

CALLERLAB

ADVANCED DEFINITIONS



Revised March 2006
(Rev A - March 16,2006)

NOTE: This document is a revision of the Advanced Definitions dated October 10,2001.
The following table shows the changes made to this document since October 10, 2001.

Changes have been made as follows:

Change Date	Change Made
07/22/02	<i>Page i (TABLE OF CONTENTS) Added Triple Scoot and Grand Follow Your Neighbor Page 6 Added Grand Follow Your Neighbor Page 9 Added Triple Scoot</i>
01/14/04	<i>Page 3 Added Definition of "LEFT"</i>
07/10/04	<i>Page 2 Deleted reference to "Galaxy" Formations</i>
07/10/04	<i>Page 4 Deleted "dancers as lea4" from Definition of "(Anything) and Cross"</i>
12/15//04	<i>Reformatted several diagrams</i>
12/27/04	<i>Page 2 Added reference to "Galaxy" Formations</i>
12/29/04	<i>Page 5 Added "Belles and Beaus" to the A1 list, Page 11 changed "Mini Busy" definition to read "Trailers AS Couples Extend"</i>
04/13/05	<i>Page 12 changed "Grand Remake" from the 8 dancer version to the 6 and 8 dancer version.</i>
03/16/06	<i>Page 17 changed Definition of "Box Counter Rotate"; Removed "Left Pass thru", "Left Touch" and "Left Square Chain Thru" from Glossary of descriptive terms; Changed Description of "Left"; Changed Description of "Remake" and "Grand Remake"; Changed Description of "1/4 Thru". "Grand 1/4 thru"; "3/4 Thru"; "Grand 3/4 Thru"</i>

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Read this First

This set of definitions is an attempt to capture the real meaning for each call on the Advanced list. It is intended to serve as the referee for disputes about exactly what a call means, and as a basis for teaching the calls properly. Whenever the *technical* definition of a call is too long or complicated to do a *first teach* from, we have provided a teaching definition or teaching hints. This way, the definitions can meet both sets of needs. Naturally, dancers should be introduced to the full definition of each call as soon as your judgement dictates.

Before you use these definitions, you should be familiar with the CALLERLAB Basic/Mainstream definitions, the CALLERLAB Plus definitions, the CALLERLAB arrangement numbers, and the CALLERLAB standard formations and names. Where possible, we have used calls and formations defined in those documents. This has let us make the definitions shorter and clearer.

Regional Styling Differences

CALLERLAB recommends that calls such as Swing Thru and Spin the Top be danced using the hands-up position and the palm star handhold. Many areas of the square dance world continue to use forearm turns for all turning actions. In order to eliminate the controversy over the use of forearm turns, the CALLERLAB membership approved a 1992 resolution recognizing that regional differences in styling exists.

General Rules

All of the general rules which apply to the Mainstream and Plus definitions also apply at Advanced.

Facing Dancers: Facing dancers, unless otherwise specified, may be any combination of men and women.

Couples: Couples, unless otherwise specified, may be any combination of men and women.

Facing Couples Rule: Some calls that normally start from an ocean wave can also be done from facing couples. In that case, the dancers first step into a momentary right-hand ocean wave and complete the call - unless the caller specifically directs a left-hand call (e.g., Left Swing Thru), in which case the dancers step into a momentary left-hand ocean wave and complete the call. This rule may also apply when calls that require parallel waves are called with the dancers in an eight chain thru formation.

The Facing Couples rule applies only to the Advanced calls Fractional Tops and Spin the Windmill.

Ocean Wave Rule: Some calls that normally start from facing couples can be done from a wave. In that case, the dancers have already stepped forward toward each other and are ready to complete the remaining action of the call. This rule also applies when calls that start from a

single Eight Chain Thru formation (e.g., Pass and Roll) are called from a right-hand Box Circulate formation.

The Ocean Wave Rule applies only to these Advanced calls; the required handedness of the wave is shown for each call: Cross Trail Thru [W], Half Breed Thru [W], Pass and Roll [W], Pass and Roll Your Neighbor [W], Pass In [W], Pass Out [W], Pass the Sea [W], Split Square Thru [W], Split Square Chain Thru [W], Square Chain Thru [W], Left Square Chain Thru [LW].

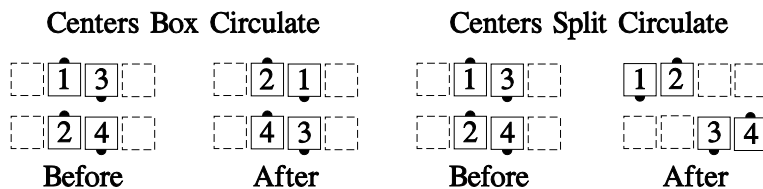
Right-Shoulder Rule: Whenever two dancers are moving toward each other and would otherwise collide, they pass right shoulders instead. If two dancers facing opposite directions must occupy the same spot on the floor at the same time, they step to form a right-hand mini-wave instead. You may not have two dancers who are facing the same direction, or at right angles, try to occupy the same spot.

Split versus Box: There are two versions of many calls: Split Circulate and Box Circulate; Split Transfer and Box Transfer; Split Counter Rotate and Box Counter Rotate. The Split version of a call is used when an 8-dancer formation is to be split into groups of 4 to do the call. Box is used when:

there is only a single box circulate formation which can do the call (e.g., the center 4 of parallel two-faced lines doing a Box Transfer), --or--

when the center 4 dancers are to do the call (e.g., from parallel waves, Centers Box Transfer while the ends Zig Zag).

It is not good practice to simply call "Box Circulate" from columns or parallel waves. Instead, use it to distinguish between Centers Box Circulate (they stay in the center) and Centers Split Circulate (they stay in their own half of the square). Either way, you must tell the centers to do the call.



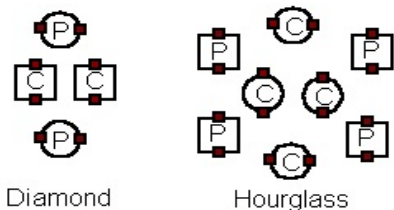
How We Name Dancers

For purposes of the definitions, we often had to identify specific dancers--say, the ends of a wave. There are a lot of ways to name people, and we tried to use the ones that are common at Advanced. For reference, we've listed them here:

#1, #2, #3, #4: The dancers in a column are sometimes identified by number. The very lead dancer is called #1; the one behind him is #2, and so on. For example, here's how the dancers below would be named:

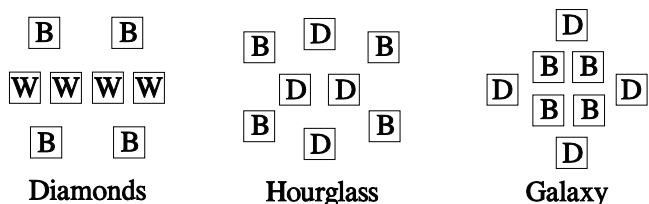


Points and Centers: In diamonds and hourglasses, there are points and centers. The points in the diagrams below are marked "P" and the centers are marked "C":



Box, Wave, and Diamond Dancers: In parallel diamonds, hourglasses, and galaxies, you can identify dancers by what part of the formation they're in. In parallel diamonds there is a wave inside a box of dancers; in an hourglass there is a diamond inside a box; in a galaxy there is a box inside a diamond.

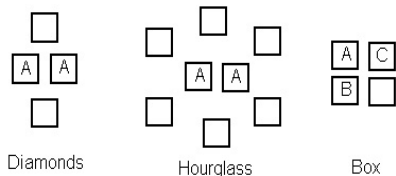
In the diagrams below, Wave Dancers are marked "W", Diamond Dancers are marked "D", and Box Dancers are marked "B":



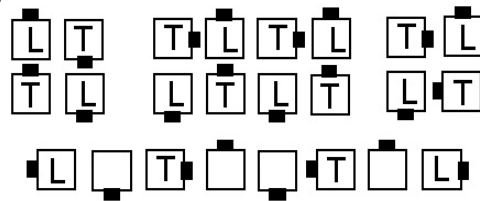
Centers and Ends: All line-type and column-type formations have ends and centers. The dancers who are nearest the center of the formation are centers, and the others are ends--regardless of their facing direction. In the diagram below, the centers are marked "C" and the ends are marked "E".



