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# Calling Plain Bob Minor

## Conducting Jargon

All calls are made at the treble's backstroke in seconds place as it is coming down to lead.

The two most common calling positions in Plain Bob Minor are referred to as Wrong or Home.

- Wrong (W) – call when ringing in fifth place before the 5-6 up dodge.
- Home (H) – call when ringing in sixth place before the 5-6 down dodge.

The calling positions, in make and out are the same as in Plain Bob Doubles.

- Make (sometimes abbreviated as 4ths, or IV in older texts) – call when ringing in thirds place before the 3-4 up dodge. Make the bob.
- Before (abbreviated to B, or sometimes called Out abbreviated to O) – call at the backstroke lead just before the treble leads. Run out.
- In (abbreviated to I) – call when ringing in fourths place before the 3-4 down dodge. Run in.

Compositions are sometimes written out as a series of letters like this – W 4ths B I H. This means bobs are called when dodging 5-6 up, dodging 3-4 up, when about to make seconds, when about to dodge 3-4 down, then when dodging 5-6 down.

If you are keen to conduct minor, there are many websites and books with information about calling, including how to compose touches, understand coursing orders or call quarter peals.

## Touches of Plain Bob Minor

The simplest calling of Plain Bob Minor is to call a bob each time your bell is unaffected. Calling a bob each time your bell is W or H (four times) will lead to a touch of 120 changes. Although touches are traditionally called from the tenor, this touch can be called from any bell, but may sound less musical.

Calling a longer touch of 360 can be done in a similar way, by calling a bob each time your bell is at W or H, but by missing out a call every time you are dodging with one chosen bell which you would meet every fourth time your bell would be in observation. For example, calls might be W, H, W (then omit a call), W, H, W (omit a call), W, H, W (omit a call).