THE NEW RINGER'S BOOK

BY JOHN HARRISON AND CATHERINE LEWIS

LEARNING TO RING THE SKILLS THAT UNDERPIN BELL CONTROL; AND METHOD THEORY

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ROPE HANDLING AND BELL CONTROL

how and where you stand

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- arms reach as high and as low as is comfortably possible

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- being able to stop the bell on the balance, and then set it, at either stroke

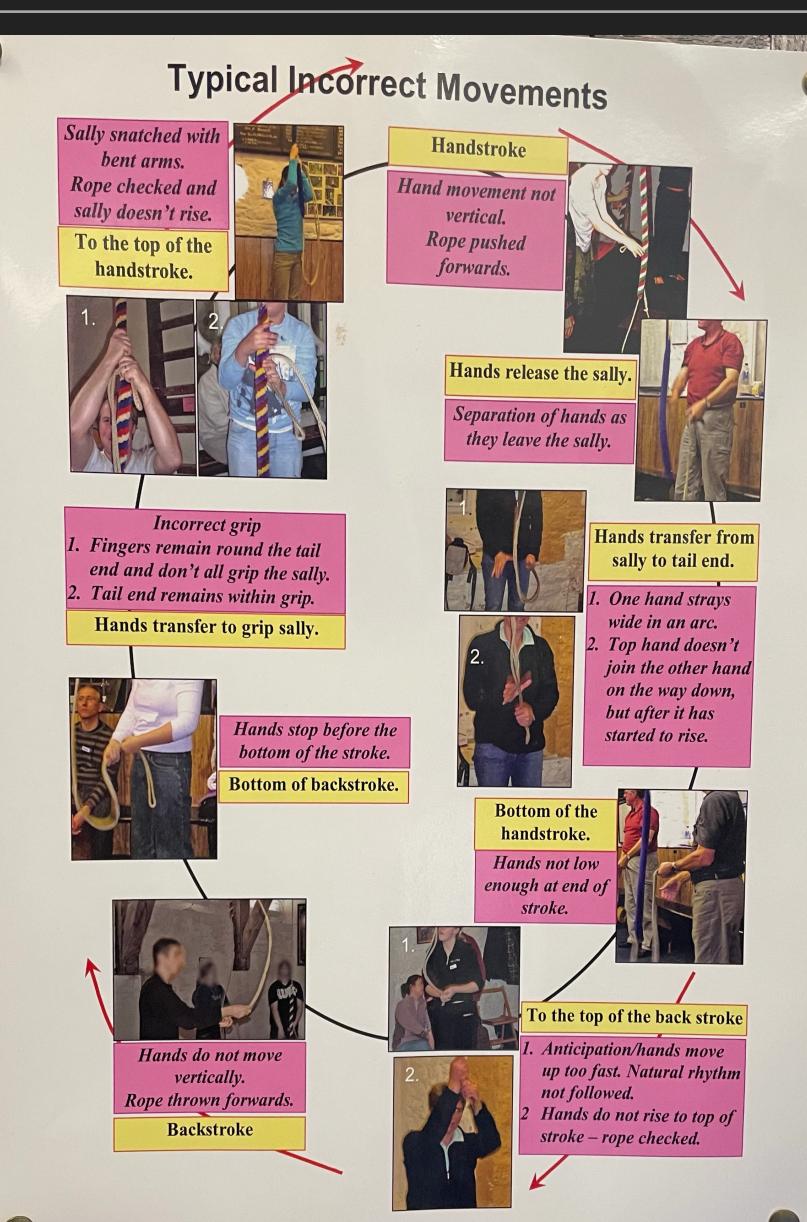
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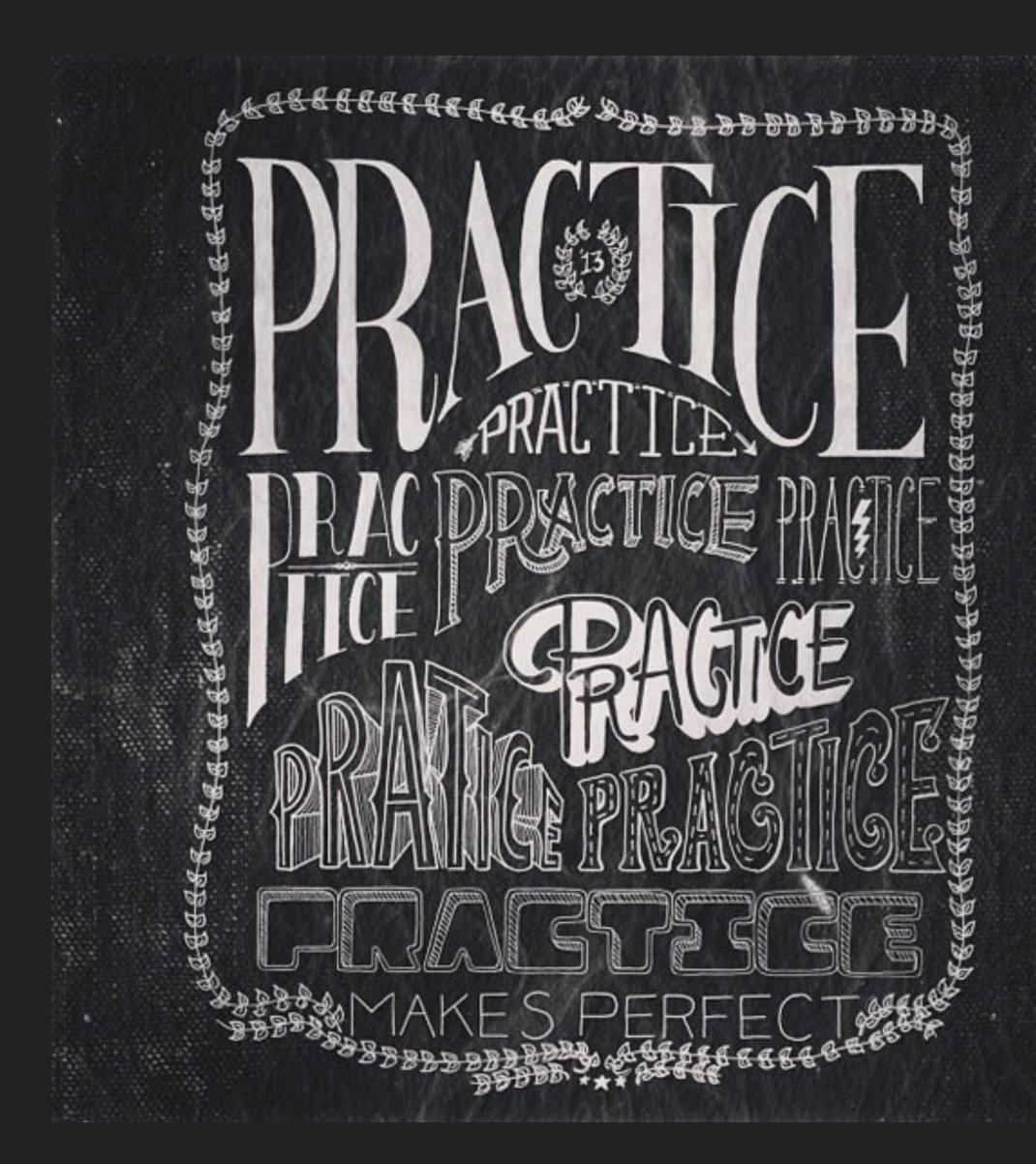
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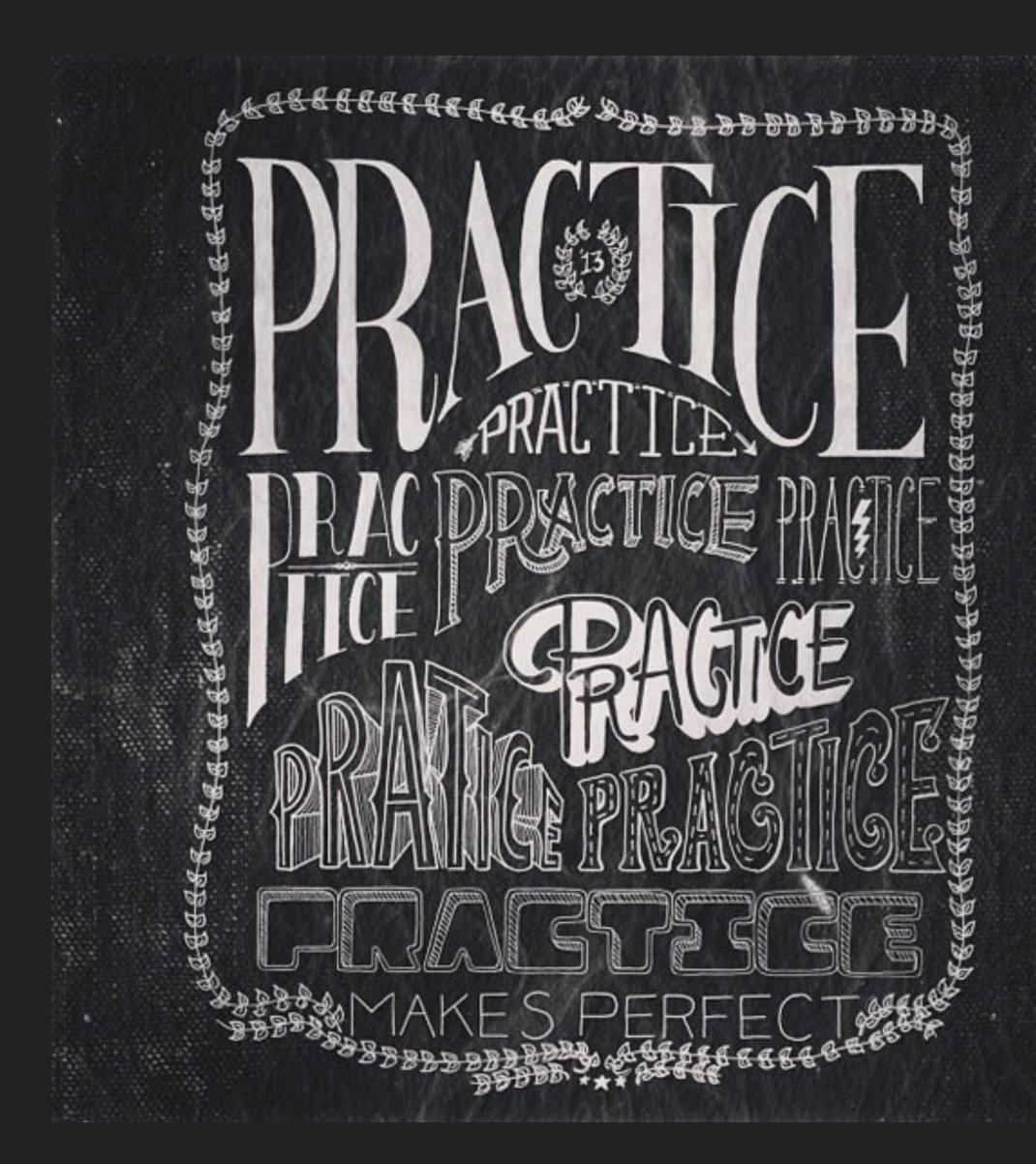






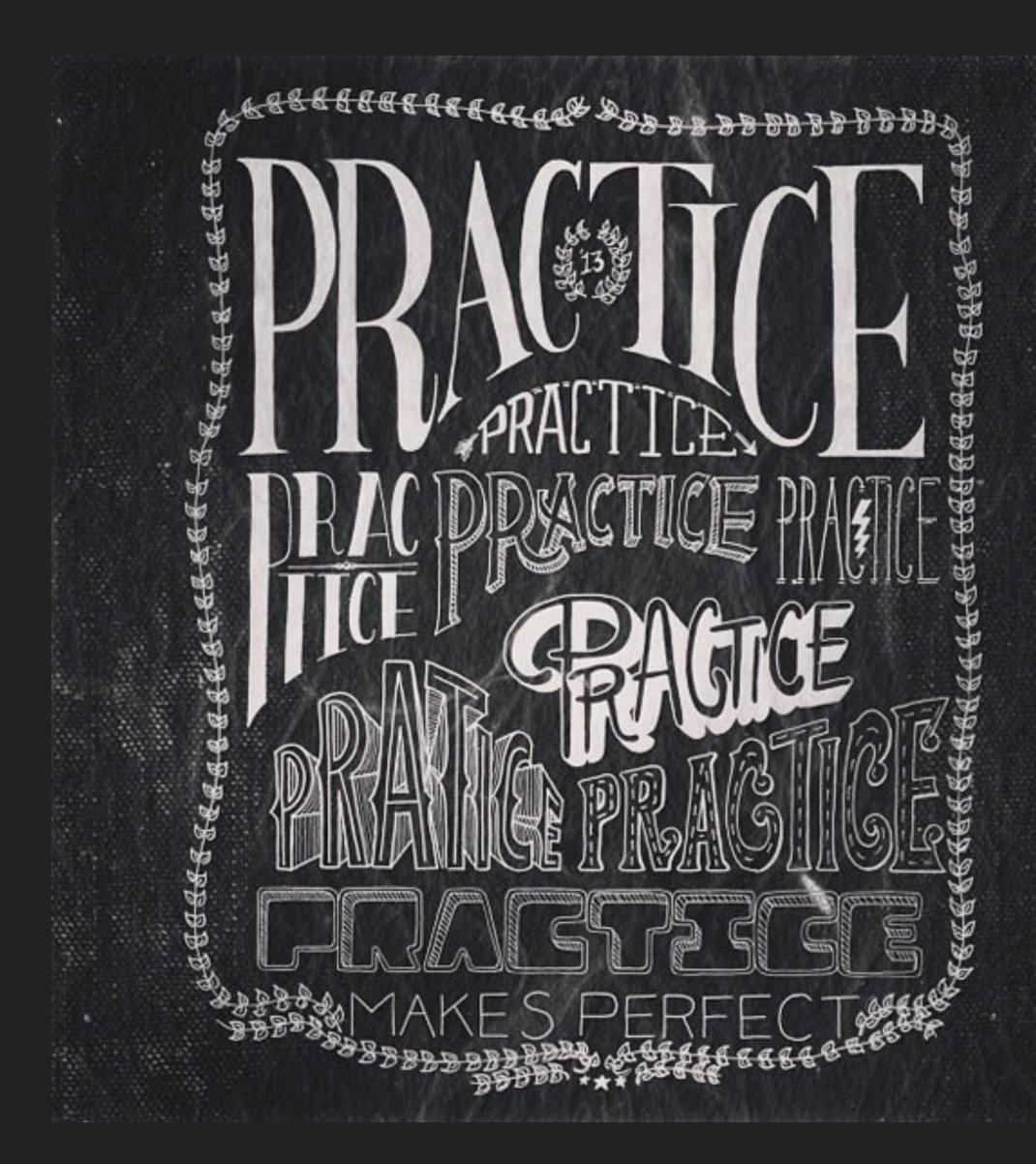


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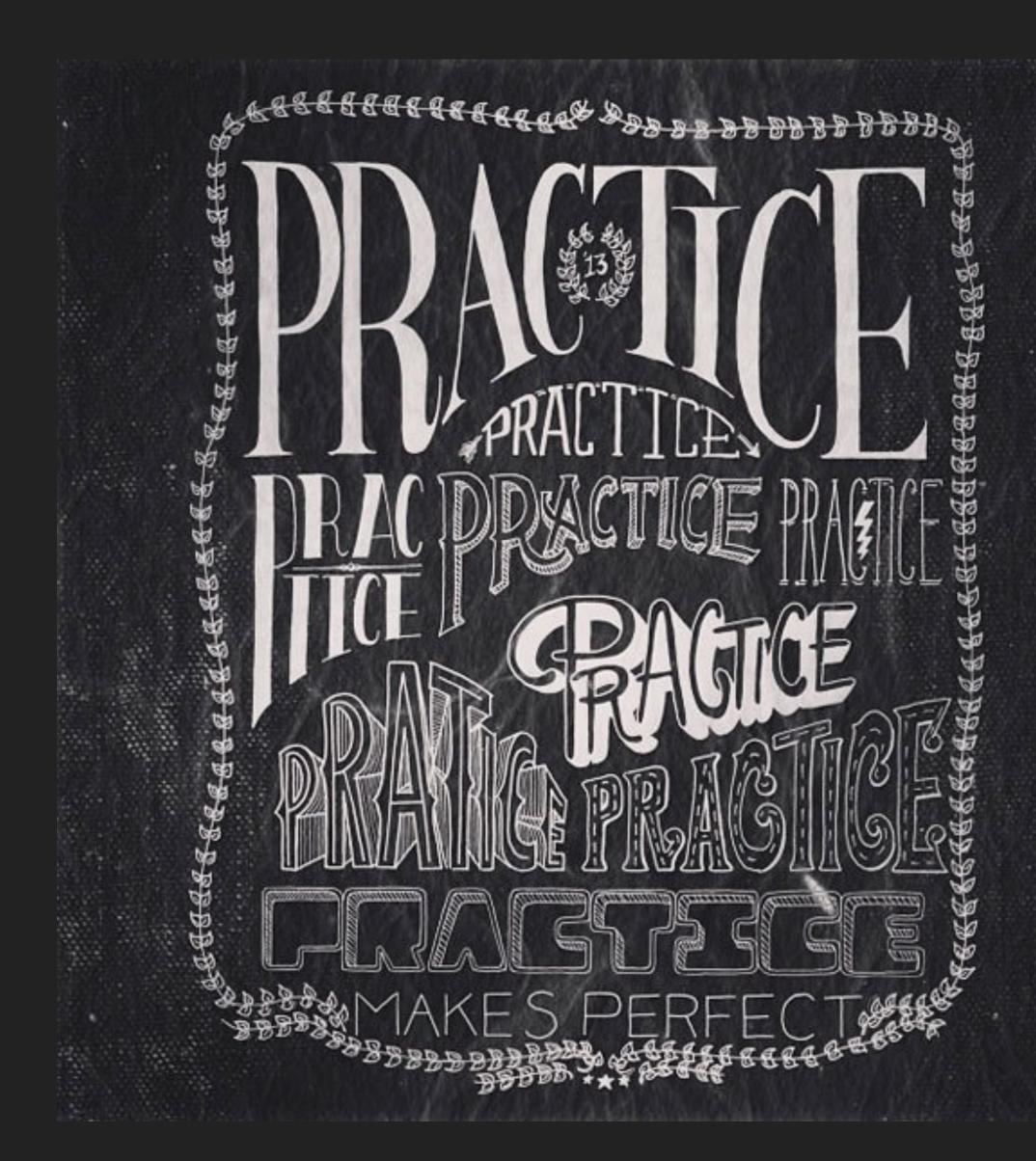


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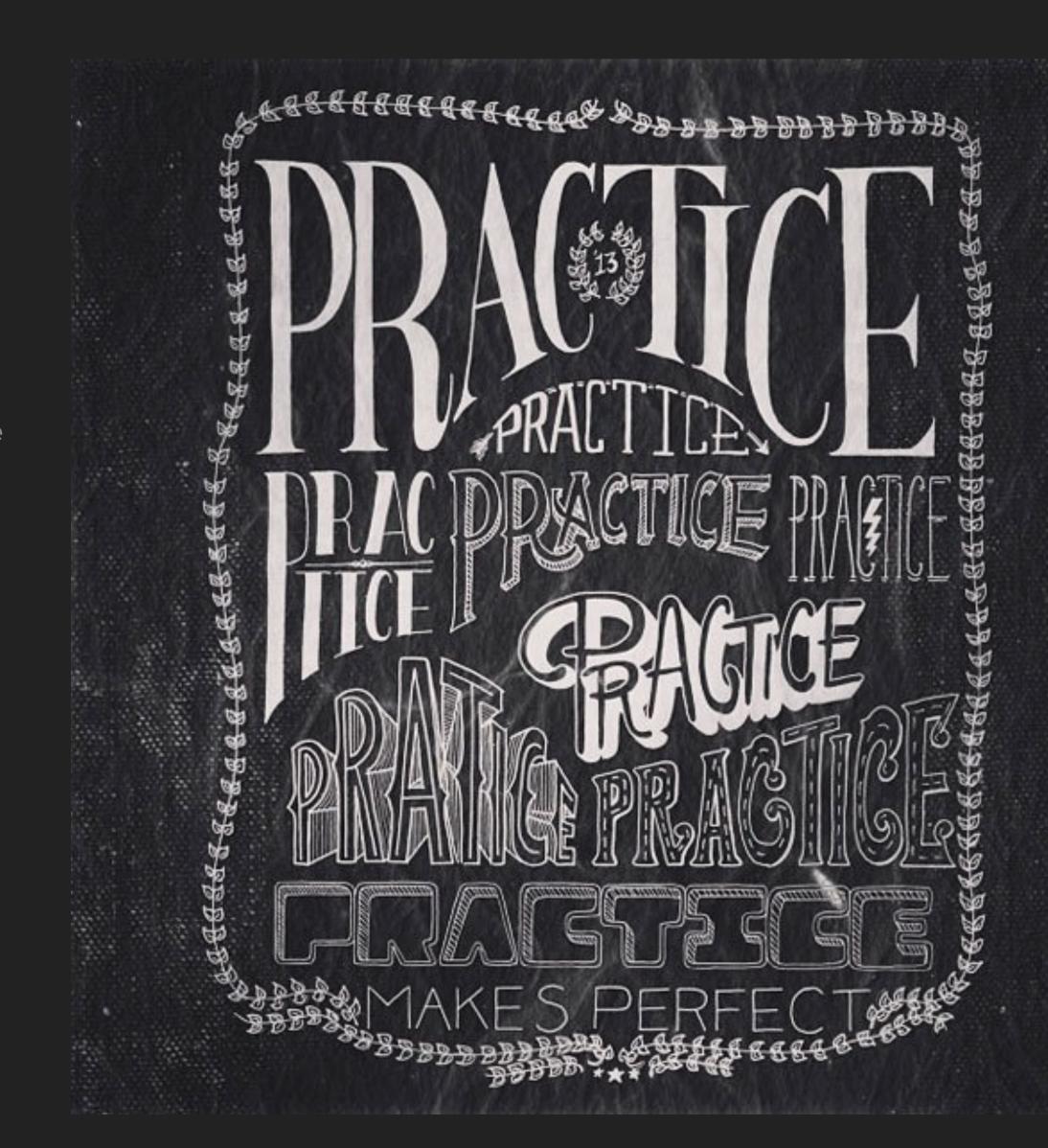


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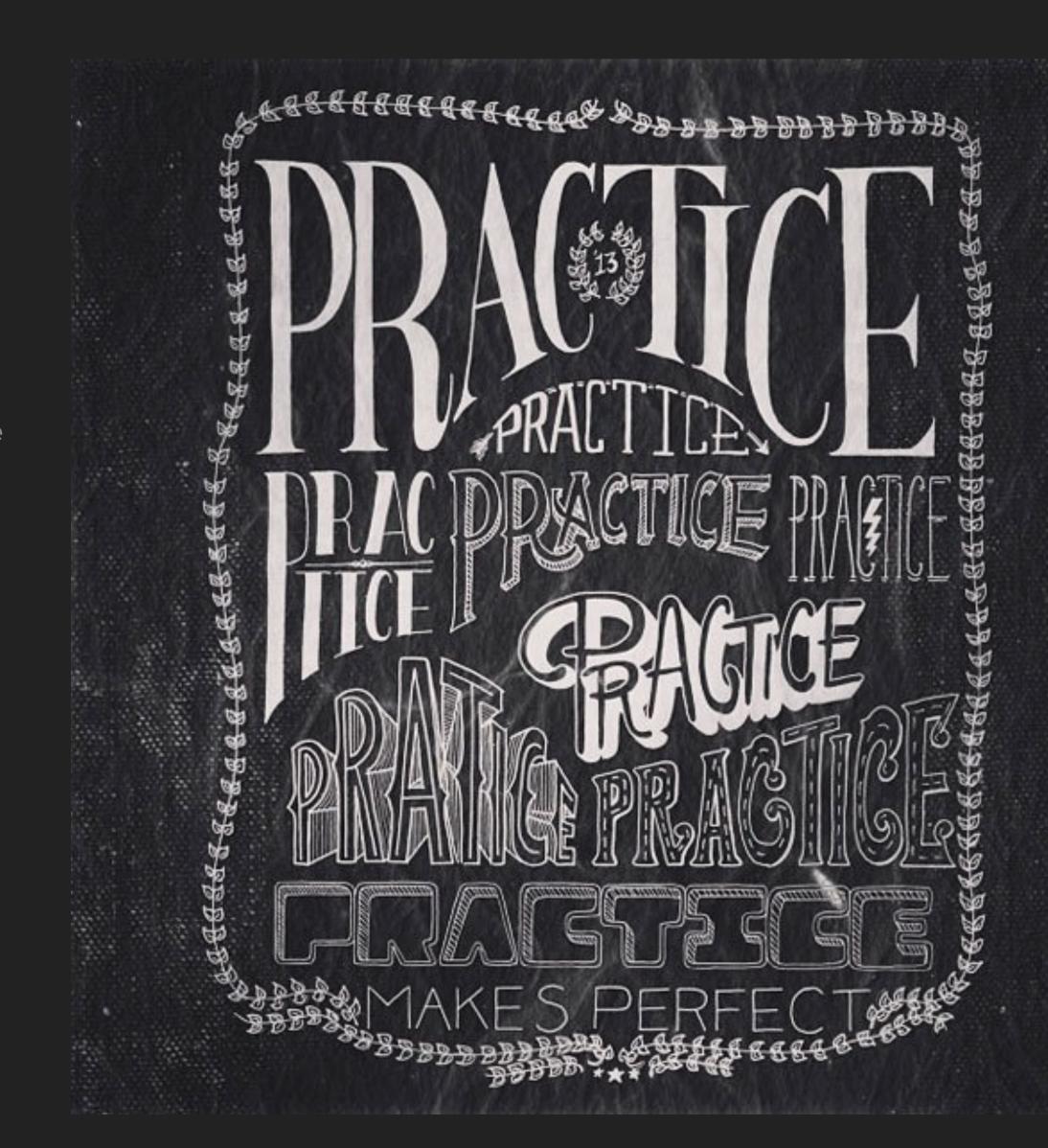


