

Introducing Call Changes



Training for beginners and improvers

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Your progress so far

- You will be able to confidently handle a bell
- You will be able to ring in rounds
- You will know how to make the bell change speed



What you will learn

- A little theory about call changes
- Understanding what to do when calls are made
- Just a single learnt “Gem” makes the course worthwhile



Why we need to progress

- Learning new things creates interest and progression
- Learning can retain ringers and will enhance the band
- Learning is challenging, satisfying and fun !



Group contribution

- ▶ Do ask questions at any time
- ▶ Do contribute at any time if you have knowledge to give



Call changes introduction

- The very first step away from ringing rounds
 - Introduces more interest than just ringing rounds
- Introduction to thinking about something else
 - While ringing your bell and keeping up with the striking
 - Multi-tasking is fundamental to making further progress
- Call changes generally, start and end in rounds
- Bells generally only change one place at a time
 - No big jumps in place
- This presentation discusses and uses the “Calling Up” convention



Know your bell number

- Knowing your bell number is very important for call changes
 - Before starting to ring, make sure you know your bell number
- Case 1: The treble and all the bells in front of you are in use
 - Your bell number is the actual bell number of the whole ring of bells
- Case 2: The treble or some bells in front of you are not in use
 - Confirm your bell number with the call change caller before starting
 - Your bell number is likely to be different to the actual bell number of the whole ring of bells



Analysis of rounds

Lead	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths	Stroke
1	2	3	4	5	6	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	H

- Each bell follows the one in front with the correct spacing
 - Except the treble (#1) which leads off the tenor (#6)
- You ring at constant speed (rounds speed) for each row



Analysis of a call

Lead	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths	Stroke	Call
1	2	3	4	5	6	H	2 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	B	
1	3	2	4	5	6	H	

- At the handstroke following the call
 - Bell #2 starts following bell #3 as specified in the call 2 to 3
 - Bell #3 follows the bell that bell #2 was following which is Bell #1
 - Bell #4 follows Bell #2



Analysis of a call

Lead	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths	Stroke	Call
1	2	3	4	5	6	H	2 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	B	
1	3	2	4	5	6	H	

- Call made at handstroke and refers to the bell numbers
- Change at the following handstroke after the call
 - Important! Keep the backstroke in the same place



Recap - Who to follow?

- Case 1: If you are the first bell in the call (**2** to 3)
 - Follow the bell which is second in the call
 - Example you are Bell #2 and the call is **2** to 3
 - You know immediately to follow Bell #3 at the next handstroke
- Case 2: If you are the second bell in the call (2 to **3**)
 - Need to continuously work out who the bell you are following is following
 - Example you are Bell #3 and the call is 2 to **3**
 - You know immediately who to follow which in this case is Bell #1



Recap - Who to follow?

- Case 3: If you are following the second bell in the call (2 to **3**)
 - Follow the bell which is first in the call
 - Example you are Bell # 4 and the call is 2 to **3**
 - You know immediately to follow Bell #2



What actually happens?

Lead	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths	Stroke	Call
1	2	3	4	5	6	H	2 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	B	
1	3	2	4	5	6	H	

- At the following handstroke
 - Bell #2 moves up from second's place in the row to third's place
 - Bell #3 moves from third's place in the row to second's place
 - Bell #4 stays in the same place in fourths place



