

E(1) Training resources: Beginner's Workbook

The Beginner's Workbook contains simple practical lessons to help new ringers learn to ring and understand the terms used in bellringing.

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The Beginners Workbook

Simple, practical lessons to help you learn to ring
and understand the terms used in Bellringing

This Book belongs to

ROUNDS ETC

No.1

When ringing begins the bells are rung down the scale and when the lowest note has sounded they are rung down the scale again. This continues for as long as required and is called ROUNDS.

Although the scale has eight notes there may be any number of bells from four to twelve. Each bell rings in turn from the highest note down to the lowest no matter how many bells there are. The highest note comes from the lightest bell, and this bell is called the TREBLE and is No.1. The lowest note comes from the heaviest bell and this bell is called the TENOR. Its number depends on how many bells there are - if six bells, then it is number 6; if eight bells, then it is number 8.

So for rounds on six bells they ring in the order 123456, 123456 etc.

So for rounds on eight bells they ring in the order 12345678, 12345678 etc

For convenience the rows of numbers are written beneath each other and therefore the correct way to show rounds being rung on eight bells is

12345678

12345678

Note that each bell sounds in turn and when all 12345678
have sounded, they ring in turn again and this continues as long as required.

The first bell to sound each time (in each row) is the treble (number 1) and this bell is said to be LEADING or IN THE LEAD or ON THE LEAD or AT THE FRONT or ON THE FRONT. The last bell to sound each time (in each row) is the tenor (number 8 on eight bells) and this bell is said to be AT THE BACK or BEHIND or COVERING.

Here is rounds on six bells

	F	123456	B	
L	R	123456	E	B
E or	O	123456	H or	A
A	N	123456	I	C
D	T	123456	N	K
		123456	D	
		123456		

The bells ring in the order 123456. First the treble sounds, then number 2 sounds and number 2 is said to be FOLLOWING or RINGING AFTER or STRIKING AFTER or RINGING OVER or STRIKING OVER the treble. In the same way number 3 follows number 2, number 4 rings after number 3, number 5 strikes after number 4 and number 6 strikes over number 5. All these terms mean the same thing.

Bells do not have to ring in order down the scale (in rounds). The order can be changed provided each bell rings only once in each row. for example, if bells ring in the order

241653

241653

241653

241653 etc

we have number 2 in the lead and number 3 at the back but each bell sounds only once in each row.

These rows are called CHANGES. Here is a change which has 5 leading and treble at the back 526431 and it can be rung as long as necessary.

Write out the following changes on the right. The first one is done for you.

On 8 bells, 6 leading, 7 behind

65413287

(The middle six bells of this change could be in any order and you would still have followed the instruction. Remember that every bell must strike once in each change and provided you meet the conditions of the instruction there may be several positions possible for the other bells.)

On 6 bells, 4 leading, 3 behind

On 10 bells, 5 in the lead, 9 behind (use 0 for 10)

On 6 bells, treble in the lead, tenor behind (not rounds)

On 6 bells, 4 leading, 3 at the back, tenor near the back

Rounds on 12 bells (use O,E and T for 10,11 and 12)

On 12 bells, treble at the front, 7 at the back

On 12 bells, 6 at the front, 11 at the back

On 10 bells, 7 in the lead and 10 covering

On 8 bells, 8 in the lead, 2 covering

On 8 bells, 4 at the back, 6 in the lead, 5 following 7

On 8 bells, tenor leading, treble behind, 7 following 3,
6 following 4

On 8 bells, 7 ringing after 6, 6 ringing after 4,
2 striking after treble

On 6 bells, 4 leading, 6 striking over 2, 3 ringing over the tenor

On 6 bells, tenor on the front, treble at the back, treble after 3
and 2 following 4

On 6 bells, 5 after 4, tenor behind, treble on the front

On 10 bells, 6 striking over 4, 7 following 2, 3 ringing over tenor

On 10 bells, 9th on the front, 4th covering, 6th after the 3rd

On 12 bells, tenor in the lead, 9 near the front, 8 covering

On 12 bells, 6 near the back, 7 after 8, 10 following 11

On 12 bells, 5 in the lead, tenor striking over 11

On 10 bells, 7 leading 8 covering, 9 following the tenor

On 10 bells, 9 covering, 7 after 6, 5 after 4

On 8 bells, 6 at the back, 7 on the front, treble after tenor

On 6 bells, 5 on the lead, tenor ringing over the 3rd

On 6 bells, 2nd at the front, 4 striking over the tenor, 5th after the 4th

On 8 bells, 5 striking after 3, tenor on the lead, 2 ringing over 4

On 8 bells, 5 striking over 7, 4 covering, 3 on the front

On 10 bells, 6 ringing over 4, 9 at the front, 3 near the back

On 6 bells, 4 behind, 3 striking over treble, 2 on the lead

On 8 bells, 3 covering, treble on the lead, tenor over 7

On 12 bells, 6 behind, tenor striking over 10, 11 on the lead

On 12 bells, 4 ringing over 2, 5 near the front, 10 leading

On 6 bells, 4 behind, tenor in the lead, 3 near the back

On 10 bells, 5 leading, 4 covering, 2 striking over treble

CHANGING PAIRS

No.2

When ringing rounds for example 123456, each bell is in its own place. That is, the treble (number 1) is first (the first bell to strike) in each change (row), number 2 is in 2nd place (is the second bell to strike) in each change and so on.

If the bells are rung in the order 324156, then 2,5 and 6 are in their own places, but 3 is leading, 4 is in 3rd place and the treble is in 4th place.

If we begin with rounds we can bring about a different change by simply changing two bells which are next to each other. for example

123456

132456

Here 2 and 3 have changed places. We could not have changed 2 and 4 because they were not ringing next to each other.

ONLY BELLS RINGING NEXT TO EACH OTHER CAN CHANGE

For rounds we can change 4 and 5

123456

123546

Taking this last change we can now change any two bells next to each other. If we change 2 and 3 we will get

132546

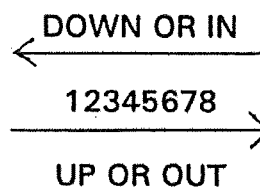
ANY BELLS RINGING NEXT TO EACH OTHER CAN CHANGE

When a bell moves nearer to the front, it is said to move DOWN OR IN.

When a bell moves nearer to the back, it is said to move UP or OUT.

BELLS MOVE DOWN OR IN TO THE FRONT

BELLS MOVE UP OR OUT TO THE BACK



Complete the following examples, writing the correct change and words and numbers in the spaces. The first one is done for you.

Change bells 2 and 3

123456

132456

Number 3 is in 2nd place. It has moved down or in towards the front

Change 2 and 4

132456

Number 4 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

Change 2 and 5

134256

Number 2 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

Change 4 and 5

124563

Number 4 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

Change 3 and 5

135624

Number 5 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

Change 3 and 4

123465

Number 3 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

If we now change 1 and 5 we get: -
and 5 is said to GO INTO THE LEAD.

154326

514326

Treble is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

If we now change 2 and 6 we get: -
Number 2 is said to have GONE TO THE BACK or GONE BEHIND
It has moved _____ or _____ and is at the _____

514326

514362

Change 5 and 1

513426

Treble is _____ It has moved _____ or _____

154362

Change 3 and 4, and also 6 and 2
Number 4 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

153462

Change 5 and 3 and also 4 and 6
Number 6 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

165234

Change 5 and 2
Number 2 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____

17584236

Change 8 and 5, 4 and 2 and 3 and 6
Number 6 is in _____ place. It has moved _____ or _____ towards the _____
Number 3 has moved _____ and is _____
Number 5 has moved _____ or _____ and is in _____ place.

Pairs of bells can be changed and MORE THAN ONE PAIR can be changed AT THE SAME TIME. For example 1234 can become 2143 simply by changing the first pair (1 and 2) and the second pair (3 and 4) AT THE SAME TIME. If we then change these pairs again, we shall come back to rounds. To prevent this, the leading bell (number 2) stays on the lead and the next pair (1 and 4) change. The last bell has no other to change with and so stays behind. This now gives 2413. So far we have produced the changes

1234
2143
2413

We can now change the first pair (2 and 4) and the second pair (1 and 3) and we get: -

4231

We cannot change the same pairs again without coming back to 2413 so we leave the leading bell (4) on the lead and change the next pair (2 and 3) and the last bell (1) remains behind. This gives: -

4321

Now we can change both pairs to give: -

3412

Now leave the leading bell, change the next pair and leave the remaining one to give: -

3142

Now change both pairs to give: -

1324

Now leave the leading bell change the next pair and leave the remaining one to give: -

1234

Notice from the above: - We have begun and ended with rounds.

We have rung eight changes (twice as many as there are bells) and all the changes are different.

Every bell has changed with a bell next to it or remained in its place.

This method of ringing changes is called ORIGINAL or PLAIN HUNT and the bells are said to be HUNTING. All that the conductor needs to say is "Go" and the ringers then do this CHANGING EVERY HAND AND BACK STROKE. How this is done will be explained later.

The name of this method is Original or Plain Hunt (there are other methods) and it can be rung on any number of bells (as other methods can).

The rules for writing out Original (Plain Hunt) on ANY number of bells are: -

- 1) Beginning with rounds, change the first pair and second pair and so on until all the pairs have changed (there are six pairs for twelve bells).
- 2) For the next change, leave the leading bell at the front, change the next pair and the next, and so on until all have changed.
- 3) When a bell is left at the back after the pairs have changed, leave it behind (it will be changed next time).

The name of EVERY method of ringing is ALWAYS followed by a name showing the number of bells on which the method is being rung. These names are shown below over the numbers.

Write out the method called 'Original' (Plain Hunt) on the following numbers of bells in the spaces provided. They should come into rounds after twice as many changes as there are bells and if one does not and you cannot correct it do not attempt to write it out on any of the higher numbers of bells.

THE LINE IN HUNTING

No. 4

If all the figure ones are joined together in the Plain Hunt method on any number of bells a straight line is produced from front to back with two blows at the back and then a straight line from back to front with two blows on the lead. If any other figure is treated in the same way a similar line will be seen. Here is Original Minimus with the figure ones joined:

```

1 2 3 4
2 1 4 3
2 4 1 3
4 2 3 1
4 3 2 1
3 4 1 2
3 1 4 2
1 3 2 4
1 2 3 4
    
```

Here is Original Doubles with the figure threes joined:

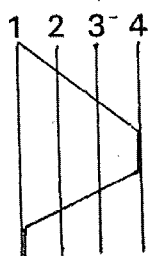
```

1 2 3 4 5
2 1 4 3 5
2 4 1 5 3
4 2 5 1 3
4 5 2 3 1
5 4 3 2 1
5 3 4 1 2
3 5 1 4 2
3 1 5 2 4
1 3 2 5 4
1 2 3 4 5
    
```

In order to ring the treble to Original Minimus, the treble needs to ring in 2nd's place for the first change, in 3rd's place for the next, in 4th's place for the next two, then in 3rd's place, 2nd's place and then lead for two changes.

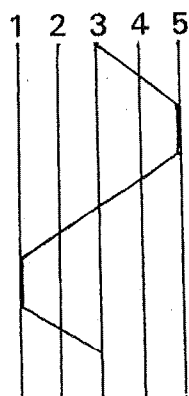
In order to remember this, the treble ringer does not need to have all the changes of the method written out. If rounds is written out once and underlined to show that it is rung for as long as required, a line can be drawn straight down beneath each number to stand for that particular place and then the line only for the treble can be drawn on this.

