

Plain Minor Methods

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Moving on beyond Plain Bob Minor

St Clement's Bob

Single Oxford Bob

Single Court

What were you hoping to learn?

No one can learn it for you v Just going and learning it isn't enough!

What does each method have to teach us?

Lead structure and Place bells

What to learn with new methods - not how

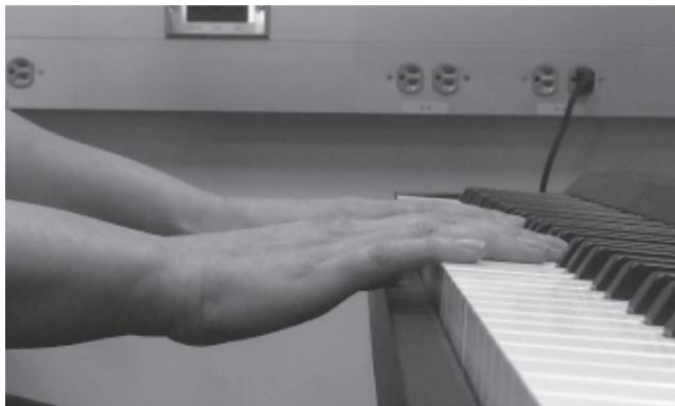
Place notation

Plain bob lead ends

Plain Bob Bobs

Converting 2nds place methods to 6th place equivalents

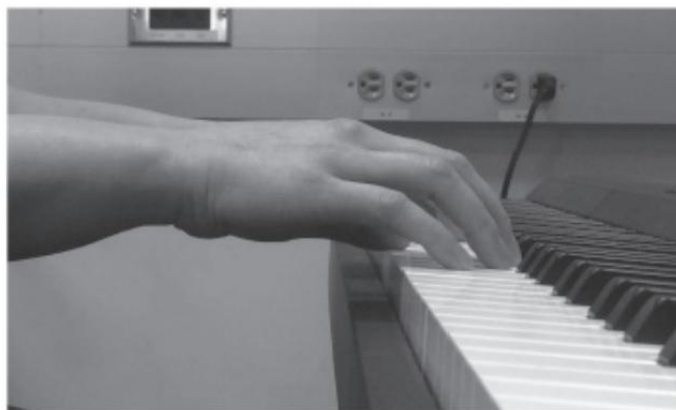
**Do I have to remember
all this to ring it!!!!?**



(a)



(b)

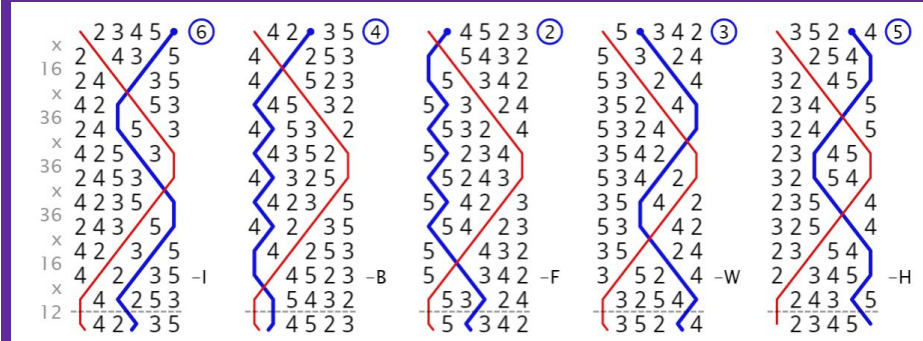


(c)



St Clement's “College” Bob

The “Blue Line” in chopped
into “leads”



St Clement's structure (grid)

“College”

- 2 bells on the front dodging. -
- 1, 2, 3
- one + half lead + one
- striking

4 bells hunting behind making 3
lots of thirds - ropesight

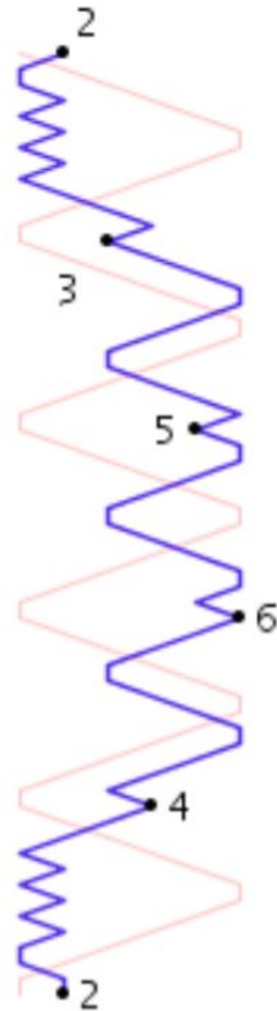
2nds place method

- just like plain bob

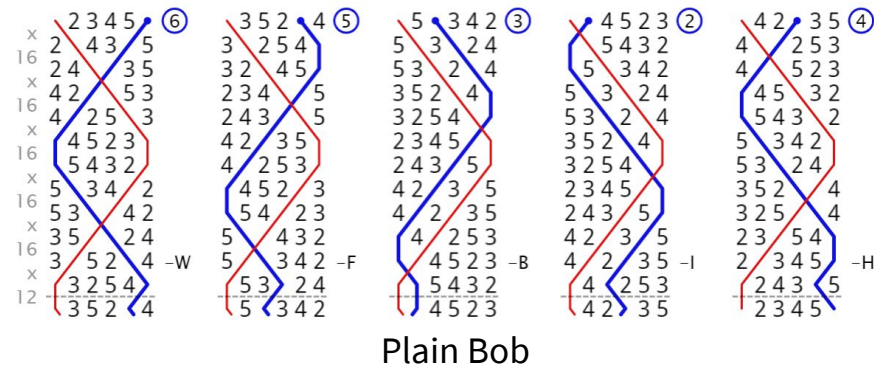
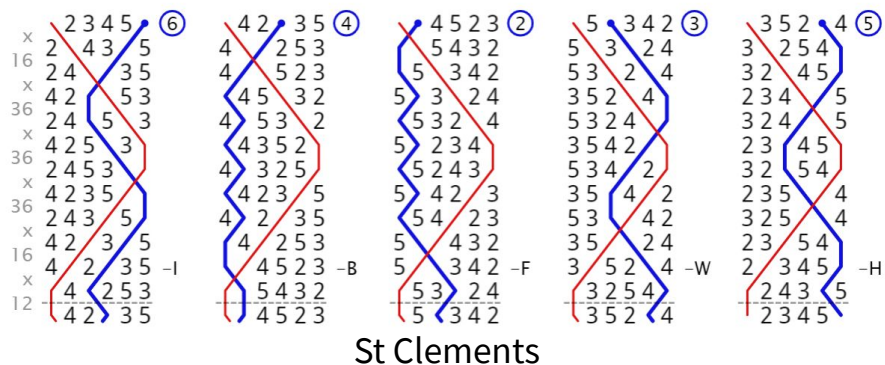


