

Introduction to calling Plain Bob Minor

This crib is intended to allow ringers to quickly look up and learn how to call a few simple touches of Plain Bob Minor at a glance. Some of the touches are good for practicing the actual bobs and singles, but that is not the primary purpose of this crib.

Composition

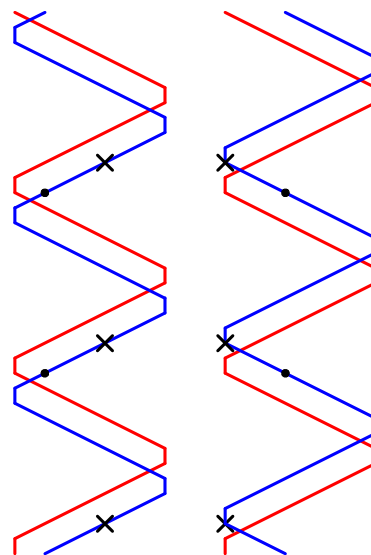
- Choose the touch you would like to call from the selection. The calling positions required are shown on a **blue line** adjacent.
- *Check* to see if you will have to say “*that’s all*” one blow after the last call (backstroke), at the following hand-stroke.
- You do not have to keep the touch right. If it goes wrong, just say ‘*stand*’ or ‘*rounds*’ and let the person running the ringing decide what to do next.

Running in and out

To practice calling yourself to run in take the 2nd. (Left **blue line**)

- Call ‘bob’ at backstroke when in 4th place on the way down to lead, then run in and turn the treble from lead.
- Do this three times in all, calling “*that’s all*” at hand-stroke immediately after the third call.

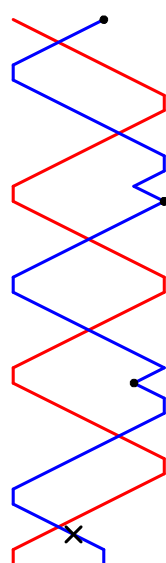
36
<u>123456</u>
b 123564
b 123645
b 123456



To practice calling yourself to run out take the 3rd. (Right **blue line**)

- Call ‘bob’ at backstroke when leading (second blow), and then run out.
- Do this three times in all, calling “*that’s all*” at hand-stroke immediately after the third call.

Make the bob



To practice calling yourself to ‘make the bob’ ring the 4th.

- Having rung both the 5-6 dodges, call ‘bob’ in 3rds place at backstroke when you ring over the treble on the way up to the back. Don’t forget to make 4ths afterwards.
- Do this a second time, calling “*that’s all*” at hand-stroke immediately after the second call.

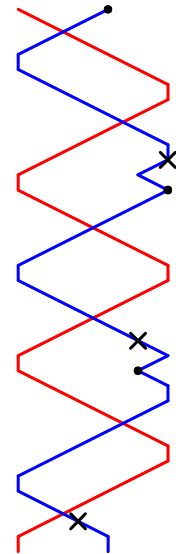
72
<u>123456</u>
135264
156342
b 156423
162534
123645
b 123456

Singled Out

To practice calls unaffected when dodging 5-6 ring the 4, 5 or 6. For example from the 4th:

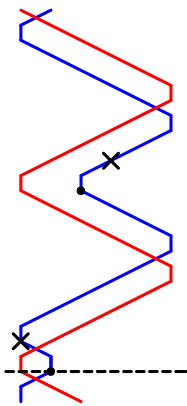
- As you make the second (backstroke) blow in 6th, just before the 5-6 down dodge, call 'single'. (To be precise the call should be between the two blows as the treble's backstroke is sooner than yours at that height in the change!)
- As you ring in 5th place just before the 5-6 up dodge call 'single'.
- Call yourself to make 4th at the single as above (for 'making the bob').
- Repeat a second time, calling "that's all" at hand-stroke as you make 4th at the last single.

72
<u>123456</u>
s 132564
s 123645
s 132456
s 123564
s 132645
s 123456



To practice making 2^{nds} and 3^{rds} at the single ring either 2 or 3. For example from the 2nd:

- As you ring in 4th place at backstroke on the way down (to what would have been your 3-4 down dodge) call 'single' and make 3^{rds}.
- At your second blow in lead (backstroke) call 'single' and make 2^{nds} (unaffected).
- Repeat a total of three times, calling "that's all" at hand-stroke as you make 2^{nds} at the last single.



Here is an alternative touch (96) including some plain leads.

- Ring the 2nd and call yourself to make 3^{rds} at four singles.
- Call nothing at the leads when you make 2^{nds}.
- Call "that's all" at hand-stroke as you make 2^{nds} at the 4th (last) plain lead.

96
<u>123456</u>
s 132564
126345
s 162453
125634
s 152346
124563
s 142635
123456

More Calling Position Variety

108
<u>123456</u>
b 123564
b 123645
134256
b 134562
b 134625
142356
b 142563
b 142635
123456

This touch gives 2, 3 and 4 the opportunity to use all the calling positions except making the bob. The 5 and 6 make all those (similar to 'Singled Out' on the 4, 5 or 6). For example from the 2nd:

- Call yourself to run in twice.
- Call 'bob' just before 5-6 down.
- Call 'bob' just before 5-6 up.
- Call yourself to run out twice.
- One plain lead and don't forget to call "that's all" as you make 2^{nds}.

Mix of Calls

The 144 shown to the right is most easily called from a 'fixed bell'. This is a bell that repeats a pattern, often one that remains unaffected by the calls, but this is not the case here. Try the 2, 5 or 6.

From 2:

- Bob in 5-6 down.
- Single in 5-6 up.
- Call yourself to run out.
- Repeat the above a second time.
- Where will you call "*that's all*"?

From 5:

- Call yourself to run out.
- Make 2^{nds} at the single.
- Bob in 5-6 down.
- Repeat the above a second time.
- Where will you call "*that's all*"?

From 6:

- Make the bob.
- Single in 5-6 down.
- Make the bob.
- Repeat the above a second time.
- Where will you call "*that's all*"?

From 3 or 4:

- Its much more involved and *challenging*!
- Keep your mind on where you are with the composition, and where you are on your **blue line**.

More involved

This touch with alternate plain and bobbed leads will keep you on your toes. Every bell gets all the calling positions exactly once. You can choose to start with a bobbed lead if you like, so that it comes round at a plain lead instead. Keep your mind on where you are with the composition, and where you are on your **blue line**.

Good Luck!

	144
	<u>123456</u>
	135264
b	135642
s	153426
	132564
b	132645
	<u>124356</u>
	145263
b	145632
s	154326
	142563
b	142635
	123456

	120
	<u>123456</u>
	135264
b	135642
	154326
b	154263
	146532
b	146325
	162453
b	162534
	123645
b	123456

The **blue line** to the right shows all the calling positions within a course of Bob Minor. Remember that at three of the positions you are affected and will jump to another part of the line as a result!

Beware that the majority of the longer touches will be written out with the 6th as a fixed bell. This means that it is by far easier to call longer touches from the tenor in Bob Minor and is often a disappointment with ringers preferring to call from another bell. In that case, the 5th can often provide an alternative bell as very often 5 and 6 are both 'home' at the 'part end' of the composition.

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19 January 2006

