

American Callers Association

“1” Floor Program

Definitions



Revised October 1, 2002

1. **Forward & Back** – (a) From single dancer formation: Each dancer steps forward three steps and pauses while bringing the free foot forward and touching it to the floor without transferring weight. Each steps back three steps beginning with the free foot and pauses while touching the free foot besides the weight-bearing foot. (b) From facing lines of four or similar situations where eight counts are not appropriate: Each dancer steps forward and pauses while bringing the other foot forward and touching to the floor without transferring weight. Each steps back on the free foot and pauses while touching the other foot beside it.
2. **Allemande Family** – From any position where dancers can conveniently turn 90 degrees or less to face their corner. (a) **Allemande Left** – Dancers face their corners and turn by the left forearm. Releasing arm holds and stepping forward, each dancer ends facing his partner. (b) **Allemande Right** – Like Allemande Left, but dancers turn with the right forearm. (c) **Left Arm Turn** – Starting Formation – facing dancers. Dancers join left forearms and walk forward around each other the distance specified. i.e. half (180 degrees), three quarters (270 degrees), full (360 degrees), etc. (d) **Right Arm Turn** – Like left arm turn except dancers turn with the right forearm.
3. **Promenade Family** – (Full, 1/2, 3/4) (a) **Couples Promenade** – From a promenade position, as a unit, the couple walks forward around the circle counterclockwise. Unless otherwise specified, they promenade until reaching the man's home position. At the end of the promenade the couple turns as a unit to face the center of the set. If promenading to man's home position, the couple always goes at least one quarter around the square. If need be, they continue past the man's home position for another full time around. (b) **Single File Promenade** – Starting formation – single file promenade. Dancers move forward in single file counterclockwise or clockwise around the circle as directed. (c) **Wrong Way Promenade** – Like promenade, except the couples promenade clockwise.
4. **Grand Right & Left** – This is usually done after an allemande left where partners are facing each other but can be done from any position where you can take someone's right hand. The movement is a circular movement and will have the men moving forward counterclockwise and the ladies moving forward clockwise around the circle, giving each opposite sex alternating hands. Starting with a right hand to partner, gently give each other a pull by motion to release hands and walk forward to the next for a left hand pull by, walk forward to the next for a right hand pull by, then walk forward to give the next a left hand pull by where you end facing partner. **Weave the Ring** – From a circle of eight, with men facing counterclockwise, ladies clockwise: Move forward around the circle pass the first dancer you meet right shoulders, the next left shoulders, the next right shoulders, the next left shoulders, and then walk up to face your partner. *Note*: This is a grand right and left movement without touching hands.
5. **Circle Family** – From two or more dancers: (a) **Circle Left**, (b) **Circle Right**, Dancers join hands to form a circle, face slightly left or right as directed and move forward around the circle the distance directed. *Note*: When left or right is not specified for circle, it is a circle to the left.

6. **Swing** – (a) From facing dancers (man and lady) dancers step forward ending right side to right side and move each other turning in a clockwise direction four or more counts. Dancers break out of the swing. The lady continues turning to her right until facing the same direction as the man. End as a couple. (b) From a general line with each end and the adjacent center in a mini-wave, each end and the adjacent center Arm Turn 1/2 by the hand they have joined.
7. **Star Family** – From facing dancers, facing couples, square or circle: (a) **Right Hand Star**, (b) **Left Hand Star**. The directed dancers step forward and extend designated hands to form a right or left hand star. Dancers turn the star by walking forward in a circle around the center of the star. Turning distance of the star may be specified in fraction of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or a complete revolution. *Note:* In a forward moving star inside hands should be joined in a “palm star” position.
8. **Pass Thru** – From one or more facing dancers: Dancers move forward, passing right shoulders with each other. Each ends in the other’s starting position but neither dancer changes facing direction.
9. **California Twirl** – From a couple (man and lady): Partners join hands (man’s right with lady’s left) and raise them to form an arch. The lady walks forward and under their joined hands making a one half left-face turn while the man walks around the lady in a clockwise direction on half. Dancers have exchanged places and are both facing in the opposite direction from which they started. **Partner Trade** – From a couple or mini-wave: California Twirl without using hands.
10. **Do Sa Do** – From facing dancers: Dancers advance and pass right shoulders. Without turning, each dancer moves to the right passing in back of the other dancer. Then moving backwards, each passes left shoulders, returning to starting position.
11. **All Around the Left Hand Lady** – From a square or circle, all dancers face their corners. Walking forward and around each other while keeping right shoulders adjacent, dancers return to face their partner. See Saw – From facing dancers, square or circle: (a) When combined with all around the left hand lady, each dancer walks forward and around the partner keeping left shoulders adjacent, then steps forward to face the corner. (b) In all other cases it is a left shoulder do sa do. Dancers advance and pass left shoulders. Each without turning moves to the left passing in back of the other dancer and then moves backward passing right shoulders returning to starting position.
12. **Separate** – Turn your back towards your partner and move into the next command.
13. **Courtesy Turn** – The man accepts the lady’s left hand with his left hand and the places his right hand around the lady’s waist (actually in her right hand which is placed palm out on her right hip). The lady will continue to walk forward the while time while the man pivots and back up to turn the lady facing back the direction from which she originally came.