For example, here is the line for the treble to Original Minimus: -



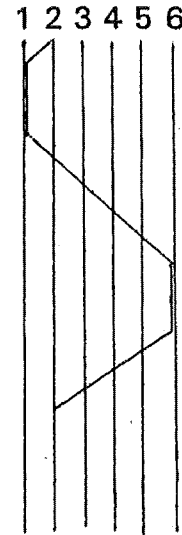
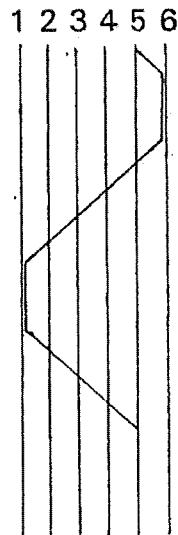
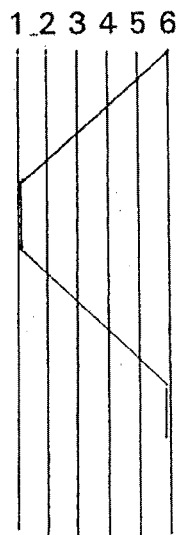
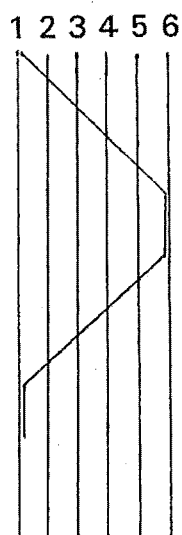
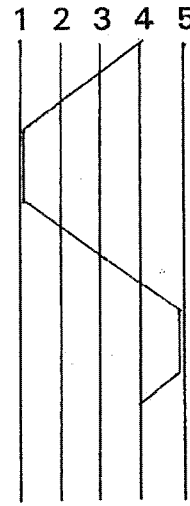
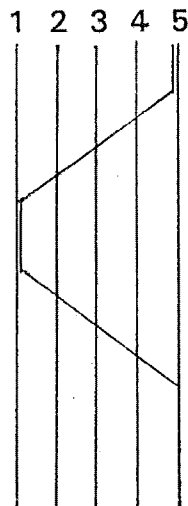
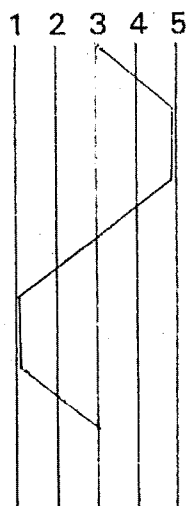
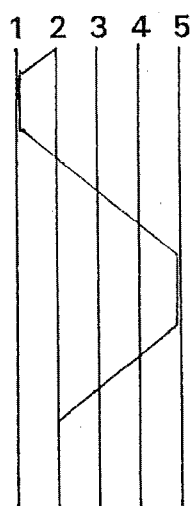
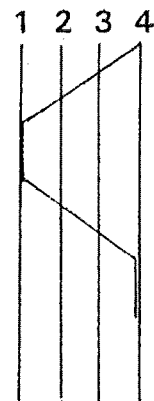
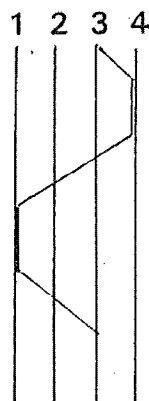
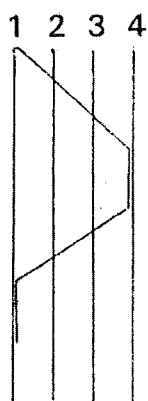
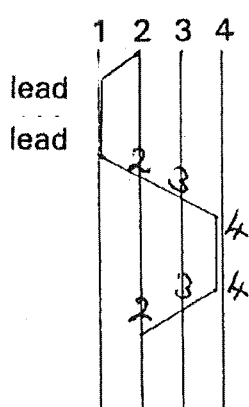
This then, means that the treble is to ring in 2nd's place, 3rd's place, twice in 4th's place, then in 3rd's place, 2nd's place and twice on the lead.

Here is the line for the 3rd when hunting on five bells (Original Doubles) : -



This means that the 3rd is ringing in its own place in rounds and for the first change it must move into 4th's place, then twice in 5th's place, then in 4th's place, 3rd's place, 2nd's place, lead twice, 2nd's place and then 3rd's place for rounds again.

Here are the lines for some bells when ringing Original on different numbers. Against the lines write the number of the places that the bells must ring in to complete the methods. The first one is done for you



Write out
Original
Minus
in this
column

1	2	3	4

Draw the
line for
the treble
in this
column

1 2 3 4

Draw the
line for
the second
in this
column

1 2 3 4

Draw the
line for
the third
in this
column

1 2 3 4

No.6

MINIMUS

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	-
---	---	---	---	---

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

No.7 Side 1

No.7

Side 1

When a bell stays twice in the same place it is said to **MAKE** that place.

Draw the lines to show these places.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Here a bell has made 4th's place and has then continued hunting up. This is called 'MAKING 4th's' ON THE WAY OUT'

Here 6th's place has been made and the hunt then continued. This is called 'MAKING 6th's ON THE WAY OUT'

Here 3rd's place has been made on the way down and the hunt then continued. This is called **MAKING 3rd's ON THE WAY IN'**

Here is 'MAKING 5th's ON THE WAY IN'

Here is 'MAKING 3rd's ON THE WAY OUT'

Here 2nd's place has been made on the way out.

Here 5th's place has been made on the way out.

Here 5th's and 4th's places have been made on the way in.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

**Make 4th's
on the
way in.**

**Make 6th's
on the
way in.**

**Make 4th's
on the
way out.**

**Make 2nd's
on the
way in.**

**Make 7th's
on the
way out.**

**Make 3rd's and
4th's on the
way out.**

**Make 7th's
on the
way in.**

Make 4th's and 5th's on the way out.

**Make 6th's and
5th's on the
way in.**

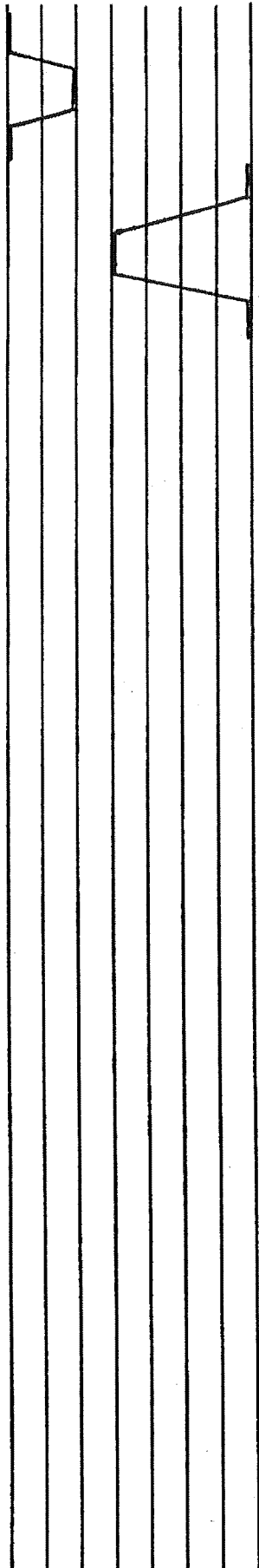
PLACE MAKING No. 7 Side 2

Making a place is often used as a means of changing direction.

Sometimes a bell may strike four times in the same place and then change direction.

This is known as a LONG PLACE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Here 3rd's place is made on the way up and the bell returns to the lead without going to the back. This is called 'making 3rd's and in'

Here 4th's place is made on the way down and the bell returns to the back. This is called 'making 4th's and back.

Now draw the following pieces of work to the left of the instruction

From lead to 4th's and in

From lead to 6th's and in

From behind to 5th's and back

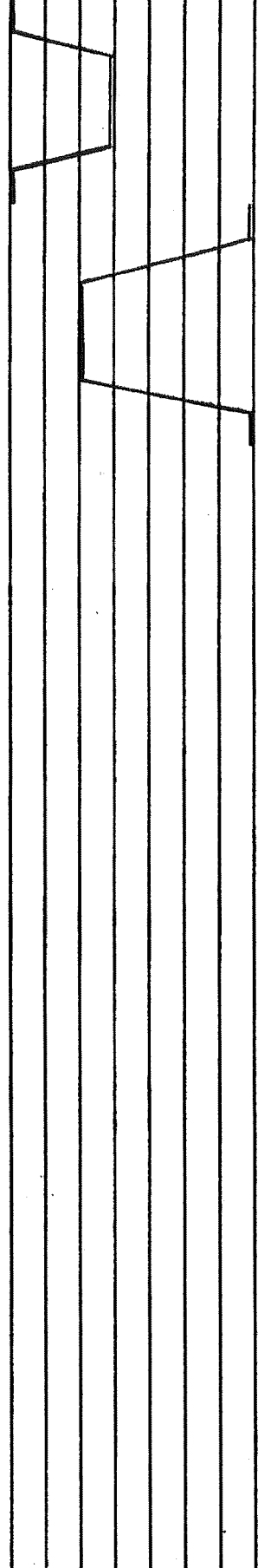
From behind to 3rd's and back

From lead to 2nd's and in

From behind to 7th's and back

From lead to 5th's and in

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Here long 4th's place is made and then the bell returns to lead.

Here long 3rd's place is made and then the bell returns to the back.

Now draw the following pieces of work

From lead to long 3rd's place and in

From lead to long 2nd's place and in

From behind to long 5th's place and back

From behind to long 7th's place and back

From lead to long 5th's place and in

From lead to long 6th's place and in

From behind to long 6th's place and back

Draw the lines to show these places. Read the instructions carefully.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

From lead to
5th's and in

3rd's place on
the way out

From behind to
6th's and back

Make 5th's
on the
way in.

From lead to long
4th's place and in

Make 6th's
on the
way out.

From behind to
long 4th's place
and back

Make 3rd's
on the
way in.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

From behind to
7th's and back

From lead to
6th's and in

5th's and 6th's
places on the
way out

From behind to
long 7th's place
and back

From behind to
3rd's place
and back

Make 4th's and
5th's on the
way out.

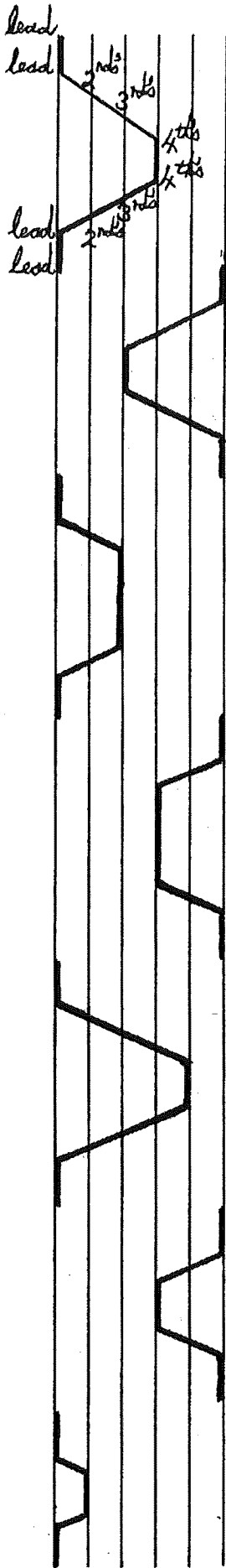
From lead to long
5th's place and in

Make 6th's and
5th's on the
way in.

