against the sultanate were launched over the centuries of the colonial Philippines period. The Moro Rebellion independence movement continued the Islamic Moro conflict, against the United States occupation in areas of the Moro people in the archipelago and southwestern Philippines. The sultanate also included portions of Borneo, Mindanao, Palawan, and other islands in the region. From the first Spanish encounters with Jolo island, the Spanish-Moro conflict met firm and organised resistance from the Sultanate of Sulu. The following year, Figueroa was awarded the sole right to colonise Mindanao. In 1565, during a campaign against Borneo launched by Sande, Figueroa attacked and burned down Jolo. The Spaniards left Jolo after a few days. The Joloanos resolved to resist Spanish intrusions. In response to attacks, Joloanos raided Spanish settlements and reducciones. In 1570, the first permanent Roman Catholic mission was established on the Zamboanga Peninsula, and three years later, the Spanish Army launched another attack on Jolo, which was repelled by the army of Rajah Bongsu. In 1575, another expedition was launched against Jolo, but was repelled by the Joloanos. In late 1576, Captain Juan Gallinato with a group of about 50 Spanish soldiers attacked Jolo but were unsuccessful. By 1577, after three months of heavy fighting, the Spanish troops retreated. In 1578, a larger raiding force of about 100 Spanish army officers and 1,000 soldiers was organised to attack Jolo to defeat the Moslem slave raiders and traders, but the Spanish again failed to take Jolo. Again on 17 March 1579, a large Spanish force of 2,000 soldiers attacked Jolo but to no avail. When its commander Lorenzo de Olazo was wounded, the Spaniards retreated. The Sultanate of Sulu range in with the arrival of Spain. On 4 January 1578, de Corcuera led a naval and military expedition of about 80 ships and 2,000 troops to attack Jolo, but Sultan Wasit put up stiff resistance. The Spanish Army easily occupied Jolo, and a small garrison was left there to control the area. The garrison was withered away by frequent raids launched by Sultan Wasit, and by 1580, this garrison had been wasted away. This was the first time that Jolo had been occupied by the Spaniards for an appreciable length of time. From 1578 to 1590, an interregnum of peace occurred because the Spanish troops were ordered to abandon the Zamboanga Peninsula, and forts south of that and regroup in Manila to prepare for the impending attack of Koxinga which never happened. The fort was completed in 1591 and was renamed Real Fuerza del Pilar de Zaragoza. Fort Pilar is its popular name today and inaugurated on 16 April. In 1592, General Ignacio Iriberri led a force of 1,000 to Jolo and captured it after a lengthy siege, but the Spaniards again left after a few days. In 1593, after a Moro raid on Zamboanga, Captain Vargas led a punitive expedition against Jolo, but his force was repulsed. The Sulu areas in with the arrival of France. Spanish attacks on Jolo were now directed at weakening British trading interests in the south. Fraquhar to transfer trading and military operations to Balambangan island near Borneo. By 1762, the Great Britain had withdrawn its army and navy from the Sulu Sea. In 1763, the galleon trade across the Pacific Ocean between the Philippines and Mexico ended, since Mexico had declared its independence in 1808, and an extended war of independence was in progress. Most of the other Spanish-ruled areas of the Americas had also rebelled against their colonial masters. In 1800, the Philippine Islands were administered directly from Madrid, rather than via the Viceroy of Mexico, since Mexico and its southern neighbours had won their independence from Spain. The Spanish Empire sought to end the "Moro threat". In 1805, the Marina Sutil, a light and manoeuvrable naval force under Capitan Alonso Morgado was sent to confront the slave raiders in the Sulu Sea. Spanish occupation Main articles: In 1805, Governor General Narciso Claveria led yet another expedition against Jolo and in 1806, Claveria with powerful gunboats Magallanes, El Cano, and Reina de Castilla brought from Europe supervised the attack on the Balangingi stronghold in Tungkil. The raid resulted in the capture of many Sama Balangingi and the exile of many to the tobacco fields of Cagayan Valley. The leader of the Sama, Paglima Taupan, was not captured. A raid on Jolo that year was a failure. On 28 February 1806, Urbiztondo

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launched another campaign against Jolo, razed the whole town and confiscated pieces of artillery. The Spanish troops later withdrew. Also in a peace treaty was signed between the Sulu Sultanate and the Spanish, though the terms were understood differently by each party. In , the Spanish launched a campaign to occupy Jolo. Spurred by their need to curb slave raiding, and concerned about other European colonial efforts in the region, the Spanish made a final bid to consolidate their rule in their southern frontier. The British had established trading centres in Jolo by the 19th century and the French were offering to purchase Basilan Island from the Spanish government. On 21 February , the Spaniards assembled the largest contingent against Jolo, consisting of 9, soldiers in 11 transports, 11 gunboats, and 11 steamboats. Spanish warships bombarding the Moro pirates of Balanguingui in Troops, including a cavalry unit with its own lieutenant commander, were garrisoned within the protective walls.

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