



PORT BARTON NOTED FOR THIS SCENIC BEAUTY, WHITE BEACHES AND EXOTIC ISLANDS IS ONE OF THE SHOW WINDOW OF PALAWAN TOURISM. IT'S ROOTS TO TAGBANUA SETTLEMENTS ESTABLISHED BEFORE THE TURN OF CENTURY . HISTORICAL RECORDS SHOW THAT IN 1890, THE PLACE CALLED „TAYTAY" (MEANING UNKNOWN) BY THE TEN TRIBAL FAMILIES, THE TAGBANUAS (PALAWAN NATIVE) THEY HAVE NO PERMANENT ADDRESS. THEIR CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS MADE THEM, WANDER FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER IN SEARCH FOR THEIR FOOD PRODUCE.

RICE WAS THEIR STAPLE FOOD PRODUCED BY „KAINGIN" SYSTEM WHICH THEY COOK IN HOMEMADE POTS AND BAMBOO TUBES. AN AMERICAN SOLDIER, MR. THOMAS WALES, ARRIVED AT MALAMPAYA, TAYTAY IN 1933 AND OPENED A LOGGING CONCESSION. LABORERS WERE HIRED AND AMONG THEM WAS A NATIVE TAGBANUA NAMED TORSE WHO HAVE REFINED MANNERS AND EXTRAORDINARY ABILITIES WHICH MADE HIM TO MR. WALES, THUS HE WAS FOUNDLY CALLED THOMAS TORSE WALES II. A GREATER DEMAND FOR LUMBER MADE A GROUP SEEK A BETTER LOGGING STATION AND CAME CAMP „ITAYTAY". AFRAID OF THE NEWCOMERS THE TAGBANUA FLED TO THE MOUNTAINS OF BUNUANGIN (A NATIVE TERM FOR THE PLACE WHERE BUNUANG TREE FALL DOWN). LATER, A BLOOD PACT WAS FORGED BETWEEN THE NEW SETTLERS AND THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE TO IMPROVE RELATIONS AMONG RESIDENTS IN THE AREA. THUS, LITTLE BY LITTLE, THE NATIVE EMBRACED AND APPRECIATED THE CHRISTIAN WAY OF LIFE.

THEREBY, INFLUX OF PEOPLE INCREASED UPON RECRUITMENT OF MORE LABOURERS BY DR. FLORES FOR INCREASING LOGGING ACTIVITIES. INTERMARRIAGES AMONG THE NATIVES CONTRIBUTED TO STEADY INCREASE OF POPULATION WITHIN THE AREA. A DECADE LATER, A CERTAIN ENGLISH MILITARY MAN, COL. BURTON, MADE A STRATEGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE NEARBY PLACES AND ISLANDS FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. THEY ALSO REACHED BOAYAN ISLAND. COL. BURTON CREATED A FLAG STATIONED ON EVERY ISLAND MAPPED THEY VISITED. ITAYTAY BEING THE BEST ONE OF THEIR HOMESTATION WAS NAMED AFTER HIM. THUS, ITAYTAY WAS CHANGED TO PORT BARTON.