

Conducting Grandsire Doubles 60 changes

- Begin by selecting either the 3rd or 5th bell to call from
- Whichever bell you choose is referred to as the **observation** bell
- Start by **calling a bob** every time you pass the **treble in 4ths** causing you to **double dodge 4/5**

This makes up 60 changes and the work that you do is:

For the 5th observation -

Make 3rds, call BOB double dodge 4/5

Make 3rds, call BOB double dodge 4/5

Make 3rds, call BOB double dodge 4/5 (rounds half way through dodge)

For the 3rd observation -

Call BOB double dodge 4/5, make 3rds

Call BOB double dodge 4/5, make 3rds

Call BOB double dodge 4/5, make 3rds (rounds at start of 3rds)

- You will notice that you do the **same work** and **make the same calls 3 times** and so these touches are **3 part compositions**
- At the end of each part (treble's backstroke lead), 5 will be in 5ths place (half way through the dodging) or 3 will be in 3rds place (first blow in 3rds), depending on which bell is the observation bell
- The plain (P) and bobbed (B) lead ends are given in Table 1 for the two observation bells

Table 1 Lead ends for 3 part touches of Grandsire Doubles

5th observation					3rd observation				
	2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5
P	2	5	3	4	B	4	5	2	3
B	3	4	2	5 part end	P	4	3	5	2 part end
P	3	5	4	2	B	5	2	4	3
B	4	2	3	5 part end	P	5	3	2	4 part end
P	4	5	2	3	B	2	4	5	3
B	2	3	4	5 part end	P	2	3	4	5 part end

Table 2 Coursing orders

5th observation		3rd observation	
in hunt	coursing	in hunt	coursing
	order		order
2	3 4	4	5 2
3	4 2	5	2 4
4	2 3	2	4 5

The **keys to conducting** Grandsire Doubles are -

- 1) Keep the calling simple
- 2) Know who is in the hunt and
- 3) Which bell of the other two is down first

- This needs to be automatic before you progress any further
- Learn the coursing orders first and then watch them 'appear' when you ring

For the 5th observation -

- WHO is in the HUNT: for 5 this is straightforward. It is the bell you follow after the treble on your way down to lead after your dodge in 4/5
- Which is the **first bell down** to lead is controlled by the **coursing order** (see Table 2)

When 2 is in the hunt –

- The coursing order is 3 4
- When 3 is in the hunt the coursing order is 4 2
- When 4 is in the hunt, the coursing order is 2 3

So, if you know who is in the hunt and learn the corresponding coursing orders – you should know who is going down to lead first

For the 3rd observation -

- WHO is in the HUNT: for 3 this is again straightforward. It is the bell you follow after the treble on your way down to lead from 3rds
- Which is the **first bell down** to lead is again controlled by the **coursing order** (See Table 2)

When 2 is in the hunt –

- The coursing order is 4 5
- When 4 is in the hunt the coursing order is 5 2
- When 5 is in the hunt, the coursing order is 2 4

So, if you know who is in the hunt and learn the corresponding coursing orders – you should know who is going down to lead first

!!!You need to have a good appreciation of this sheet before touching a bell rope to ring!!!

Conducting Grandsire Doubles 120 changes

- Again decide on which bell to ring as the observation bell 3 or 5
- For a 120 you need to substitute a bob by a single for one of the calls in the first 60 changes

For the 5th

- make 3rds, call **BOB** double dodge 4/5
- make 3rds, call **BOB** double dodge 4/5
- make 3rds, call **SINGLE** double dodge 4/5

This gives **13245** half way through the dodge instead of rounds (i.e. rounds with 2 and 3 swapped)

Repeating

- make 3rds, call **BOB** double dodge 4/5,
- make 3rds, call **BOB** double dodge 4/5,
- make 3rds, call **SINGLE** double dodge 4/5

This gives **12345** half way through the dodge i.e. rounds

If you look at this very carefully, this is **really a six part composition**:

- make 3rds, call **BOB**, double dodge 4/5 six times calling a **single for bob** in part 3 and part 6

Two other 120s changing where the single is called

- We can call singles for bobs in part 1 and part 4 **or** parts 2 and 5

Number of bells affected by a bob

For the 5th observation, calling a **bob** when you pass the treble in 4ths, changes the order of the bells when -

The 5th is in 5ths place at the treble's backstroke lead from 2345 to 3425

For example, 234 becomes 342 - the place of 2, 3 and 4 is changed at a bob

If one looks at the part ends on page 1, they are 342, 423 and 234 i.e. all 3 bells are affected

This is to be expected as a bob affects the order of 3 bells

Number of bells affected by a single

For the 5th observation, calling a **single** when you pass the treble in 4ths, changes the order of the bells when -

The 5th is in 5ths place at the treble's backstroke lead from 2345 to 3245, i.e. the positions of only two bells (2 and 3) are changed

How many singles have I called?

To work this out, it is useful to understand the terms “in course” and “out of course”

“In course” and “Out of course”

Table 3 gives the lead ends for a touch of 120 changes with singles at the end of parts 3 and 6

“In course” part ends are those arrived at by calling just bobs (e.g. 342, 423 and 234)

“Out of course” course ends are those arrived at after ONE single is called (e.g. 324, 243 or 432) and one of the three bells is in its normal position

Once another single is called, the bells are back in course again and the bells can come round

Table 3 in course and out of course part ends

5th obs. Singles parts 3 and 6					Part ends
2	3	4	5		
P	2	5	3	4	
B	3	4	2	5	part end 3 bells changed 342 “in course”
P	3	5	4	2	
B	4	2	3	5	part end 3 bells changed 423 “in course”
P	4	5	2	3	
S	3	2	4	5	part end 2 bells changed 2 and 3 324 “out of course”
P	3	5	2	4	
B	2	4	3	5	part end 2 bells changed 3 and 4 243 “out of course”
P	2	5	4	3	
B	4	3	2	5	part end 2 bells changed 4 and 2 432 “out of course”
P	4	5	3	2	
S	2	3	4	5	part end 3 bells changed 234 “in course”

Table 4 gives the lead ends for a touch of 120 changes with singles at the end of parts 1 and 4
It also shows the “in course” and “out of course” part ends

Table 4 in course and out of course part ends for singles in parts 1 and 4

5th obs. Singles parts 1 and 4					Part ends
2	3	4	5		
P	2	5	3	4	
S	4	3	2	5	part end 432 “out of course”
P	4	5	3	2	
B	3	2	4	5	part end 324 “out of course”
P	3	5	2	4	
B	2	4	3	5	part end 243 “out of course”
P	2	5	4	3	
S	3	4	2	5	part end 342 “in course”
P	3	5	4	2	
B	4	2	3	5	part end 423 “in course”
P	4	5	2	3	
B	2	3	4	5	part end 234 “in course”

What was the part end?

For Grandsire Doubles, the part ends are easily seen by the way in which the 5th bell gets down to lead

After the part end 4/5 dodge, it follows the bells down to lead in the part end order (see Table 5)

Table 5 - What was the part end?

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	2
4	3	5	2	1	3
4	5	3	1	2	4
5	4	3	2	1	

After finishing dodging 4/5 up and waiting for the treble, you follow the bells down to lead in the order of the part end. See the first few changes for the plain course in the left hand column.

Follow 2

Follow 3

Follow 4

AH SO!! Part end was 2 3 4 (5)

Universally applicable

The concept of “in course” and “out of course” course ends and part ends is applicable to all methods and all numbers!!

It is as applicable to Plain Bob Maximus as it is to Grandsire Doubles. e.g. 1243567890ET is out of course, while 1423567890ET is in course

So.... you know if you have called a single or not by the order of the bells!!!