

## Conducting Bob Doubles

All of the following is written for someone ringing the fifth.

However, if you don't ring the fifth to Bob Doubles normally, don't ring it when you are calling a Quarter because you will spoil it for everyone else.

You can transpose the coursing orders for other bells using the simple rules below.

### The Calling Positions:

- (1) Home (i.e. when about to make 4 blows behind)
- (2) Out (i.e. when about to make 2nds)
- (3) Fourths (i.e. when about to dodge 3/4up)
- (4) In (i.e. when about to dodge 4/3 down)

You should call the Bob just as the treble is pulling off at backstroke in second place, just before it leads.

This is easy for the Bob Out (your backstroke lead) and the Bob Fourths (you pass the treble at backstroke).

The other two are slightly harder but if you watch out for them when you are ringing a plain course or a touch, you'll get used to where they are.

### Transposing the Coursing orders:

The natural coursing order bell 5 will see is 3 2 4 with the treble somewhere within that sequence. The information below shows how this coursing order is changed by bobs called at the various calling positions listed above.

Unlike plain bob on 6 and higher numbers where transpositions virtually always involve A B C becoming B C A for straightforward compositions, the need to have bobs at fourths, in and out to enable the other bells to be observation requires other transposition rules.

**Bobs at Home:** Bobs at home involve the transposition A B C becoming B C A. Thus, if the coursing order before the bob home is 3 2 4, the coursing order after the bob is called and made is 2 4 3.

**Bobs at Fourths:** Bobs at fourths involve the transposition of A B C before the bob to C A B after the bob. Thus, if the coursing order before the bob at fourths is 3 2 4, the coursing order after the bob is called and made is 4 3 2.

**Bobs at In:** Bobs at in involve the transposition of A B C before the bob to B C A after the bob i.e. the first two bells in the coursing order swap. Thus, if the coursing order before the bob at in is 3 2 4, the coursing order after the bob is called and made is 2 3 4.

**Bobs at Out:** Bobs at out involve the transposition of A B C before the bob to A C B after the bob i.e. the last two bells in the coursing order swap. Thus, if the coursing order before the bob at fourths is 3 2 4 the coursing order after the bob is called and made is 3 4 2.

## **Conducting the four different extents with 4, 2, 3 and 5 observation**

### **4 observation**

(See page 4 for **Transposition Tables of coursing orders**)

The order of the calls (from the 5) for 120 changes with the 4 observation is fourths, in, out.

The coursing order transpositions are therefore: A B C  $\rightarrow$  C A B (for the bob at fourths), A B C  $\rightarrow$  B A C (for the bob at in) and A B C  $\rightarrow$  A C B (for the bob at out).

Translating this into the changes of coursing order is done in Table II. The coursing order transpositions for 3 2 and 4 are, in summary 3 2 4 (fourths)  $\rightarrow$  4 3 2 (in)  $\rightarrow$  3 4 2 (out)  $\rightarrow$  3 2 4.

### **2 observation**

The order of the calls (from the 5) for 120 changes with the 2 observation is out, fourths, in.

The coursing order transpositions are given in Table III. In short, the coursing order transpositions for 3 2 and 4 are, 3 2 4 (out)  $\rightarrow$  3 4 2 (fourths)  $\rightarrow$  2 3 4 (in)  $\rightarrow$  3 2 4.

### **3 observation**

The order of the calls (from the 5) for 120 changes with the 3 observation is in, out, fourths.

Table IV gives the coursing order transpositions.

In short, these are for 3 2 and 4: 3 2 4 (out)  $\rightarrow$  3 4 2 (fourths)  $\rightarrow$  2 3 4 (in)  $\rightarrow$  3 2 4.

### **5 observation**

Calling the 5 observation is, arguably, the easiest calling and set of transpositions.

Each of the three calls required are in the same place ... at home (H).

For simplicity, each of the three bobs at home are given a number to indicate coursing orders after one (H1), two (H2) or three (H3) bobs at home have been called.

All transpositions involve A B C  $\rightarrow$  B C A. Table V summarises the coursing order transpositions. In summary these are: 3 2 4 (H1)  $\rightarrow$  2 4 3 (H2)  $\rightarrow$  4 3 2 (H3)  $\rightarrow$  3 2 4.

## **60 changes**

To make up 1260 changes for a quarter peal, it is necessary to have a touch of 60 changes.

The simplest calling for 5 is 3 bobs at 4ths.

The coursing orders change according to the transposition for a bob at F i.e. A B C before the bob goes to C A B after the bob.

