## Bruno's Phountain

A Bruno's fountain pattern, based on a PPS feed, with the Phoenician Waltz manipulation.

## The 9-beat cycle

In this section, the letters $A, B, C, M$ are people, and we describe one 9-beat cycle.

a)

b)

c)

d)
a) $A$ starts a PPS feed with two outside passes, with $B$ and $C$ doing three count. Everyone starts right-handed: $A$ and $B$ exchange passes first, while $C$ starts with self-pass. The manipulator $M$ starts holding one club in the left hand by the body. They substitute $A$ 's first pass to $B$, then walk through the $A-B$ passing line and turn around (facing $B$ on the turn).
b) A now feeds inside-inside-self on beats 4-6. The manipulator substitutes $A^{\prime}$ 's pass to $B$ on beat 4. $A$ and $C$ exchange passes behind $M$ on beat 5 , and then $M$ backs out through the $A-C$ passing line. The manipulator also needs to do a zip at some point after the second substitution.
c) A now sends both their passes on beats 7 and 8 to the manipulator. Although these passes are short, they still need to be high to keep the timing in synch. The manipulator does a self on beat 9 to catch the pass from beat 8 , and backs up next to the feeder. $B$ does their 3-count pass on beat 7 , is left with 2 clubs, and becomes the new manipulator. They carry a pass on beat 8 to $A$, by placing the club in their left hand into $A^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ right hand after $A^{\prime}$ 's self on beat 9 . Meanwhile $C$ misses out their usual 3-count pass on beat 8 and does selfs on both beats 8 and 9 .
d) We are now back at the starting position, with $B$ as the new manipulator, and $C$ as the new feeder. The feeder and feedees now throw left-handed on the first beat, while the feeder always starts with two outside passes. $B$ substitutes the first pass from $C$ to $A$, which is in addition to the carry to $A$ that happened at the end of the last cycle. At the end of the second cycle, $B$ will end up next to $C$, and $A$ will carry to $C$ as the new manipulator.
In the above diagrams, each manipulator always enters from the right, or the "upstream" side of the room. The manipulators all start upstream, and move "downstream" through the 9-beat cycle before becoming the new downstream feedee. They then shuffle upstream a little each cycle, while taking on the roles of feeder, upstream feedee, and manipulator again.
Two of the people are always feedees or the feeder at the bottom of the diagram. When one of them is feeding, the cycle starts right-handed. The other two people always stand at the top of the diagram. When one of these people is feeding, the cycle starts left-handed.

## Aidan-Ed notation

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $A:$ | $P_{B}$ | $P_{C}$ | $S$ | $P_{B}$ | $P_{C}$ | $S$ | $P_{B}$ | $P_{B}$ | $S$ | $\rightarrow B$ |
| $B:$ | $P_{A}$ | $S$ | $S$ | $P_{A}$ | $S$ | $S$ | $P_{A}$ | $Z$ | $S$ | $\rightarrow C$ |
| $C:$ | $S$ | $P_{A}$ | $S$ | $S$ | $P_{A}$ | $S$ | $S$ | $S$ | $S$ | $\rightarrow A$ |
| $M:$ | $S_{B}^{A}$ |  |  | $S_{B}^{A}$ |  |  | $I_{B}^{A}$ | $C_{A}^{B}$ |  | $\rightarrow M$ |

At the start of each cycle, $A$ is the feeder, $B$ the "upstream" feedee, $C$ the "downstream" feedee, and $M$ the manipulator. At the end of each cycle everyone is relabelled and returns to beat 1 .
As usual in this notation, the manipulator becomes $B$ after the intercept, and vice-versa, so the person who started as the manipulator formally becomes known as $B$ for beats 8 and 9 , before being relabelled as C, the new "downstream" feedee. These details are just book-keeping; what actually happens is simpler, so this relabeling doesn't occur in the description or diagrams.

In practice the person who starts as $M$ probably does the zip before beat 8 .

## Note on style and keeping track

The manipulator substitutes by catching the passed club by the handle when it's half way across, and pointing up. As in the Phoenician Waltz, there is no zip for $M$ while walking through the $A-B$ passing line. However, some kind of flip or flourish may be required to get the club the correct away around. In theory, there's also time to zip twice.

The idea of a Bruno's pattern is that the people move as if being juggled by a giant (Bruno). In the fountain, one pair are juggled in one hand along the bottom of the diagrams. The other pair stay above the other giant's hand, circling around the top of the diagrams.
As a reminder, each person goes through the roles in the order:

$$
\ldots \rightarrow \text { manipulator } \rightarrow \text { downstream feedee } \rightarrow \text { feeder } \rightarrow \text { upstream feedee } \rightarrow \ldots
$$

Knowing this order, and that each juggler always remains at the top or bottom, it's easy to rotate a starting position backwards one 9-beat cycle. As usual when learning manipulator patterns, moving the starting position backwards in time is a good idea after practicing one cycle.
The feeder always starts with their "upstream" hand, closest to the manipulator. So it's a right-handed start if the feeder is on the bottom of the diagram, or a left-handed start if they're on the top.

## Credits

Bruno's Phountain was first juggled at Passout 2017/18 in Königswiesen Austria, starting with $A=$ Rhonda Murray, $M=$ Iain Murray, $B=$ Will Murray, $C=$ Wiebke Dirks. Initiated by Will, but made up as we went along by all the jugglers. This document was prepared by Iain with a couple of tweaks suggested by Will. The pattern was inspired by the recent development of the Phoenician Waltz by Athena and Dave Davis, and Steven Clipson. We tried some other variants that were closer to the Waltz (also with Toto Ruroth), but this was the version that we got working the fastest.

