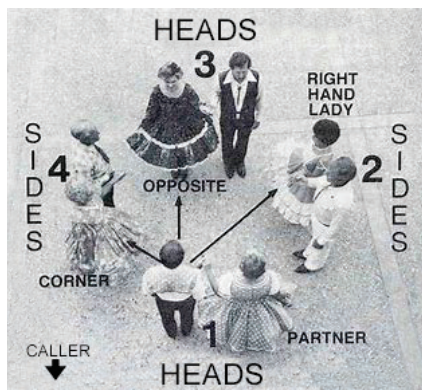


Hunterdon Flutterwheels

Call Definitions

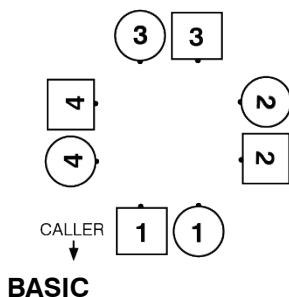
BASIC

DANCER NAMING: Partner; Corner; Heads/Sides; Couple 1, 2, 3, 4; Boys (Men)/Girls(Ladies)

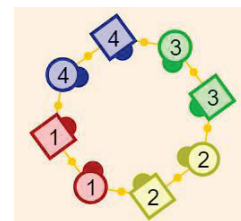


A square consists of four couples, with one couple stationed on each of the four sides of the square. Everyone starts facing the center of the square. Each couple consists of a "boy"/"man" and a "girl"/"lady", with the boy standing on the left. The actual gender of the dancer is unimportant so long as everyone remembers who is the "boy" and who is the "girl". Each member of a couple is the other member's partner. The lady on a man's left is his corner, and conversely the man on a lady's right is her corner. Couples are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 starting with the couple closest to the caller and moving counterclockwise. Couples 1 and 3 are the heads, and 2 and 4 are the sides.

[“Men” can sound like “end”, so callers often use the term “boys” instead.]



When drawing square dance figures, it is traditional to specify men as squares and women as circles, with small protuberances denoting the front of the body.



1. **CIRCLE LEFT/RIGHT:** Typical starting formation – circle of eight. Dancers join hands and move around the circle in the indicated direction. If no direction is given, dancers circle left.
2. **FORWARD AND BACK:** Typical starting formation – facing couples. Dancers step forward 1 to 3 steps, pause, and back up 1 to 3 steps. Ends in facing couples.
3. **DOSADO:** Typical starting formation – facing dancers. Dancers walk forward past each other passing right shoulders, slide to the right, and back up past each other passing left shoulders. Ends in facing dancers.
4. **SWING:** Typical starting formation – man and lady facing. Dancers step up into ballroom position, right hip to right hip. The man's right hand is on the lady's upper back, near her shoulder blade, and his left hand holds the lady's right hand in a pump handle hold. The lady's left hand rests on the man's right shoulder. Dancers stand slightly offset from each other and move forward around each other. To break out of a swing, the couple release their handhold and the lady rolls to end next to the man on his right, facing promenade direction. *[Alternatively, to twirl, the man and lady raise their joined hands and drop their grips, while the lady turns under their joined hands toward the right. Ends in a couple facing promenade direction.]*

5. PROMENADE FAMILY

- a. **PROMENADE (FULL; 1/2; 3/4):** Typical starting formation – squared set or dancers facing their partners. Dancers turn as necessary to face counterclockwise and adjust to be a couple with the man toward the center of the square and the lady on the outside. Dancers join left hands together and right hands together with the lady's left arm over the man's right. Dancers walk forward around the square until they reach their home position where they turn to face in. Ends in a squared set. If a fraction is given, designated dancers promenade around the square that fraction, and then face in on squared set positions, while the others step forward into the middle to get out of the way and then back up.

- b. **SINGLE FILE PROMENADE:** Typical starting formation – columns or single file promenade. Dancers walk forward single file in promenade direction. On Single File Promenade Home dancers stop when they get home and face in. Ends in single file promenade or squared set.
 - c. **WRONG WAY PROMENADE:** same as Promenade, but dancers face clockwise with the lady toward the center.
 - d. **STAR PROMENADE:** Typical starting formation – 4-person star in the center and 4 people on the outside. Centers retain the star handhold and promenade with the designated dancers. Instead of joining hands with their partner, each dancer places an arm around their partner's waist.
6. **ALLEMANDE LEFT:** Typical starting formation – squared set or dancers facing their corners. Dancers face their corners if necessary, turn their corners by the left forearm until they are facing their partners, and take a step forward toward their partners.
7. **ARM TURNS:** Like the allemande left but turning by right forearms and ending with the two dancers back to back.

8. RIGHT AND LEFT GRAND FAMILY

- a. **RIGHT AND LEFT GRAND:** Typical starting formation – dancers facing their partners. Dancers face their partner if necessary (men face promenade direction, ladies face reverse promenade direction), right pull by with their partner, left pull by with the next, right pull by with the next, and left pull by with the next. Ends in a circle with dancers facing their partners. [Count five hands.]
- b. **WEAVE THE RING:** Typical starting formation – dancers facing their partners. Dancers face their partners, and walk in a circle, passing right shoulders with the first dancer, left with the next, right with the next, and left with the next. This is equivalent to right and left grand without touching hands.

9. **LEFT HAND STAR/RIGHT HAND STAR:** Directed dancers step forward and extend left hands to form a left-hand star. They turn the star by walking forward in a circle around the center of the star the distance specified. Hands are joined in a “palm star” position (hands about average eye level with palms touching and elbows bent, sort of a four-hand “high-five”). Right hand star is the same with dancers extending right hands to form a right-hand palm star instead.



10. **PASS THRU:** Typical starting formation – facing dancers. Dancers walk past each other passing right shoulders. Ends in dancers back to back.