14. **Ladies Chain Family** – (a) **Two Ladies Chain** - From facing couples: The ladies step forward, extend right hands to each other and pull by. Each man steps forward and to the right, turning left to face the same direction as the lady beside him. The lady extends a left hand to the man for a courtesy turn. Couples end facing each other. (b) **Four Ladies Chain** – From a square or circle of 8 dancers: Similar to Two Ladies Chain except that all four ladies step to the center and form a right hand star. They turn the star halfway around to their opposite men. All courtesy turn to face the center of the set. (c) **Two (or Four) Ladies Chain**
Three Quarters – From facing couples, square or circle of 8 dancers: The directed ladies step to the center, form a right hand star and turn the star three quarters. All courtesy turn to face the center of the set.
15. **Star Thru** – From a man facing a lady: Man's right hand is placed against the lady's left, palm to palm with fingers up, to make an arch. As the dancers move forward the lady does a one quarter (90 degrees) left face turn under the arch, while the man does a one quarter turn to the right moving behind the lady. End side by side with the lady on the man's right. **Slide Thru** – From facing dancers: Dancers pass thru. The men will always make a 1/4 right face turn as the lady always makes a 1/4 left face turn. End side by side.
16. **Right & Left Thru** – From facing couples: Dancers step forward, join right hands with the dancer directly ahead and pull by. Each couple then does a courtesy turn to face the other couple.
17. **Pass to the Center** – From eight chain thru formation or parallel waves: All pass thru, dancers on the outside partner trade. End in a double pass thru formation.
Dive Thru – From facing couples: Couples with backs to the center of the square (unless a specified couple is directed) make an arch by raising inside hands, the outside couple dives thru to the center, archers California Twirl or Partner Trade. If neither couple has its back to the center of the set, then one couple must be directed to dive thru the other couple.
18. **Split Family** – (a) **Split the Outside Couple** – From facing couples: The active or directed couple moves forward between the outside couple who sidesteps slightly to let them through then sidesteps back together again. (b) **Split the Ring** (one couple) – From a Square: Like split the couple, except only one couple out of the four may be active.
19. **Bend the Line** – From any line with an even number of dancers: Dancers in each half of the line must be facing in the same direction. The center dancers in the line drop hands with each other. With each half of the line working as a unit, the ends move forward while the centers back up until both halves of the line are facing.