St Clement's - whole course

Dodges come in the opposite
order to plain bob



Treble Passing Positions



Treble in 5-6 - dodge 3-4 down

Treble in 4-5 - dodge 5-6 down

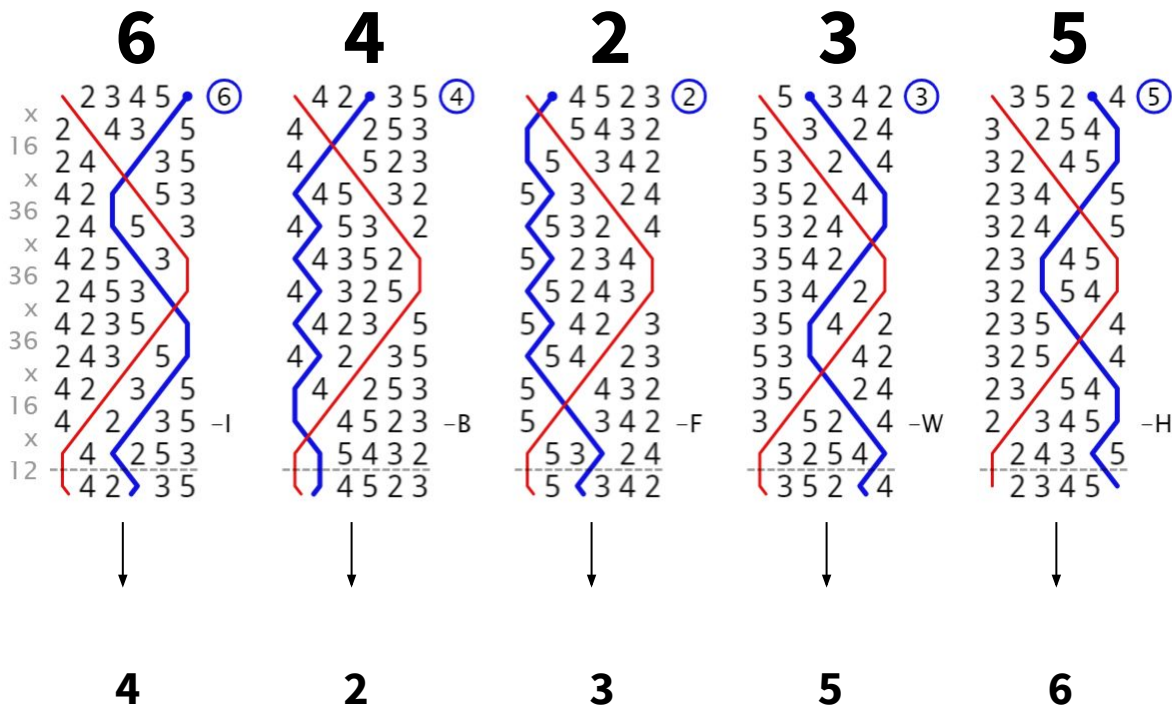
Treble in 3-4 - dodge 5-6 up

Treble in 2-3 - dodge 3-4 up

Treble in 1-2 - make 2nds

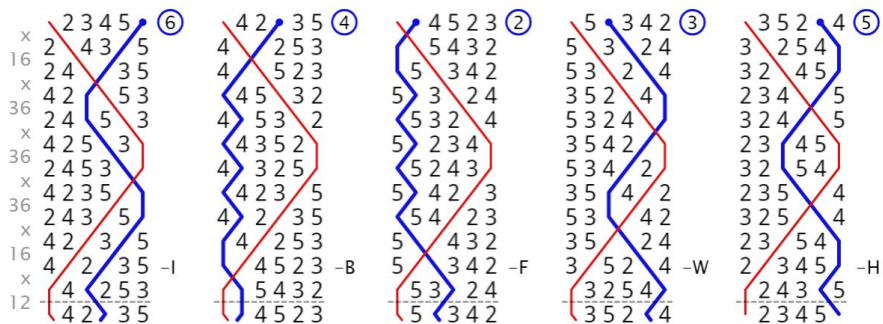
Learning Place Bells

Let's walk through

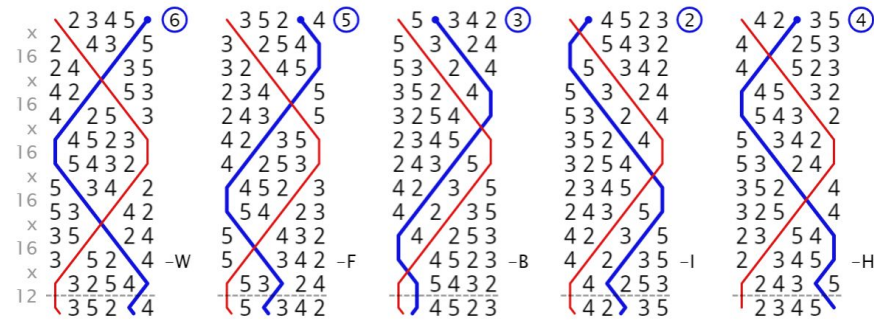


A new way of understanding methods that saves LOADS of effort!

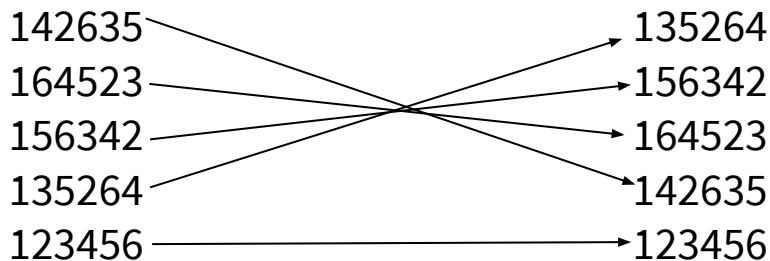
Plain Bob Lead Ends = A Regular Method



St Clements



Plain Bob



Plain Bob Lead Ends = A Regular Method

St Clements

Plain Bob

Single Oxford

Single Court

Double Oxford

Little Bob

Cambridge

Primrose

Ipswich

Norfolk

Bourne

Hull

London

Yorkshire

Bristol

Lincolnshire

Pudsey

Cornwall

Lessness

Rutland

Oxford TB

Kent

Superlative

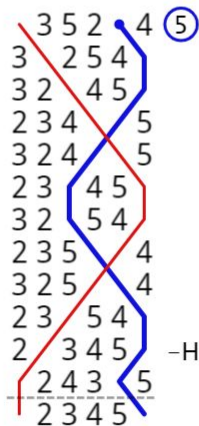
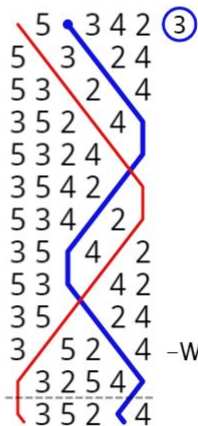
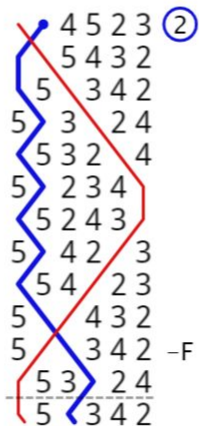
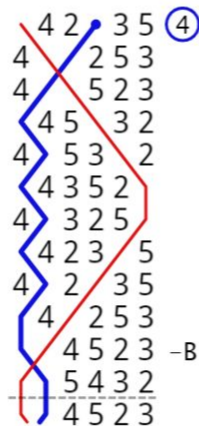
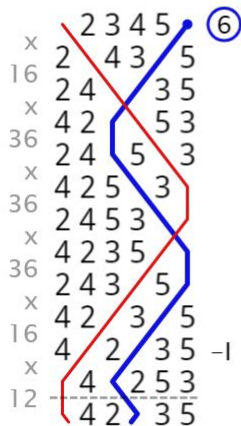
Double Norwich

