

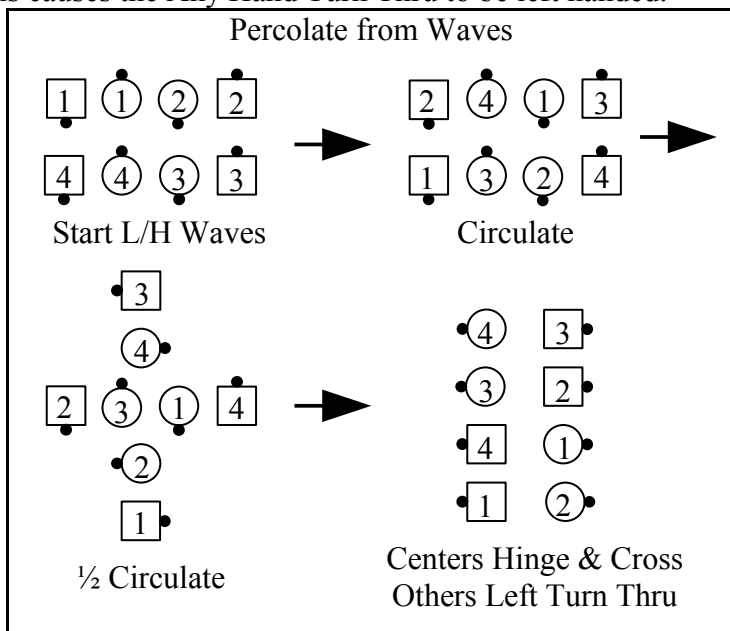
Keith's Class

by Keith Rubow

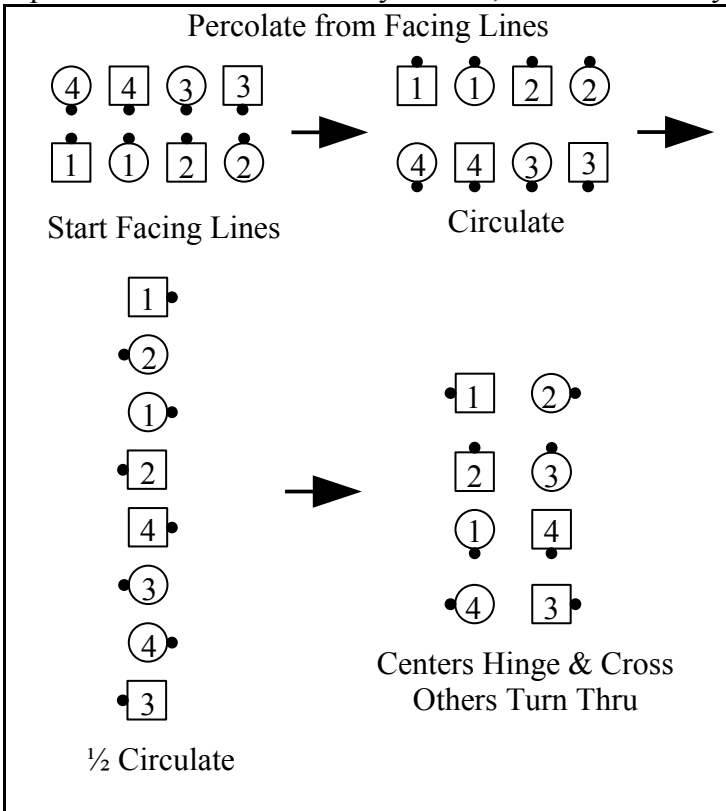
This month we will look at a call from the C1 list, **Percolate**. Although this is a C1 call, the parts of the call are all very easy, with nothing that any A1 dancer wouldn't know.

Definition: 1) Circulate. 2) $\frac{1}{2}$ circulate. 3) Centers Hinge & Cross as others Any Hand Turn Thru. This is a three part call for everyone.

Percolate is very easy, but it does require that you know the circulate paths and tracks so the $\frac{1}{2}$ circulate can be completed successfully. It can be danced from various 2x4 formations including parallel waves, various other parallel lines, and even T-Bone formations. Percolate is commonly done from parallel waves. Below I show Percolate from Left Hand Waves. Note how the $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulate will cause the outsides to meet with left hands because of the different circulate paths they were on. This causes the Any Hand Turn Thru to be left handed.