20. **Square Thru Family** – From facing couples: **(a) Square Thru** – Facing dancers join right hands and pull by. Turn in one quarter, join left hands and pull by. (A half square thru has been completed.) Turn in one quarter and join right hands with facing dancer and pull by. (A three quarter square thru has been completed.) Turn in on quarter, join left hands and pull by but do not turn. (A full square thru has been completed.) *Note:* Variations of square thru may be specified by fractions or by the number of hands, e.g. square thru three quarters is the same as square thru three hands, etc. **(b) Left Square Thru** – Similar to Square Thru except that it is started with the left hand and hands are alternated accordingly. When a left square thru is required, “Left Square Thru” must be directed.
21. **Star Promenade** – Couples promenading will have the arms between them around each other’s waist and the inside persons will have left palms together to form a star. Usually this will start from men in a left-hand star scooping up a lady with a right arm around her waist. A Star Promenade the Wrong Way Around will have the right hands of inside persons in a star and you will be promenading in a clockwise direction.
22. **Lead Right or Left** – Usually from a squared set, designated couple(s) take a step forward and as a unit turn to the right or left 90 degrees and move forward. Circle to a Line – From facing couples: Couples circle left one half. The lead dancer in the couple who started on the inside (man’s position) releases the left handhold, but retains the handhold of the dancer on his right to become the left end dancer of the line. The released dancer moves forward under a raised arm arch to become the right end dancer in the line.
23. **Thar Family** – **(a) Allemande Thar** star is a formation and may be formed at the end of any left arm turn by the center dancers (or those directed) forming a right hand box star and backing up. Each dancer holds the left forearm of a center dancer and walks forward. **(b) Shoot the Star** - From an allemande or wrong way thar: The handholds forming the center star are released as each center dancer and the adjacent outside dancer arm turn one half or full as directed. If half or full is not directed, the arm turn is one half. **(c) Wrong Way Thar** – A wrong way thar may be formed at the end of any right arm turn by the center dancers (or those directed) forming a left hand box star and backing up. Outside dancers hold the right forearm of a center dancer and walk forward.
24. **Slip the Clutch** – From an allemande or wrong way thar: Dancers in the centers of the thar will stop and, while retaining the star, release arm holds with the dancers beside them. Everyone then moves forward within the circle in which he was traveling while in the thar.

25. **Half Sashay Family** – (a) **Half Sashay** – From couples: Partners exchange places without changing facing directions. Dancer on the right sidesteps to the left, while the other dancer on the left steps back, sidesteps to the right, then steps forward to rejoin partner. (b) **Rollaway** – From couples: The directed dancer, or if not specified the dancer on the right, rolls across a full turn (360 degrees) in front of the dancer on the left, as he sidesteps to the right, to exchange places. From a circle, unless otherwise directed, the ladies roll left across in front of the men. (c) **Ladies In, Men Sashay** – From a circle or line with alternating men and ladies: With all dancers facing in, the ladies step forward and pause, while the men move to the left behind and past one lady. Ladies step back and rejoin hands with the men. If the circle is moving to the right, the men sashay to the right.
26. **U-Turn Back and Backtrack** – **U-Turn Back**: From a single dancer: The dancer does an in-place about-face turn (180 degrees), turning toward partner unless the body flow dictates otherwise. If alone (i.e. no partner), the dancer turns toward the center of the set. If the dancer is facing directly toward or away from the center of the set, he may turn in either direction. **Backtrack**: From a promenade position: This will reverse your promenading direction. From normal couples, the man will pull with his right hand and push with his left hand (retaining hand holds) so each will do an individual about face, men turning right – ladies turning left, and will end with the man still on the inside with the lady at his left side. A Backtrack can also be done by any couple in a square doing a U-turn Back towards your partner or center of the couple you are in.
27. **Wheel Around** – From a couple: The couple, working as a unit, turns around (180 degrees). The left hand dancer backs up while the right hand dancer moves forward. The pivot point is the handhold between the two dancers.
28. **Grand Square** – From a squared set: A call that has the sides doing one part while at the same time the heads are doing another. Heads move forward into the square (4 steps), turning one quarter (90 degrees) on the fourth step to face partners and back away to the sides of the square (4 steps). Turn one quarter to face the original opposites. Back away to the corners of the square (4 steps) and turn one quarter to face original partners and walk forward to home (4 steps). Do not turn. (Total to here: 16 steps) From this point the action is reversed. Heads back away from their partners (4 steps) turning one quarter on the fourth step and walk forward to the opposites (4 steps). Turn one quarter and walk forward into the center toward partners (4 steps). Turn one quarter to face opposites and back up to home (total: 32 steps). While the head couples are doing the first 16 steps, the sides start by facing their partners to back away and do the second 16 steps. Completing this, the sides do the first 16 steps, while the heads are doing the last 16. The principle of walking three steps and then turning (or reversing) on the fourth step is followed throughout. This call may be broken into fractional parts by the caller directing the number of steps required. The call may also start with the heads, or other designated dancers, directed to face.