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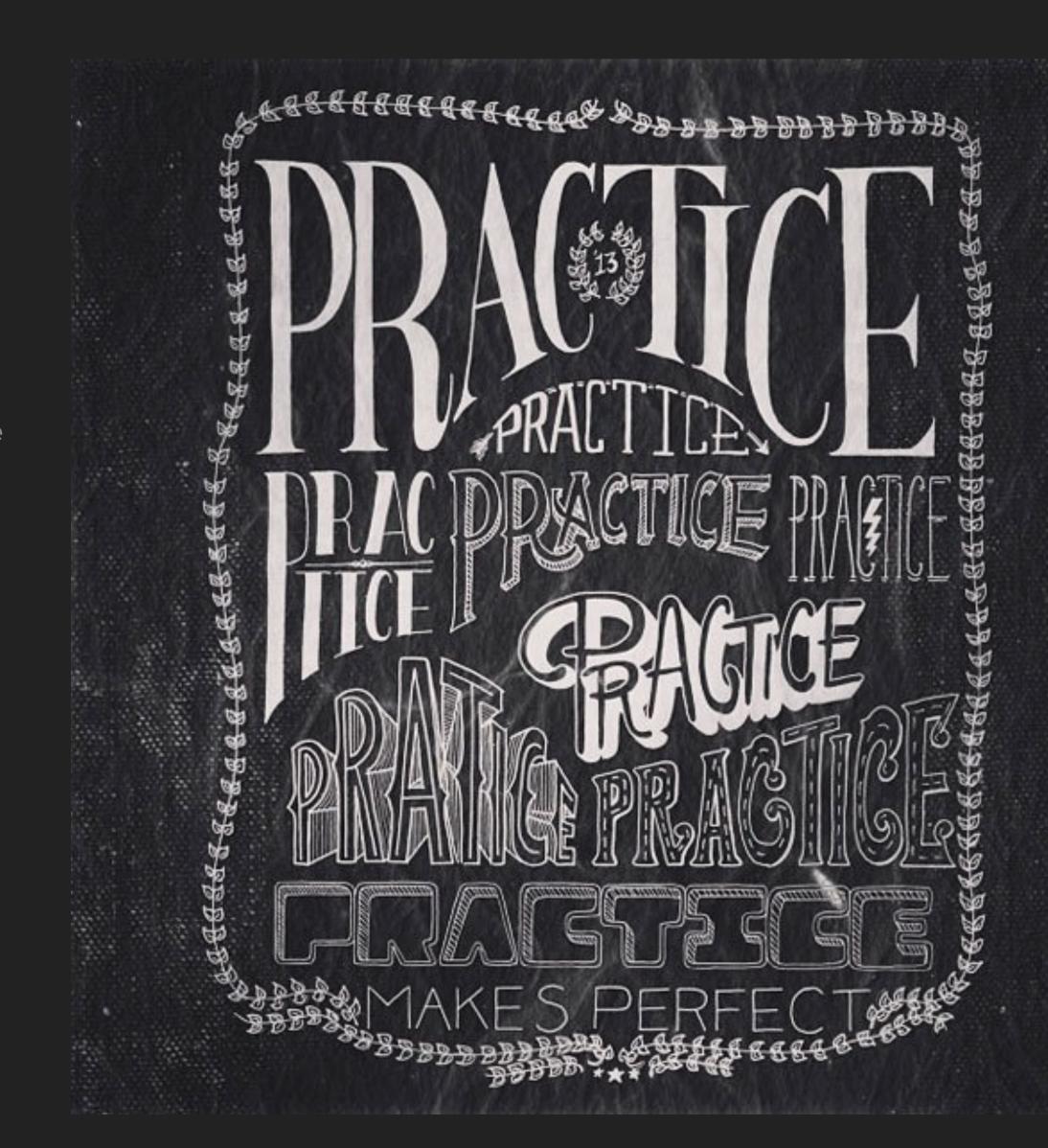


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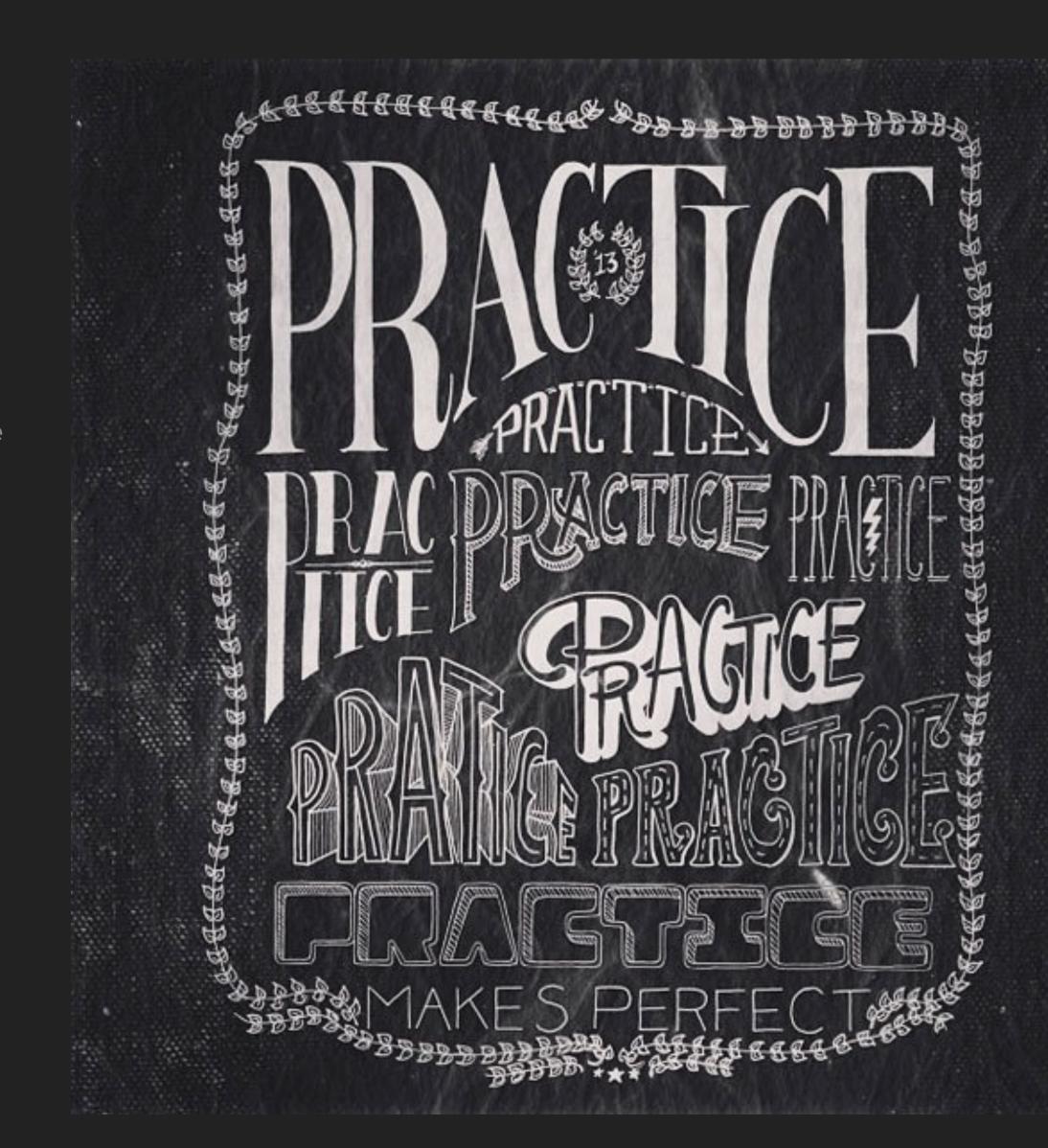


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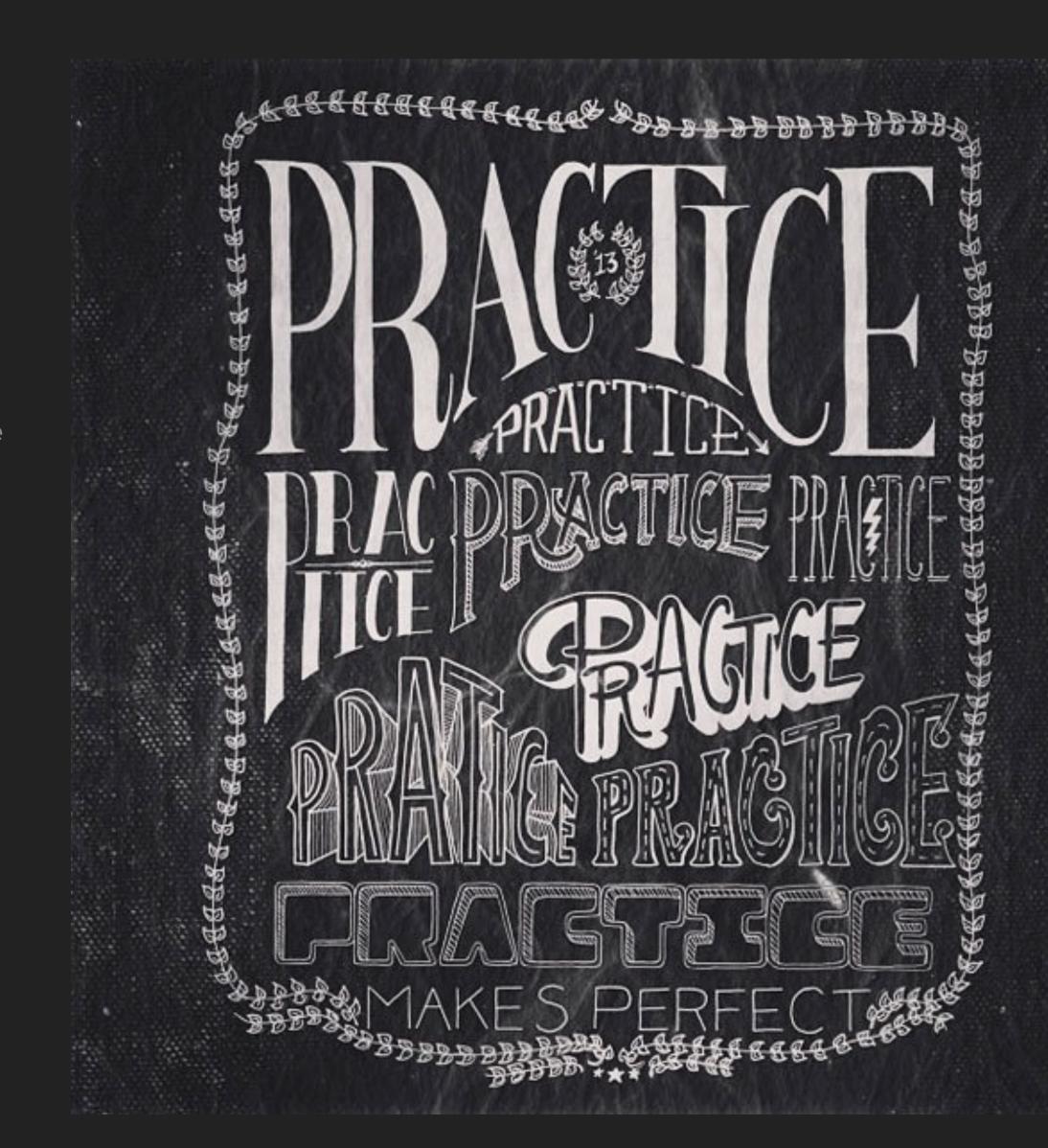


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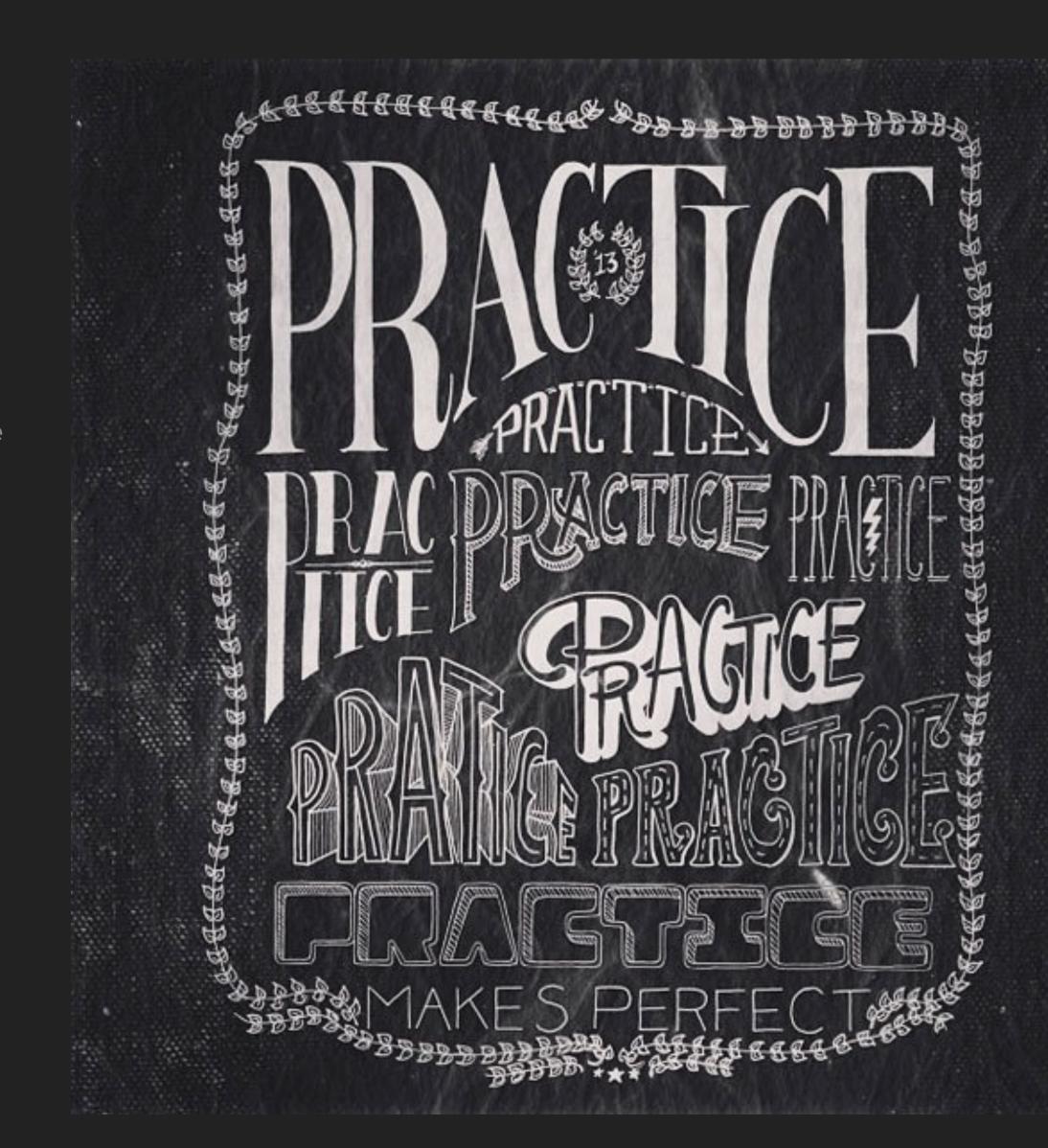


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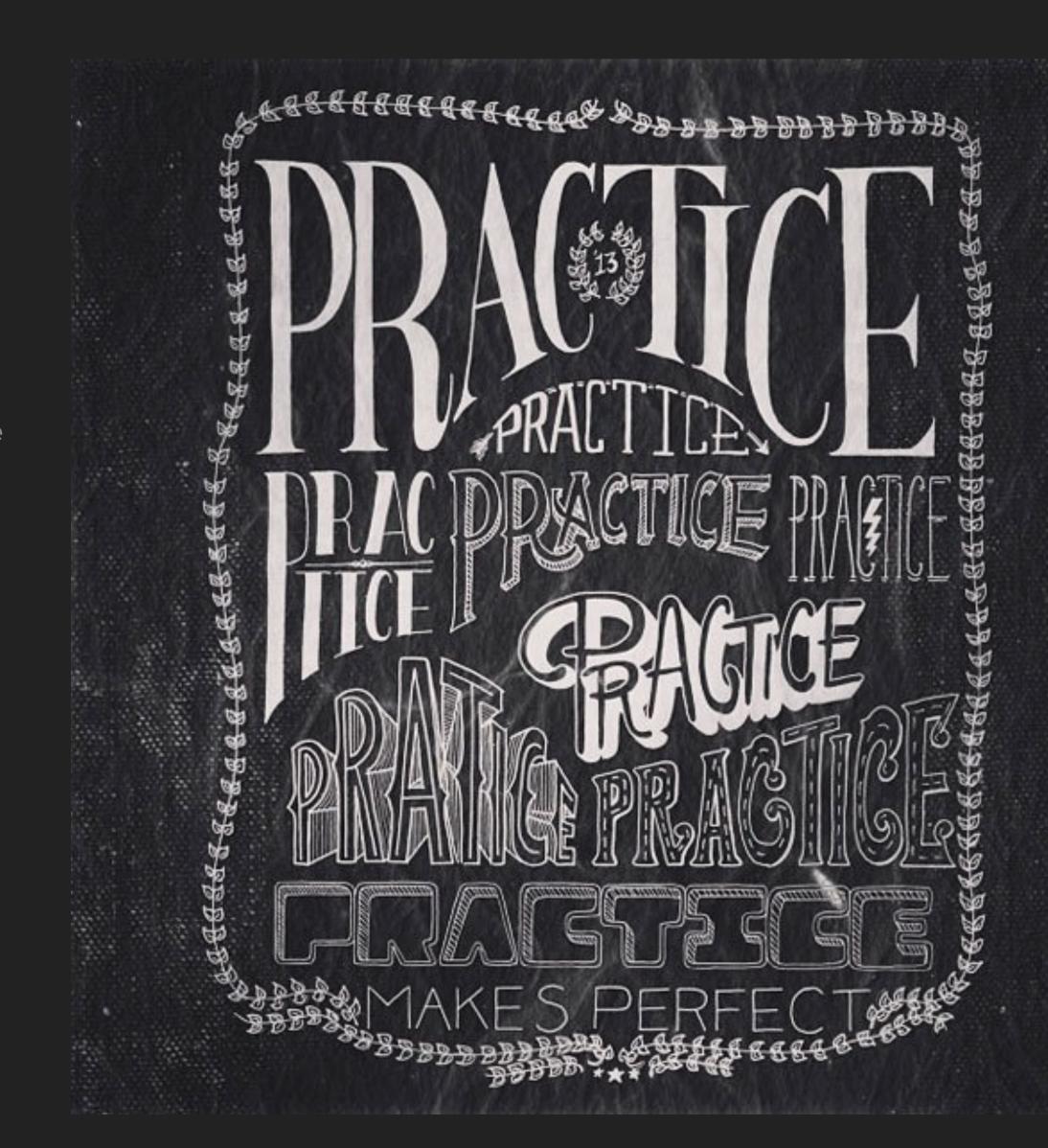


