

Ringling ZOOM Saturday 21st March 2020, 11am Seattle time

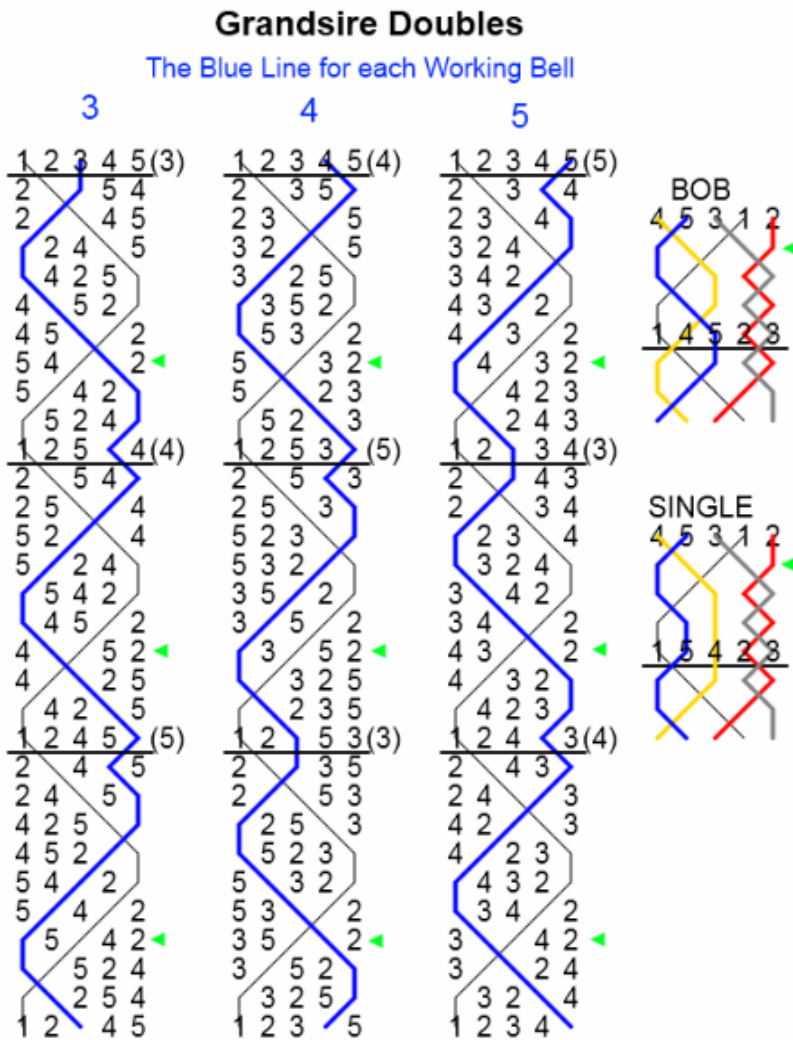
On call:

Rebecca, Ander, (Fiona), Melissa, Tristan, Patrick, Lizzie, (Madeline), David Oliver, Joel Reitz, Amy, Anna

Main topic: Grandsire doubles

Trying to do here the same as we did for PB5 ... how to ring Grandsire 5 up to calling a QP.

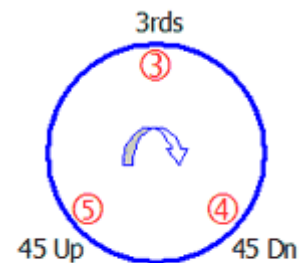
Start with the method from ringbell.co.uk/toolkit



Diagrams Sourced from : Change Ringers Toolkit
www.ringbell.co.uk/toolkit

And a basic introduction,
= the treble plain hunts
= the TWO also plain hunt until there is a call
= everyone else rings something like PB moved up a place
= dodges are now in 45 (not 34)
= 3rds is made, instead of 2nds (so you have have 2 hunt bells).

Circle of work becomes



Grandsire Doubles

Do it in place notation and from Boojum

Grandsire Doubles



Grandsire Doubles



So to put that into inspect:
p[3 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1]

and then for a bob
B[3 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 3 1]

and a single
S[3 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 3 123]

And how do you ring the calls?

WERE going to do

Dodge 45 down
Dodge 45 up
3rds
HUNT

Instead at a BOB

Double 45up & 3rds next time
Early 3rds & into hunt
Unaffected (& 45 down next time)
Double 45 down, & 45 up next time

Instead at a single

Double 45 up & 3rds next time
LONG thirds & 45 down next time
2NDS, & into the hunt
As for a bob

NOW, what about calling places?

