

Quick: 1, 2 Side l.
 Quick: 3, 4 Cross r. behind l.
 Quick: 5, 6 Side l.
 Slow: 7, 8, 9 Cross r in front of l. with pointed toe.

Note: The above 12 steps can also be used in a Syrto chain (see Ballos type 3), while couples take turns dancing in center using the 8-step figures.

Steps #2:

Quick: 1, 2 Forward r.
 Quick: 3, 4 Forward l.
 Quick: 5, 6 Forward r.
 Slow: 7, 8, 9 Hop on r. (2 counts) hop again (1 count).

Quick: 1, 2 Backward l.
 Quick: 3, 4 Backward r.
 Quick: 5, 6 Backward l.
 Slow: 7, 8, 9 Hop on l. (2 counts) hop again (1 count).

PETRIDES

KASTRINOS PEDEKTOS

(Also known as Hērakliotikos or Malevyziotikos)

Characteristics: Dance is sometimes performed slowly and lazily, such as in Kastrines Kondylies or more quickly and animatedly with the leader doing various leaping steps.

Formation: Open circle or line moving forward and backward.
 Regular W handhold position.

Time: 2/4

Steps:

- 1 Step forward on r., obliquely right.
- 2 Cross l. in front of r., then shift weight back on r.
- 1 Step forward on l., obliquely left.
- 2 Cross r. in front of l., then shift weight back on l.

- 1 Step forward on r., obliquely right.
- 2 Hop on r., carrying left leg up and slightly crossed behind r.
- 1 Step back on l., obliquely left.
- 2 Cross r. behind l. and shift weight forward on l.
- 1 Step back on r., obliquely right.
- 2 Cross l. behind r. and shift weight forward on r.
- 1 Step back on l., obliquely left.
- 2 Hop on l., carrying r. leg up and slightly crossed in front of l.

Note: Cretan distichs (Mantinades) are sung while dancing Kondylies.

PETRIDES

KALAMATIANO

This dance is one of the most popular dances in Greece. Originally a Syrto (full name—Kalamatiano Syrto Horo), it slowly gained the spirit and form of a Pédécto, so that not only the leader leaps and whirls in various embellishing figures, but the line of dancers will hop and skip as well.

This dance, as its name indicates, originated and was most popular in Kalamata, a town located on the southwestern shore of the Peloponessus; however, there seems to be quite a close connection with the ancient chain-dance called Ormos.

The rhythm of the Kalamatiano is 7/8, which in itself sets it apart from the Syrto dances, because, generally speaking, they are in 2/4 time.

The time of the dance is broken down as follows:

$3/8 + 2/8 + 2/8 = 7/8$ which again makes it different from other dances of 7/8 time.

Characteristics: Gay and carefree.

Formation: Open circle, moving counter-clockwise with regular W handhold.

Time: 7/8

Steps: Slow, Quick, Quick