**Melissa Notes - 23rd May 2020**

**Potential order to learn methods:**

<http://depts.washington.edu/uwcbells/RingingResources/Andermeth_Jan2011.pdf>

NOTE: Towers with more bells might learn Erin…

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**LEARNING THE “Standard 41” Surprise Minor methods:**

…and how to get to the point where you could quiz yourself with this flashcard-like app:

<http://aeholroyd.org/methods/>

* The left column is the “work above the treble”.
* The middle column is the work below the treble.
* The right column is the lead end places.

CONCEPT: The “**work above the treble**”, and groups of methods with the same “work above the treble”.

The “work above the treble” can be described as…

* pass (treble) in ## —> do some work (at the lead end become X place bell) —> pass (treble) in ##.

NOTE:

* For plain hunt methods, the “work above the treble” can be denoted as: **pass** the treble.
* For treble bob methods, the “work above the treble” can be denoted as either: **pass** the treble OR **dodge** with the treble.

IMPORTANT: In methods where you have the same work above the treble, since the work above the treble includes the lead ends, there are the same lead ends across all these methods (but in different orders). This allows you to more easily splice between these methods… which is fun to ring!

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DOUBLES EXAMPLE:

Plain Bob, St. Martin’s, St. Simon’s are all “the same work above the treble”.

* For instance, Plain Bob and St. Martin’s have the same work above the treble, but in a different order.

Plain Bob

<https://changeringing.glitch.me/?stage=5&methodClass=Bob&methodName=Plain+Bob&placeNotation=&leadhead=rounds&otherLeadhead=&quantity=plaincourse&numbers=show&pn=show&huntBellw=2&huntColor=red&blueBell=2&blueBellw=2&blueBellc=blue#svgs>

* (A) pass in 45 down —> 34 down (become 4ths place bell) —> pass in 23 up
* (B) pass in 34 down —> long 5ths (become 5ths place bell) —> pass in 34 up
* (C) pass in 23 down —> 34 up (become 3rds place bell) —> pass in 45 down
* (D) pass in 12 down —> make 2nds (become 2nds place bell) —> pass in 12 up

St. Martin’s

<https://changeringing.glitch.me/?stage=5&methodClass=Bob&methodName=St+Martin%27s+Bob&placeNotation=&leadhead=rounds&otherLeadhead=&quantity=plaincourse&numbers=show&pn=show&huntBellw=2&huntColor=red&blueBell=2&blueBellw=2&blueBellc=blue#svgs>

* (C) pass in 23 down —> 34 up (become 3rds place bell) —> pass in 45 down
* (B) pass in 34 down —> long 5ths (become 5ths place bell) —> pass in 34 up
* (A) pass in 45 down —> 34 down (become 4ths place bell) —> pass in 23 up
* (D) pass in 12 down —> make 2nds (become 2nds place bell) —> pass in 12 up

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GROUPS OF METHODS:

* “No one rings ‘The Standard 8’ anymore…” These are the ones in the bottom right of this chart (Major column, Cambridge and down): <http://depts.washington.edu/uwcbells/RingingResources/Andermeth_Jan2011.pdf>
* “Pickled Egg Methods” are more popular now — Some articles if you want to read more: <https://wiki.changeringing.co.uk/Project_Pickled_Egg>
* And people often learn “The Standard 41” Surprise Minor methods.

DEFINITION OF GROUPS OF METHODS:

Treble bob methods have different parts:

* The **“sections”** are 4 changes each, where the treble dodges in place, specifically when the treble rings 1212, 3434, 5656, etc.
* The **“cross section”** is the 2 changes where treble is transitioning between “**sections**”, a.k.a. where treble moves forward instead of dodging.

Treble bob methods can be broken into groups:

* **Surprise** methods = at least 1 internal place bell at \*every\* cross section.
* **Delight** methods = at least 1 internal place bell at \*some\* cross sections.
* **Treble Bob** methods = at least 1 internal place bell at \*none\* of the cross sections.

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CAMBRIDGE (MINOR) EXAMPLE:

NOTICE: Since this is a treble bob method, the “work above the treble” can now be denoted as either: **pass** the treble OR **dodge** with the treble.