11. HALF SASHAY FAMILY

- a. **HALF SASHAY:** Typical starting formation – couple. The right-hand dancer sidesteps to the left passing in front of the left-hand dancer who sidesteps to the right, passing behind. Ends in a couple facing the same direction but with dancers on opposite sides.
- b. **ROLLAWAY:** Typical starting formation – couple. The right-hand dancer moves forward toward their partner turning 360° to end on the other side of their partner. The original left-hand dancer slides over to the right. Ends in a couple with the dancers having switched positions.
- c. **LADIES IN, MEN SASHAY:** Typical starting formation – circle of eight. Dancers drop hands, and the ladies step straight forward into the middle. The men continue circling in the direction they were circling until they have passed one lady, the ladies back up to rejoin the circle, and all continue circling.

12. TURN BACK FAMILY

- a. **U-TURN BACK:** Typical starting formation – dancer. Dancers turn around 180° in the direction they were just turning, if any. If they were not just turning, dancers turn toward their partners if they have one, or else toward the center of the square, or in either direction if they are facing directly toward or away from the center of the square.
- b. **BACKTRACK:** Typical starting formation – single file promenade. Designated dancers roll away from center 180° and walk around the outside in the opposite direction while centers continue to single file promenade.

13. **SEPARATE:** Typical starting formation – pair of dancers facing out of the square. Dancers turn away from each other and walk forward around the outside of the square as directed.
- AROUND ONE/TWO TO A LINE:** Typical starting formation – after separate or split two. Active dancers walk around the outside past the specified number of inactive dancers, and step up next to or between inactive dancers to make a line while inactive dancers, if necessary, spread apart to make room. Ends in facing lines.
 - AROUND ONE/TWO INTO THE MIDDLE:** Typical starting formation – after separate or split two. Active dancers walk around the outside past the specified number of inactive dancers, and walk forward between the outsides to end as couples in the center. If necessary, inactive dancers slide apart to let active dancers through and slide back together.

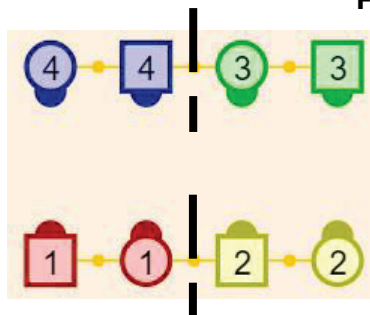
14. **SPLIT TWO:** Typical starting formation – eight chain. The outsides slide apart without changing facing direction, the centers walk between the outsides and past them, and the dancers who slid apart slide back together without changing facing direction.

15. **COURTESY TURN:** Typical starting formation – couple with man on the left and lady on the right. The lady extends her left hand and places her right hand in the small of her back. The man takes the lady's left hand in his left hand and places his right hand in the lady's right hand. As a couple, they turn toward the left, with the lady walking forward and the man backing up, until they are facing into the formation. Ends as a couple, usually facing the opposite direction.

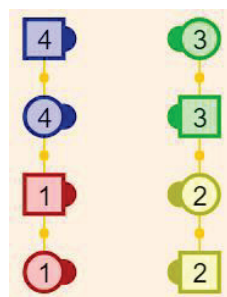
16. LADIES CHAIN FAMILY

- TWO LADIES CHAIN:** Typical starting formation – facing couples. Ladies right pull by with each other, and all courtesy turn. Ends in facing couples.
 - FOUR LADIES CHAIN:** Typical starting formation – squared set. Ladies make a right-hand star and turn the star 1/2, and all courtesy turn. Typically ends in squared set. Four Ladies Chain 3/4 is the same, except ladies turn the star 3/4.
 - CHAIN DOWN THE LINE:** Typical starting formation – right-hand two-faced line or left-hand wave. Centers trade while the ends turn towards the center of the line, and all courtesy turn. Ends in facing couples.
17. **DO PASO:** Typical starting formation - squared set. Dancers face their partners, left arm turn with their partners until they are facing their corners, right arm turn with their corners until they are facing their partner, and left arm turn with their partner blending into a courtesy turn to end facing in as a couple. Ends in squared set.
18. **LEAD RIGHT/LEFT:** Typical starting formation – facing couples. On Lead Right, each couple, working as a unit, turns 90° to the right, pivoting around the right-hand dancer. On Lead Left, each couple turns to the left, pivoting around the left-hand dancer. Active couples end back to back.
19. **VEER RIGHT/LEFT:** Designated couple moves either right or left and forward. There is no change of direction. If you begin as facing couples, you end in a two-faced line.
20. **BEND THE LINE:** Typical starting formation – two-faced line or one-faced line. Working as a unit, each couple turns toward the center of the line with centers backing up and ends walking forward. Ends in facing couples.

Start:



Finish:

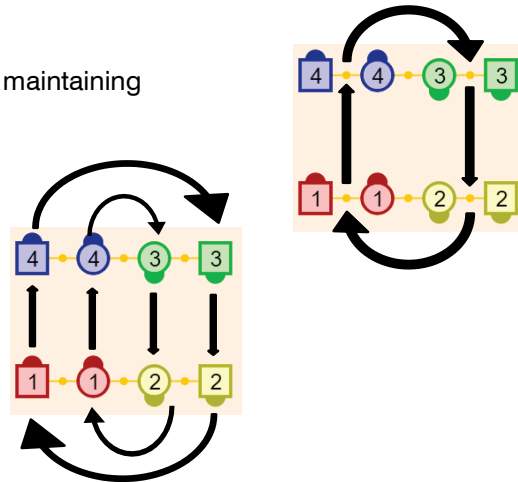


21. CIRCULATE FAMILY

- a. **CIRCULATE:** Typical starting formation – lines or waves. Trailers (dancers facing into the square) walk forward to take the position of the dancer ahead of them. Lead centers (centers facing out) flip over to end in the other center position facing in. Lead ends walk forward in an arc to end in the other end position facing in. Ends in lines or waves.