- standard rule applies, give a whole pull warning.
 - Calls start affecting bells at Handstroke, so this is called at the START of the Handstroke
(Aiming at when the first bell of the change pulls off)
(Though you can ring grandsire by just doing the work that is where you are when the call is made, this is a high risk strategy and may mislead you if the call is late or early)
 - Where are all the calling places?
They are marked above at the row of the green arrow, but you want to call it at the START of these rows
 - If you are going to do

3rds unaffected	Call it	on your FIRST blow at lead**
Come out of hunt	Call it	change where you have your 2 nd blow in 5ths
Double 45 up	Call it	change where you hit 4ths on the way up
Make early 3rds	Call it	change where you hit 2nds on the way up
Make 2nds	Call it	on your FIRST blow at lead**
Make LONG 3rds	Call it	change where you hit 2nds on the way up
- ** These two seem VERY early you must pay attention for them.

Comon Touches of grandsire

A 60 - Bob plain Bob plain Bob plain (or swap it around plain Bob plain Bob plain Bob, depending on which bell you want to be observation)

To make 3 observation = B p repeat twice (i.e., B p x 3)

- 3 then double dodges 45 up at each call

To make 5 observation = p B repeat twice

- 5 then double dodges 45 up at each call

(Note you can't make 4 observation without this being false - why?)

As you need to give 2 plain leads to get the 4 to the point you could call it to double dodge 45 up. ... so p p B p B p B p p ... so you have 4 leads of p but the plain course is 3

A 120 - replace any of the bobs in the above with a single and repeat, e.g. B p B p S p repeat

There are 6 similar versions of this .. B p S p B p .. or S p B p B p .. or p B p B p S .. etc ...

How do you remember when to call the single?

Note the bell you double dodge with at the first single, and call the next single so you dodge with the same bell

A 120 - B S p S repeat twice

Consider calling this with 5 observation - what do you get?

At the Bob - 3rds unaffected

At the Single - double 45 up

At the Plain - 3rds unaffected

At the Single - double 45 up

So that is comparatively simple - always call a single so you double dodge 45 up, and you just have to remember at the front, if you are doing a plain or calling a Bob. How do you do that?

- (i) remember
- (ii) know if the bells are "in course" or "out of course" - let's try and explain that.

Concept of bells being In or Out of course

It turns out to be true that if, on any number of bells, you swap an even number of pairs of bells, you can only access half the rows of the extent. Put that another way, it is impossible to swap an odd number of pairs of bells and get back to rounds.

Consider on 3 - the extent is 6 changes, here they are:

123 an IN COURSE row
 213 an OUT of COURSE row - always needs an odd number of swaps to get here
 231 an IN COURSE row - always needs an even number of swaps to get here.
 321 etc ..
 312
 132
 (123)

This works on any number of bells, and also if you allow non-adjacent swap.

All the changes in the grandsire plain course swap TWO pairs of bells (e.g., the start)

12345

21345 (that was two swaps - thus is still IN COURSE)



The BOBs in grandsire also swap 2 pairs. See each line of this has only 1 bell making a place .. thus two other pairs must be swapping.



But at the SINGLE ... there is one change (as the treble leads) where only 1 pair of bells swap (in 45, places are made in 1st, 2^{nds} and 3^{rds}) ... and so this make it into an OUT OF COURSE part.

THUS we see:

- (i) we can't get an extent of grandsire without singles
- (ii) we need to have an even number of singles for it to come around.

So, in the calling BSpS the BOB comes while IN course, so if you can recognise that (eg. By coursing order or by recognising changes from the plain course), you know it must be a BoB.

Note that this touch could also be SpSB (where again the Bob comes in course) or pSBs, where now the Bob comes out of course.

NEXT TIME WILL BE ON COURSING ORDERS NEXT TIME

Back to our grandsire calls.

You may also hear talk about **calling grandsire "by the bell before"** i.e., instead of remembering what you do, you remember WHO is going to be the bell before (i.e, make 3rds unaffected, that's the bell that leads before the treble).

So take B p B p B p ... and work out who makes 3rds unaffected at each Bob ... turns out to be 5 2 4
Then you call bob when these bells are at lead.

A 240: Morris's S S S b S S S p repeat twice - this has every change at handstroke and back stroke and is a 240

Lots of other fun things you can do. See e.g.,

<http://merrix.eu/4Shires/newsletters/No132-Grandsire.htm>

What about calling a QP of grandsire 5.

Lots of ways, but here is a moderately interesting one.

Remember first what we are trying to do:

A peal is 5000 or more changes (used to be 5040 on 7 bells or less)

So a Quarter peal is 1250 or more

An extent on 5 is 120 ... so we want 10 extents and a 60.

Above we had the B p B p S p repeat .. set ... there are 6 of these.

We also had the B S p S set ... there are 4 of these.

So you could call all of those, and then a 60 (B p B p B p) say ... and you are done.

Some of these you'd be observation ...and some not .. would be worth knowing who IS.

NEXT WEEK

- let's talk about coursing orders (including knowing if you are in or out of course)

- also anyone who read this far can tell me the code word is Seagull.