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NOW AND AFTER.

After just two years of war and more than twelve months under the 'ban,' which has completely silenced the bells in all our churches, the Exercise is still trying to carry on, and, like many other organisations, hoping for the dawn of the day when it can once more go ahead. Never in history has there been such a complete cessation of ringing. Even in the last great war the ban was imposed only from nightfall and ringers were free to exercise their art until sunset. Now, stern necessity decrees that both in daylight and darkness the bells shall be silent, unless the enemy dares to attempt a landing from the air. Then, of course, they will clang over the countryside; but until the danger of invasion is past there will be no church bell ringing.

We still do not see the real need for the restriction, because we feel that there are other and better means of achieving the end in view, and with far less possibilities of creating panic. But while this silence is ordained, it is useless to kick against it and ringers must make the best of a bad job. There is no other pastime of which we know that has been put so completely out of commission, and the faithful among ringers can take credit for the way they are endeavouring to keep the flag flying. This is not an easy matter without bells, or where there are no opportunities for handbell practice, and it will only continue where, as we pointed out last week, arrangements can be made for ringers, at any rate in neighbouring towers, to keep in touch with one another for mutual encouragement. Association officials ought not to relax their organising efforts in this direction; even small meetings will keep interest alive, and there is no need for a spirit of pessimism if the response does not come up to expectations.

If the task of the associations is difficult, that which confronts this journal is far harder and the work of maintaining its publication, with the lengthening days of the ban, does not diminish. It is only by the almost super-human efforts of a valued coadjutor that 'The Ringing World' has continued publication through these troublous times, and it has been gratifying to be assured from many quarters that 'The Ringing World' was never more interesting than it is now, but we again appeal to our readers to help us maintain this standard by making what contributions they can to our columns. There are a variety of subjects which could still be discussed with advantage, and there are doubtless many matters in ringers' minds which could be ventilated with interest. Until the day arrives when the bells begin to speak again and there is more ringing news, a good deal

(Continued on page 42.)

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depends upon the ringers themselves to keep up a flow of topics for discussion.

At the same time, of course, the future of 'The Ringing World' also depends upon the support which is given to its circulation. It is admitted that the Exercise would have great difficulty in surviving without the paper and the task of reorganisation after the war would be, if not insurmountable, at least a slow and formidable one. What is required, therefore, is wholehearted support from those ringers who are still left and their further help which might find an outlet by purchasing another copy to send to a serving member of the Forces. Even associations might assist in this way. Where there are funds available it might be money well spent to use this means of keeping absent members interested in the art. The associations will need all the support they can get, when they are able to reorganise, and so will the towers; and how better can they lay the foundation than by keeping alive the interest of those whom they hope to welcome back?

In the meantime there is work to be done to try to fill the gaps against the day when the bells may not only ring again but will be wanted, to play their part, as they have through centuries of history, in proclaiming the victory and in bringing back to the people the joyous sounds which so many sadly miss both in towns and villages on Sundays. Happily there are quite a number of places where ringers are 'carrying on,' and practising, as best they may, with 'silent' tower bells and with handbells. We can only hope that this method—the best available—of keeping alive the art and encouraging beginners will expand until everywhere where bells are left in the towers, men and women will be ready to ring as soon as opportunity offers.

HANDBELL PEAL.

BRISTOL.

THE GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

(BRISTOL GUILD OF HANDBELL RINGERS.)

On Sunday, August 31, 1941, in Two Hours and Thirty-Eight Minutes,

AT 21, WATHEN ROAD, ST. ANDREW'S,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor size 15 in C.

THOMAS HARRIS	1-2	ALBERT M. TYLER	5-6
ROYSTON G. BRYANT	3-4	DONALD G. CLIFT	7-8

Composed by C. W. ROBERTS.

Arranged and Conducted by D. G. CLIFT.

First peal of Major 'in hand' by all and by the Guild. Believed to be the first peal of Bob Major on handbells rung in the city of Bristol. Rung on the wedding anniversary of the ringer of 3-4.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

JOINT MEETING AT WADHURST.

A very successful joint meeting of the Eastern Division of the Sussex County Association and the East Grinstead and Hawkhurst and District Guild was held at Wadhurst on August 16th, when 21 ringers attended from Hawkhurst, Benenden, Lamberhurst, Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Hailsham, Etchingham, Paddock Wood and Uckfield. Mr. C. A. Levett paid a very welcome visit from Slough.

Ringings on six silent bells began at 3.15 in methods from Doubles to Cambridge Surprise Minor. Ringing was also enjoyed on a tuneful octave of handbells, lent by Mr. Levett. A course of Grandshire Caters was also rung on a set belonging to the Wadhurst ringers.

Tea was at a nearby hotel, followed by the business meeting of the Eastern Division, at which Mr. W. Haigh was in the chair.

Mr. E. Ladd, on behalf of the East Grinstead Guild, welcomed the co-operation of the Sussex Association and the Hawkhurst and District Guild and expressed the hope that further joint meetings might be arranged.

The thanks of the meeting were extended to the Vicar for the use of the bells and Mr. C. A. Bassett for silencing the bells and making the arrangements.

The ringers then returned to the church and ringing continued until 8 p.m.