- b. **COUPLES CIRCULATE:** The dancers circulate, maintaining couple handholds.

- c. **ALL EIGHT CIRCULATE:** There is an inner or outer path you travel. If you are a trailer, just walk into the position of the person in front of you. If you are a leader, walk forward in a half circle, or 180°, to stay on the inner or outer path.



22. **RIGHT AND LEFT THRU:** Typical starting formation – facing couples. Dancers right pull by and courtesey turn. Ends in facing couples.

23. **GRAND SQUARE:** Typical starting formation – squared set. Some dancers are designated to face their partners. This is a 32-beat call; the facing dancers do pattern 1 for the first 16 beats and then pattern 2 for the next 16 beats while the others do pattern 2 and then pattern 1.

Pattern 1

1. Back up 3 steps, turn 90° to face in on the 4th step.
2. Walk forward 3 steps, turn to face in on the 4th step.
3. Walk forward 3 steps, turn to face in on the 4th step.
4. Back up 4 steps.

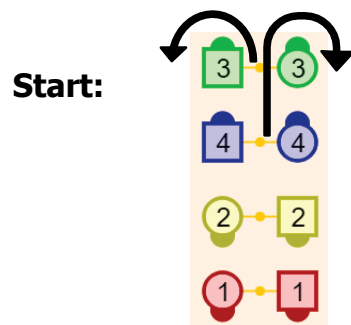
Pattern 2

1. Walk forward 3 steps, turn 90° to face in on 4th step.
2. Back up 3 steps, turn to face in on the 4th step.
3. Back up 3 steps, turn to face in on the 4th step.
4. Walk forward 4 steps. At the end of the call, all adjust to end in a squared set.

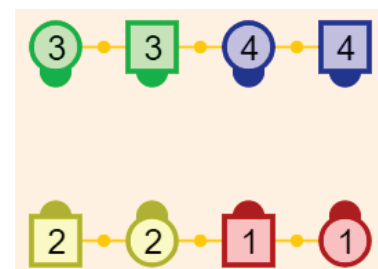
24. **STAR THRU:** Typical starting formation – man and lady facing. The man raises his right hand, the lady raises her left hand, and they touch hands. Dancers raise their joined hands and the lady walks under turning 90° to the left while the man walks around the lady turning 90° to the right. Ends in a couple.

25. **DOUBLE PASS THRU:** Typical starting formation – beginning double pass thru. Dancers walk forward passing right shoulders with two dancers. Ends in a completed double pass thru.

26. **FIRST COUPLE/NEXT COUPLE GO LEFT/RIGHT:** Following a Double Pass Thru, everyone is in tandem couples facing out. Each couple walks forward in a ½ circle (180°) as indicated. The tandem couples will become a line.

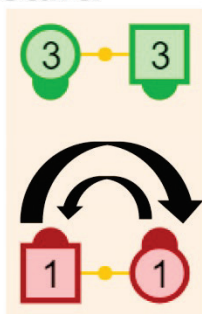


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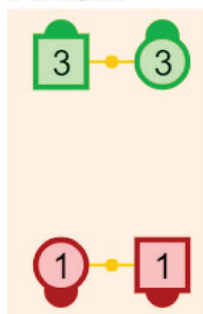


27. **CALIFORNIA TWIRL:** Typical starting formation – couple with man on the left and lady on the right. Dancers raise their joined hands, and the lady walks under turning 180° to the left while the man walks around the lady turning 180° to the right. Ends in a couple facing the opposite direction.

Start:



Finish:



28. **WALK AROUND YOUR CORNER:** Typical starting formation - squared set. Dancers face their corners and step up right shoulder to right shoulder and walk in a circle around their corners (while making eye contact) until they are facing their partners.

29. **SEE SAW:** Typical starting formation - dancers facing their partners. Dancers face their partners if necessary and step up right shoulder to left shoulder and walk around their partners until they are facing their corners.

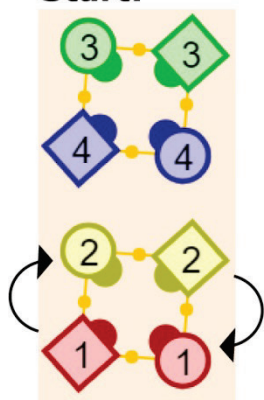
30. **SQUARE THROUGH (2, 3, 4):** Typical starting formation – facing couples. On Square Thru,

1. Right pull by.
2. Face into the group of 4 and left pull by. *[Square through 2 ends here]*
3. Face into the group of 4 and right pull by. *[Square through 3 ends here]*
4. Face into the group of 4 and left pull by. *[Square through 4 ends here]*

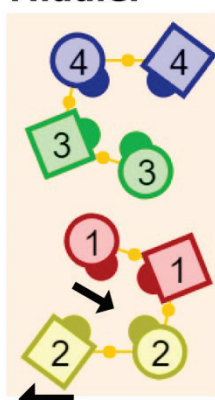
Ends in couples back to back. Numbers or fractions may also be given. For example: on Square Thru 2 or Half Square Thru, dancers do parts 1 and 2 only.

31. **CIRCLE TO A LINE:** Typical starting formation – eight chain. Facing couples circle left 1/2. The new left-hand end drops hands with the adjacent center, and the ends slide left while the centers continue circling left, twirling the last dancer under to end in a one-faced line. Ends in facing lines.