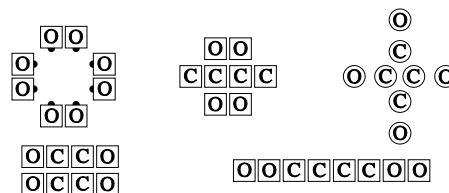
Adjacent: Two dancers are said to be *adjacent* if they are close to each other, with no intervening space or other dancers. This is true regardless of the dancers' facing directions. In the diamond and hourglass diagrams below, the dancers marked A are all adjacent to each other; the others aren't adjacent to anyone. In the box diagram, dancers "B" and "C" are both adjacent to dancer "A", but not to each other.



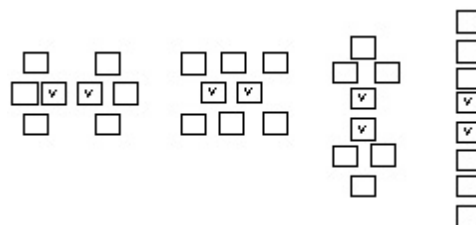
Leads (or Leaders) and Trailers: In any 1x2 formation (e.g., facing dancers, a tandem, dancers back-to-back), those facing out of the 1x2 formation are called leaders, and those facing into the 1x2 formation are called trailers. A dancer who has one shoulder directly toward the center of the 1x2 formation is neither. In the pictures below, the dancers marked "L" are leaders, and the dancers marked "T" are trailers. Those not marked are neither.



Centers and Outsides: Those dancers who are close to the center of the formation are centers; the others are outsides. In lines and columns, end and outside are the same; in the other formations below, the centers are marked with "C" and the outsides with "O".



Very Centers: The two dancers closest to the flagpole center of the set are called the very centers or the very center two. This term is only used when exactly two people are closest to the center. They are marked with V's in the pictures below:



Starting Formations

Each call's definition includes a list of possible starting formations for that call. Since there's no way to list every formation a call can start from, we don't mean to restrict you to those formations. However, this isn't a license to shoehorn a definition into an oddball formation. Following the guidelines below will lead you to other legitimate starting formations; anything else should be avoided.

The formations listed are usually the smallest from which the call can be done. Larger formations may be made of these smaller units. For example, Switch to a Diamond is defined to start from a single ocean wave, so it can also be done from parallel waves [ending in parallel diamonds], or from a tidal wave [ending in point-to-point diamonds].

Where they apply, you can use the general rules (Facing Couples, Ocean Wave) to find other starting formations. For instance, Pass and Roll can start from a right-hand box circulate formation even though that formation doesn't appear in the definition's list: The Ocean Wave rule applies.

If the word "only" appears in the list, then only the formations listed may be used. You may not apply the Facing Couples or Ocean Wave rules. One call like this is Recycle--the facing-couples definition is not applicable from an ocean wave.

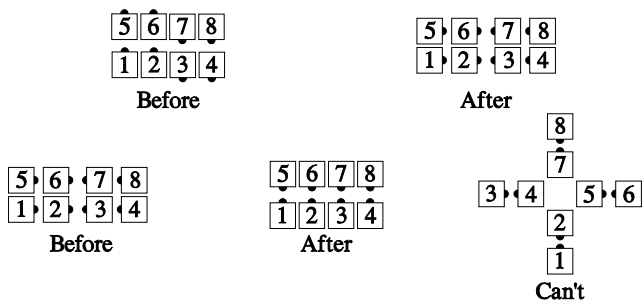
If the way you plan to use a call requires that two conflicting rules apply, your usage is improper. For example, using the call Cast a Shadow from lines back to back causes a conflict for the ends -- they are both leads, and each must meet the other with his inside hand. At the same time, the right-shoulder rule applies. Because of this conflict, that use of Cast a Shadow is improper.

If the formation you call the call from, can be broken into two different starting formations for the call, you have to specify which you mean. For example, the call Dixie Style to a Wave can start either from facing couples or from facing tandems. If it is called when the dancers are in a double pass thru formation, they don't know which formation to start the call from--it could be done either way. In cases like this, you must tell the dancers which one you want: either "Centers Dixie Style to a Wave", or "On the double track, Dixie Style to a Wave".

Glossary of Descriptive Terms Used in the Definitions

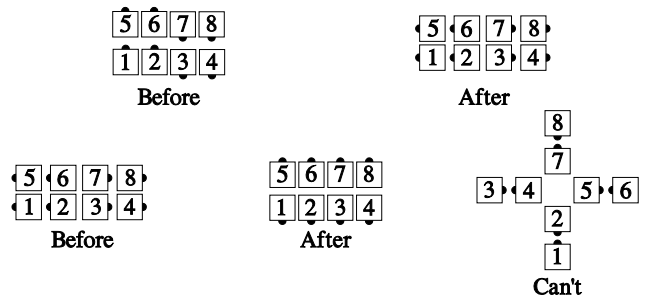
For convenience, we've used some terms which haven't been formally defined before. Again, we've tried to use terms which are common at Advanced. This is a list:

Face In: Means "Turn $\frac{1}{4}$ in place, turning toward the center of the set."



Face Out: Means "Turn $\frac{1}{4}$ in place, turning away from the center of the set."

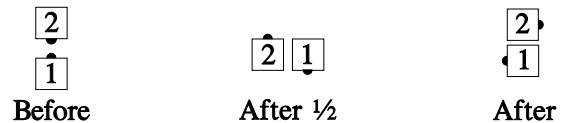
Line: Unless otherwise specified, the term line means any kind of 4-dancer line -- one-faced, two-faced, three-and-one, inverted, etc.



Touch: This is the same as saying step to an ocean wave: The dancers step forward to join right hands, making a right-hand mini-wave.



Touch $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$: Fractions other than $\frac{1}{4}$ are allowed with Touch. For example, the call "Touch $\frac{1}{2}$ " is the same as "Touch and Trade." In the same way, "Touch $\frac{3}{4}$ " is "Touch and Cast Off $\frac{3}{4}$."



Cast Off $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$: Fractions other than $\frac{3}{4}$ are allowed with Cast Off. The rule is the same as for Cast Off $\frac{3}{4}$, but the dancers move $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of going the full $\frac{3}{4}$.

LEFT: Do the call interchanging right with left and if also applicable belle with beau. (Left should only be used to modify calls where a right hand, turn or shoulder pass is clearly part of the definition, the term Reverse is commonly used when the major interchange is Beau with Belle such as Reverse Swap Around.)

The Left modifier is usually used with calls that start with one of the following:

- Right Pull By (e.g. Left Square Chain Thru, Left Split Square Thru)
- Pass Thru (e.g. Left Dosado, Left Pass and Roll) Tag The Line (e.g. Left $\frac{3}{4}$ Tag, Left Turn and Deal)
- Right Arm Turn (e.g. Left Turn Thru) Turn [a fraction] by the Right (e.g. Left $\frac{1}{4}$ Thru, Left Remake)
- Touch (e.g. Left Touch $\frac{1}{4}$, Left Spin the Windmill)
- Turn to the right (e.g. Left Wheel Thru, Left Roll to a Wave, Left Chase)
- When applying the Facing Couples Rule use Step to a Left Hand Wave. (e.g. Left Swing Thru, Left Relay the Deucey, Left Fractional Tops)

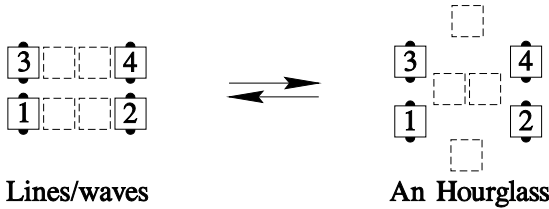
If there is already call in the dance program that performs the function of the Left qualifier, that call should be used instead of the Left modifier (e.g. Reverse Flutterwheel).

In Advanced dancing, the left versions of the calls are part of the program even though they are not explicitly listed.

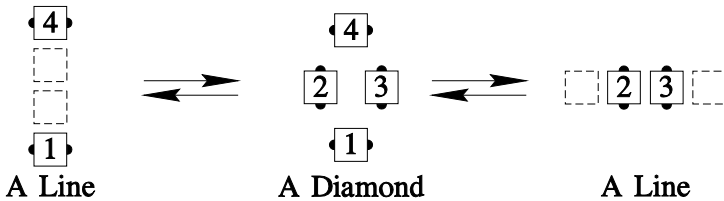
When the Formation Isn't There

Sometimes the definitions call for a dancer to do "his part of" some call--even when the formation he's working in exists only in the mind's eye. For example, in the call Switch to a Diamond, the ends of the wave Diamond Circulate even though there's no diamond. Similarly, in Flip the Hourglass, the points Run as though they were in parallel lines. The cases we used are shown below; in each diagram, the corresponding positions in the corresponding formations are labeled alike. Unlabeled dancers have no corresponding places.