THE BELLS OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—The correspondence in recent issues of your paper has brought to light interesting facts with regard to the bells of St. Michael's Mount. We are indebted to 'College Youth' for the inscriptions and dates, but there is evidence enough to show that the six bells are hung for chiming, but not for ringing. Mr. Edwin Barnett heard them being chimed nearly forty years ago, and my wife has heard them much more recently than that. Mr. Hicks has spoken to the man who has chimed them regularly. I have been in touch with Mr. Clive Marriott, Lord St. Levan's agent, and he tells me that the bells can be chimed, but not rung, as the tower is not safe. One of my parishioners was for many years the organist at The Mount, and she told me when I visited her in hospital recently (where unfortunately she is at present) that the bells were at one time lying on the tower floor—this confirms 'College Youth's' memories—but to commemorate the diamond wedding of the parents of the late Lord St. Levan (who died this year) the bells were hung for chiming. The chiming ropes come down into the chapel and a tablet behind them reads, 'Their sound is gone out into all lands: and their words into the ends of the world.'

By way of interest I will quote at full from M. A. Courtney's 'Cornish Feasts and Folk-Lore': "... St. Keyne not only thus endowed her well, but during her stay at St. Michael's Mount she gave the same virtue to St. Michael's Chair. This chair is the remains of an old lantern on the south-west angle of the tower, at a height of upwards of 250 feet from low water. It is fabled to have been a favourite seat of St. Michael. Whittaker, in his supplement to Polwhele's "History of Cornwall," says, "It was for such pilgrims as had stronger heads and bolder spirits to complete their devotions at the Mount by sitting in this St. Michael's Chair and showing themselves as pilgrims to the country round"; but it most probably served as a beacon for ships at sea. To get into it you must climb on to the parapet, and you sit with your feet dangling over a sheer descent of at least 70 feet; but to get out of it is much more difficult, as the sitter is obliged to turn round in his seat. Notwithstanding this and the danger of a fall through giddiness, which, of course, would be certain death, for there is not the slightest protection, I have seen ladies perform the feat. Curiously enough, Southey has also written a ballad on St. Michael's Chair, but it is not as popular as the one before quoted; it is about "Richard Penlake and Rebecca his wife," "a terrible shrew was she." In pursuance of a vow made when Richard "fell sick" they went on a pilgrimage to the Mount, and whilst he was in the chapel—

She left him to pray, and stole away
To sit in St. Michael's Chair.

Up the tower Rebecca ran,
Round and round and round;
'Twas a giddy sight to stand atop
And look upon the ground.

"A curse on the ringers for rocking
The tower!" Rebecca cried,
As over the church battlements
She strode with a long stride.

"A blessing on St. Michael's Chair!"
She said as she sat down:
Merrily, merrily rung the bells,
And out Rebecca was thrown.

Tidings to Richard Penlake were brought
That his good wife was dead!
"Now shall we toll for her poor soul
The great church bell?" they said.

"Toll at her burying," quoth Richard Penlake,
"Toll at her burying," quoth he;
"But don't disturb the ringers now
In compliment to me."

Richard Penlake must have known something about ringing, and was considerate enough to want the ringers to score the peal! At any rate, let us hope that the bells of St. Michael's Mount will some day again rock the tower and so answer the other bells in that particular part of West Cornwall—those of Ludgvan, Gulval, St. Mary's, Penzance, and Madron.

ARTHUR S. ROBERTS.

The Parsonage, Carbis Bay.

THE BELLS RESTORED.

Dear Sir,—I thank 'College Youth' for his reply concerning the bells on St. Michael's Mount.

If he will read my letter again he will find that I did not suggest they were rung when I heard them. I distinctly said they were chimed.

He also states that it was impossible for anyone to have heard them for the past 70 years, but it is evident that they were put in order between the time he states, and 1904 or 5 when I was there.

That they are still in order is borne out by Mr. Hicks in his reply

(Continued in next column.)

LEEDS AND DISTRICT SOCIETY.

EX-PRESIDENT SAFE AND WELL.

The August meeting of the Leeds and District Society was held at St. Michael's, East Ardsley, on Saturday.

The attendance was not all that could be desired, and the officers would like members to give a little more time to the society's meetings. Handbells were rung in the schoolroom during the afternoon and evening. The Vicar of East Ardsley arrived soon after the tea interval and conversed in general with the members present.

At the business meeting the president was in the chair, and members were present from Armley, Bradford Cathedral, Drighlington, Rothwell, Shipley and the local company. After a vote of thanks to the Vicar and to Mr. E. Watson, of the local company, proposed by Mr. L. W. G. Morris and seconded by Mr. T. W. Strangeway, the secretary reported that he had received a letter from the Rev. J. H. B. Andrews (ex-president of the society) saying he was alive and well and back in England after having been in many actions while serving as a chaplain in His Majesty's Navy, during which his own ship had been sunk.

It was proposed and seconded that the next meeting should be held if possible at St. Chad's, Headingley, on Saturday, September 27th.

The business meeting then closed and further handbell ringing took place.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY GOLDING.

FIFTY-NINE YEARS A RINGER.

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 73, after a rather short illness, of Henry Golding, of 10, Alma Road, Hemel Hempstead.