Norwich

~~Grandsire~~

~~Stedman~~

Regular Methods have the familiar coursing order



Coursing order **65324**

Course bells = before and after bells

Using Course bells:

- three dodges on front
- dodges in 5/6

Place Notation

	1	2	3	4	5	6
X	2	1	4	3	6	5
16	2	4	1	6	3	5
X	4	2	6	1	5	3
36	2	4	6	5	1	3
X	4	2	5	6	3	1
36	2	4	5	3	6	1
X	4	2	3	5	1	6
36	2	4	3	1	5	6
X	4	2	1	3	6	5
16	4	1	2	6	3	5
X	1	4	6	2	5	3
12	1	4	2	6	3	5



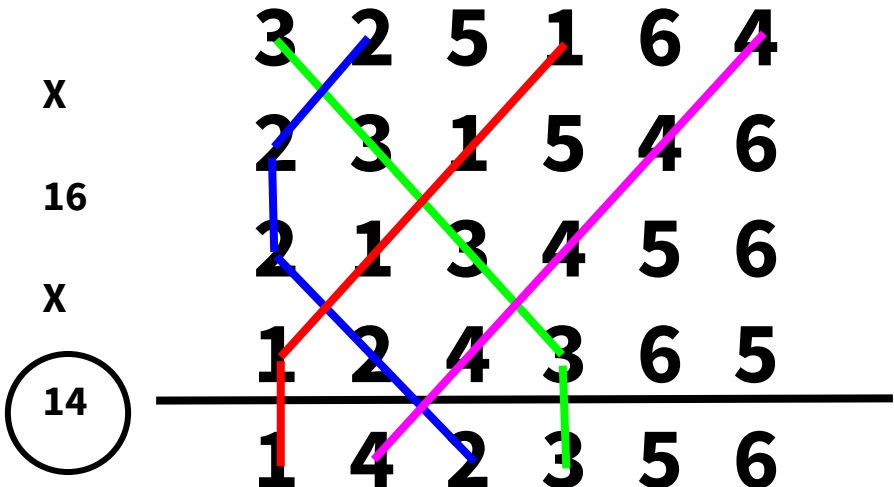
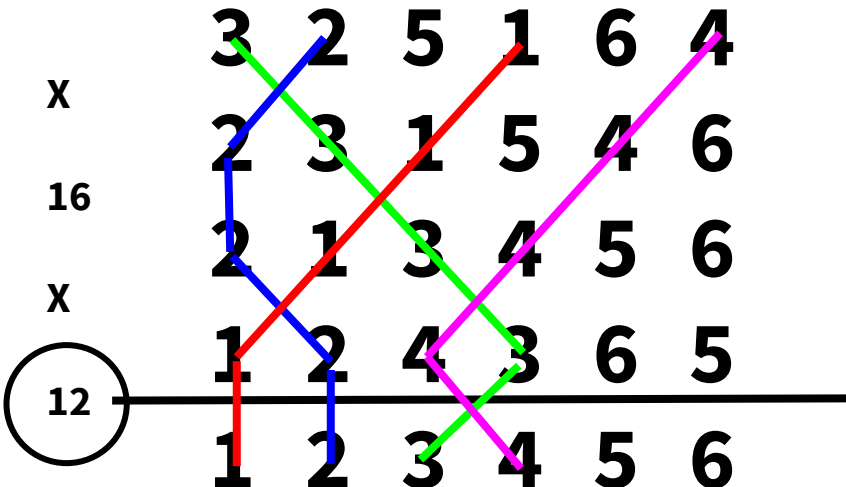
x 16 x 36 x 36 x 36 x 16 x 12

x 16 x 36 x 36, 12

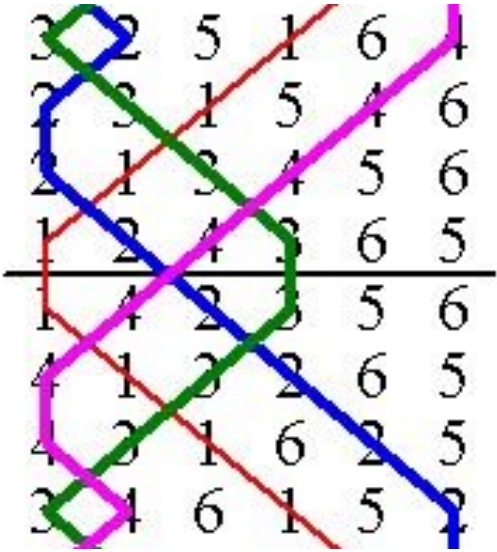
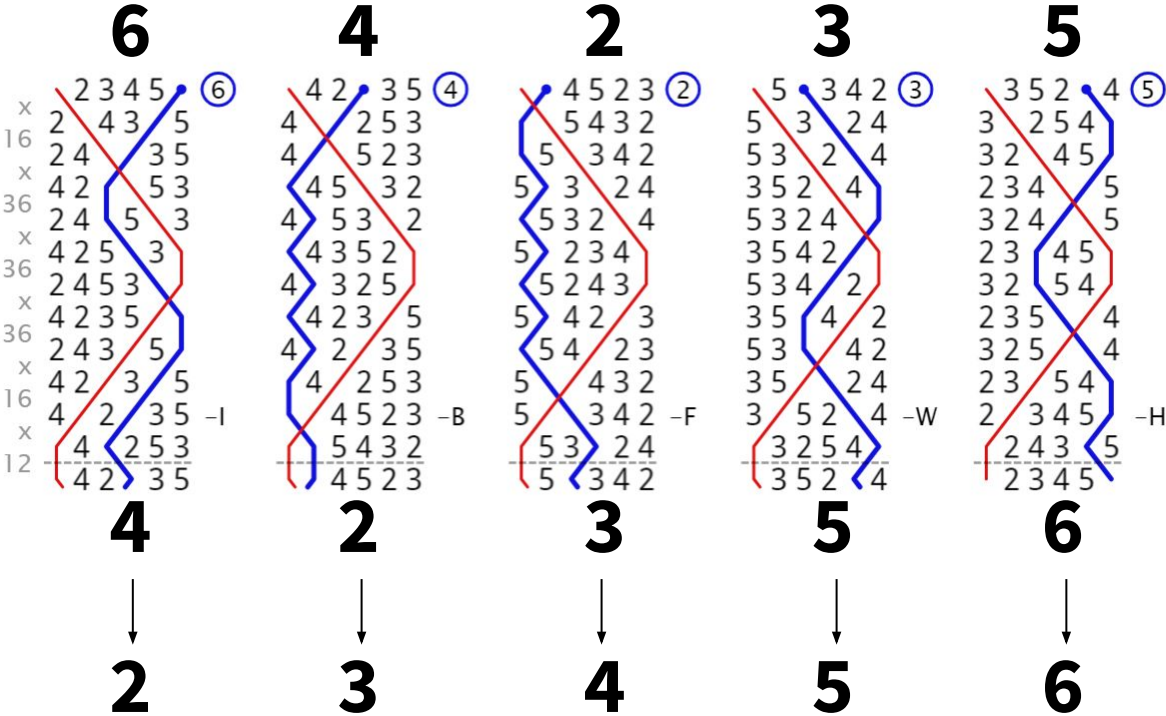
x 1 x 3 x 3, 2

