

# Hull Handbells Project

*Promoting Double Handed Change Ringing throughout the East Yorkshire Region*

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## **Bobs in Kent TB Minor**

### **The structure:**

The Plain Lead end of Kent TB has 6ths Place, the bells in 2nds&3rds, and in 4ths&5ths crossing over to reach their place bell positions at backstroke. The call of Bob introduces a 4ths place instead of 6ths place.

Because of the “wrong” nature of the Kent places, the 4ths place for the bob joins together the 4ths place immediately before the Lead End, with the 4ths place made immediately after the Lead End. So the bell that has made places out when the treble dodged in 1-2 down “makes the bob”, and altogether rings in 3rds, 3rds, 4ths, 4ths, 4ths, 4ths, 3rds, 3rds, and then hunts back down to lead.

The 4ths place for the bob also introduces an extra dodge in 5-6 and because this joins on to a dodge already done, and then the bells start the next lead with a dodge, the net effect is for the bells dodging in 5-6 to perform three consecutive dodges (a 3-pull) and then to repeat the work of the last lead.

The bell coming out of the slow, and the bell going into the slow are both unaffected by bobs.

### **Impact on 1-2:**

The above is sufficient for a ringer to ring 1-2 to touches of Kent TB Minor.

### **Impact on 3-4 and 5-6:**

There are ten possible combinations of places into which a pair of bells can fall at the backstroke of the treble’s lead.

### **For the coursing pair 5-6:**

Plain lead	Places	If a bob is called	New Places	Following pattern
Hunting down to 4ths & 6ths	4&6	Dodge together in 5-6	5&6	Coursing, repeat the lead
Hunting down to 2nds & 4ths	2&4	Hunt down to 2nds & Dodge 5-6 Down	2&6	3-4 pattern
In and out of the slow	2&3	Unaffected by the bob	2&3	Still coursing
Out of slow to 3rds & 5ths	3&5	Out of slow to 3rds & Make the bob 4ths	3&4	3-4 (obvs)
Hunt out to 5ths & 6ths	5&6	Make the bob & dodge 5-6 Up	4&5	3-4 pattern

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## For the parted pair 3-4

Plain lead	Places	If a bob is called	New Places	Following pattern
Into slow & hunt to 5ths	2&5	Into the slow and make the bob	2&4	Coursing pair
Out of slow & lie in 6ths	3&6	Out of slow & dodge 5-6 Up	3&5	Coursing
Cross in 4-5 to 4ths & 5ths	4&5	Make the Bob and Dodge 5-6 Down	4&6	Coursing
Into slow & lie in 6ths	2&6	Into slow & dodge 5-6 Up	2&5	3-4 pattern
Out of slow & hunt down to 4ths	3&4	Out of slow & dodge 5-6 Down	3&6	3-4 pattern

## Learning and ringing the bobs.

### Learning:

Be able to ring plain courses, striking the places confidently must be achieved before tackling the bobs. Ringing enough good plain courses to start developing an awareness of the position of the treble is an advantage.

Get on top of ringing 1-2 to a plain course, and then to touches.

Read and understand (explain it to someone else) the two tables of work for 3-4-5-6.

Then:

### Doing

Two bells at the back, they dodge for the method (treble in 1-2 down), dodge for the bob (treble's leading), and dodge for the method (treble in 1-2 up). Easy peesy lemon squeezy.

Two bells out of 3rds 4ths and 5ths, not too hard, sometimes you make 4 blows for a bob.

One bell in 2nds, 3rds, 4ths, and one in 5-6. Harder.

The bell in 5-6, note which way it dodges when treble is in 1-2 down.

If **over** at **handstroke**, **under** at **backstroke**, then over / under / over / under and lie behind. In the meantime work out what the other bell did, what place it fell in, and ring that as well.

If the bell in 5-6 was **under** at **handstroke**, **over** at **backstroke**, then under / over / under / over and hunt down. In the meantime work out what the other bell did, what place it fell in, and ring that as well.

[End]