A native of the borough, he had been a ringer at the Parish Church for 59 years, first in the stoney band and later in the change ringing band. Eventually he became leader and remained so until his death. In 1932 he was presented with a gramophone and records by the churchwardens and parishioners to commemorate 50 years' faithful service.

He joined the Herts County Association on July 24th, 1897, and was elected as president for the year 1929. He was also a member of the College Youths.

Mr. Golding was not a great peal ringer; he rang his first, Bob Minor, on September 24th, 1898, the first peal on the bells of St. Mary's and the first by all the band. His last peal was at the end of October, 1938, and altogether he rang about 50 peals, including Minor, Grandsire Triples, Bob Major (one of which he conducted), Kent and Oxford, Little Bob Major, Oxford Bob Major and Wellington Little Court.

The funeral took place at Hemel Hempstead; the Vicar (the Rev. A. F. Robson) officiated. At the close a plain course of Grandsire Doubles was rung over the grave by R. S. Cook 1-2, W. Ayre 3-4, and W. C. Hughes 5-6.

On the following Sunday the Vicar based his sermon on the faithful service and strict devotion to duty of Henry Golding, and at the close of the address the congregation stood while a course of Grandsire Triples was rung under the tower by R. S. Cook 1-2, W. Ayre 3-4, W. J. Randall 5-6, and W. C. Hughes 7-8.

A more devoted servant to a tower could not be found, and his smiling face will be sadly missed when the bells once again resume their message of peace and goodwill. W. A.

THE BELLS OF ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT

(Continued from previous column.)

last week, when he says that in the past few months he met the man who chimed them regularly in peace time every Sunday morning.

In a letter I received from the Rev. Arthur Roberts a few days ago he also says, "However, I do know that there are six bells on the Mount, and that they are only chimed. I do not think any of them are hung for ringing. The ropes come down into the chapel close to a wall."

E. BARNETT.

10, Kings Close, Crayford.

Since writing the above I have received another letter from the Rev. A. S. Roberts which settles beyond all doubt that the bells on St. Michael's Mount were restored many years ago. This is what he says:—

The late organist at the Mount is one of my parishioners and is at present in hospital. I went to see her yesterday, having sent on in advance with her husband the two "Ringing Worlds" with your letter and the reply. These caused her great interest, in fact, jubilation, as she loves the Mount. She could tell me that the bells were in a bad condition and some were on the tower floor, but they were restored on the occasion of the diamond wedding of the father and mother of the Lord St. Levan, who died a few months ago. It was said at the time that the tower was too weak for them to be hung for ringing, so they were hung dead.

If, as I suspect, 'College Youth' is a local man, he may be able to remember the year in which the diamond wedding was celebrated, and so fix the date of the restoration. Had he been aware of this at the time, I feel sure his influence would, in all probability, have gone a long way towards getting them hung for ringing.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 413.)

THE ANALYSIS.

The Analysis is older than the Central Council. It was started as far back as the year 1896 by George F. Attree, who was at the time the secretary of the Sussex County Association. Attree was largely instrumental in the formation of the very fine band which existed at St. Peter's, Brighton, during the closing years of the nineteenth century. He was the principal of a leading firm of auctioneers and undertakers, and he employed the greater part of the company. That naturally gave him a commanding position in the belfry, though the two most skilful ringers, Mr. George Williams and Mr. Keith Hart, were independent of him.

The Analysis at first gave the number of peals rung by each of the leading associations, and the total number of peals in the various methods. The tables appeared monthly with the associations arranged according to the number of peals they had rung. Throughout the year the Midland Counties Association easily kept the lead and finished up with a total of 65. The next three places were held in varying order by the Oxford Diocesan Guild, the Ancient Society of College Youths and the Yorkshire Association, but in the final list the Lancashire Association displaced the last. The Oxford Diocesan Guild's score was 36, and the others' 35, 35, and 33.

The prominent position of the Midland Counties Guild was due mainly to the Burton-on-Trent band and to the activity of Arthur Percival Heywood, who called 18 peals during the year. Washbrook headed the list of conductors with 28 peals, and John Carter shared the second place with Heywood. The total number of peals was 556.

Among the methods rung were Cambridge Major 1, Superlative 10, Double Norwich 11 and Double Oxford 9. There were seven 12-bell peals—Grandsire Cinques 2, Stedman Cinques 4, and Treble Bob Maximus 1, Grandsire Triples numbered 192, but Stedman Triples only 47. Treble Bob Major numbered 122, and there were two unusual peals. One was Kent Treble Bob Caters at St. Peter's, Liverpool, and the other 5,080 changes, made up of 1,280 Kent Treble Bob Major, 1,280 Bob Major, 1,260 Stedman Triples and 1,260 Grandsire Triples. This was rung at Perry Barr, Staffordshire, by the Birmingham men, with Henry Bastable as conductor. It was not, of course, spliced ringing, and did not escape adverse criticism.

In the year 1887 the number of peals increased to 646. The Sussex County Association now took the lead with 70 peals, followed closely by the Ancient Society of College Youths (67 peals), the Yorkshire Association (63 peals) and the Oxford Diocesan Guild 51. The Midland Counties Association's total dropped to 44 and the Lancashire Association's to 34. Washbrook again headed the conductors with 46 peals. Mr. Charles Tyler was second with 16 and Heywood dropped to 13.

