

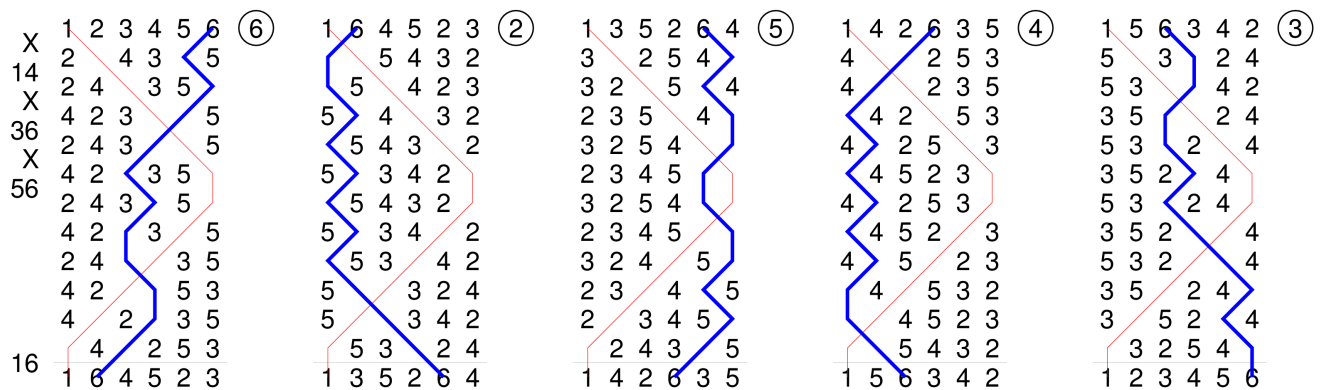
treble does. In Double Court, you plain hunt to the lead (or back), and then dodge before leading and dodge again after leading, unless the treble take you off the front or back. If the treble DOES take you off, run out and make places (4 then 3) around the treble.

If the treble takes you off the front, and you run out 2-3 while the treble leads, check that the bell in 6ths place makes places; that makes it a 6ths place method.

How do I convert a 2nds place method to a 6ths place method?

As general rules: if you are about to make 2nds, run out (to 3rds place) instead; if you are in 6ths place at the treble's handstroke lead, stay in 6ths place; elsewhere, skip the dodge at the lead. And at a bob or single call, do exactly what you would have done for a 2nds place method. Simples!

London Bob Minor



What methods does the 6th place trick work for?

Quite a lot! But you knew I was going to say that; here are some examples:

2nds Place	6ths Place
Little Bob	Crayford Little Bob
St Clement's College Bob	College Bob
Double Oxford	London Bob
Single Court	Single Oxford
Hereward Bob	Double Court
Buxton	Rodbourne
Childwall	Wavertree
Cambridge Surprise	Primrose Surprise
Ipswich Surprise	Norfolk Surprise
Wells Surprise	Wormingford Surprise
Beverley Surprise	Berwick Surprise

Why bother?

In a previous Beyond Bob Minor, we looked at the trick of changing a dodge at the lead to places, and that allowed us to extend the number of methods we could ring. For example, if you know Bob Doubles, you can ring Reverse Canterbury Pleasure Place Doubles; if you can ring St Simon's, you can ring St Nicholas.

This is a similar technique. The first time most people come across the 6ths place trick is converting Cambridge Surprise Minor into Primrose Surprise Minor, but there is no reason why the trick can't be applied to 'more accessible' methods. Admittedly you have to know the base method *really* well, particularly where you pass the treble, but that is knowledge that will stand you in very good stead anyway.

Is there any way I can make this MORE difficult?

Well, seeing as you have asked the question, yes, you can make it more difficult! Remember at the lead there are 3 possibilities for a bell to make places: 2nds, 4ths and 6ths place. What about the half-lead when the treble is in 6ths place? Well, you can make 5ths (for example Double Oxford or Cambridge), 3rds (eg St Clement's) or 1st (eg Plain Bob Minor).

If you have 3 possibilities at the lead and 3 possibilities at the half-lead, you have a theoretical 9 method possibilities *from the one base method*. In other words, learn one method *really, really* well and you can ring a lot of variations on the theme, without having to learn a new blue line.

Example #1: Cambridge Surprise Minor

Full lead Places	Half Lead Places		
	1 st	3rds	5ths
2nds	Ipswich	King Edward	Cambridge
4ths	Newhall	[none]	Ebor
6ths	Norfolk	Queen Mary	Primrose

Now, Cambridge, Ipswich and Primrose are “mainstream”, but there is nothing wrong with the others.

