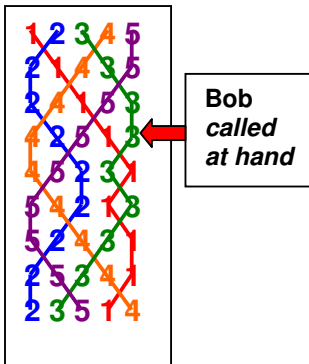


# Original

## Doubles



Original is plain hunt with bobs

It is good for *developing ropesight* and *reinforces the necessity for the ringer to count his/her place.*

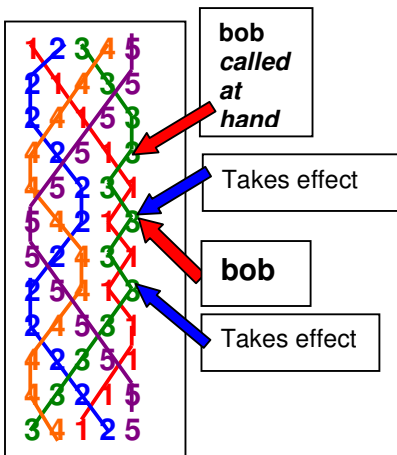
*In Doubles the bob is called at handstroke*

The bell which is leading is unaffected  
 The bell in seconds rings two blows in thirds place and then hunts back down to the front.  
 The bell in thirds place runs in unaffected.  
 The bells in 4/5 dodge with each other and then continue plain hunting.

The bobs can be called at any handstroke.

**The treble is affected**  
 just like any other bell.

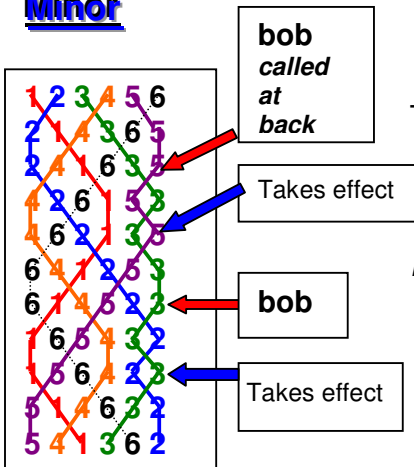
## double or consecutive bobs



The calls can be made at consecutive handstrokes so that the ringer is still ringing one bob while the next is being called.  
 The ringers have to develop a high level of concentration to keep listening to the calls and count their place.

*For 30 call any bell at lead three times.*  
*For 60 call any bell to make thirds and dodge 4/5 up twice.*

## Minor



*In Minor the bob is called at backstroke.*

The bob is made in fourths place as in Plain Bob.

The bells in 1/2/3 are unaffected.  
 The bells in 5/6 dodge with each other.

*For 60 the treble calls itself to dodge 5/6 up twice then 5/6 down twice. Repeated 3 times.*

*For 120 the treble calls itself to dodge 5/6 up three times then 5/6 down three times. Repeated 3 times.*

## Penultimus Doubles

*Good for developing ropesight.*

*Useful in bands that can plain hunt but are unable to ring methods.*

**May be used as a stepping stone between plain hunt and methods.**

The treble hunts to 4ths place and back.  
That is to the **penultimate place**.

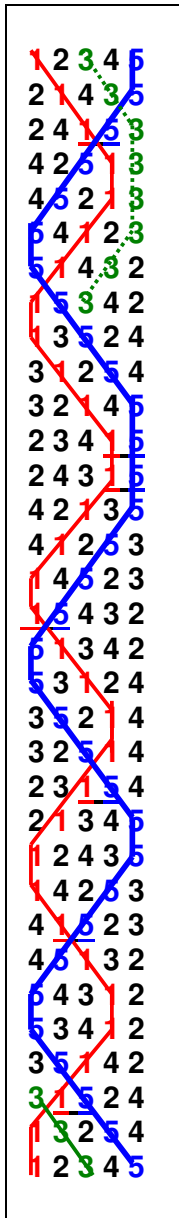
The other bells to hunt to 5ths place i.e. the **ultimate place**.

The bell that is taken from the lead by the treble rings 4 blows in 5ths place.

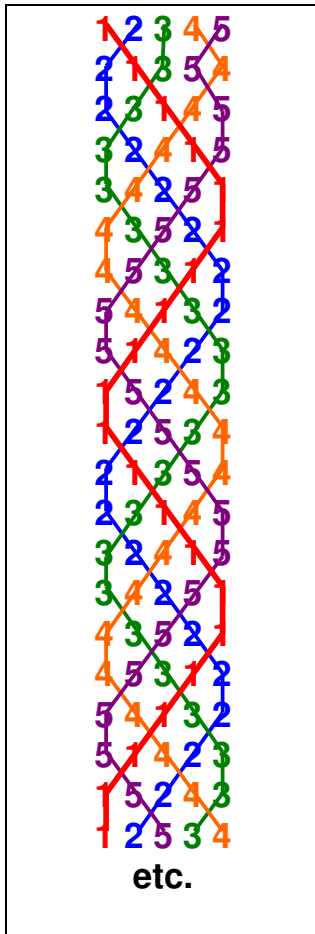
The treble moves through the coursing order each lead: consequently a little more ropesight is required than in plain hunt.