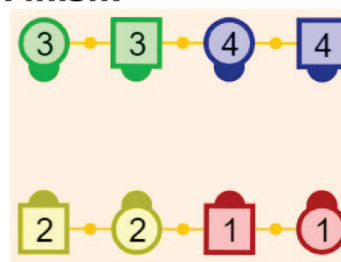
Start:



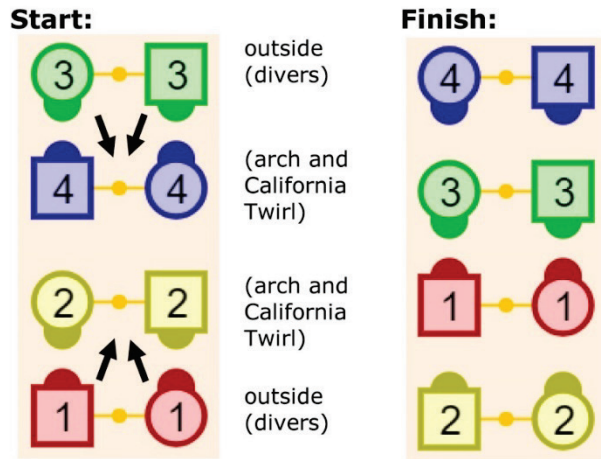
Middle:



Finish:



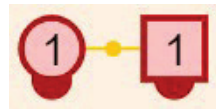
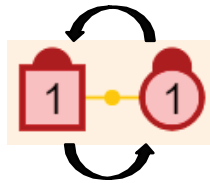
32. DIVE THRU: Typical starting formation – eight chain. The centers raise their joined hands and walk forward while the ends walk forward under the arch, and the new ends California twirl. Ends in a beginning double pass thru.



33. WHEEL AROUND: While in the normal couple hand hold, the lady walks forward and the man backs up. The pair turns 180° to face the opposite direction.

Start:

Finish:



34. BOX THE GNAT: Take right hands with the person you're facing. You're going to trade places, passing right shoulders. The joined hands are lifted, and the lady goes under the raised hands as she turns toward her left. You end facing each other, still holding right hands and facing the opposite wall from the start of the call.

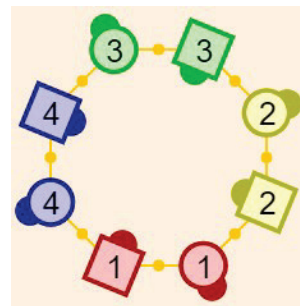
35. TRADE FAMILY

- NAMED DANCERS TRADE:** Typical starting formation – wave or line. Designated dancers walk forward into the other designated dancer's original position, turning 180° to face the opposite direction. If designated dancers start facing the same direction, they pass right shoulders. If no dancers are designated, all partner trade. On Partner Trade, dancers trade with their partners.
- PARTNER TRADE:** Designated dancers walk forward into the other designated dancer's original position, turning 180° to face the opposite direction. If designated dancers start facing the same direction, they pass right shoulders. If no dancers are designated, all partner trade. On Partner Trade, dancers trade with their partners.
- COUPLES TRADE:** Typical starting formation – two-faced line or one-faced line. Each couple works as a unit and trades with the other couple. If couples were facing opposite directions, centers maintain their handhold while they trade. Ends in a two-faced line or one-faced line.

36. OCEAN WAVE FAMILY

- STEP TO A WAVE:** Typical starting formation – facing dancers. Dancers 1/2 pass thru; that is, they step forward and slightly to the left to take right hands. Ends in a right-hand mini-wave.
- BALANCE:** In an Alamo ring or a wave take a step slightly forward and a second step back.

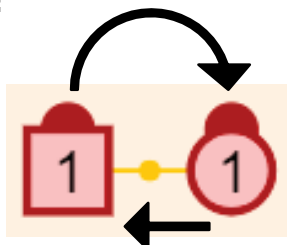
37. ALAMO STYLE: Starts with an **Allemande Left**, but as you finish the turn, slide your forearm grip of your Corner down to a hand hold as you reach your right hand for a handhold with your Partner. Alternating people facing in and out of the ring. From here, a **Swing Thru** can be done with everyone able to turn by BOTH the right and the left.



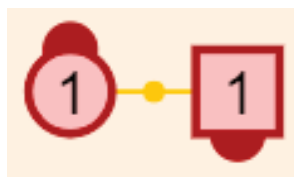
38. SWING THROUGH/LEFT SWING THRU: Turn half by the right/left, then half by the left/right **IF** you can.

39. RUN: Walk **FORWARD** in a 1/2 circle (180°) to take the adjacent dancer's position. When finished, you'll be facing in the opposite direction. The person whose place is being taken gets out of the way by sliding into the vacated spot left empty by the person doing the Run. The person doing the sliding does **NOT** change facing direction.

Start:



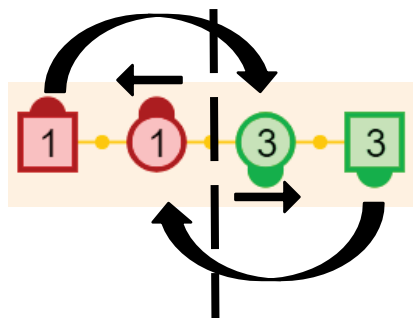
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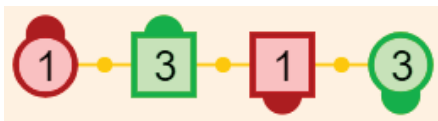
CROSS RUN: When you Cross Run, you cross the center line. Instead of running into the spot next to you, you run into the spot on the other side of the wave or line. The designated people (Centers, Ends, Men, Ladies) run while the others slide to make room for them. Ends become Centers and Centers become Ends, but on the other side of the line. It may be called from two faced lines or ocean waves.

