Stedman Doubles and Triples

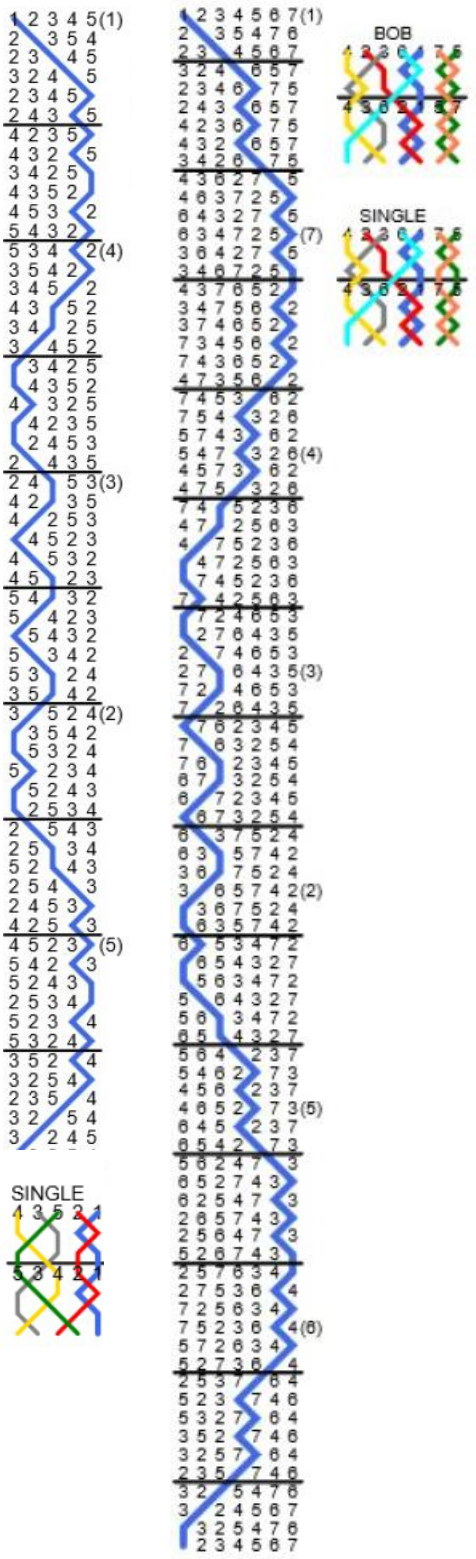
Stedman is different to all the other methods that we have looked at. The treble does not plain hunt or follow a treble bob path, it is an inside bell. Technically Stedman is known as a 'Principle' rather than a method.

It is divided into blocks of six changes, with the front three bells plain hunting and the bells above dodging. The sixes alternate with the front three bells hunting 'right' (leading handstroke/backstroke) and then hunting 'wrong' (backstroke/handstroke). This change in direction leads to the spikes in the line.

One bell (the treble in each example opposite) hunts straight into lead and out to 4-5 again. This is known as the 'quick' bell.

The next time it comes down and goes into the 'slow' work. The way to learn the slow work is to learn where the spikes come. Starting from the 3rds place made after double dodging 4-5 down:

- **Lead whole pull wrong followed by point 2nds at backstroke** (known as first whole turn)
- Make 3rds
- **Point lead at handstroke** (first half turn)
- Make 3rds
- **Point lead at backstroke** (second half turn)
- Make 3rds
- **Lead whole pull right, followed by point seconds at handstroke** (last whole turn).
- Make 3rds and then dodge 4-5 up.

The singles in Doubles come mid-way through a six and result in a bell coming in six changes earlier and another six changes later, so that come in the opposite way to what they would otherwise have done.

In Triples the calls are made at the six end. One bell turns around in 4-5. The others either dodge (bobs) for an extra six changes and come in the opposite way, or make places in 6-7 (singles)