*NB At the start the third has just been taken off the lead by the treble and therefore makes long 5ths in the first lead.*

**The principle of Penultimus can also be rung as Minor or on any other number of bells.**



## Churchyard Bob (Flying Dutchman)



Churchyard Bob is plain hunt with a Grandsire start.

The treble passes through the bells in the order 2-3-4-5.

This makes *learning to count places very easy* and could be used for a learner having difficulty acquiring this skill.

The 2nd only plain hunts.

The 3, 4 and 5 ring with Grandsire starts and then just continue to plain hunt.

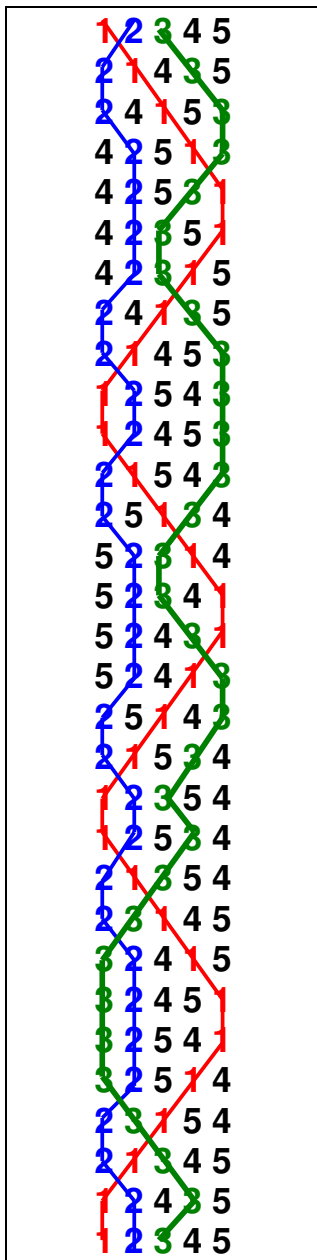
It goes on for ever without coming round.

It is another way to practise plain hunt.

It adds a little variety and provides a little more of a challenge than normal plain hunt especially for those on the back three bells when few experienced ringers turn up on practice night.

It is also good for developing covering skills, as the bells come to the back in a different order to that in plain hunt.

## Slapton Slow Course



**This method can be used as a teaching method for a learner to develop the first steps in ropesight.**

**Alternatively it can be used to provide a little more variety for the rest of the band when one learner is very inexperienced.**

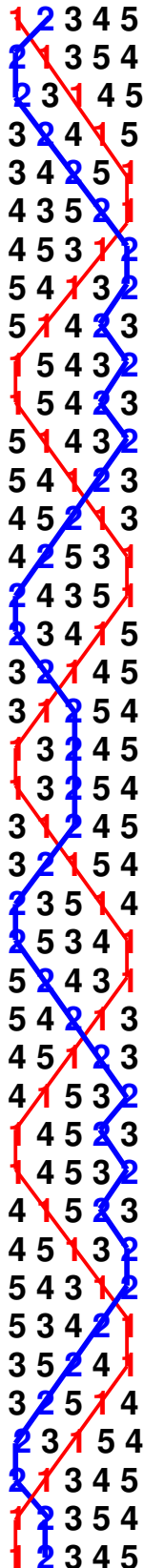
The second bell leads, rings 4 blows over a bell in seconds place, leads, makes 2nds over the treble, leads and then rings 4 blows in seconds place over a different bell etc.

The treble plain hunts but always takes the two off the lead and is always taken off the lead by the 2.

This means that only three bells rotate within the coursing order (as in Grandsire) reducing the amount of ropesight required by the treble to ring it compared to Plain Bob Doubles.

It provides a little more variety for the back bell ringers when few experienced ringers turn up at practice night.

**Reverse St Bartholomew's**  
**(Official name St Augustine Bob)**



**Reverse St Bartholomew's is  
 Grandsire Doubles with a single rung at  
 every lead (uncalled).**

Ringers have to stay alert so as to put the  
 singles in unprompted.

It helps to start to develop the skills for  
 ringing Doubles variations.

