

Ringling Jargon



What does
THAT mean?

Ringers and Words

- Ringers like words and concepts
- Some words we like so much we give them more than one
- Some concepts we like so much we name them twice
- Other words are just jargon
-and then we give different meaning to perfectly harmless words

We will not cover them all – so please ask if there is anything you want to know

Whole Stroke or Whole Pull

Sally



Hand Stroke



Tail end



Back Stroke



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1

Number of bells in tower

Bell number

Place number

Treble

6

Number of bells in tower

Bell number

Place number

Tenor

5

On the original twelve bells

- Fifth of the twelve
- Third of the back ten
- Treble of the back eight
- Third of the front six of the back ten

On the light ten bells and the naught

- Sixth of the ten
- Fourth of the of the back eight
- Tenor of the front six
- Second of the back six

Places

1

2

3

4

5

6

■ ■

First
Place

Lead

Second
place

Third
place

Fourth
place

Fifth
place

Sixth (eight, ten, etc.)
place
Back
Lie
Cover (tenor, bong)
behind

Place bell – the place a bell is in at the trebles back stroke lead



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Lead

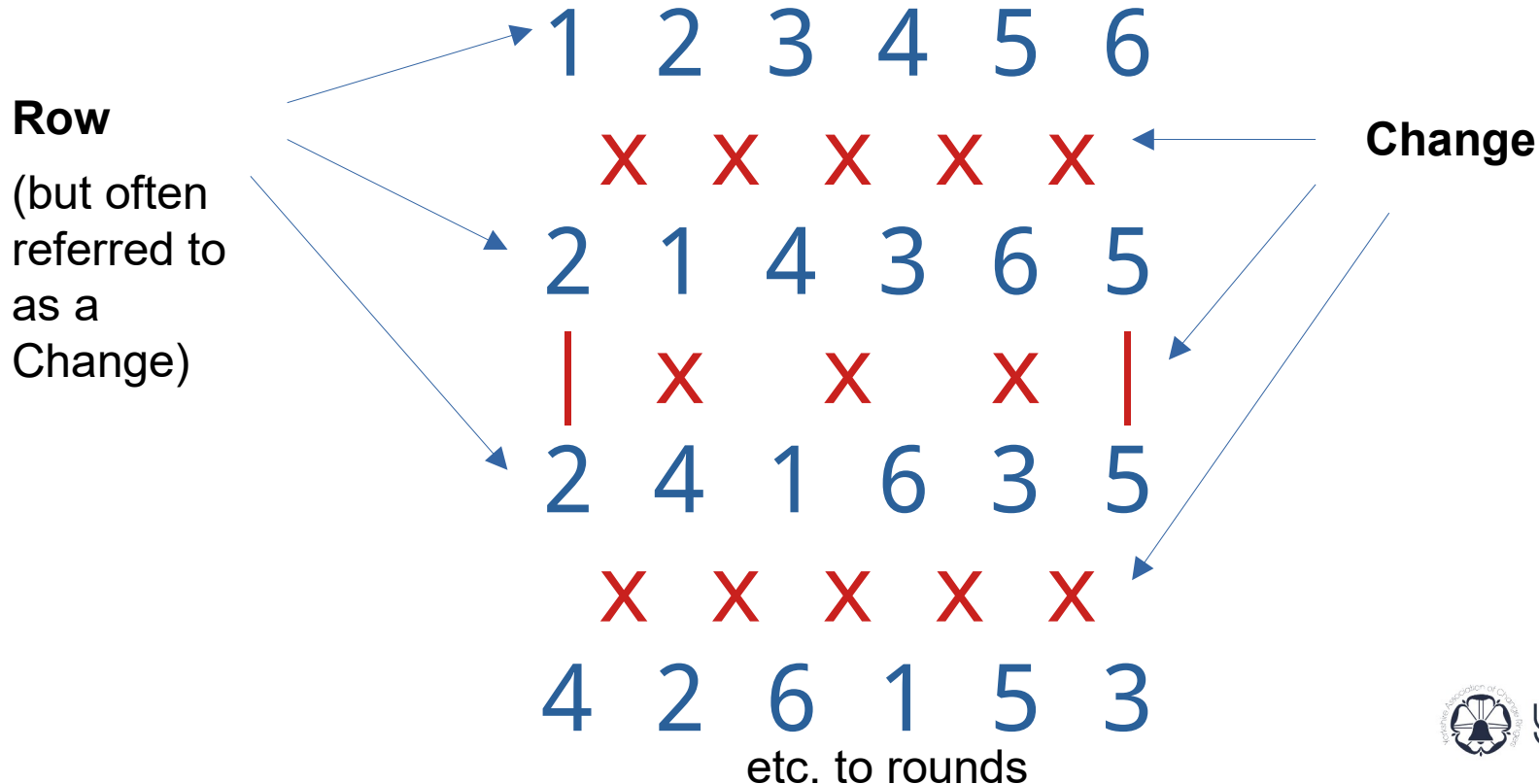
The rows rung as the treble travels from first place towards the back and then returns to first place.