In 1888 the total number of peals increased to 759, and there was a great advance in method ringing. The Surprise Major methods included four of London, twelve of Superlative, nine of Cambridge and one of New Cumberland. Stedman Cinques numbered five, Stedman Caters twenty-eight, Treble Bob Maximus three, and Plain Bob Maximus one. Grandsire Triples with 275 peals was the most widely rung seven-bell method, and

Treble Bob Major, with 113 peals, the most widely rung eight-bell method. There were eight peals of over 10,000 changes, including 12,041 and 15,041 Stedman Caters at Appleton, and 13,054 in the same method at Cheltenham, besides 13,265 Grandsire Caters at Appleton.

The head of the table was occupied by the Ancient Society of College Youths, who rang 96 peals. Next to them were the Sussex County Association (78 peals), the Midland Counties Association (72 peals), the Oxford Diocesan Guild (66 peals) and the Essex Association (55 peals).

These figures were rather deceptive, for it was often the custom of bands to put two or even three names at the head of their peals so that they could be booked by more than one association. A large number by provincial bands were recorded as College Youths' peals. Heywood drew attention to this practice in one of the resolutions passed at the Johnson dinner in 1889. It declared that 'the registration of any performance in the name of more than one association is destructive of fair comparison.' In 1893 the Central Council formally condemned the custom. In 1888 no fewer than 84 peals were published under the names of more than one association.

Washbrook, who was then at the zenith of his career, easily topped the list of conductors. His score was 60, and the next man, H. H. Chandler, of Warnham, had only 17, with James Motts (15) and George Newson (14) in the third and fourth places. Heywood, who had called eleven peals, was still well up in the list.

The year 1889 saw a further advance, though not so great relatively as that of the previous year. The total number of peals was 797. Only eleven were Surprise, but Stedman Cinques increased to ten and Stedman Triples to 92. Treble Bob Major dropped to 97, and Grandsire Triples remained almost stationary at 262. One peal of Bob Caters, 25 of Bob Triples, four of Grandsire Major and ten of Union Triples were rung.

The same five associations headed the table, but the Sussex County Association (98 peals) displaced the College Youths (84 peals), and the Oxford Diocesan Guild (80 peals) displaced the Midland Counties Association (57 peals). The Essex Association (49 peals) was again fifth.

Washbrook, yet again top of the conductors, called 88 peals. He was followed by Charles Hills, of Angmering, Sussex (22 peals), and Henry Chandler (21 peals). Mr. George Williams' score for the year was 17. Heywood called ten.

Three peals exceeded 10,000 changes, the longest being 15,227 changes of Grandsire Caters at Cheltenham on April 22nd.

In 1890 the number of peals dropped to 699, but in 1891 they passed all previous totals with 878. In 1892 802 were rung; in 1893, 705; and in 1894, 859. In 1896 the number dropped to 791, but the Jubilee year, 1897, saw another record, 905; and in 1898 the thousand mark was reached.

These figures and the details of the various methods rung give valuable information of the progress being made by the Exercise, but that was not, for most readers, the main purpose of the Analysis. To them its chief interest lay in the fact that it ministered to the sporting element in change ringing.

To understand the history of the Exercise we must never forget that change ringing began as a sport, was

developed as a sport and, despite the later recognition of other things in it, to a large degree remains a sport.

Now an essential condition of sport is competition; we can hardly imagine any sport in which it does not enter in some form or other. Sometimes it is the direct and simple competition between two persons or two teams who contend for the mastery in a set match. We get that kind of competition in boxing, cricket, football and chess. Then there is the competition which consists of a man or a team striving to beat some record already made by others. We get that when liners try to cross the Atlantic in a shorter time than it has ever been done before; in the flights of aircraft or the racing of motor-cars. And we get it, too, when football or cricket teams strive for the championship or the top of the league. And then we have the more complex form of competition where a man sets himself to overcome the obstacles of nature or the inherent difficulties in his self-imposed task.

All these forms of competition have existed in the ringing Exercise, and they have supplied the most potent of the influences which have kept the art alive.

Direct competition between bands was common everywhere in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the nineteenth century it became practically confined to the North and the West, but it survived there down to living memory, and even now is not altogether extinct. It was in the course of time associated with grave scandals and became discredited, so that the best elements in the Exercise resolutely set their faces against it.

But the competition between bands who try to break each other's records remained in full force, and fifty years ago was looked upon as a natural and healthy thing

which ought to be fostered rather than discouraged, though it had a bad side which showed itself in jealousy and ill-feeling between rival societies.

It was this kind of competition that the Analysis served, for it was looked upon much in the same way as football league tables are. It will be remembered that it appeared nearly every month.

I do not suppose that any bands did actually arrange and ring their peals with the idea of helping their association towards the top of the Analysis; but just as thousands of men are keenly interested in the position of a football team in the league tables, though they take no part in the matches, so ringers did take an interest in the positions of the associations in the Analysis.