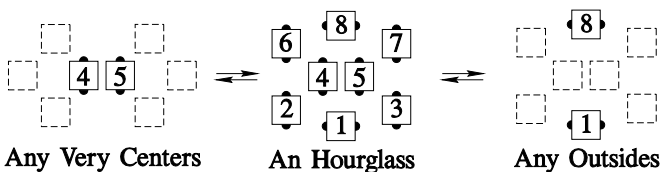
The ends of parallel lines or waves may act like the points of an hourglass. Similarly, the points of an hourglass may act as though they were the ends of parallel lines:



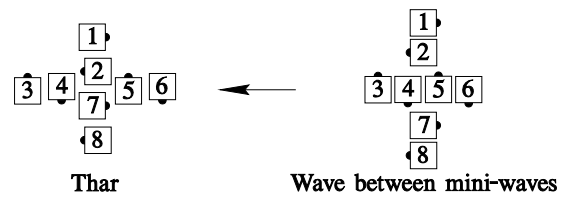
The points of a diamond may act like the ends of a line, or vice versa. The centers of a diamond may act like the centers of a line, or vice versa:



The very center two in any formation may act like the centers of an hourglass, and vice versa. Any outsiders who are on a center line may act as the other centers of an hourglass, and vice versa:



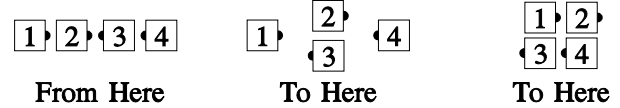
A wave between vertical mini-waves may be treated as a thar:



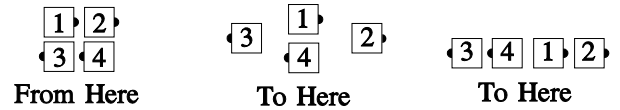
How Mainstream Calls Are Extended at Advanced

Several calls are used in limited ways at Basic, Mainstream and Plus; at Advanced, they are used from more places, or are defined more generally.

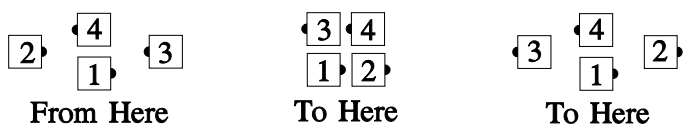
Extend: At Advanced, this call is allowed from double pass thru, 1/4 tag, box circulate, or 3/4 tag: All move forward to the next tag position, as shown below:



Or:



If you are in a left-handed formation, the result is also left-handed:



Tag the Line: The Mainstream definition is unclear on whether this call is permitted from an ocean wave. At Advanced, it is.

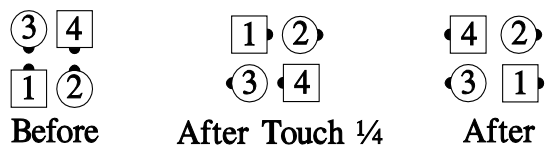
Doing your part: At Advanced, the caller can have dancers do their part of a call--even when the complete starting formation isn't there. The caller doesn't have to say "do your part" -- it can be implied.

A-1 Definitions

(Anything) and Cross

Timing: call + 2

From any appropriate formation: All do the "Anything" call, (which must end in a 2x2 formation with 2 leaders, and 2 trailers who are not facing directly (e.g., box circulate formation). The trailers then diagonally Pull By with each other, using the outside hand. Ends with all 4 dancers as leaders (e.g., in couples back-to-back). For example, Touch ¼ and Cross:

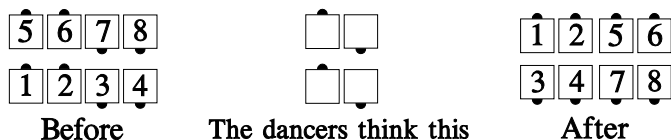


As Couples Concept

Timing: --

From any formation composed only of couples, for example double pass thru, facing lines, or parallel two-faced lines: This is used to modify a call, e.g., As Couples Walk and Dodge from parallel two-faced lines. Each couple acts as though it were a single dancer, and does the part of the call appropriate to its position in the starting formation.

For example, the diagrams below show As Couples Walk and Dodge. Each couple (left diagram) works as a unit, and the dancers act as though they were in a box circulate formation (center diagram). The couples facing in, take the part of single dancers facing in, and the couples facing out, take the part of single dancers facing out. The result is as shown:



For Teaching: No one should let go of his partner during an As Couples call.

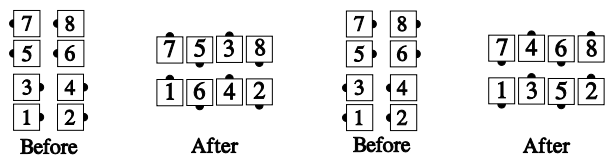
Belles and Beaus (naming convention)

In a couple, the dancer on the left is the "beau" and the dancer on the right is the "belle"

Cast a Shadow

Timing: 10

From general lines with the ends forming a tandem [At Advanced, this call is used only where at least one center in each line/wave is facing out.]: The ends do ½ Zoom, Arm Turn ¾, and Spread, to become the ends of the resulting formation. The centers facing out Cloverleaf to step in between the casting dancers. The centers facing in Extend, Hinge, and Extend to fill the vacant spot. However, if all the centers are facing in, they Pass In and Pass Thru, to finish facing out as the centers of the resulting lines.



From promenade: The caller must designate two couples, e.g., Heads Cast a Shadow. Everyone acts as though the formation were two-faced lines, with the designated couples as the leads. Thus, the outsides do a ½ Zoom (with the designated outside acting as the lead), Arm Turn ¾, and Spread, while the designated centers Cloverleaf, and the other centers Hinge and Extend. Ends in parallel waves.

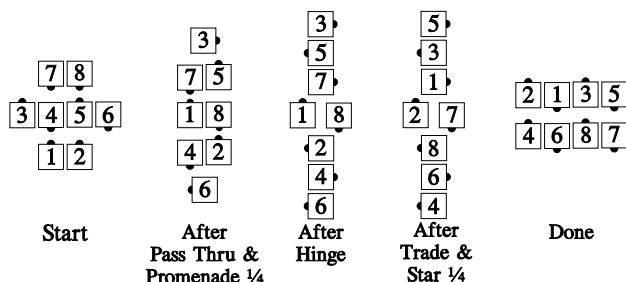
By vote of the Advanced Committee, this call is not to be done from columns.

Chain Reaction

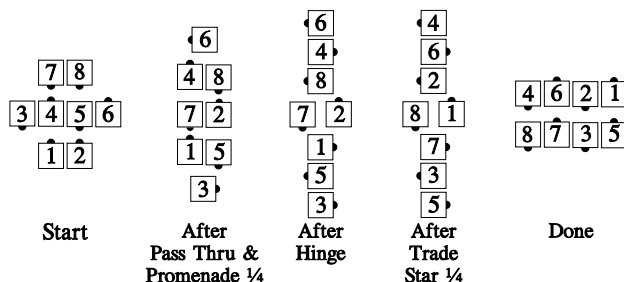
Timing: 12

From any quarter tag or quarter line formation in which each very center can Pass Thru with an outside dancer. [At Advanced, this call is restricted to starting from right- or left-hand quarter tag formations only.]: The very centers Pass Thru with the dancers they are facing, while the ends of the center line/wave Promenade ¼ around the outside of the set. The original very centers and the dancers they are next to, Hinge. The centers Star (or Diamond Circulate) one spot, while the outsides Trade. Those who meet now Cast Off ¾, while the others move up (as in Hourglass Circulate) to become the ends of parallel waves.

Example:



Or:



Clover and (Anything) Timing: Greater of 4 or the call
 From anywhere 2 couples are facing out and can do a Cloverleaf (e.g., trade by formation): Those facing out Cloverleaf, while the others do the Anything call (after moving to the center, if necessary).

Cross Clover and (Anything) Timing: Greater of 10 or the call
 From any formation in which 2 couples are facing out and can do a Cross Cloverleaf (e.g., trade by formation): Those facing out do a Cross Cloverleaf, while the others do the Anything call.