2nds place method = le 12

Plain Bob Bobs - 14 lead end instead of 12

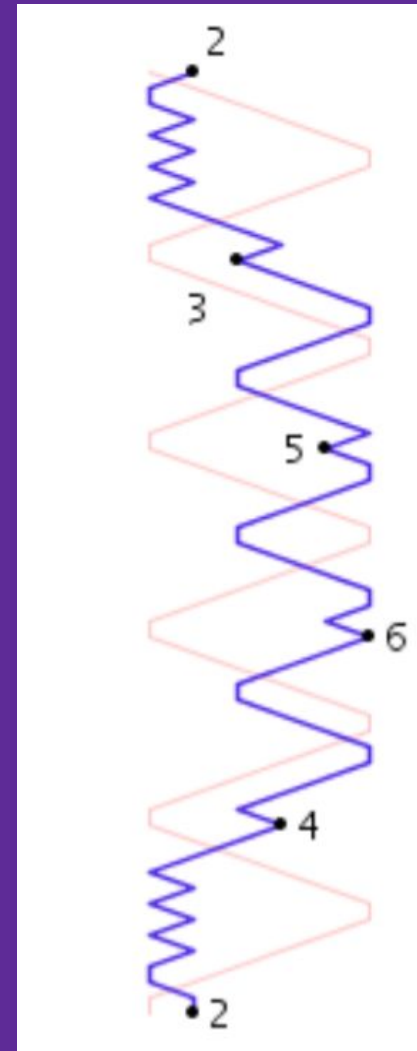


Plain Bob Bobs



St Clement's

Putting it all together



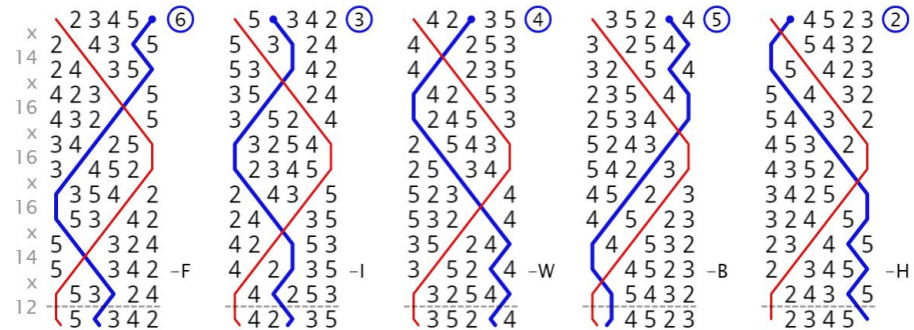
Questions about St Clement's?

(Leads, place notation, place bells etc)



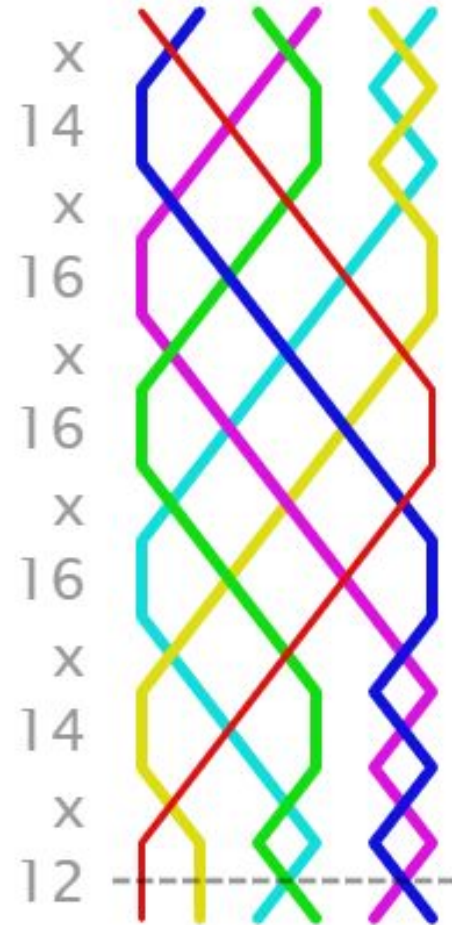
Single Oxford Bob

Careful with the word Oxford!!



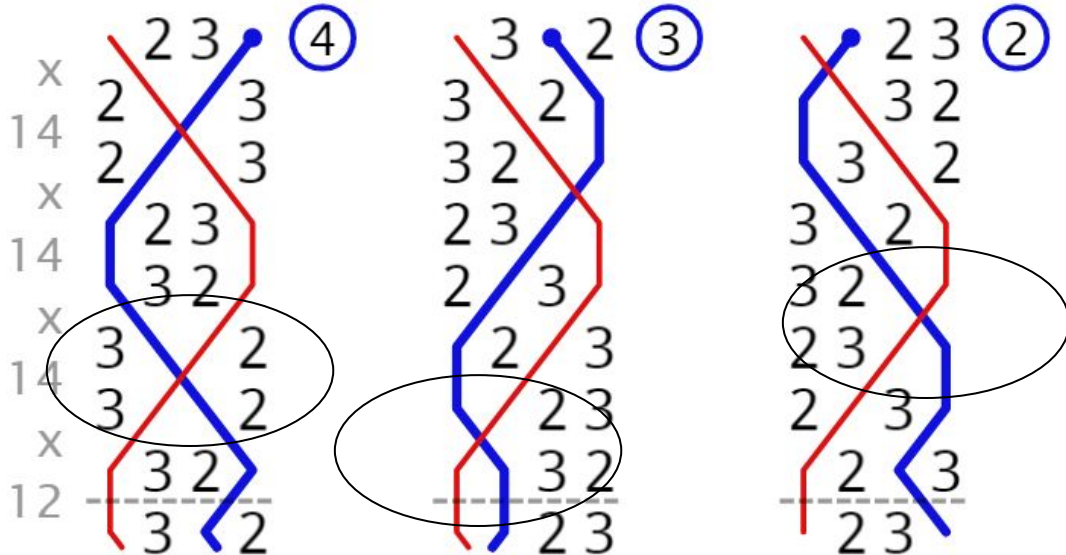
Single Oxford Bob Structure

Hunting below 4ths place around
the lead end
Then hunting on 6
Then hunting below 4ths place
With a seconds place lead end



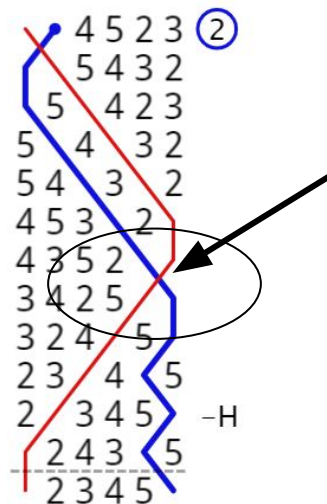
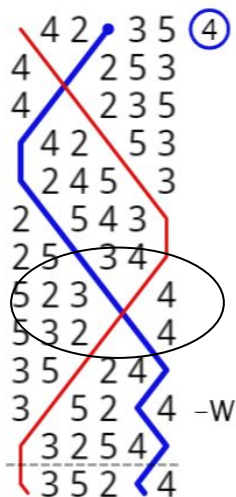
RULES to ring Single Oxford by the treble

