

## Plain Bob Minor

### Moving on from Bob Doubles

From Bob doubles the next step, in a six-bell tower, is usually to ring Bob minor, where all six bells are changing and we lose the “covering tenor”. The main differences from Bob doubles are:

- You count up and down **six** places when hunting.
- The lay in sixths place is handstroke/backstroke; in doubles it was backstroke/handstroke.
- There isn't a cover bell to lead from.
- Without a covering tenor there is no “marker” at the end of each change. This gives a different sense of rhythm in minor. Now the open lead becomes all-important as a marker and to give “punctuation” to the ringing. So listen carefully to your leading.

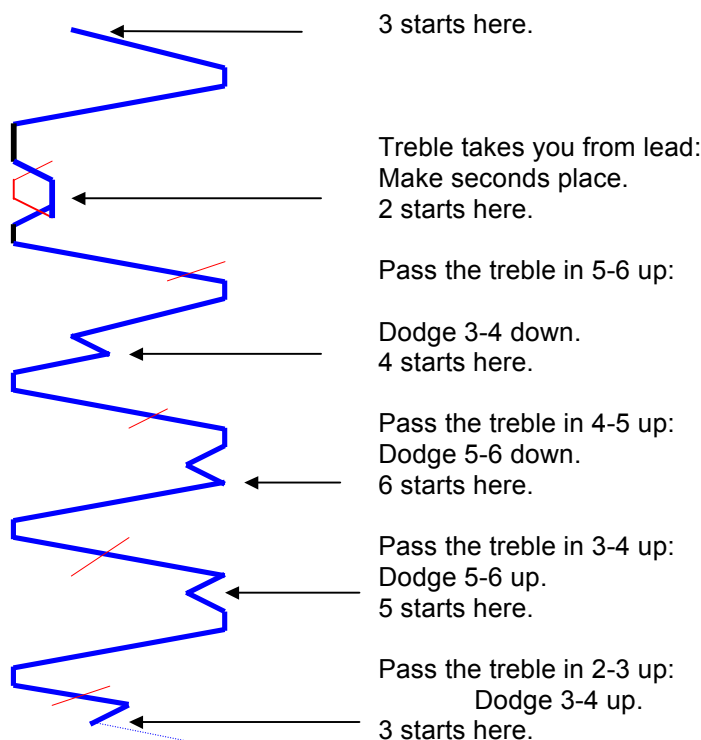
First, get used to hunting the treble, the different counting, the different lay at the back.

When you come to lead there are two ways to judge your timing:

1. Pulling backstroke in seconds place, watch **all** the other ropes and at your handstroke lead follow the last rope down the same as leading off the tenor in doubles; follow the last sally as you pull backstroke at lead (it won't be after the same bell!)
2. Later on, with a bit of practice, you can lead by rhythm.

Ringing an inside bell, seconds place and dodging in 3-4 will be familiar, but there is no Long Fifths as in doubles. The extra bell gives us dodges in 5-6 as well as in 3-4. Write out plain hunt on six bells; as the treble comes to lead we have:

3 5 1 6 2 4	As the treble leads 3 makes seconds place.
3 1 5 2 6 4	2 dodges 3-4 down as 5 dodges 3-4 up.
1 3 2 5 4 6	4 dodges 5-6 down as 6 dodges 5-6 up
1 3 5 2 6 4	Then it is plain hunting until the treble
3 1 2 5 4 6	leads again. Keep doing this for five treble
3 2 1 4 5 6	leads and you should come back to rounds.



Joining all the 3's will give the Blue Line shown on the previous page. Study it and learn the order of work:

- Make seconds place
- Dodge 3-4 down
- Dodge 5-6 down
- Dodge 5-6 up
- Dodge 3-4 up

Think of this as a circle as we did for Bob doubles. You might start at any point on the circle, depending which bell you are ringing.

Remember that dodging 5-6 down you lay first then dodge; dodging 5-6 up you dodge first then lay.

Then study where you pass the treble before and after each piece of work. If you have a reliable treble it's a good guide - and if the treble should be wrong you will know where it should be and pass on to the next bell.

## Plain Bob Minor

### Bobs and Singles

The bobs are made in the same way as in Bob doubles - run in, run out, or make the bob in fourths place. The bells dodging in 5-6 are unaffected.

#### At a bob:

If you were going to:	Instead you will:	And your next work is:
Dodge 3-4 down	Run in	Dodge 3-4 down
Make seconds place	Run out	Make seconds place
Dodge 3-4 up	Make the bob and lead again.	Dodge 5-6 down

In Plain Bob on six bells and upward we may also have singles. There is a new piece of work in singles; instead of dodging 3-4 down you make thirds place and **hunt up again**; this is called "Thirds and out".

#### At a single:

If you were going to:	Instead you will:	And your next work is:
Make seconds place	Make seconds place. (You are unaffected.)	Dodge 3-4 down
Dodge 3-4 down	Make thirds place and hunt up. ("Thirds and out")	Make seconds place over the treble.
Dodge 3-4 up	Make fourths place and lead again - the same as at a bob.	Dodge 5-6 down.

Again, the bells dodging in 5-6 are unaffected.

All these rules also apply to Plain Bob on the higher numbers. All bells above fourths place are unaffected.

Plain lead:

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

Bob lead:

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

Single lead:

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

Making singles, note that when you make a place (seconds, thirds or fourths) at a single you strike twice (handstroke-backstroke) **over the same bell**.