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# Conducting All Saints

All Saints Doubles is a straightforward method to call, with easy treble passing signposts.

## Calling All Saints

In a touch, the bell about to make seconds over the trebles is always unaffected.

For a simple touch of 120, bobs are called when the conductor's bell passes the treble in thirds place, then fourths place, then fifths place.

The order of work for the conductor (affected) would be:

- Passing treble in 3rd place – make 3-4 places up
- Passing treble in 4th place – make long fifths
- Passing treble in 5th place – make 3-4 places down

Calling a different rotation of these bobs will mean a different bell is affected each time. The other touches are:

- Passing treble in 4ths, 5ths, then 3<sup>rd</sup> place
- Passing the treble in 5th, 3rd, then 4ths place

This is an easy order to remember: 3, 4, 5.

## Conducting tips

In All Saints, the bells work in pairs, and after each call, partner bells swap. A conductor has a good chance of correcting any trips if they are aware of which bells are working together. Each pair of bells works together at the back and at the front (making seconds, or long thirds together).

As the conductor, try to notice which is your paired bells and then the other pair – you will hunt past them on your way to the back.

When pairs of bells are at the back together, they will make places and as this doesn't involve any dodging, it is unlikely that they will swap during this work. All Saints is a very stable method. However, it may help to know that the back bells should come off the back in the right order – the bell who just made seconds should leave the back first, the bell who made thirds should follow them (ready to make seconds when they get to the lead).

Pairs will only swap when a bob is called.