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- accuracy and consistency



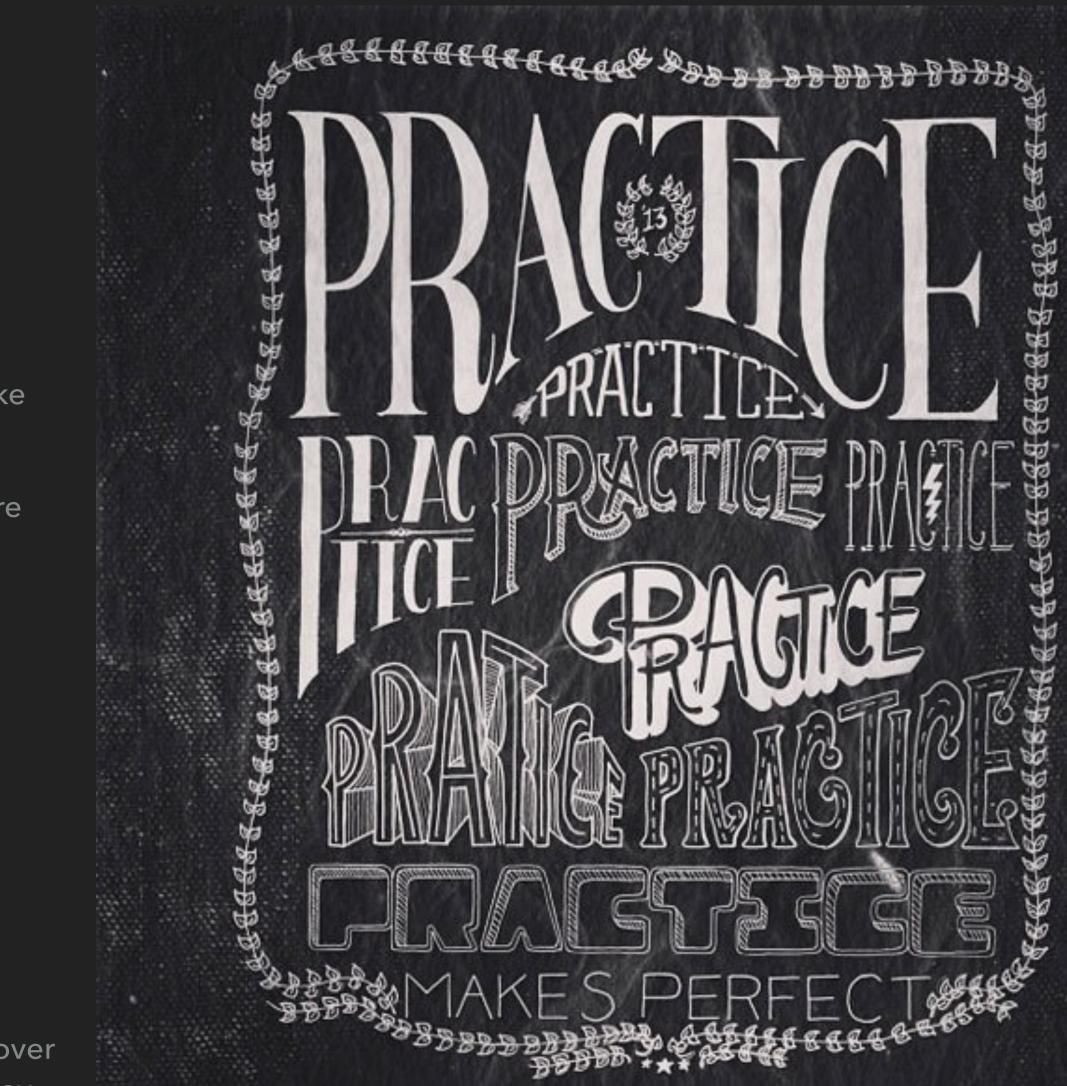


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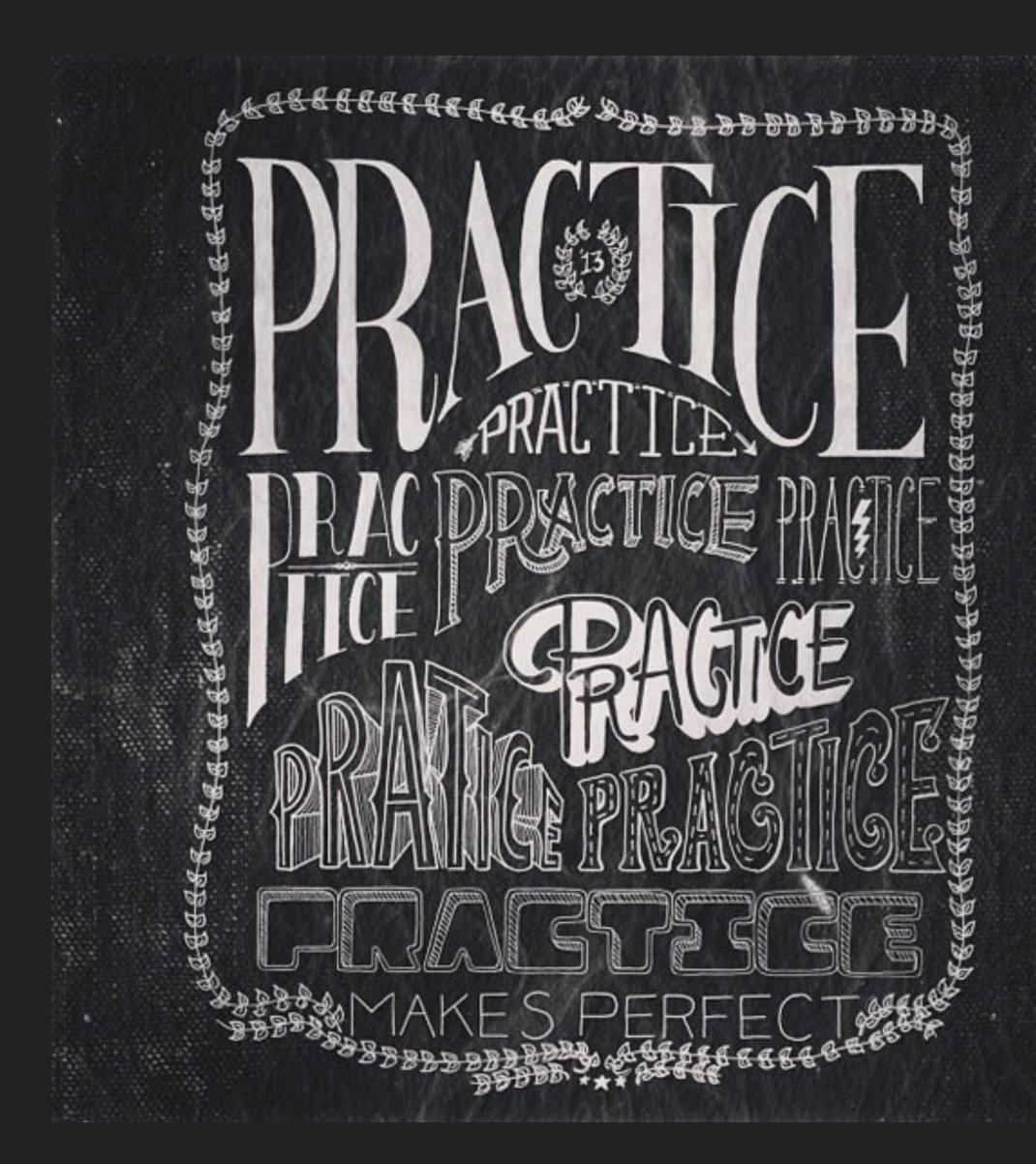


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- accuracy and consistency
- amongst other things, the rounds before change ringing are an opportunity to discover how your bell strikes - its oddstruckness - try to avoid ringing all bells in the same way





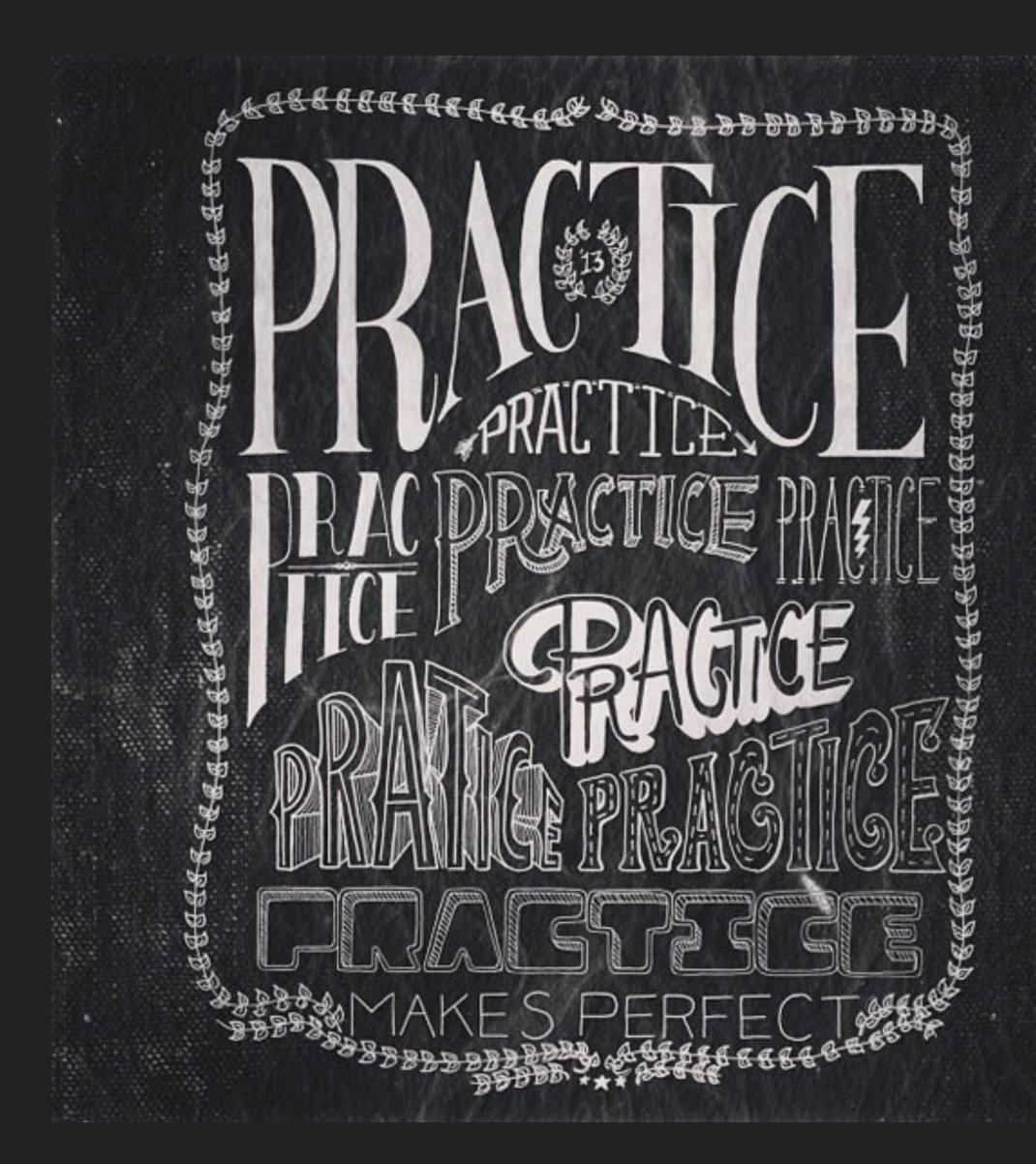
MOVING ON TO RINGING WITH A BAND 2. CALL (OR CALLED) CHANGES:





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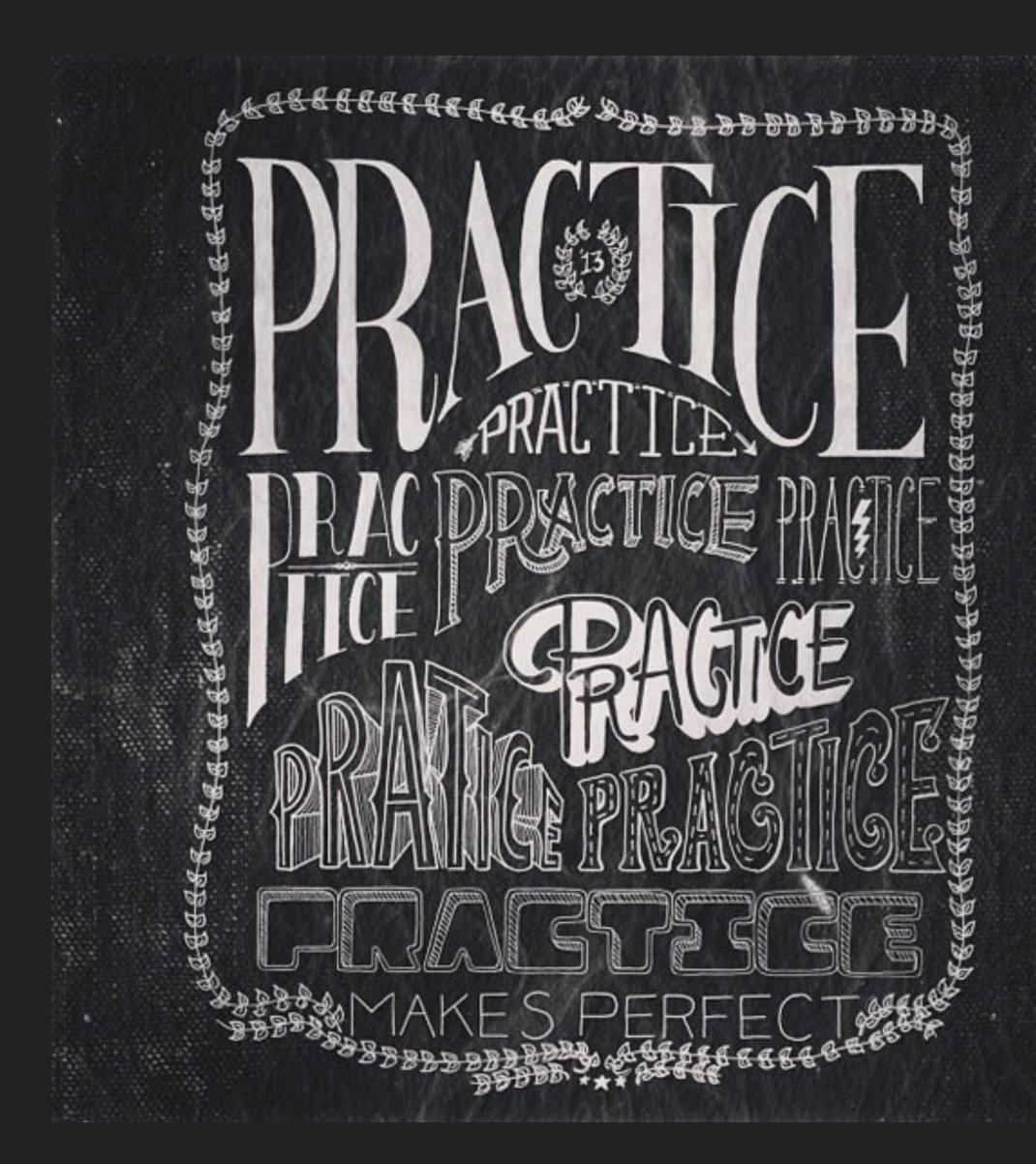
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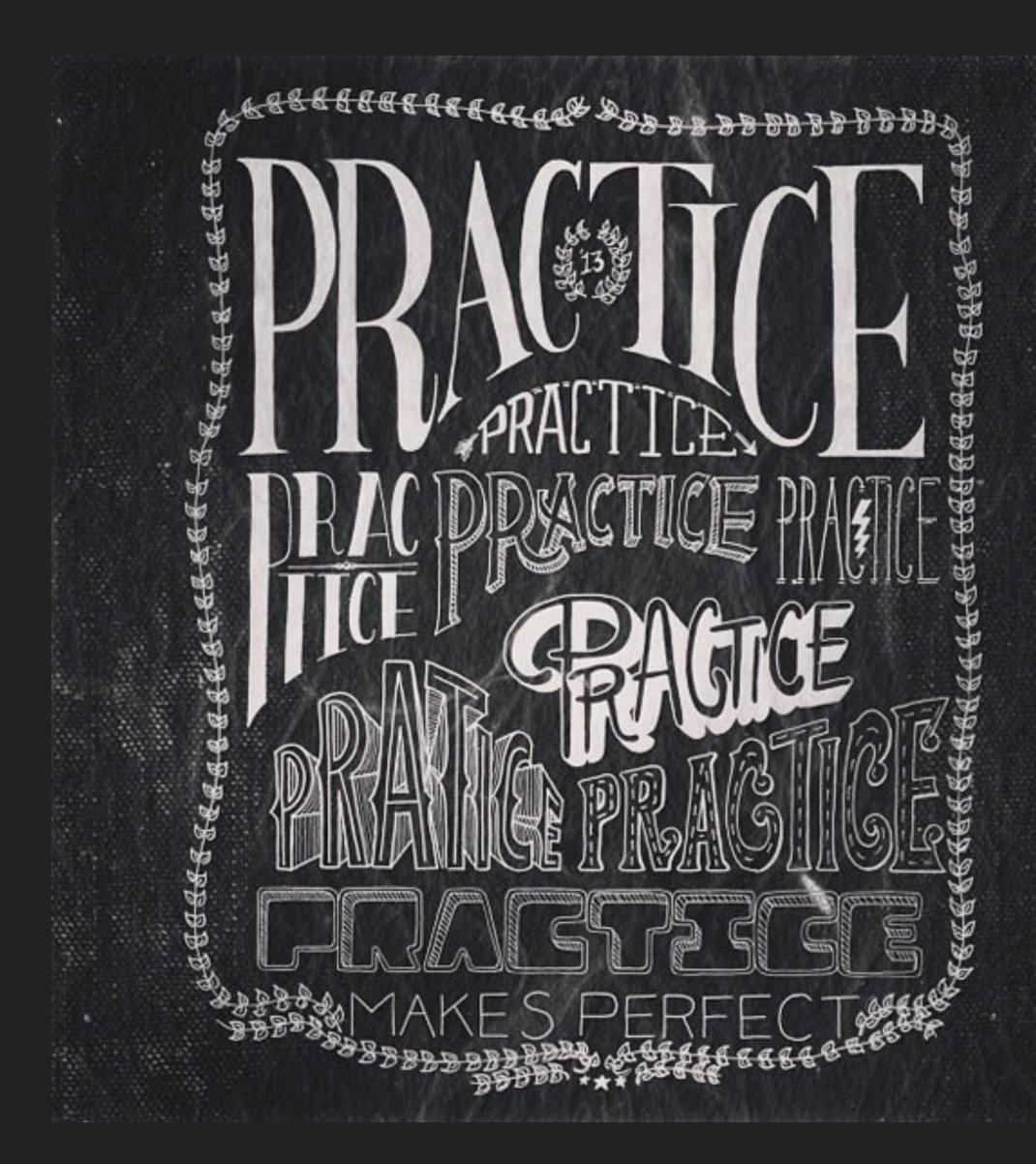
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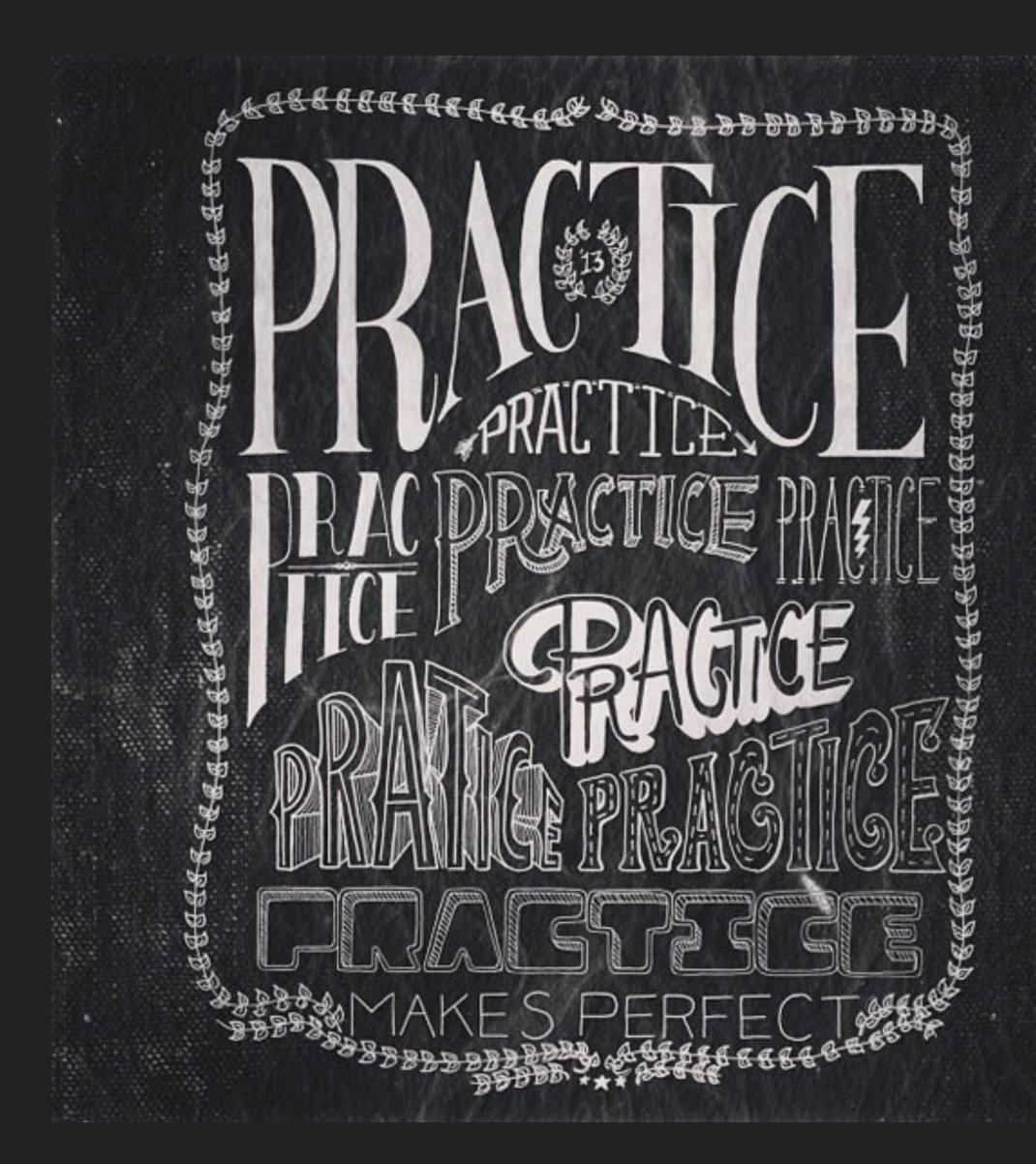
- being called up
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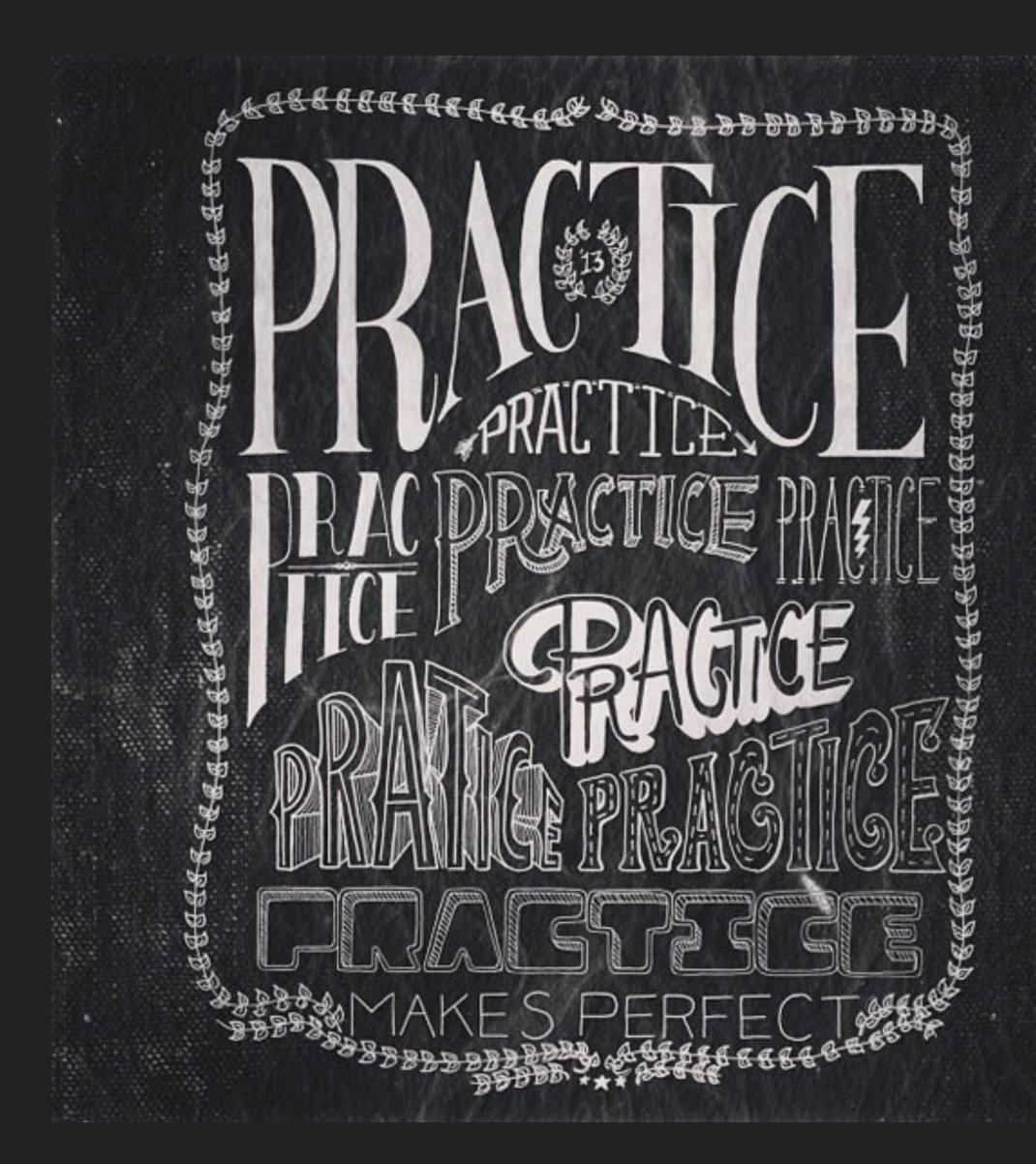
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- by position rather than bell number