29. **Ocean Wave Family** – Ocean wave is a formation of three or more dancers holding adjacent hands and with each dancer facing in an opposite direction to that of the adjoining dancer(s). Mini-wave is an ocean wave consisting of two dancers. **(a) Right Hand Wave** – an ocean wave with an even number of dancers is a right hand wave if the end dancers and the dancers adjacent to them have right hands joined. **(b) Left Hand Wave** – an ocean wave with an even number of dancers is a left hand wave if the end dancers and the dancers adjacent to them have left hands joined. **(c) Alamo Style Wave** – Alamo style is a formation of an even number of dancers in a circle holding adjacent hands and with each dancer facing in an opposite direction to that of the adjoining dancers. **(d) Balance** – From mini-waves or ocean waves: Each dancer steps forward and pauses while bringing the other foot forward and touching it to the floor without transferring weight. Each steps back on the free foot and pauses while touching the other foot beside it.
30. **Pass The Ocean** – From facing couples: Pass thru, turn in to face their partners and step into a right-hand ocean wave.
31. **Swing Thru Family** – From ocean waves or Alamo ring: **(a) Swing Thru** – Those who can arm turn 1/2 by the right, then those who can arm turn 1/2 by the left to rejoin hands in another wave. *Note:* If “right” is not specified preceding the command to swing thru, it is a right swing thru. **(b) (Alamo) Swing Thru** – Everyone turns half by the right, then everyone turns half by the left. When Left Swing Thru is directed from an Alamo formation, everyone turns half by the left, then everyone turns half by the right. **(c) Left Swing Thru** – Those who can turn by the left one half, then those who can, turn by the right one half. *Note:* If Left Swing Thru is required, it must be specifically directed “Left Swing Thru.”
32. **Run Family** – From any two-dancer formation in which the directed dancer has a shoulder directly adjacent to the other dancer. *General rule:* The directed (active) dancers moves forward in a semi-circle (180 degrees) around an adjacent (inactive) dancer to end in the adjacent dancer’s starting position. Meanwhile, the inactive dancer, who may be facing in any direction, adjusts by stepping (without changing facing direction) into the vacated starting position of the active dancer. The active dancer doing the run has reversed his original facing direction. If the direction to run is not specified (right or left) and if the active dancer has an inactive dancer on each side, the centers run around the ends and ends run around the centers. Runs from an Alamo circle are to the right unless otherwise directed. **(a) Boys Run, Girls Run, Centers Run, Ends Run** – the directed (active dancers) run around the inactive dancers using the general rule. **(b) Cross Run** – From lines or ocean waves: Each of the two directed (active dancers) who must both be either centers or ends, run into the spot vacated by the farthest inactive dancer. If the inactive dancers are centers, they sidestep to become ends; if they are ends, they sidestep to become centers. When the active dancers are both facing in the same direction, they first cross with each other (right hand dancer in front of the left hand dancer, left hand dancer behind right hand dancer per the crossing run and then run into the vacated spot on the far side.