A method consists of a number of leads

Ring first in the row
Usually for two blows,
hand and back

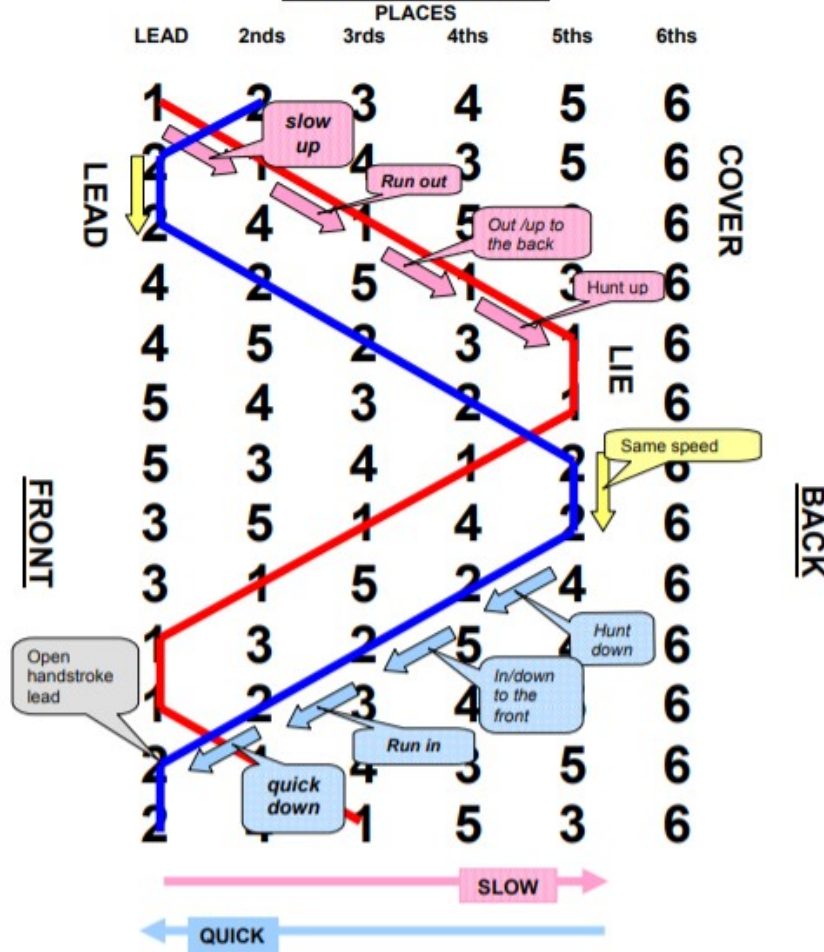
Rows and Changes

- A Change is applied to a Row to get another Row



Ringling jargon

Plain hunt on 5 (Doubles)



Useful resource
from CCCBR

Up

1.