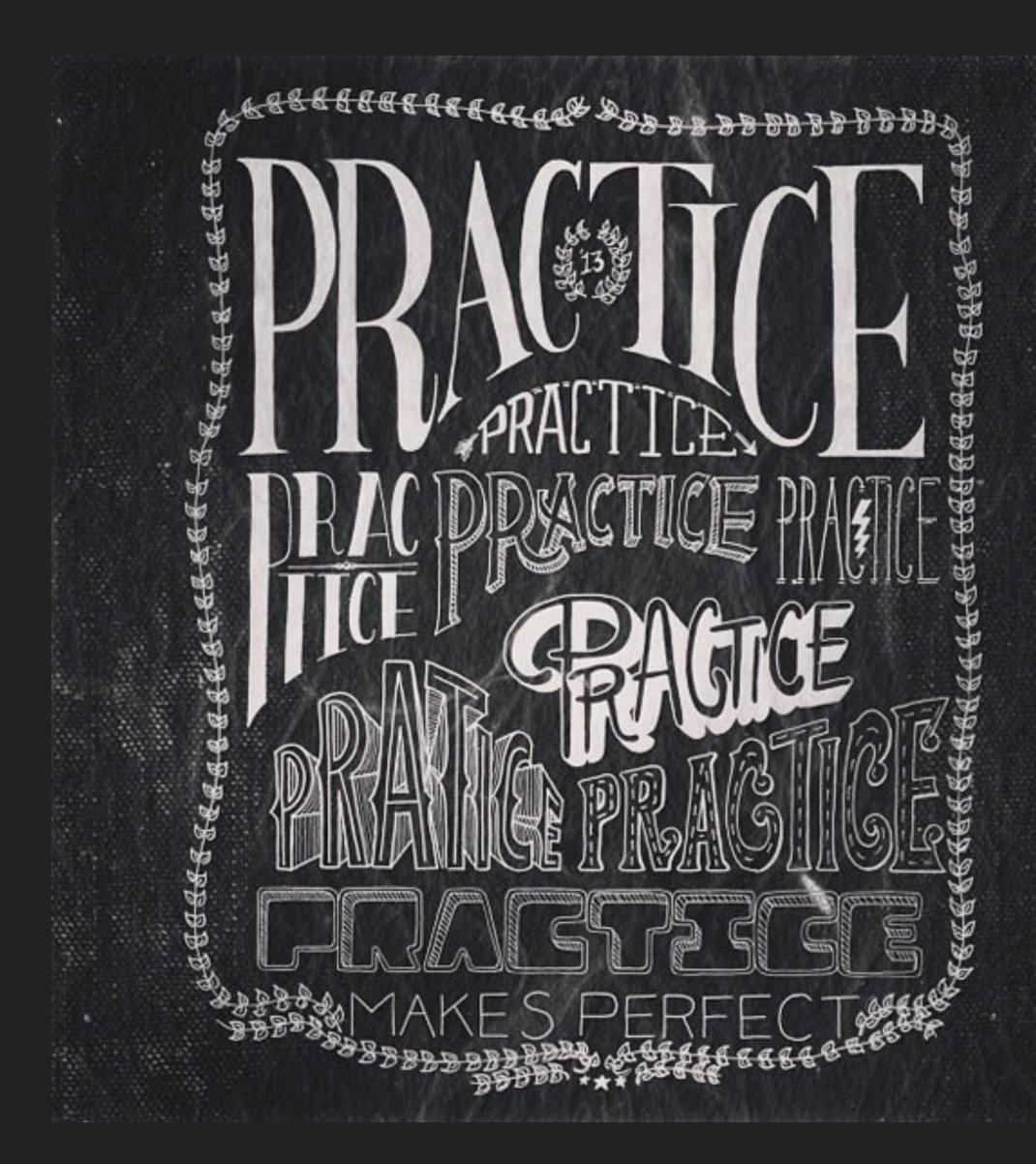


- being called up
- being called down
- at hand and at back
- by position rather than bell number
- by the whole row



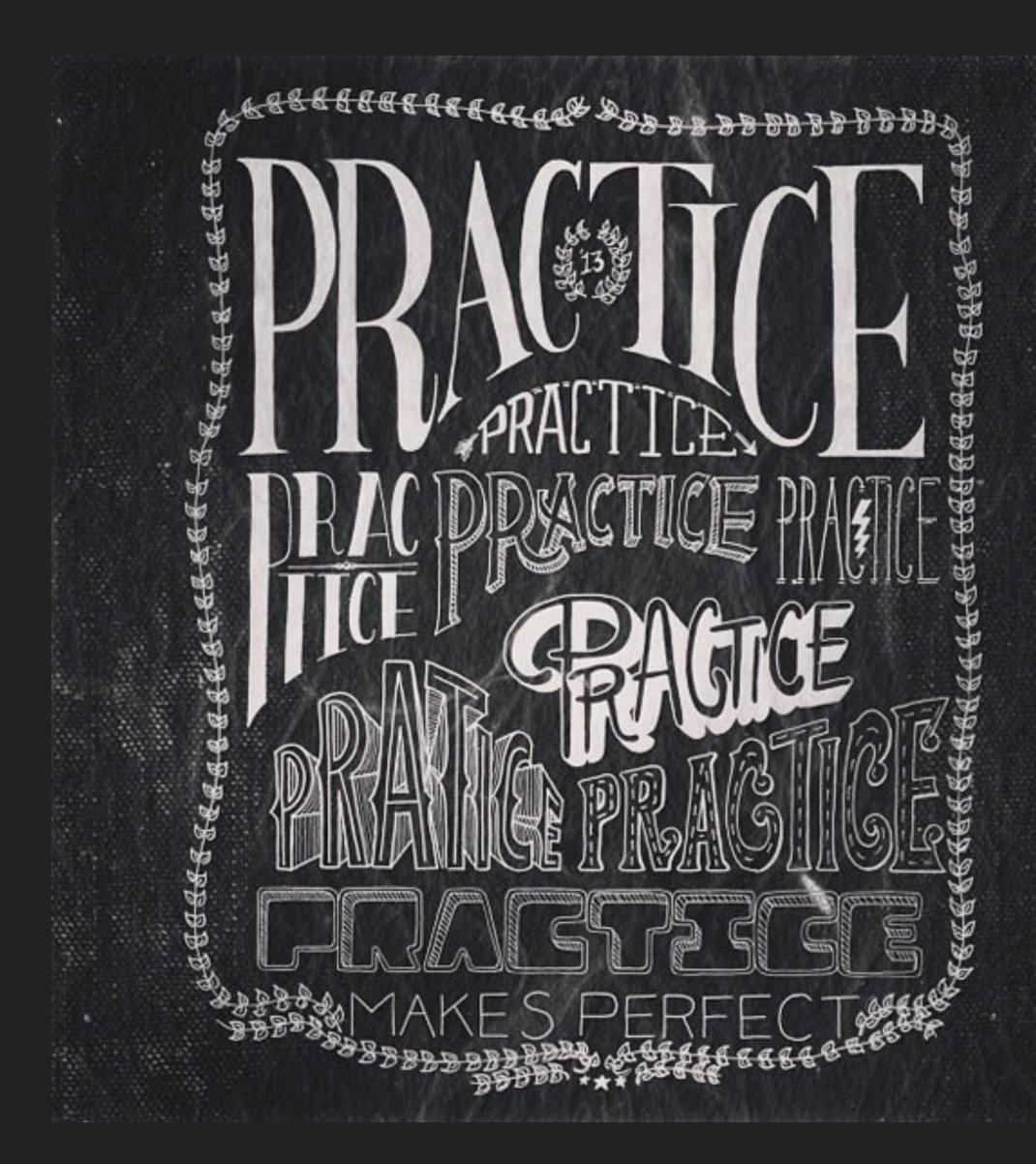


- being called up
- being called down
- at hand and at back
- by position rather than bell number
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- being called to lead



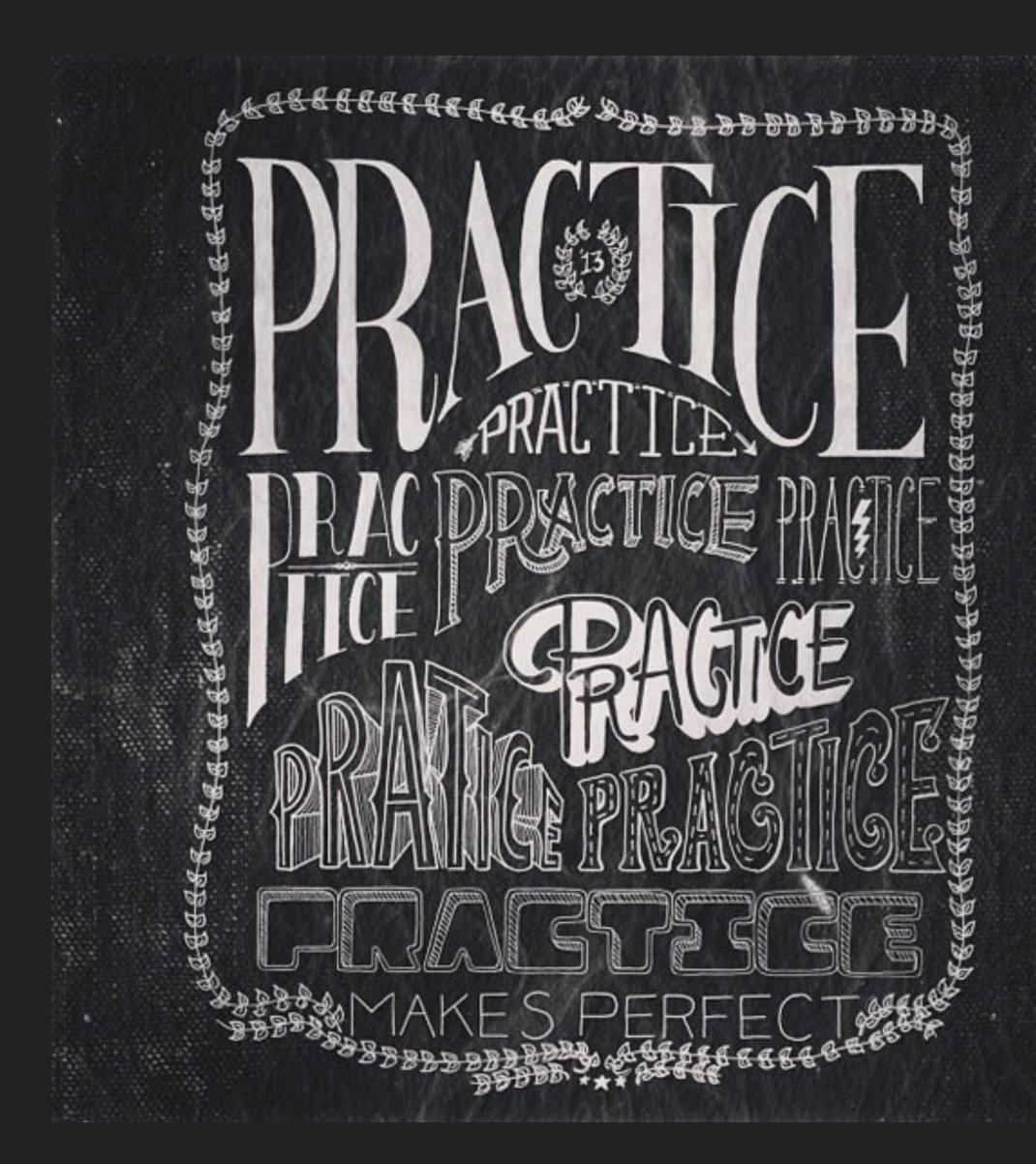


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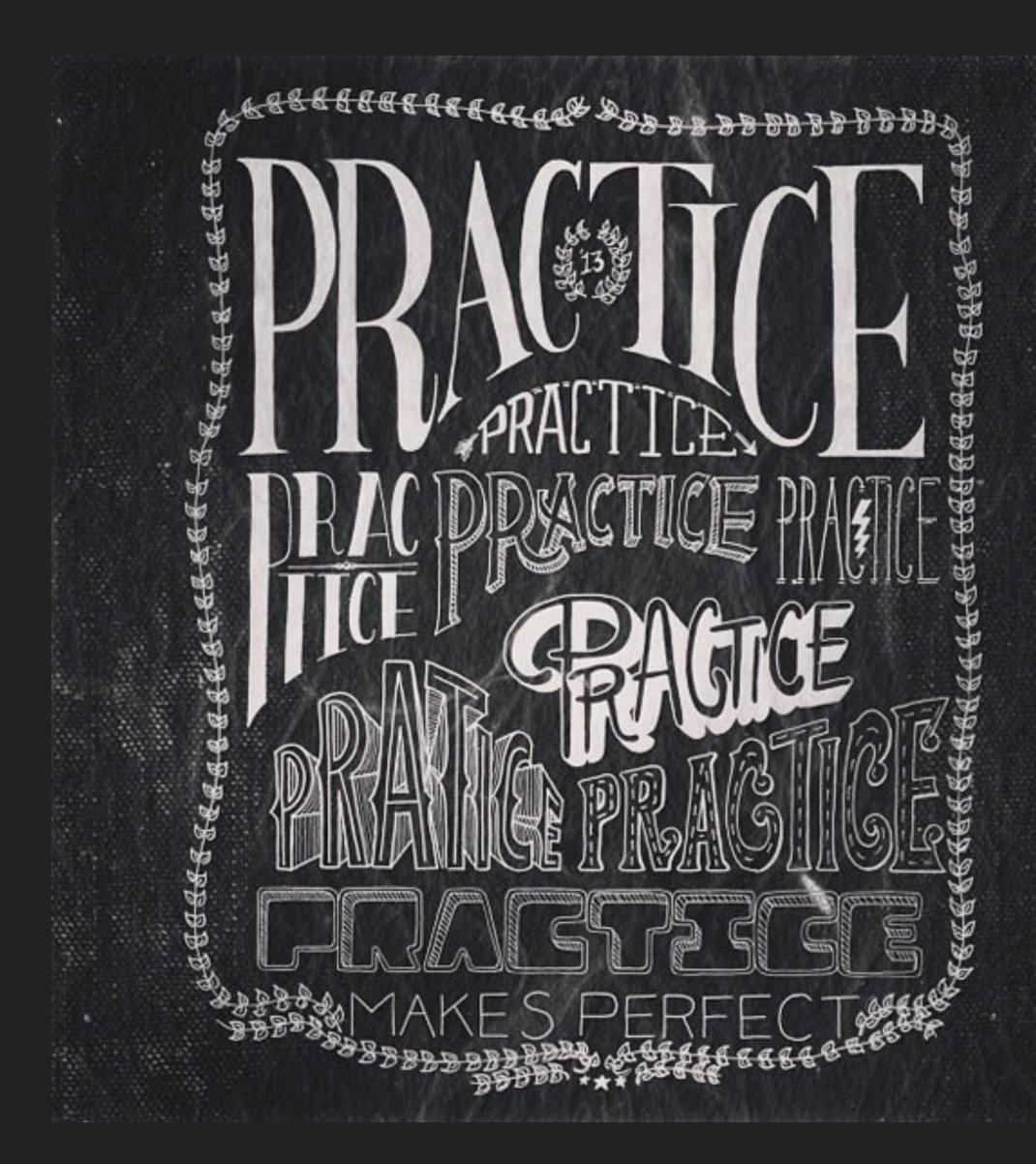


- being called up
- being called down
- at hand and at back
- by position rather than bell number
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- being called to lead
- a change every handstroke or every backstroke or either



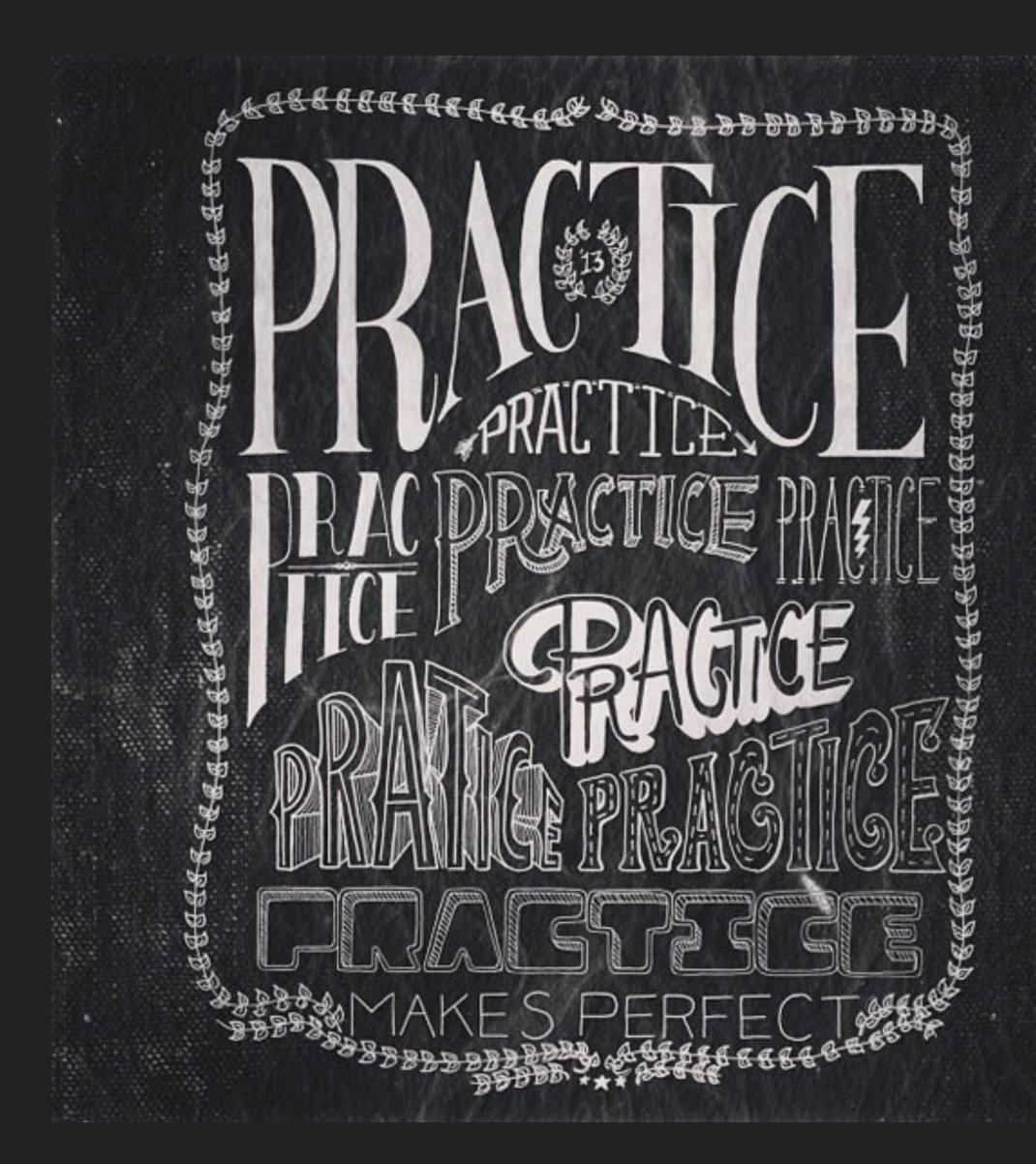


- being called up
- being called down
- at hand and at back
- by position rather than bell number
- by the whole row
- being called to lead
- a change every handstroke or every backstroke or either
- jump changes



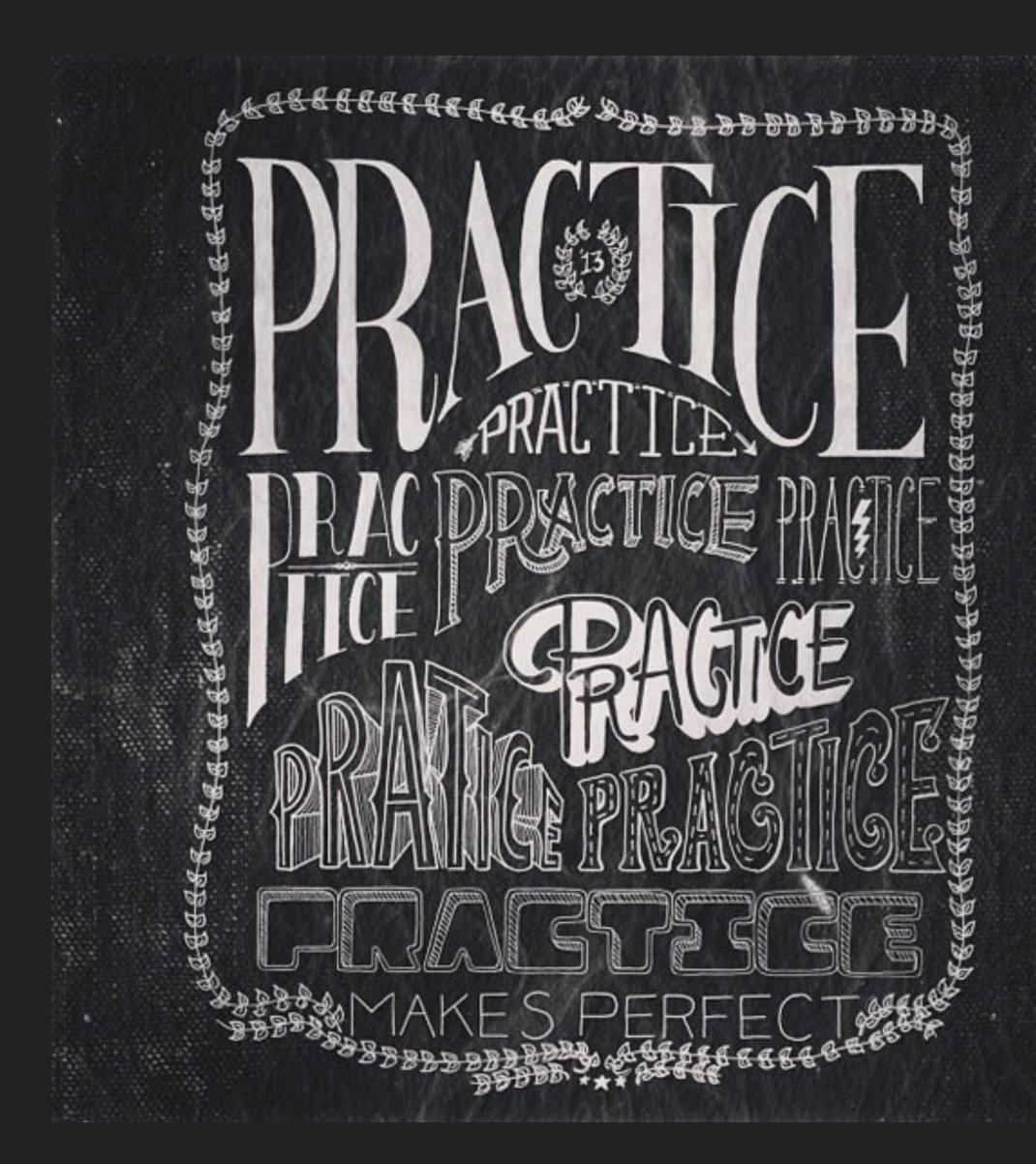


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- stand at any point at hand or at back and pull off in the same change or a new change



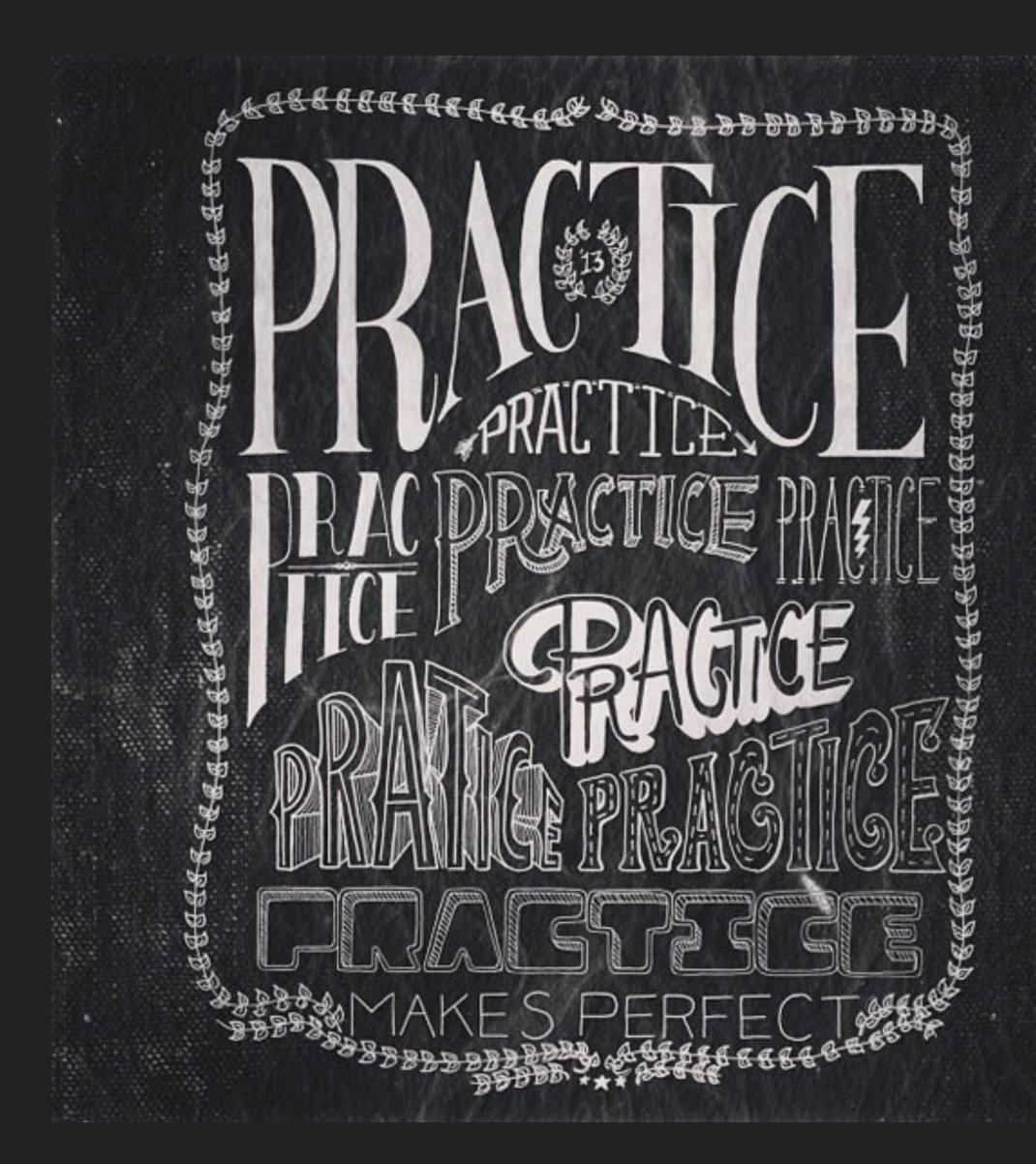


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- a change every handstroke or every backstroke or either
- jump changes
- stand at any point at hand or at back and pull off in the same change or a new change
- ring slower, ring faster as a band











forwards/backwards (switcheroo) - at hand and at back







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- jump changes from rounds to queens, kings, whittingtons, tittums, etc and back







