

# Beyond The Learning Curve

## Two Minor methods

In this third article, we turn to Minor methods. There are no obvious plain methods for Diamond Jubilee ringing, but there are several Treble dodging ones (Treble Bob, Delight and Surprise). Jubilee Delight and Royal Sovereign Treble Bob are perhaps easiest.

As before, we'll start by 'walking around' the methods, looking from different perspectives to spot features that might help you to learn them.

### Jubilee Delight – The grid

Swathes of extended dodging hit you in the eye, with a 7-pull dodge on the back, which fills all the space between the Treble, and a 3-pull dodge in 3-4 across the half lead.

Also prominent are runs of place making. A pair makes places together in 3-4 across the lead end, also filling the gap between the Treble's path, and on the front, there is a string of places in 2nds, either side of a half lead dodge.

The lead end is 2nd place (like Plain Bob) but it won't 'feel' like Plain Bob for the bells in 3-4, because of the places made before and after.

### The line

The overall trend of the line is a slow progression from the front to the back to the front, over the whole course – similar to Norwich Surprise or Double Oxford Bob.

Methods like that normally have either Plain Bob lead end order (2 4 6 5 3) or its reverse (2 3 5 6 4) as in Norwich, Kent, etc. But the lead end order here isn't either. It has 5 & 6 swapped over compared with Plain Bob. This is one of the so called 'irregular' methods. (They also don't have the same lead end rows as Plain Bob, though you can't see that from the diagrams here.) Don't worry about the word 'irregular'. It is a technicality that won't affect your pleasure when ringing it (though it does deprive you of the 165432 roll up that features in the plain course of all regular methods).

Looking at the line in detail, the first half lead of 2nd place bell starts like Kent slow work, until the dodge at the half lead. Notice that this is a down dodge, so you lead after it before leaving the front to meet the Treble in 3-4.

The places in 3-4 look innocent enough, but they start with three blows in 4ths, not two. And since the lead end comes in the middle of the places, you need to learn exactly where 3rd and 4th place bells start.

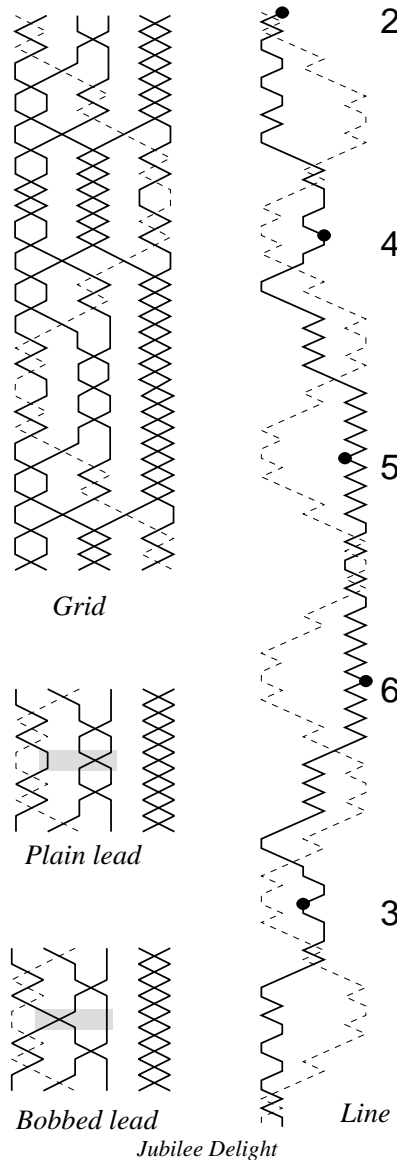
The 3-pull dodge in 3-4 is a prelude to the extended dodging on the back, either side of the Treble. The long dodges are 7-pull, but since the lead end comes in the middle of each one it is better to count them as 3+1+3, where the 1 is the lead end dodge. Some people find that more reliable than trying to count to 7 anyway!