CAMBRIDGE ABOVE

* pass in 45 —> double dodge 56, lie, dodge 56 down (become 6ths place bell) —> pass in 23
* dodge in 34 up —> 4ths, 3rds, 34 up (become 3rds place bell) etc. —> dodge 56 down
* dodge 56 up —> lie, double dodge 56, 34 down (become 4ths place bell) 3rds, 4ths —> dodge 34 down
* pass in 23 —> dodge 56 up (become 5ths place bell) lie, double dodge —> pass in 45
* dodge 12 up —> make 2nds! (become 2nds place bell) —> dodge 12 down

NOTICE:

“Cross section” is the 2 changes where treble move forward (rather than dodging)

Therefore after dodging with the treble, you’ll make places

In the Standard 41, there are only 4 “over-works” … e.g. “Cambridge above”, etc.

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ONE WAY TO LEARN ALL OF “The Standard 41” Surprise Minor Methods:

<https://www.ringing.info/minor/minor_41.html>

* Learn Cambridge.
* Learn Cambridge a lot more thoroughly.
  + Learn the lead ends. (This will help you with Cambridge bobs.)
  + Learn the half-leads.
  + Learn where you meet the treble.
  + Learn which place bells are the reverse of each other.
* Learn the Cambridge Above methods, by learning the “different work below the treble”.
  + Learn the pairs of methods where the difference is ringing either 2nds or 6ths at lead ends. (Cambridge/Primrose, Ipswich/Norfolk, etc.), which is just different place bell order.
  + Methods where the half-leads are different. (Ipswich to Cambridge, notice the half-lead is different. Easy to see if you look at the place notation.)
  + Learn the other methods with different “work below the treble”.
* Learn the other 3 “work above the treble”, which are Carlisle, Norwich, London.

WHY ARE THERE 41 OF THEM?

In order to be in “The Standard 41”, the method must:

1. Must be a “surprise” method, meaning at least 1 internal place bell at \*every\* cross section.  
2. Must have “regular lead ends,” meaning the same lead ends as Plain Bob but possibly different order.  
3. Must have <=2 places made in every change… a.k.a. no change exists where only 2 bells are dodging, because then the other 4 would need to be making places  
4. No 5ths made except possibly at half-lead. This one is possibly the most arbitrary but because ringing 65 at the end of a change sounds like it has less “resolution” than 56.  
5. Symmetric leads. Look at the place notation, and it is symmetric around the half-lead.  
6. (Most technical) Within a section (where treble is 5656), then the 2 rows where the treble is in the same place (e.g. 5ths place, or 6ths place), 1 row will be “in course” and 1 row will be “out of course”. See prior notes for definition of in/out of course.

in (treble in 5ths)  
x  
out (treble in 6ths)  
14  
out (treble in 5ths)  
x  
in (treble in 6ths)  
  
14  
x  
14

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* NOTICE: Each section is represented with place notation either: (x, ##, x) OR (##, x, ##).
* This means that whenever treble is in 34, it must be: (x, 12, x).

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7. Not allowed to have >=3 blows in the same place

* NOTICE: all Cambridge Above ends with (14). This means that it cannot end in 34.14 because then the 4 would be rung 4 times in a row (and break this rule).

From Me to Everyone: (01:09 PM)

which is why you see x, 12, x at the start of the column here: <https://www.ringing.info/minor/minor_41.html>

From Me to Everyone: (01:25 PM)

To “properly” learn this…  
- after learning place bells (aka the lead when you’re starting as that bell)  
- learn the work above the treble, AND break that down to before vs after the lead end, and be VERY aware of the change of the lead end… which you’d need to know for bobs, but also to go from Cambridge to Primrose

From holroyd to Everyone: (01:33 PM)

My standard 41 table:

From holroyd to Everyone: (01:33 PM)

<http://aeholroyd.org/methods/std41.xls>

<http://depts.washington.edu/uwcbells/RingingResources/41-Surprise-Minor.pdf>

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CONCEPT: Be aware of the half-leads…

* Cambridge and Ipswich … changing at half-lead.

Pairs of methods… 2nds/6ths at lead end…

* Cambridge/Primrose…
* Ipswich/Norfolk…

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For next time… hunting right and wrong (e.g. in Beverly).

A cool link (archives available):

<https://lists.ringingworld.co.uk/listinfo/ringing-theory>

Check out “Parrot” method. “&-4.3.2.34-, 2”

Oswald Delight Minor

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/surprise#etymonline_v_22421>