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- whole pull and stand and then move round to one bell lighter each time everyone stands





MOVING ON TO RINGING WITH A BAND **3. ADDITIONAL (FUN) EXCERCISES:**

- forwards/backwards (switcheroo) at hand and at back
- jump changes from rounds to queens, kings, whittingtons, tittums, etc and back
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- whole pull and stand and then move round to one bell lighter each time everyone stands
- rounds with bells at alternate strokes





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- whole pull and stand and then move round to one bell lighter each time everyone stands
- rounds with bells at alternate strokes
- one pair of bells making places hand back and back hand
- one pair of bells dodging hand back and back hand





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- rounds with bells at alternate strokes
- one pair of bells making places hand back and back hand
- one pair of bells dodging hand back and back hand
- multiple pairs dodging and making places



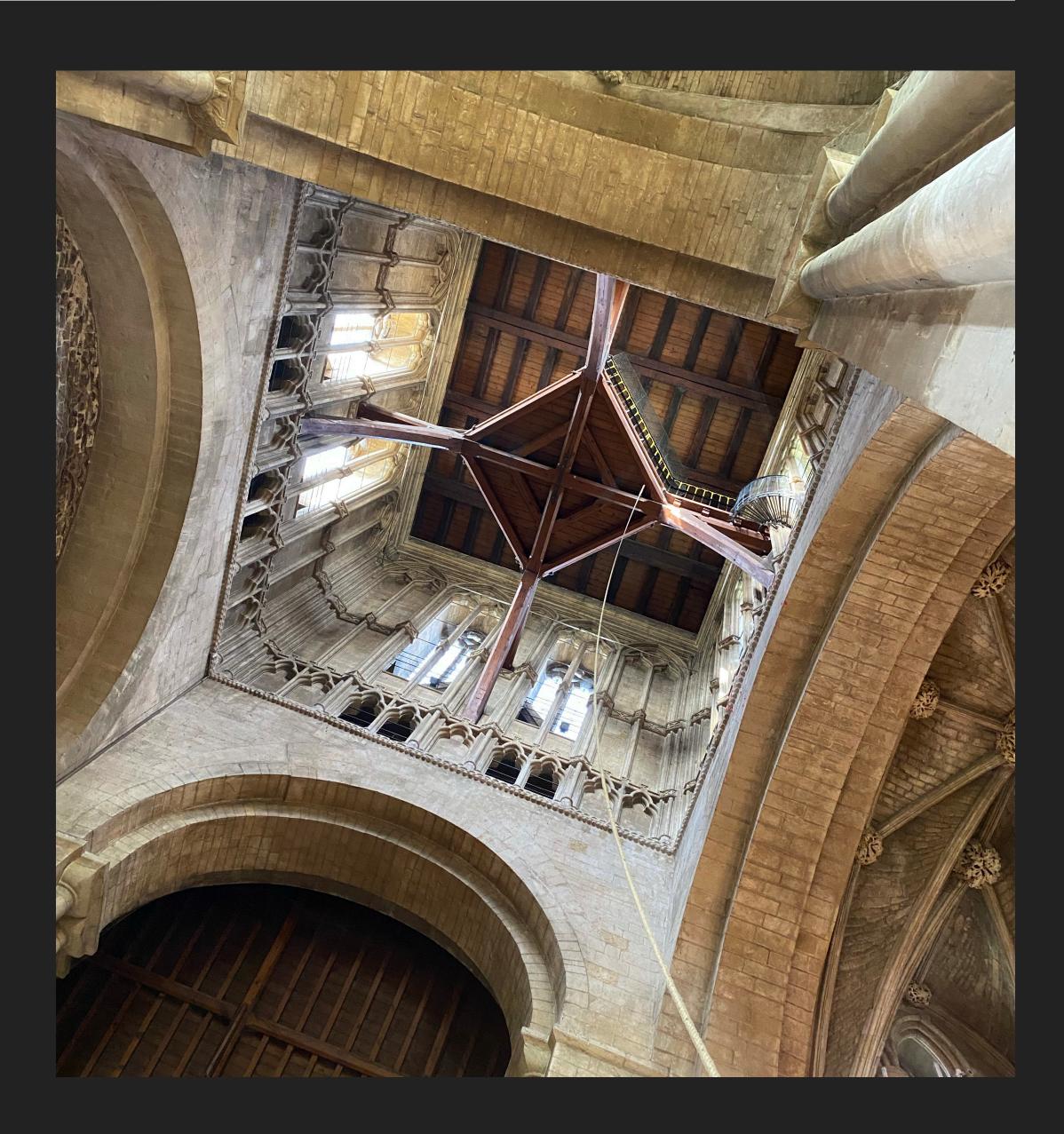


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- rounds with bells at alternate strokes
- one pair of bells making places hand back and back hand
- one pair of bells dodging hand back and back hand
- multiple pairs dodging and making places
- chords and tune ringing



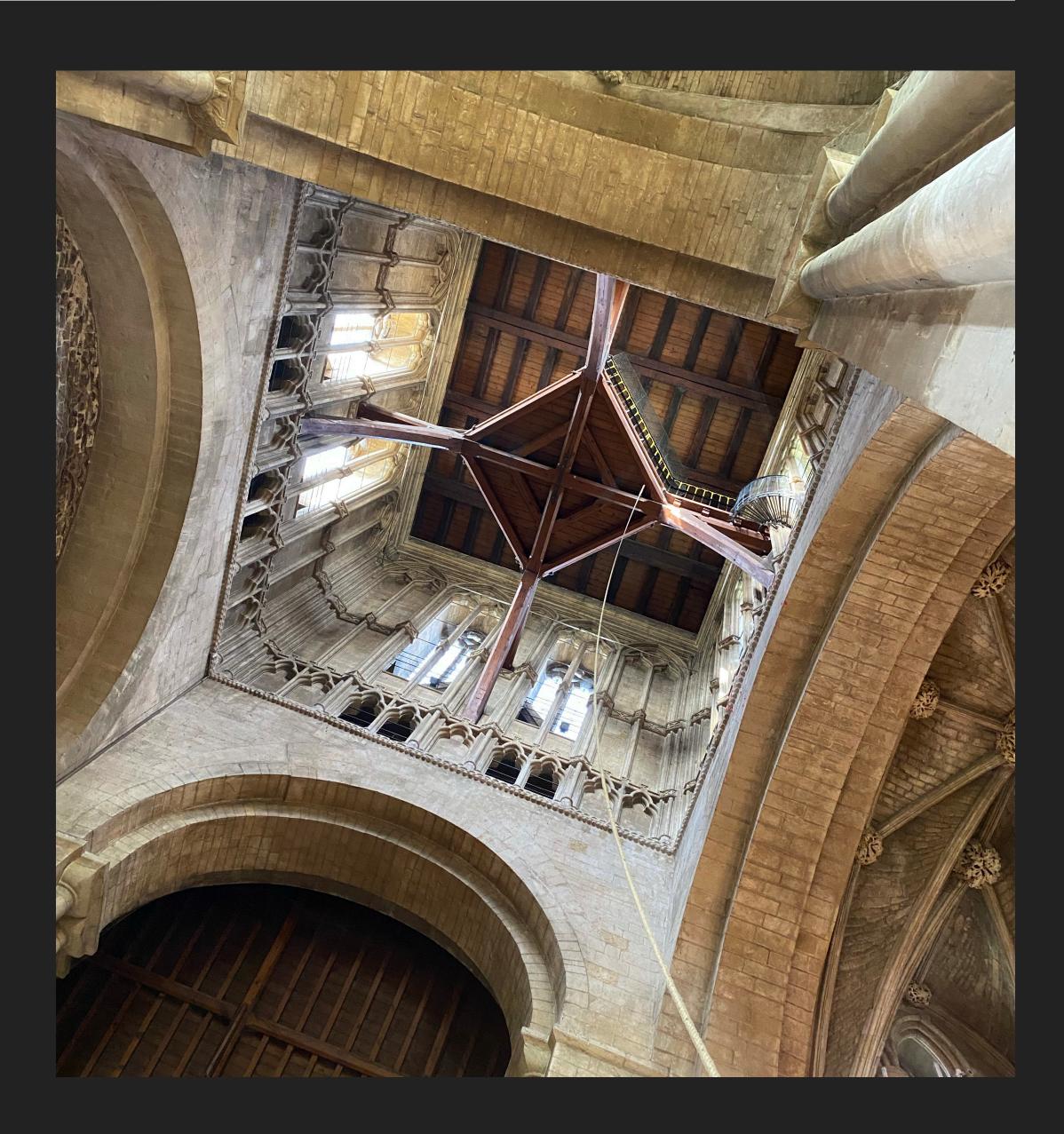


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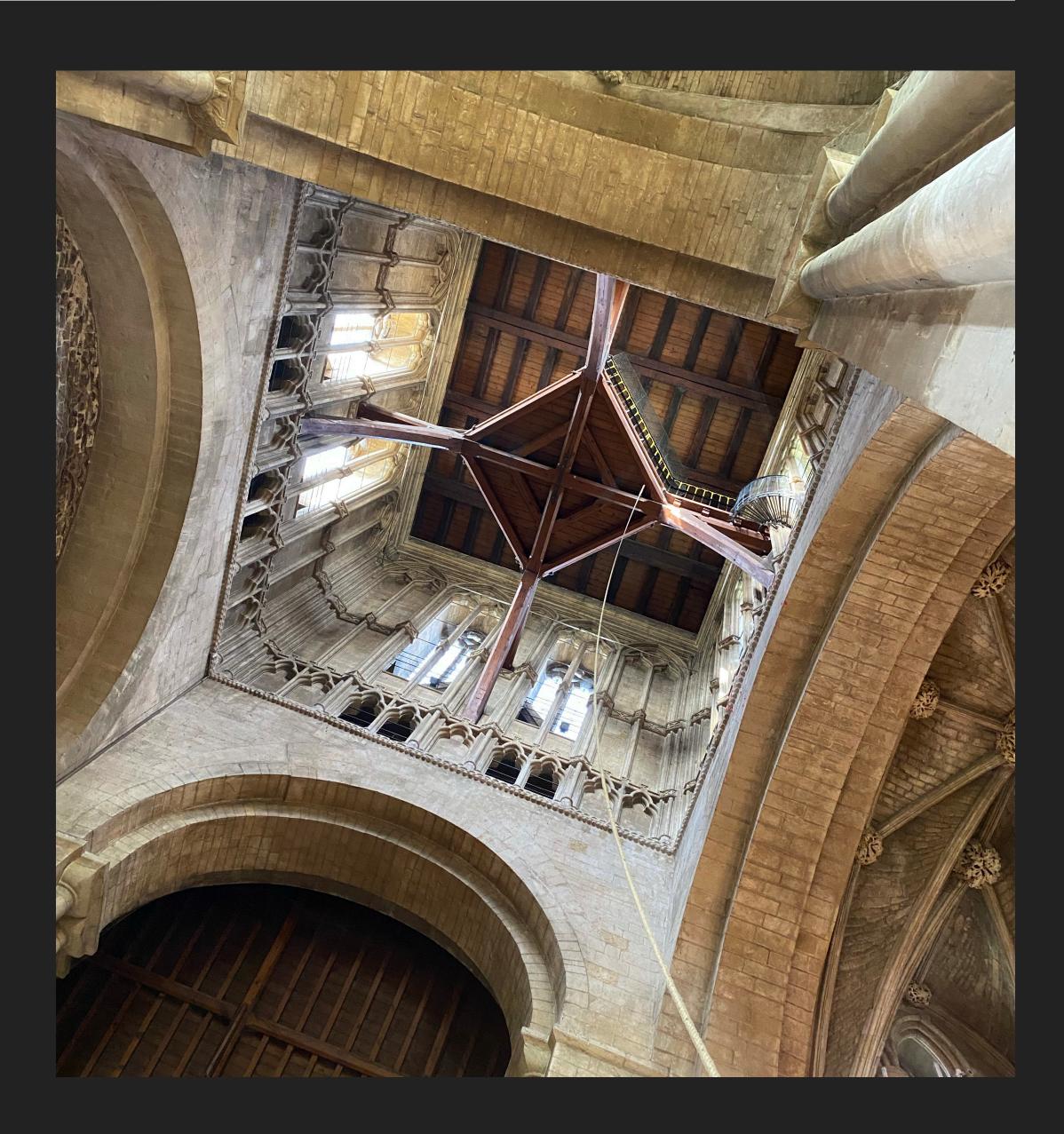
plain hunt doubles



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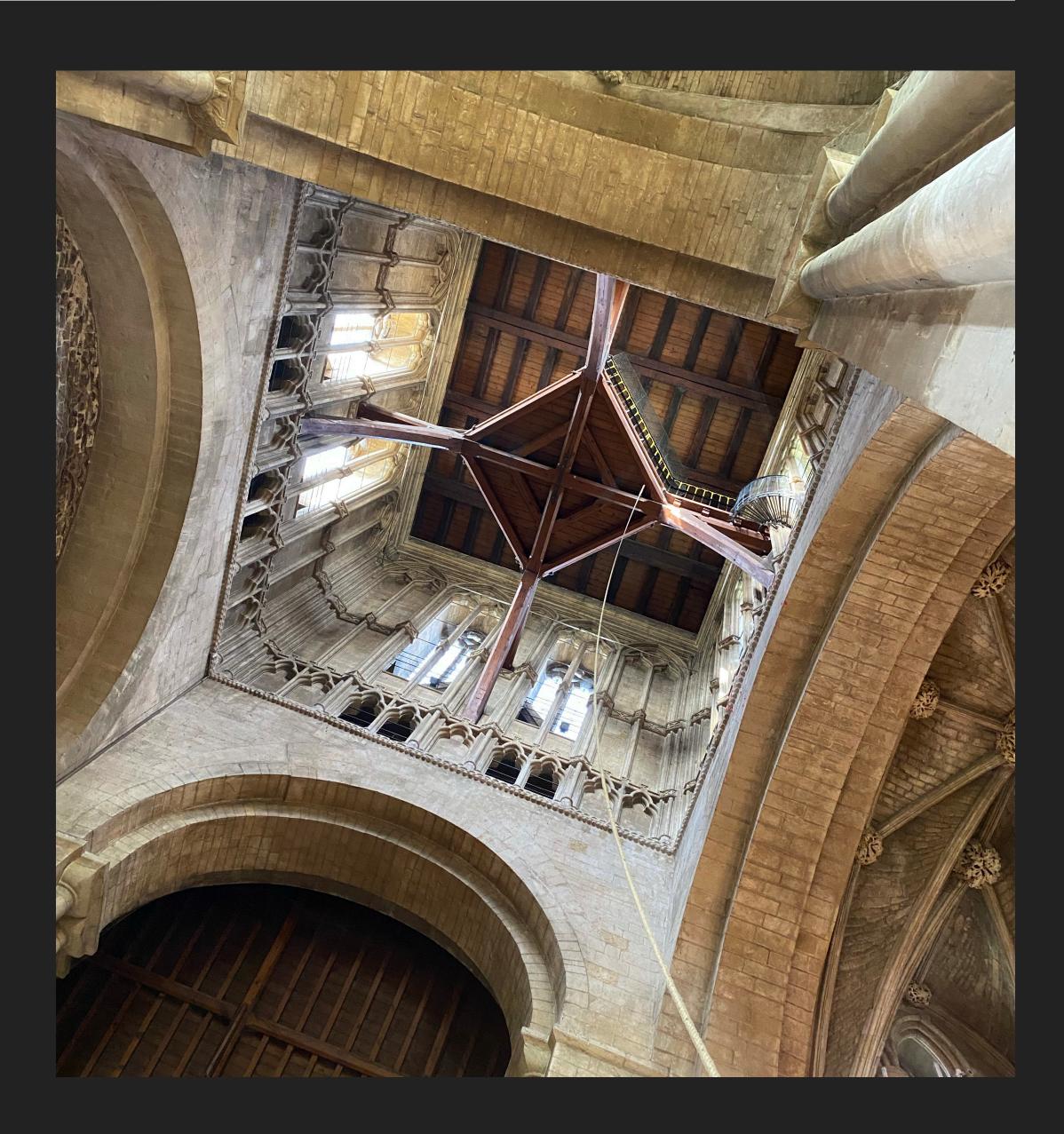
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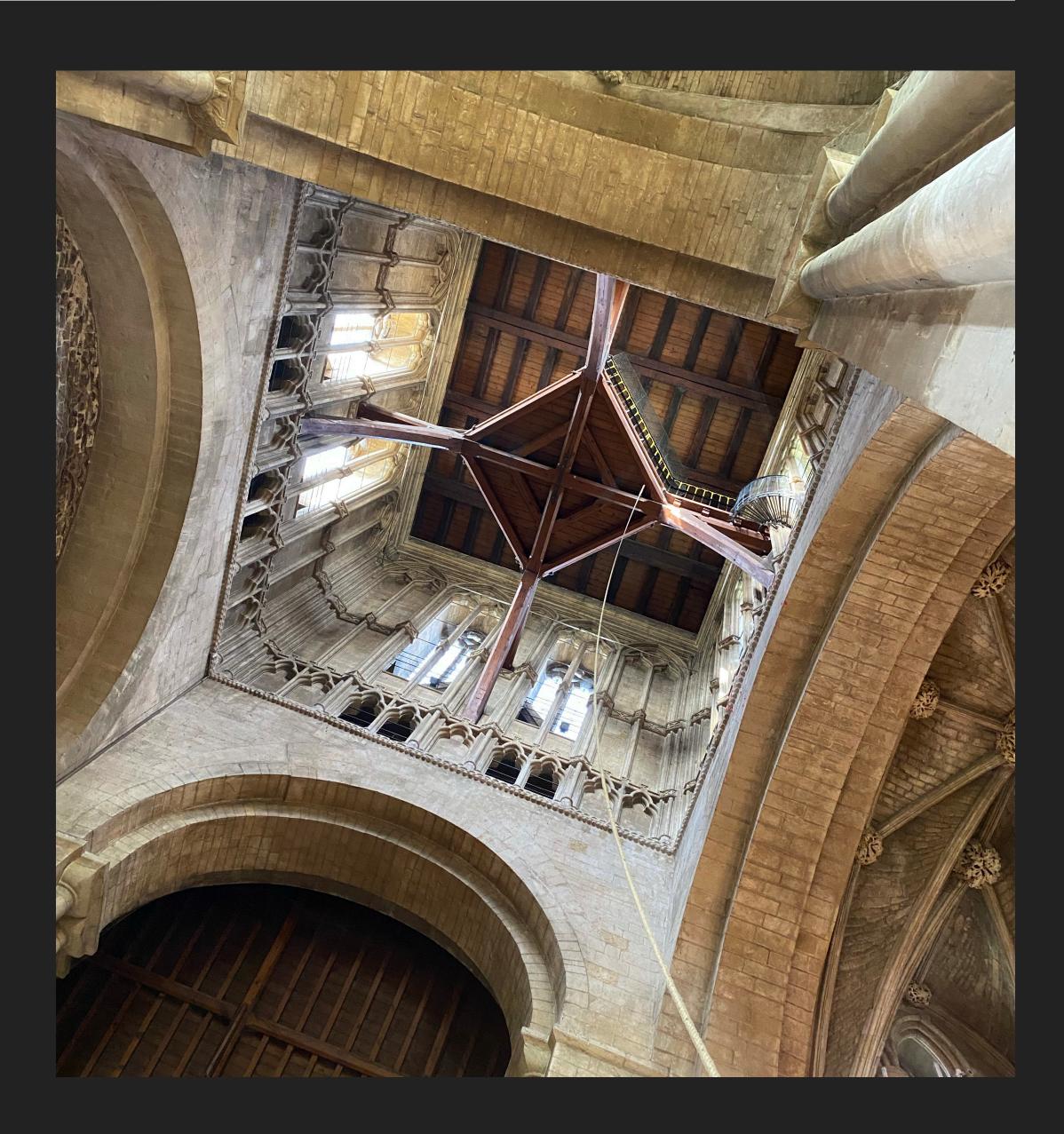
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WHAT IS PLAIN HUNT.? AN OVERVIEW

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hand	EGDAFC	
back	EDGFAC	
hand	DEFGAC	
back	DFEAGC	
hand	FDAEGC	
back	FADGEC	
hand	AFGDEC	
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- the sequences or changes are written out in columns as rows of numbers (changes) and the handstroke gap is assumed - ringers' shorthand for music

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- which could also be written on a stave or in a column
- but... ringers don't use notes when writing out methods we use bell numbers
- and... we call the bell with the highest sounding note the treble (or one), and the one with the lowest sounding note the tenor (or six or eight or ten, etc)
- the sequences or changes are written out in columns as rows of numbers (changes) and the handstroke gap is assumed - ringers' shorthand for music

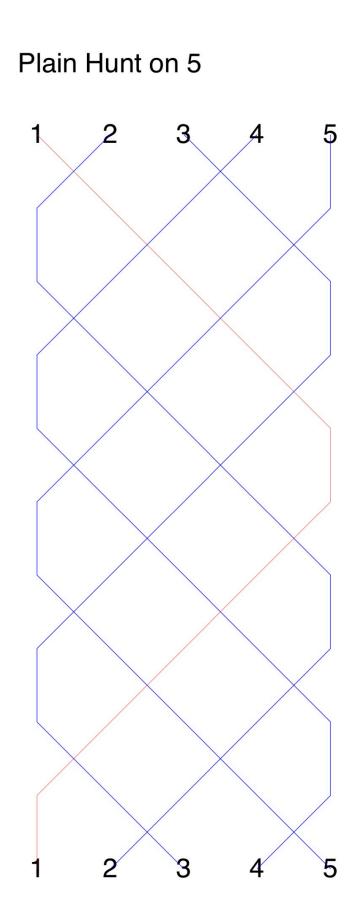
hand	AGFEDC	rounds	12345
back	AGFEDC		12345
hand	GAEFDC	first chang	21435
back	GEADFC		24153
hand	EGDAFC		42513
back	EDGFAC		45231
hand	DEFGAC		54321
back	DFEAGC		53412
hand	FDAEGC		35142
back	FADGEC		31524
hand	AFGDEC		13254
back	AGFEDC		12345