From Two Faced Lines:

Start: (Men Cross Run)

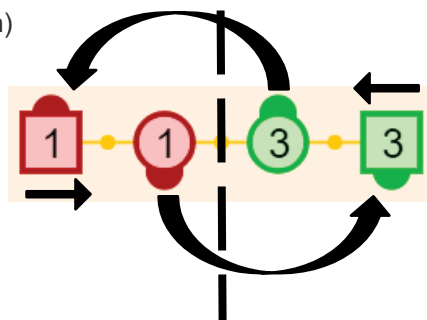


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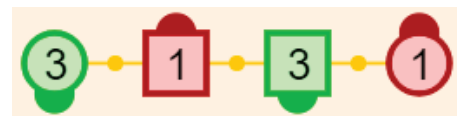


From Ocean Waves:

Start: (Ladies Cross Run)



Finish:



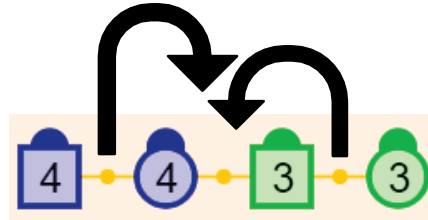
40. PASS THE OCEAN: From Facing Couples - Pass Thru, turn to face your partner, and step forward to a right-hand Ocean Wave. Be aware of the midline of the square. Your wave will involve the individuals on your side of the square.

41. EXTEND: Step forward. If someone is in front of you and facing you, finish by stepping to a wave. Normally you'll want to step to a right-hand wave. If you begin in a left-hand wave, step forward to a left-hand wave.

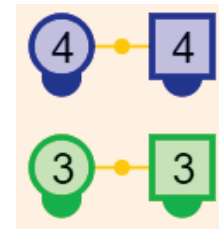
42. WHEEL and DEAL:

From ONE Faced Lines: The couple on the RIGHT wheels in front of the couple on the left. To make this work the couple on the left takes an extra step forward before they wheel in to create a little space for the right-hand couple to get in front. Remember: right keeps it tight. You will end in tandem couples.

Start:

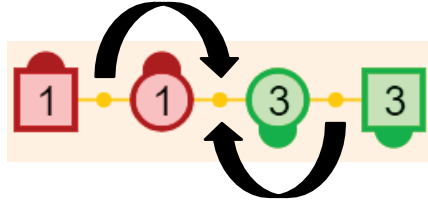


Finish:

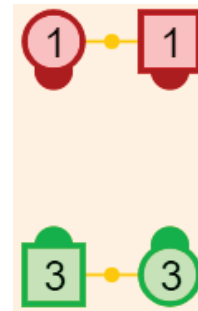


From TWO Faced Lines: Each couple steps slightly ahead. Each couple then walks forward together in a 1/2 circle (180°) toward the center of the line. The dancer closer to the center acts as a pivot point for the couple. You will end facing the other couple.

Start:

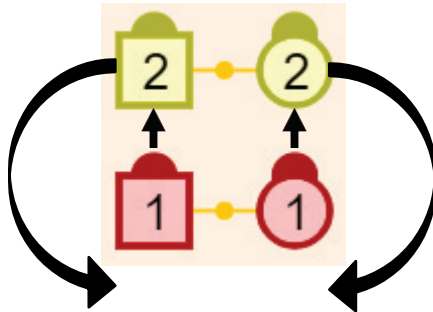


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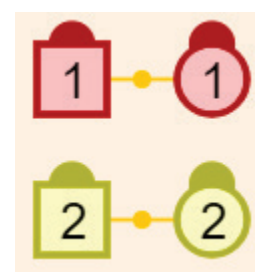


43. ZOOM: From Tandem Couples with Leaders in front and Trailers behind, the Leaders peel to the outside away from each other, and walk in an arc to end up in the Trailers' positions. The Trailers step directly forward into the positions the Leaders have vacated. The two couples have switched positions.

Start:

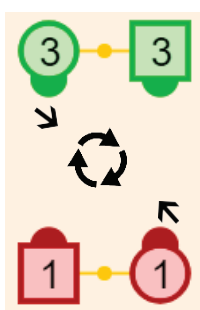


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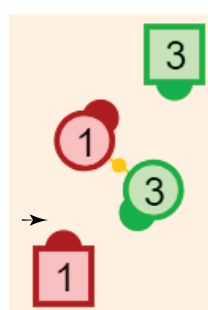


44. FLUTTERWHEEL: From Facing Couples, the right-hand dancers let go of their partners' hands and take outside hands (rights) with one another. They turn around each other until they get back to where they started. During this, they pick up the opposite left-hand dancer with their left hand and bring them back as their new partner. The left-hand dancers will be opposite where they began. Rotation is clockwise.

Start:



Middle:



Finish:

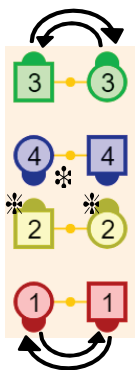


REVERSE FLUTTERWHEEL: From Facing Couples, the left-hand dancers let go of their partners' hands and take outside hands (lefts) with one another. They turn around each other until they get back to where they started. During this, they pick up the opposite right-hand dancer with their right hand and bring them back as their new partner. The right-hand dancers will be opposite where they began. Rotation is counterclockwise.

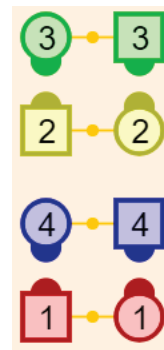
45. SWEEP A QUARTER: Typical starting formation – facing couples. Sweep a Quarter may be called after a call that ended with all dancers moving in the same direction around the center of their box. Couples continue circling 1/4 in the same direction they were previously moving. Ends in facing couples.

46. TRADE BY: From the Trade By Formation, the couples in the center Pass Thru. The couples on the outside Partner Trade.