But in all good sport the competition must be perfectly fair, and it very soon became clear that the Analysis as originally given was not fair. There was the fact, already referred to, that many peals were credited to more than one association. Even Heywood, as we have seen, pointed out strongly that it was not fair, and in 1893 the Central Council passed a formal resolution condemning the practice. The feeling on the matter was so strong that a second resolution was passed in 1904. In the end the Analysis Committee were instructed to take notice only of the first of any given names of associations, and the associations themselves only booked the peals when their own names stood first. That finally settled the matter.

There was, of course, really nothing unfair in the attempt of bands to get their peals booked by more than one association, apart from the competition implied in the analysis. It was only a natural and harmless attempt to get the fullest publicity for their performances.

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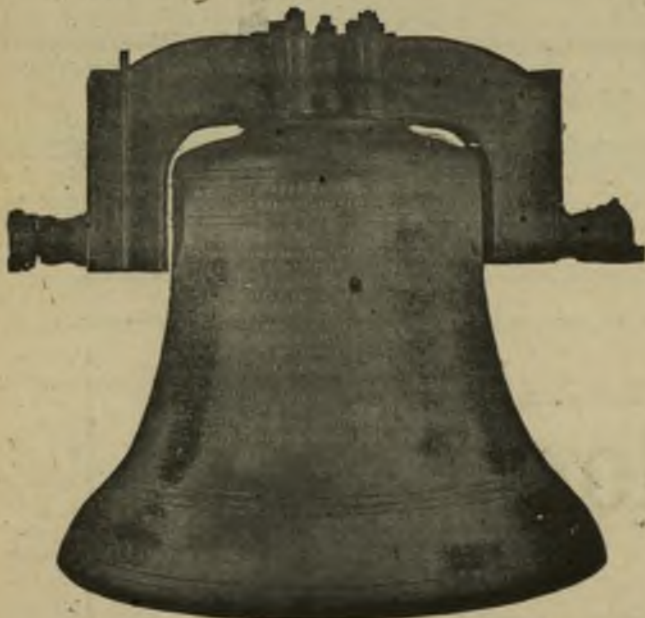
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BELFRY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Mears and Stainbank have removed the remaining bells from the burnt out steeple of St. Mary-le-Bow. They have taken the six sixteenth century bells from St. Andrew's, Undershaft, the five pre-Reformation bells from St. Bartholomew-the-Great and the two still older bells from St. Bartholomew-the-Less to a place of safety somewhere in Somerset. They have in hand the restoration of the bells at Cranford, Middlesex, which are to be hung in a new frame and, after the war, augmented to a ring of five.

It would be interesting to discover how many lady ringers are now serving His Majesty in the auxiliary services. If their names, the names of their towers and the particulars of the forces in which they are serving are sent to us, we shall be pleased to publish a list.

In last week's issue, owing to a printer's error, the name of the method was omitted from the report of the peal of Grandsire Triples rung at Bristol on August 22nd. The fact that the composition was Holt's Original was, however, a pretty good indication of the method.

On September 2nd, 1820, the first peal on the ten bells at Bishop's Stortford was rung by the Junior Society of College Youths. It was 5,039 changes of Grandsire Caters, the first peal by the society, and was conducted by Henry Symondson.

The Coventry Youths on Sunday morning, September 6th, 1807, rang 'on that harmonious Peal of Bells at St. Michael's,' 6,140 changes of Tittum Bob Royal, and on the same date in 1908 the Midland Counties Association rang 10,192 changes of Bob Major at Anstey in Leicestershire.

The College Youths rang 6,144 changes of Oxford Treble Bob Major at St. Peter's, Walworth, on September 7th, 1830. Thomas Tolladay was in the band.

Fifty years ago to-day three peals of Kent Treble Bob Major were rung.

RINGERS' DUTY TO THE CHURCH.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Your past few issues have contained a number of very 'windy' letters upon the anticipated hostility to open ringing when the ban is lifted.

If this hostility does materialise, my opinion is that we may ourselves be partly to blame for it.

Now, sir, before the war one used to see periodically in your columns opinions expressed by non-ringing clergy about those ringers who rang for services and then departed the moment divine service commenced.

It is a lamentable fact that since the enforced silence of the church bells many of these same clergymen have never seen some of their ringers inside the church doors. Surely, sir, herein lies a great danger for the future of the Exercise.

'Wind Up' suggests that we should mobilise our forces against those of the 'silent' movement.

I suggest, in answer to this, that we should first get our own forces purged, for, whatever he may say, the ringer who has entirely forsaken his church during these dark days is a 'fifth columnist' playing right into the hands of those who would see our bells remain forever silent, whilst those who pay even an occasional visit to their old church are the real forces who will be in a real position to see that the bells shall once more ring out.

RICHARD A. POST.

Headington, Oxford.

THE PEAL AT TAUNTON.

THE LOCAL VERSION.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—After reading in 'The Ringing World' last week about the peal at St. Mary's on June 25th, 1885, I thought I would give your readers the local version.

A new frame had been erected, the peal of ten rehung and four semi-tones added hung dead to form a carillon. The Oxford Guild of Ringers were invited to open the bells, and it was arranged that the band should be paid a certain sum per head, provided they rang a peal. This they nearly succeeded in doing.

