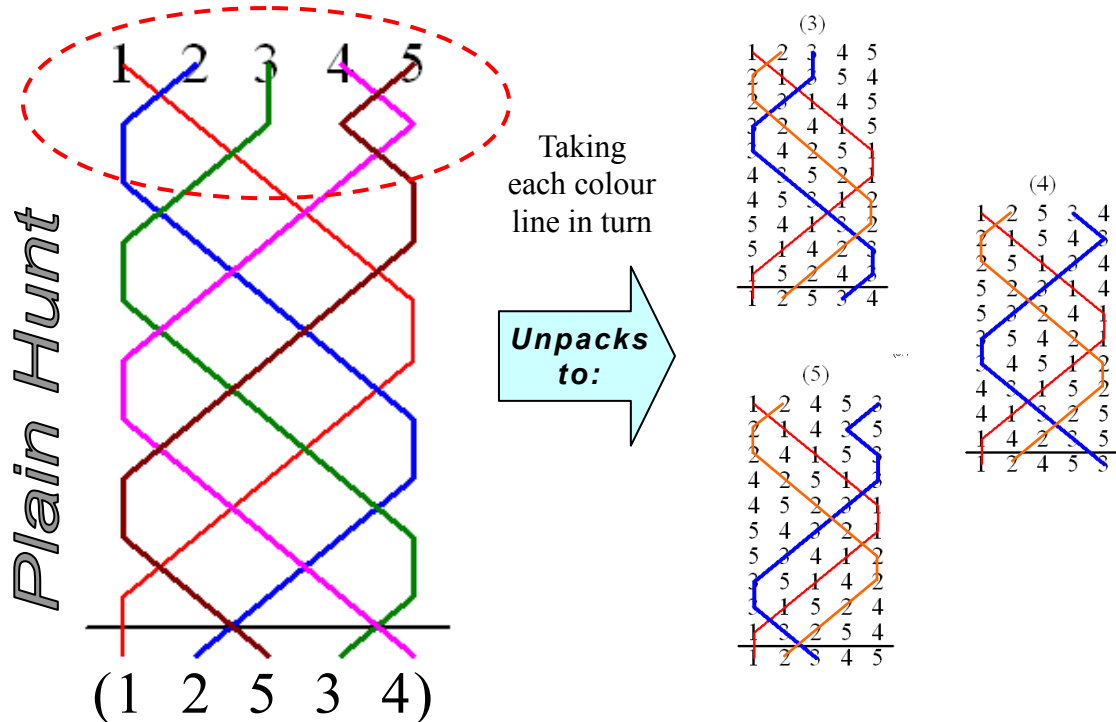


Grandsire Doubles – The Method

The Grid

This Grid fully “defines” the Method – honest!



Note that bells 3, 4, 5 reach the end in a different position – i.e. the 3rd (green) ends up in 4th place

Looking at the Grid you will note that Grandsire is a “twin-hunt” method: there are **2** bells that just plain hunt throughout a Plain Course – the Treble (**red line**) and the Second (**blue line**).

Turning to the “working bells” 3, 4, and 5 - note how in Grandsire Doubles a bell makes thirds place as the Treble leaves the lead, which thus forces the back two bells to dodge or change over to stop the method becoming false, followed by 9 changes of Plain Hunt on 5.

“Dodge” is a short-hand description for each bell moving one step only in the opposite direction to that it was originally hunting, then continuing in the original direction of hunting.

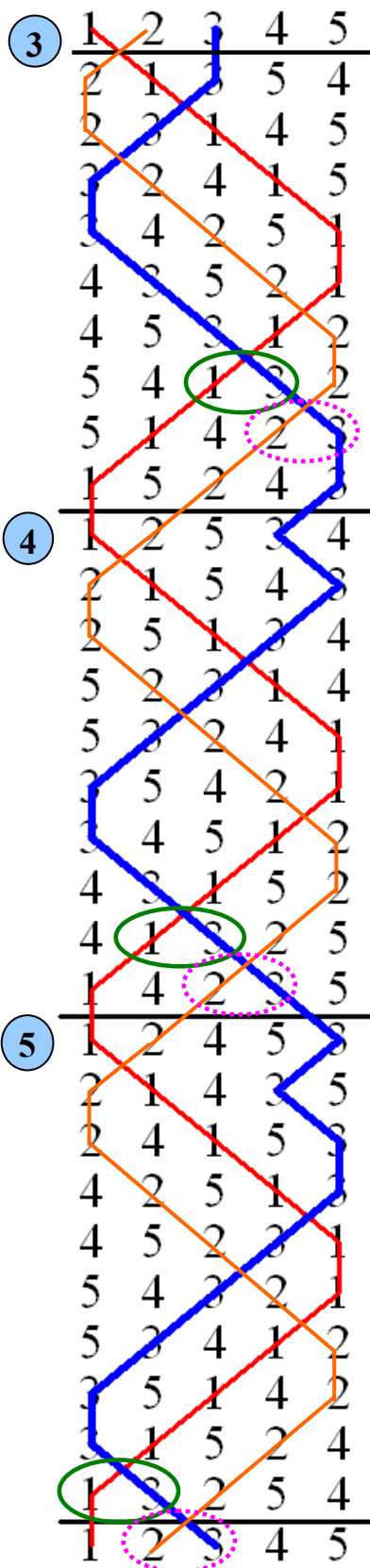
While this condensed “View” of the Method consists of one “lead” only, it:

- Shows all the different “paths” of the method – just by following the lines through.
(see unpacked pieces at right above)
- Shows what happens within the “lead” *(if anything)*
- Shows the work of each “Place Bell”
- Shows which bells you “work” with in the Method

(See also the Optional Session on Understanding Place Notation, - an even shorter computer-friendly way of describing a Method)

If we stick all the pieces of the Grid above together we get the “Blue Line” diagram, which shows the path of **one bell** throughout the Method.

The Blue Line



Lead end, you are 3rds place bell

Make 3rds place

Keep Plain Hunting until treble leads....

Pass Treble in 3-4, Hunt bell in 4-5

Lead end, become 4ths place bell

Dodge 4-5 down

Keep Plain Hunting until treble leads

Pass Treble in 2-3, Hunt bell in 3-4

Lead end, become 5ths place bell

Dodge 4-5 up

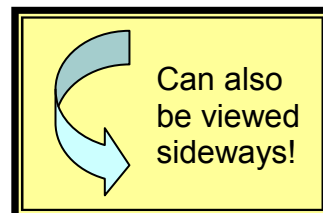
Keep Plain Hunting until treble leads

Pass Treble in 1-2, Hunt bell in 2-3

*Lead end, become 3rds place bell again – **Now go back to the Top!!!***

Conventionally the path of the plain hunting Treble is shown as a **Red** line, and the path of a “working” bell, often the 2nd or Tenor, is shown in **Blue**, thus the view became known as the “Blue Line”.

This notation was first used by Jasper Snowdon in his 1881 volume of “Diagrams”; so successful was it that an updated volume is still sold today!



Tabular View for all Bells

There is still quite a lot to remember in the last diagram!

If we remove the plain hunting element we find that there are three pieces of “Work” in the method as set out above; where the “Work” is the **non-plain hunt** move that each bell makes as the Treble leads. This “work” will vary for every method.

Each bell therefore starts ringing one of the pieces of work and then moves on to the next one until all three pieces of work have been rung – and, if “That’s All” has not been called, ringing will continue with the first piece of work.... And so on.... And so on

If we now write out the “Work” that each bell does before it gets back to where it started from, we get the following table:

Bell Three	Bell Four	Bell Five	Place Bell
Thirds	↓	↓	3 rd
4-5 Down	4-5 Down	↓	4 th
4-5 Up	4-5 Up	4-5 Up	5 th
	Thirds	Thirds	3 rd
		4-5 Down	4 th

I have offset the starts to line up each piece of the work – it becomes much clearer that the sequence of work is the same for each bell; only that each bell starts at a different place just like plain hunt!

A pattern is emerging:

3^{rds} place bell becomes 4^{ths} place bell at the lead end

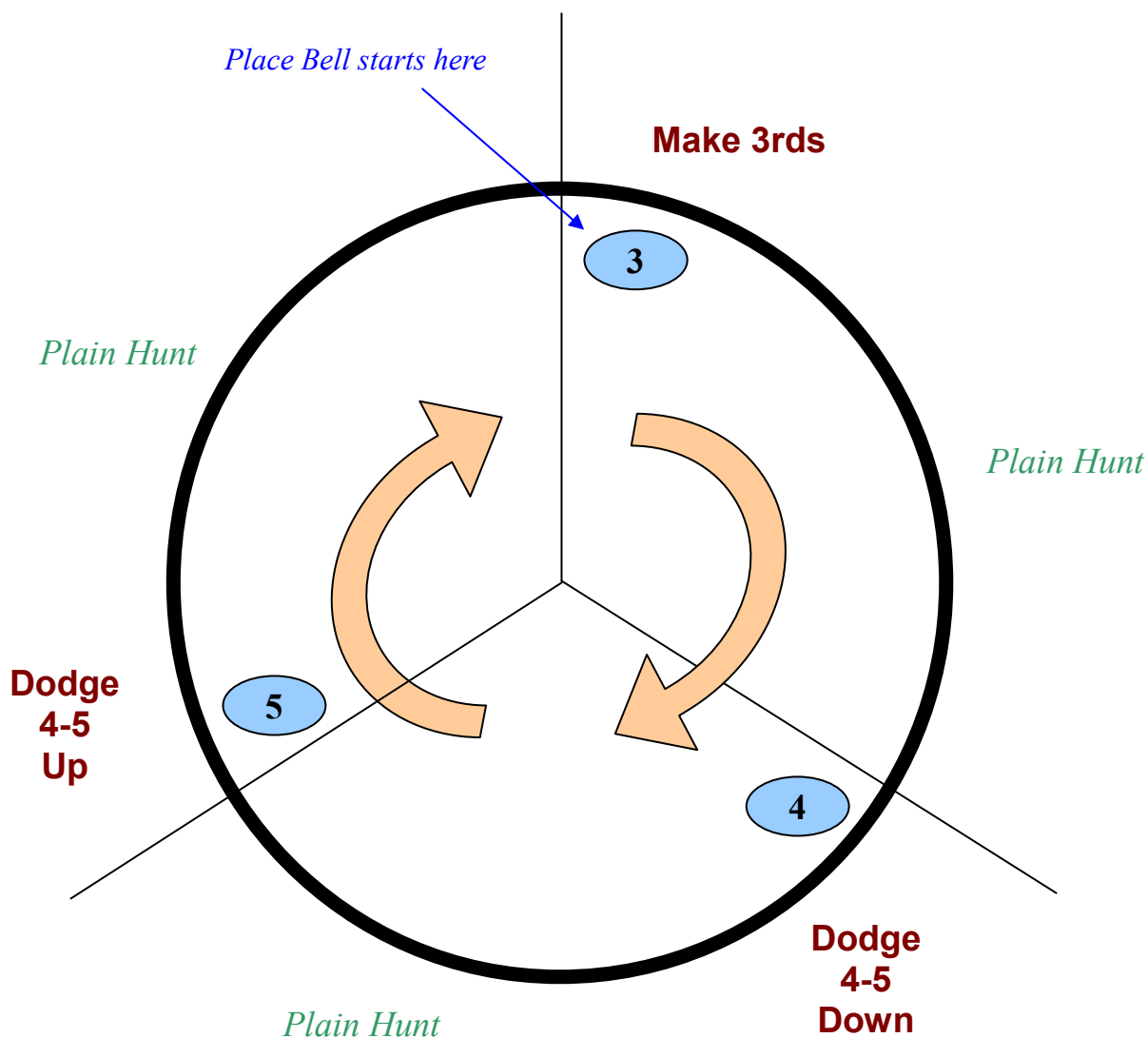
4^{ths} place bell becomes 5^{ths} place bell at the lead end

5^{ths} place bell becomes 3^{rds} place bell at the lead end

3^{rds} place bell becomes 4^{ths} place bell at the lead end, etc....

A better way of showing this is known as the “Circle of Work”