PLACE MAKING No.7 Side 4

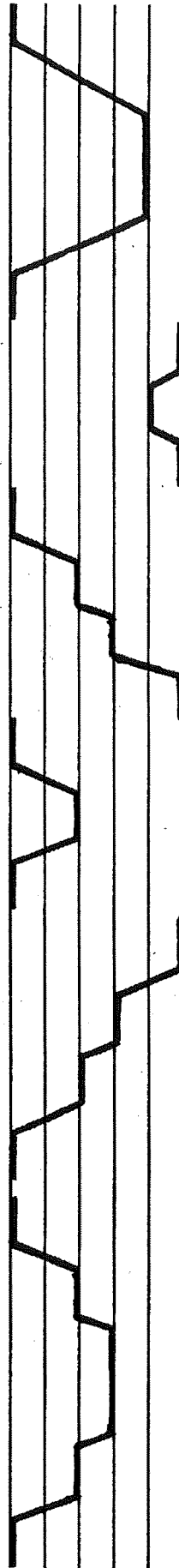
On the right give the name of the following pieces of work and then give the places you would count when ringing these. The first one is done for you.

1 2 3 4 5 6



From lead
to 4th place
and in.

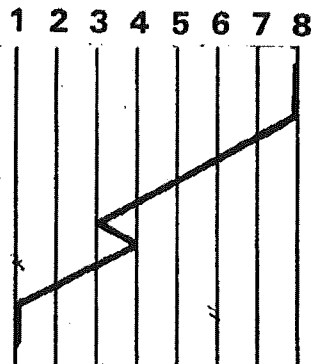
1 2 3 4 5 6



DODGING No.8 Side 1

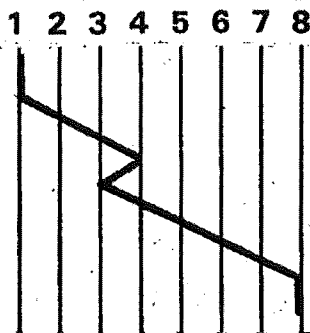
When hunting up or down, one step back may be taken and then the hunt continued. This is called a DODGE.

Here are some examples of dodges. Study these to see that you understand them



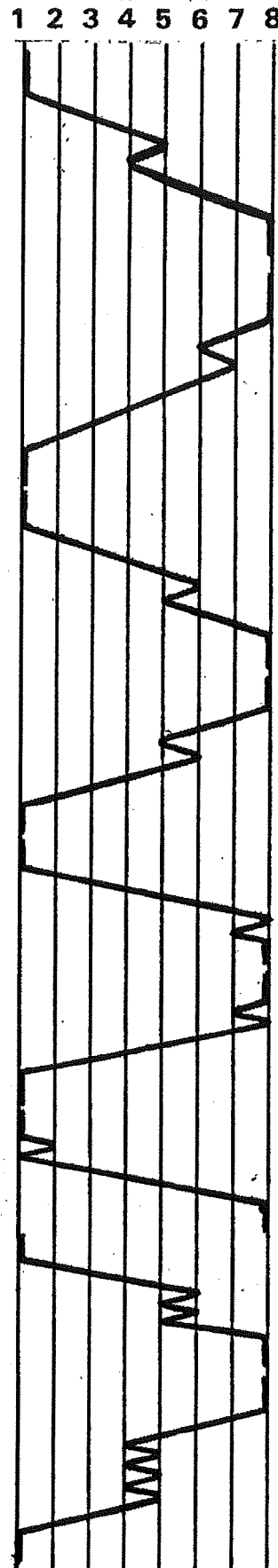
Here the bell is hunting down, reaches 3rd^s place and then dodges back to 4th^s place. Then the hunt is continued. Because the bell is hunting down this is called a DOWN DODGE. Because the bell dodges from 3rd^s place to 4th^s place, this is called a THREE FOUR DODGE (3/4 dodge).

Therefore this dodge is known as a THREE FOUR DOWN DODGE



Here the bell is hunting up, reaches 4th^s place and then dodges back to 3rd^s place. Then the hunt is continued. Because the bell is hunting up, this is called an UP DODGE. The bell dodges from 4th^s place to 3rd^s place therefore the dodge takes place in 3rd^s and 4th^s places and is called a THREE FOUR DODGE. (not a four three dodge). Therefore this dodge is known as a THREE FOUR UP DODGE (3/4 up dodge)

The Rule for Dodges. The places where the dodge is to be done are specified with the lowest number first (eg 3/4). Whichever way you are moving, go to the farthest place and then dodge back to the nearest place. This step back is the actual dodging blow.



4/5 up dodge

6/7 down dodge

5/6 up dodge

5/6 down dodge

7/8 up dodge

7/8 down dodge

1/2 up dodge

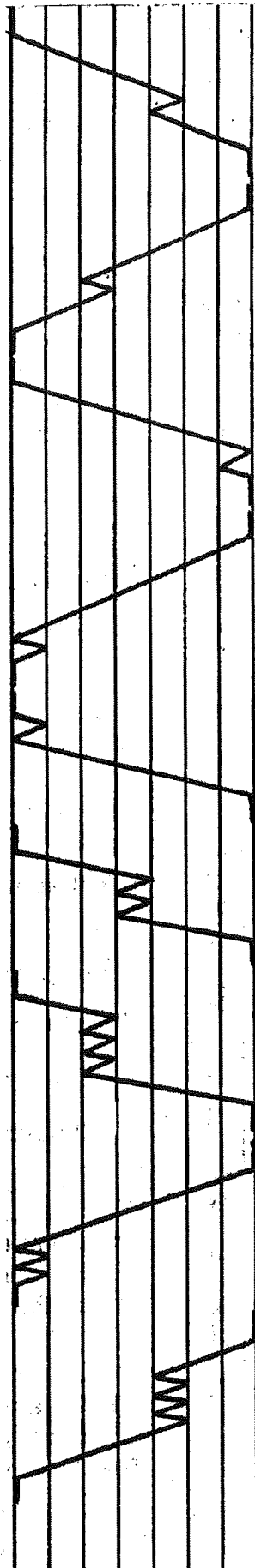
Here is a double
5/6 up dodge
(two steps back)

Here is a triple
4/5 down dodge
(three steps back)

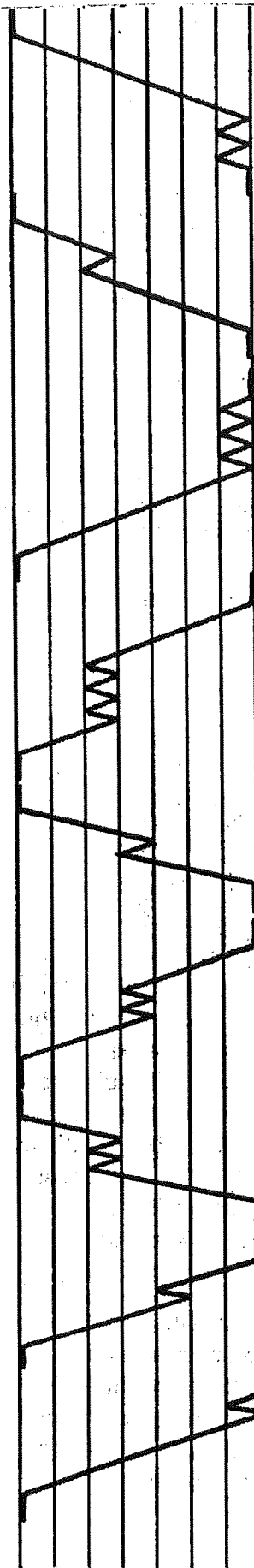
DODGING No.8 Side 2

Write the correct name beside each of these dodges.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



DODGING No.8 Side 3

Draw the dodges to the left of the instruction.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4/5 down dodge

6/7 up dodge

double
1/2 up dodge

double 7/8
down dodge

triple
5/6 down dodge

triple
6/7 up dodge

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

double
3/4 up dodge

triple 6/7
down dodge

triple 7/8
up dodge

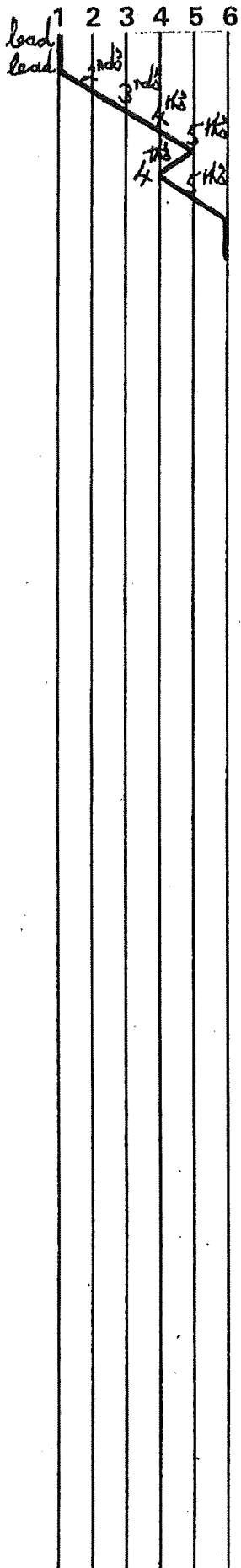
triple 1/2
up dodge

double
3/4 down dodge

double 1/2
down dodge

DODGING No.8 Side 4

Draw the correct dodge to the left of the instruction and against the lines write the places you would count when ringing these dodges. The first one is done for you.



4/5 up dodge

6th
6th

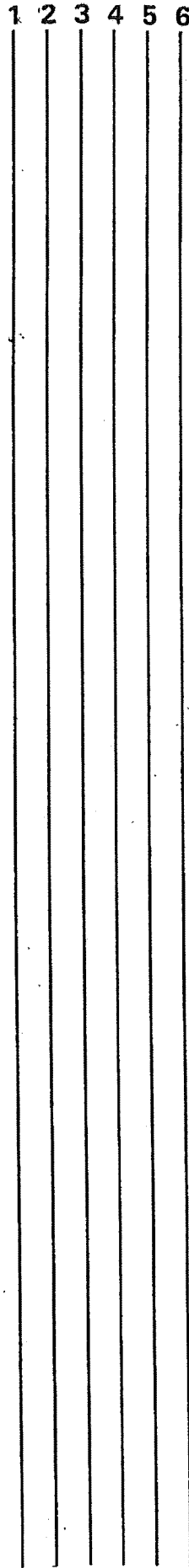
4/5 down
dodge

3/4 up dodge

5/6 up dodge

1/2 down
dodge

double 5/6
up dodge



triple 3/4
up dodge

double 4/5
down dodge

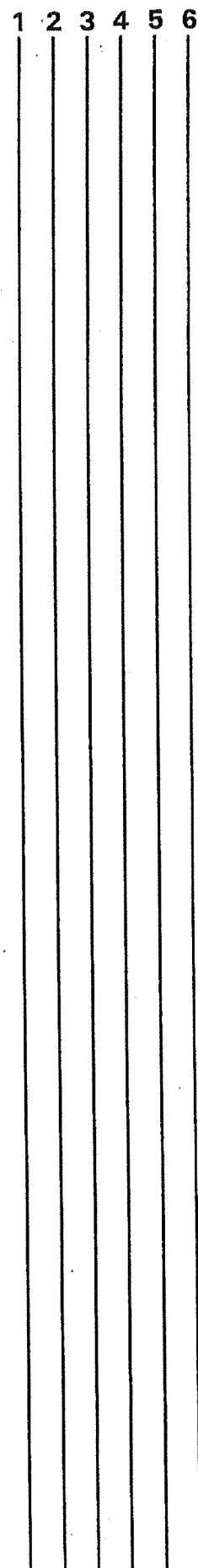
triple 1/2
up dodge

double 5/6
down dodge

1/2 up dodge

3/4 down
dodge

double 4/5
up dodge



triple 1/2
down dodge

double 3/4
down dodge

triple
5/6 up dodge

double 1/2
up dodge

triple 4/5
up dodge

triple 5/6
down dodge

METHODS 1, No. 9.