Start:



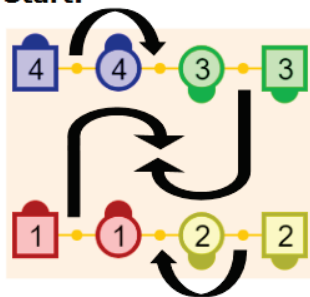
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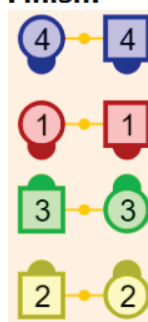
47. TOUCH A QUARTER: Typical starting formation – facing dancers. Dancers step to a right-hand mini-wave and arm turn 1/4. Ends in a right-hand mini-wave.

48. FERRIS WHEEL: Typical starting formation – two-faced lines. Leaders do their part of Wheel and Deal while the trailers step forward to form a momentary two-faced line and wheel and deal in the center. Ends in a beginning double pass thru.

Start:



Finish:





Hunterdon Flutterwheels

Call Definitions


MAINSTREAM

1. **CLOVERLEAF:** Typical starting formation – completed double pass thru. Leaders turn away from each other and walk forward in an arc turning 270° (3/4) to end facing in the center. Trailers follow the leaders, going through the same motions, to end behind the leaders. Ends in a beginning double pass thru. If only some dancers are designated, the designated dancers do the leaders' part without stepping into the center, while the others step forward into the center.
2. **TURN THRU:** Typical starting formation – facing dancers or right-hand mini-wave. Dancers step to a wave, right arm turn ½ (drop forearm hold as you pass shoulders), and step thru to end back to back with each other. From a mini-wave, dancers omit stepping to a wave as they already have right hands joined. Ends in dancers back to back.
3. **EIGHT CHAIN THRU:** Typical starting formation – eight chain.
 1. Right pull by.
 2. Centers left pull by while the outsides courtesy turn.
 - 3-8. Continue alternating parts 1 and 2.

If a number is specified (eg., Eight Chain 4), dancers do that number of parts. Ends in an eight chain or trade by.

4. **PASS TO THE CENTER:** Typical starting formation – eight chain. All pass thru (by right shoulders), and the new ends partner trade. Ends in a beginning double pass thru.

5. THAR FAMILY

- a. **ALLEMANDE THAR:** "Allemande Thar" is a formation in motion. Center dancers hold a Pack-saddle Star and walk backward, and each center dancer maintains a forearm grip with the adjacent outside dancer, who walks forward. It is not a call by itself, but rather a collection of commands that result in a Thar. The commands function as suffixes, making a Left Arm Turn end in a Thar. Descriptive words are often part of these commands.
 
 - b. **ALLEMANDE LEFT TO AN ALLEMANDE THAR:** Typical starting formation – squared set. Dancers allemande left, right pull by with the next, and left arm turn with the next (forearm hold) until the men are in the center. The men make a pack-saddle star while maintaining forearm holds with the ladies. This is an ALLEMANDE THAR. Centers back up slowly while the outsides walk forward.
 - c. **WRONG WAY THAR:** It is not a call by itself, but rather a collection of commands that result in a Thar. The commands function as suffixes, making a Right Arm Turn end in a Thar. Descriptive words are often part of these commands.
6. **SLIP THE CLUTCH:** Typical starting formation – THAR. Centers and ends drop hold with each other and move up halfway to the next position (usually to your corner). [If done from parallel waves, this is equivalent to 1/2 circulate.]
 7. **SHOOT THE STAR/SHOOT THE STAR FULL AROUND:** Typical starting formation – THAR. Dancers arm turn 1/2 and step forward. On Shoot the Star to Another Thar, dancers shoot the star, right pull by with the next, and left arm turn 1/2 with the next to end in a thar. On Shoot the Star Full Turn Around, dancers arm turn all the way around (360°) and step forward.
 8. **HINGE:** A **Hinge** is half of a **Trade**. From a mini-wave (two dancers holding hands facing opposite directions), this is equivalent to an Arm Turn 1/4. The two dancers simply walk forward 1/4 of a circle around that handhold. (This kind of Hinge also a called a **Single Hinge**.) Usually, more than one pair of dancers will be doing a **Hinge** at the same time.
 - If four dancers start in a wave, and each half of the wave does a **Hinge**, the result will be a box. Note that the two dancers in the center of the wave must first drop hands, before each half can turn.
 - If four dancers start in a box, the result will be a wave. The two dancers who come together in the middle

must take hands to complete the wave.

9. COUPLES HINGE: Each couple works as a unit and hinges with the other couple. **Couples Hinge** is half of a **Couples Trade**. The two couples who make up a line will each act as a unit, and hinge with each other.

- From a two-faced line, the couples will be turning 1/4 (90 degrees) around the handhold between the two couples (exactly half as much as for a Couples Trade).
- From a one-faced line, the couples will turn toward each other. Each couple will turn 1/4 (90 degrees). The couples will then take right hands to form a two-faced line.

10. CENTERS IN: Typical starting formation – completed double pass thru. Ends slide apart without turning to make room for the centers, who step forward in between the ends to become centers of a line. Ends in lines back-to-back. When outside dancers are facing inward instead, the result is "inverted" lines with centers facing out and ends facing in.

11. SPIN THE TOP: Typical starting formation – ocean wave. Ends and adjacent centers arm turn 1/2, and new centers arm turn 3/4 while the ends move up 1/4 (a 90° arc) to be ends of a wave. Ends in an ocean wave that is at a right angle to the original starting wave.

12. WALK AND DODGE: Typical starting formation – mini-wave box. Trailers box circulate while the leaders slide over without turning into the vacated position. Ends in couples back to back. From facing couples, the caller may designate dancers to perform each action (for example, men walk, ladies dodge). Ends in a mini-wave box.

13. Slide Thru: Begin with Facing Couples. The call is identical to **Star Thru**, but without hands. **Pass Thru** with the man turning to his right while the lady turns to her left.

