

Little Bob Minor

Little Bob can be seen as Plain Bob Minor, but with all the rows where the treble is in 5ths and 6ths place cut out.

You can learn Little Bob by the blue line and also by the rule that if you meet the treble in 3-4 you hunt straight through and make seconds; otherwise you dodge in 3-4 down. You always dodge in 5-6 up and down.

Plain and Little Spliced

Now we are going to introduce the first of our new techniques, ringing by place bells. In the diagram opposite you will see a series of numbers in brackets to the right of the rows. These are the places along the blue line where each of the inside bells start.

Because Little Bob is based on Plain Bob, the first three rows are the same as Plain Bob, so you have a little extra thinking time.

At first you may not see the pattern where each individual bell ends up next. However, in regular methods, the pattern 2 4 6 5 3 (up the odds down the evens) crops up everywhere, although it is sometimes concealed.

In Little Bob you skip two, so the sequence becomes 2 4 6 5 3 2 4 6 5 3 2 4 6 5 3 2

When methods are spliced together the change of method is called when the treble is pulling off at handstroke, and the change of method takes place the following handstroke.

Typically you will start by ringing an 'oxo course' a lead of Plain Bob, followed by a lead of Little Bob, followed by a further lead of Plain Bob. This comes round after 32 changes and is usually annotated PLP. Another combination that works well is PLLL which comes round after 36 changes.

Bob or singles can be called at the end to double or treble the length of these simple touches, and these building blocks can be interchanged to add variety to produce different lengths.