Percolate can be danced from facing lines. Just follow the proper circulate paths so that the centers stay centers, and the ends stay ends.

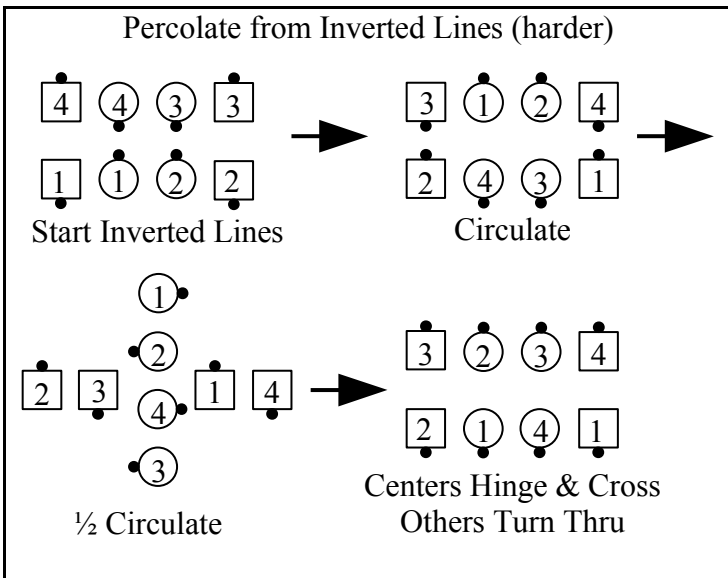
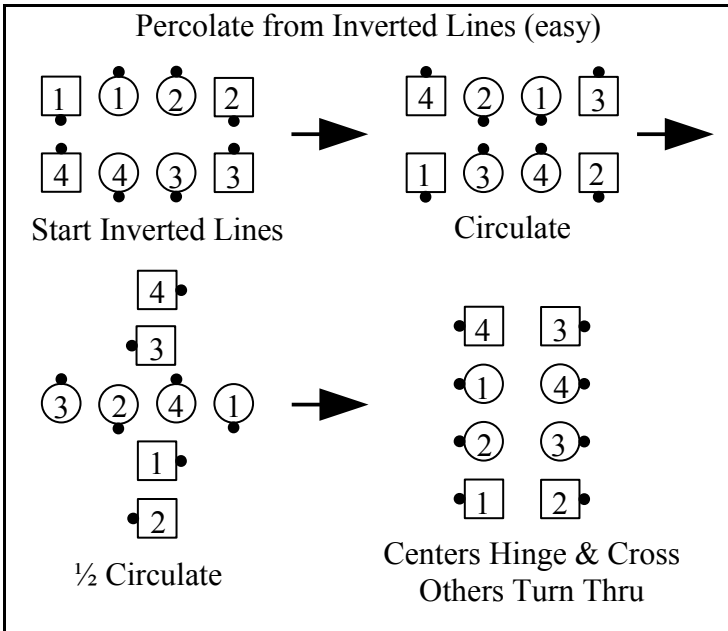


Note that in this case both the centers and the ends meet with Right Hands because they are on the same circulate path and the same circulate track for the $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulate, and therefore must follow the rule that they take right hands because they are coming to the same spot.

Percolate can also be danced from back-to-back lines. The $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulate will feel like stepping to a right hand tidal line. The last part of the call will be just like the facing lines version illustrated above.