The late Mr. T. Doble, the bellhanger, sat in the tower throughout and heard the end of the peal. Washbrook saw something (whether a missed bob or a shift course was never known), but he said to Mr. Robinson, 'Bob here, sir,' and according to Mr. Doble he finished the peal in this manner, 'Bob here, sir'—at the remaining necessary calls to get the bells round. It appears that one of the band sent the peal to 'The Bell News.' The reason the band did this was they thought they would not get anything for expenses, seeing they had agreed to ring a peal. Mr. Robinson was blamed, but to me he acted on behalf of the men's pockets.

On November 4th, 1891, a peal of Stedman Caters was rung on Wells Cathedral bells, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Washbrook taking part. The peal was conducted by Mr. Washbrook, who rang the tenor. This was published as the first peal of Stedman Caters in the county. Mr. Robinson, when challenged, admitted the Taunton job was no good.

The above may interest your readers.

JAMES HUNT.

P.S.—After the Wells peal the Rev. F. E. Robinson as a penance refrained from ringing peals during the Lenten season.

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.**SONNING DEANERY BRANCH.****Meeting at a One-Bell Church.**

Although the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, Crowthorne, possesses only a single bell, it is compensated by the fact that for more than 40 years the living has been held by a great ringer, Canon G. F. Coleridge, Master of the Oxford Guild and chairman of the Sonning Deanery Branch.

On Saturday last some two dozen ringers and friends were present from Easthampstead, Binfield, Finchampstead, Hurst, Sandhurst and Wokingham, as well as visitors from Bagshot, Bramley (Hants), Reading and Windsor. Mr. A. H. Pulling and Mr. J. Corbett, of the Guildford Guild, and Mr. R. T. Hibbert, the secretary of the Guild, were also present. Excellent touches of Grandsire and Stedman Triples were rung in the vestry on handbells before the service, which was conducted by Canon Coleridge. Mr. Goodband presided at the organ, and the ringers' hymn, 'Unchanging God,' was impressively sung.

In the course of a short address, Canon Coleridge gave a hearty welcome to all those present and based a few earnest remarks on the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, 'Cast down, but not destroyed.' He said that it must be unique for a company of ringers to meet together in a parish where there was no ring of bells, but it was good to come together if only for the sake of the social side of their work. Great were the difficulties of the ringers to-day, and their art was in grave danger, but it was inspiring to know that there were some who were determined to carry on and keep things going. We were cast down by reason of restrictions and because of many difficulties, but we were not destroyed, and we looked forward to the day when the bells will ring again for victory and peace.

The party assembled at the Vicarage and sat down to a tea kindly provided by the Vicar, to which, it need not be added, full justice was done. There was no formal business, but the branch secretary expressed the thanks of all present to Canon Coleridge for his warm welcome and hospitality, and said they were glad to meet at Crowthorne if only to save the Canon a journey from home in these difficult days of travelling, because he (the Canon) always liked to attend their meetings and was disappointed if he could not. The secretary coupled the name of the organist with the vote of thanks.

Canon Coleridge replied and said what a real pleasure it was to have the ringers there and to see some old friends whom he had not met for a long time.

HAPPY ASSOCIATION WITH CANON COLERIDGE.

Mr. A. H. Pulling said when he read the notice in 'The Ringing World' he felt he must come to Crowthorne and see the Canon once again. He recalled some of the peals he had rung with him in years gone past, notably a 7,000 of Double Norwich at Chiddingfold over 30 years ago. Mr. Pulling spoke of the pleasure of seeing some there who were progressing with handbell ringing and urged them to continue.

Mr. H. Goodyer, of Tilehurst, supported the vote of thanks, and spoke of Mr. J. Martin Routh, who was still living at Tilehurst. He thought he must be the oldest member of the College Youths, as he was over 90 years of age. Mr. Nye, Bagshot, also spoke of his pleasure at being present, and said that he had always enjoyed attending meetings of the Sonning Deanery Branch.

Mr. R. T. Hibbert, general secretary of the Guild, spoke of his many years' happy association with Canon Coleridge and the peals he had rung with him fifty and more years ago. He appealed to everyone present to continue to support the Guild and stressed the value of meetings such as they were holding that day.

Mr. W. J. Paice, branch secretary, asked that more members of the Guild might take 'The Ringing World.' In these days of increased cost of postage it meant quite a lot of money to send notices of meetings to everyone, but if more supported 'The Ringing World' individual notices would not be so necessary. In many respects he considered 'The Ringing World' more interesting than before the war. Mr. Paice also spoke of the responsibility of steeplekeepers and others for the care of church bells during this time of inactivity, a subject brought forward at the Guild annual festival.

Handbell ringing continued until after 7 o'clock. The methods included Grandsire and Stedman Triples, Grandsire Caters and Bob Major. Some touches of Stedman Triples were particularly good and some members rang their first double-handed touch.

Thus ended a happy and memorable meeting and one that will live long in the minds of those who were privileged to be present.