Example #2: Double Oxford

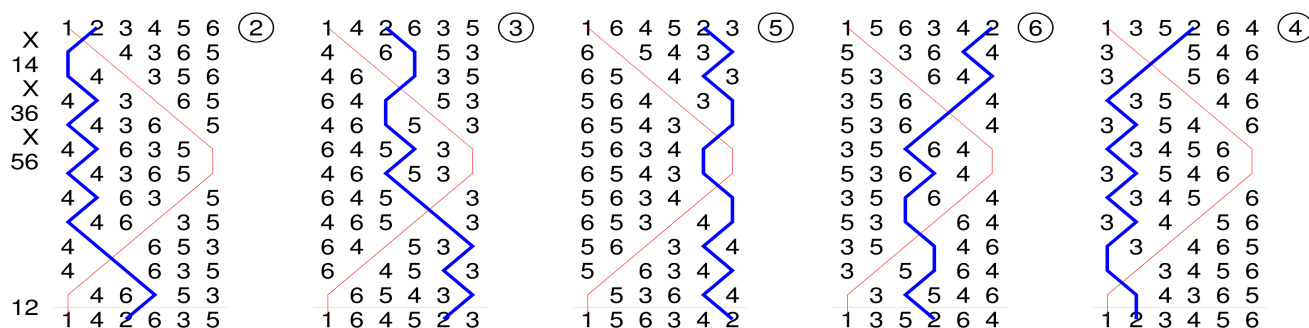
Full Lead Places	Half Lead Places		
	1 st	3rds	5ths
2nds	Hereward Bob	Stanstead Bob	Double Oxford
4ths	[none]	Double College Bob	Albion Delight
6ths	Double Court	[none]	London Bob

And Brian Meads' comment was?

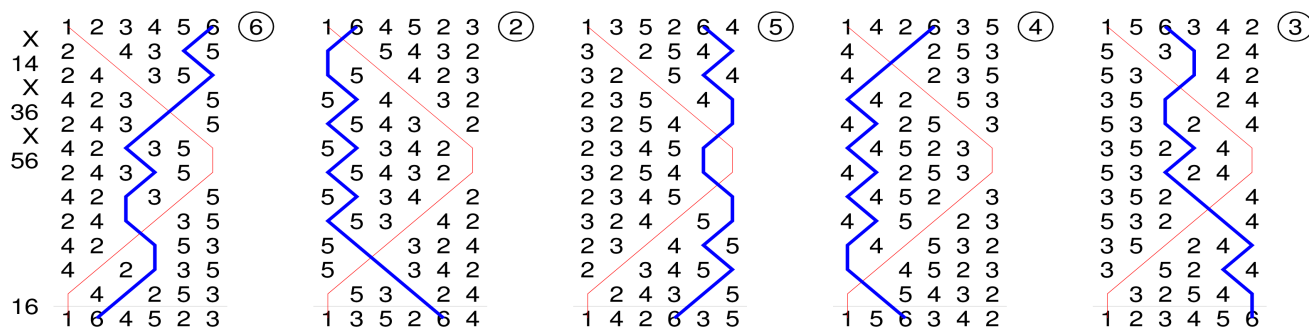
We were about to ring Double Oxford at a District Practice when he suggested “Why not ring Double Oxford above the treble, but Double Court below?”. Embarrassed silence during which some of us looked at each other. Brian explained helpfully, “It’s all to do with where the place occurs at the half-lead and the full-lead”. Quizzical looks; he was losing us. Brian rallied, “It gives you four methods: Double Oxford, Double Court, Hereward, and I can’t remember the last one”. Stunned silence. Brian gave us up as a bunch of dullards and we rang Double Oxford, but the seed had been planted.

If you follow the reasoning, above the treble you can ring either Double Court or Double Oxford, and below the treble you can ring either Double Court or Double Oxford. This gives 4 possibilities: Double Court (DC) above and below; Double Oxford (DO) above and below the treble; DO below and DC above (ie London Bob); DO above and DC below (ie Hereward Bob).

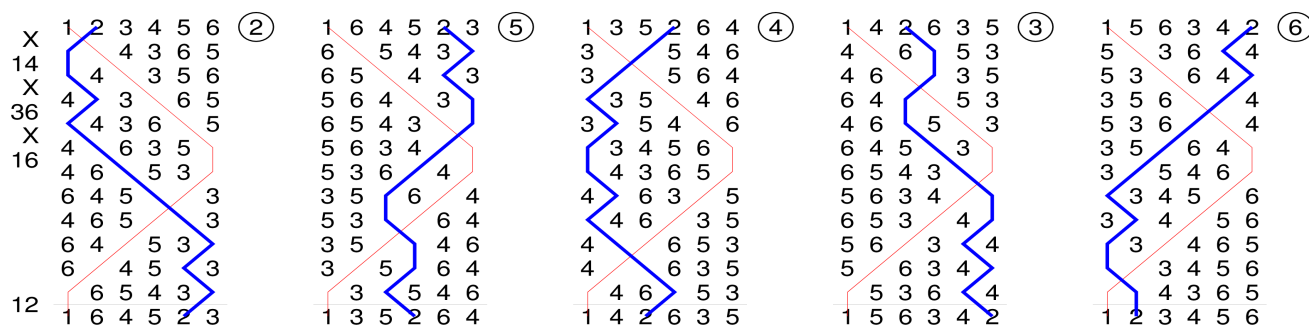
Double Oxford Bob Minor



London Bob Minor



Hereward Bob Minor



Double Court Bob Minor