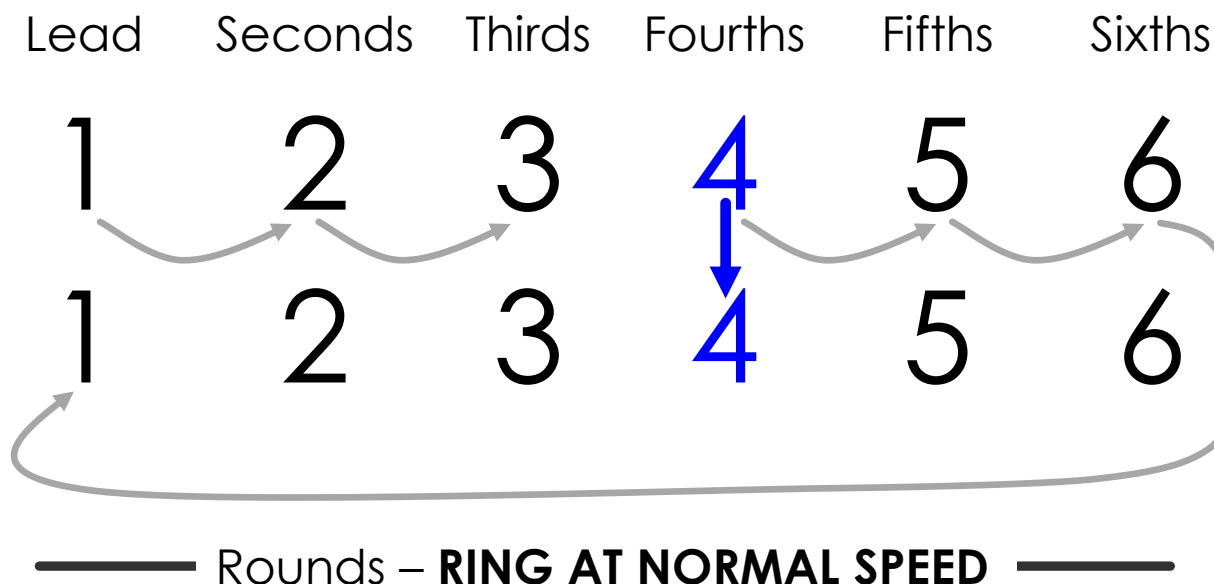
Impact on bell speed

- If you are affected by the call
 - In other words, if your bell is mentioned in the call
 - You have to change speed at the handstroke following the call
 - Then return to normal rounds speed

- If you are not affected by the call
 - You remain at rounds speed



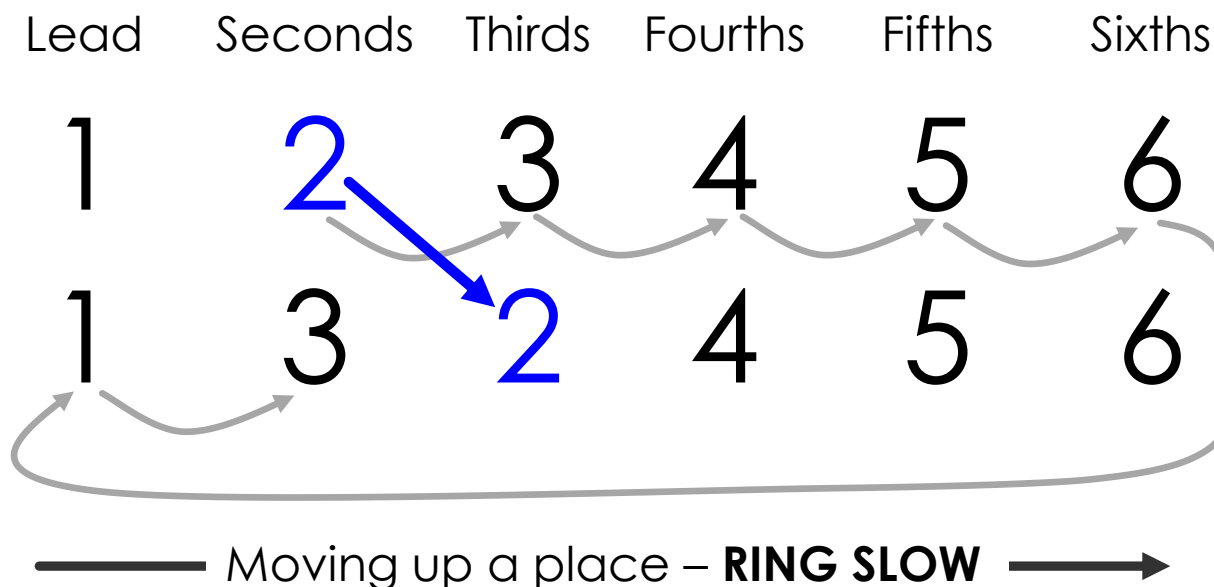
Rounds speed



- You maintain the same place at the called change
- 5 bells have to be rung before you
 - Keep the same speed as normal rounds