33. **Double Pass Thru** – From a double pass thru formation: Dancers move forward, passing right shoulders with two other dancers to finish facing away from the center of the set in a completed double pass thru formation.
34. **Trade Family** – From any wave, line or column: *General rule:* Any two directed dancers exchange places by walking forward in a semi-circle ending in the other dancer's starting position. Each trading dancer has reversed his original facing direction. If the trading dancers start while facing in the same direction, they pass right shoulders when they meet per the right shoulder rule. **(a) Boys Trade, (b) Girls Trade, (c) Ends Trade, (d) Centers Trade** - Directed dancers exchange places, changing facing direction using the general rule. **(e) Couples Trade** - From Lines or two faces lines: Working as a unit, each couple exchanges places with the other couple in the same line. Couples, as a unit, follow the right shoulder passing rule as defined for individual dancers. **(f) Partner Trade** – From a couple or mini-wave: Two dancers exchange places with each other.
35. **Wheel and Deal Family** – **(a)** From lines of four facing in the same direction: The left hand couple only takes a step forward. The couples wheel (180 degrees) toward the center of the line with the center dancer of each couple acting as the pivot point about which the couples turn. The couple that started on the right half of the line wheels in front of the other couple. Both couples end facing the same direction with the original left hand couple standing behind the original right hand couple. **(b)** From a two faced line: Each couple steps straight ahead one step, each couple then wheels (180 degrees) toward the center of the line with the center dancer of each couple acting as the pivot point about which the couples turn. Couples end facing each other.
36. **Extend** – **(a)** From parallel ocean waves, double pass thru or any tag formation: All dancers release handholds (if necessary), step forward and form an ocean wave with the couple they are facing. If the Extend leaves dancers facing no one, they remain facing out. If the starting formation is right-handed, dancers extend to a right-handed formation. **(b)** From a double pass thru formation, dancers Extend to a right hand 1/4 tag formation. **(c)** From a 1/4 tag formation, dancers Extend to parallel waves. **(d)** From parallel waves, dancers Extend to a 3/4 tag formation. **(e)** From a 3/4 tag formation, dancers Extend to a completed double pass thru formation.
37. **Zoom** – **(a)** From one couple following another: Each dancer in the lead couple separates away from his partner and walks around a full circle (360 degrees) to end in the position of the dancer who was directly behind him. Meanwhile, each trailing dancer steps directly forward into the vacated position of the lead dancer. Every dancer ends facing in the same direction he started. **(b)** From a setup where one dancer is following another, the lead dancer walks away from the center of the square and around a full circle (360 degrees) to the position of the dancer who was directly behind him. Meanwhile, the trailing dancer steps directly forward into the position vacated by the lead dancer.
38. **Centers In** – From a completed double pass thru or eight chain thru position: The outside dancers step apart as the center dancers step forward and between them to form a line.

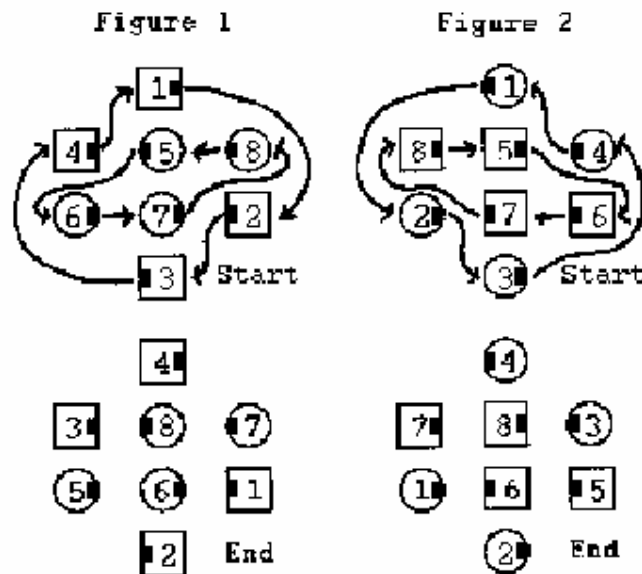
39. **Cast Off** – From lines of four or couples: The center two will drop hands between them and holding hands with the end dancer will walk forward a designated fraction turning around the end dancer around to keep facing as they are. A couple in a 3-in-1 line will cast a designated fraction away from the center of their line.
40. **Touch 1/4** – From facing dancers: Dancers touch and without stopping turn 1/4 by the right.
41. **Trade By** – From a trade by or any formation in which two couples are facing each other and the other couples are facing out. Those facing in pass thru as those facing out partner trade to face in. End in an eight chain thru formation.
42. **Flutter Wheel** – From two facing couples: The right hand dancers go in to the center and turn by the right forearm. As they move adjacent to the opposite dancer, they reach out with the free (left) hand and, taking the right hand of the opposite dancer, each continues on around to the original right hand dancer's starting position, releasing arms in the center and turning as a couple to face the center. Reverse Flutter Wheel – From facing couples: Left side dancers will do a diagonal left turn thru and turn back to end in starting position, as right side dancer step in behind partner to follow them to the other side where they turn back in the opposite right side dancers position and end as facing couples.
43. **Circulate Family** – From waves, columns, lines and two faced lines. *General rule:* Directed (active) dancers move forward along the circulate path to the next position. (a) **Boys Circulate, Girls Circulate, All Eight Circulate, Ends Circulate, Centers Circulate** - Directed dancers circulate using the general rule. (b) **Couples Circulate** – From lines or two-faced lines: Each couple, working as a unit, moves forward along the circulate path to the next position, using the general rule. (c) **Box Circulate** – From box circulate: Each dancer moves forward along the circulate path to the next position, using the general rule. (d) **Single File Circulate (Column)** – From columns: Each dancer moves forward along the circulate path to the next position, using the general rule. (e) **Split Circulate** – From lines, waves or columns: The formations divide into two separate boxes and dancers circulate within their own foursome, using the general rule.
44. **Veer Left/Right** – Two facing couples working as a unit, or two facing dancers moving to the left (or right, as directed) and forward to end in a two-faced line or mini-wave respectively. From a mini-wave or a two faced line, the veering direction must be toward the center of the mini-wave or line. Each dancer, or couple working as a unit, moves forward and inward to end back to back with the other dancer or couple respectively.
45. **Sweep a Quarter** – From facing couples in a circling movement (right or left): Dancer continue the circling movement 1/4 in the direction of their body flow.
46. **Eight Chain Thru** – From an eight chain thru formation: Facing dancers join right hands and pull by (this completes eight chain one). The center facing dancers join left hands and pull by while the outside dancers do a courtesy turn (this completes an eight chain 2). Repeat these actions in sequence to achieve eight chain three, eight chain four, etc. Eight chain thru is the same as eight chain eight. Even numbers (2, 4, 6, 8) end in an eight chain thru formation. Odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7) end in a trade by formation.