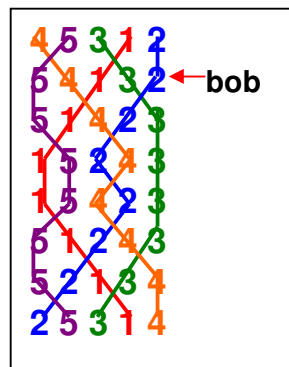
**The bob is a plain lead of  
 Bob Doubles.**

**It is called at handstroke as in  
 Grandsire Doubles.**

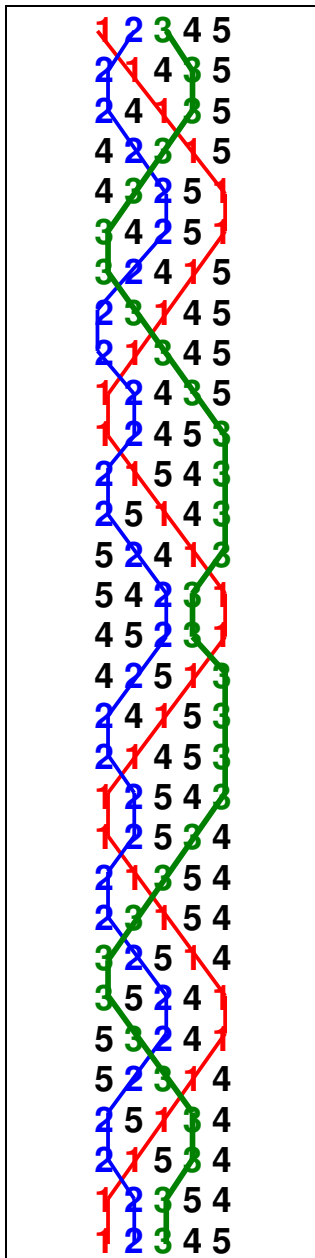
**Call 3 bobs for 120.**

*(The first bob cannot be called at the end  
 of the plain course.)*

**Reverse St Bartholomew's bob**



## Cornwall Slow Course



In this method the second alternately hunts to thirds place, makes thirds, hunts down to the front and makes seconds over the treble.

The treble plain hunts.  
The back 3 bells ring the method.

The treble lies over the same bell at the back.

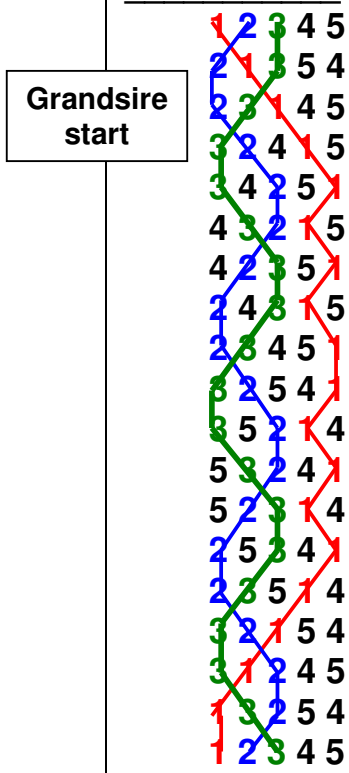
It takes the second off the lead which then in turn takes it off the lead.

This makes the ropesight for the treble very straightforward.

*Useful for when few experienced ringers turn up for practice, to provide a little variety for the 3/4/5.*

*Can be rung with 3 method ringers and two ringers who can hunt a little or when a learner is just beginning to hunt to develop ropesight.*

## Stedman Quick Sixes/Cloister Doubles



**Two bells hunt to thirds place.**

**With a Plain Bob start  
the treble and the two.**

**With a Grandsire start the two  
and the three.**

*It is very useful for ringers  
learning to hunt as the ropesight  
is very easy.*

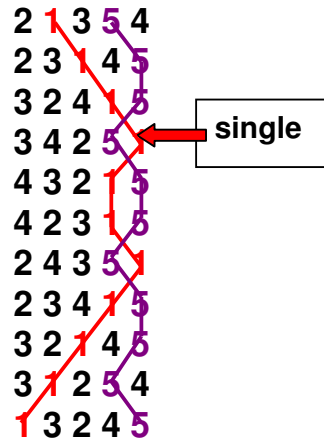
**The other bells double dodge  
4/5 up, lie and double dodge  
4/5 down.**

*It can be used when you have  
few experienced ringers turn up  
to practice night.*

*This method can be rung with 3  
Doubles ringers and two hunters  
(possibly not very experienced)  
and a tenor behind.*

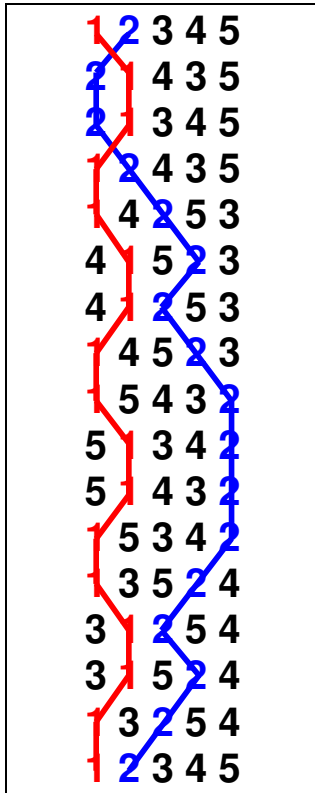
### Single

*(As in Stedman Doubles)*



For a simple touch the conductor  
calls himself to make the single with  
the same bell twice.