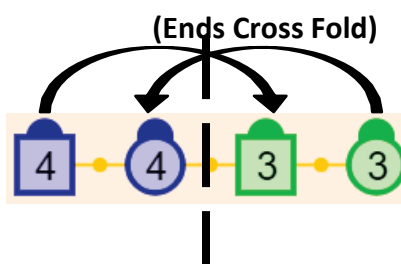


14. FOLD: Typical starting formation – couple or mini-wave. The designated dancers move forward in an arc, turning 180° to end face-to-face with or behind the non-designated dancer. Non-designated dancers do not move. Folding dancers will face the opposite direction from where they began.

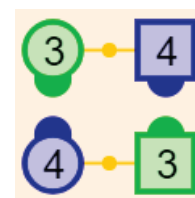
CROSS FOLD: Similar to a Fold, but the "Cross" means you cross the center line and Fold in front of or behind the dancer on the other side of the line or wave, passing right shoulders with anyone coming toward you. The designated dancers (Centers, Ends, Men/Boys, Ladies/Girls) move, but the other non-designated dancers remain stationary. Folding dancers will face the opposite direction from where they began.

One Faced Line

Start:

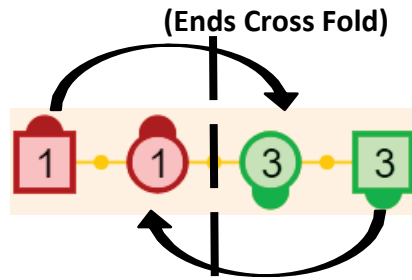


Finish:

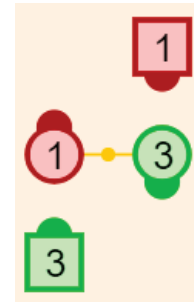


Two Faced Line

Start:

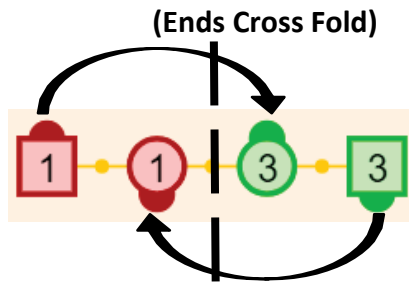


Finish:

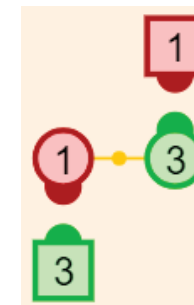


Ocean Wave

Start:



Finish:



15. DIXIE STYLE TO A WAVE: Typical starting formation – facing couples. The dancers on the right step forward, right pull by, and left touch 1/4 with the others. Ends in a left-hand wave.

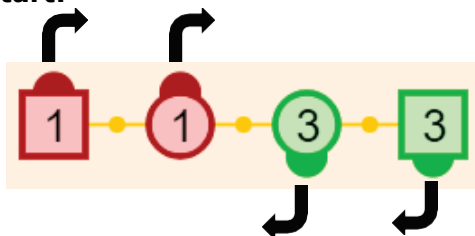
16. SPIN CHAIN THRU: Typical starting formation – waves.

- End and adjacent center arm turn 1/2.
- New centers arm turn 3/4.
- Very centers arm turn 1/2.
- Centers arm turn 3/4. Ends in waves.

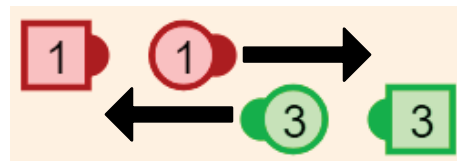
17. TAG THE LINE FAMILY

TAG THE LINE: Typical starting formation – wave or line. Turn to face the center of your line and walk forward passing right shoulders until you've completed a **Double Pass Thru**. From there, you may be told where to face next: In, Out, Left, or Right.

Start:



Middle:



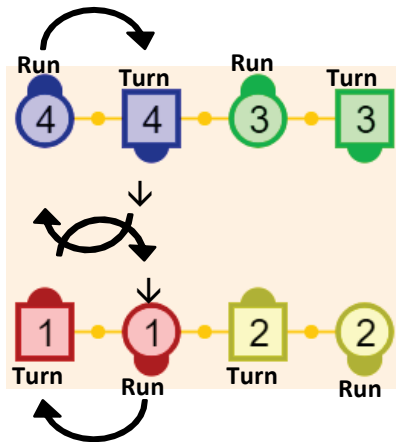
Finish:



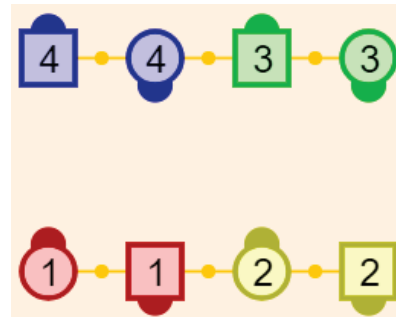
HALF TAG THE LINE: There are four degrees of tagging the line possible: 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, and all the way. If you **Half Tag the Line**, you turn to face the center of your line and the leader walks forward past only one person and then connects with the Trailer from the other half of the line form parallel Ocean Waves.

18. Scoot Back: Those facing out **Run** into the adjacent dancer's spot. Dancers facing in step straight forward to join inside forearms, turn half (180°) and step forward [extend/arm turn/extend] to end in the position vacated by the runner.

Start:

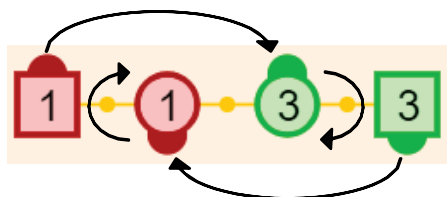


Finish:



19. Recycle: Wheel and Deal from an Ocean Wave. Everyone drops hands. Ends (usually men), Cross Fold. Centers (usually ladies) fold behind the Ends and follow them. Finish in facing couples.