47. **Ferris Wheel** – From parallel two-faced lines: Couples facing out do their part of a wheel and deal as the couples facing in half circulate to form a two-faced line and wheel and deal. End in a double pass thru formation.
48. **Spin The Top** – From ocean waves: Ends arm turn adjacent dancer 1/2, new centers arm turn 3/4, new ends move forward in a 1/4 circle to meet the same dancer with whom he started. End in an ocean wave which is at right angles to the original starting wave.
49. **Hinge Family** – A hinge is a half of a trade. Any two adjacent couples or dancers who can trade can also hinge. **(a) Couples Hinge** – From lines or two-faced lines: Working as a unit, each couple does half of a couples trade. End in two-faced lines at right angles to the original line. **(b) Single Hinge** – From mini-waves: Dancers do half of a trade with each other. End in a mini-wave at right angles to the original mini-wave.
50. **Walk And Dodge** – **(a)** From box circulate formation: Each dancer facing into the box walks forward to take the place of the dancer who was directly in front of him. Meanwhile, each dancer facing out of the box steps sideways (dodges) into the position vacated by the walker who was formerly beside him. Dancers end side by side, both facing out. **(b)** From facing couples: The caller must designate who is to walk and who is to dodge. End in a box circulate formation.
51. **Fold Family** – From any two dancer formation in which the directed dancer has a shoulder directly adjacent to the other dancer. *General rule:* Directed dancers step forward and move in a small semi-circle to end facing toward an adjacent dancer or positions. The adjacent inactive dancer may be facing in any direction and does not move. If not specified, centers fold toward ends and vice versa. **(a) Boys Fold, Girls Fold, Ends Fold, Centers Fold** – Directed active dancers fold toward the inactive dancers using the general rule. **(b) Cross Fold** – From line, two-faced lines, or waves: The directed (active) dancers who must either both be centers or both be ends, fold toward the farthest inactive dancer by walking in a semi-circle to end facing toward that same dancer. If the dancers are both facing in the same direction, they first cross with each other (right hand dancer in front of left hand dancer per the crossing rule) and then fold toward the inactive dancer.
52. **Spin Chain Thru** – From parallel waves: Each end and the adjacent center dancer turn one half. The new centers of each ocean wave turn three quarters to make a new ocean wave across the set. The two centers of this wave turn half to reform the wave across the set. The two outside pairs of dancers of the center wave now turn three quarters to join the waiting ends and form parallel ocean waves.

