# Hull Handbells Project <br> Promoting Double Handed Change ringing throughout the East Yorkshire region. 

## Plain Bob Minor on handbells for 1-2

## Only words, no drawings, nor fancy diagrams.

This paper assumes that the reader basic bellringing jargon, and is able to ring plain hunting on two bells to each of the three hunting patterns, coursing, 2-3, opposites.

This paper contains the following 5 sections:

## 1 A Description of Plain Hunting

2 A description of the work pattern of one bell
3 A description of the patterns for ringing the treble and a working bell
4 Lead by lead definition of 1-2 to Plain Bob Minor

## 1 The plain hunting pattern can be described as

Handstroke: cross over all the three pairs of bells
Backstroke: First and last bells ring again in place, bells in 2-3 and 4-5 cross over
Repeat 5 times ( 6 in total) gives 12 changes.
The Plain Bob Pattern is 5 chunks (correctly 5 leads) of the above, 60 changes in all.
The five chunks of plain hunting are linked together by five interruptions to the plain hunting pattern which take place during the treble's two blows at lead.

When number 1 bell, treble, is leading (last 2 changes of a plain hunting block), instead of the bell in 6ths place remaining in position, the bell in seconds place remains in place. Consequently the pair of bells in thirds and fourths crosses over, and so does the pair in fifths and sixths.

In Place Notation shorthand: X 16 X 16 X 16 X 16 X16 X 12

## 2 One bell - work pattern

Looking at this from the point of view of bell number 2 :

## Lead 1

2 leads, hunts all the way to lie, and turns round to follow the treble down.
As the treble leads, seconds place is made which forces bell number 2 to step back from 3 rds to 4ths, that's a 3-4 down dodge.

## Lead 2

2, starting from 4ths place continues to hunt down, leads, hunts up to lie behind, and does so.
Immediately after the lie behind, the treble is at lead, and seconds place is made, so 2 has to dodge once more, this time back to 6ths place. That's a 5-6 down dodge.

Lead 3

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2, starting from 6ths place, hunts all the way down to lead, leads as the treble lies behind, and hunts all the way up to lie. Before the lie can happen the treble leads and the seconds place causes the 2 to dodge once more. Into 5ths place on the backstroke, that's a 5-6 up dodge.

## Lead 4

From 5ths place 2 can now lie behind and then hunt down to lead and turn around to hunt up. As 2 reaches 4ths place, treble is at lead, and 2 has to dodge once more, back to 3rds place. That's a 3-4 up dodge.

Lead 5
From that 3rds place 2 hunts up to lie behind, turns round, hunts all the way to lead, leads and then is in 2 nds place as the treble leads. So makes seconds place.

In summary, the work for number 2 is: 3-4 down, 5-6 down, 5-6 up, 3-4 up, 2 nds, 3-4 down., etc.

## 3 Looking at this for two handbells, treble and second.

The critical points are the backstroke change rows of the treble's lead, the place in which the working bell (no 2) falls defines the hunting pattern for the pair of bells.

Start as a coursing pair
Lead end 1, dodge 3-4 down, lead and 4ths, 2-3 pattern hunting
Lead end 2, dodge 5-6 down, lead and 6ths, opposites hunting
Lead end 3, dodge 5-6 up, lead and 5ths, 2-3 pattern hunting
Lead end 4, dodge 3-4 up, lead and 3rds, coursing pattern
Lead end 5, make seconds, lead and 2nds, rounds.

## 4 Putting in some more detail to ringing Plain Bob Minor on 1-2.

Start coursing, meet and cross in 1-2, meet and cross 5-6, dodge 3-4 down, lead and 4ths.
2-3 pattern hunting. Meet and cross 2-3, meet and cross 4-5, dodge 5-6 down, lead and 6ths.
Opposites pattern hunting. Meet and cross 3-4, meet and cross 3-4, dodge 5-6 up, lead and 5ths.
2-3 pattern hunting. Meet and cross in 4-5, meet and cross in 2-3, dodge 3-4 up, lead and 3rds place Coursing pattern hunting. Meet and cross 5-6, meet and cross in 1-2, make seconds, lead and 2 nds .

