

Kaleidoscope Ringing - Stage 2

The three aims of elementary kaleidoscope are:

- a) bell control, b) accurate striking, and c) the concept of “place”

From this stage onwards there is a new aim, which is to learn elements of method structure.

Dodges

Dodging at Stage 1 was a continuous exercise in bell control, coming tidily into rounds with only half a dodge at the end. We analyse one complete dodge in isolation.

As with a popular Latin-American dance, it takes two to dodge **and they'll swap places** by doing it!

Illustration

First dodge, to swap 3 and 4:

Starting from rounds, bell 3 dodges “up”, ending in 4th's place:

Hand	1	2	3	4	5	6
Back	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hand	1	2	4	3	5	6
Back	1	2	3	4	5	6
Hand	1	2	4	3	5	6
Back	1	2	4	3	5	6

...carry on ringing 12**43**56

Second dodge, to swap back:

From 4th's place in 12**43**56, bell 3 dodges “down”, ending in 3rd's place once more:

Hand	1	2	4	3	5	6
Back	1	2	4	3	5	6
Hand	1	2	3	4	5	6
Back	1	2	4	3	5	6
Hand	1	2	3	4	5	6
Back	1	2	3	4	5	6

...”That’s all”

The hand strokes are in the general direction of movement; the dodge is in the opposite direction, a backstroke blow in the place you have just left. (N.B. Dodges in Grandsire and Stedman are hand-strokes.)

Kaleidoscope Treble Bob

Having acquired the bell control to perform each of the two dodges separately, we can join them together with a place to produce a single “piece of work” as follows:

Hand	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Back	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Hand	1	2	4	3	5	6	
Back	1	2	3	4	5	6	Dodge (up)
Hand	1	2	4	3	5	6	
Back	1	2	4	3	5	6	Place
Hand	1	2	5	4	5	6	
Back	1	2	4	3	5	6	Dodge (down)
Hand	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Back	1	2	3	4	5	6	

Notice that bell 4 does the same work as bell 3 but in the opposite direction, and the two bells end up in their original places.

It is worth learning this work thoroughly, in both directions, as it occurs in many methods.