Getting to Grips with

GRANDSIRE





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If you look at the start, the same pattern applies, but it is the 3 making thirds, and the 4 and 5 dodging, so the 3,4 and 5 all start in an unusual way. It is one blow finishing off the work at the treble lead, and then plain hunting.

So it is like Plain Bob, but with 2 bells plain hunting In a plain course, the 2nd is the other 'hunt bell' This means that all the work is pushed back one place 3^{rds} place made instead of 2nds 5-4 down dodge instead of 4-3 4-5 up dodge instead of 3-4 Long 5^{ths} disappears!



Plain Course: Circle of work



Grandsire Doubles



http://www.ringbell.co.uk/methods/gs5.htm



Passing the Treble' rules for plain course:

Pass the treble 3-4 (ie treble in 3^{rds} place, you in 4^{ths}) – dodge 5-4 down

Pass the treble 2-3 – dodge 4-5 up

Pass the treble 1-2 – make 3rds

(Pass the treble 4-5 – plain hunt bell!)

Useful tip: Remember you always have to pass the treble <u>and</u> the hunt bell before you can do any work



Order of work:

Thirds Dodge down Dodge up



A 'touch' is an arrangement of <u>calls</u> to produce a particular number of changes in a method. A <u>call</u> is

a command that alters the method structure for one or two changes. A <u>call</u> in Grandsire alters the

bell in the hunt so that a different selection of changes can be rung.

Note that the plain course has 30 different changes, so to have a touch of 120 different changes

requires at least 4 calls, unlike plain bob which can get there with only 3 calls



Work at a Bob:

The bell in the hunt does a double dodge in 5-4 down (and therefore stops being the bell in the hunt)

This forces the bell which would have dodged 5-4 down into double dodging 4-5 up

And the bell which would have dodged 4-5 up has to make 3rds (because the 2 bells in 4-5 stop it from going any further)

The lucky bell which is making 3rds still makes 3rds ie unaffected



Work at a Bob:

The bell in the hunt does a double dodge in 5-4 down (and therefore stops being the bell in the hunt) – this bell takes over the path the 4 followed at the start.

This forces the bell which would have dodged 5-4 down into double dodging 4-5 up – this bell take over the path the 5 followed at the start

And the bell which would have dodged 4-5 up has to make 3rds (because the 2 bells in 4-5 stop it from going any further) – this bell takes over the path the 2 followed at the start (it has become the 'hunt bell')

The lucky bell which is making 3rds still makes 3rds ie unaffected – it therefore continues on the path the 3 followed at the start



Next work after a bob:

After double dodging 5-4 down (ie coming out of the hunt), pass treble in 2-3, dodge 4-5 up

After double dodging 4-5 up, pass treble in 1-2, make 3rds

After making 'early' 3rds, turn treble from lead, pass treble in 4-5, plain hunt

After making 'normal' 3rds, pass treble in 3-4, dodge 4-5 down



Work at a Single:

The bell in the hunt does a double dodge in 5-4 down (same as a bob)

This forces the bell which would have dodged 5-4 down into double dodging 4-5 up (same as a bob)

The bell which would have dodged 4-5 up makes long 3rds, ie 4 blows in 3rds place

The bell which would have made 3rds makes 2nds

The same as a bob, except for the two bells at the front



Work at a Single:

The bell in the hunt does a double dodge in 5-4 down (same as a bob) – and become fourths place bell

This forces the bell which would have dodged 5-4 down into double dodging 4-5 up (same as a bob) – and become fifths place bell

The bell which would have dodged 4-5 up makes long 3rds, ie 4 blows in 3rds place – and become thirds place bell

The bell which would have made 3rds makes 2nds – and become seconds place bell (ie goes into 'the slow')

Next work after a single:

After double dodging 5-4 down (ie coming out of the hunt), pass treble in 2-3, dodge 4-5 up (same as bob)

After double dodging 4-5 up, pass treble in 1-2, make 3rds (same as bob)

After making long 3rds, pass treble in 3-4, dodge 5-4 down

After making 2nds, pass treble in 4-5, plain hunt



Potential stumbling blocks:

The calls in Grandsire happen more often than in Plain Bob, so you need to keep your wits about you!

Forgetting that you are the hunt bell after a call has put you there



Grandsire on Higher Numbers:

Grandsire is extended in the same way as Plain Bob, ie more dodges added in order.

For example, the order of work for Grandsire Triples (on 7 Bells) is 3rds, dodge 5-4 down, dodge 7-6 down, dodge 6-7 up, dodge 4-5 up

In Grandsire Caters (on 9 bells), two more dodges are added in 9-8 down and 8-9 up between the dodges in 7-6 and 6-7

....and so on!



Rarely, Grandsire is rung on an even number of bells and is extended in the same way as Plain Bob is extended onto odd bells ie by the addition of 4 blows in last place between the 'highest' dodges.

So for Grandsire Minor, just add 4 blows in 6ths place between the 5-4 down and 4-5 dodges



Work at Bobs and Singles on higher numbers:

All the rules for Doubles apply to Triples and higher. The two bells at the front make 3rds (at a bob) or 2nds and 3rds (at a single)

All other bells double dodge in the position where they are when the call is made

The work done next can be remembered from the order of work, eg after double dodging 7-6 down, the next work will be 6-7 up and after double dodging 4-5 up, the next work is 3^{rds}



That's All

Any questions?