### Calls

4ths place is made at a bob, giving the familiar 'in, out, make 4ths' like Plain Bob, but the places either side of the lead end make it look and feel very different from Plain Bob, so you need to learn thoroughly what happens, and make sure that you always know what place bell you are about to become. Otherwise, you will undoubtedly trip up.

## Quarter peal

For a quarter peal of 1320 you need a 720 plus a 600. You can use the standard calling of Wrong, Home, Wrong x3 for the 720, and you can call 3x Wrong, 3x Home for the 600.



### Royal Sovereign Treble Bob – The grid

The grid looks completely different from the previous one – the paths are much more intertwined, with dodging and hunting. That means the method will be more dynamic in terms of moving from front to back.

Few obvious features jump out of the grid, but look more closely, and the work on the front is the same as in Jubilee Delight. The other conspicuous feature is the set of places in 3-4 across the lead end, with 4th place made at the actual lead. This is one of the relatively uncommon methods with a 4th place plain lead.

### The line

As expected, the line moves up and down quite a lot, with plenty of dodging. The long work on the front starts or ends by dodging 1-2 with the Treble, also as expected.

The line is drawn starting with 4th place bell, which is a point of symmetry (because of the 4th place lead end). The lead end order is another unfamiliar one, since this too is an 'irregular' method. The other point of symmetry is where the line turns round in 3rd place, half way through 3rd place bell (which is the pivot bell).

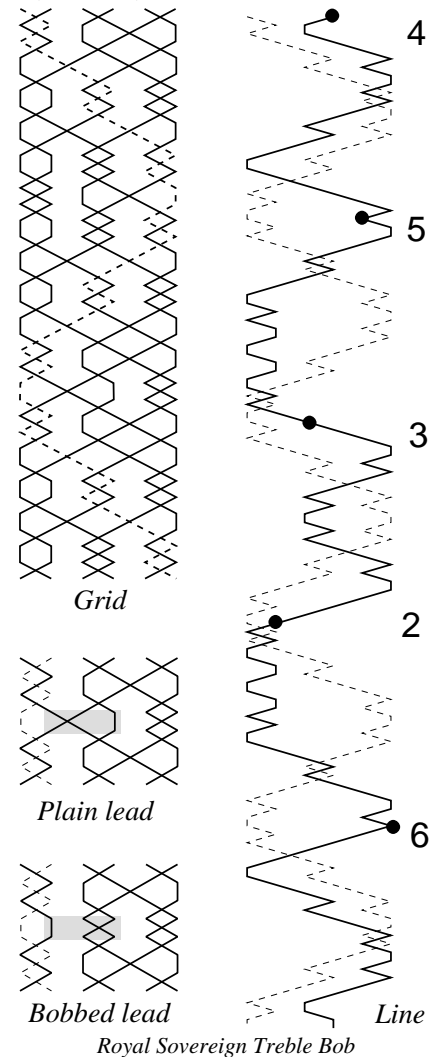
Look at the lead ends and you will see that while 5th & 6th place bell 'look like Plain Bob', 2nd & 3rd place bell don't. That too comes from the 4th place lead end, because the bells under 4th place hunt, like they do at a bob in Plain Bob.

### Calls

With a 4th place plain lead, you have a choice of 6th place or 2nd place bobs. Using a 2nd place bob may be more familiar for most people, because it is the same as a Plain Bob plain lead.

### Quarter peal

With a 2nd place bob, you can use the same callings as for Jubilee Delight. If you opt to use a 6th place bob, then replace Wrong and Home with In and Out. So call: In, Out, In x3 for the 720, and 3x In, 3x Out for the 600.



### Other methods

There are many other methods with suitable names for Jubilee ringing (see RW pXXX).

In the final article, we will switch to the Olympics and look at leaning Five Rings Triples, and its baby brother Five Rings Doubles

### Tail End

You can download these and any other method in Diary, Line or Grid format from: <http://www.boojum.org.uk/cgi-bin/line.pl>

The CC Compositions Committee will be publishing other compositions of peals and quarters for Diamond Jubilee methods.

For information on Jubilee ringing, see: <http://cccbr.org.uk/jubilee/>