A METHOD is a series of changes beginning with rounds and coming back to rounds. Each bell begins in its own place in the rounds, does a mixture of hunting with places and dodging and then arrives back in its place at the same time as the other bells arrive in their places - and so rounds is produced again.

Here are some methods.

In each box write the name of the place or dodge it is opposite. The first one is done for you.

REVERSE CANTERBURY PLEASURE PLACE.

ST. MARTIN'S BOB.

ST. SIMON'S BOB.

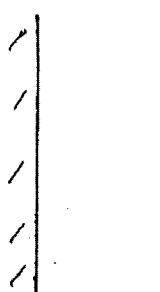
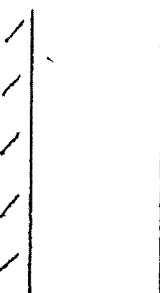
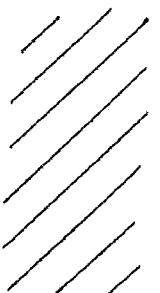
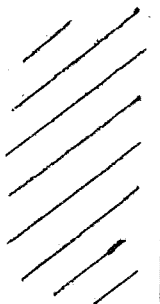
PLAIN BOB.

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

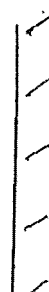
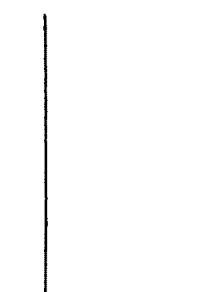
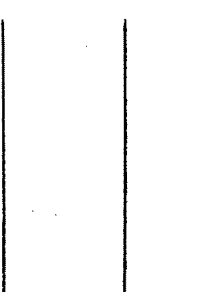
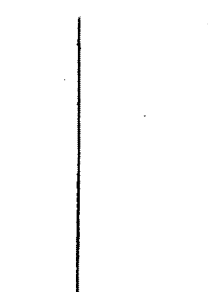
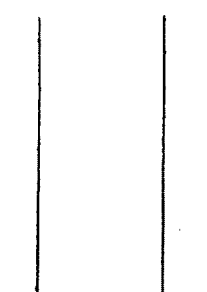
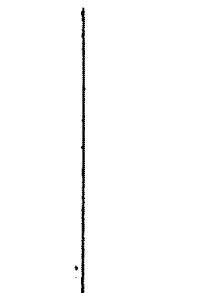
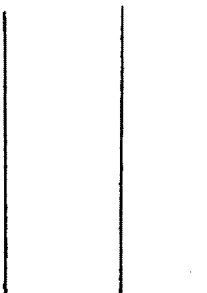
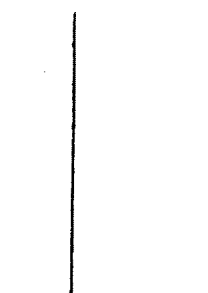
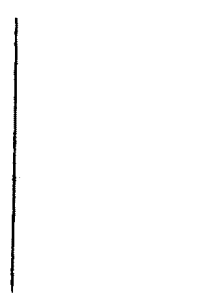
1 2 3 4 5



$\frac{3}{4}$
down
dodge

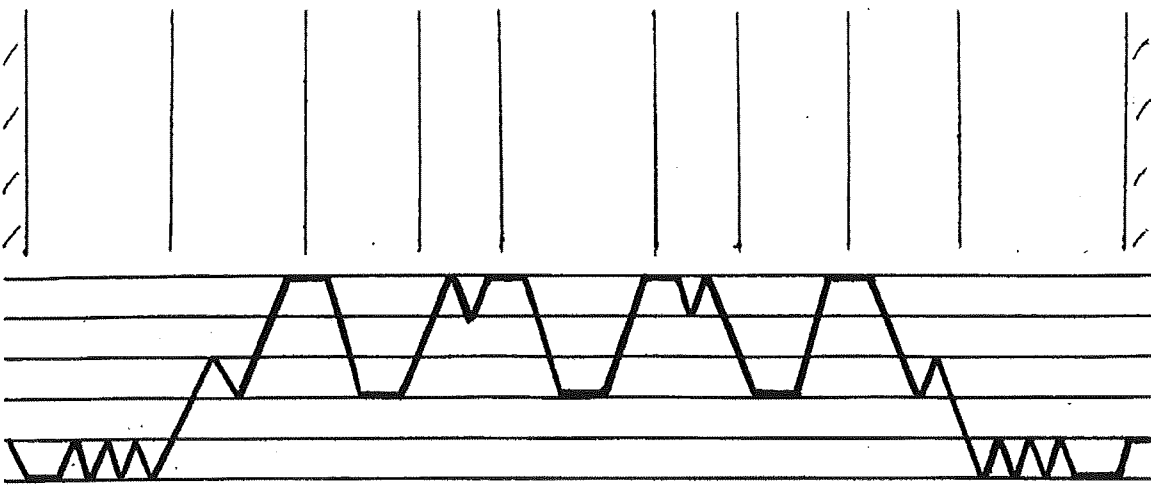
long 5th
place
(or 4 blows
behind)

$\frac{3}{4}$
up
dodge.



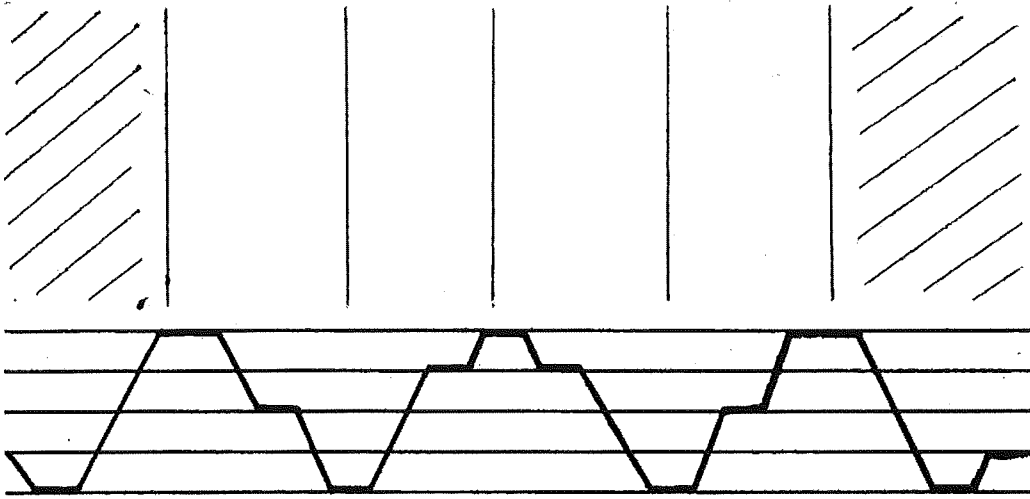
ST. CLEMENT'S COLLEGE BOB.

1 2 3 4 5 6



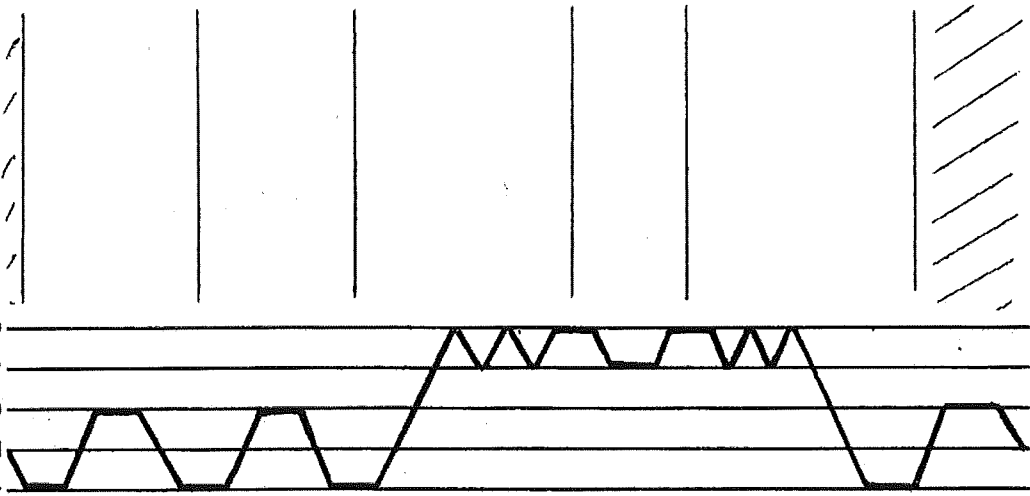
SHIPWAY PLACE.

1 2 3 4 5



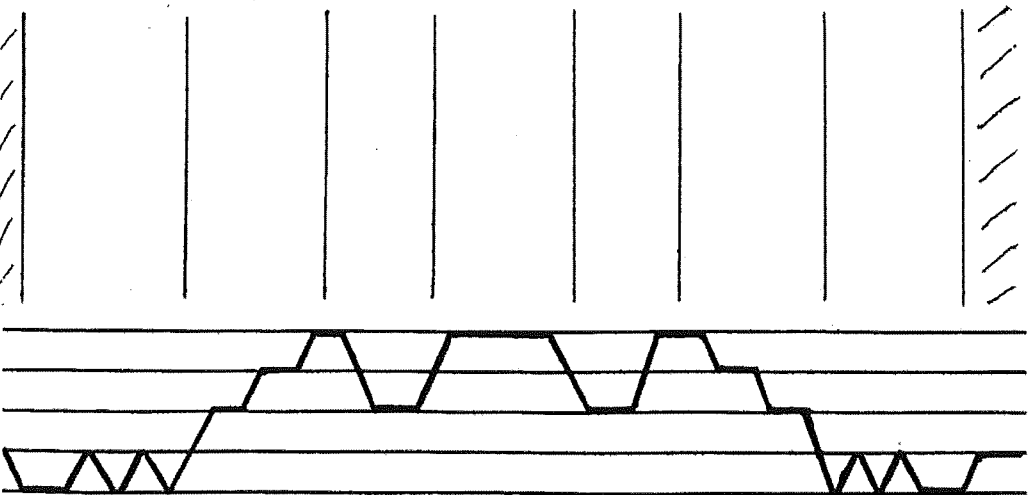
UNION BOB.

1 2 3 4 5



ST. NICHOLAS.

1 2 3 4 5



Write out Plain Bob Minimus
and to the right of the method
draw the line for No. 2 bell.

[illegible]

When you have written out Plain Bob on the other numbers of bells as instructed, see how far these four items remain true.