Start:



Finish:





Hunterdon Flutterwheels

Call Definitions

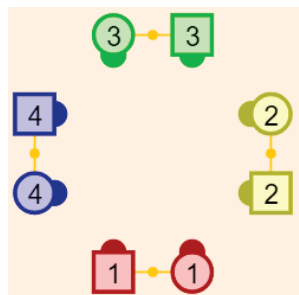
Basic/Mainstream

DANCE TIPS

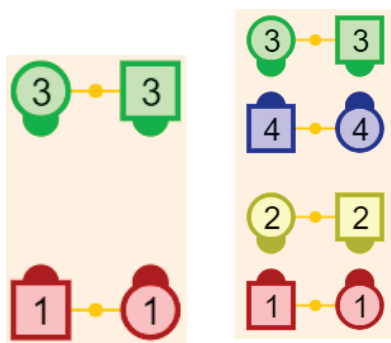
- Listen, listen, listen. Good listeners have an easier time following the teacher's instructions.
- Always have your set lined up with the walls.
- Remember your original position - head or side. During a tip some calls ask for "original heads" or "original sides" to perform.
- Know where you are in the formation - center, end, leader, trailer - so you will know what part of the next call to execute.
- Keep your head raised and take hands with those standing beside you immediately after completion of any figure to help see the formation you are in (line, wave, etc.,) to do the next call properly.
- Gents hold your hands palm UP. Ladies hold your hands palm DOWN.
- Try to understand the DEFINITION of the call rather than just memorizing a position. If you understand the definition you will be able to do the call from ANY position. The definition of a call almost never involves a person's sex but rather is written for positions, such as the ends and the centers or the left hand and right hand dancer. The definition is what you want to remember, not the particular teaching set up that was used.

FORMATIONS *(squares= men; circles= ladies; "noses" show pointing direction)*

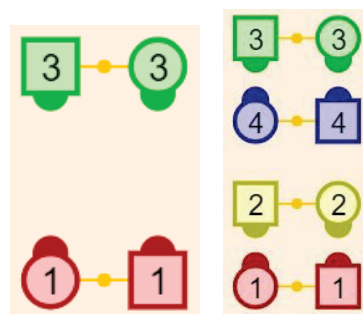
Static Square



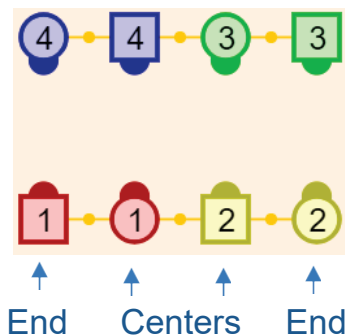
Facing Couples



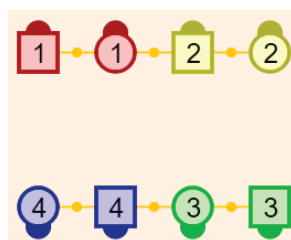
Half Sashayed Couples



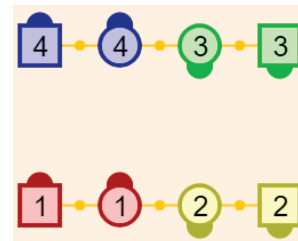
One Faced Lines (Facing In)



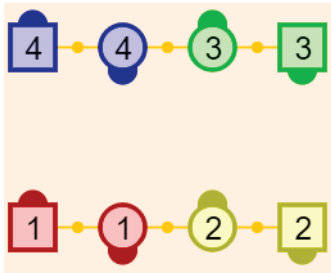
One Faced Lines (Facing Out)



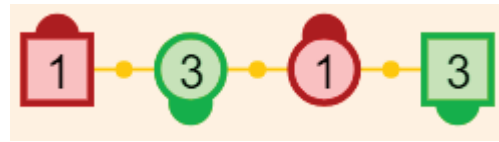
Two Faced Lines



Ocean Wave

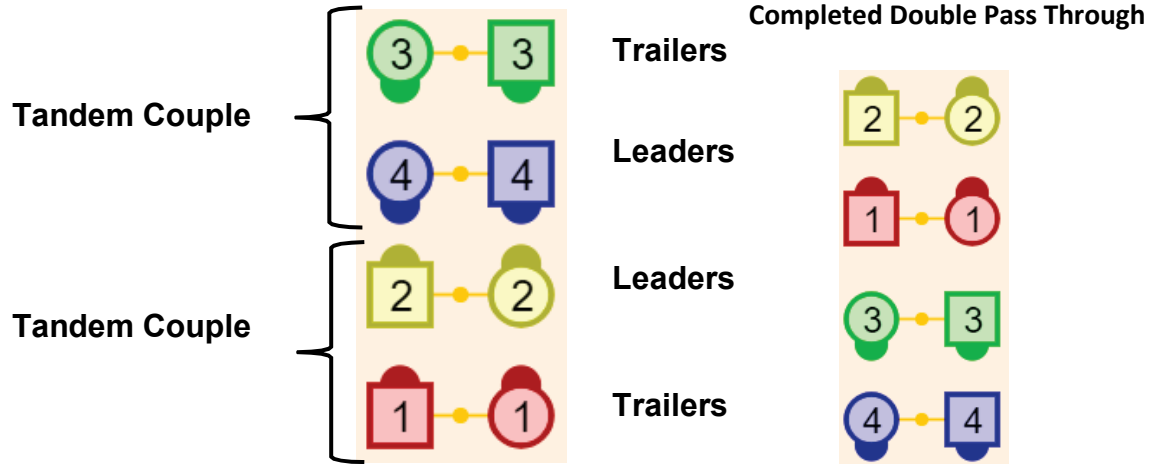


Dancers are in a wavy line facing alternating directions.



Double Pass Thru (DPT):

Tandem couples facing the center of the square.



Tandem involves a dancer immediately behind another, facing the same direction. The person in front is the **leader**. The person behind is the **trailer**.