

Useful notes

- When ringing up, aim to start chiming
 - 1
 - 1 2
 - 1 2 3
 - 1 2 3 4 etc.

- When ringing down, miss one and catch
 - Queens
 - 1,3 5,7,2,4,6,8
 - Rounds
 - 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8

- To lead off the tenor when ringing on odd numbers of bells
 - Hand stroke as the tenor ringer catches the sally
 - Back stroke as the tenor sally starts to rise

- Rhythm on six should be 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 repeated where 13 is the gap before the hand stroke of the next change (also known as striking)

- To lead off the last bell of the previous change
 - Hand stroke as the last ringer of the previous catches the sally
 - Back stroke as the sally of the last bell in the previous change starts to rise

N.B. The two bells to lead off are different, unless the tenor is covering.

If you can't see the bell to lead off, ring by rhythm and watch for the bells.

- To return to rounds when called from a method that has fired up, assume the tenor is correct and lead off that bell. If lost, ring just in front of the second.

Useful notes

- Always count your places and know which place you think you are in.
- Look at the other ringers for help.
- Ringing **over** a bell at hand/back stroke means to ring after the bell at hand/backstroke
- Ringing **under** a bell at hand/back stroke means ringing in front of the bell at hand/backstroke
- 'Roll up' refers to the back bells ringing in order, usually 5,6,7,8 at back stroke.
- 'Lead right' – lead at handstroke then at backstroke
- 'Lead wrong' – lead at backstroke then hand
- 'Treble bob' - dodge in each dodging position
i.e. 1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8 etc.
- Don't worry about ringing – it is fun and none of us can know it all.