OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD OF CHURCH BELL RINGERS

Educational Leaflet

No. 8

GRANDSIRE DOUBLES

Version 1

GRANDSIRE DOUBLES

This leaflet follows the Plain Hunting Section of the Oxford Diocesan Guild Educational Leaflet No.3 - Plain Hunting and Plain Bob - (pages l, 2 and the first l6 lines of page 3).
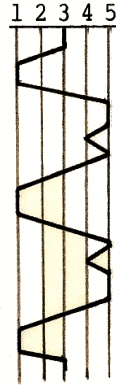
<u>1 2 3 4 5 6</u>
**3
*3
3
3
*3
**3
***3
****3
****3
***3
****3
***3
**3
*3
3
3
*3
**3
***3
****3
***3
****3
****3
***3
**3
*3
3
3
*3
**3

The Diagram on the left shows the 'blue line' of Grandsire Doubles. It is easier to understand written like this:-

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

A conventionally drawn blue line

Each dot represents a blow of the bell

BLOW BY BLOW THROUGH GRANDSIRE DOUBLES

Another even pull in thirds place.
Hunt quickly to lead.

Plain Hunt slowly to 5ths place.
An even pull in 5ths place.
A quick pull into 4ths place but remember to pull hard
enough to lift into 5ths place.
Hunt quickly to lead, and lead evenly.

Plain Hunt slowly to 5ths place.
Check your bell into 4ths place but pull hard enough to lift
into 5ths place again.
Make two blows in 5ths place and hunt quickly to lead.

Hunt out to 3rds place.

HINTS Think ahead. Always think more than just one blow
ahead and you will not get caught out by over-pulling when
you need to ring quickly, or having the bell drop when you try to
hold it up.

Remember your own blue line and follow it even if other people
are not in the right place.
The Order of work is:- Thirds place
                Dodge 4/5 down
                Dodge 5/4 up (This is generally referred to
                        as 4/5)
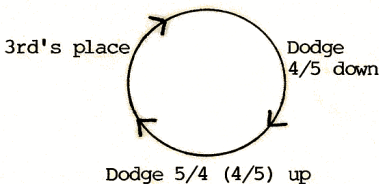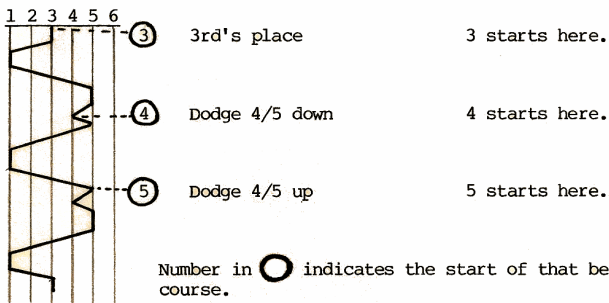Some people think of this as being a circle.

3rd's place

Dodge 4/5 down

Dodge 4/5 (5/4) up

Hunt out to
make 3rd's place

Note: The dodge 5/4 up is commonly known as 4/5 up!

3

GRANDSIRE DOUBLES

1 2 3 4 5 6

③ 3rd's place   3 starts here.

④ Dodge 4/5 down   4 starts here.

⑤ Dodge 4/5 up   5 starts here.

Number in ◯ indicates the start of that bell in a plain course.

<u>NOTE</u>   BOTH THE TREBLE AND THE SECOND PLAIN HUNT IN A PLAIN COURSE.

1 2 3 4 5 6   1 2 3 4 5 6   Use this grid to practise
                                      drawing the diagram.

                                      COLOUR IN:-
                                      SLOW strokes in BLACK
                                      QUICK strokes in GREEN
                                      EVEN strokes in BLUE

                                      MARK the sequence of work
                                      as in the diagram above.

4

NOW FOR THE BOBS AND SINGLES

Preparation.   Practise ringing plain courses on the 3rd, 4th and 5th bells so that you become familiar with the starts of all the bells.

Should the back bells be too heavy for you then watch someone else doing so.

Information.   Bobs and Singles are used to extend the 30 changes of the plain course into the 120 changes possible on five bells.

Bobs only affect three bells; Singles affect four bells in this method.

Explanation.   **BOBS**

l.   The bell in 'The Hunt' after its two blows behind double dodges 4/5 down (cf p6) picking up the start of the 4th in the plain course. It then goes to lead and dodges 4/5 up etc.

2.   The bell due to dodge 4/5 down double dodges 4/5 up and lies behind thus picking up the work of the 5th in the plain course. It goes down to lead and then makes 3rd's place.

3.   The bell due to dodge 4/5 up makes 3rd's place, takes the Treble off lead and goes in the hunt.

4.   The bell due to make thirds place is not affected.

SINGLES

(l) and (2) are as above in <u>BOBS</u>.

3.   The bell due to dodge 4/5 up makes four blows in 3rd's place and returns to lead picking up the work of the 3rd in the plain course.

4.   The bell due to make 3rd's place makes two blows in 2nd's place over the Treble, returns to lead and goes in the Hunt.

BOB

```
  1 2 3 4 5
  2 1 3 5 4
  2 3 1 4 5
  3 2 4 1 5
  3 4 2 5 1
  4 3 5 2 1
  4 5 3 1 2
B 5 4 1 3 2
  5 1 4 2 3
  1 5 4 3 2
  1 4 5 2 3
  4 1 5 3 2
  4 5 1 2 3
  5 4 2 1 3
  5 2 4 3 1
  2 5 3 4 1
  2 3 5 1 4
  3 2 1 5 4
  3 1 2 4 5
  1 3 4 2 5
  1 4 3 5 2
```

BOBS

What did the hunt bell do at the Bob and what did it do next?

What did the bell due to dodge 4/5 down (the 3rd in this case) do and what did it do next?

What happened to the bell due to dodge 4/5 up and what did it do next (the 4th)

Was the bell due to make 3rds place affected?

B — Bob called here

SINGLE

```
  1 2 3 4 5
  2 1 3 5 4
  2 3 1 4 5
  3 2 4 1 5
  3 4 2 5 1
  4 3 5 2 1
  4 5 3 1 2
S 5 4 1 3 2
  5 1 4 2 3
  1 5 4 3 2
  1 5 4 2 3
  5 1 4 3 2
  5 4 1 2 3
  4 5 2 1 3
  4 2 5 3 1
  2 4 3 5 1
  2 3 4 1 5
  3 2 1 4 5
  3 1 2 5 4
  1 3 5 2 4
  1 5 3 4 2
```

SINGLES

What happened to the bell in the hunt and what did it do next?

What happened to the bell due to dodge 4/5 down (the 3rd) and what did it do next?

What happened to the bell due to dodge 4/5 up (the 4th) and what did it do next?

What happened to the bell due to make 3rds place (the 5th) and what did it do next?

What would have happened to each if there had been no call?

S — Single called here

6

BEFORE YOU READ THIS STUDY PAGE 8 par.l-3 OF PLAIN HUNTING AND BOB DOUBLES.
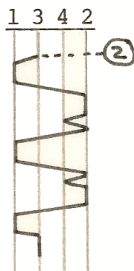
GRANDSIRE DOUBLES — Simple Theory

For a long time many ringers frowned upon methods with 'four blows behind' - probably because of the poor musical effect and because they broke the rule of Plain Hunting that no more than two blows should be made consecutively in any one place. Grandsire was probably invented to avoid these two "faults". You will have noted that it has two 'hunt bells' i.e. the Treble and one other bell. Also it is one of the two direct extensions from Plain Bob on four bells. Bob Doubles is the other.

```
1 2 3 4
2 1 4 3
2 4 1 3
4 2 3 1
4 3 2 1
3 4 1 2
3 1 4 2
1 3 2 4
1 3 4 2
```

Here is the first lead of Bob Minimus and the 'blue line' of that method.

If you extend this to Doubles using two hunt bells you will discover that instead of making two blows over the Treble at lead the bell is forced to make two blows in 3rds place (one at the back stroke of the Treble lead and the other at the following hand stroke).

This causes the bells behind to dodge or change places. It also means that the Plain Course has to begin with a bell making 3rds place (i.e. the 3rd) cf p.2. Compare the 'blue line' of Plain Bob Minimus with that of Grandsire.

You will note that they both have dodges in the last places but in Plain Bob the dodges are made at backstroke whereas in Grandsire they are made at hand stroke.

Note the 3rds place is made 'wrong' (i.e. back and hand).

BOBS AND SINGLES

Because of the structure of Grandsire, a Plain Course has only 30 changes so it was necessary to invent a 'bob' which would only affect three bells. This was done by making the bell due to dodge 4/5 up make two blows in 3rds place and return to lead, taking the Treble from lead and thus going 'into the hunt'. This caused the bells in 4/5 to do a Double dodge while the bell due to make thirds place was not affected (cf page 5). Using bobs only, the longest true touch has only 60 changes. (A true touch has no repeated changes).

Therefore to get the 120 changes possible on five bells it was necessary to invent a 'Single'. In the case of Grandsire this affects four bells whereas in other methods it would only affect two bells. At the Single the basic principle of 2nds place at the lead end was used. This forced a bell to make four blows in 3rds place and the bells in 4/5 double dodge (cf page 5 Bobs and Singles).

SIMPLE TOUCHES

It is useful to be able to call simple touches of Grandsire Doubles.
All the 'Standard Callings' use either the 3rd or the 5th as "observation" bell,
i.e. a bell which follows a fixed path throughout the touch. You will notice in
the callings 'A' the 5th makes "3rds place and Double Dodges 4-5 up" six times
in the 120 changes. In calling 'B' the 3rd also follows this pattern "Double
Dodge 4-5 up and 3rds place" six times.

Note: The calls are made when the Treble is striking in 3rds place on the
way to lead. This gives time for the bells to change direction at the
Bob or Single. The rows of figures are the changes at the backstroke
of each Treble lead.

```
      'A'
     1 2 3 4 5
     1 2 5 3 4
 B 1 3 4 2 5      This calling can be varied as follows:
   1 3 5 4 2
 B 1 4 2 3 5      (1)   - B - S - B - B - S - B
   1 4 5 2 3
 S 1 3 2 4 5      (2)   - S - B - B - S - B - B
   1 3 5 2 4
 B 1 2 4 3 5            where '-' = Plain lead.
   1 2 5 4 3
 B 1 4 3 2 5      (3)   60 changes can be produced by calling
   1 4 5 3 2              - B - B - B
 S 1 2 3 4 5


      'B'
     1 2 3 4 5
 B 1 4 5 2 3
   1 4 3 5 2      This calling can be varied as follows:
 B 1 5 2 4 3
   1 5 3 2 4      (1)   B - S - B - B - S - B -
 S 1 4 2 5 3
   1 4 3 2 5      (2)   S - B - B - S - B - B -
 B 1 2 5 4 3
   1 2 3 5 4      (3)   60 changes can be produced by calling
 B 1 5 4 2 3              B - B - B -
   1 5 3 4 2
 S 1 2 4 5 3
   1 2 3 4 5
```

```
      Other Standard callings are as follows:

 (1)  S B S - S B S - S B S -       )
                                    )  3rd observation
 (2)  S - S B S - S B S - S B       )

 (3)  B S - S B S - S B S - S       )
                                    )  5th observation
 (4)  - S B S - S B S - S B S       )
```

Before calling these 120s be sure to write out the touch so that you know
what is happening as a result of the calls.