Ring Bob Minimus if you hunt up and pass the treble $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$



RULES to ring Single Oxford by the treble

If you don't meet the treble 1/2 or 2/3 or 3/4 - you want to dodge on the back

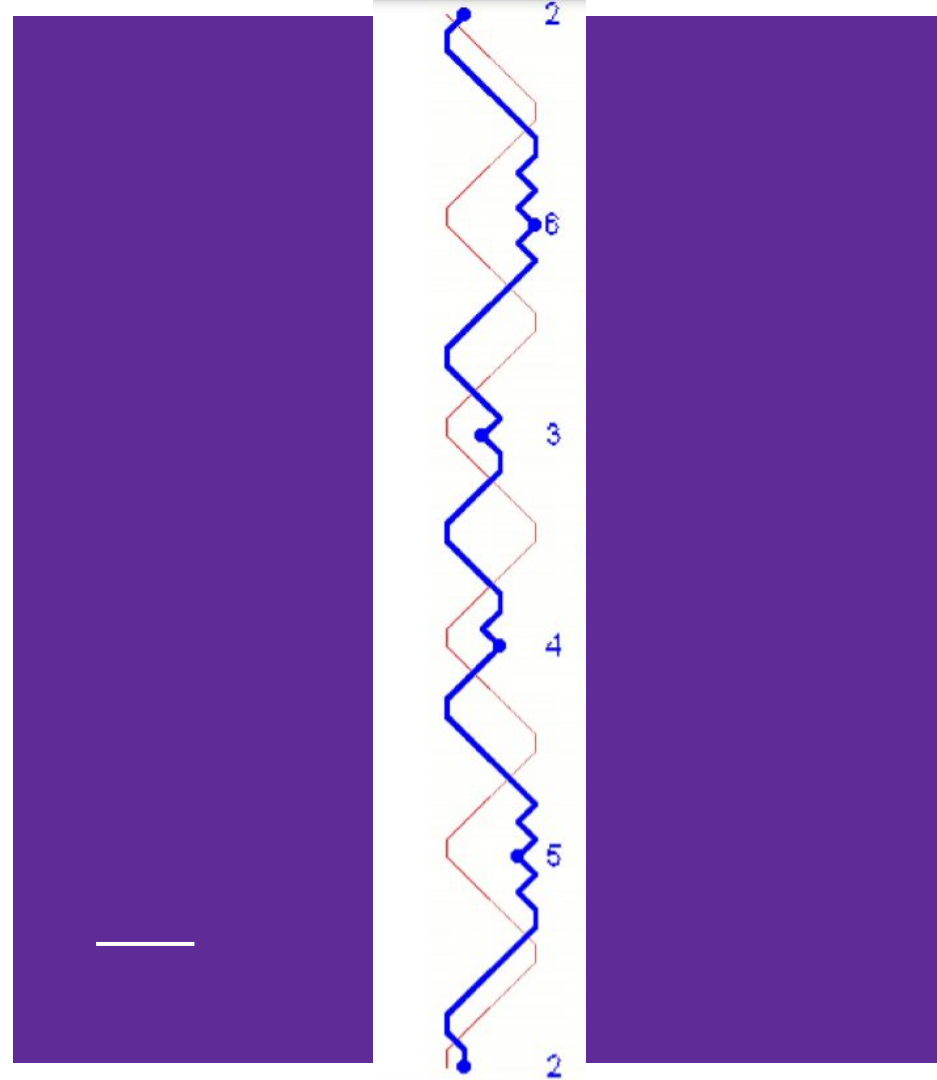


RULES to ring Single Oxford by the treble

Dodging at the back”

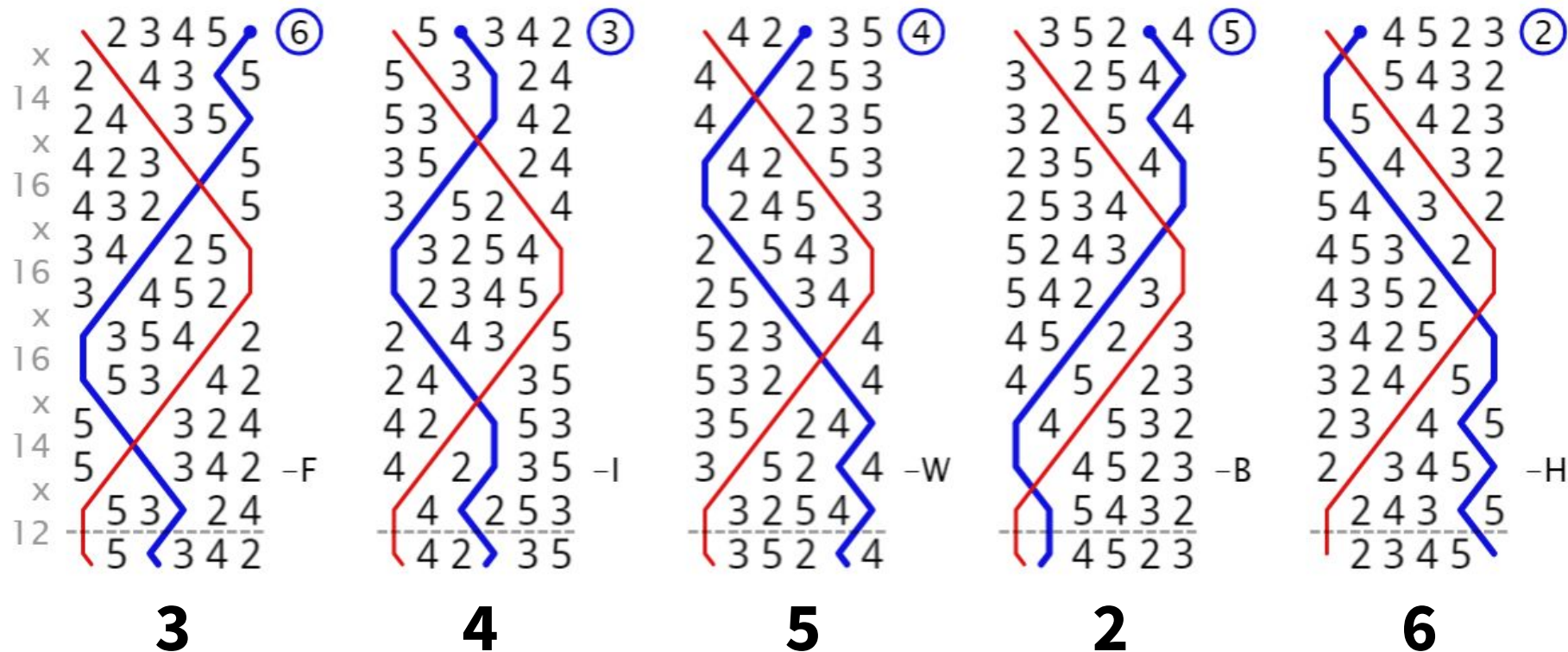
But how many?

