

The Native Tribes of Davao

By ERNESTO I. CORCINO

MINDANAO TIMES

July 15, 1976

7. The Gulaⁿgas. A tribe scattered in the rancherias of Gumalang, Tamugan, Toril and Biao, characterized by a dialect totally different from the Bagobos, their neighbors. They are sometimes called Guanga or Gulanga, which means "forest people". They are suspected to be a fragment of the little known tribe, who according to location, lived in southern Mindanao under the names Manguangas, Mangulangas or Dulanganes. They are very barbarous and practice human sacrifice.

8. The Loacs. A small group belonging to the Tagacaolo tribe who dwell in the mountain forests of San Agustin peninsula. They are the very poor members of the Tagacaolo tribe and have isolated themselves as a means of protection from being made slaves of the richer and powerful segment of the Tagacaolo tribe.

9. The Maguindaⁿaos. Generally applied to the Moros of Cotabato but is also used to refer to the Moros who inhabit the Sarangani Islands and parts of Davao Gulf coasts. They live mostly along the mouths of rivers. They are the people who gave major trouble to the Spanish colonizers, impeding the latter's efforts at bringing the other tribes of Davao under the sway of civilized life.

10. The Mandayas (man-daya or "people of the upland," Haya). A tribe of Malay stock inhabiting the slopes of the mountain

range which borders the Pacific Ocean, from Mati to Bislig, and the area in upper Tagum and Hijo rivers, as well as the upper Agusan River valley. They were famed as a headhunting people, but their early contacts with the Spanish colonizers (since the 1600's) have made them the first tribes to embrace civilized life. They are fond of bright hued dresses which they

they are superstitious and believe in many spirits. At the advent of American sovereignty in Davao some members of this tribe were enlisted in the Philippine Constabulary and have been instrumental in bringing over members of the other tribes, especially in upper Tagum, under the sway of the government.

11. The Mansakas. This tribe inhabit the upper reaches of rivers and the mountain slopes of Lupon up to interior of the Hijo River in Tagum. They are a peaceful tribe today, but time was when they were a warlike ro-madic group, and fought the Moros and Mandayas to acquire slaves which to them were very necessary as part of dowries. Ex-Mayor Fermin Chicote of Mabini, Davao, one of the old-timers of the place where the Mansakas dwell gave an illuminating description of this tribe.

12. The Manobos (Manuba or Man-Suba "river people".) This

tribe chiefly occupy the river valley of Agusan in Compostela. They also inhabit various points from Malalag to Sarangani and between Cuabo and Cape San Agustin. The Manobos, "those who grew up" (malayan extraction), are considered the most aboriginal tribe of Mindanao. Of Malay stock, this tribe presents an athletic stature, light of build. They have little liking for work, however, and are warlike and valiant, being usually on the hunt for slaves. They are suspicious and treacherous in their attacks. Although wild, they are easy to reduce but difficult to preserve. Their houses are built near the rivers, often on the forks of trees. They change their abode annually in order to make new fields of cultivation. Their religion and customs closely resemble those of the Mandayas, although for glass stringed beads, they prefer the black rather than the red am-

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(Last of 3 series)

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Activate PCG Nangan Station

The Philippine Coast Guard sub-station at Gov. Generoso will be activated tomorrow by Capt. Simeon Alejandro, commandant of the PCG, today.

A simple ceremony will be held at Nangan during which the deed of donation from Luis Yrasuegui to the PCG, represented by Lcdr. Hermenegildo Munion, PCG station command-

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MINDANAO TIMES - July 18, 1976

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