
Teacher notes for use in theory sessions

Place bells

- **Place bells** ring the work of each numbered bell in the first lead of a method for example bell 2nds place bell rings the work which bell number 2 rings in the first lead
- At the lead end each bell starts the new lead in a different place in the row and now rings the work of the bell of the place of the bell in the first lead. For example in Plain Bob the 2 rings 2nd place bell until the lead end where it is in 4th place. It is then known as 4th place bell, and rings the work that the 4 rang in the first lead.
- All the working bells ring each place bell in turn in a Plain Course of a method
- When a touch is called the bells move into different paths and ring the work of the place of the bell they find themselves in after the call. For example 5ths place bell in Plain Bob would become 3rds place bell at the end of the first lead but if a Bob is called the 5 makes 2 blows in 4ths place and becomes 4ths place bell and continues to ring the work that the 4 would ring in the first lead.

Advantages of ringing by Place bell

- It ensures that the ringer knows the starts of all the bells
- The method is divided up into smaller parts which may be easier to learn
- If a ringer gets lost during the method they can be told which place bell they become at the lead end which will enable them to instantly know where they are in the method
- Ringers know which place bell they become after a call and therefore what work to ring next

Blue line

- The blue line is a way of writing out a method in diagrammatic form
- If the numbers of the bells in a are written out in rows one underneath each other the bells move from place to place each row. If a line is then drawn between the path of a bell this is known as the blue line
- Some ringers find it easier to learn a method by visualizing the blue line rather than learning the words

Circle of Work

- The work rung in a method in cyclical, all the bells start in different places in the row and work through the work of all the working bells in a Plain Course of a method eventually returning to where they started as the method comes round.
- Some ringers find it easier to learn a method if they think of each piece of work represented on a circle

Passing the Treble

- If a ringer learns where he passes the treble in each row and what work is related to the place in which he or she passes the Treble it will provide an extra way of knowing which work is coming up next
- If a ringer has a temporary loss of memory concerning what the next piece of work should be passing the treble can provide an aid to his or her memory as to which work in the cycle of work is coming next