53. **Tag Family** – **(a) Tag the Line** – From any line formation: Everyone turns to face the center of their line, then moves forward in a single file, passing two dancers right shoulders. End in columns of two back to back. *Note:* Upon call, you can tag the line right, left, in, out or zig zag in which you do the tag the line then individually turn as per call. **(b) Half Tag the Line** – **(i)** From an ocean wave or any line of four: All individually turn to face the center of their lines and move up two positions, passing right shoulders. End with lead and trailing dancers side by side in columns of two. *Note:* Upon call, you can half tag right, left, in, out or zig zag in which you do the half tag then individually turn as per call. **(ii)** From Lines of three: The couple on the right will be the couple and the dancer on the left will tag individually.
54. **Turn Thru Family** – From two dancers facing: **(a) Turn Thru** – Each dancer steps forward to join right forearms with the other dancer. They turn by the right one half (180 degrees), release arm holds and step forward, ending back to back with each other. **(b) Left Turn Thru** – From facing dancers: With the dancers you face, step up to take left forearms and arm turn 1/2 (pivot point between you) and then pull by, dropping hands immediately. End standing back to back. Similar to turn thru but done with left forearms and a left turn one half.
55. **Scoot Back** – **(a)** From box circulate formation: Dancers facing in step straight forward to join adjacent forearms, turn half and step forward to end in the position vacated by the dancer who was facing out. Meanwhile, each dancer facing out runs into the position vacated by the dancer who is doing the forearm turn. When done from right hand boxes, the dancers facing in turn by the right and the dancers facing out run right. When done from left hand boxes, the dancers facing in turn by the left and the dancers facing out run left. End in a box circulate formation. **(b)** From a quarter tag formation: Dancers step ahead, join forearms (right if center wave was right handed or left if center wave was left handed), turn half and step straight forward. Those returning to the center step to a wave (using same hands as original wave); the others finish as a couple facing out. End in a 3/4 tag formation.
56. **Recycle** – **(a)** From ocean waves: The ends of the wave cross fold as the centers of the wave fold in behind the ends and follow them around, then face in. End in couples facing. **(b)** From facing couples: The beaux step forward until they are side-by-side, while doing a u-turn back, turning toward each other. Meanwhile, the belles veer left and join hands with the original beaux. End in a right-hand wave; the beaux finish as centers of the wave, and the belles finish as ends.
57. **Cloverleaf** – From a completed double pass thru formation or a single couple(s) on the outside of the square, facing out: The lead couple or those facing out separate and move away from each other in a three quarter (270 degrees) circle. When each lead dancer meets another lead dancer from the other side of the square, they become partners and step forward to the center of the square. Each trailing dancer follows the dancer in front of him and ends directly behind that same dancer. A single couple facing out does the lead dancer's part as described, but they may not step all the way into the center at the end of the call.

58. **Dixie Style To A Wave** – From facing couples or facing tandems: The right hand dancer steps forward and to the left to become the lead dancer in a tandem. Lead dancers join right hands and pull by. Moving to the other trailing dancer, each extends a left hand and touches to a left hand mini-wave and turns one quarter. New center dancers join right hands. End in left-hand waves.
59. **Teacup Chain** – From a squared set or proceeding from everyone doing a left arm turn with partner: The caller will specify two ladies to move to the center at the start of the call, e.g., “Head Ladies Center for a Teacup Chain.” For the rest of the definition, these two ladies will be called the “specified ladies.” The specified ladies (both head ladies or both side ladies) move to the center and star right $3/4$ to meet their corners for a left arm turn. At the same time the other two ladies move to the right around the perimeter of the square to their corners, and do a right arm turn. Following the arm turn, the specified ladies move around the perimeter of the square to their new corners for a right arm turn, while the other ladies go to the center and star left $1 - 1/4$ to meet their new corners for a right arm turn. The specified ladies then move to the center and star left $1 - 1/4$ to their new corners for a right arm turn, while the other ladies move to their new corners (around the perimeter of the square) for a left turn. Finally, the specified ladies move to their new corners (their original partners) for either a courtesy turn or a left arm turn leading into the next command, while the other ladies move to the center and star right $3/4$ to meet their new corners (their original partners) for either a courtesy turn or a left arm turn leading into the next command. Everyone finishes with his/her original partner.
60. **Diamond Family** – (a) **Diamond Circulate** – From any diamond formation: Each dancer will circulate to next in his diamond, changing his original facing direction $1/4$ toward the center of the diamond. Points become centers, and vice versa. If the call is directed to facing diamonds, all must pass right shoulders. *Note:* It is important that dancers maintain diamond formation as they move diagonally from one position to the next. (b) **Flip the Diamond** – From any diamond formation: The centers of the diamond do a diamond circulate to the next position in their diamond, while the points run into the nearest center position and join hands to become the centers of the forming wave or line. *Note:* When “flipping” a facing diamond, the points always take the inside path, and the centers always take the outside path. End lines or waves. (c) **Cut the Diamond** – From any diamond formation: The points slide together and trade, while the centers diamond circulate. End lines or waves.
61. **Load The Boat** – From lines of four, with centers facing in, and the ends of each line facing the same (in or out) direction: The end dancers move forward around the outside, passing right shoulders with three moving end dancers, and turn $1/4$ in (90 degrees) to stand beside the third dancers passed, facing the center of the set as a couple. Simultaneously, the center four dancers pass thru, turn their backs to their momentary partners, partner trade with their new partners, and pass thru. End in a eight chain thru formation.