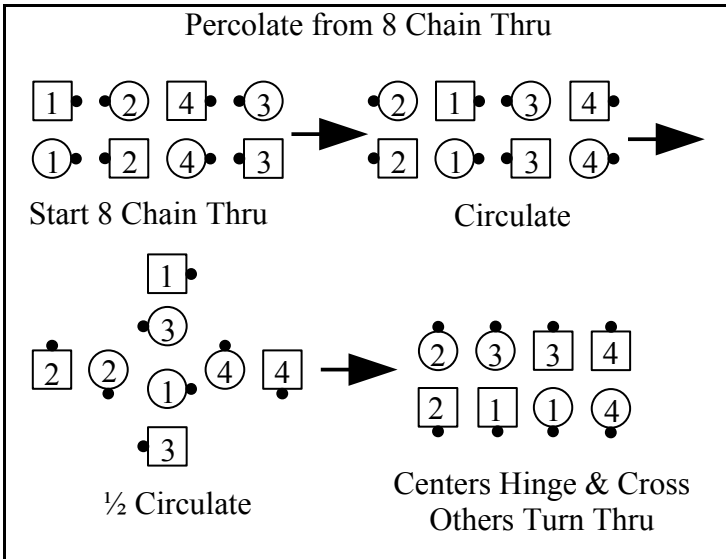
Percolate can also be done from inverted lines. There are two cases. Either the ends start facing in, or the ends start facing out. The first

case seems to be easier for most dancers. The second case is more difficult. Both cases are illustrated below.

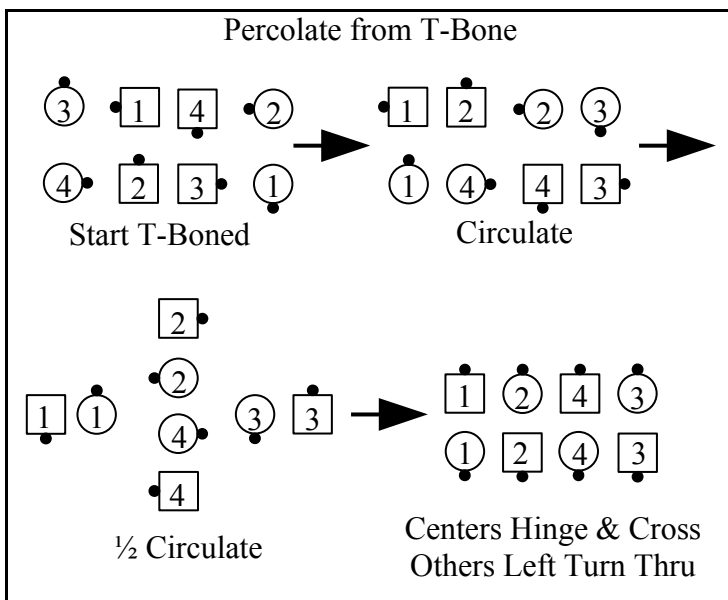


So why is the second Inverted Line case harder? It's the circulates, the hardest call in square dancing! The first circulate is easy enough. It's the $\frac{1}{2}$ circulate that is problematic. The Centers are facing out, so they have a tendency to step forward as they $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulate. This makes them feel like they are outsides when they take right hands, and they think they should be doing the turn thru. Meanwhile the Ends start facing in, so they feel like they are stepping in to the center right hand wave like the trailers do on a $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulate from waves. So the ends are quite happy to do the Hinge & Cross, and everyone ends up doing the wrong last part of the call. Don't fall for this common error. Always remember that when doing a $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulate from Inverted Lines centers stay centers and ends stay ends.

Percolate can also be danced from some interesting formation other than lines. First I will show Percolate from an 8 Chain Thru formation.



The last case I will show is Percolate from a T-Boned starting formation. Remember that the key to surviving this call is simply to get the circulates right.



Note that when doing the $\frac{1}{2}$ Circulate in the T-Boned case illustrated above, the Ends are on the same circulate path, but the girl was on the inner track and the boy was on the outer track. This made the Ends come to left hands. The Centers were also on the same circulate path but the girl had the inner track and the boy had the outer track. This made the Centers come to right hands.

There is also a variation of this call “Percolate but <anything>”, which replaces the last part of the Centers with the <anything> call, such as Percolate but Mix, which replaces the “Hinge & Cross” with a “Mix”. The “Hinge & Cross” is considered to be one part of the call. I might point out, however, that in the C3a call “Stampede” the Centers do a Trade the Wave, Hinge, and Cross. In Stampede the “Hinge” and the “Cross” are considered to be two separate parts.

The key to surviving Percolate from a variety of starting formations is to get the circulates right. The rest of the call is easy. You must, as always, start with a good foundation in the basics.