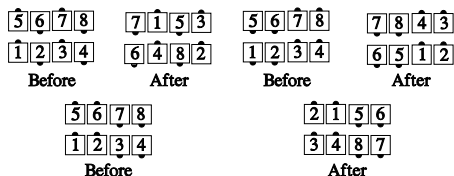
Cross Cloverleaf. From anywhere Cloverleaf can be done (e.g., completed double pass thru formation): The leaders Half Sashay, blending into a Cloverleaf. The trailers step forward and also Half Sashay blending into a Cloverleaf, to follow their respective leaders. In both cases, the belle crosses in front of the beau. [*This definition is included only for the purpose of defining Cross Clover and (Anything). It is not to be used at Advanced as a separate call.*]



Cross Over Circulate Timing: 6
 From general lines only: Each dancer moves forward one spot along the circulate path shown below: A lead end Circulates to the far center spot in the same line; a lead center Circulates to the far end spot in the same line; a trailing end Circulates to the near center spot in the other line, and a trailing center Circulates to the near end spot in the other line. If two dancers are about to collide and they are facing the same direction, the belle goes in front of the beau; if they are facing each other, they pass right shoulders.



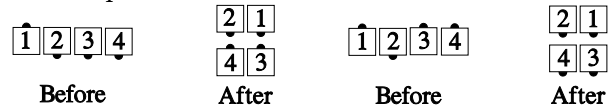
Examples:



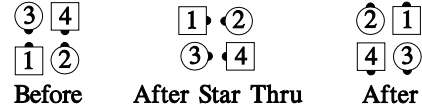
For Teaching: You can describe this as: Leads Cross Run as trailers (do their part of) Couples Circulate and Half Sashay as they go. However, it is far more effective to re-introduce the idea of circulate paths (already used at Basic), and use it to describe the call.

Cross Trail Thru Timing: 6, SS 6.
 From facing couples: As one smooth motion, Pass Thru and Half Sashay. Ends in couples back-to-back.
 Note: When one hears "Cross Trail Thru To Your Corner; Allemande Left", the Cross Trail Thru is danced, as one smooth motion, Pass Thru and left-shoulder Partner Tag.

Cycle and Wheel Timing: 4
 From a 3-and-1 line: The dancers in the mini-wave do a Recycle while the couple does a Wheel And Deal. If the ends of the line are facing opposite directions, this will end in couples facing. If the ends are both facing the same direction, the right end must pass in front, to end in tandem couples.



Double Star Thru Timing: 6
 From normal facing couples: All Star Thru then Left Star Thru (the man uses his left hand, the lady uses her right hand, and the man goes around while the lady goes under). Ends in couples back-to-back.



For Teaching: The lady always goes under the arch.

Ends Bend Timing: 4
 From any formation with the ends in a line: The ends do their part of a Bend the Line. Note that dancers can Roll after this call.



For Teaching: This can be described as half of a Run.

Explode and (Anything) Timing: 2 + call
 From a wave: All Step Thru (giving couples back-to-back), Quarter In, and do the "anything" call.

From a general line with both centers facing the same direction: The centers step ahead as the ends slide together. All Quarter In to make facing couples and do the anything call.

Note: The call Explode is not meant to be used alone; only as the preface in this call. It is not used as short-hand for Explode the Line or Explode the Wave. After Explode And, every dancer is able to Roll.

Explode the Line Timing: 6
 From a general line with the centers facing the same way: The centers step forward as the ends slide together. Then all Quarter In and Right Pull By. Ends in couples back-to-back.

Fractional Tops

Timing: 4-6-8

From a Thar or Wrong-Way Thar: All Arm Turn 1/2, then the centers turn their star, as the outsides move forward around their circle, and for--

Quarter Top: end upon meeting the first dancer.

Half a Top: end upon meeting the second dancer.

Three Quarter Top: end upon meeting the third dancer.

Ends in a thar or wrong-way thar.

Grand Follow Your Neighbor

Timing:

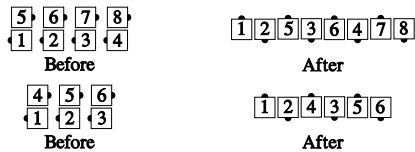
From Columns: The #1 dancer in each column does the leads' part of follow your neighbor ("Fold and Roll"). The #2,3, and 4 dancers do the trailers' part of Follow Your Neighbor (Extend and Cast Off 3/4). Ends in a tidal wave. You can also do Grand Follow Your Neighbor and Spread.

Grand Quarter Thru

Timing: 6

From right-hand columns (of 6 or 8): Those who can Turn 1/4 by the Right, then those who can Turn 1/2 by the Left.

There must be dancers who can do both parts of the call. The call is not proper from Magic Columns.



Grand Three-Quarter Thru

Timing: 8

From right-hand columns (of 6 or 8): Those who can Turn 3/4 by the Right, then those who can Turn 1/2 by the Left.

There must be dancers who can do both parts of the call. The call is not proper from Magic Column.

Half Breed Thru

Timing: 6, SS 8

From facing couples, each composed of a man and a lady: All Right Pull By. Those dancers (if any) in a normal couple Courtesy Turn to end facing the other couple. Those in a half sashayed couple U-Turn Back, turning toward each other. Ends in normal facing couples.

Horseshoe Turn

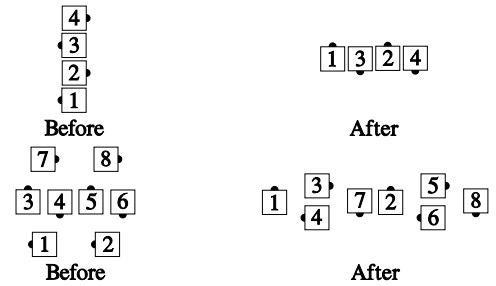
Timing: 6

From anywhere the outsides can Cloverleaf and the centers can Partner Tag (e.g., completed double pass thru): Clover and the centers Partner Tag.

Lock It

Timing: 4

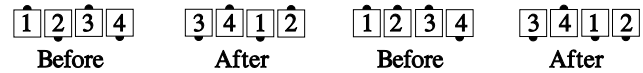
From a general line or diamond, with the centers in a mini-wave only: Centers Arm Turn 1/4, while the ends move up around a quarter circle, as in Fan the Top.



Mix

Timing: 6

From a general line: Centers Cross Run, then the new centers Trade. If both centers are facing the same way at the start of the call, they Half Sashay, blending into a Run around the original far end.



Pair Off

Timing: 2, SS 4

From facing dancers, neither of whom is facing the flagpole center of the set, only. Dancers face out to end as a couple. From a static square, the designated dancers will first step forward into the center.

Partner Hinge

Timing: 2

From a couple only, Hinge, finishing in a right-hand mini-wave at right angles to the original couple, with the new handhold centered on the original handhold.

Partner Tag

Timing: 3

From a couple or mini-wave, dancers turn to face each other and pass thru.

Pass In

Timing: 4

From facing dancers (e.g., facing lines, or eight chain thru): All Pass Thru and Face In.



Note that the dancers shown below cannot Face In after the Pass Thru, and so cannot Pass In.

Pass Out

Timing: 4

From facing dancers (e.g., facing lines, or eight chain thru): All Pass Thru and Face Out.

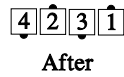


Note that the people in the bottom diagram shown under Pass In (those who could not do the Pass In) also cannot Pass Out.

Pass the Sea

Timing: 6

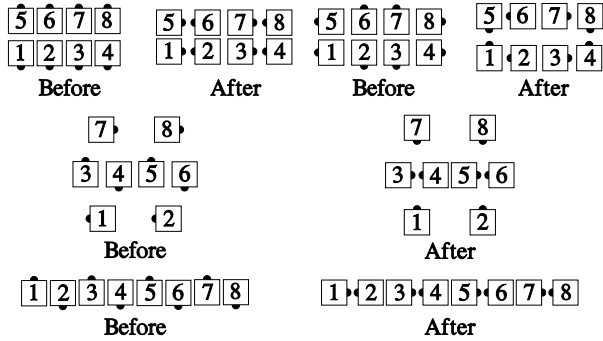
From facing couples: All Pass Thru, Quarter In, and Left Touch.



Quarter In

Timing: 2

From anywhere partner is defined, or the call Face In can be done: Turn 1/4 in place to face your partner. If you have no partner (as in a diamond), then Face In toward the center of your half of the set.



Quarter Out

Timing: 2

From anywhere partner is defined or the call Face Out can be done: Turn 1/4 in place, turning away from your partner. If you have no partner (as in single file promenade), then Face Out from the center of your half of the set.

