TIKLOS
(Philippines)

For centuries Tiklos (two-knee) has been a very important factor in the social life of the peasants in Leyte, Philippines. Tiklos refers to a group of peasants who agree to work for each other one day each week to clear the forest, prepare the soil for planting, or to do any odd job on the farm, including the building of a house. At noontime the people gather to eat lunch together and to rest. During this rest period Tiklos music is played and the peasants take turns dancing the Tiklos. Tiklos was introduced at the 1967 University of the Pacific Folk Dance Camp by Bernardo T. Federico, who was the lead male dancer and dance consultant of the Leyte Filipinos Folk Dance Group which in 1966 toured the United States.

Music:
Record: Mico MC 534

Formation:
Pairs stand opposite each other about six feet apart. When facing an audience, M stands at pts R throughout the dance, unless otherwise directed. N stands at open legs with knuckles on hips; N arms down at sides, fingers holding skirt.

Steps and Stylings:
(STEP 2) Hold (at 4). This step is commonly called a two-step*. 'Male-and-female-change step (1 to 2 steps) Place R heel-dime flat to V, facing and bending upper body slightly to the turned toe (at 1); point R toe, draw hard, straightening body and facing flat (at 2); do a change step (cts 1, 2, 3). Gallop (2 to a measure) Step aside (at 1), quickly close to R (at 2); repeat action (cts 1, 2). This step is commonly called a slide*. Fisheye throughout is same for both M and N. The above steps may be danced beginning L.

*Described in volumes of "Folk Dances from Near and Far" published by The Folk Dance Federation of California, Inc., 1095 Market St., San Francisco, California 94103.

PATTERN

[Diagram or Description]

INTRODUCTION
No action.

1. HEEL-AND-TOP-CHANGE
A 1-4 Pairs face front, Beginning N, dance 2 heel-and-top-change steps flat.
5-8 Dance 2 change steps in place, add R and add L.
7-8 Beginning R, move both 4 steps to original place.
9-16 Repeat action of measures 1-8.

2. ROCK AND GALOP
B 1 Rock flat onto R raising L flat sharply behind calf of R leg, knee bent and turned out slightly (at 1); rock flat L (at 2).
2 Repeat action of measures 1 (Fig. I). Keep body erect.
3-4 Move add R with 3 gallop steps (cts 1, 2, 3), step R add L (at 3).
5-8 Beginning L, repeat action of measures 1-2 (Fig. II).
7-8 Moving add L, repeat action of measures 1-8 (Fig. II).
9-16 Repeat action of measures 1-8 (Fig. II).

3. CLAP, CHANGE AND TURN
Face pts. Throughout this Fig clap hands in front of chest: Clap 3 times (cts 1, 2, 3), clap 2 times (cts 1, 2).

A 1-2 Beginning N, dance a change step add R (cts 1, 2, 3), hop on R at the same time bringing L knee in front and swinging L flat obliquely backward across R knee (at 1), hop on R and swing L flat obliquely to F, straightening L knee (at 2).
3-4
Beginning L, repeat action of meas 1-2 (Fig III).

5-6
Beginning R do a three-step turn R in place (cts 1, & 2). Point L toe fwd (ct 1), point
L toe beside R toe (ct 2).

7-8
Beginning L and turning L, repeat action of meas 5-6 (Fig III).

9-16
Repeat action of meas 1-8 (Fig III).

IV. TOUCH AND JUMP

B 1-2
Ptrs facing; same hand pos as in Fig I. Beginning R, touch R toe fwd, knee straight
(ct 1), step R beside L (ct 2). Repeat touch and step with L.

3-4
Jump onto both ft crossing R in front of L (ct 1), jump crossing L in front of R (ct 2);
jump crossing R in front of L (ct 1), jump closing R to L (ct 2).

5-8
Beginning L, repeat action of meas 1-4 (Fig IV).

9-16
Repeat action of meas 1-8 (Fig IV).