“Dodge” + “Lead end Dodge”
+ “Start with a Dodge”

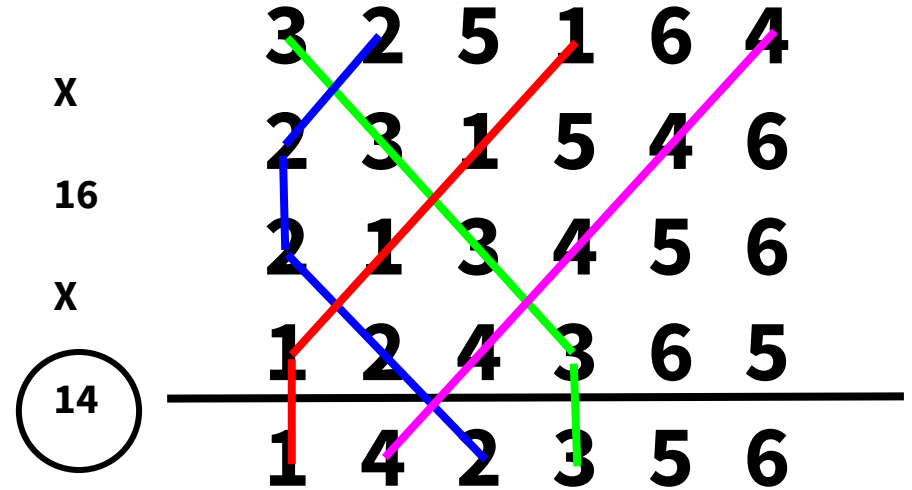
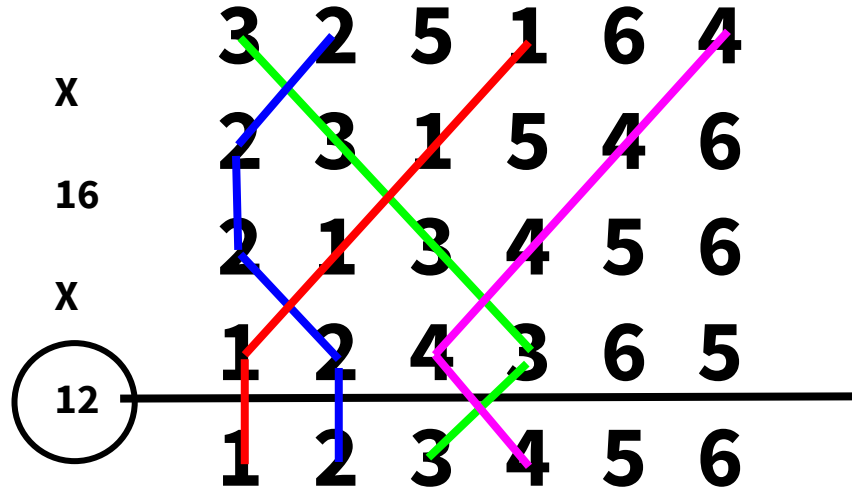


Using the “Rules” to ring Single Oxford

Let's walk through



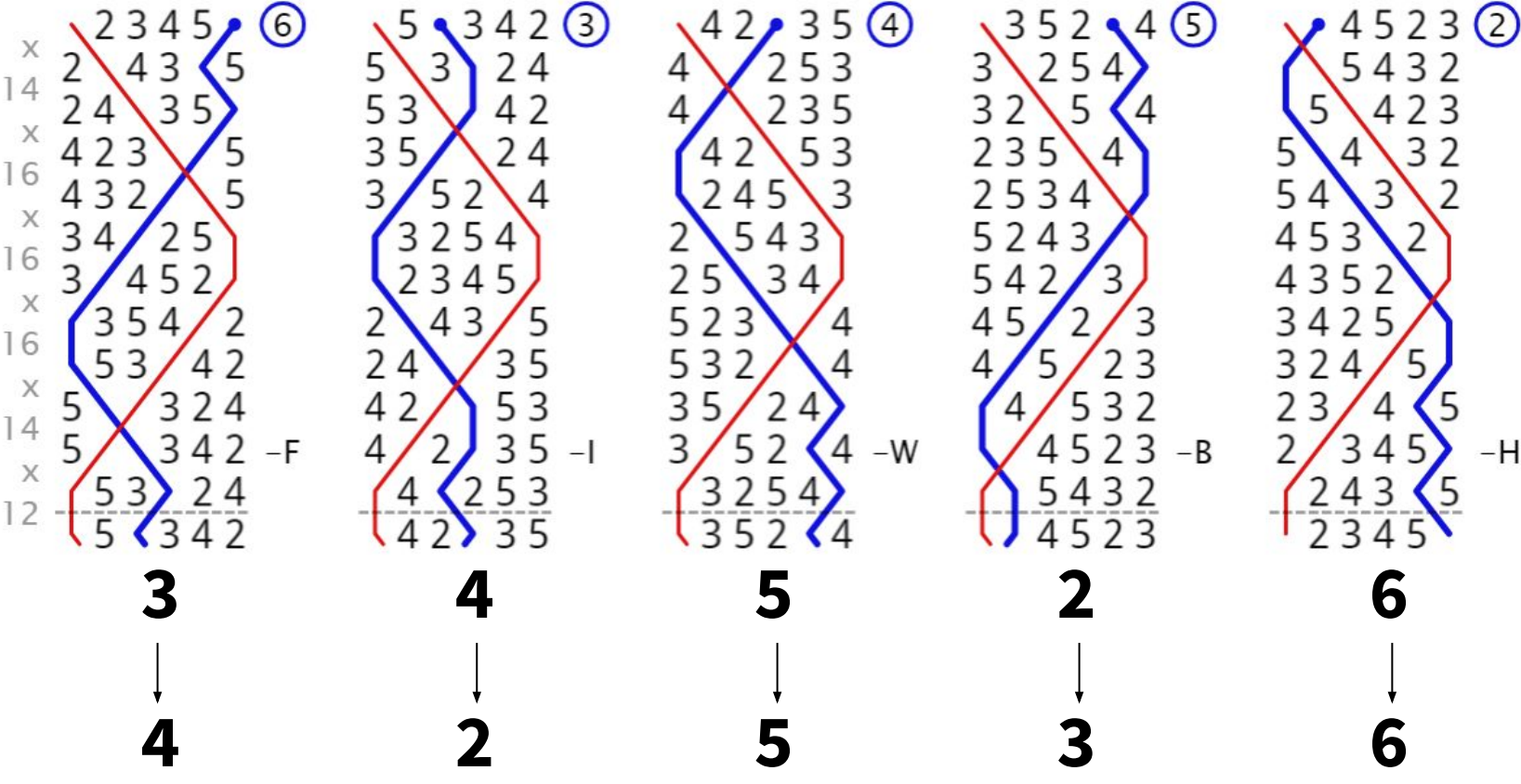
Plain Bob Bobs - 14 lead end instead of 12



The investment is starting to pay off!!!!