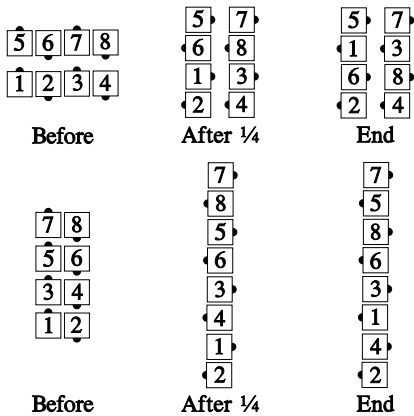
Quarter Thru

Timing: 6

From any appropriate 4-dancer formation (e.g., right-hand box circulate, left-hand facing diamond): Those who can Turn 1/4 by the Right, then those who can Turn 1/2 by the Left.

There must be dancers who can do both parts of the call. The call is not proper from an Inverted Box.

If there are two side-by-side formations each of which can do the call, dancers don't move from one to the other. From right-hand columns, for example, each of the two box circulate formations does the call independently.



Right Roll to a Wave

Timing: 4 & 2

From dancers back-to-back, or a tandem: The leads right-face U-Turn Back, and all Touch.

Left Roll to a Wave

Timing: 4 & 2

From dancers back-to-back, or a tandem: The leads left-face U-Turn Back, and all Left Touch.

Scoot and Dodge

Timing: 8

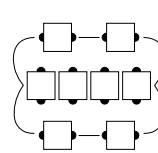
From box circulate only: The trailers Scoot Back, while the leaders Dodge (as in Walk and Dodge).

Six-Two Acey Deucey

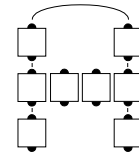
Timing: 4

From anywhere with a very center two, and an outside 6: The very centers Trade, while the outside six Circulate in their formation.

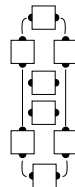
For common formations, the circulate paths for the outside six are shown below:



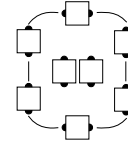
Diamonds



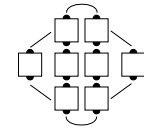
H



Point-to-Point
Diamonds



Hourglass



Waves Between
Mini-waves, etc.

Split Square Thru

Timing: 6-8-10, SS 8-10-12

From a static square, or T-bone. (From a static square, those designated step forward, to form two side-by-side T-bones.): Those facing Right Pull By, Quarter In (to face those who didn't pull by), and all Left Square Thru 1/4.

Can also be done fractionally, or for a given number of hands. In these cases, the fraction applies to those who start the call, e.g., for a Split Square Thru 3/4, the dancers who start facing do a total of 3 Pull Bys, and the other two dancers do 2 Pull Bys.

Square Chain Thru

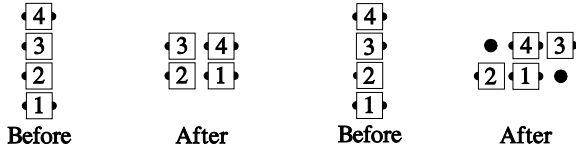
Timing: 14

From facing couples: All Right Pull By, Quarter In, Left Swing Thru, and Left Turn Thru, to end in couples back to back.

Step and Slide

Timing: 4

From a general line: Centers step forward, while the ends slide sideways until they are adjacent.



Swap Around

Timing: 4

From facing couples: The belle in each couple walks straight forward without turning, to take the spot of the dancer s/he was facing. At the same time, the beau in each couple Runs (passing behind his starting partner) into the spot being vacated. Ends as couples back to back.

Reverse Swap Around

Timing: 4

From facing couples, the beaus walk (as in Walk and Dodge) while the belles run to the left.

Three-Quarter Thru

Timing: 8

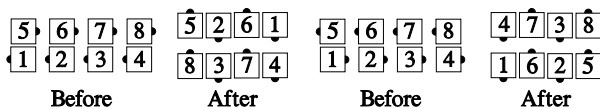
From any appropriate 4-dancer formation (e.g., right-hand box circulate, left-hand facing diamond): Those who can Turn 3/4 by the Right, then those who can Turn 1/2 by the Left.

See the notes under Quarter Thru.

Transfer the Column

Timing: 10

From columns: The #1 and #2 dancers in each column Circulate 3 spots (working slightly wider than usual, to give the centers room) to end as a couple, facing in. Meanwhile, the #3 and #4 dancers Circulate one spot, Arm Turn 3/4, and Extend to form parallel waves with the #1 and #2 dancers.



Triple Scoot

Timing: 6

From Columns. Dancers facing each other on a diagonal (three pairs) step forward to join adjacent forearms, turn one-half (180 degrees) and step forward to finish in a position vacated by the dancer who was originally adjacent to them in the column. Meanwhile, the #1 dancer in each column Runs into the position vacated by the adjacent #4 dancer who is doing the forearm turn. When done from right-hand columns, the dancers facing in turn by the right. When done from left-hand columns, the dancers facing in turn by the left hand.

Triple Star Thru

Timing: 10

From any appropriate, such as #4 double pass thru (e.g., centers in normal couples and outsides sashayed): Those who can Double Star Thru, then those who can Star Thru.

Triple Trade

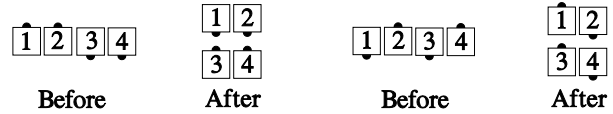
Timing: 4

From tidal waves, tidal two-faced lines, point-to-point diamonds, six-dancer ocean wave, or any 3 pairs of adjacent dancers: The two end dancers remain in place as the three adjacent pairs of dancers (the six in the center) Trade with each other.

Turn and Deal

Timing: 4

From a general line: As one smooth motion, all Half Tag, then turn individually another quarter in the same direction you turned to start the Half Tag. This call is considered to have a single part; it cannot be fractionalized.



Wheel Thru

Timing: 4, SS 6

From facing couples: Similar to Couples Lead Right, except that the dancers drop hands and the beaus pass right shoulders with each other on the way. Ends in couples back-to back.



Left Wheel Thru

Timing: 4, SS 6

From facing couples: Similar to Couples Lead Left, except that the dancers drop hands with each other, and the belles pass left shoulders with each other on the way. Ends in couples back-to back.



A-2 Definitions

All 4 Couples/All 8 concepts Timing: various
 From the general versions of static square, circle, and Thar: These concepts are applied to 4-dancer calls, and allow all eight dancers to do the call at once. Each group of 4 dancers work with themselves as though the other group wasn't there.

When the dancers would normally walk through the middle of the square (e.g. as part of a Pass Thru or Pull By), they walk around the perimeter instead. All the hand actions and shoulder passes are the same as for the basic call. However, passing the other dancers (e.g., heads passing sides) alternates between right shoulders and left shoulders. An example of this shoulder passing can be found in All 4 Couples Right and Left Thru.

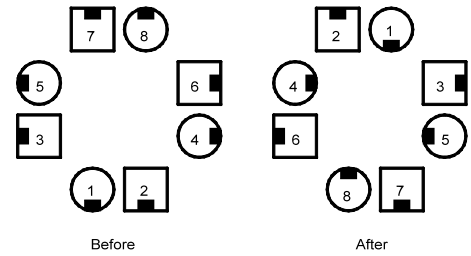
When two dancers would normally walk through the center of the square (e.g. as part of a centers Pull By or centers arm turn), they still go through the center--they adjust into a star as they go, to avoid collisions. Examples of this can be found in All 8 Swing Thru and All 8 Dixie Style To A Wave.

Some calls contain both traffic patterns. From a squared set, All 4 Couples Square Chain Thru would be danced as a pass your corner right shoulder, Right Pull By, pass the next left shoulder, step to left-hand wave with the next, all arm turn 1/2 by the left, center 4 star 1/2 by the right, all left turn thru and pass the next left shoulders. Ends in a squared set with everyone facing out. The dancers who started on the head spots are now on the side spots.

At the end of the call, you must adjust to the nearest static square footprints of the wall you are facing. For example, if you end facing the head walls, adjust (without turning) to the nearest head position. If you end on that spot, you don't adjust.

The initial traffic pattern determines the name of the concept. If the initial traffic pattern requires all dancers to walk around the perimeter, "All Four Couples" is used. Otherwise, "All Eight" is used.

All 4 Couples Chase Right Timing: 10
 From a static square with everyone facing out, those at the head position Chase Right while those at the side position also Chase Right. All action is clockwise around the outside of the set. Ends on static square spots with dancers in right-hand mini-waves.