# Bastow Little Bob Doubles



**Can be rung with a very inexperienced band.**

*It is good practice for a ringer to gain ropesight and to practise the changes of speed between leading and making seconds.*

**The treble makes seconds and leads again etc.**

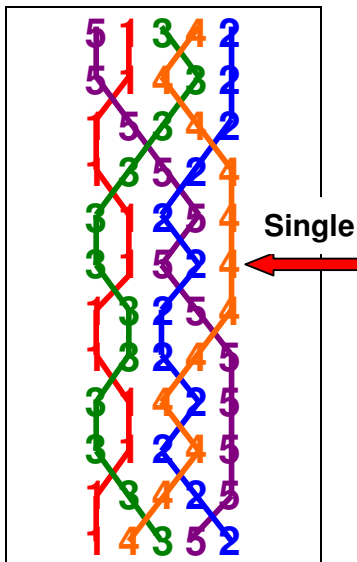
*The work is very simple for the working bells.*

*Dodge 3/4 up, long fifths, dodge 3/4 down, lead.*

**The plain course is very short - just 16 changes.**

**Two singles will give 32 changes.**

## Single



**Call it when ringing long fifths at backstroke when the treble is in 2nds place.**

**Repeat when you are next ringing long fifths.**

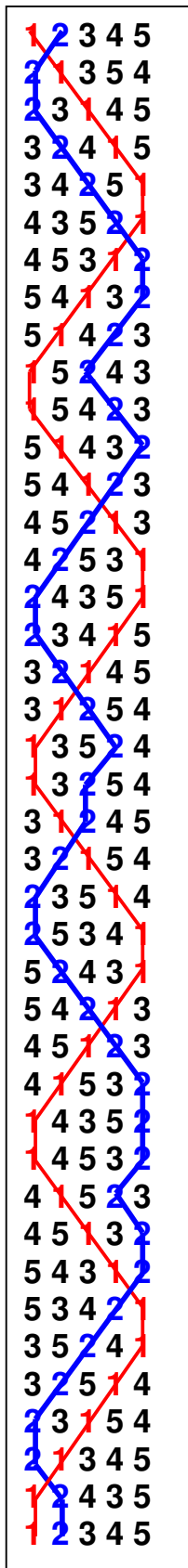
**The bell leading makes 2nds and leads again.**

**The bell that has just dodged 3/4 down makes thirds then dodges 3/4 up immediately.**

**The bells in 4/5 are unaffected.**



## Barrow upon Humber Bob Doubles



2

This method is constructed from both Plain Bob and Grandsire.

Its purpose is to teach versatility and quick thinking.

**It can be used to require people to know their place bells.**

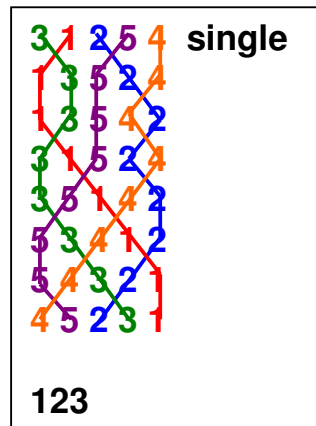
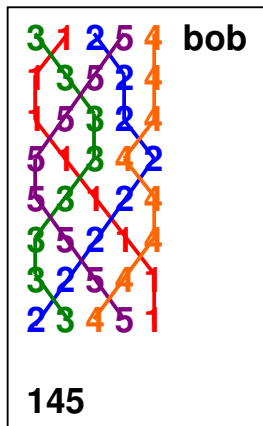
Plain Bob is rung at each lead end but the leads have a Grandsire start so the ringer will do the Plain Bob work immediately followed by the Grandsire work, e.g. 3/4 down then 4/5 down which actually looks like a 3/5 dodge.

4

Ringling the calls without specifically learning them requires ringers to recognise what place they are in, what is rung at a call and know the relevant place bell starts.

These skills will be required for ringing methods spliced in due course.

3



5

**240 ppp-ppps (x3)**

Note: you can't get a true 120 (it is false), but several 240s are possible using the pattern above but starting in a different place.