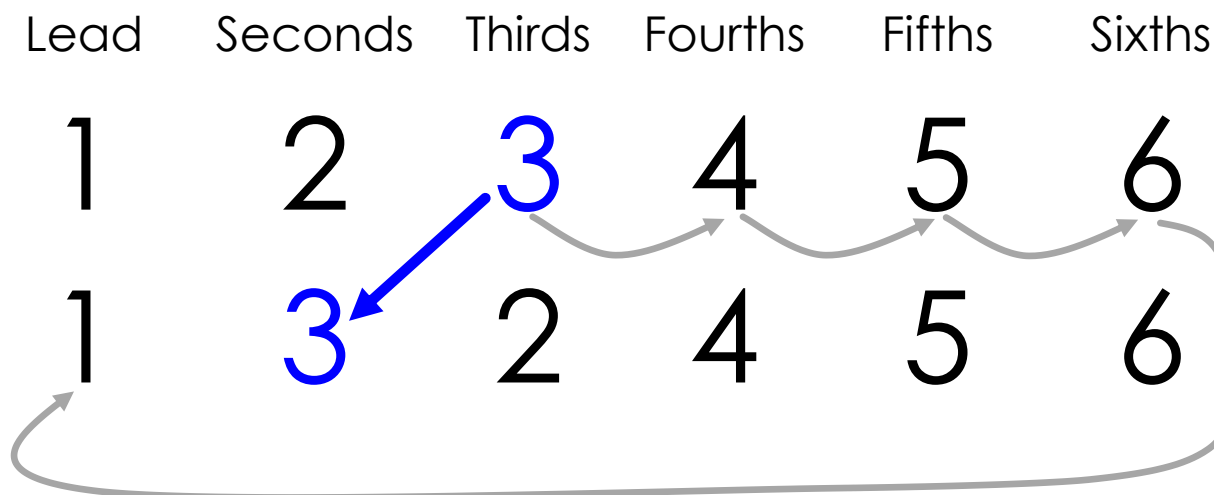
Moving up a place



- You move up one place at the called change
- 6 bells have to be rung before you so you must ring slow
 - When the change is made at the following handstroke



Moving down a place



← Moving down a place: **RING QUICK** →

- You move down one place at the called change
- 4 bells have to be rung before you so you must ring quick
 - When the change is made at the following handstroke



Types of calls

- **Calling Up:** 2 to 3, 2 follow 3, 2 3 etc.
 - The first mentioned bell is called up to follow the second mentioned bell
 - Used at Whalley and in many other towers
- **Calling Down:** 3 to 1, 3 follow 1, 3 1 etc.
 - The first mentioned bell is called down to follow the second mentioned bell
 - Used in some towers
- **Calling by Place:** Second's place to Third's place, Second's to Third's
 - Bell numbers are not mentioned at all
 - Only places in the row are mentioned in the call
 - Difficult for beginners to keep track of their place
 - Very rarely used



Other callings: Calling Down

Lead	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths	Stroke	Call
1	2	3	4	5	6	H	3 to 1
1	2	3	4	5	6	B	
1	3	2	4	5	6	H	

- Bells are called to move down a place
- Disadvantage:
 - The partner bell (Bell #2) is not mentioned in the call
 - If you are ringing 2, you must work out to follow Bell #3



Other callings: By place

Lead	Seconds	Thirds	Fourths	Fifths	Sixths	Stroke	Call
1	2	3	4	5	6	H	2nds to 3rds
1	2	3	4	5	6	B	
1	3	2	4	5	6	H	

- Calls a bell **up** by their place in the row
 - The partner place change is not mentioned at all.
- Need to know what place you are at all times



Tips and tricks

- ▶ Always try and work out who the bell you are following is following
 - ▶ Then you know who to follow if the bell you are following is called over you
- ▶ If in doubt at a call, keep following the same bell
 - ▶ Someone will put you right!
 - ▶ **NEVER EVER** stop your bell; keep ringing!
- ▶ If your bell is not included in the call, keep ringing at the same speed
 - ▶ You may see the bell you are following swap with another one
- ▶ If visit a new tower
 - ▶ Before starting to ring, confirm your bell number
 - ▶ And ask what calling method they use



Practical exercises on the bells

- Queens and back
 - On six bells
 - 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 6
 - Odds then evens

	<u>Lead</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>Stk</u>	<u>Call</u>
Rounds!	1	2	3	4	5	6	B	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	H	2 to 3
To Queens	1	2	3	4	5	6	B	
	1	3	2	4	5	6	H	
	1	3	2	4	5	6	B	
	1	3	2	4	5	6	H	4 to 5
	1	3	2	4	5	6	B	
	1	3	2	5	4	6	H	
	1	3	2	5	4	6	B	
	1	3	2	5	4	6	H	2 to 5
	1	3	2	5	4	6	B	
	1	3	5	2	4	6	H	
Queens!	1	3	5	2	4	6	B	
	1	3	5	2	4	6	H	5 to 2
	1	3	5	2	4	6	B	
	1	3	2	5	4	6	H	
	1	3	2	5	4	6	B	
	1	3	2	5	4	6	H	5 to 4
To Rounds	1	3	2	5	4	6	B	
	1	3	2	4	5	6	H	
	1	3	2	4	5	6	B	
	1	3	2	4	5	6	H	3 to 2
Rounds!	1	3	2	4	5	6	B	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	H	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	B	

Acknowledgements and feedback



- Many thanks to all the students and helpers !!
- Any questions
- Any feedback is welcome