course of the ritual the following melodies are played. Hod (Alaj Bej) – played on the road, but in Manolov's opinion it is a true dance, performed after two melodies: an original Rusalia one and a second one resembling a Turkish march. Hod avasi ends by the tremolo of the drum corresponding to the ritual inspection of the set done by the axe man. The melody that follows is "the first true Rusalia dance" – in a slow tempo, which accelerates step by step. The Rusalia spin with arms bent in elbows and kept close to the body, and with raised scimitars. The melody of the second Rusalia dance contrasts with the first one. It has a slow and a fast movement. The third Rusalia melody is known as Patruno which is an instrumental version of a local song. The fourth Rusalia melody is called Boyna probably after the name of the district Bojmia west of Kukush. This melody is popular also outside the Rusalia cycle as an accompaniment of the heavy horos, wherein the dancers are holding their arms instead of holding scimitars [Манолов, 1987:98-108]. Latter the same author defines Boyna as the second Rusalia in CD albums with zurna music compiled by him [D.11, D.13].

Nowadays the Rusalia can be seen only in their folklorized variant performed at folklore fairs and concerts. The Rusalia dances in Petrich mix with the masquerade ones. The set of the frangalia intermingle with those of stanchinari both in the dances and feasts between Christmas and Epiphany, whose culmination is Surva⁶ on the New Year day with a carnival procession in the centre of the town.

A study on the local customs and habits describes the celebration of this ritual during the recent years. Each neighbourhood in Petrich forms its own group of 30 to 80 people. Fifteen years ago the group used to be composed of youths and men only, but nowadays it may also include girls dressed in folk costumes. Among the main personages in the group are: two zurnaci, one tapanci, about twenty frangalia, about 20 stanchinari, 10-15 lasses, a bride, devils, Araps, an ashman, bear-tamers and a bear, an old man with his old wife, a donkey or a camel, priests, doctors, etc. The stanchinari are dressed in skins with the fur out, with belts carrying large bells holding rods or wooden scimitars. The frangulia are in white shirts, white tight trousers, a red waistband, chepen (a sleeveless jacket with wings richly embroidered) and a white pleated skirt called fustanela/franga. The preparation for Surva begins a month before the festival. Both stanchinari and frangalia gather every day to practice the horos and the games to be performed as well as to prepare their costumes. On January 1, the axe man gets out on the neighbourhood square accompanied by the zurnaci and tapanci who play the Rusalia signal till the whole set of Rusalia and stanchinari has gathered. They form three columns: the tapanci is marching ahead the middle column with zurnaci walking on both his sides. Behind the tapanci march the lasses and behind the zurnaci come the frangalia, followed by the stanchinari and devils; by their side walk the Araps. In this order the group goes around the houses in the neighbourhood. Along the way the lasses and the frangalia dance to the melody of Alaj and First Rusalia Horo. The masters of the houses give presents to the set. Sometimes they pay the axe man and order a horo to be played for them, most often it is Gaida avasi, the younger people order Shirto, Kavraki Leno, etc. The set stops at every crossroads and the frangalia and lasses dance horos. Having gone around the neighbourhood, the set makes its way to the centre of the town. Then a kind of a competition begins between the groups representing the different neighbourhoods. All of them make efforts to kidnap the bride of the other set. The culmination of the feast is at the town square. In order to produce the best presentation as the most beautiful, largest, dancing horos most skillfully, each group tries to occupy as more room as