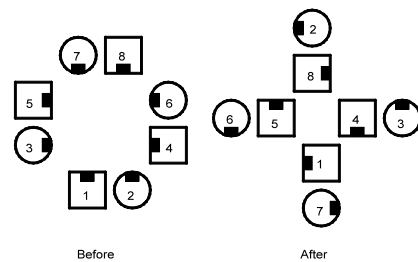
All 4 Couples Right and Left Thru Timing: 10
 From a static square or circle: All pass corners right shoulders, Right Pull By with opposite, pass the next dancer left shoulders, and Courtesy Turn with partner, to end facing the center of the set.



All 4 Couples Star Thru, etc. Timing: 6
 From a square or circle: All pass corner right shoulders, Star Thru, etc. For example, All Four Couples Touch 1/4:

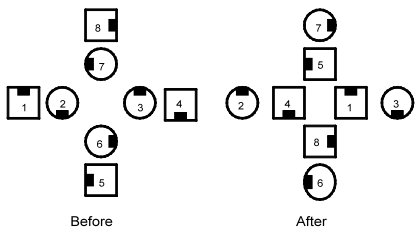


All 8 Dixie Style To A Wave Timing: 8
 From a static square, the right hand dancers step forward and to the left to become the lead dancer in a tandem. Lead dancers join right hands in a star and Pull By. All Left Touch 1/4. Ends in a Thar Star.



All 8 Mix
 From a Thar or Wrong Way Thar, the centers cross run, by turning their star 1/2 and sliding nose-to-nose with the outsides (Slide). The new centers trade, by turning their star 1/2. Ends in a Thar or Wrong Way Thar.

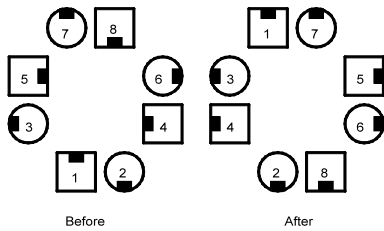
All 8 Swing Thru Timing: 8
 From a Wrong Way Thar, all arm turn 1/2 by the right. Center 4 star 1/2 by the left. Ends in a Wrong Way Thar.



All 8 Walk and Dodge

Timing: 6

From a static square with everyone in a mini-wave, those facing in walk forward across the set to take the place of the dancer who was directly in front of him. Those facing out step sideways into the position vacated by the "walker". Ends in a static square with everyone facing out. If all the "walkers" move at the same rate, there will be a momentary star 1/2 way through the call.



Teaching hints to tell the dancers:

1. Based on the call, identify the 4 dancers whom you will work with.
2. Do the call as if the other 4 dancers weren't there. Avoid colliding with them either by using a star when you go through the middle of passing them on the perimeter.
3. At the end of the call you must adjust (without turning) to the nearest static square footprints of the wall you are facing.
4. If you end on Thar spots, you don't adjust.

Box Counter Rotate

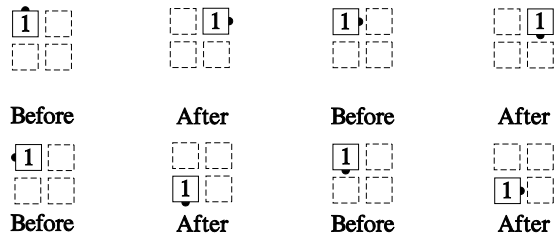
Timing: 4

From any 4-dancer formation with no dancers facing the flagpole center [At Advanced, this call is used only from box circulate, and certain T-bone formations.]: This call may have a fraction after it, such as Box Counter Rotate 3/4. If no fraction is given, it means Box Counter Rotate 1/4.

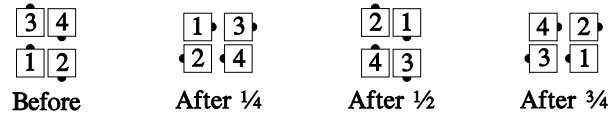
For each 1/4 in the fraction: Each dancer moves his position in the formation forward around the center of the formation 90°, by walking forward in a smooth arc to reach that spot. Each dancer works independently of the other 3 dancers in his formation.

Every dancer can Roll at the end of this call.

The diagrams below show the beginning and ending positions for a single dancer, for every spot in a box circulate formation :Example — Box Counter Rotate 1/4:



Example—Box Counter Rotate 3/4:

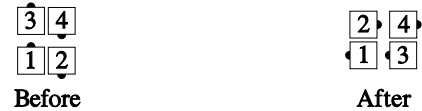


For Teaching: Think of this as Promenading 1/4 in the formation; that captures the smoothness of the call. You can also have the leads Quarter In and Box Circulate, while the trailers Box Circulate and Quarter In. That gets the dancers to the right place.

Box Transfer

Timing: 8

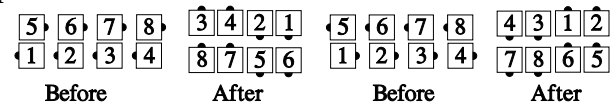
From box circulate formation, or any symmetric 2x2 formation with 2 leaders and 2 trailers: Leads Box Circulate Twice and Quarter In, while the trailers Extend, Arm Turn 3/4, and Extend.



Checkmate

Timing: 10

From columns: Numbers 1 and 2 in each column Circulate 4 spots and Face In, while numbers 3 and 4 Circulate twice, Face In, and as a couple Circulate. Ends in parallel two-faced lines.



Cut the Hourglass

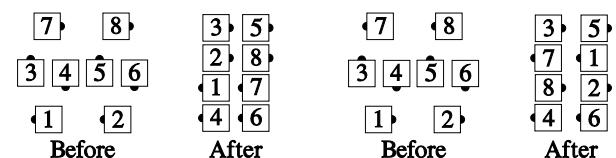
Timing: 6

From an Hourglass: The points slide together and Trade, while the others Hourglass Circulate. Ends in parallel lines or waves.

Diamond Chain Thru

Timing: 10

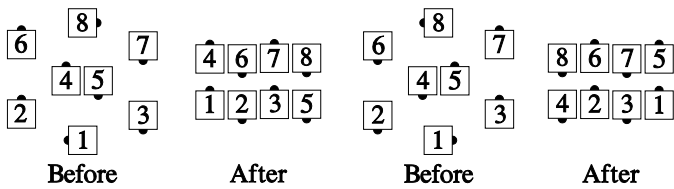
From diamonds: All Diamond Circulate, the very centers Trade, and Cast Off 3/4 with the adjacent ends of the wave. Ends in parallel waves or lines.



Flip the Hourglass

Timing: 4

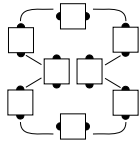
From an hourglass: The points Run to the nearest center (Flip in as for Flip the Diamond), while the others Hourglass Circulate.



Hourglass Circulate

Timing: 4

From an hourglass: Each dancer does a Circulate by moving forward one position in the hourglass, to take that dancer's place. Dancers move along the path shown:



Points become centers, and centers become points. Also, the diamond dancers move to the box, and the box dancers move to the diamond.

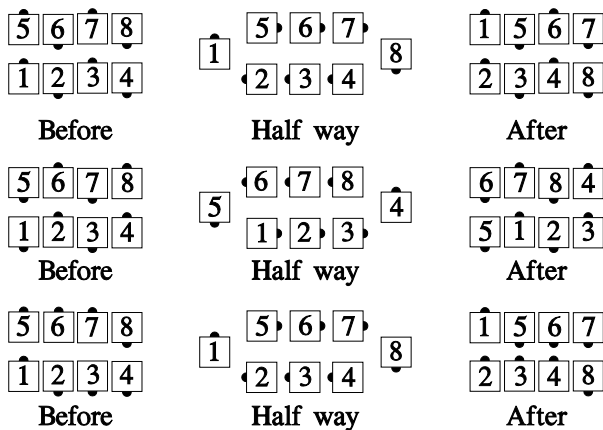
For Teaching: Tell each dancer to move up to the next person's spot in the hourglass, taking his footsteps. During this call, everyone keeps the same shoulder toward the center of the set. This is a good call for using a demonstration square.

In-Roll Circulate

Timing: 4

From general lines, with the ends forming a tandem: In each line, the end facing in Circulates. Meanwhile, each of the other dancers (in a single, smooth motion) faces the vacated spot, steps forward, and turns another 1/4 the same way he first turned. Ends back in parallel lines or waves.

The non-circulators' part is a single motion, rather than a 3-part move. This call can be fractionalized into halves, as shown below.