A touch of Single Oxford

Let's walk through

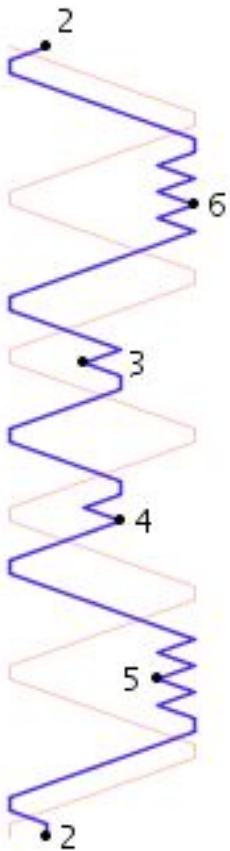


1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2695.

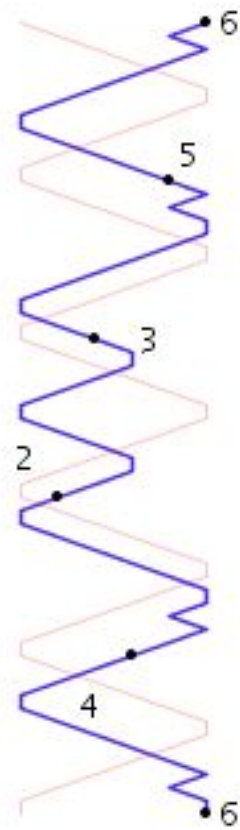
Figure 1 shows five diagrams illustrating the steps of the bubble sort algorithm on the array [2, 3, 4, 5]. Each diagram shows the array with elements and their indices (0-4) and a red line indicating the current comparison. Blue lines show the path of the elements being compared. The diagrams are labeled 1 through 5, showing the progression of the algorithm.

- Diagram 1:** Initial array [2, 3, 4, 5]. Comparison between index 0 (2) and index 1 (3). Since 2 < 3, no swap is needed.
- Diagram 2:** Array [2, 3, 4, 5]. Comparison between index 1 (3) and index 2 (4). Since 3 < 4, no swap is needed.
- Diagram 3:** Array [2, 3, 4, 5]. Comparison between index 2 (4) and index 3 (5). Since 4 < 5, no swap is needed.
- Diagram 4:** Array [2, 3, 4, 5]. Comparison between index 0 (2) and index 1 (3). Since 2 < 3, no swap is needed.
- Diagram 5:** Array [2, 3, 4, 5]. Comparison between index 1 (3) and index 2 (4). Since 3 < 4, no swap is needed.

Single Oxford



Single Court

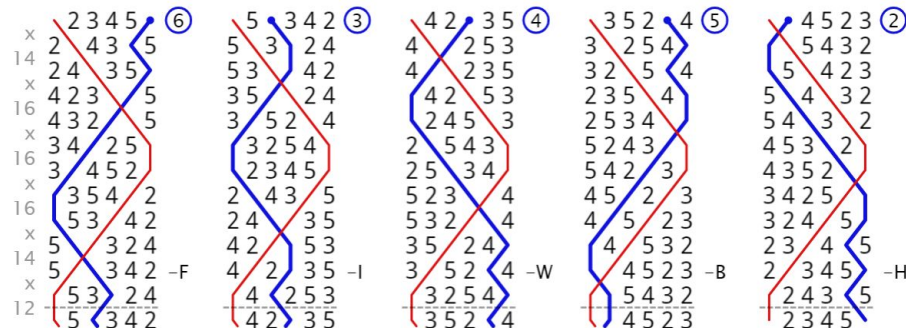
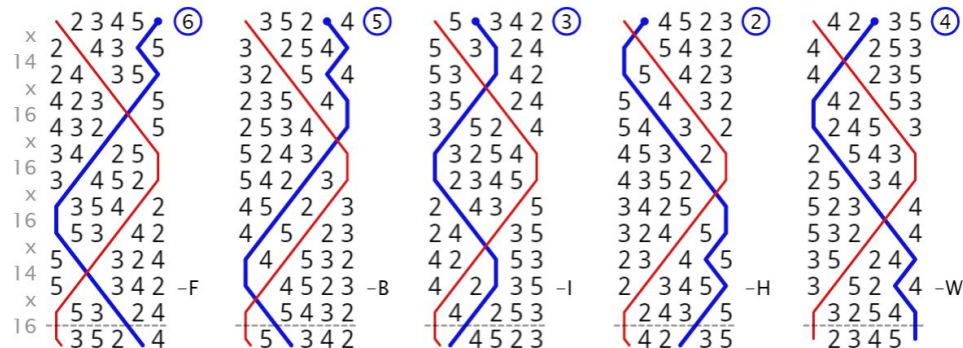


Differences

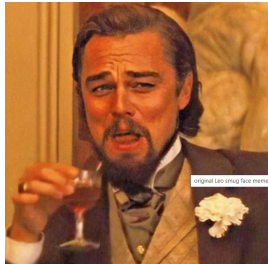
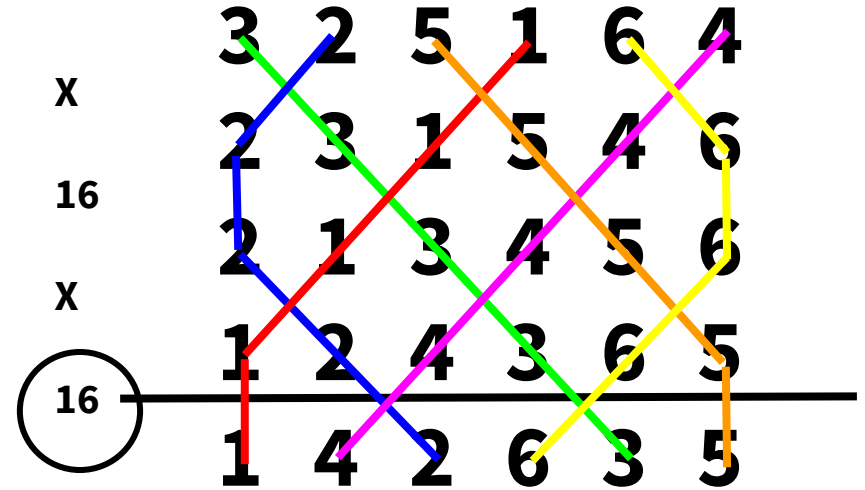
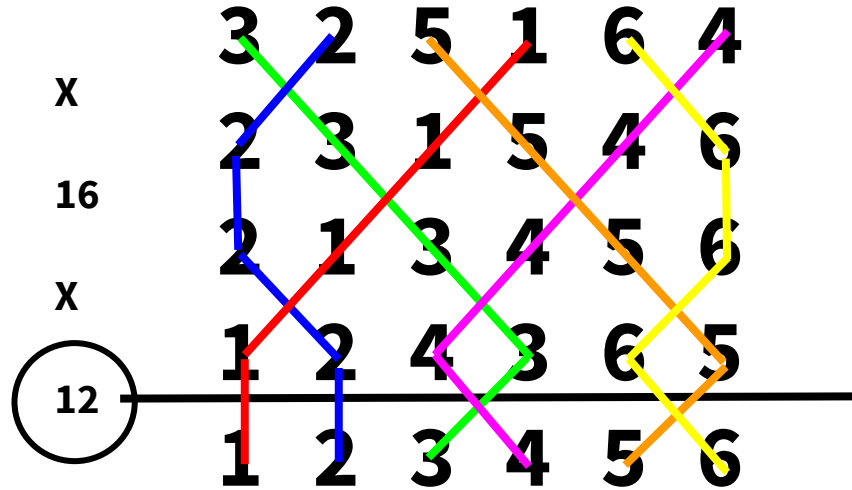
Single Court