The Circle of Work

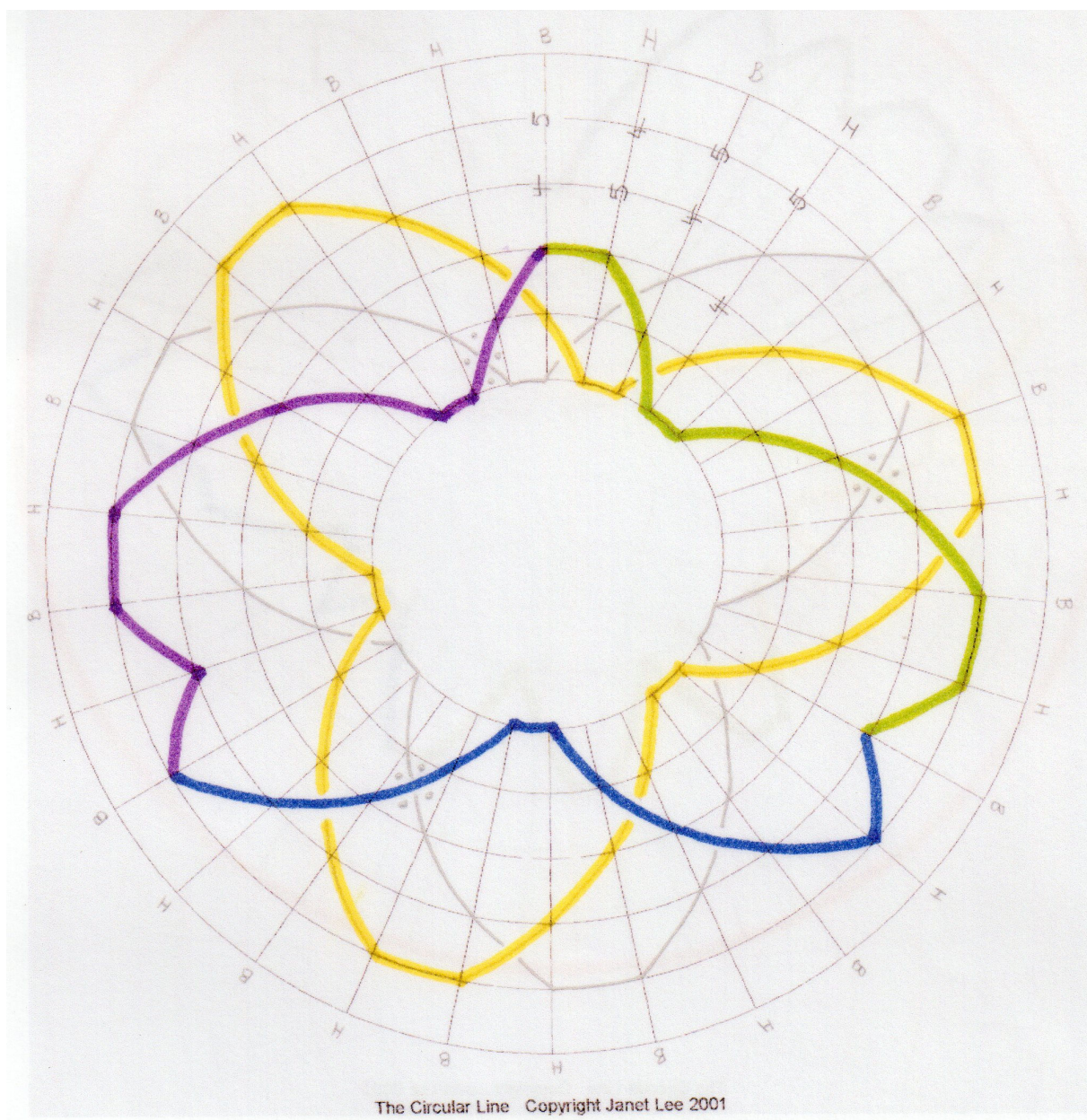


This “View” of the method can tell you a bit more about the method:

- Your **Course bells**: These bells are adjacent to you on the circle:
Your “Before” or “Course” bell is **behind** you as you move clockwise in the circle,
Your “After” bell is in **front** of you in the circle.
You take your “Before” bell off the lead, and your “After” bell takes you off the lead...
- Your **Dodging Bell**: In Grandsire Doubles you will dodge in 4-5 with your adjacent (course) bells. This becomes much more useful when ringing Triples (7), Caters (9) or Cinques (11).
- Stresses that you keep ringing the method (going round the circle) until “That’s All!”

“Polar Plot” or “Janogram”

This is an alternative “Polar plot” view of the Method – a combination of Blue Line and Circle of Work presentations.



Notes:

- Start from 12 o'clock, move clockwise.
- Lead is at the middle; the tenor in 6th place would be the outermost line (*not highlighted*)
- Each Place Bell is a different colour; (*Treble not coloured, 2nd Hunt bell is yellow*)
- Four dots show the treble passing places; (*see signposts below*)
- Note that 5th place is always made Back & Hand; (*odd bell plain method*)
- Dodges are “Handstroke” dodges; (*step back at Hand: Plain Bob has “backstroke” dodges*)
or Dodging Up = Over at backstroke; Dodging Down = Under at backstroke.

Some Signposts...

First : Learn the Blue Line and your starting positions:

Then : there are many helpful signposts to look for in this Method ...

1. Passing the Treble – 1

As you hunt out off the lead:

Pass the Treble in	Next Work
1-2	Make 3rds
2-3	Dodge 4-5 Up
3-4	Dodge 4-5 Down
4-5	Run in - you are in Hunt!

(This signpost can be seen on the “Blue Line” view above)

2. Passing Rules – 2

Another “passing” rule can be quoted as:

- Pass the Treble
- Pass the Hunt bell (**always** the next bell after treble)
- Dodge with the next bell (a Course bell)

(This signpost can also be seen on the “Blue Line” view above)

If you pass the Hunt bell in 4-5 you will lie in 5th one more time, then dodge Down;
If you pass the Hunt bell in 3-4 you will dodge Up, then lie in 5th behind the Treble.

3. Passing the Treble – 3

If you are dodging at the back in 4-5:

- Keep dodging in 4-5 until you ring over the Treble

This becomes much more useful when we move on to touches!

If you are dodging in 4-5 Down note who you ring over at backstroke in 4th – if over the Treble this is your cue to immediately hunt down to the lead.

If you are dodging in 4-5 Up you will ring your handstroke after the dodge in 5th over the Treble – your cue to hunt in to the lead.

4. Course Bells

Before Bell	Your Bell	After Bell
5	3	4
3	4	5
4	5	3

You will note that the sequence of Course Bells is always the same within a regular method, in this Method this is a memorable **3-4-5**.