1 2 3 4 5 6

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

A blank sheet of white paper with a light gray grid pattern. The grid consists of horizontal and vertical lines forming small squares across the entire page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

METHODS 3.

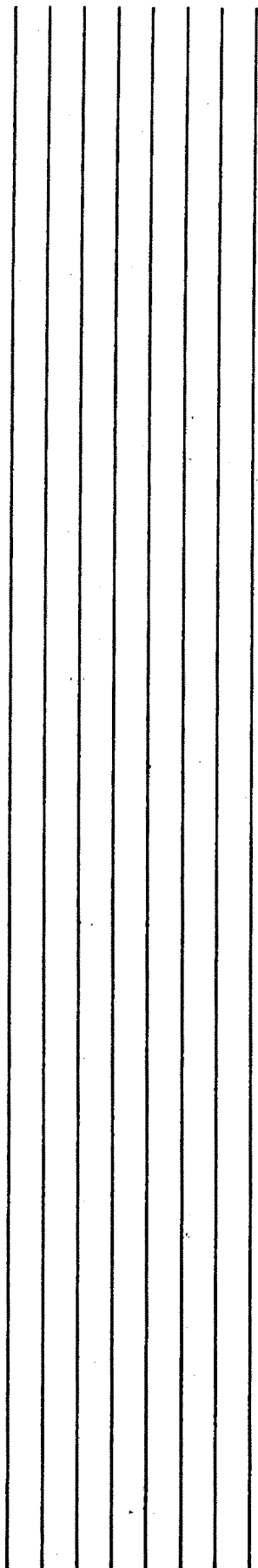
No. 11.

Write out Plain Bob Triples and to the right of the method draw the line for bell No. 2.

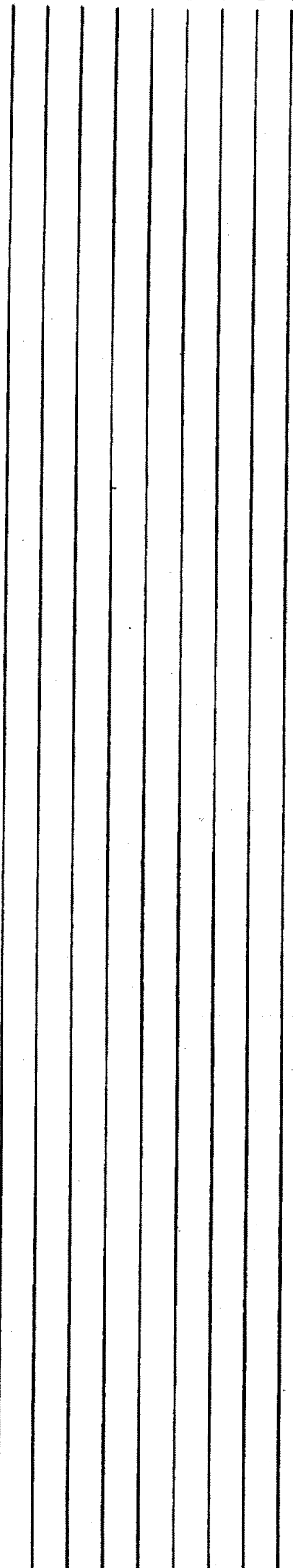
[illegible]A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small squares formed by thin black lines. There are approximately 20 columns and 30 rows of squares. The paper has a slightly off-white or aged appearance.[illegible]

Look carefully at the lines for Plain Bob Minimus, Doubles, Minor and Triples. See if you can spot the way the line extends as each extra bell is included. Using this pattern, try to draw the lines for Plain Bob on the numbers of bells below. Be sure to really squash up the lines in order to get each into one column.

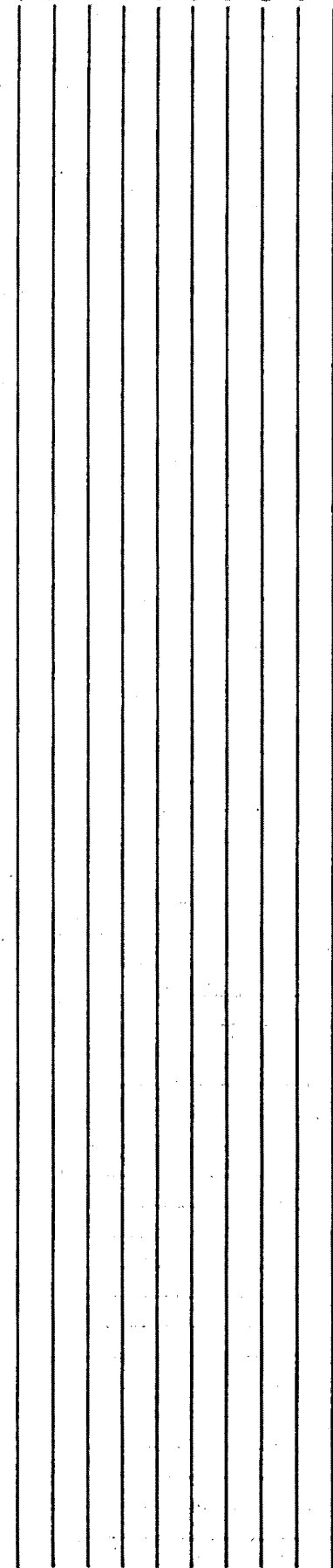
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Eight vertical lines, each corresponding to a bell number from 1 to 8, intended for drawing the line pattern for Plain Bob Minimus.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Nine vertical lines, each corresponding to a bell number from 1 to 9, intended for drawing the line pattern for Plain Bob Doubles.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Ten vertical lines, each corresponding to a bell number from 1 to 10, intended for drawing the line pattern for Plain Bob Minor.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

THE LINE IN METHODS 2. No. 13.

Draw the line for the 2nd. to the right of the method and show the starting points of bells 3,4 and 5 on the same line.

1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
2 1 4 3 5		2 1 3 4 5		2 1 3 5 4	
2 4 1 5 3		2 3 1 5 4		2 3 1 4 5	
4 2 5 1 3		3 2 5 1 4		3 2 4 1 5	
2 4 5 3 1		3 2 5 4 1		2 3 4 5 1	
4 2 3 5 1		2 3 4 5 1		3 2 5 4 1	
2 4 3 1 5		2 3 4 1 5		2 3 5 1 4	
4 2 1 3 5		3 2 1 4 5		3 2 1 5 4	
4 1 2 5 3		3 1 2 5 4		3 1 2 4 5	
1 4 5 2 3		1 3 2 5 4		1 3 2 5 4	
1 4 2 5 3		1 3 5 2 4		1 3 5 2 4	
4 1 5 2 3		3 1 5 2 4		3 1 5 4 2	
4 5 1 3 2		3 5 1 4 2		3 5 1 2 4	
5 4 3 1 2		5 3 4 1 2		5 3 2 1 4	
4 5 3 2 1		5 3 4 2 1		3 5 2 4 1	
5 4 2 3 1		3 5 2 4 1		5 3 4 2 1	
4 5 2 1 3		3 5 2 1 4		3 5 4 1 2	
5 4 1 2 3		5 3 1 2 4		5 3 1 4 2	
5 1 4 3 2		5 1 3 4 2		5 1 3 2 4	
1 5 3 4 2		1 5 3 4 2		1 5 3 4 2	
1 5 4 3 2		1 5 4 3 2		1 5 4 3 2	
5 1 3 4 2		5 1 4 3 2		5 1 4 2 3	
5 3 1 2 4		5 4 1 2 3		5 4 1 3 2	
3 5 2 1 4		4 5 2 1 3		4 5 3 1 2	
5 3 2 4 1		4 5 2 3 1		5 4 3 2 1	
3 5 4 2 1		5 4 3 2 1		4 5 2 3 1	
5 3 4 1 2		5 4 3 1 2		5 4 2 1 3	
3 5 1 4 2		4 5 1 3 2		4 5 1 2 3	
3 1 5 2 4		4 1 5 2 3		4 1 5 3 2	
1 3 2 5 4		1 4 5 2 3		1 4 5 2 3	
1 3 5 2 4		1 4 2 5 3		1 4 2 5 3	
3 1 2 5 4		4 1 2 5 3		4 1 2 3 5	
3 2 1 4 5		4 2 1 3 5		4 2 1 5 3	
2 3 4 1 5		2 4 3 1 5		2 4 5 1 3	
3 2 4 5 1		2 4 3 5 1		4 2 5 3 1	
2 3 5 4 1		4 2 5 3 1		2 4 3 5 1	
3 2 5 1 4		4 2 5 1 3		4 2 3 1 5	
2 3 1 5 4		2 4 1 5 3		2 4 1 3 5	
2 1 3 4 5		2 1 4 3 5		2 1 4 5 3	
1 2 4 3 5		1 2 4 3 5		1 2 4 3 5	
1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4 5	

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	3	5	4
2	3	1	4	5
3	2	4	1	5
3	4	2	5	1
4	3	5	2	1
4	5	3	1	2
5	4	1	3	2
5	1	4	2	3
1	5	4	3	2
1	5	4	2	3
5	1	4	3	2
5	4	1	2	3
4	5	2	1	3
4	2	5	3	1
2	4	3	5	1
2	3	4	1	5
3	2	1	4	5
3	1	2	5	4
1	3	2	4	5
1	3	2	5	4
3	1	2	4	5
3	2	1	5	4
2	3	5	1	4
2	5	3	4	1
2	3	5	1	4
3	2	1	5	4
3	1	2	4	5
1	3	2	4	5
1	3	2	5	4
3	1	2	5	4
3	2	1	4	5
2	3	4	1	5
2	4	3	5	1
4	2	5	3	1
4	5	2	1	3
5	4	1	2	3
5	1	4	3	2
1	5	4	3	2
1	5	4	2	3
5	1	4	3	2
5	4	1	2	3
4	5	1	3	2
4	1	5	3	2
1	4	5	2	3
1	4	5	3	2
4	1	5	2	3
4	5	1	3	2
5	4	3	1	2
5	3	4	2	1
3	5	2	4	1
3	2	5	1	4
2	3	1	5	4
2	1	3	4	5
1	2	3	5	4
1	2	3	4	5

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	3	4	5
2	3	1	5	4
3	2	5	1	4
3	5	2	4	1
5	3	4	2	1
5	4	3	1	2
4	5	1	3	2
4	1	5	2	3
1	4	5	2	3
1	4	5	3	2
4	1	5	3	2
4	5	1	2	3
5	4	2	1	3
5	2	4	3	1
2	5	3	4	1
2	3	5	1	4
3	2	1	5	4
3	1	2	4	5
1	3	2	4	5
1	3	2	5	4
3	1	2	5	4
3	2	1	4	5
2	3	4	1	5
2	4	3	5	1
4	2	5	3	1
4	5	2	1	3
5	4	1	2	3
5	1	4	3	2
1	5	4	3	2
1	5	4	2	3
5	1	4	2	3
5	4	1	3	2
4	5	3	1	2
4	3	5	2	1
3	4	2	5	1
3	2	4	1	5
2	3	1	4	5
2	1	3	5	4
1	2	3	5	4
1	2	3	4	5

