

Grandsire Doubles

Ringling a Touch

When calls are made there is a new piece of work; the bells in 4-5 **double-dodge** with each other. To double-dodge you dodge twice with the same bell before moving on. Another feature of calls is that the hunt bell is called “out of the hunt” and another bell is called “into the hunt”. In plain courses the second has always been the hunt bell, and you will have been used to passing second after the treble. But this changes when calls are made.

At a Bob

The treble and the bell making thirds place are “unaffected”; the bob does not alter what they do. The rules for the other bells are:

Instead of:	You will now:	And your next work is:
Dodging 4-5 down	Double-dodge 4-5 up	Make thirds place
Dodging 4-5 up	Make thirds place and lead again	Plain hunting - you have been called into the hunt
Being the hunt bell	Double-dodge 4-5 down	Dodge 4-5 up

If a bob is called at the first lead, the figures are:

4 5 3 1 2	
5 4 1 3 2	← The bob is called here. 4 was going to dodge 4-5 up
5 1 4 2 3	but now makes thirds place and goes into the hunt.
1 5 4 3 2	2 comes out of the hunt by double-dodging 4-5 down.
1 4 5 2 3	3 was going to dodge down, but now double-dodges up
4 1 5 3 2	with 2.
4 5 1 2 3	5 is not affected - it still makes thirds place.
5 4 2 1 3	

A tip: If you cannot remember whether you have made the “usual” thirds place or the “extra” thirds place to go into the hunt:

- If you take the treble from lead after making thirds place you are in the hunt. If you take any other bell from lead you have made the “usual” thirds place and will dodge 4-5 down next time.

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At a Single

To obtain the extent of Grandsire we need singles as well as bobs. Singles affect all bells except the treble. At singles:

Instead of:	You will now:	And your next work is:
Making thirds place	Make seconds place over the treble and lead again	Plain hunting; you have been called into the hunt.
Dodging 4-5 up	Make four blows in thirds ("long thirds") and lead again	Dodge 4-5 down
Dodging 4-5 down	Double-dodge 4-5 up (same as for a bob)	Make thirds place
Being in the hunt	Double-dodge 4-5 down (same as for a bob)	Dodge 4-5 up

- Making seconds place is just like Plain Bob.
- Making long thirds: You only meet two other bells and one of these is always the treble. Note the bell that takes you from lead, then the next bell you strike over is the treble. Now strike twice over the bell that took you from lead, then the treble again, then the bell that took you from lead - and now lead yourself. (Study the figures below.)

If you double-dodge in 4-5, up or down, it's the same as a bob.

If a single is called at the first lead:

4 5 3 1 2
5 4 1 3 2 ← The single is called here.
5 1 4 2 3
1 5 4 3 2 5 makes seconds and goes into the hunt.
1 5 4 2 3 4 makes long thirds
5 1 4 3 2 3 double-dodges 4-5 up (as at a bob)
5 4 1 2 3 2 double-dodges 4-5 down to come out of the hunt
4 5 2 1 3 (as at a bob).

You can learn more about making bobs and singles by writing some "touches"; a "touch" is a name for a short piece of ringing that contains calls. (See page 6.)

P=Plain lead. B=Bob. S=Single.

20 changes: B B. (two bobs called consecutively.)

40 changes: S S S S

60 changes: P B P B P B. Or: B P B P B P

120 changes
(The "Extent") P B P B P S Repeated.