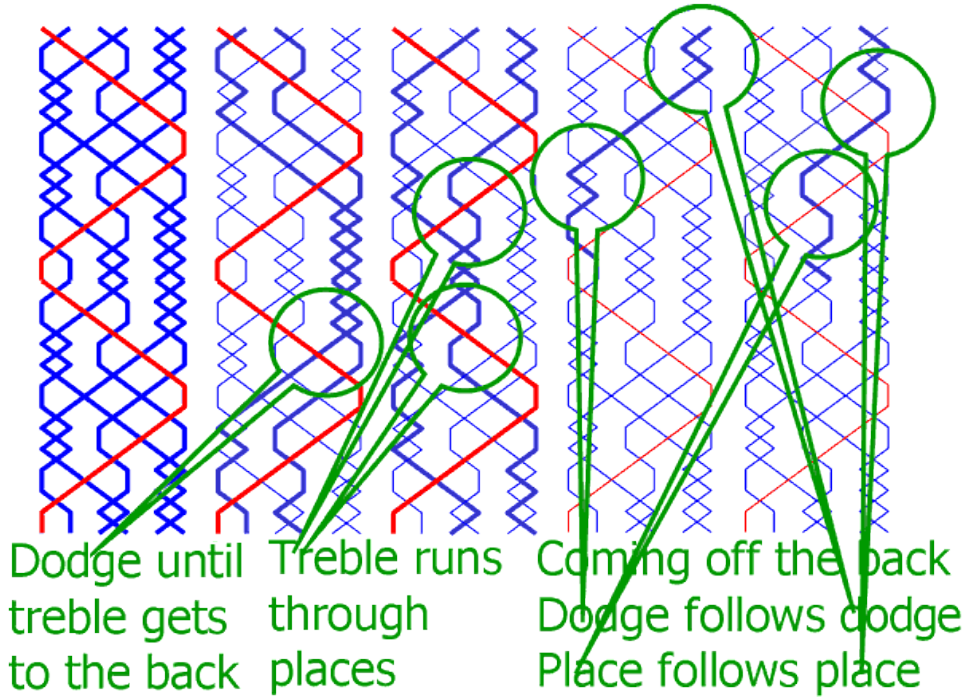


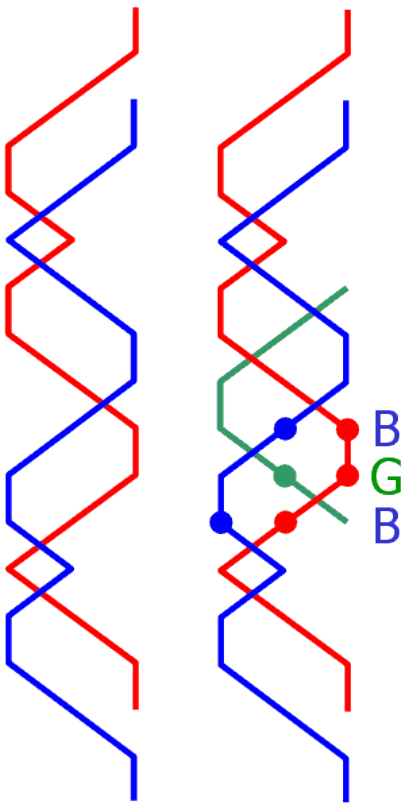
Rules

- Understanding the method structure allows rules to be formulated
- Plain bob Dodge when the treble leads
- Kent Make places if the treble is below you
- Stedman Always make thirds in the slow work.

Rules for Hereward Bob

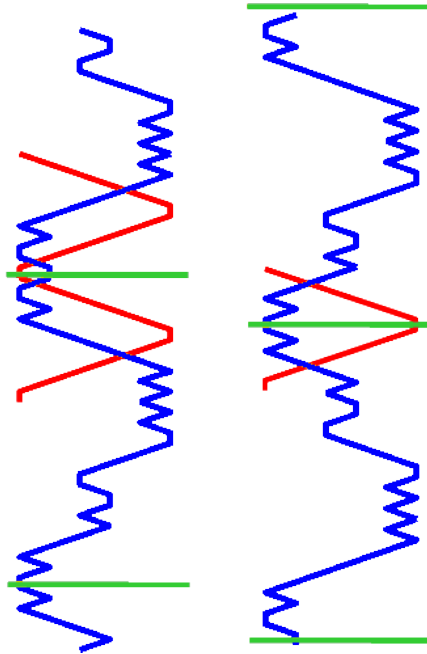


Stedman front work



- Only three bells
- Helps with understanding how they work together
- Helps with seeing how they work together
- Not a 'dead end' method!

Symmetry

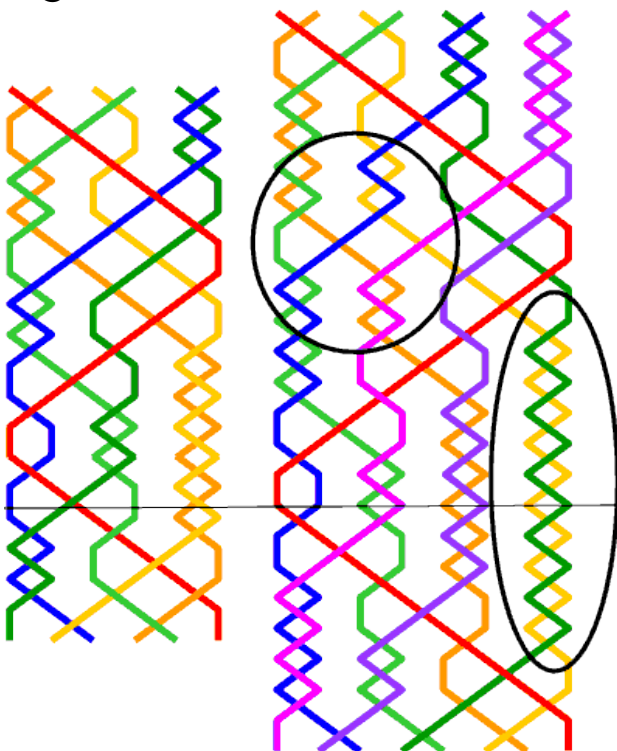


- Nearly always symmetrical about treble lead and lie
-

Symmetry

- Double methods also have mirror image of front work at the back

Higher numbers



- Same rules apply near the treble
- 'space filling' away from the treble

Hereward Bob Major

Same rules apply near the treble; *'space filling' away from the treble*

- 3 dodges at the back becomes 5 dodges. Rules about meeting treble the same
- Single dodges at the front become double
- Dodges in 34 each side of the middle of the lead
- Treble 'boxed' in 56 as well as in 34
- See also Michael Henshaw

"It's the same as, but..."

Similarities between methods are helpful:

- Kent vs Oxford: Places together, continue in same direction vs turn round at each place
- Plain Bob vs Grandsire: One hunt bell vs two hunt bells
- Plain Bob vs Reverse Canterbury: Dodges vs places
- St Simons vs St Martins: Dodges vs places

Place bell order

6 bells:

2 4 6 5 3 **2 3 5 6 4** — London Minor

2 6 3 4 5 **2 5 4 3 6** — Hereward Minor

Cambridge Minor

8 bells:

2 4 6 8 7 5 3 **2 3 5 7 8 6 4** — London Major

2 6 7 3 4 8 5 **2 5 8 4 3 7 6** — Hereward Major

2 8 3 6 5 4 7 2 7 4 5 6 3 8

Cambridge Major

(regular methods)

- Learn the order for each new method
 - Build up a library gradually
-