

A variation is always based on a method... It is only the calls which make it different.

The method will apply consistently except at a call... so at the most basic level a variation is a method with a different bob/single. However, in reality it is a little more complex than that, because the call will be extended from 1 change (i.e the lead end change) to cover maybe 3 or 5 changes around the lead end.

A method is one set of rules that decide how bells will behave between lead ends and another set of rules which define what a plain, bob and/or single lead might be... and for some methods, this might include other alternative calls as well. However, these calls will all last for one change the lead end change.

So a variation is exactly the same method, with exactly the same plain lead end, but with different extended calls... so the call will need to be earlier, because it will affect a range of changes around the lead end. If taken to the extreme, it could be argued that it is actually about half lead splicing, but the idea of variation calls is a much simpler concept for our brains to deal with from both ringing and conducting points of view.

The important thing about a variation is that when you ring it, it still produces a true extent and it therefore allows a lot more flexibility in mixing things up and creating new and

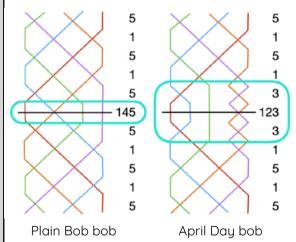
Variations in a Nutshell

Lots more to ring for very little effort!

April Day

This is perhaps the best known of all variations... it is often the next thing that teams ring after Plain Bob and Grandsire... and that is because it is a fusion of the two... plain bob, but with what looks like Grandsire singles at the calls. In reality, this is not strictly true, just a convenient way to look at things which fits the way most people think!

Because we ring both Plain Bob by where we pass the treble, this is relatively simple and most people can do it without much effort at all. However, for the conductor, it means the calls will need to go in the Grandsire calling position, rather than the normal position... one change earlier and everyone will ring three different change instead of one.



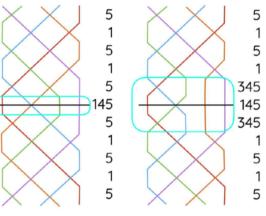
April Day applies the bob in a different way.

The call has the same net effect, but changes three rows around the lead end change.

- The bell leading will make 2nds, so is unaffected.
- Another bell makes long thirds instead of making a 4th place bob. .. which has the same net effect... back to lead.
- The other two bells will swap 5 times consecutively, which produces a double dodge.

Kennington

Kennington probably the simplest of all variations. It is a fusion mixing Plain Bob with Reverse Canterbury Bobs.



Plain Bob bob

Kennington bob

 The bob itself is still a 145 place notation, so bells still plain hunt at the front and 4ths and 5ths are made at the back. However, places in 3rds and 4ths are made in the change before and after the lead end as per Reverse Canterbury.

The result is....

- A bell makes 3rds before running in to lead.
- another bell runs out from lead to make thirds, before returning to lead.
- A bell makes long fourths (fourths, bob, fourths)
- The last bell makes long fifths as normal.
- Because the bob now lasts three changes, the call needs to be one blow earlier.

Selection of common alternative bobs....

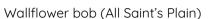
Plain Bob - Plain Lead. **125** place notation (1 row) Make 2nds, 3-4 Down, 4 in 5ths, 3-4 Up. Wainfleet Extreme. 145.345.125.345.145 place notation (5 rows) Make 2nds, 3rds then 3 in 4ths, 8 in fifths, 3-4 Up. 2nd is observation Antelope Single 3.125.3 place notation (3 rows) Make 2nds, 3rds and out a point, coat hangers, point and make thirds. 2nd Observation Plain Bob bob **145** place notation (1 row) Run out, Run In, Make 4ths (bob), 4 in 5ths. 5th is Observation Reverse Canterbury bob 3.145.3 place notation (3 rows) Run out to 3rds, 3rds and Run In, 4 in 4ths (bob). 4 in 5ths. 5th is Observation Minster Extreme 145.5.**145**.5.145 place notation (5 rows) Run out to 4ths, 4ths and Run In, Make 4ths (bob), 8 in 5ths. No Observation

Old Single

345.**123**.345 place notation (3 rows)

Make 2nds, 4 in 3rds, 4-5 Crankshafts x 2.

2nd is Observation



345.**123**.345 place notation (3 rows)

Make 2nds, 4 in 3rds, 4-5 Crankshafts x 2.

2nd is Observation

Grandsire Single

3.123.3 place notation (3 rows)

Make 2nds, 4 in 3rds, 4-5 double dodge up.

4-5 double dodge down.

2nd is Observation

Pink's Single

145.345.**1**.345.145 place notation (5 rows)

Run out to 3rds. 3rds and run in. 3 in 4ths then 4 in 5ths, 4 in 5ths then 3 in 4ths

No Observation

Grandsire Extreme

145.3.**1**.3.145 place notation (5 rows)

Run out to 3rds, 3rds and run in, 4ths dodge then 3 in 5ths, 3 in 5ths dodge then 4ths.

No Observation

Below is a table listing the names of the variations related to Plain Bob, Reverse Canterbury and the St Simon's group... remember, there will be a similar table for all the other methods and groups too... e.g. St Nicholas group, Twineham group, Shipway & Westminster II group, All Saints group, etc...

There are 5823 named variations listed by the CCCBR which use nearly 200 different calls!

	Plain Bob	Rev Canterbury	St Simon's	St Martin's	St Osmund	Eynesbury
Plain Bob bob	Plain Bob	Southrepps	St Simon's	St Martin's	St Osmund	Eynesbury
Rev Cant bob	Kennington	Rev Canterbury	St Alban	St Paul	St Ambrose	St John Evangelist
Old Single	Old Bob	St Columb	Cassington	St Peter	St Patrick	Candlemas
Wallflower Bob	Sleighford	Little Aston	Elford	Austrey	St Felix	St Wencelas
Grandsire Single	April Day	Clifford's Pleasure	Eynesham	St Leonard	St Ninian	St John Baptist
Antelope Single	Litchurch	St David	St Jude	St Laurence	St Austell	St Stephen
Pinks' Single	May Day	Royston	St Ignatius	Churchill	Amersham	St John Divine
Gransire Extreme	Hudibras	Canton	Somerville	Magdalen	St Werburg	St Deborah
Wainfleet Extreme	Jacksdale	Yarlet	Haughley	Zizania	Old Newton	Fornham All Saints
Minster Extreme	Great Barton	Badwell Ash	Pakenham	Thurston	Great Livermore	Ingham