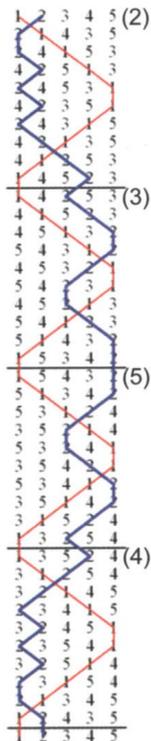


Method Factsheet



St.Simon's Bob Doubles



- The treble plain hunts.
- You will meet the same pieces of work at the lead ends as you do in Plain Bob Doubles (making 2nds, dodging up and down in 3-4, making long 5ths) but not in the same order, and there are some new things to learn as well...
- Either side of leading, making 2nds round the treble and leading again afterwards there is a double dodge on the front. We will call all of this the “frontwork”. The frontwork is: double dodge, lead, 2nds, lead, double dodge.
- This “frontwork” prevents the remaining bells from getting to the front so they are forced to turn round in 3rds place, making 3rds from the back and hunting out again.
- Each time the treble leads a bell leaves the frontwork by dodging 3-4 up, and a new one begins the frontwork after dodging 3-4 down.

Tips for ringing St.Simon's Bob Doubles:

- Know all the starts for all the working bells (the place bells)
- Know where you pass the treble before each piece of work (it's the same as Bob Doubles)
- Try to remember who your 3-4 “partner” bell is—the other two working bells (your course and after bells) will be the ones you dodge with on the front.

Bobs & Singles

The bobs are the same as Plain Bob Doubles. At a bob you run out instead of making 2nds and become 3rds place bell, you run in instead of dodging 3-4 down and become 2nds place bell, you make 4ths (make the bob) instead of dodging 3-4 up becoming 4ths place bell.

Singles are not often used in St.Simon's Bob Doubles (unlike Grandsire you don't need singles to be able to ring the extent of 120 changes) but they do exist. Only the bell making 2nds is unaffected. Instead of 3-4 down you make 3rds becoming 3rds place bell, instead of dodging 3-4 up you run straight through to the back becoming 5ths place bell, instead of ringing long 5ths you ring just 2 blows in 5ths place and hunt down to lead becoming 4ths place bell in the process.