62. **Ping Pong Circulate** – From a quarter tag formation: Each dancer circulates one position along the path shown in *Figure 1*. The movement may also be called when there is a left-hand wave in the center. In this case, the path circulated along is as shown in *Figure 2*. *Note:* The circulate paths are independent of each other. Therefore, it is possible for only those on the outside path to ping pong circulate or only those on the inside path to ping pong circulate. End in a quarter tag formation.



63. **Track II** – From a completed double pass thru formation: The dancers work in “tandem,” that is, the trailing dancers follow the lead dancers. Those on the right “track” move single file to the left, counter-clockwise, staying to the inside of the dancers on the left “track” who move single file, clockwise, to the right on the outside. The movement continues as in a double pass thru, until the dancers have reached parallel right-hand ocean waves.
64. **Relay the Deucey**- From two parallel ocean waves: Each end and the adjacent center dancer turn $1/2$. The new centers of each ocean wave turn $3/4$, while the others half circulate, forming a six person wave and two lonesome dancers. The wave of six, working as 3 pairs, turns $1/2$, while the others half circulate. In the wave, the center 4 turn $1/2$, while the other four dancers half circulate. The wave of 6, again working as 3 pairs, turns $1/2$, while the others half circulate. Finally, the center 4 of the wave turn $3/4$ (becoming the centers of the new waves), while the outside 4 half circulate to become ends of the final waves. *Note:* All circulates in this definition refer to the original circulate path established by the ends of the original ocean waves. No dancer ever stops moving during this call. The pauses written into the definition (i.e., the action described as “half circulate”) are there for clarity of description and for teaching purposes only.

65. **Follow Your Neighbor** – (a) From box circulate formation: Dancers facing in release hands with the person next to them (their neighbor) and step straight forward, join adjacent forearms with the one they meet, and turn three quarters (270 degrees) to become centers of a new wave. At the same time, the dancers facing out follow their neighbors by moving forward in a three quarter (270 degrees), turning towards their neighbor to finish adjacent to their neighbor. End in opposite hand ocean waves. (b) From an Alamo ring: Designated four dancers drop designated hand. Now those facing in star by the other hand (the one that was not dropped) $3/4$, while the others run right into the vacated dancer's spot and roll $1/4$ more in the same direction. End in a thar. Run left if the star is by the left.
66. **Anything & Spread** – From various formations: This call can be used in three ways: (a) If only some of the dancers are directed to spread (e.g., from a static square, Heads Star Thru & Spread), they slide apart sideways to become ends, as the inactive dancers step forward between them. (b) If the anything call finishes in lines or waves (e.g, Follow Your Neighbor), the centers anticipate the spread action by sliding apart sideways to become the new ends, while the original ends anticipate the spread action by moving into the nearest center position. (c) If the anything call finishes in tandem couples (e.g., Wheel and Deal from a line of four), the lead dancers slide apart sideways, while the trailing dancers step forward between them. *Note:* All dancers blend into the appropriate hand position and styling designated by the formation resulting at the conclusion of the call.
67. **Coordinate** – From columns: All circulate $1 - 1/2$, center six (three adjacent pairs) trade. The very centers release handholds and walk diagonally outward to the end of the forming lines. The two lonesome dancers walk ahead, moving in a $1/4$ circle, to become the other ends of the forming lines.