56 56 56 36 36 6 6 26 26 46 46 56

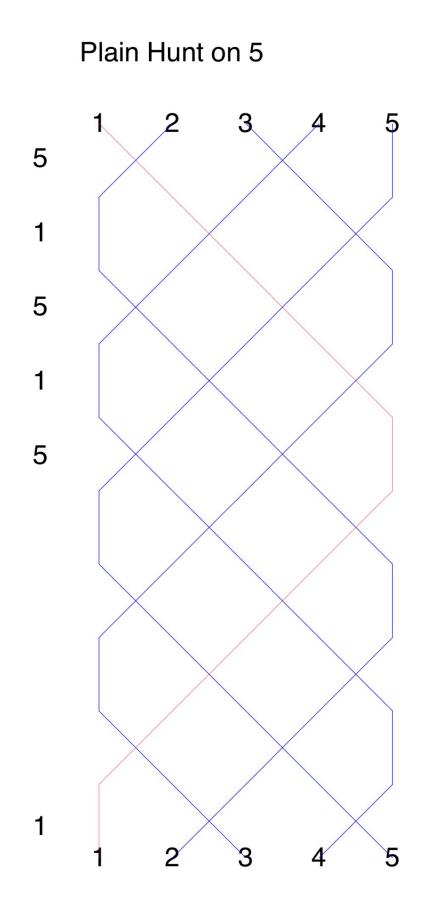
PLAIN HUNT & BUILDING METHODS

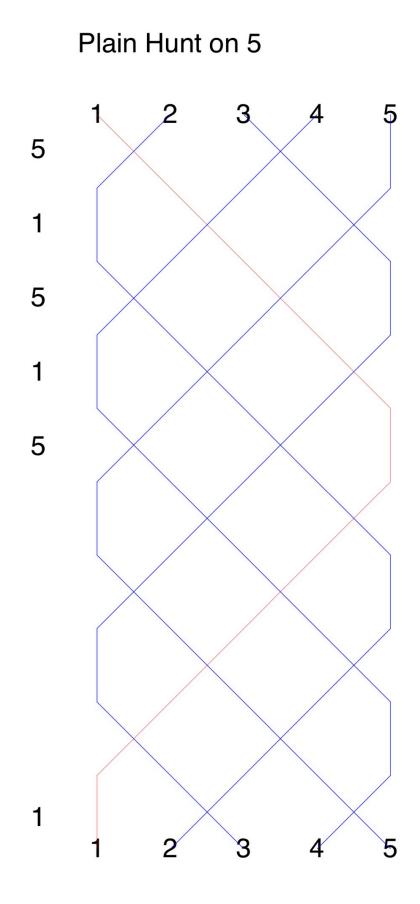
LEARNING TO RING (THE SKILLS THAT UNDERPIN BELL CONTROL; AND METHOD THEORY) PLAIN HUNT & BUILDING METHODS

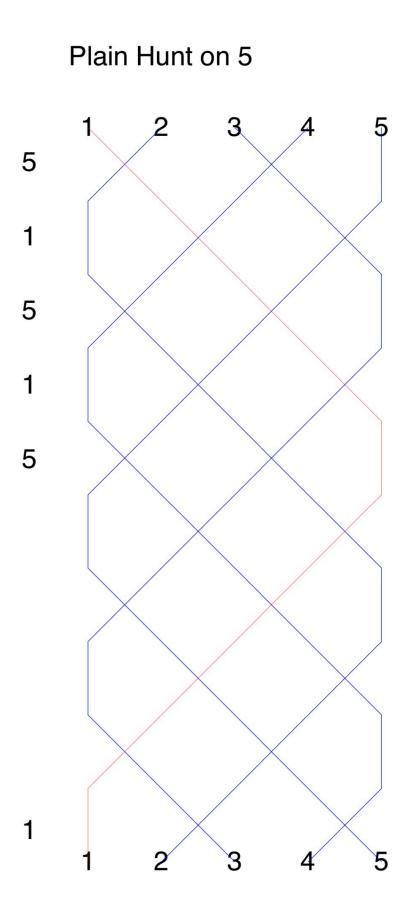
LEARNING TO RING (THE SKILLS THAT UNDERPIN BELL CONTROL; AND METHOD THEORY) PLAIN HUNT & BUILDING METHODS

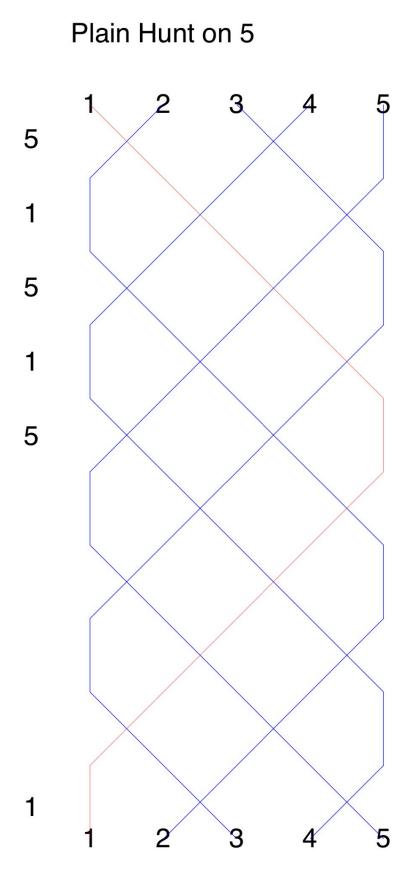


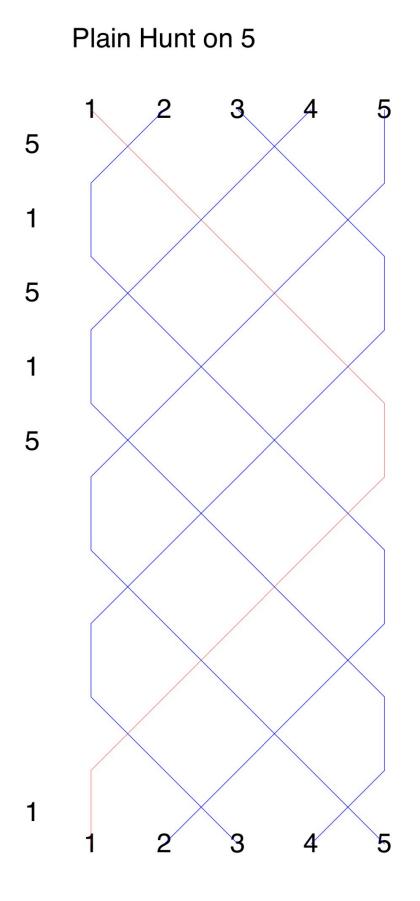
LEARNING TO RING (THE SKILLS THAT UNDERPIN BELL CONTROL: AND METHOD THEORY) PLAIN HUNT & BUILDING METHODS PLACE NOTATION:

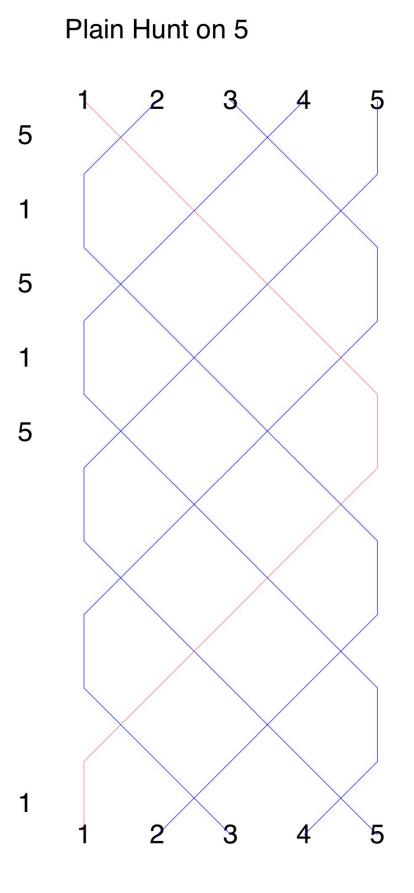


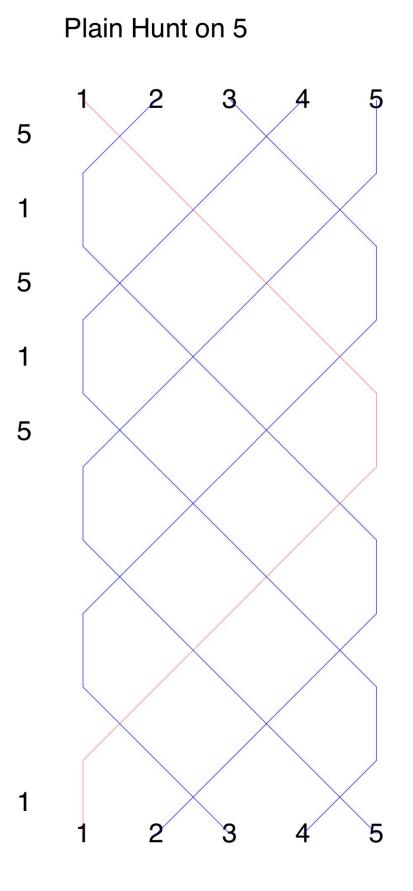


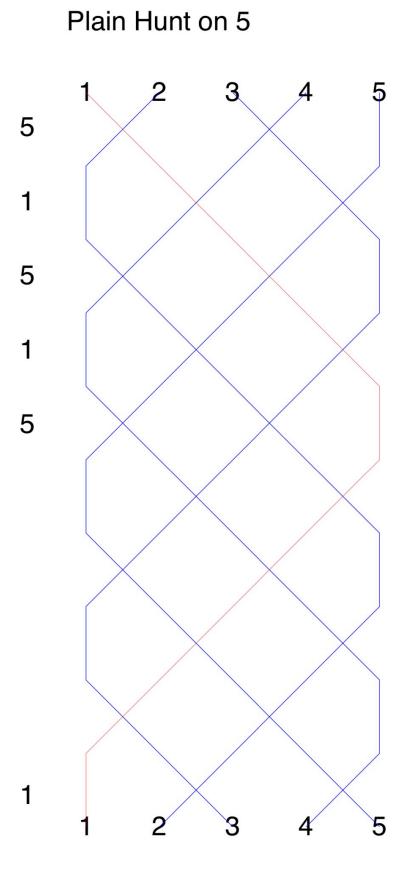


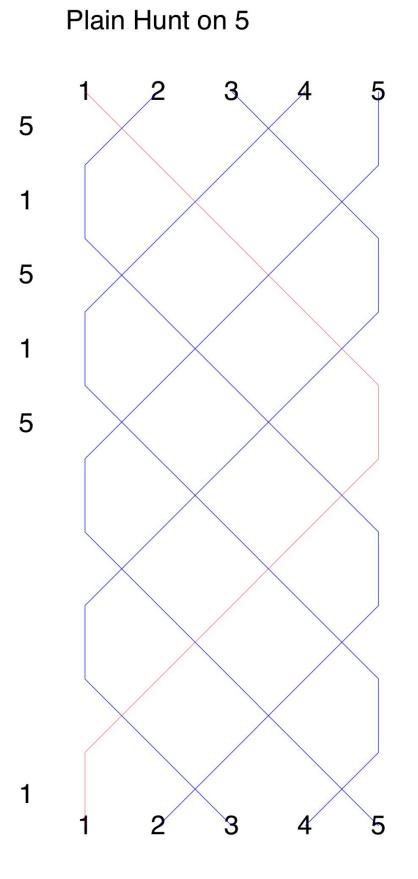


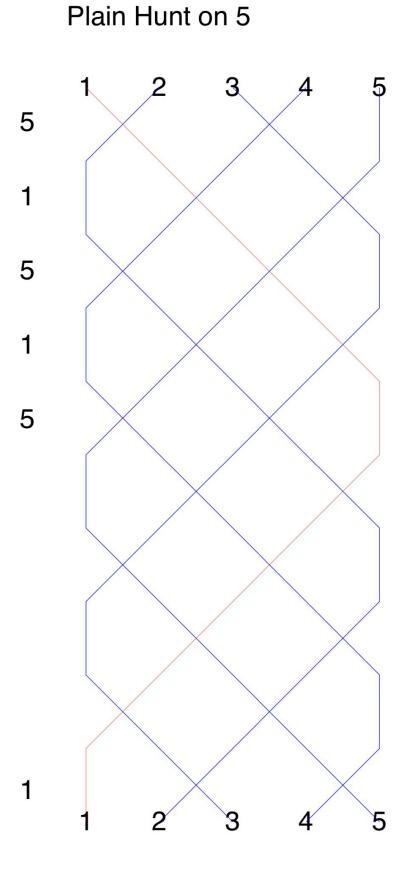




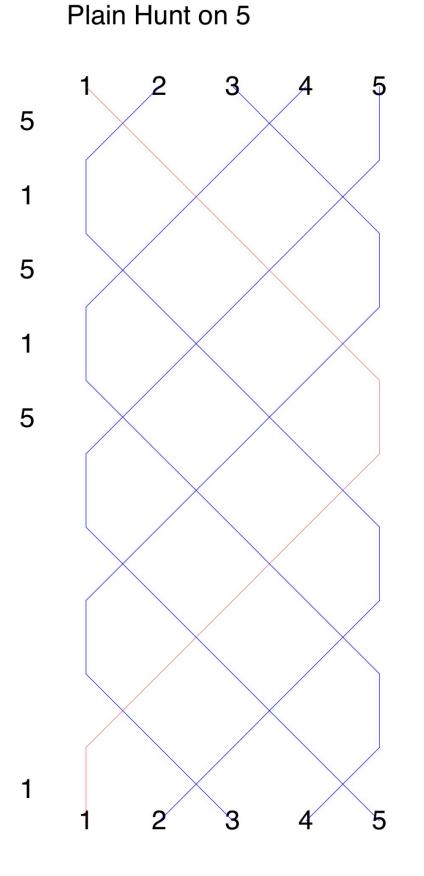


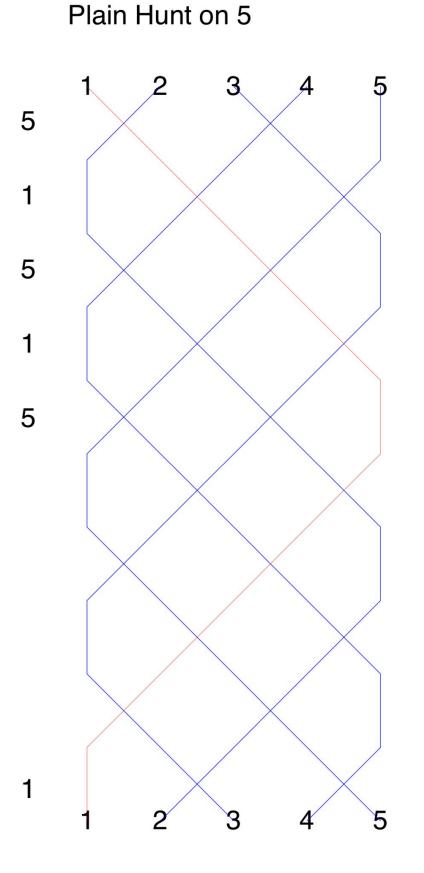


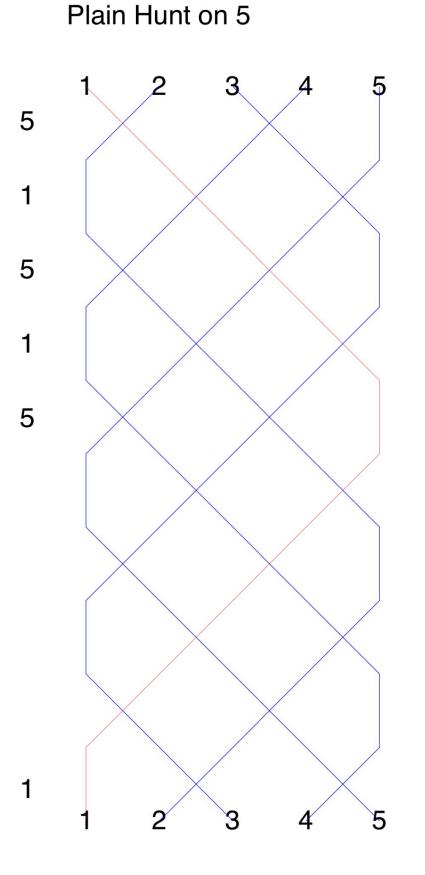


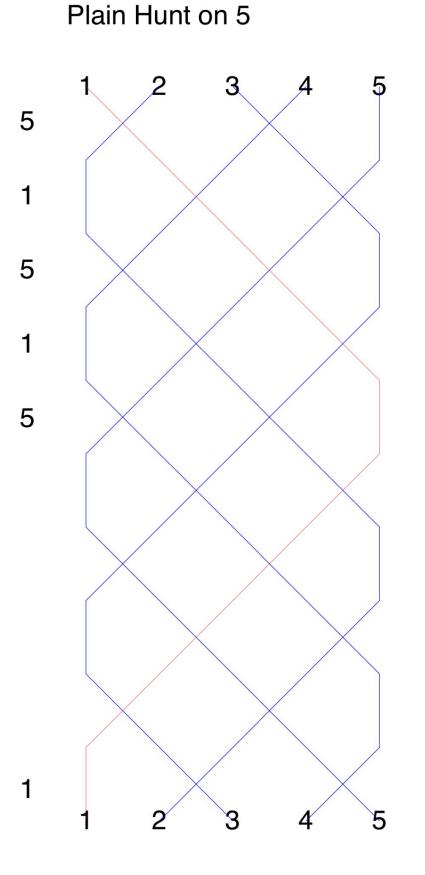


- LET'S BUILD 5.1.5.1.5, 125:

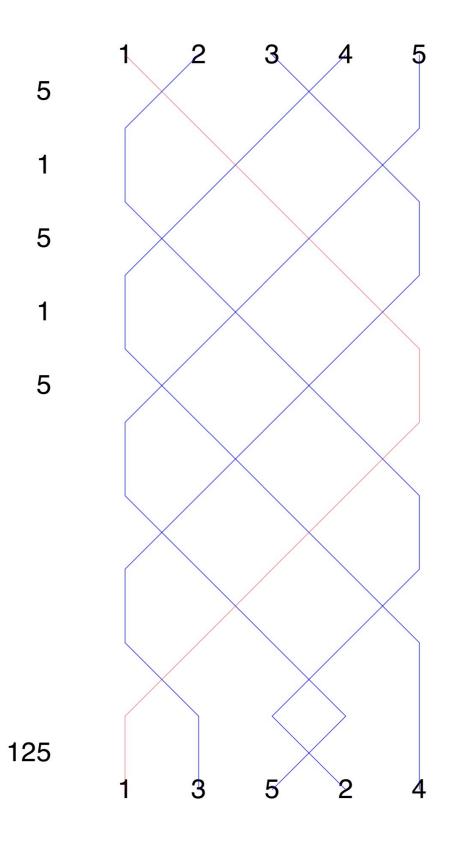


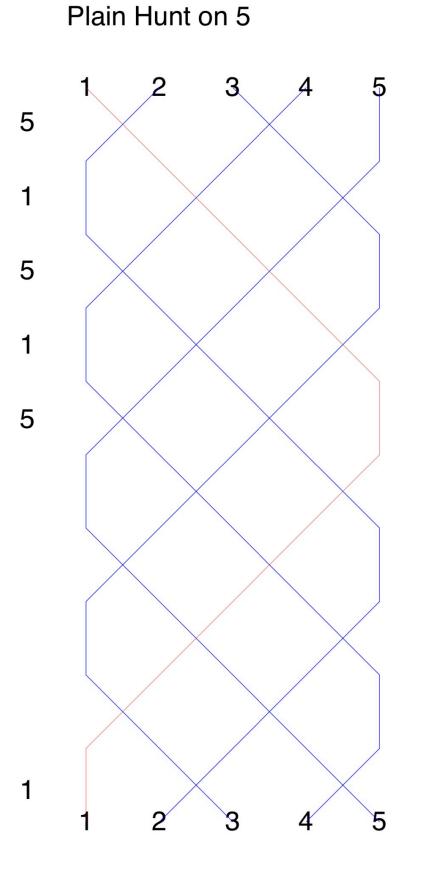




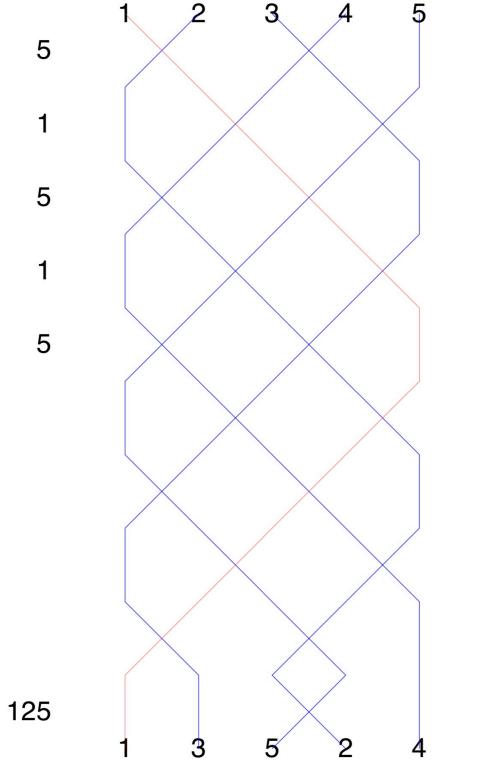


LET'S BUILD 5.1.5.1.5, 125:





LET'S BUILD 5.1.5.1.5, 125:



- 1. CONTINUE 5.1.5.1.5, 125 FOR ANOTHER THREE LEADS. TRACE THE ROUTE OF THE TREBLE IN **RED AND THE 2 IN BLUE**. OUT 3.1.5.1.5.1.5.1.5.1 WRITE YOU RETURN TO ROUNDS. TRACE THE TREBLE AND 2 IN **RED AND THE 3 IN BLUE. WHAT** IS THIS ..? 3. WRITE OUT ONE LEAD OF X16X16X16. 12 AS A GRID AND SEE IF YOU CAN CONSTRUCT A SINGLE BLUE LINE FOR THE 2. WHAT IS THIS ..? WRITE OUT 4. 3.1.5.3.1.3.1.3.5.1.3.1.3.1.5.3.1 -DON'T WORRY ABOUT CONTINUING TO ROUNDS UNLESS YOU WANT TO. RE-WRITE AS A GRID. WHAT IS THIS..? CHANGE 5. MORE ADVANCED..! THE 5 BEFORE THE LEAD IN 2) TO A 3. WHAT IS THIS ...? CAN YOU SEE ANY SIMILARITY TO
 - PART OF 3)..?