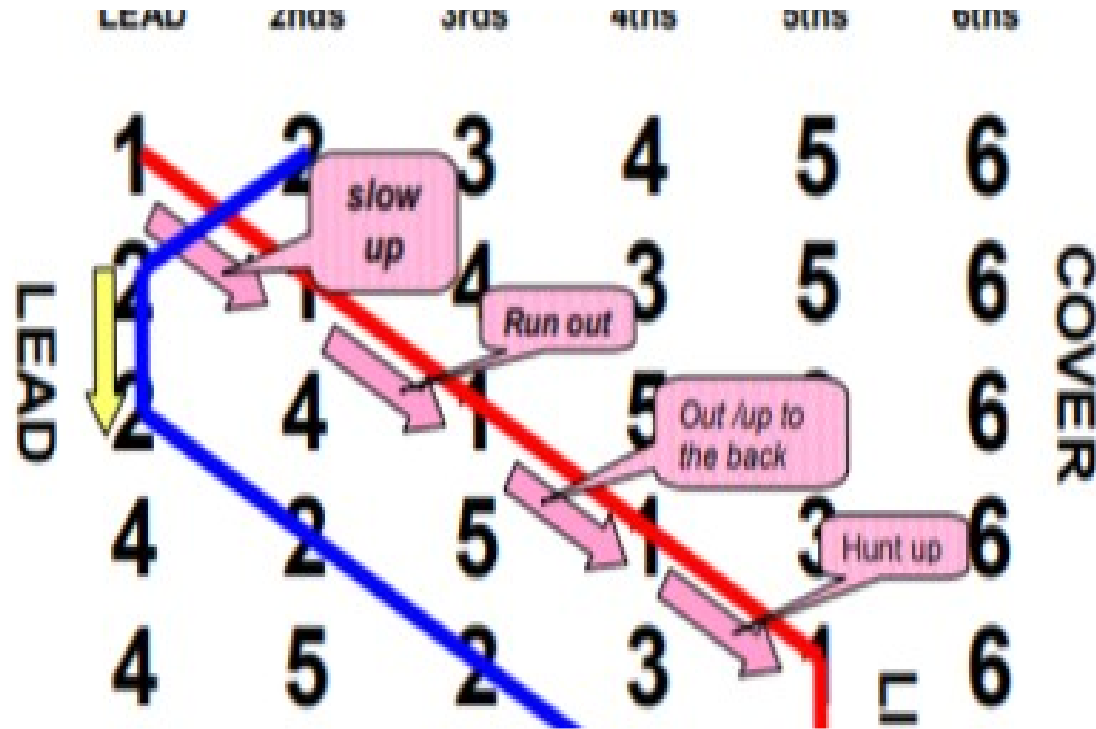


To ring up – raise a bell from pointing down to pointing up in the ringing position

2.

Go up – move from the front of a row towards the back

Moving from the front to the back



Hunt Up

Go Up

Slow up

Go Out to the back

Run Out

Down

1.

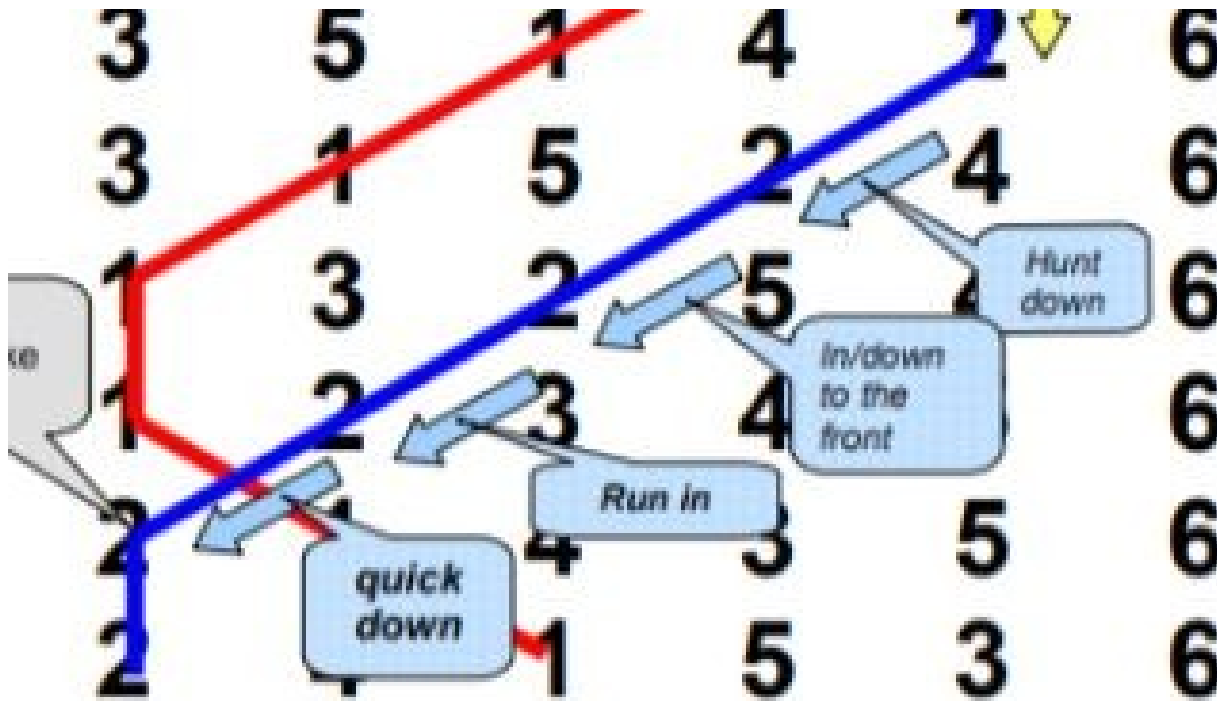


To ring down – lower a bell from pointing up in the ringing position to pointing down

2.