In short then, the changes in coursing order are: 3 2 4 (F)  $\rightarrow$  4 3 2 (F)  $\rightarrow$  2 4 3(F)  $\rightarrow$  3 2 4.

## **The composition for a Quarter Peal**

For a quarter peal (1260 changes) 10 extents (120s) and a touch of 60 changes is required. No, you will not keep count of how many extents have gone by, early in your conducting career.

What you can do is call the following bells observation 4, 2, 3, 5, 4, 2, 3, 5, 4, 5 followed by the 60 changes (F, F, F).

This means 1) you do not have to count the extents; that is done automatically and 2) for the extents for 4, 2 and 3 the last call of one extent is the first call of the next.

For example the last call of the extent with 4 observation is O and the first call of the extent with 2 observation is O!

One thing to be BEWARE of is the fact that when 4 is the observation bell there are 3 leads after the last bob. Make absolutely sure the bells run round at the end of the extent before you call any more bobs.

### **Keeping things right!**

The above is how to call the bobs and how to work out where the working bells are.

To conduct a Quarter means being able to correct mistakes and make sure the bells come round in the right place (i.e. at the end of each of the ten extents and at the end of the half extent).

Hopefully, you will realise that you cannot put anyone else right unless you know exactly where you are.

If you need to fix things, begin by making sure you lead in the right place and then get the other bells down to lead in the right order.

From the above, it is easy to get the working bells down in the order A B C (the coursing order), but what about the treble?

Each time you lead, go through your next piece of work in your mind and work out exactly where you meet the treble.

For example, as you lead on the fifth for the very first time, you would say to yourself "Pass one bell then the treble and dodge 3/4".

So you would know to pass A then the treble, dodge with B and pass C.

So, if you know what the coursing order is and where you pass the treble within it, you should be able to get the bells down to lead after you in the correct order and therefore ensure the quarter peal is rung as truly as possible.

## Transposition Tables of coursing orders

Table I Summary of transpositions of coursing orders in for the various calls in Plain Bob Doubles								Table II transposition rules for bobs at F, I and O {4 observation}							
<b>H</b>	A	B	C		B	C	A	<b>F</b>	A	B	C		C	A	B
	3	2	4		2	4	3		3	2	4		4	3	2
<b>F</b>	A	B	C		C	A	B	<b>I</b>	A	B	C		B	A	C
	3	2	4		4	3	2		4	3	2		3	4	2
<b>I</b>	A	B	C		B	A	C	<b>O</b>	A	B	C		A	C	B
	4	3	2		3	4	2		3	4	2		3	2	4
<b>O</b>	A	B	C		A	C	B								
	3	4	2		3	2	4								

Table III transposition rules for bobs at O, F and I {2 observation}								Table IV transposition rules for bobs at I, O and F {3 observation}							
<b>O</b>	A	B	C		A	C	B	<b>I</b>	A	B	C		B	A	C
	3	4	2		3	2	4		4	3	2		3	4	2
<b>F</b>	A	B	C		C	A	B	<b>O</b>	A	B	C		A	C	B
	3	2	4		4	3	2		3	4	2		3	2	4
<b>I</b>	A	B	C		B	A	C	<b>F</b>	A	B	C		C	A	B
	4	3	2		3	4	2		3	2	4		4	3	2

Table V transposition rules for bobs home (H) {5 observation}								Table VI The coursing orders you need to know or be able to transpose for each observation bell and the 60 changes															
<b>H 1</b>	A	B	C		B	C	A	<b>4 observation</b>			<b>2observation</b>			<b>60 changes</b>									
	3	2	4		2	4	3	3	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	4							
<b>H 2</b>	A	B	C		B	C	A	<b>F</b>	4	3	2	<b>O</b>	3	4	2	<b>F1</b>	4	3	2				
	2	4	3		4	3	2	<b>I</b>	3	4	2	<b>F</b>	2	3	4	<b>F2</b>	2	4	3				
<b>H 3</b>	A	B	C		B	C	A	<b>O</b>	3	2	4	<b>I</b>	3	2	4	<b>F3</b>	3	2	4				
	4	3	2		3	2	4	<b>3 observation</b>			<b>5 observation</b>												
								3	2	4	3	2	4										
								<b>I</b>	2	3	4	<b>H1</b>	2	4	3								
								<b>O</b>	2	4	3	<b>H2</b>	4	3	2								
								<b>F</b>	3	2	4	<b>H3</b>	3	2	4								