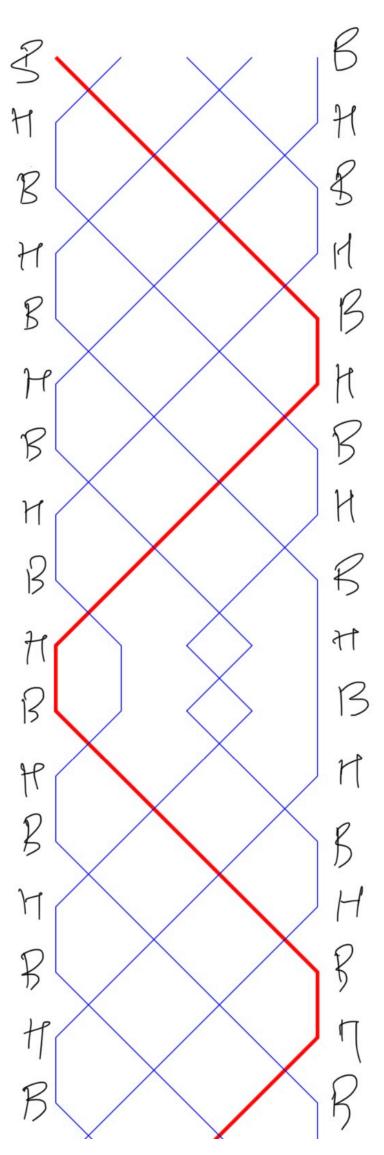


LEARNING TO RING (THE SKILLS THAT UNDERPIN BELL CONTROL; AND METHOD THEORY)

(SOME OF) THE STUFF THAT HELPS YOU TO RING METHODS:

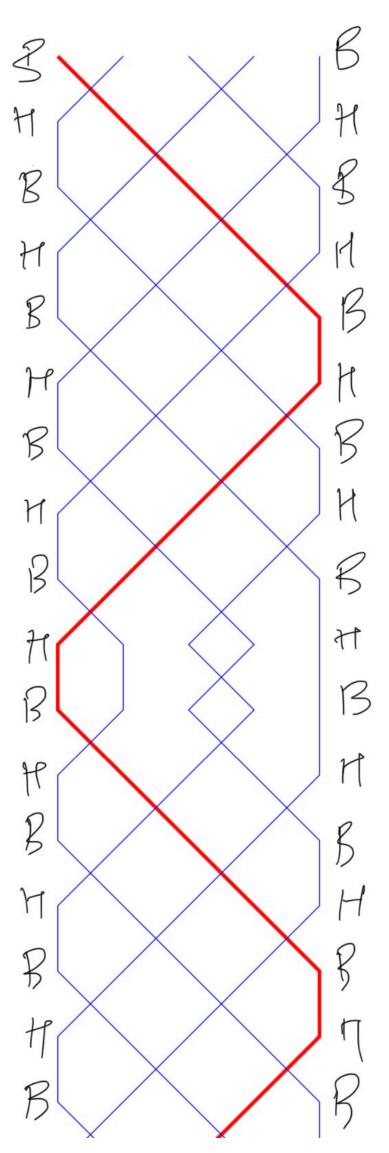
handstroke and backstroke

handstroke and backstroke



handstroke and backstroke

a) You can only do one of THREE things when you move from one change to the next:



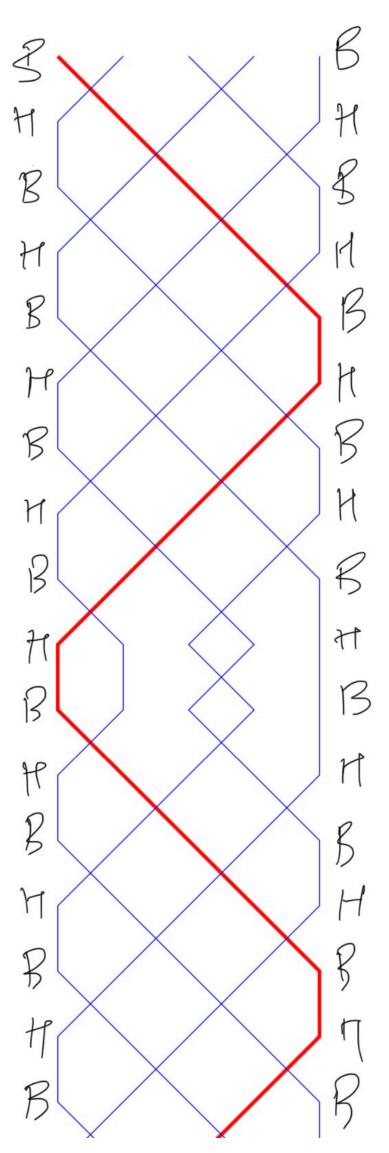
handstroke and backstroke

a) You can only do one of THREE things when you move from one change to the next:

move one blow earlier (down)

move one blow later (up)

stay in place



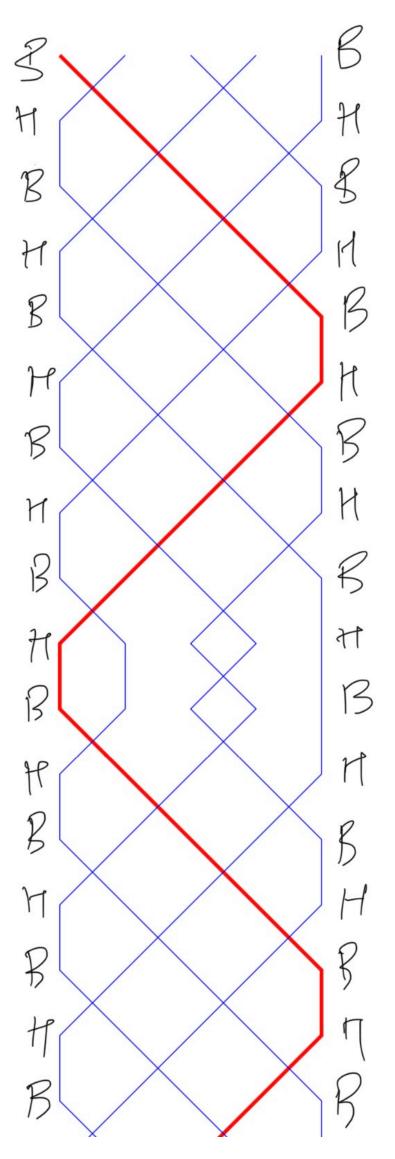
handstroke and backstroke

- a) You can only do one of THREE things when you move from one change to the next:
- b) There are only THREE speeds when moving from one change to the next:

move one blow earlier (down)

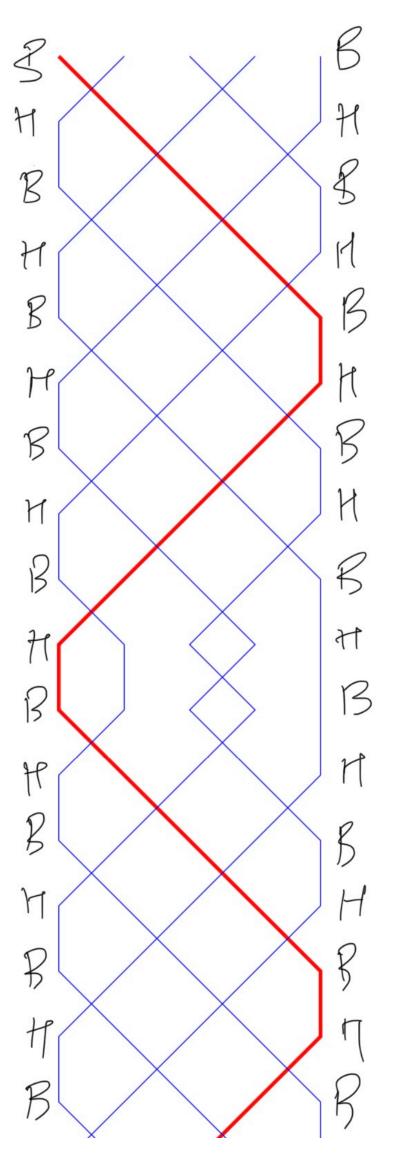
move one blow later (up)

stay in place



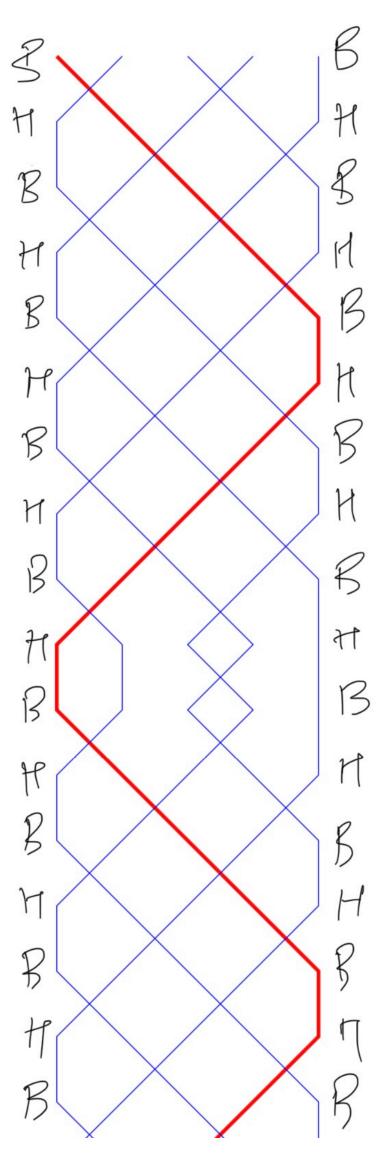
handstroke and backstroke

- a) You can only do one of THREE things when you move from one change to the next:
- b) There are only THREE speeds when moving from one change to the next:
 - move one blow earlier (down) slightly quicker
 - slightly slower move one blow later (up)
 - stay in place - the same



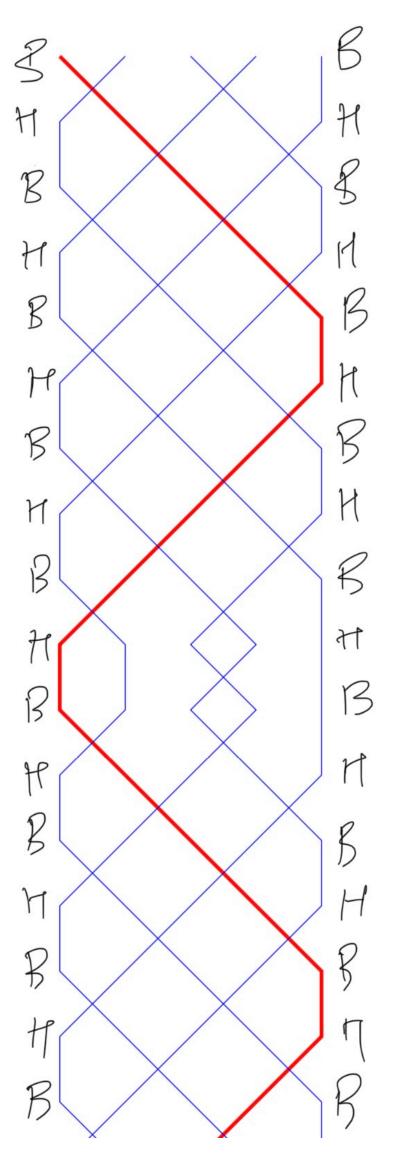
handstroke and backstroke

- a) You can only do one of THREE things when you move from one change to the next:
- b) There are only THREE speeds when moving from one change to the next:
 - move one blow earlier (down) slightly quicker
 - slightly slower move one blow later (up)
 - stay in place - the same
- There are only THREE building blocks for ALL methods: C)

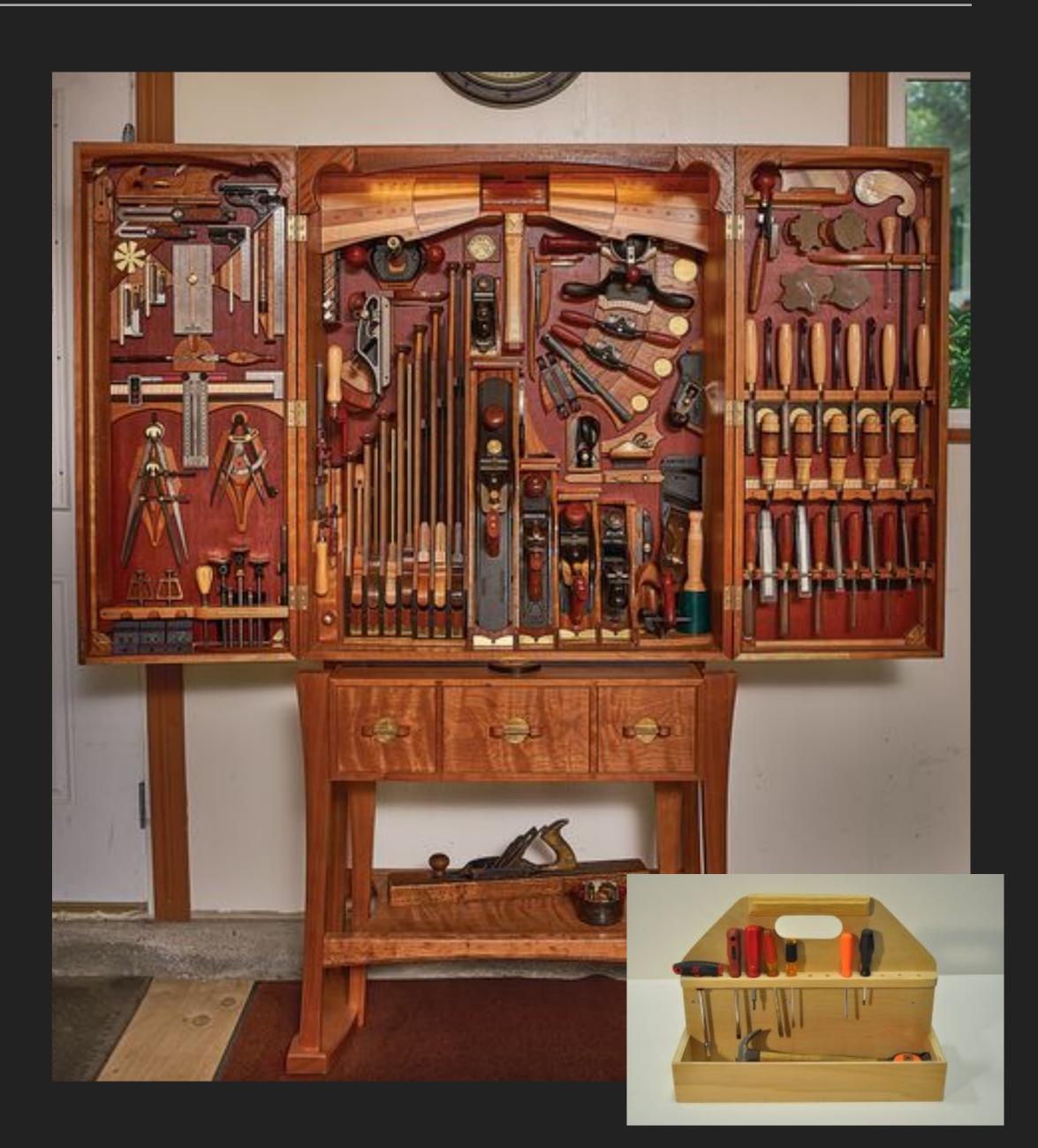


handstroke and backstroke

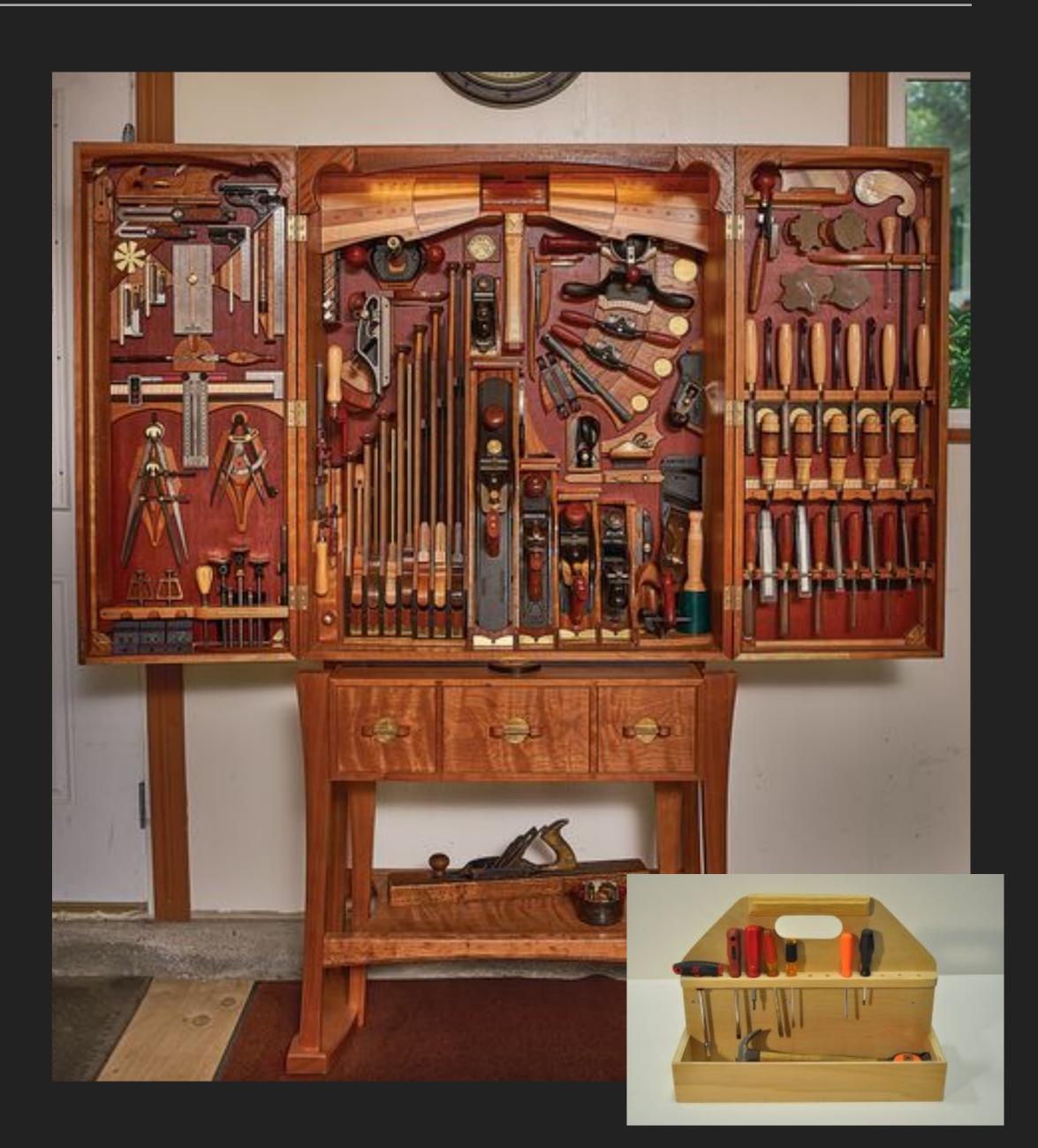
- a) You can only do one of THREE things when you move from one change to the next:
- b) There are only THREE speeds when moving from one change to the next:
 - move one blow earlier (down) slightly quicker
 - slightly slower move one blow later (up)
 - stay in place - the same
- There are only THREE building blocks for ALL methods: C)
 - making a place
 - hunting
 - dodging



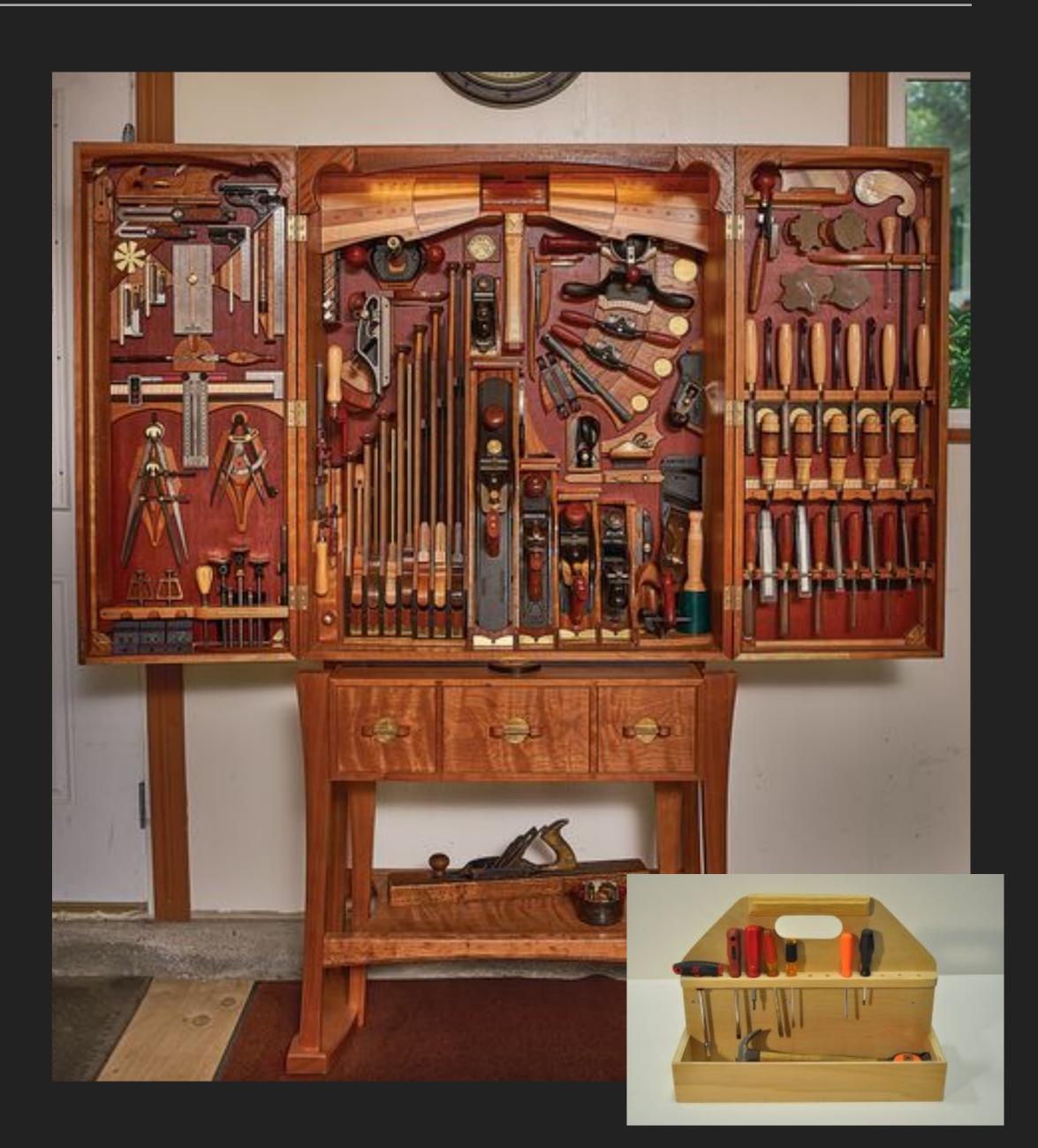
LEARNING TO RING (THE SKILLS THAT UNDERPIN BELL CONTROL; AND METHOD THEORY)



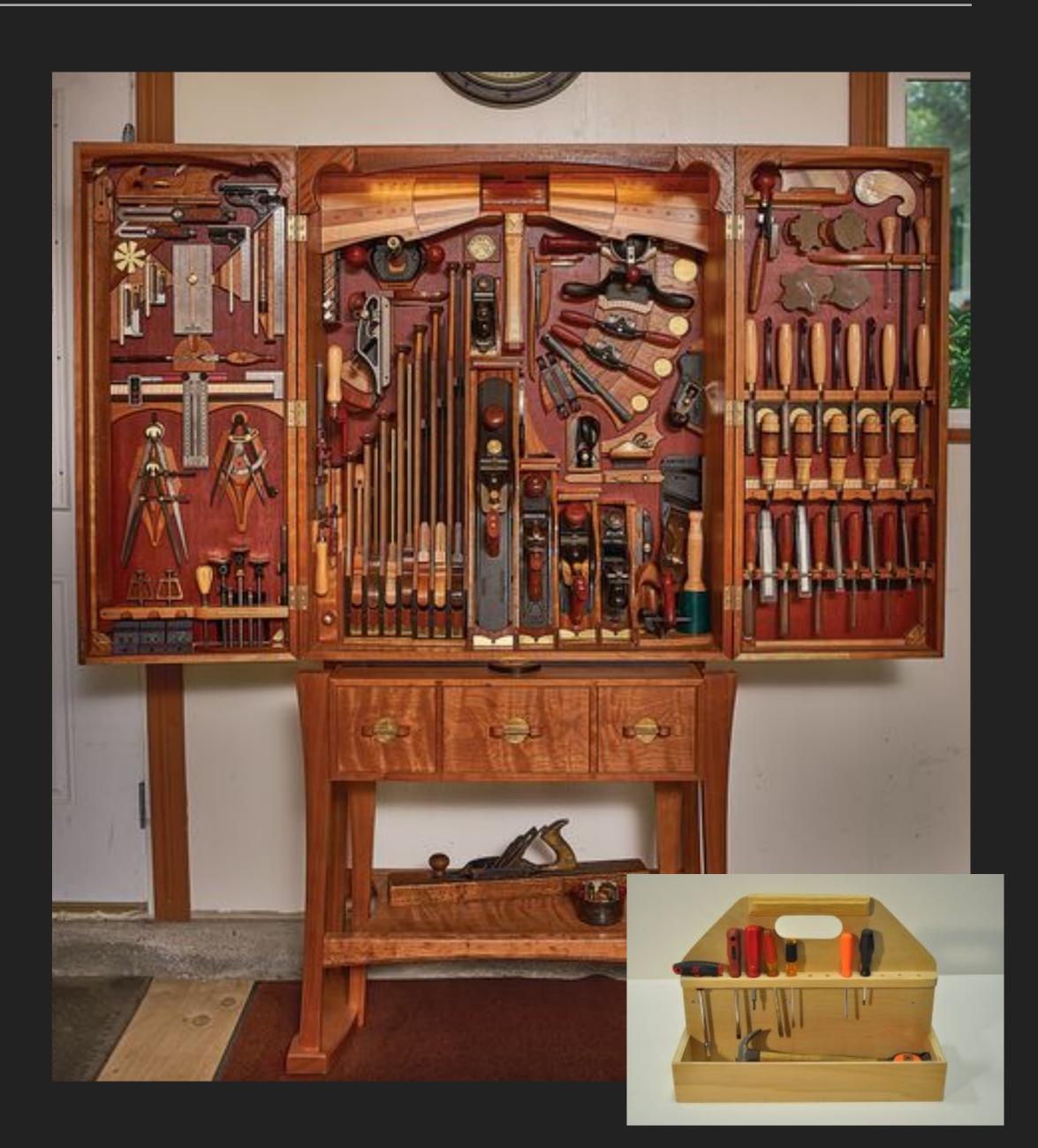
learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)