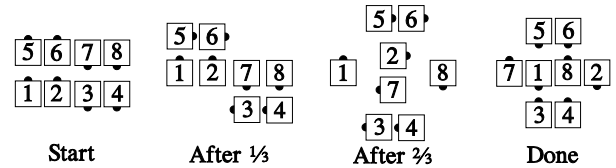


For Teaching: You can describe the non-circulators' part as a Run (or Flip) toward the vacated spot. This captures the idea of a single, flowing motion for them.

Mini-Busy

Timing: 6

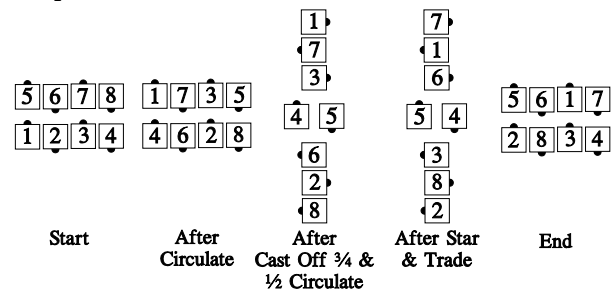
From parallel two-faced lines: The trailing as couples Extend, have the center two Hinge, and Flip the Diamond. Meanwhile, the lead couples (working around the outside) Face In, step forward one spot, and Face In. Ends in a quarter-tag formation. This call has three parts, as illustrated below:



Motivate

Timing: 16

From waves: All Circulate, the centers of each wave Cast Off 3/4 while the ends Circulate 1/2, to create a star between two mini-waves. The star turns half, while those in the mini-waves Trade. Those who meet Cast Off 3/4, while the others move up (as in Hourglass Circulate) to become the ends of parallel waves.

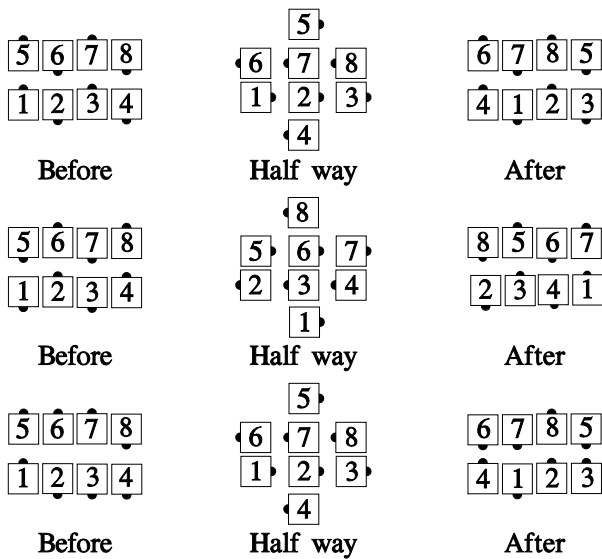


Out-Roll Circulate

Timing: 6

From general lines, with the ends forming a tandem: In each line, the end facing out Circulates. Meanwhile, each of the other dancers, in a single, smooth motion, faces the vacated spot, takes a step forward, and turns another 1/4 in the same direction he first turned. Ends back in parallel waves or lines.

The non-circulators' part is a single motion, rather than a 3-part move. This call can be fractionalized into halves, as shown below.

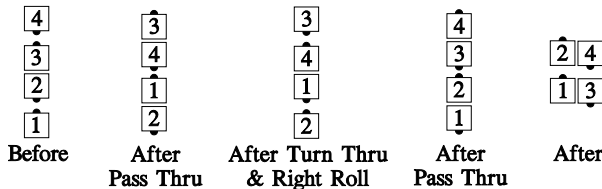


For Teaching: You can describe the non-circulators' part as a Run toward the vacated spot. This captures the idea of a single, flowing motion for them.

Pass and Roll

Timing: 10

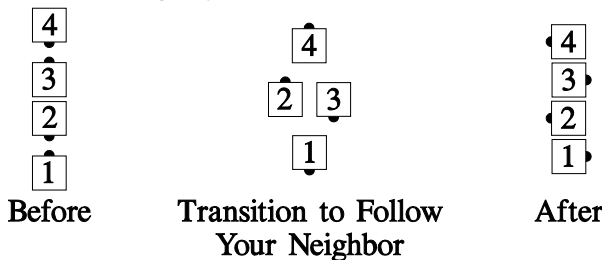
From single eight chain thru: All Pass Thru; the centers Turn Thru, while the outsides do a right-face U-Turn Back. All Pass Thru, and the centers Pass Thru as the outsides do a Right Roll to a Wave to meet the centers. Ends in parallel mini-waves.



Pass and Roll Your Neighbor

Timing: 12

From single eight chain thru: All Pass Thru. The centers Turn Thru while the outsides do a right-face U-Turn Back. All Pass Thru, and the centers Touch 3/4 while the outsides finish as in Follow Your Neighbor (Fold right, Roll, and step slightly forward). Ends in a left-hand wave.

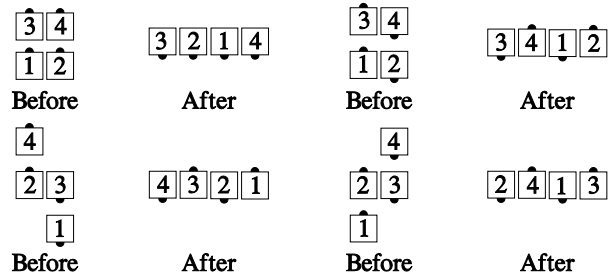


Peel and Trail

Timing: DPT 4, Col 6

From anywhere a Peel Off is possible (e.g., completed double pass thru, columns): The leads do their part of Peel Off as the trailers do their part of Trail Off. Note that for the trailers in a box circulate formation, the Trail Off is a Step Forward and Arm Turn Half with each

other; for the trailers in a Z, it is Step Forward (if necessary) and Arm Turn Half.



Note: Always ends in a line or wave.

Recycle

Timing: 6

From facing couples only: 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 right hands with the original beaux. Ends in a right-hand wave; the beaux finish as centers of the wave, and the belles finish as ends.



Remake

Timing: Alamo 12, others 10

From a right hand mini-wave box, or a left-hand facing diamond: Those who can Turn 1/4 by the Right, those who can Turn 1/2 by the Left, and those who can Turn 3/4 by the Right.

For each part of the call, there must be a dancer performing this part and the immediately preceding or following one. For example, the call is not proper from an Inverted Box.

The left-hand version of Remake is called "Left Remake".

The name of the formation may be added at the end of the call (e.g., Remake The Wave) as a help to the dancers but doing so is optional.

If there are two side-by-side formations, each of which can do the call, dancers don't move from one to the other. From right-hane columns, for example, each of the two box circulate formations does the call independently.

The exception to the remake rules is "Remake The Thar", defined below..

Grand Remake

Timing: 10

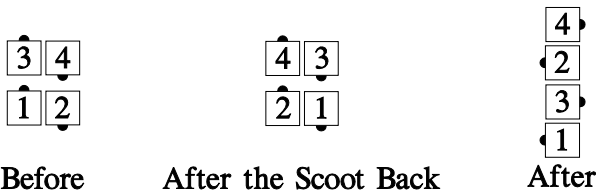
From right-hand columns (of 6 or 8): Those who can Turn 1/4 by the Right, those who can Turn 1/2 by the Left, and those who can Turn 3/4 by the Right.

For each part of the call, there must be a dancer performing this part and the immediately preceding or following one. For example, the call is not proper from Magic Columns.

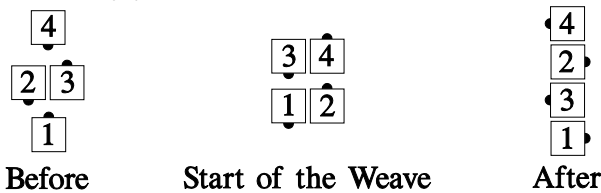
The left-hand version of Grand Remake is called "Left Grand Remake".

Remake The Thar Timing: 10
From a Thar or Wrong-Way Thar, end and adjacent center Arm Turn one-quarter (90 degrees) to form a momentary Alamo ring. In a continuously flowing movement, everyone releases holds with the dancer they just turned, and with the other hand, turn the next dancer one-half (180 degrees) to form another momentary Alamo ring. Without stopping, they release holds at the completion of the half turn and, with the other arm, turn the next dancer three-quarters (270 degrees) to form another Thar or Wrong-Way Thar.