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	3	4	5
2	3	1	5	4
3	2	5	1	4
3	5	2	4	1
5	3	2	4	1
5	2	3	1	4
2	5	1	3	4
2	1	5	4	3
1	2	5	4	3
1	5	2	3	4
5	1	2	3	4
5	2	1	4	3
2	5	4	1	3
2	4	5	3	1
4	2	5	3	1
4	5	2	1	3
5	4	1	2	3
5	1	4	3	2
1	5	4	3	2
1	5	4	2	3
4	1	5	2	3
4	5	1	3	2
5	4	3	1	2
5	3	4	2	1
3	5	4	2	1
3	4	5	1	2
4	3	1	5	2
4	1	3	2	5
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1	3	4	5	2
3	1	4	5	2
3	4	1	2	5
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4	2	3	5	1
2	4	3	5	1
2	3	4	1	5
3	2	1	4	5
3	1	2	5	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	2	3	4	5

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	3	4	5
2	3	1	5	4
3	2	5	1	4
3	5	2	4	1
5	3	2	4	1
5	2	3	1	4
2	5	1	3	4
2	1	5	4	3
1	2	5	4	3
1	5	2	3	4
5	1	2	3	4
5	2	1	4	3
2	5	4	1	3
2	4	5	3	1
4	2	5	3	1
4	5	1	3	2
5	4	3	1	2
5	3	4	2	1
3	5	4	2	1
3	4	5	1	2
4	3	1	5	2
4	1	3	2	5
1	4	3	2	5
1	3	4	5	2
3	1	4	5	2
3	4	1	2	5
4	3	2	1	5
4	2	3	5	1
2	4	3	5	1
2	3	4	1	5
3	2	1	4	5
3	1	2	5	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	2	3	4	5

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	3	4	5
2	3	1	5	4
3	2	5	1	4
3	5	2	4	1
5	3	2	4	1
5	2	3	1	4
2	5	1	3	4
2	1	5	4	3
1	2	5	4	3
1	5	2	3	4
5	1	2	3	4
5	2	1	4	3
2	5	4	1	3
2	4	5	3	1
4	2	5	3	1
4	5	1	3	2
5	4	3	1	2
5	3	4	2	1
3	5	4	2	1
3	4	5	1	2
4	3	1	5	2
4	1	3	2	5
1	4	3	2	5
1	3	4	5	2
3	1	4	5	2
3	4	1	2	5
4	3	2	1	5
4	2	3	5	1
2	4	3	5	1
2	3	4	1	5
3	2	1	4	5
3	1	2	5	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	2	3	4	5

No. 14.

1 2 3 4 5 6

[illegible][illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6

[illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Here is Plain Bob Minimus;

1234
2143
2413
4231
4321
3412
3142
1324
1342
3124
3214
2341
2431
4213
4123
1432
1423
4132
4312
3421
3241
2314
2134
1243
1234

This is called A LEAD.

← This backstroke blow when the treble is doing its last blow on the lead is called the LEAD END or LEAD HEAD.

This lead end is then treated exactly as rounds was treated, until the next backstroke lead of the treble (the next lead end).

← Here,

This lead end is then treated in the same way as the others, to produce the next lead end and so on.

a lead,

← a lead end.

Methods on higher numbers of bells will have more changes in a lead since it takes longer for the treble to go out and in.

A method has a pattern of changes for one lead and that pattern of changes is the same for every lead of that method. Different changes are produced by simply beginning from different lead ends.

Beginning with the following lead ends, write out the changes in the method called Plain Bob until the next lead end. The first two are done for you.

1	2	3	4
2	1	4	3
2	4	1	3
4	2	3	1
4	3	2	1
3	4	1	2
3	1	4	2
1	3	2	4
1	3	4	2

1	2	4	3
2	1	3	4
2	3	1	4
3	2	4	1
3	4	2	1
4	3	1	2
4	1	3	2
1	4	2	3
1	4	3	2

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

No. 16.

Since the pattern of changes (the way the changes are made) is the same in every lead of a method, if you have the changes for the first lead of a method, you can see the pattern which will be there in every lead of that method. By using this pattern you can write out the changes in the other leads of the method until it comes into rounds. The first leads of several methods are given below. Complete the writing out of the methods and on the right draw the line for the 2nd. and mark the starting points of the other working bells.

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5 6

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

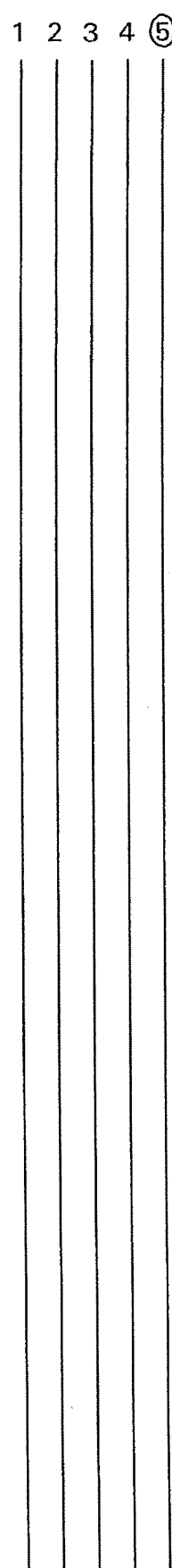
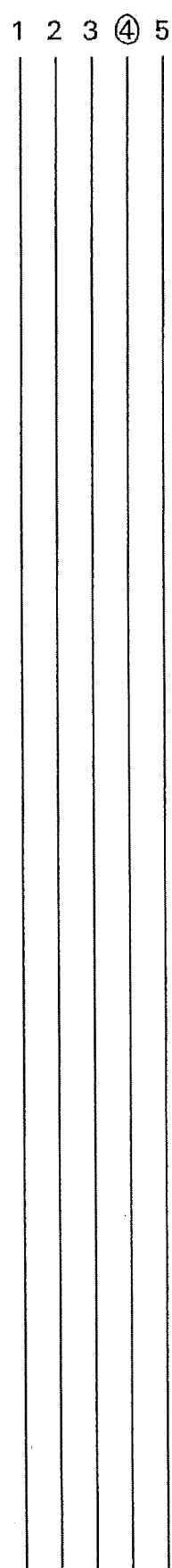
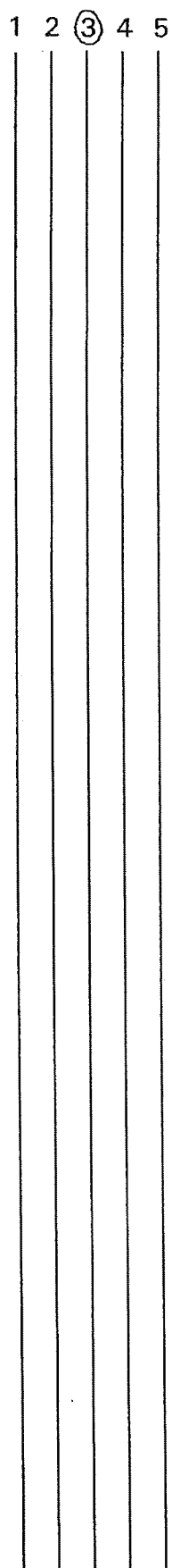
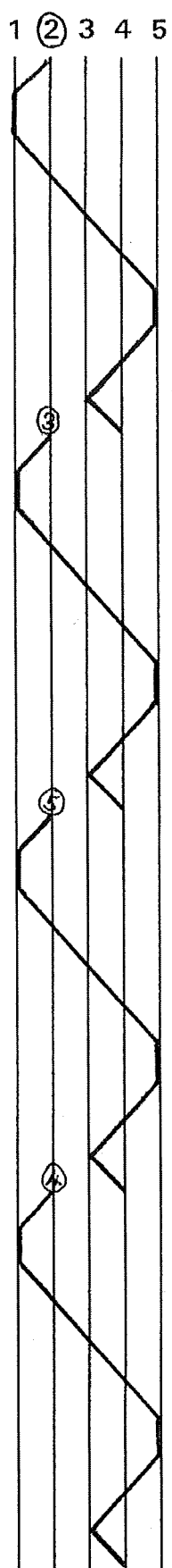
Since in every lead of a method the changes are made in the same way (the pattern of changes is the same) every bell in 2nd's place at a lead end must do the same work for that lead. That is, it does the same work as the 2nd. in the first lead. This bell is called THE SECOND'S PLACE BELL.

In the same way, every bell in 3rd's place at a lead end must do the same work for that lead. It does the same as the 3rd. in the first lead. This bell is called THE THIRD'S PLACE BELL.

In the same way there are FOURTH'S and FIFTH'S PLACE BELLS and, in fact, as many place bells as there are working bells in a method.

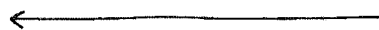
On the other side of this sheet write out Plain Bob Doubles in the left-hand column. In the next column you will see that the line for the second's place bell has been marked in for each lead and at the beginning of each line the number of the bell which is the second's place bell for that lead is placed in a circle.

Look at this carefully and then mark in the third's fourth's and fifth's place bells in the other columns in the same way.

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	5	2	3	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	3	5	2	4

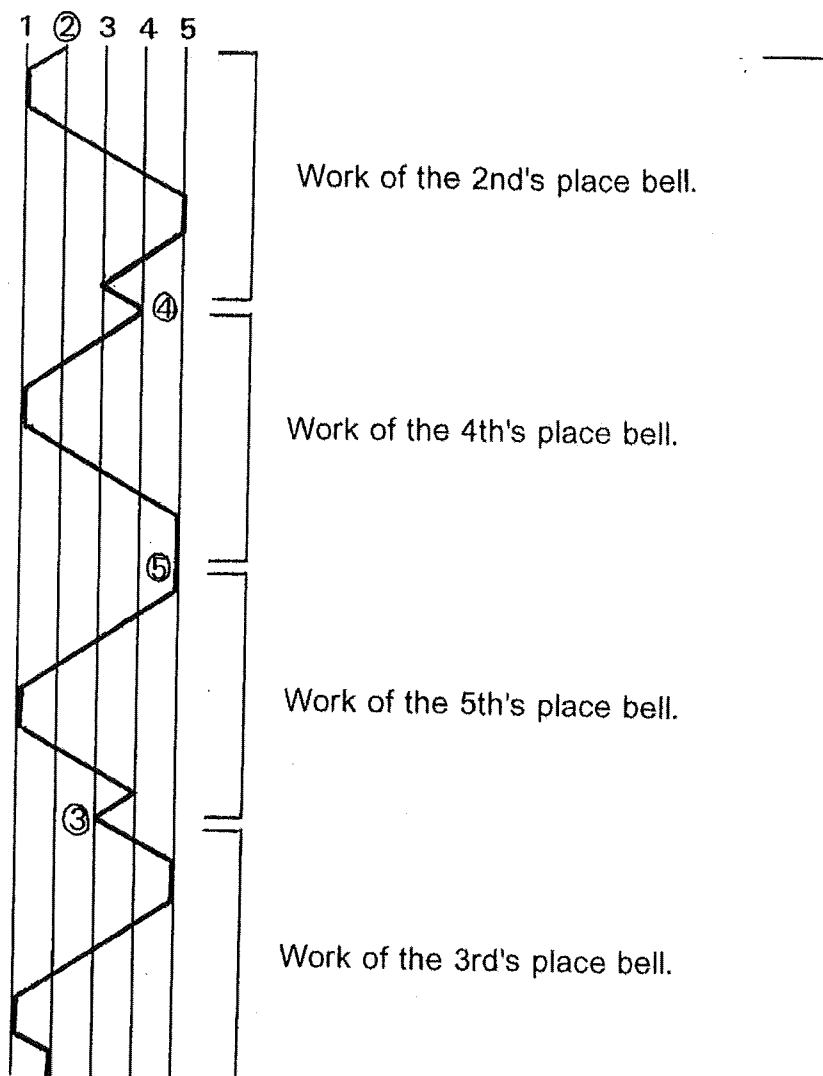
Here is the first lead of Plain Bob Doubles.



