

Calling Stedman Triples

This crib is intended to allow ringers to quickly look up and learn how to call a simple touch of Stedman Triples at a glance.

Composition

168 Stedman Triples

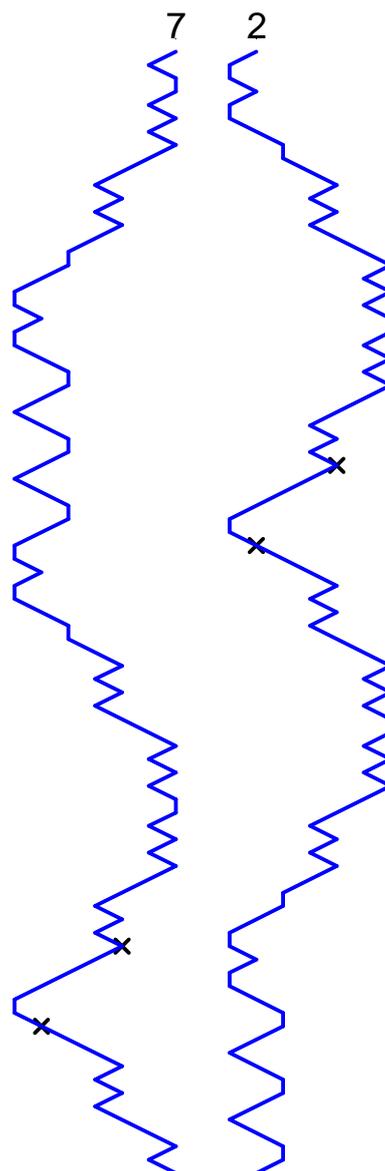
SHLQ 2314567
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Note: There are *four* calls, and the **blue lines** to the right only show two. This is because each letter represents a *pair of adjacent bobs* and you must **repeat** the calling shown a second time for the touch to come round.

When called from the 7th this touch would be “2Qs”. However, every touch can be rotated (although some should not) and in this case the touch works well when called from any bell. (Note the course ends printed above will be different though.) One rotation is shown to the right, so the touch is called from the 2 instead.

The minimum you need to know to call the touch:

- Two calling positions at hand-stroke.
- Make sure you know where to call “*that’s all*”!
- You do not have to keep the touch right. If it goes wrong, just say ‘*stand*’ or ‘*rounds*’ and let the person running the ringing decide what to do next.



Shorter with more calling positions

If you are asked to call a 'bobbed course' of Stedman, this is what it means.

84 Stedman Triples

SHLQ	2314567
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S, H, L and Q are each a particular pair of bobs. The other calls marked can also be used in more complicated (often 'odd bob') touches. A bobbed course of Stedman refers to the touch 'SLQ'.

- 'S' for 'slow'
- 'L' for 'last whole pull'
- 'Q' for 'quick'

So you need to call 6 bobs within the one course and know when to say, "*that's all*".

To show how amenable this touch is to calling from any bell, the course with 6 bobs has been written out from the treble. Note, the bobs at 'Q' get split to opposite ends of the course by the starting point.

Philip Abbey
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