SALISBURY DIOCESAN GUILD.**DORCHESTER BRANCH.**

On Saturday, August 23rd, the Dorchester Branch of the Salisbury Diocesan Guild held a meeting at Stratton. It was the end of the 40 days of St. Swithun's and was drenching rain throughout, but even that did not damp the enthusiasm of a good attendance. The meeting was to have been held in the Rectory gardens, by kind permission of the Rector and Mrs. A. F. Godley, and special preparations had been made, but it was transferred to the Institute, which was made very comfortable and inviting. A good number arrived by 3 o'clock by train and cars. Practice in change ringing and tunes was indulged in on the handbells, while some tried their hand at table tennis, darts, etc.

A touch was rung on the handbells in the church previous to the service. The singing of well-known hymns and psalm was well rendered by the choir and congregation, and the address was given by Canon D. F. Slemeck, vice-chairman of the branch. He referred to the enforced silence of the bells, and said they linked together prayer and praise, 'and God grant it may be soon when our bells ring again.'

Following the service, the members again assembled at the Institute, where they were invited to tea by the Rector and Mrs. Godley, and great credit is due to them the way they got over the rationing difficulties. Although there were about 30 present, there was plenty to spare. Had it been fine the number probably would have been about 50.

In the absence of the chairman (owing to the weather), the chair at the meeting was taken by the vice-chairman. The hon. secretary read several apologies for absence. A vote of sympathy was passed to the family of Mr. J. Orchard, of West Lulworth, who died on August 10th. He had been a member of the Guild for 40 years and was the mainstay of his tower. The members stood in silence as a mark of respect. The branch was represented at the funeral by the Wool ringers.

An interesting discussion took place on the advisability of holding another meeting, and the members were unanimous that owing to the many difficulties which at present existed, it was not advisable to hold another meeting before the annual meeting, although the chairman said if there had been a hall available in his parish of Maiden Newton he would have invited them there.

The Chairman said how glad they all were to see their hon. secretary present after his illness. He had come to the meeting against doctor's orders, and they hoped he would continue in better health. It was proposed from the chair that the best thanks of the meeting should be given to the Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Godley for their kind hospitality and to their helpers. This was received with acclamation.

The Rector suitably replied. The chairman also thanked the organist and choir for their services, and thanks were given to those who kindly placed their cars at the disposal of the members.

At the conclusion of the meeting further handbell practice and games were enjoyed until about 8 p.m., everyone voting it another happy gathering despite the weather.

The following towers were represented; Bradford Peverell, St. Peter's, Dorchester, Frampton, Maiden Newton, Stratton, Sydling and Wyke Regis.

'THE CAMBRIDGE GROUP.'

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—In this week's 'Ringing World' you write, 'Of the four possible variations on eight bells, one is "Yorkshire," another is "Pudsey."'

Exactly three months ago to-day I sent you a table of coursing order of various Treble Bob, 'Exercise,' 'Delight' and Surprise methods, 54 in all, which ought to have been sufficient to convince you that the relationship between these three methods is next to nothing.

The lead heads of Hunting Courses prove that in the first lead there are only 12 rows common to both 'Yorkshire' and 'Cambridge,' the first six rows and the last six rows of the lead.

'Pudsey' has only four rows in common with 'Yorkshire' and 'Cambridge,' the first two and the last two rows of the lead.

These facts are also proved by Round Blocks and Transpositions of the three methods.

What is the use of pretending that something is what it is not?

P.S.—Will you never learn?

GEORGE BAKER.

THE LATE ROBERT A. DANIELL.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—May I point out that the late R. A. Daniell took part in another peal besides the one mentioned in 'The Ringing World' of August 22nd? He rang the treble to 5,003 Grandsire Caters at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, on December 3rd, 1897. The band were Cumberland Youths, and included William Baron, Arthur Jacob, George Newson and Henry Dains, with John Rogers as composer and conductor. Daniell was at the time the captain of the Kensington band and he arranged the peal, which was the second on the ten.

Daniell died on December 20th, 1935, at the age of 79, not in 1938 as stated.

HENRY G. MILES.

Hammersmith.

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THE COLLEGE YOUTHS.

MAINTAINING TRADITIONS.

The strength of the tradition behind the Ancient Society of College Youths has never been better shown throughout all its history than by its activities to-day, when under the stress of such war-time conditions as were never before known or even visualised, when all their cherished haunts are either destroyed or denied to them, they continue to meet, to discharge their formal business and to enjoy that social intercourse which so long has been the characteristic sequel to all their meetings.

Their official meeting places through the centuries have always been such that the liquid refreshment associated in the public mind with bellringing (and which 'soft impeachment' ringers will be the last to deny) has been available either to quench the fires arising from heated debate or further to seal the bond of brotherly love between the members. Even in living memory there have been occasions when erstwhile bosom friends, with a grievance, real or imaginary, ranking in their hearts would sit through session after session of post-business conviviality without so much as a word, but sooner or later burning passions beneath an apparently ice-bound exterior would succumb to the mellowing influence of the atmosphere of the meeting room and the ice would be broken by Bill asking Tom to 'take the top off' his pint.

These things are now dim recollections, but there is cause for regret that this war has enforced a break in the traditions of three centuries. Probably not even after the Great Fire of London were the society so homeless, in the official sense, as they are now, when they have lost not only The Coffee Pot, but many of their records and cherished possessions.

