

VIRTUAL ENCOUNTERS  
**TRADITIONAL MUSIC  
AND DANCE OF THE  
MAGUINDANAO PEOPLE**  
PHILIPPINES

**JUNE  
6**

**LIVE STREAM | 2 PM PDT**

Featuring Samahan with Ethnomusicologist Bernard Ellorin  
Special Guest Appearance by Maguindanao Master Artists  
led by Faisal Monal from Cotabato City, Philippines

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# SAMAHAN

## Pakaraguian Kulintang Ensemble

### ***Sagayan a Dilaabpet***

Performed *kuyog* (wedding processions), *Sagayan* is the literal term for dance; *Dilabpet* means to leap and jump. A dancer traditionally wears decorated paraphernalia to appease the spirits: a *kapasiti* (ornate helmet); *lumbong* (colorful skirt); *klong* & *kampilan* (a sword and shield adorned with brass bells). The dancer aggressively channels the spirit of the hero *Paramatra Bantungen* as he leaps back and forth to the rhythms of the *agong a tambor* and *tambul*.

Dancer: Nico Delmudo

*Agong a tambor* w/ *tambul*: Bernard Ellorin & Marlo Campos

### ***Asik***

Shrouded in mystery, the *Asik* is one of the oldest dances from the Maguindanao performing arts repertoire. It is traditionally performed by female relatives to the sultan.

Dancers: Mary Grace Nievera, Michelle Camaya-Julian, and Jd-Lynn Chiong

*Kulintang*: Bernard Ellorin

*Agong*: Eric Abutin

*Dabakan*: Rogelle Zamora

### ***Kamamatuan Repertoire (Duyog and Sinulog)***

This is the old style of *kulintang* music traditionally practiced by women, *Duyog* (to chase) and *Sinulog* (movements of the river) are the main compositions that are melodic in nature.

*Kulintang*: Kim Kalanduyan

*Dabakan*: Rogelle Zamora

*Babandil*: Michelle Camaya

*Agong*: Bernard Ellorin

*Gandingan*: Nico Delmundo

### ***Kapapandala***

This is a professional dance performed to entertain important guests to a festive occasion.

Dancers: Nico DelMundo, Aiden Militar, and Kevin Casasola

### ***Binalig***

Eric Abutin plays the *kutiyapi* (a two-stringed boat lute). *Binalig* is a solo piece and a new composition developed by young musicians.

*Kutiyapi*: Eric Abutin

# Magui Moro Master Artists

## Barikata

Master Artist: Bapa Guira Lucas

This piece is also known as *Binalig*.

## *Sinulog a Kangungudan*

Master Artist: Teng Emba

*Papanok Sa Lakitan* – A bird flying to its companion/lover

This piece includes an *apad*, or message, harkening back to the signaling tradition from which the musical form likely evolved.

## *Silung sa Ganding*

Master Artist: Sata Abdullah

*Pamalong a Sultan* – A *malong* (tubular cloth) of the Sultan

This piece includes an *apad*, or message, harkening back to the signaling tradition from which the musical form likely evolved.

## *Tidtu*

Master Artist: Faisal Monal

The title of this *kulintang* piece means straightforward or true.

## *Tagonggo*

Master Artist: Faisal Monal

This piece is used for Maguindanaon healing rituals.

Watch the full Magui Moro Master Artist video create for this event at

<https://youtu.be/HgR9-wollfc>

### About Southern Mindanao

The Maguindanao or “people of the flood plains” occupy the basin of the Pulangi River popularly known as Rio Grande de Mindanao among the Spaniards. Known to be the longest river in Mindanao, it has become the chief avenue for transporting people and products from one end of the coast to another.

In the past, the Maguindanao settled along the banks and in the valley regions of the river. Today, they are found in several provinces particularly in Maguindanao province which accounts for 76% of the total Maguindanao population, in North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat and South Cotabato (Peralta 1988). They are also found in the different towns of Sarangani Province including General Santos City.

This geographic break was paralleled by a political division: the downstream of lower valley (*sa-ilud*) nearest the sea was under the Sultanate of Maguindanao (also called Sultanate of Mindanao), while the upstream or upper valley (*sa-raya*) inland was under the control of the Sultanate of Buayan (Bowling 1979). Coastal Maguindanao are fishermen and traders while the valley dwellers are rice farmers.

The word “Maguindanao” means “to be inundated”, and is derived from the fact that the Pulangi River used to overflow its banks periodically, flooding the whole vast countryside and giving the impression that the whole region was one big lake or “danao”. (Darangan 1980).

Excerpt written by Lourdes C. Manzano  
Republic of the Philippines, Office of the President  
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