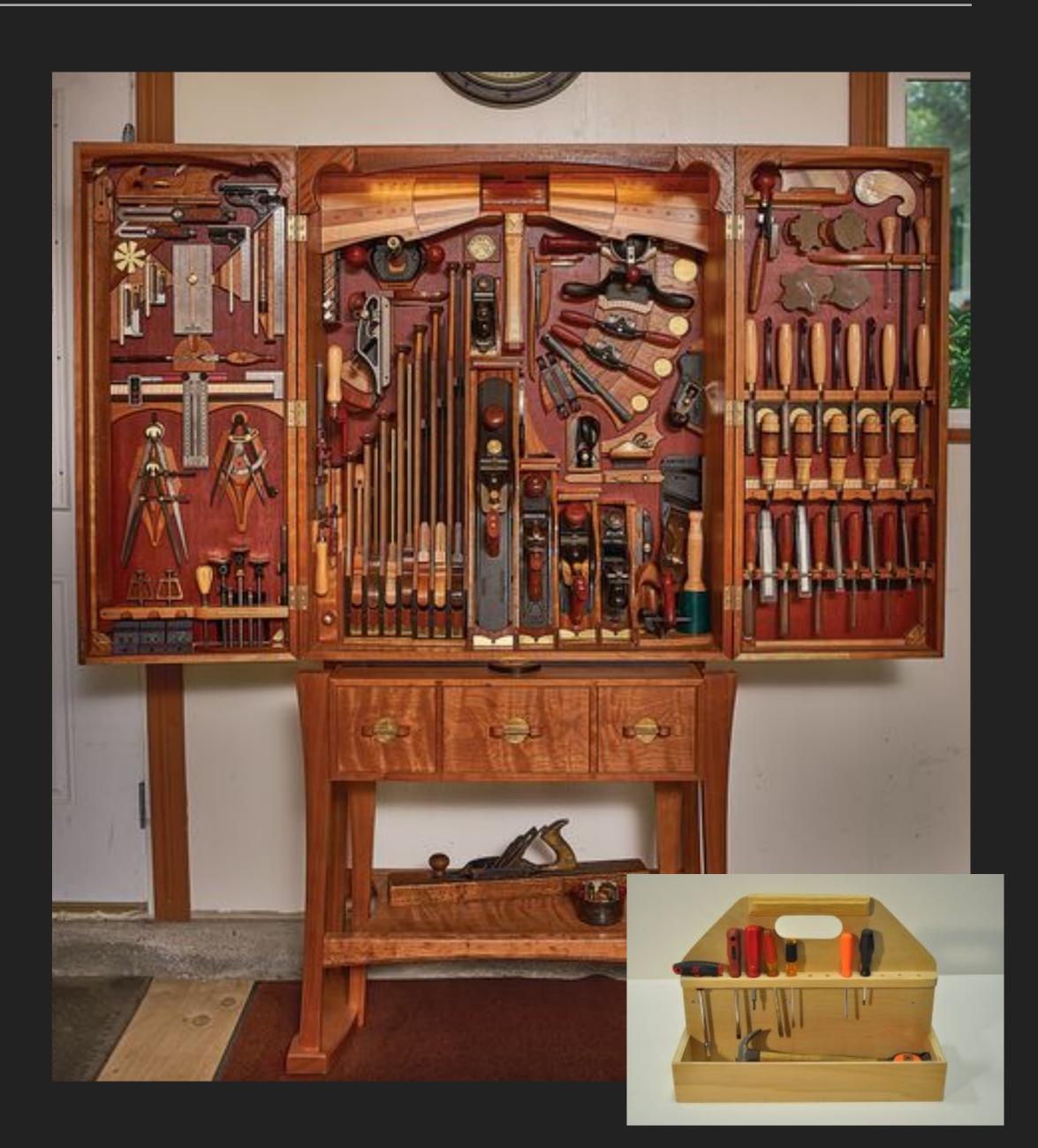
- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules



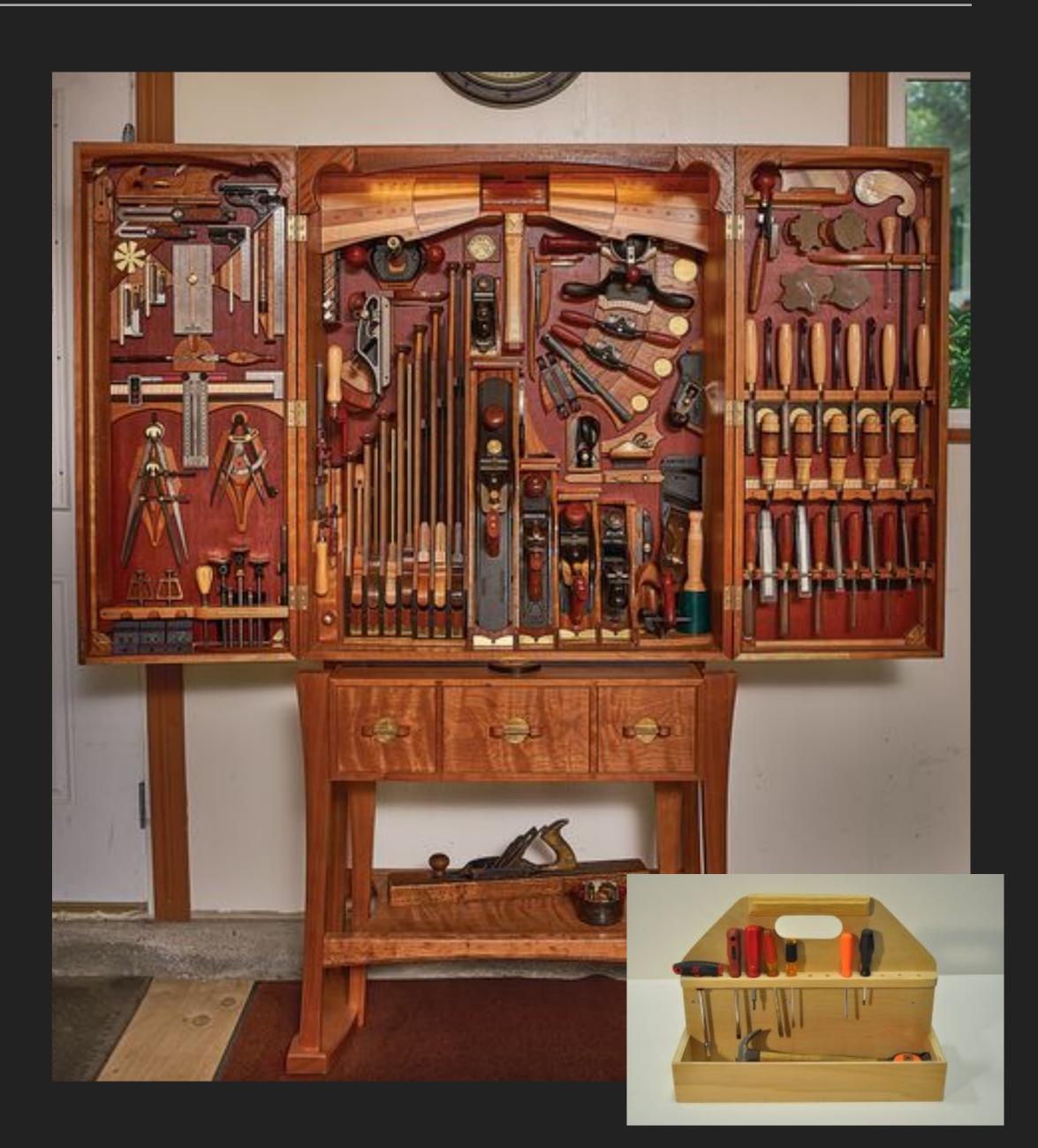
- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules
- learn to use place bells and their starts and their orders



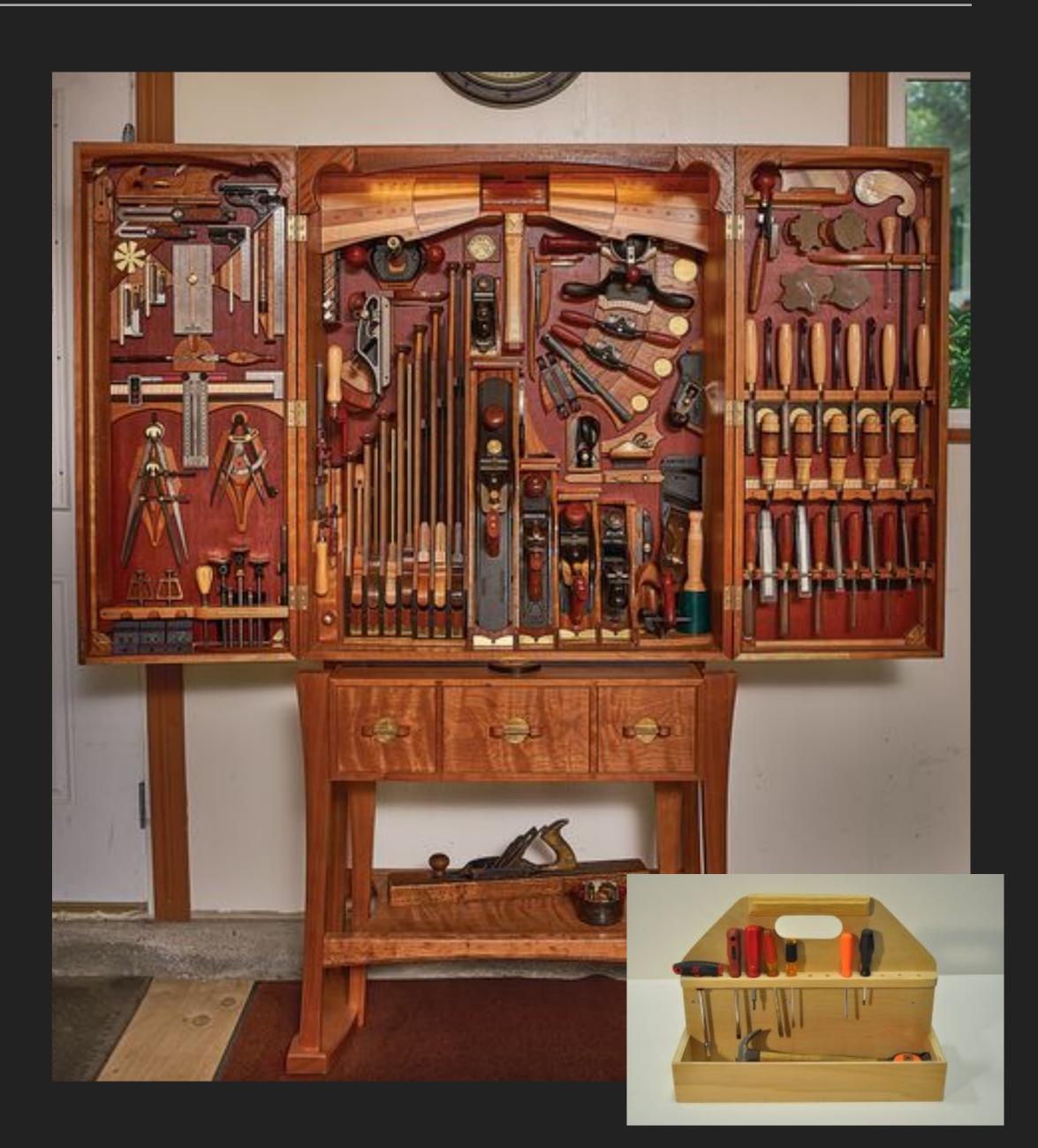
- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules
- learn to use place bells and their starts and their orders
- Iearn to use the coursing order and how it's affected by calls



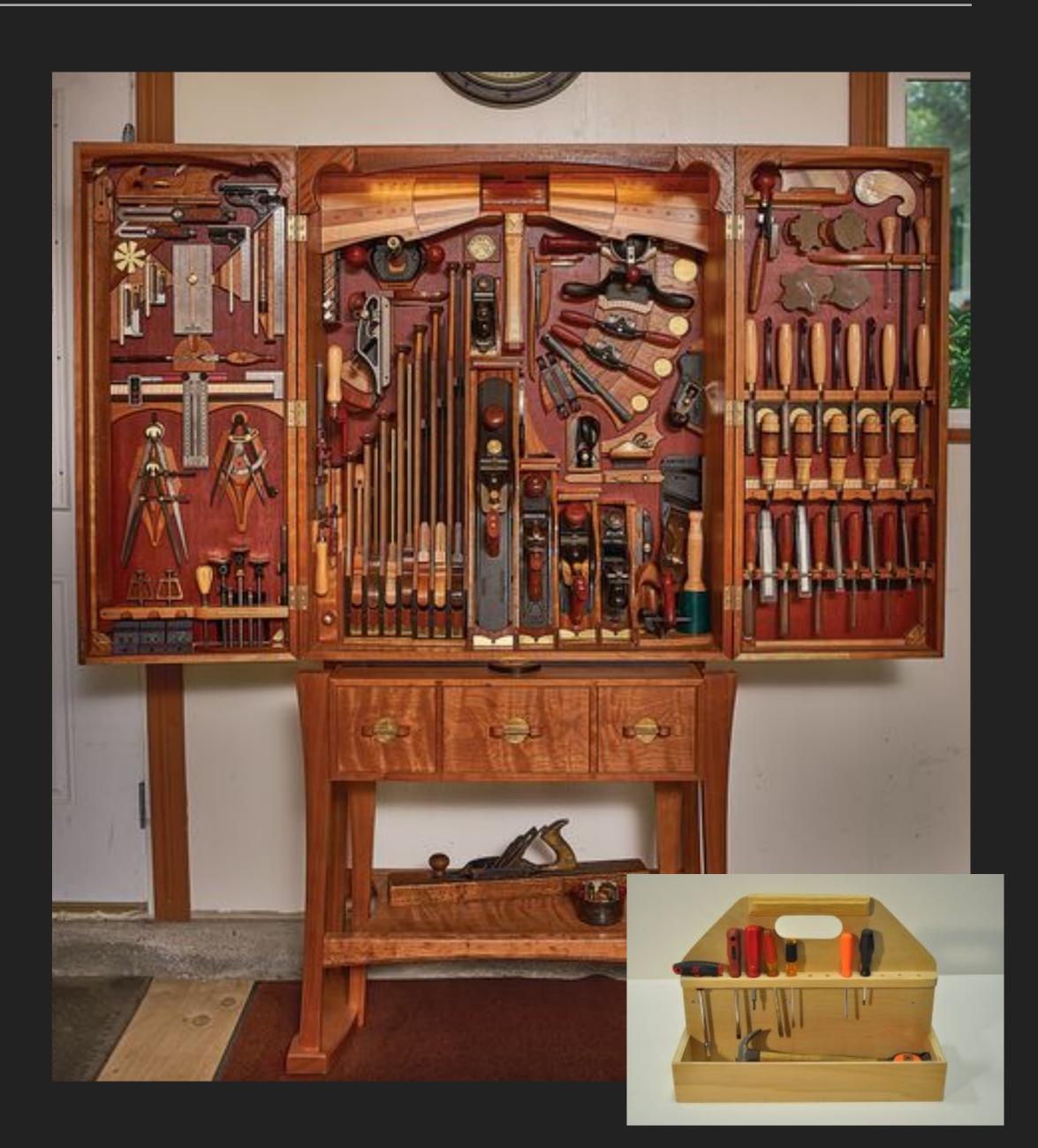
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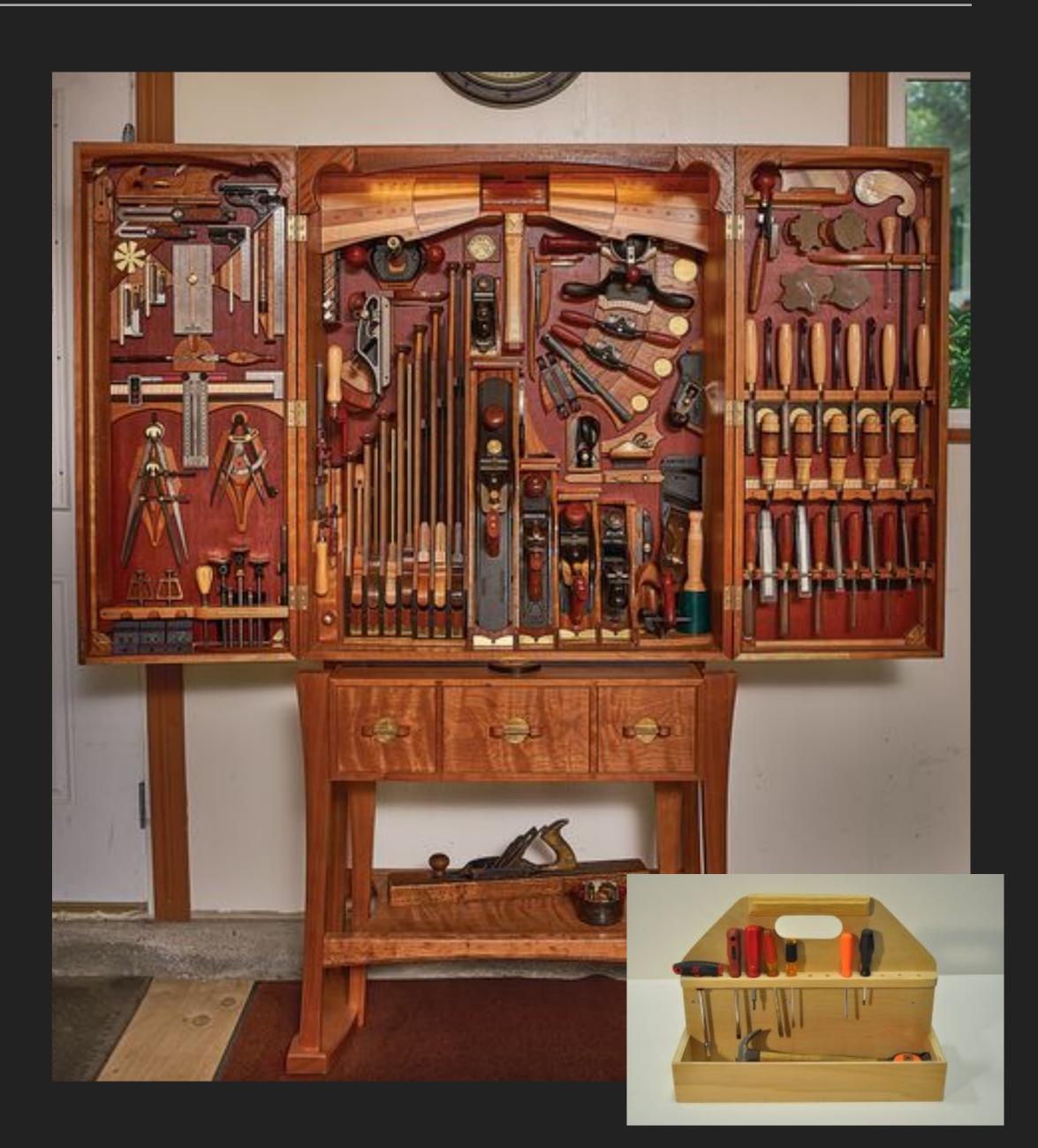
- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules
- learn to use place bells and their starts and their orders
- Iearn to use the coursing order and how it's affected by calls
- develop the skill of listening/hearing



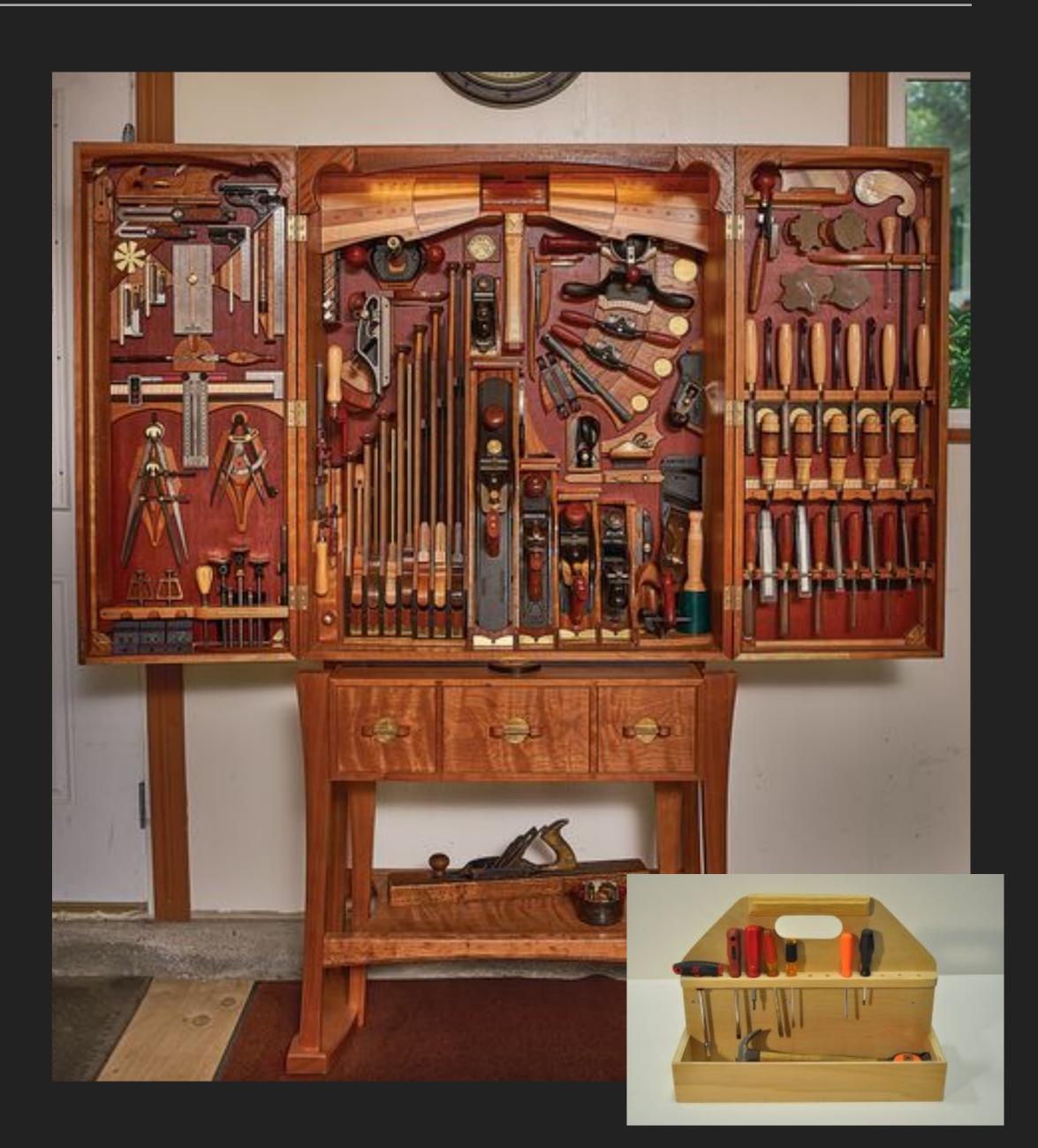
- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules
- learn to use place bells and their starts and their orders
- learn to use the coursing order and how it's affected by calls
- develop the skill of listening/hearing
- develop the skill of ropesight/seeing



- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules
- learn to use place bells and their starts and their orders
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- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules
- learn to use place bells and their starts and their orders
- learn to use the coursing order and how it's affected by calls
- develop the skill of listening/hearing
- develop the skill of ropesight/seeing
- develop the ability to deconstruct skills



- learn to use the path of the treble (lead, half-lead, under/over)
- study structure (grids), pieces of work and seeing rules
- learn to use place bells and their starts and their orders
- learn to use the coursing order and how it's affected by calls
- develop the skill of listening/hearing
- develop the skill of ropesight/seeing
- develop the ability to deconstruct skills
- develop the ability and find the opportunities to learn and to practice (imagination, curiosity, self study)