Here is the pattern which is there in every lead of Plain Bob Doubles.



Here is the line for Plain Bob Doubles with the starting points marked.
Every part of this line can be seen in the pattern above right.



EVERY METHOD HAS ITS OWN PATTERN WHICH IS THE SAME FOR EVERY LEAD. The bells take turns in doing different parts of the pattern until each bell has done every part (that is, each bell has done the work of every place bell) and then we get rounds again.

Since the work of every place bell in a method can be seen in every lead of that method, only one lead of the method is needed to discover the whole of the line.
 The first lead is always used for this.

Here are the first leads of some methods. Beside each draw the line for the method beginning from 2nd's place and show the starting points of the other working bells. Besure to get the line in one column.

1 2 3 4 5 6
 2 1 4 3 6 5
 2 4 1 3 5 6
 4 2 3 1 6 5
 2 4 3 6 1 5
 4 2 6 3 5 1
 4 6 2 5 3 1
 6 4 5 2 1 3
 4 6 5 1 2 3
 6 4 1 5 3 2
 6 1 4 5 2 3
 1 6 5 4 3 2
 1 5 6 3 4 2

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 2 3 4 5 6
 2 1 4 3 6 5
 2 4 1 3 5 6
 4 2 3 1 6 5
 2 4 3 6 1 5
 4 2 6 3 5 1
 2 4 3 6 5 1
 4 2 6 3 1 5
 2 4 6 1 3 5
 4 2 1 6 5 3
 4 1 2 6 3 5
 1 4 6 2 5 3
 1 4 2 6 3 5

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 2 3 4 5 6
 2 1 4 3 6 5
 2 4 1 6 3 5
 4 2 6 1 5 3
 4 6 2 5 1 3
 6 4 5 2 3 1
 4 6 2 5 3 1
 6 4 5 2 1 3
 6 5 4 1 2 3
 5 6 1 4 3 2
 5 1 6 3 4 2
 1 5 3 6 2 4
 1 5 6 3 4 2

1 2 3 4 5 6

1 2 3 4 5 6
 2 1 4 3 6 5
 2 4 1 3 5 6
 4 2 3 1 6 5
 4 3 2 6 1 5
 3 4 6 2 5 1
 3 6 4 5 2 1
 6 3 5 4 1 2
 6 5 3 1 4 2
 5 6 1 3 2 4
 5 1 6 3 4 2
 1 5 3 6 2 4
 1 5 6 3 4 2

1 2 3 4 5 6

PLACE BELLS. 3. No. 19.

Here are the first leads of some methods. Beside each draw the line for the method beginning from 2nd's place and show the starting points of the other working bells. Be sure to get the line in one column.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 2 1 3 4 6 5 7
 2 3 1 6 4 7 5
 3 2 6 1 7 4 5
 3 6 2 7 1 5 4
 6 3 7 2 5 1 4
 6 7 3 5 2 4 1
 7 6 5 3 4 2 1
 7 5 6 4 3 1 2
 5 7 4 6 1 3 2
 5 4 7 1 6 2 3
 4 5 1 7 2 6 3
 4 1 5 2 7 3 6
 1 4 5 2 3 7 6
 1 4 2 5 7 3 6

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 2 1 4 3 6 5 7
 2 4 1 6 3 7 5
 4 2 6 1 7 3 5
 2 4 6 7 1 5 3
 4 2 7 6 5 1 3
 2 4 7 5 6 3 1
 4 2 5 7 3 6 1
 2 4 5 3 7 1 6
 4 2 3 5 1 7 6
 2 4 3 1 5 6 7
 4 2 1 3 6 5 7
 4 1 2 6 3 7 5
 1 4 6 2 7 3 5
 1 4 2 6 3 7 5

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 2 1 3 5 4 7 6
 2 3 1 4 5 6 7
 3 2 4 1 6 5 7
 2 3 4 6 1 7 5
 3 2 6 4 7 1 5
 2 3 6 7 4 5 1
 3 2 7 6 5 4 1
 2 3 7 5 6 1 4
 3 2 5 7 1 6 4
 2 3 5 1 7 4 6
 3 2 1 5 4 7 6
 3 1 2 4 5 6 7
 1 3 2 5 4 7 6
 1 3 5 2 7 4 6

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2 1 4 3 6 5 8 7
2 4 1 6 3 8 5 7
4 2 6 1 8 3 7 5
4 6 2 8 1 7 3 5
6 4 8 2 7 1 5 3
6 8 4 7 2 5 1 3
8 6 7 4 5 2 3 1
8 6 7 4 5 2 3 1
8 7 6 5 4 1 2 3
7 8 5 6 1 4 3 2
5 7 1 8 3 6 2 4
5 1 7 3 8 2 6 4
1 5 7 3 8 2 6 4
1 1 5 7 3 8 2 6 4

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2 1 4 3 6 5 8 7
2 4 1 3 5 6 7 8
4 2 3 1 6 5 8 7
2 4 3 6 1 5 7 8
4 2 6 3 5 1 8 7
2 4 3 6 5 8 1 7
4 2 6 3 8 5 7 1
6 4 8 2 7 3 1 5
4 6 2 8 7 1 3 5
6 4 8 2 1 7 5 3
4 6 8 1 2 7 3 5
6 4 1 8 2 7 3 5
6 1 4 8 2 7 3 5
1 6 8 4 7 2 5 3
1 8 6 7 4 5 2 3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2 1 4 3 6 5 8 7
2 4 1 3 5 6 7 8
4 2 3 1 6 5 8 7
2 4 3 6 1 5 7 8
4 2 6 3 5 1 8 7
2 4 3 6 5 8 1 7
4 2 6 3 8 5 7 1
2 4 3 6 5 8 1 7
4 2 6 3 8 5 1 7
2 4 3 6 5 8 1 7
4 2 6 3 8 5 1 7
2 4 3 6 5 8 1 7
4 2 6 3 8 5 1 7
2 4 3 6 5 8 1 7
4 2 6 3 8 5 1 7
1 4 2 6 3 8 5 7
1 1 4 2 6 3 8 5 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

CALLS (BOBS AND SINGLES). No. 20.

Ringing tries to produce as many different changes as possible on a given number of bells. The most changes which can be produced on a given number of bells is called THE EXTENT. A PEAL must contain at least 5,040 different changes (the extent on seven bells) and therefore a QUARTER PEAL must contain at least 1,260 changes. The plain courses of most methods except Minimus methods contain less changes than the extents and therefore new ways of producing new changes must be found. The simplest way to do this is to produce new lead ends which can then be treated as any other lead ends in that method but the changes within the following leads will be different. All that needs to be done then, is to produce the new lead end from the change before it by changing the pairs in a different way from normal.

There are two ways of producing different lead ends and these are called BOB and SINGLE but some methods have only one of these. Remember that the idea is to produce a new lead end, and once that is done the pattern returns to normal for the next lead and all other leads until "Bob" or "Single" is called again. Remember that the only change which is made in a different way from normal is the one which produces the lead end from the change just before it.

Here are the first two leads of Plain Bob Doubles (these are called PLAIN LEADS).

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	5	2	3	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	3	5	2	4
3	1	2	5	4
3	2	1	4	5
2	3	4	1	5
2	4	3	5	1
4	2	5	3	1
4	5	2	1	3
5	4	1	2	3
5	1	4	3	2
1	5	3	4	2
1	5	4	3	2

Here are the first two leads of Plain Bob Doubles but the first lead end has been altered by a bob;

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	5	2	3	1
5	4	3	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	2	3	5	4
2	1	5	3	4
2	5	1	4	3
5	2	4	1	3
5	4	2	3	1
4	5	3	2	1
4	3	5	1	2
3	4	1	5	2
3	1	4	2	5
1	3	2	4	5
1	3	4	2	5

← "Bob" called by the conductor here.

← The changes remain the same until the lead end here (a whole pull warning).

The pattern here is the same as in every lead of Plain Bob Doubles. (check this yourself) but the changes are different.

Notice:

The conductor calls "Bob" when the treble is in 2nd's place on the way in. THAT IS THE ONLY PLACE A CALL CAN BE MADE IN THE PLAIN BOB METHOD.

The treble and the bell doing four blows behind are not altered by the bob. THESE TWO BELLS ARE NEVER ALTERED BY A CALL IN PLAIN BOB.

The bell expecting to make 2nd's place, misses this, goes into 3rd's place for the lead end and then takes up the work again from the position of the 3rd's place bell. It has not made 2nd's place but has simply plain hunted.

The bell expecting to do a 3/4 down dodge, misses this, goes into 2nd's place for the lead end and then takes up the work again from the position of the 2nd's place bell. It has not done a 3/4 down dodge but has simply plain hunted.

The bell expecting to do a 3/4 up dodge does not do this but stays in 4th's place for the lead end and then takes up the work again from the position of the 4th's place bell. It has not done a 3/4 up dodge but has made 4th's place and returned to lead.

THE RULES FOR BOBS IN PLAIN BOB DOUBLES ARE THEREFORE:

Work about to be done.	Effect of the bob.	Place bell for the next lead.	Work at the next lead end.
Make 2nd's place	Plain hunt (this is called RUNNING OUT).	3rd's	Make 2nd's place. (as 3rd's place bell always does at the end of the lead).
3/4 down dodge.	Plain hunt. (this is called RUNNING IN).	2nd's	3/4down dodge. (as 2nd's place bell always does at the end of the lead).
3/4 up dodge.	Make 4th's place and return to lead. (this is called MAKING THE BOB).	4th's	4 blows behind. (as 4th's place bell always does at the end of the lead).
Any other work.	No change.		

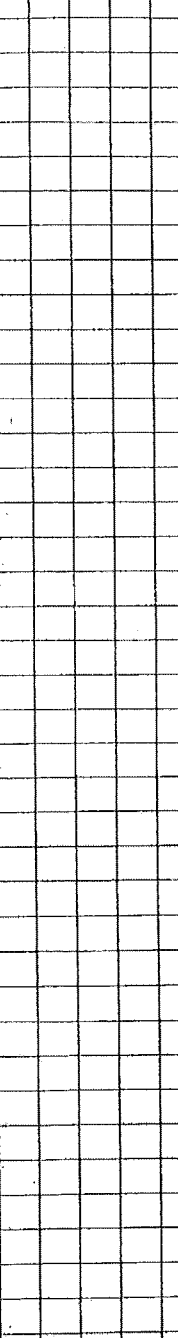
A series of changes with calls in it is called A TOUCH. In order to write out a touch you need to know which lead ends are altered by calls. Therefore every lead end is shown by a P, B or S depending on whether it is plain (has no call), has a bob or a single. Write out the following touch of Plain Bob Doubles: PBPBPB. This means that the first lead end will have no call, the next will have a bob, and so on. The touch should come round at the sixth lead end (which is altered by a bob) and will have 60 different changes. Put a B against the change where a bob is called. If you get this touch back into rounds at the right place, write out this one: BPBPBP.

[illegible]A blank sheet of graph paper with a grid pattern. The grid consists of small squares formed by horizontal and vertical lines. There are no markings or text on the page.[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

No. 21.

