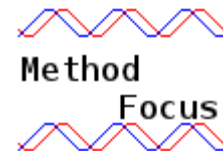




# Double Oxford Bob Minor



## Method Focus – Double Oxford Bob Minor

Double Oxford Bob Minor is a plain minor method i.e. the treble plain-hunts to 6ths place and back. Its a “double” method, meaning that the blue-line looks the same when its upside down.

<p>X 1 2 3 4 5 6 (2)</p> <p>14 2 1 4 3 6 5</p> <p>X 2 4 1 3 5 6</p> <p>36 4 2 3 1 6 5</p> <p>X 2 4 3 6 1 5</p> <p>56 4 2 6 3 5 1</p> <p>2 4 3 6 5 1</p> <p>4 2 6 3 1 5</p> <p>2 4 6 1 3 5</p> <p>4 2 1 6 5 3</p> <p>4 1 2 6 3 5</p> <p>1 4 6 2 5 3</p>	<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Place Bell</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lead</li> <li>• triple dodge (with your After Bell)</li> <li>• up to 3/4 up dodge (start of the 3/4 up places)</li> <li>• become 3rds place bell</li> </ul>
<p>12 1 4 2 6 3 5 (3)</p> <p>4 1 6 2 5 3</p> <p>4 6 1 2 3 5</p> <p>6 4 2 1 5 3</p> <p>4 6 2 5 1 3</p> <p>6 4 5 2 3 1</p> <p>4 6 2 5 3 1</p> <p>6 4 5 2 1 3</p> <p>4 6 5 1 2 3</p> <p>6 4 1 5 3 2</p> <p>1 6 5 4 3 2</p>	<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> Place Bell</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 blows in 4ths</li> <li>• 2 blows in 3rds</li> <li>• 3/4 up dodge (end of the 3/4 up places)</li> <li>• up to triple dodge in 5/6 up (with your Before Bell)</li> <li>• become 5ths place bell after the 2<sup>nd</sup> dodge</li> </ul>
<p>6 1 5 4 3 2 (5)</p> <p>6 5 1 4 2 3</p> <p>5 6 4 1 3 2</p> <p>6 5 4 3 1 2</p> <p>5 6 3 4 2 1</p> <p>6 5 4 3 2 1</p> <p>5 6 3 4 1 2</p> <p>6 5 3 1 4 2</p> <p>5 6 1 3 2 4</p> <p>1 5 3 6 2 4</p>	<p><b>5<sup>th</sup> Place Bell</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one dodge in 5/6 up to finish the triple 5/6 up dodge</li> <li>• 2 blows in 6ths (lie behind)</li> <li>• 2 blows in 5ths (under the treble)</li> <li>• 2 blows in 6ths (lie behind)</li> <li>• triple dodge in 5/6 down (with your After Bell)</li> <li>• become 6ths place bell after the 2<sup>nd</sup> dodge</li> </ul>
<p>1 5 6 3 4 2 (6)</p> <p>5 1 3 6 2 4</p> <p>5 3 1 6 4 2</p> <p>3 5 6 1 2 4</p> <p>5 3 6 2 1 4</p> <p>3 5 2 6 4 1</p> <p>5 3 6 2 4 1</p> <p>3 5 2 6 1 4</p> <p>5 3 2 1 6 4</p> <p>3 5 1 2 4 6</p> <p>3 1 5 2 6 4</p> <p>1 3 2 5 4 6</p>	<p><b>6<sup>th</sup> Place Bell</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• one dodge in 5/6 down to finish the triple 5/6 down dodge</li> <li>• 3/4 down dodge (start of the 3/4 down places)</li> <li>• 2 blows in 3rds</li> <li>• 2 blows in 4ths</li> <li>• 3/4 down dodge (end of the 3/4 down places)</li> <li>• become 4ths place bell</li> </ul>
<p>1 3 5 2 6 4 (4)</p> <p>3 1 2 5 4 6</p> <p>3 2 1 5 6 4</p> <p>2 3 5 1 4 6</p> <p>3 2 5 4 1 6</p> <p>2 3 4 5 6 1</p> <p>3 2 5 4 6 1</p> <p>2 3 4 5 1 6</p> <p>3 2 4 1 5 6</p> <p>2 3 1 4 6 5</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>1 2 4 3 6 5</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6</p>	<p><b>4<sup>th</sup> Place Bell</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• down to triple dodge 1/2 down (with your Before Bell)</li> <li>• lead</li> <li>• 2nds over the treble</li> </ul>



## Before And After Bells

In many methods, knowing a little bit about coursing-orders can be very useful. Almost every ringer has used coursing orders before, although maybe unknowingly.

The coursing order is the order that bells hunt up to the back and down to the front. In plain hunt, it is the order that you pass the bells ... e.g. on plain hunt on 6 the treble passes the bells in the order 2-4-6-5-3 up to the back and then 2-4-6-5-3 again back down to lead .... this is both the coursing order, AND the 'cheating' way of ringing plain hunt :-)

The coursing Order can be represented by this simple diagram:

	<p>Your "Before Bell" is the bell that hunts up to the back (and down to the front) before you, and is the bell immediately counter-clockwise of your bell on this diagram.</p> <p>Your "After Bell" is the bell that hunts up to the back (and down to the front) after you, and is the bell immediately clockwise of your bell on this diagram.</p> <p>Example: The 5 has ... 6 as its "Before Bell" 3 as its "After Bell"</p>
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## How does this help?

In the plain course, your 5/6 up dodges (and 1/2 down dodges) are always with your "Before Bell", whilst your 5/6 down dodges (and 1/2 up dodges) are always with your "After Bell".

This changes if there is a Bob or Single, but once you figure out who your Before and After Bells are again, they will stay the same until the next Bob or Single.

## Named Pieces of Work

	<p>This section of work (and its symmetric equivalent) are commonly known as "Yorkshire Places" from the frequent occurrence in the popular "Yorkshire Surprise" family of methods.</p>		<p>This is a triple dodge, and occurs in many methods, although this may be the first time you have come across them.</p>
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