



Method Focus – Double Norwich Court Bob Major

Double Norwich Court Bob Major is a plain major method i.e. the treble plain-hunts to 8ths place and back. Its a “double” method, meaning that the blue-line looks the same when its upside down.

	<p>8th Place Bell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double dodge in 7/8 down • Down to 3/4 (Far) places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 3/4down, 3rds, 4ths • Down to 2nd place bell
	<p>2nd Place Bell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead and double dodge 1/2 up • Treble bob up to the back <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dodge 3/4 up, 5/6 up • 7th place bell
	<p>7th Place Bell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double dodge 7/8 up and lie behind • Down to 5/6 (Near) place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 5ths, 6ths, 5/6down • 4th place bell
	<p>4th Place Bell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double dodge 1/2 down • lead • Double dodge 1/2 up • 5th place bell
	<p>5th Place Bell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5/6 up (Far) places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 5/6up, 6ths, 5ths • Up to lie behind and double dodge 7/8 down • 6th place bell
	<p>6th Place Bell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treble bob down • 5/6 down, 3/4 down • Double dodge 1/2 down, lead • 3rd place bell
	<p>3rd Place Bell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3/4 up (Near) places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 4ths, 3rds, 3/4up • Up to double dodge 7/8 up lie behind • 8th place bell



Notes from *The ChangeRinging Wiki*

http://www.changeringing.co.uk/wiki/index.php/Double_Norwich_Court_Bob_Major

1. The "rule"

One popular rule for Double Norwich is "first, treble bob, last, near, full, far". It means:

- First - leading/lying first then double dodging.
- Treble bob - dodging in 5-6 and 3-4 to get you from the front to the back or vice versa. In between your pair of dodges you pass the treble in 4-5, as it's another point of symmetry.
- Last - leading/lying last after double dodging
- Near - near places, so if you're at the back they're in 5-6, if you're on the front they're in 3-4. Places consist of two places and a dodge. In the "near" places the places are first (i.e. also near), so do place, place, dodge.
- Full - Double dodge, lead/lie, double dodge. This is a point of symmetry so happens around the lead end or half lead.
- Far - far places, so if you're on the front they're in 5-6, if you're at the back they're in 3-4. The places are "far", so the dodge must come first.

NOTE: This is fine for a plain course, and is handy as a reminder mnemonic, but really doesn't help much for touches. Learning the blue-line and the place-bells enables you to ring touches, with either 4th-place OR 6th-place bobs, and splice DNCBM with other Major methods.

2. Place bell starts

Remember that the method starts with a double dodge at the back and a single dodge in 5-6.

So:

- 8: Double dodge. You know you've made 8ths at the last lead end, so this must be a point of symmetry, i.e. your "full" work at the back. So after your double dodge do far places and pick it up from there.
- 7: Double dodge. Then lie, and treble will turn you. So this must be "last". Plus it can't be "full", as that would mean the lead end, and a very short lead!
- 6: Dodge down, this is part of the "treble bob", which you'll know because you pass the treble in 4-5, so dodge in 3-4 and then do "last"; on the front.
- 5: Dodge up. Then you can't go any higher as they're doing a double dodge at the back, so you must make 6ths. This then must be part of far places, so make 5ths then do "first" work at the back.
- 4: Hunt down and do full work on the front.
- 3: Hunt up; note you can't go into 5-6 as they're doing a dodge, so make 4ths. Then make 3rds as this is part of your near places.
- 2: Lead. This can only be your "First" work, so double dodge with the bell that meets you then do treble bob work.

NOTE: These notes help to tie the mnemonic rule into the blue-line and place-bells.



3. Bobs (6th Place)

- Ignore all calls unless you are at the back, or dodging 56 up as part of your treble bob work.
- For a bob (or a single), if you're doing treble bob work up, make 6ths then reverse it, so do treble bob work down. Any place you make at a lead end will reverse what you just did.
- If you're at the back, you'll be doing a double dodge. If there's a bob, so another dodge for the lead end, which will make you 7ths or 8ths place bell, so do another double dodge.