[illegible]This is a full-page image of a blank sheet of graph paper. The page is covered by a uniform grid of small squares, formed by thin black horizontal and vertical lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.[illegible]

Now write out
this one.
PBPPPBPPBPP.

[illegible][illegible]A large grid of graph paper, consisting of 20 columns and 40 rows of small squares, intended for calculations.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]A vertical rectangular sheet of white paper featuring a uniform grid of thin black lines. The grid consists of small squares arranged in approximately 20 columns and 60 rows, covering most of the page area. There are narrow margins at the top, bottom, and sides.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

In each of these extents there is a bell which is not altered by the bobs. This is because the bobs are one **COURSE** (4 leads) apart. All the 120 changes are produced in each extent but not in the same order. Choose any order of the five bells and check that it is in each extent.

No. 22.

PLAIN BOB DOUBLES

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	5
2	4	1	5	3
4	2	5	1	3
4	2	5	3	1
2	4	3	5	1
2	4	3	1	5
4	2	1	3	5
4	1	2	5	3
1	4	5	2	3
1	4	2	5	3
4	1	5	2	3
4	5	1	3	2
5	4	3	1	2
5	4	3	2	1
4	5	2	3	1
4	5	2	1	3
5	4	1	2	3
5	1	4	3	2
1	5	3	4	2
1	5	4	3	2
5	1	3	4	2
5	3	1	2	4
3	5	2	1	4
3	5	2	4	1
5	3	4	2	1
5	3	4	1	2
3	5	1	4	2
3	1	5	2	4
1	3	2	5	4
1	3	5	2	4
3	1	2	5	4
3	2	1	4	5
2	3	4	1	5
2	3	4	5	1
3	2	5	4	1
3	2	5	1	4
2	3	1	5	4
2	1	3	4	5
1	2	4	3	5
1	2	3	4	5

In methods with the same work at lead ends, the calls make the same alterations to the lead ends. Find the rules for bobs in the Plain Bob method. Everything written in that chart is therefore the same for St. Martin's Bob Doubles except the last column. In St. Martin's Bob Doubles this column should read:

Work during the next lead.

3rd's and back to four blows
behind (as 3rd's place
bell always does).

2nd's and in - dodge 3/4 up
(as 2nd's place bell always does).

Commence front work, that is,
make 2nd's (as 4th's
place bell always does).

The last column is different because the work of the place bells is different in St. Martin's Bob.

Now write out the following touches of St. Martin's Bob Doubles:

PBPBPB

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

BPBPBP

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

No. 23.

Remember that the effect of a call is to alter the lead end so that new changes can be produced. Singles cannot be used in Plain Bob Doubles because they would make all the bells lie still for two changes so making the ringing FALSE. Ringing is FALSE when one or more changes is repeated unnecessarily.

The rules for singles in the Plain Bob method on any number of bells are:

Work about to be done.	Effect of the single.	Place bell for the next lead.	Work at the next lead end.
3/4 down dodge.	Make 3rd's (and back).	3rd's	Make 2nd's (as 3rd's place bell always does at the end of the lead).
3/4 up dodge.	Make 4th's and in, as at a bob.	4th's	5/6 down dodge (as 4th's place bell always does at the end of a lead of Plain Bob Minor, Triples and all higher numbers).
All other work.	Unaltered.		

Write out the following touch of Plain Bob Minor: PSSPPSSPP.

[illegible][illegible]A blank sheet of graph paper with a grid pattern. The grid consists of small squares formed by horizontal and vertical lines. There are approximately 20 columns and 30 rows of squares visible on the page.[illegible][illegible]

CALLS IN OTHER METHODS. No. 24.

The first leads of several methods and some instructions are given below. Complete the charts.

Bobs as in Plain Bob. Complete the chart for bobs in St. Simon's Bob Doubles.

	Work about to be done.	Effect of the call.	Place bell for the next lead	Work during the next lead.
ST. SIMON'S BOB. 1 2 3 4 5 2 1 4 3 5 2 4 1 5 3 4 2 5 1 3 2 4 5 3 1 4 2 3 5 1 2 4 3 1 5 4 2 1 3 5 4 1 2 5 3 1 4 5 2 3 1 4 2 5 3				
In these methods the bobs and singles are as in Plain Bob. Fill out the charts for bobs in the top part and singles in the lower part.				
ST. CLEMENTS COLLEGE BOB. 1 2 3 4 5 6 2 1 4 3 6 5 2 4 1 6 3 5 4 2 6 1 5 3 2 4 6 5 1 3 4 2 5 6 3 1 2 4 5 3 6 1 4 2 3 5 1 6 2 4 3 1 5 6 4 2 1 3 6 5 4 1 2 6 3 5 1 4 6 2 5 3 1 4 2 6 3 5		BOB		
		SINGLE		

DOUBLE BOB

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	4	3	6	5
2	4	1	6	3	5
4	2	6	1	5	3
4	6	2	5	1	3
6	4	5	2	3	1
4	6	2	5	3	1
6	4	5	2	1	3
6	5	4	1	2	3
5	6	1	4	3	2
5	1	6	3	4	2
1	5	3	6	2	4
1	5	6	3	4	2

DOUBLE OXFORD BOB.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	4	3	6	5
2	4	1	3	5	6
4	2	3	1	6	5
2	4	3	6	1	5
4	2	6	3	5	1
2	4	3	6	5	1
4	2	6	3	1	5
2	4	6	1	3	5
4	2	1	6	5	3
4	1	2	6	3	5
1	4	6	2	5	3
1	4	2	6	3	5

Work about to be done.	Effect of the call.	Place bell for the next lead.	Work during the next lead.
		BOB	
		SINGLE	
		BOB	
		SINGLE	

TREBLE BOB (T. B.) AND SURPRISE METHODS. No. 25.

In these methods the treble has a path which is the same in every lead but that path is not plain hunt. The treble's path is called TREBLE BOB HUNT and involves dodging in every place on the way out and the same on the way in, that is, 1/2 up, 3/4 up, 5/6 up etc. and then reversing this on the way down.

Treble Bob and Surprise methods have leads which are twice as long as methods in which the treble plain hunts (PLAIN METHODS). Treble Bob and Surprise methods have lead ends and place bells as do Plain methods.

Beside the first leads of the methods given below, draw the line for the 2nd. bell and mark the starting points of the other bells. Be sure to get the line in one column.

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	3	4	6	5							2	1	4	3	6	5							2	1	4	3	6	5
1	2	4	3	5	6							1	2	4	3	5	6							1	2	4	6	3	5
2	1	4	3	6	5							2	1	3	4	6	5							2	1	6	4	5	3
2	4	1	6	3	5							2	3	1	6	4	5							2	6	1	4	3	5
4	2	6	1	5	3							3	2	6	1	5	4							6	2	4	1	5	3
4	2	1	6	3	5							3	2	1	6	4	5							6	2	1	4	3	5
2	4	6	1	5	3							2	3	6	1	5	4							2	6	4	1	5	3
2	6	4	5	1	3							2	6	3	5	1	4							6	2	4	5	1	3
6	2	5	4	3	1							6	2	5	3	4	1							2	6	5	4	3	1
6	2	4	5	1	3							6	2	3	5	1	4							2	5	6	4	1	3
2	6	5	4	3	1							2	6	5	3	4	1							5	2	4	6	3	1
2	5	6	3	4	1							2	5	6	4	3	1							2	5	6	4	3	1
5	2	3	6	1	4							5	2	4	6	1	3							5	2	4	6	1	3
5	2	6	3	4	1							5	2	6	4	3	1							5	4	2	6	3	1
2	5	3	6	1	4							2	5	4	6	1	3							4	5	6	2	1	3
2	3	5	1	6	4							2	4	5	1	6	3							5	4	6	1	2	3
3	2	1	5	4	6							4	2	1	5	3	6							4	5	1	6	3	2
3	2	5	1	6	4							4	2	5	1	6	3							4	5	6	1	2	3
2	3	1	5	4	6							2	4	1	5	3	6							5	4	1	6	3	2
2	1	3	4	5	6							2	1	4	3	5	6							5	1	4	6	2	3
1	2	3	4	6	5							1	2	3	4	6	5							1	5	6	4	3	2
2	1	4	3	5	6							2	1	3	4	5	6							5	1	6	3	4	2
1	2	4	3	6	5							1	2	4	3	6	5							1	5	3	6	2	4
1	4	2	6	3	5							1	4	2	6	3	5							1	5	6	3	4	2

1 **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6**

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	3	5	4	6
1	2	5	3	6	4
2	1	5	6	3	4
2	5	1	6	4	3
5	2	6	1	3	4
5	2	1	6	4	3
2	5	6	1	3	4
5	2	6	3	1	4
5	6	2	3	4	1
6	5	3	2	1	4
6	3	5	2	4	1
3	6	5	4	2	1
3	5	6	4	1	2
5	3	4	6	2	1
5	4	3	6	1	2
4	5	3	1	6	2
5	4	1	3	2	6
5	4	3	1	6	2
4	5	1	3	2	6
4	1	5	3	6	2
1	4	5	6	3	2
4	1	6	5	2	3
1	4	6	2	5	3
1	4	2	6	3	5

1 2 3 4 5 6

1	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	3	4	6	5	
1	2	4	3	5	6	
2	1	4	5	3	6	
2	4	1	5	6	3	
4	2	5	1	3	6	
4	2	1	5	6	3	
2	4	5	1	3	6	
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4	5	2	3	6	1	
5	4	3	2	1	6	
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5	4	2	3	6	1	
4	5	2	3	1	6	
5	4	3	2	6	1	
5	3	4	2	1	6	
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5	3	1	4	6	2	
5	3	4	1	2	6	
3	5	1	4	6	2	
3	1	5	4	2	6	
1	3	5	2	4	6	
3	1	2	5	6	4	
1	3	2	5	4	6	
1	3	5	2	6	4	

1 2 3 4 5 6

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	4	3	6	5
1	1	2	4	6	3
2	1	2	4	6	3
2	1	6	4	5	3
2	6	1	4	3	5
6	2	4	1	5	3
6	2	1	4	3	5
2	6	4	1	5	3
6	2	4	5	1	3
6	4	2	5	3	1
4	6	5	2	1	3
6	4	5	2	3	1
4	6	2	5	3	1
6	4	2	5	1	3
4	6	5	2	3	1
4	5	6	2	1	3
5	4	6	1	2	3
4	5	1	6	3	2
4	5	6	1	2	3
5	4	1	6	3	2
5	1	4	6	2	3
1	5	6	4	3	2
5	1	6	3	4	2
1	5	3	6	2	4
1	5	6	3	4	2

1 2 3 4 5 6

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1	4	3	6	5
1	2	4	3	5	6
2	1	3	4	6	5
2	3	1	4	5	6
3	2	4	1	6	5
3	2	1	4	5	6
2	3	4	1	6	5
3	2	4	6	1	5
2	3	6	4	5	1
3	2	6	4	1	5
2	3	4	6	5	1
2	4	3	5	6	1
4	2	5	3	1	6
2	4	5	3	6	1
4	2	3	5	1	6
2	4	3	1	5	6
4	2	1	3	6	5
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2	4	1	3	6	5
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1	2	3	4	6	5
2	1	3	4	5	6
1	1	2	4	3	6
1	1	4	2	6	3
5	6	3	2	1	4

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