

## St Clements

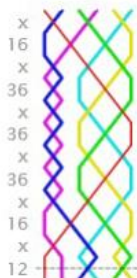
St Clements helps introduce the concept of grids. It also gives plenty of practice at turning around in thirds, which some ringers find difficult

The starts in St Clements are exactly the same as Plain Bob.

The lead end order uses the familiar 24653 pattern, but skipping three (or going backwards!).

You can ring St Clements by the rule that you ring plain bob and always make 3rds and out, except when the treble is leading. You dodge 3-4 down (having passed the treble in 5-6 beforehand) and then go into the front work.

The front work is three dodges; lead, 2nds, lead; then three dodges and finish at 3-4 up.

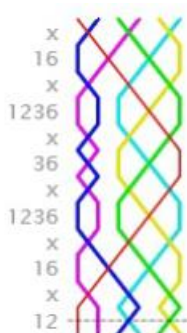


If you are familiar with where you pass the treble in plain bob, the grid (left) may start to make sense.

The treble is the red line. The turquoise, yellow and green bells pass the treble in 4ths, 5ths or 6ths and make 3rds and out. The blue and purple bells meet the treble in 1st or 2nds place and then dodge together on the front.

Plain Bob and St Clements Minor both contain exactly the same rows in a touch of 360 changes produced using bobs only. This is another useful property which makes splicing them together to produce longer true touches (without repeating rows) very straightforward. The change(s) in method being called at singles.

### Buxton Bob Minor (a try also method)



Once you have mastered St Clement's, you could also try learning Buxton Bob. The only difference is that two of the dodges at the front are replaced with places being made in 1-2.

Replacing a dodge with a place is a common way of generating new methods. The blue line remains much the same, where you pass the treble is much the same, and the place bell order is exactly the same.

Because of their close relationship, Buxton Bob and St Clements also splice together well.

Other try also methods include Childwall Bob Minor (you can look this one up for yourself)

