Dodging on 6

The numbers in the <u>rows</u> are the bell <u>numbers</u> and show the order in which the bells ring in each change.			The <u>column</u> headings refer to the bell <u>position</u> in each row or change				
		1	2	3	4	5	6
H = Handstroke →	Н	1	2	3	4	5	6
B = Backstroke →	В	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Н	1	2	3	4	5	6
	В	1	2	3	4	5	6
			et	c.			
	Н	1	2	3	4	5	6
	В	1	2	3	4	5	6
"Start dodging" <i>said</i> here →	Н	1	2	3	4	5	6
	В	1	, 2	3 ୍	4	5 (6
Dodging <i>starts</i> here →	Н	2	1	4	<u></u>	6	 5
	В	1 ्	_ 2	3 े	_4	5 (× _ 6
	Н	2	<u></u>	4	` 3	6	<u>←</u> _ 5
	В	1 \	` _2	3 ्	_ 4	5 (< _ 6
	Н	2	<u>1</u>	4	∵ 3	6	<u>←</u> 5
	В	1	< 2	3	< 4	5	< 6
			et	c.			
"That's all" said here →	Н	2	, 1	4	3	6	5
	В	1.	> 2	3	< _ 4	5	< _ 6
	Н	2	1	4	⊂	6	<u>←</u> 5
	В	1	< 2	3	< 4	5	< 6
	Н	1	2	3	4	5	6
	В	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Н	1	2	3	4	5	6
	В	1	2	3	4	5	6
			et	c.			
"Stand" said here →	Н	1	2	3	4	5	6

Ring Rounds (sounding in order ringing down the scale) for several whole-pulls (handstroke, then backstroke) to set the rhythm and speed, then say "Start Dodging" at a handstroke, and everyone begins changing places (i.e., dodging) at the next handstroke.

[Alternatively, if everyone is pretty comfortable ringing together, you simply say "Whole pull and Go" at the first handstroke, and everyone begins dodging at the next handstroke.]

If you **look at bell number 1**, you'll see that it **moves UP** to ring in 2nds place at handstroke, then moves back DOWN to return to 1st place at backstroke and continues doing this until "That's all" is called.

The other **odd numbered bells** also move UP one position at every handstroke, then back DOWN to their original position at every backstroke.

The even numbered bells do just the opposite. They all move DOWN one position at every handstroke, then move back UP to their original position at every back stroke.

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