Go Down – move from the back of a row towards the front

Moving from the back to the front



Hunt Down

Go Down

Go In

Run in



Striking

Striking is used to describe the quality of the rhythm when ringing, eg 'the striking was better that time'

Strike a bell – make a noise with the bell

Strike – the individual note of a bell

The bells should strike evenly with the same length of time between each strike.

The exception is at handstroke, where an additional gap equivalent to one bell is usually left.

The exception is when no gap is left at handstroke – this is known as cartwheeling

What's in a Name?

Name – what the particular arrangement of changes is known as

Class – what the treble does and what type of changes are made

Bob - treble plain hunts

Treble bob - treble dodges in each section

Delight - treble dodges in each section and a internal place
Is made at least one, but not all treble cross sections

Surprise - treble dodges in each section and a internal place
is made all treble cross sections

Stage – How many bells are involved in the changes

For odd bell stages there is usually a tenor ringing behind



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Stages

On odd numbers of bells

- 3 - Singles
- 5 - Doubles
- 7 - Triples
- 9 - Caters
- 11 - Cinques
- 13 - Sextuples
- 15 - Septuples
- 17 - Octuples, etc.

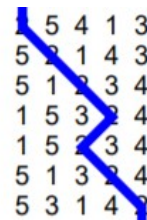
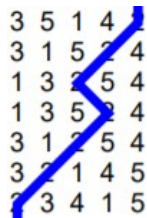
On even numbers of bells

- 4 - Minimus
- 6 - Minor
- 8 - Major
- 10 - Royal
- 12 - Maximus
- 14 - Fourteen (in)
- 16 - Sixteen (in)
- 18 - Eighteen (in), etc..

Dodges

To make a dodge you take a step backwards then go on the way are going

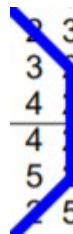
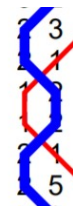
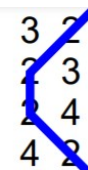
- Dodge in 3-4 down means to dodge on your way down to the front.
- Dodge in 3-4 up means to dodge on your way up to the back.



Places

To make a place you stay in the same place then go back the way you came

- Lead means make a place in first place.
- Make seconds means stay in seconds place for two blows then lead again.
- Make four blows behind means to ringay in fifths place four times.



Bob

The sally **Bobs** as the ringer catches it

Call telling (some) ringers to do something different

Part of the name of a method: Plain Bob Minor

(Old) alternative name for a Dodge

Abbreviation for 'Robert'



Bob

3 1 5 2 6 4
 x x x x x
 1 3 2 5 4 6
 | | x x x
 1 3 5 2 6 4
 x x x x x
 3 1 2 5 4 6

2nds
place
made

4ths
place
made

3 1 5 2 6 4
 x x x x x
 1 3 2 5 4 6
 | x | x
 1 3 5 2 6 4
 x x x x x
 3 1 2 5 4 6

Single

3 1 5 2 6 4

x x x x x

1 3 2 5 4 6

| | x x x

1 3 5 2 6 4

x x x x x

3 1 2 5 4 6

2nds
place
made

2nds,
3rds &
4ths
place
made

3 1 5 2 6 4

x x x x x

1 3 2 5 4 6

| | | | x

1 3 5 2 6 4

x x x x x

3 1 2 5 4 6



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Course

Plain course

Course bell (after bell)

And of course

Bob course

Coursing order

In course

Course end

Out of course

You follow your **Course bell**

Your **after bell** follows you down to lead

Coursing order – the order in which bells come down to lead



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Some useful inputs from conductors

Listen to it

Concentrate

Back stoke leads

Dodge

Fish tails

Keep your backstrokes – up, in

We can do better than

Lets deal with the gaps

Don't worry – most
people don't know
what these mean!

Sources of information

- John Harrison's website <http://jaharrison.me.uk/Ringing/Glossary>
- <https://cccbr.org.uk>