Storybook copy---------

[illustration 1]

In the era before the Spanish the island of Sugbo bustled with activity. The sound of gongs reverberated across the town. Trade between the islanders and the merchants continues to flourish as the people who live there pass their tales through song and dance.

[illustration 2]

Words upon their lips the performers narrate an origin story of the Visayan rulers and its rulers. Through oral tradition using their songs and dances histories and beliefs of the local population were passed down from one generation to the next. The names of past gods and goddesses and the beat of their gongs welcome this ode to their history that glides on like the waves upon the sea.

[illustration 3]

A town by the sea is scorched red with fire. The *magalos* raiders, destroyers of peace, unable to make off with goods or people they could claim as spoils of the conflict retreat empty handed from the raging inferno. To the untrained eye this was merely a move by the enemy pirates to confuse and scatter the island dwellers. This was, however, a plan from the defending rulers all along.

[illustration 4]

The burning village does not strike fear into the datu and his people. Sri Lumay, who came from Borneo, stands strong amidst the destruction. As he had rebelled against the land from which he came, the wise ruler was determined to defend the island where he now lived in.

It is said that this was how Sugbo got its name, *Kang Sri Lumay'ng Sugbo*, Sri Lumay's scorched town.

[Illustration 5]

Sri Lumay had three sons who spread their influence across the island of Sugbo: Sri Ukob who went north from Consolacion to Bantayan in a region called Nahalin, Sri Alho who went down south towards Carcar until Santander in what was called Sialo, and his youngest son, Sri Bantug who had no sons took over Singhapala, spanning San Nicolas up to Mabolo upon Sri Lumay's passing. He did not have any sons so his nephew, Sri Humabon took over leadership upon his passing.

[illustration 6]

Peace and order maintained throughout the island allowed the port town to flourish with trade. Humabon carried on as a successor to his Bantug’s duties.

Due to Sugbo's location in the archipelago that would be called the Philippines close to the neighboring lands of Malacca and Borneo, traders from across Asia would barter their wares in the area.

Corn and agricultural products from the locals would be exchanged with silk and porcelain from the Chinese, sugar and precious stones from Indian and Burmese people, perfume and glass from the Japanese. Thus, the old Sugbo in the Visayas thrived on a self-sufficient economy.

[illustration 7] **((late revision !!))**

In March of 1521 a group of Spanish explorers arrived with 3 galleon ships. Led by the Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan, the crew went ashore with the slave interpreter Enrique of Malacca whom the local people addressed him as Makiyong.

[illustration 8] ((**revision))**

An agreement, a pact. The sound of the two blood filled cups signals the sealed the friendship, the treaty of each side. Both sides recognized one another as the people could only watch.

[illustration 9] ((**revision!!))**

An introduction, who is this? A foreign god was introduced to the natives. A baptism was done among the datu and his people. The Spanish arrival also brought Christianity arrival to the people of the Island. A new faith has arrived in the island. The peaceful agreement did not last long.

[illustration 10] ((**revision))**

Magellan’s crew refused to pay the supposed tribute for Humabon. They went as far as looting their treasures, threatening the baptized people in the island, harassing the local women. The islanders gossiped nervously and observed what Magellan’s men continued to do.

[illustration 11] (**revision)**

Zula from Opon relayed the news of a fire that the Spanish set off in their neighboring island. Lapu-Lapu was distrusted among Humabon's people as a *mangatang*, a pirate, who cleverly took advantage of his island's location to obtain the taxes for the ships bound for port in Humabon's sibo.

[illustration 12]

The dawn of the battle. Humabon knew that the Spanish crew had no chances at victory against their foes. He motioned to his warriors to stay back from the conflict.

[illustration 13] ((removed))

[illustration 14] ((**late revision!!))**

The battle at Mactan had begun. Unable to heed the warnings from the Spanish, Magellan charged forward, too confident to prove he could subdue the natives despite the orders from his expedition. The lopsided clash was a loss for the Spanish with the defeat of Magellan.

[illustration 15] ((**late revisions!! ))**

In order to appease the locals who had been disturbed by the visiting expedition, Sri Humabon organized a feast to defeat the treacherous Spanish consumed by greed.

The surviving Spanish who avoided the banquet left the island and resumed their journey. Humabon's strength acknowledged, Lapu-Lapu makes peace with the datu whom he once quarrelled with, impressed by his cunning stealth involved with the visitors from across the sea.

[illustration 16] ((**late revisions))**

Lapu-Lapu, having seen enough conflict in his lifetime, leaves with his family for Borneo. Nobody knows what became of them after they disappeared from the records. They sailed off into the horizon and have not been heard from, ready for a change of place in their lives.