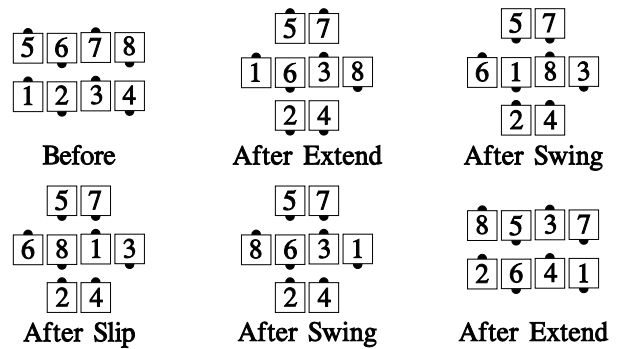
Scout and Weave Timing: 10
From right-(left-)hand box circulate only: Scoot Back. Those facing in Left (Right) Touch $\frac{1}{4}$ with each other, while those facing out Quarter Right (Left). Ends in a wave.



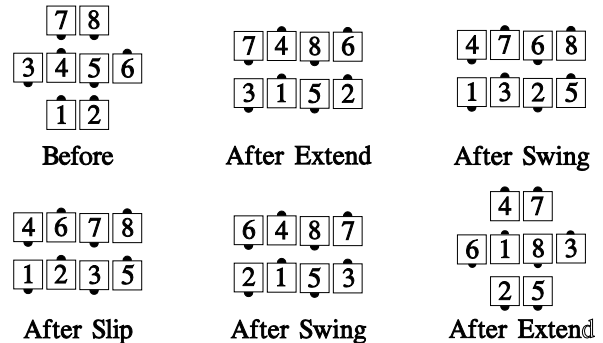
From single quarter tag: Extend, Trade, and then Weave the same way you would from box circulate.



Scout Chain Thru Timing: 12
From waves only: Those facing out do a Scoot Back, while those facing in Extend, Swing, Slip, Swing, and Extend. Ends in waves.



From quarter tag: All Extend, Swing, Slip, Swing, and Extend. Ends in three quarter tag.



For teaching: The centers' part can be thought of as a Swing Thru $1\frac{1}{2}$ --Extend or Left Swing Thru $1\frac{1}{2}$ --Extend, depending on what hand was held in the wave.

Single Wheel Timing: 4
From a couple or mini-wave only: With each dancer taking the part of an entire couple, do a Wheel and Deal. This call cannot be fractionalized.

For teaching: You can think of this as a Hinge and Roll. However, this call has only one part--it cannot be fractionalized.

Slide Timing: 3
From a general line in which each end and the adjacent center form a mini-wave only: Each end and the adjacent center slide nose-to-nose to take each other's place.

Slip Timing: 3
From a general line with the centers forming a mini-wave only: Centers Arm Turn $\frac{1}{2}$ by the hand they have joined.

Slither Timing: 3
From a general line with centers in a mini-wave only: The centers slide past each other nose-to-nose, to take each other's place.

Spin the Windmill

Timing: 12

From anywhere with a center wave or center facing couples (e.g., 3/4 Tag, Trade By): Centers Swing, Slip, and Cast Off 3/4, while the outsides face as directed and Circulate two positions. If the centers start in facing couples, they first Touch, then finish the call.

Left Spin the Windmill is the same, except that:

It may only be used with the centers in facing couples or a left-hand wave.

If the centers are in facing couples, they Left Touch before doing the Swing, Slip, and Cast Off 3/4.

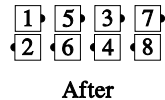
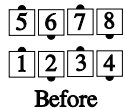
For teaching: You can describe the centers' part as Swing Thru and Cast Off 3/4, or as Left Swing Thru and Cast Off 3/4, depending on the handedness of the wave.

Split Counter Rotate

Timing: 4

From any applicable formation [At Advanced, this call may be used from the following formations only: Any 2x4 formation, e.g., parallel waves, parallel columns.]: Each half of the square does a Box Counter Rotate.

e.g., Split Counter Rotate 1/4:



Split Square Chain Thru

Timing: 12

From a static square, or T-bone. (From a static square, those designated step forward, to form two side-by-side T-bones.): Those facing Right Pull By, Quarter In (to face those who didn't pull by), all Left Swing Thru, and Left Turn Thru. Finishes in couples back-to-back.

Split Transfer

Timing: 8

From waves or columns: Divide the whole formation into two side-by-side box circulate formations. Each of them Box Transfer.

Swing

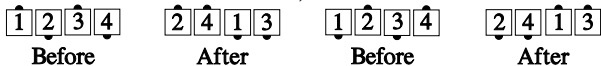
Timing: 3

From a general line with each end and the adjacent center in a mini-wave only: Each end and the adjacent center Arm Turn 1/2 by the hand they have joined.

Switch the Wave

Timing: 6

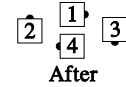
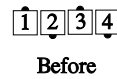
From a wave: Centers Run, while the ends Cross Run.



Switch to a Diamond

Timing: 4

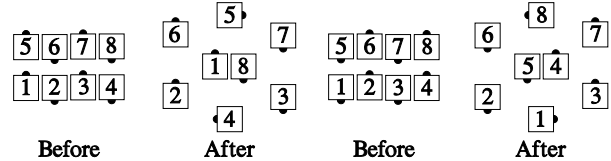
From a wave or line [At Advanced, this call may be used from waves only]: Centers Run, while the ends do their part of Diamond Circulate.



Switch to an Hourglass

Timing: 4

From waves or lines [At Advanced, this call may be used from parallel waves only]: Centers Run, while the ends do their part of Hourglass Circulate.

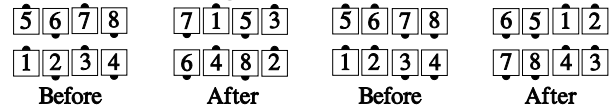


Trade Circulate

Timing: 6

From waves only: Leads Trade, while the trailing center Circulates to the nearest end of the other wave, and the trailing end Circulates to the nearest center of the other wave.

From two-faced lines only: The Leads Partner Trade, while the trailers Diagonal Pass Thru with each other.



Note: The right-shoulder passing rule applies to this call.

Trail Off

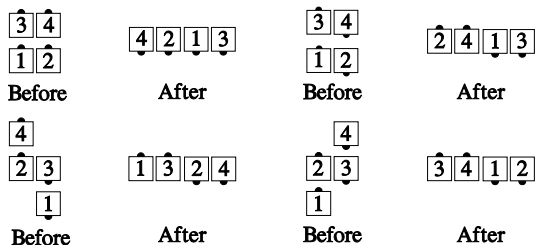
Timing: 6

From anywhere Peel Off is possible (e.g., a Z, tandem couples (double pass thru, completed double pass thru or box circulate formations): This is a Cross Peel Off.

Each lead walks in a wide half circle around the center of the formation, and steps forward (if needed) to become one end of the forming line or wave. Meanwhile, the trailers step forward (if needed), Half Sashay with each other (belle passing in front of beau) and do a U-Turn Back (turning away from the center), to become the centers of the forming line or wave.

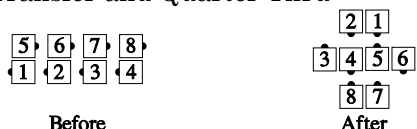
If the leads begin the call next to each other, they Half Sashay as they move, with the belle passing in front of the beau.

This call always ends in a line, centered on the same line the starting formation was centered on.

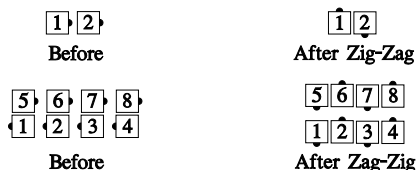


Transfer and (Anything) Timing: 8 (any starts on 5)
 From columns: The #1 and #2 dancers in each column Transfer The Column (to end as a couple on the outside, facing in), while the #3 and #4 dancers Circulate (forming a box circulate formation in the center) and do the Anything call. A Transfer The Column could be defined as a Transfer and Cast Off $\frac{3}{4}$ and all Extend.

Example: Transfer and Quarter Thru



Zig and Zag Timing: 2
 From anywhere there are leads and trailers: Zig means Face Right, and Zag means Face Left. When given in a pair, as in Tag the Line Zig Zag, the call applies to a group of two dancers; each leader does the first (Zig in this case), and each trailer does the second (Zag in this case).



If only one is given, it is directed to the leaders, and the trailers do nothing. In $\frac{3}{4}$ Tag the Line, Zig, only the outsides would Face Right:

