

The Ups & Downs of CALL CHANGES

Understanding & Calling them

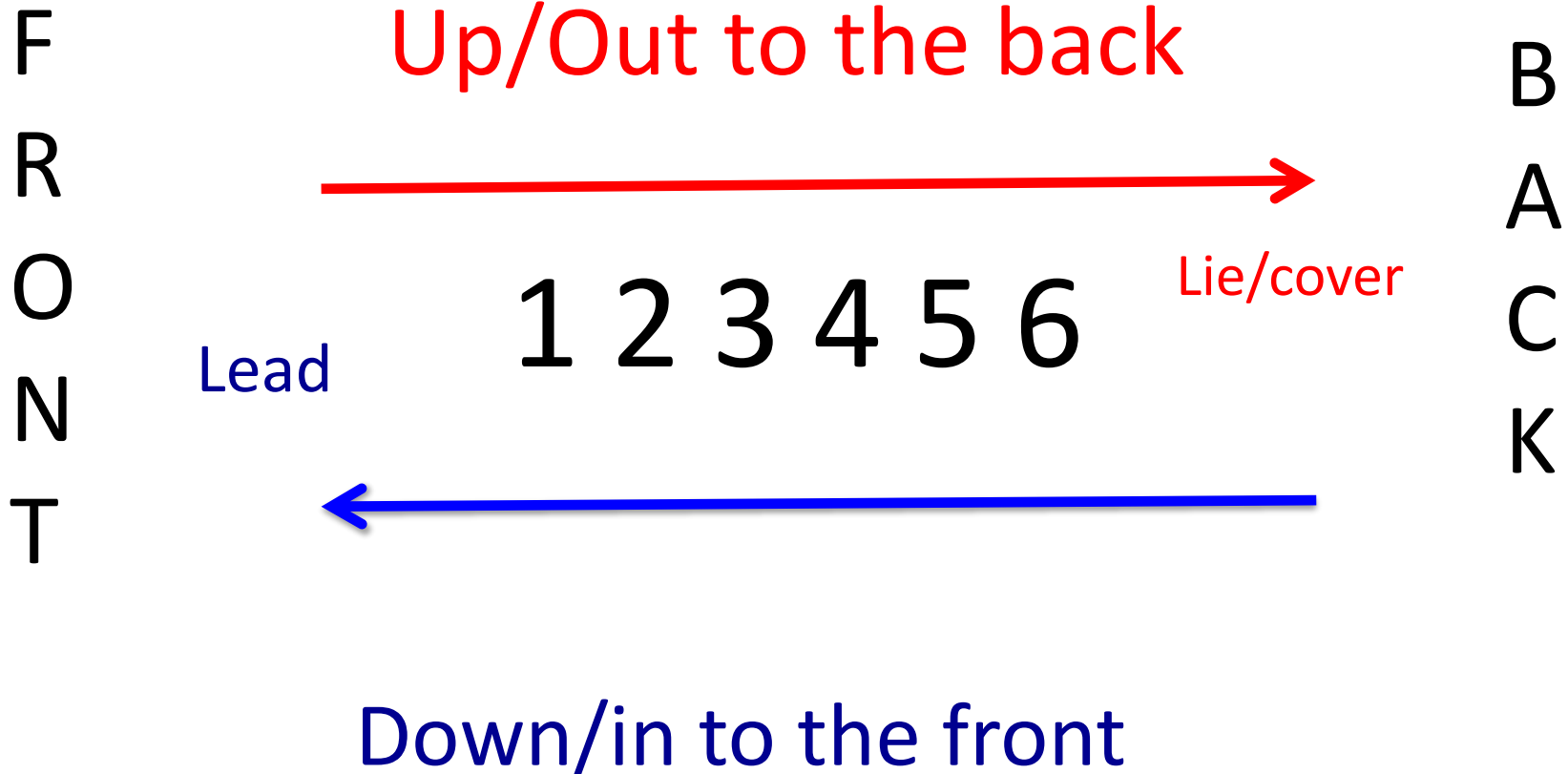
Tutors Marian Thomas & Neil Donovan



What are we going to discuss?

- Ringing terms
- What is a call change?
- Different ways they are called
- When after call do you make the change
- Different speeds of ringing
- Keeping track of where you are in the row
- Calling call changes yourself
- Some musical changes
- Resources – help to practice
- Fun Quiz- name that change

Some Ringing terms



Whole Pull

This consists of a handstroke and backstroke

Handstroke 123456

Backstroke 123456

Each bell strikes once in a row

Lead 1 2 3 4 5 6 Back

X

1 3 2 4 5 6

The difference between one row and the next is
called a change

A call change or “called” change is when the conductor tells two adjacent bells to swap over, but moves of more than one place are not allowed.

PLACE is the position that each bell strikes in the row

135246

In this row bell number 2 is in fourth place

There are several ways of calling changes:

Calling bells “**up**” i.e. **2** to **3**

1 **2** **3** 4 5 6

X

1 **3** **2** 4 5 6

2 “after” or “follow” **3**,

first bell called moves up one place towards the back of the row, the **3** which was following the **2**, now has to move down one place towards the front and follows the 1

Calling two bells to swap position:

i.e. **2** and **3** change

1 **2** **3** 4 5 6

X

1 **3** **2** 4 5 6

This method of calling is similar to calling up, the two bells involved in the change are mentioned, but they have to work out whether they are moving up or down the row.

The other common way of calling changes is to
Call bells “**down**” i.e. 3 to 1

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 3 2 4 5 6

The first bell called -the 3 moves one place down towards the front of the row, it means 3 “after” or “follow” the 1. The 2 which was following the 1, now has to move one up one place to follow the 3

Bell 1 is named in the call, but does not have to move, whilst bell 2 is not named but does have to change its place.

When is the Call actually Made by the Conductor

Calls should be made at the trebles handstroke or at the handstroke of the bell that is leading

When does the Change Take Place

On the next handstroke i.e. calls are made one whole pull before the change takes place, so there is time to think.

Three Different Speeds of Ringing for Bells in the Change

Ring Slower if you have to move your bell towards the back

Ring quicker if you have to move your bell towards the front

Ring at same speed if bells change in front of you, but your bell does not change position.

13**2****5**46

X

13**5****2**46

To move **up** the row

To move up one place to the back, anticipate the row before, put a little more energy into the next backstroke to make the bell swing higher, allowing the sally to rise- hold your bell **up** at handstroke to ring one place later.

1**2**3456

1**3**2456



Up/out to the back

To move **down** the row

To move **down** one place nearer the front, anticipate put a little less energy into the next backstroke, slow the sally, so that the bell does not swing as high, pull the handstroke sooner to ring one place earlier.

1**2**3456

1**3**2456



Down/in to the front

Keeping track of where you are in the row

Need to know which bell you are following:

Also which bell is that bell following:

if you are ringing the 5

132**5**46

13**2****5**46

1**3**2**5**46

5 is following the **2**, which is following **3**

When the call 2 to 5 is made you know you have to follow the bell the 2 was following.

1**3****5****2**46

Tips for Calling Call Changes

- Make calls audibly & in right place
- Do not mix calling conventions, call either up or down.
- Keep the tenor in last place.
- With an inexperienced band, keep the treble leading and the calls simple & steady
- Best to call from tenor, treble or 4th-need good view of bells.
- Have a plan
- Best to focus on getting the bells into a known change such as queens or tittums.
- move one bell at a time to the place you want it to be.
- If bells get jumbled, call out whole row eg. 142536

Starting from Rounds how would you call bells
into Queens on 6?

Rounds 123456

4 to 5 123**54**6

2 to 3 1**32**546

2 to 5 13**52**46

Queens 135246

From Queens how would you call bells
back into rounds?

Queens 135246

5 to 2 13**25**46

5 to 4 132**45**6

3 to 2 1**23**456

Rounds 123456

Starting from Rounds how would you call bells
into Queens on 8?

Rounds 12345678

4 to 5 123**54**678

2 to 3 1**32**54678

intermediate 6 to 7 13254**76**8

2 to 5 13**52**4768

4 to 7 1352**74**68

2 to 7 135**72**468

Queens 13572468

Some Musical Changes

Rounds 123456

Queens 135246

Whittingtons 531246

Back rounds 543216

Tittums 142536

From Queens how would you call bells into Whittingtons?

Queens 135246

1 to 3 315246

1 to 5 351246

3 to 5 531246

Whittingtons 531246

From Whittingtons how would you call
bells into back rounds?

Whittingtons 531246

1 to 2 53**21**46

1 to 4 532**41**6

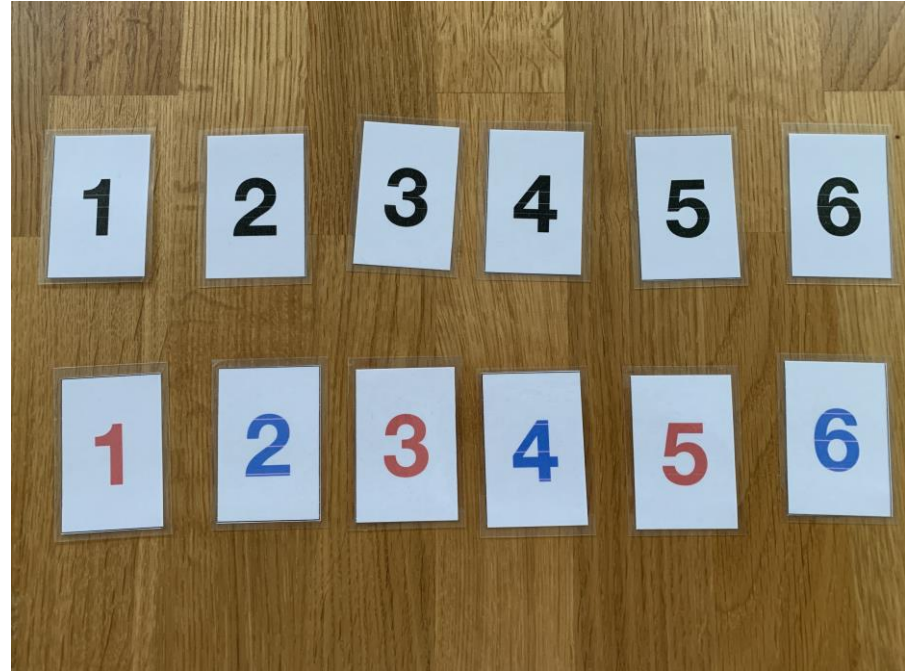
2 to 4 53**42**16

3 to 4 5**43**216

Back rounds 543216

Resources for Practicing Calling Call Changes

With playing cards



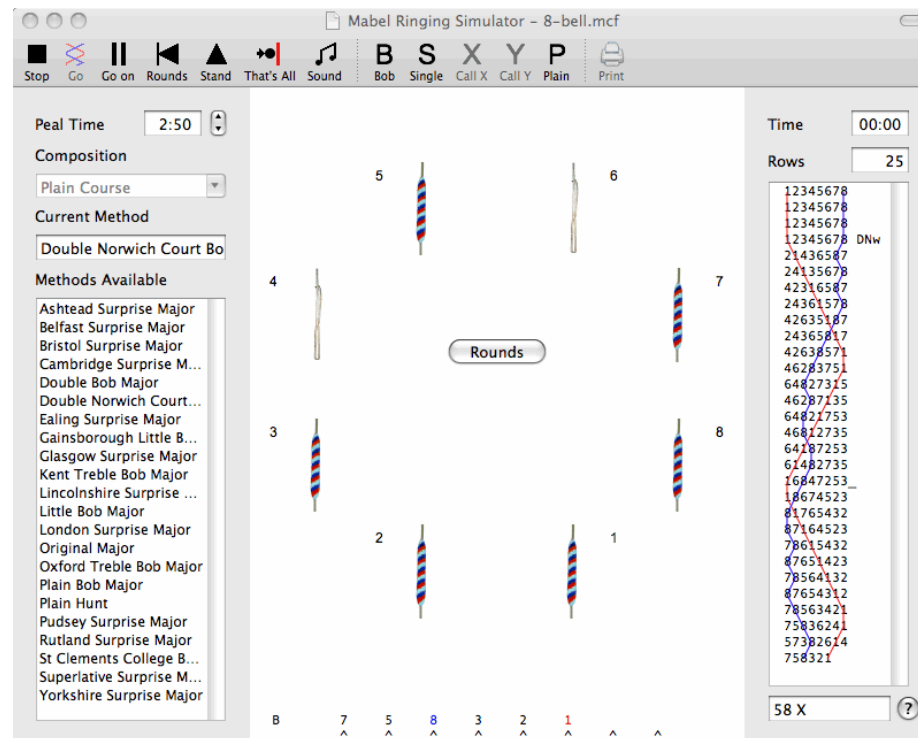
Guildford Diocesan Guild of Church Bell Ringers website has a simple free call change simulator, helps you workout the effect of swapping pairs of bells- it is on-line cards with changes in text

Association of Ringing Teachers (ART) - Call Change Toolbox

Practicing call changes using a simulator on your pc,
i-pad or phone best known is Abel, but there are others
<http://www.abelsim.co.uk>

Cost £20 for download, £22 for CD

Below is Abel for MACs= Mabel cost £15 for download
£6 download for Android phone



CCCBR Education Committee- Call Change Module
Student Course notes .

Ely Association of Church Bell Ringers- Called
Changes worksheets for 6 and for 8 bells

Acknowledgment:

Clare McArdle, St Martin's Guild- online training resources
Association of Ringing Teachers.

Fun Quiz- Name that change

Give order of bell numbers in chat

Number E = 531246 Whittingtons

Number B = 142536 Tittums

Number D = 321546

Number A = 145236

Number C = 213546