Similarities

Single Oxford

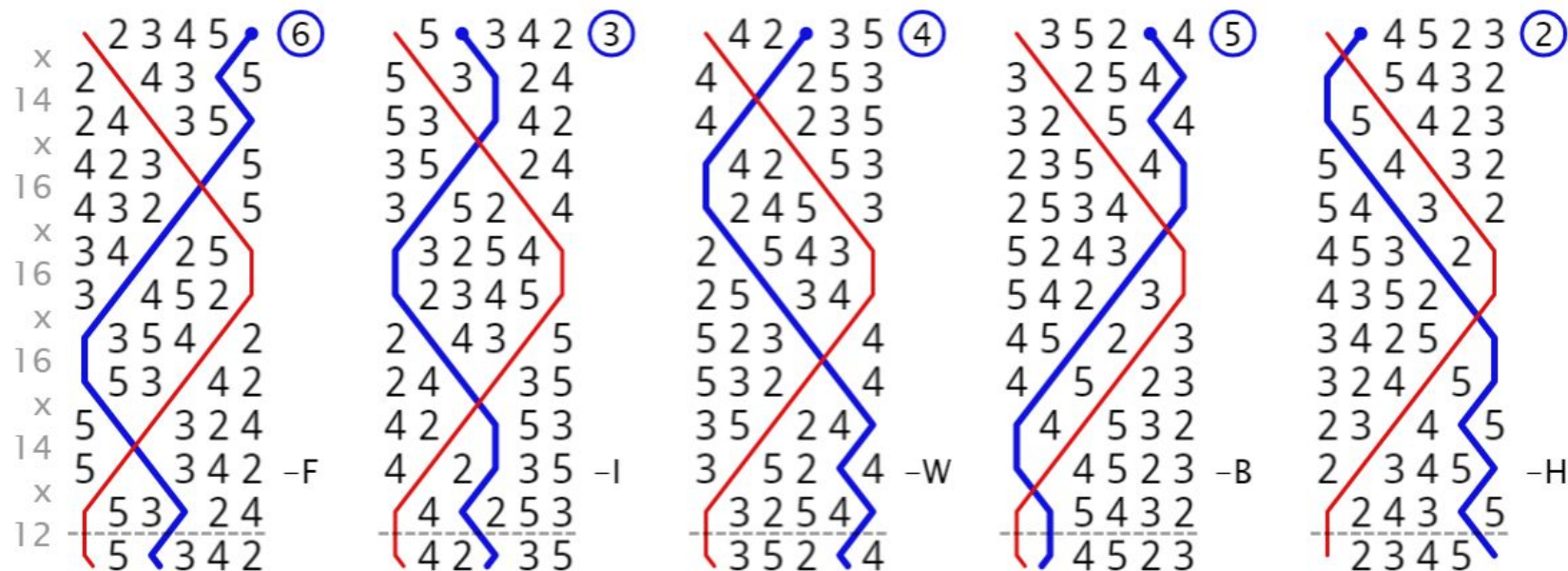


Sixth place lead end - 16 lead end instead of 12



“Just plain hunt the lead end”

Let's Generate Single Court from Single Oxford

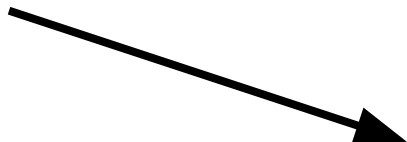


12

16

Single Court Bobs are Single Oxford Bobs are....Plain Bob Bobs

x 14 x 16 x 16 x 16 x 14 x **12** (Single Oxford)

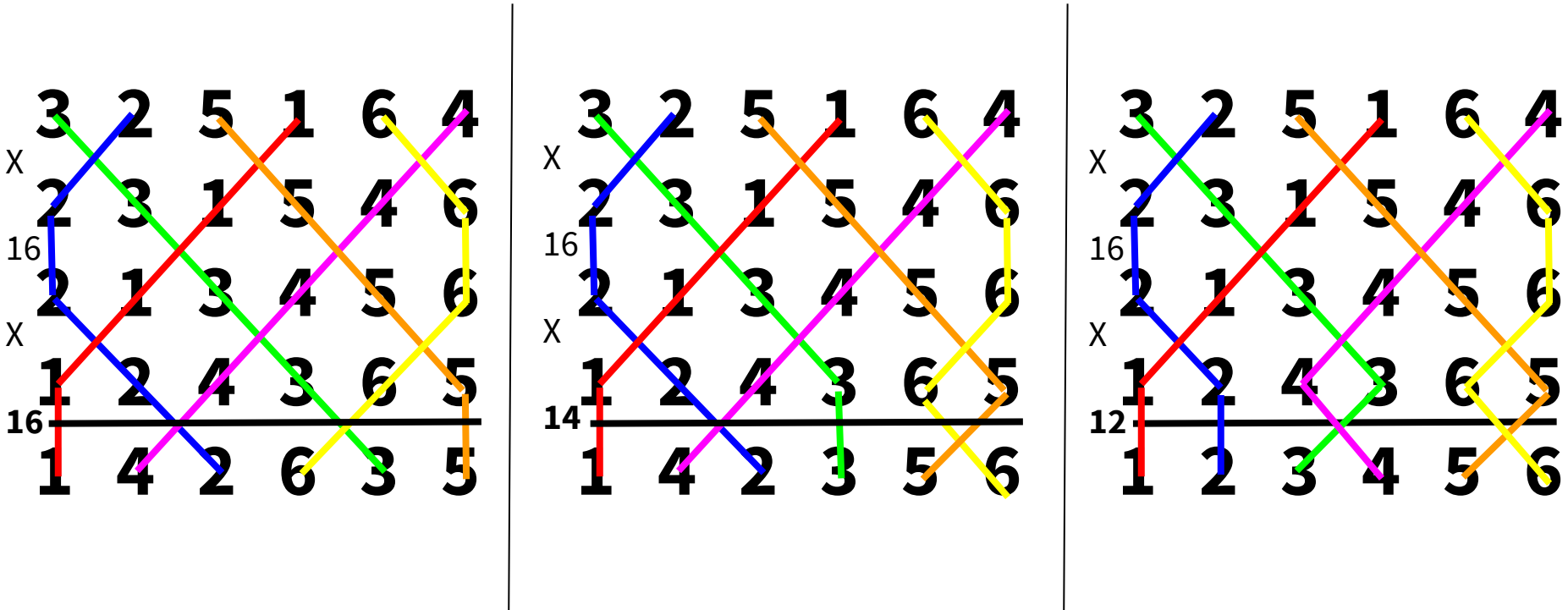


x 14 x 16 x 16 x 16 x 14 x **14** (Bob)



x 14 x 16 x 16 x 16 x 14 x **16** (Single Court)

Plain Bob Bobs - 14 lead end instead of 16 or 12



The investment is starting to pay off!!!!

Questions about Single Oxford/Single Court

- Converting 2nds to 6th place methods