4. Singles (6th Place)

- Ignore all calls unless you are at the back, or dodging 56 up as part of your treble bob work.
- For a single (or a bob), if you're doing treble bob work up, make 6ths then reverse it, so do treble bob work down. Any place you make at a lead end will reverse what you just did.
- If you're double dodging 78 up and a single is called, ignore it and make 8ths as normal.
- If you're double dodging 78 down and a single is called, make 7ths then double dodge 78 up and the treble will appear.

5. Passing the treble rules

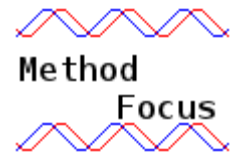
An additional way of ringing this method is by observing where the treble is passed. Bear in mind that the method is basically "plain hunt" but as it is a Court method, places are made to let the treble through in 3-4 and 5-6. These places give rise to double dodging at the front and back and internal single dodges. (Tip: in a plain course working bells are passed in plain hunt sequence)

Note that as it is a double method one can read lie instead of lead and back instead of front. Near places are 3-4 from the front, and 5-6 from the back. Far places are 5-6 from the front and 3-4 from the back.

Following the course of 2nd place bell.

1. Take the treble off lead. Lead, double dodge, treble bob to the back (passing the treble half way i.e. 4-5), double dodge, lie.
2. Taken off back by the treble. Do near places i.e. wait for the treble in 5ths, do 6ths, 5-6 down and hunt down.
3. Pass the treble 2-3 down. Double dodge, lead, double dodge and pass the treble 2-3 up. Do far places i.e. dodge 5-6, make 6ths to wait for the treble, then 5ths and up. Take the treble off the back (go back to 1) but reverse.

It is a prerequisite that the treble is reliable :-)



Notes on Coursing Orders for Everyone ... Not Just Conductors

The bells hunt down to front and up to the back in the same order. This is called the “Coursing Order”.

The only exception to this is the treble. Where you meet the treble will change every lead.

Bobs and Singles change the coursing order, but it remains the same until another bob or single is called.

The bell you dodge with in 1/2 down is the same bell you will dodge with in 7/8 up. This is your course (or before) bell.

The bell you dodge with in 1/2 up is the same bell you will dodge with in 7/8 down. This is your after bell. (i.e. you are THEIR course bell)

You will always be dodging in 1/2 and 7/8 only with these bells until a **bob** or **single** is called. Once this happens, identify your before and after bells again as soon as possible so that you always know who to dodge with at the front and back.

There are only 2 bells you will dodge with in 3/4 and 5/6. Once you have identified them, they will remain the same until a **bob** or **single** is called, at which point identify and remember the new ones :-)

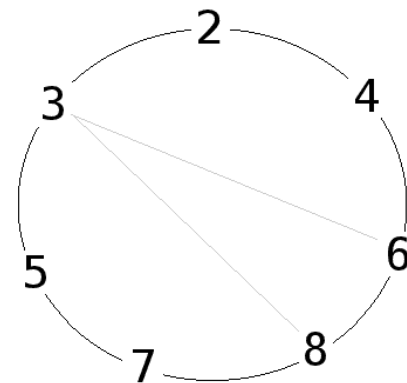
This is the coursing order in the plain-course.

Your before-bell is the bell counter-clockwise.
Your after-bell is the bell clockwise.

The bells you dodge with in 3/4 and 5/6 are the bells directly opposite on the circle.

Take the 3 for example:

- The 3s Before-bell is the 5
- The 3s After-bell is the 2
- The 3 dodges in 3/4 and 5/6 with the 6 and 8



Some Short Touches

Changes	Touch
112	PPPPPP (Plain Course)
112	BBBBBB (Bob Course)
128	SBSP SBSP
176	SSPS PPBPPSP
176	BPSBPSS PBSP
176	SSBS SBPBBPB
176	SBSBBPB BSBS