But still the College Youths carry on, and they meet amid the ruins at Whitechapel in one of the buildings which the enemy has failed to destroy. Of course, there are other places, but we can hardly imagine any more appropriate than the Foundry, which was established even before the Ancient Society itself was founded and has produced so many of the bells on which the College Youths have been delighted to ring. The fact that these premises are unlicensed is but a temporary drawback, but the hospitality which characterises the welcome at this establishment more than compensates for any other inconvenience—and 'a place within the meaning of the Act' is, after all, not so far away, when the business is completed, the handbells done with and put aside, and members are still loth to separate without completing what has in effect become part of the ritual.

And so once again on Saturday the College Youths, represented by the faithful few, met at the Whitechapel Foundry. The Master presided, and was supported by the treasurer and secretary and Messrs. E. Murrell, G. N. Price, J. H. Shepherd, C. W. Roberts, H. G. Miles, Rapley, H. Langdon, R. F. Deal, Tony Price, Feltham, and Guardsman Munday, of Basinstoke. The visitors were Able Seaman Millhouse, Lincoln, and the Scribe from Ealing.

Nominations for two new members were given in. Business was soon over and good use was made of the handbells. Reminiscences of the past and friendly discussion brought the meeting to a close.

The next meeting will be on September 13th at the Bell Foundry.

THE COLLEGE YOUTHS IN 1869.

A VISIT TO ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

In response to a request from a correspondent, we give further extracts from the account of a visit to the College Youths which appeared in 'All the Year Round' of February 27th, 1869.

For some years (says the writer) a strong desire to make a personal acquaintance with the Ancient Youths possessed our mind. We were not satisfied with the occasional intelligence respecting them to be gleaned from the sporting paper which usually recorded their doings, and which was invariably to the effect that the following members of the society ascended the tower of St. Somebody's; that a true and complete peal of Grandire Triples was rung in such and such a surprisingly short time; that the peal was composed and conducted by Mr. So-and-So; and that the tenor weighed so much. We became anxious to see with our own eyes what manner of men these might be who were in the habit of devoting long hours to this voluntary hard labour, and even if we felt a sad presentiment that a Grandire Triples might prove too much for our feeble comprehension, a lingering hope remained that we might find the key to at least some part of the mystery. A very dark and cold evening in January found us crossing London Bridge bellward bound.

The portion of the church we have to pass through is dim enough by what little light comes from the organ loft where the organist is practising. The lantern we have with us is rather more useful, however, when we reach the narrow winding staircase that leads to the belfry, which is dark indeed and very long and very steep. When we reach the first halting place we feel but weak about the knees and giddy about the head, and are glad to cross along the level flooring of the loft.

'We nearly had an accident here the other day. Some of the boys were on in front and were going to cross in the dark. Fortunately I called on them to wait until I brought the lantern, thinking it just possible some of the traps were open. Sure enough they were and somebody must have gone right down to the floor of the church if I hadn't sung out in time.' Thus our conductor, to the derangement

(Continued in next column.)

BOCKING CHURCH AND ITS BELLS.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I thought perhaps your readers would like to know something of the history of our ancient deanery church and its bells.

The church was founded in the year 995 by Royal Charter under the direction of Eilfric the Archbishop, the freehold lands at Bocking and Mersega, now known as 'Mersea Island,' being given by Edwin and Luftwine, his wife, as an endowment to a priory to be known as the Grand Priory of Christchurch, a Sub-Priory of Canterbury.

In the early 13th century the first bell was given to the Priory to be used as a sacring bell, and this bell remains in the turret unto this day. The inscription reads as follows round the crown, 'Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus,' and an effigy of a knight in armour with the date 1237. Underneath, the Latin inscription reads, 'If you want to know my name, my name is Richard.'

At the dissolution of the monasteries the Priory Church became a peculiar church of Canterbury, and the Grand Prior became Dean Ordinary and Rector.

It is not known whether there were bells other than the one mentioned before the Commonwealth. Of the present peal of eight, two of the bells are dated 1670 and two others 1684. The two tenors, of which we have no record regarding their previous age, were recast in 1895 by Mears and Stainbank, of Whitechapel. The two trebles were presented by Mrs. Carrington and the Countess De Martiningo to commemorate the 60th year of Henry Carrington as Dean and Rector, and bear the names of the ringers of that day, which are as follows: Henry Hammond, Charles Bearman, William Bearman, Frederick Warren, William Moore, Frederick Radley, William Grimwade and Ezra Carter. Only two of these are still living, namely, Henry Hammond and Frederick Radley. These two bells were dedicated in 1904. The two oldest bells were cast by John Darbie and the other two by Bartlett.

Until the beginning of the 20th century a dog-rapper was paid to keep dogs out of the church, noisy boys in order and the congregation awake during sermons. He carried a staff, on one end of which was a feather, which he used to tickle the ladies under their nose to rouse them, and with the other end he poked the gentlemen in the ribs. This staff can be seen in the church at the present time.

RONALD SUCKLEY.

THE COLLEGE YOUTHS.

(Continued from previous column.)

of our nervous system, for the floor appears to be all trap, and the fastenings may or may not be all secure.

Another spell of steep winding staircase and we emerge breathless in the ringers' room.

Large and lofty is the ringers' room, lighted by a gas apparatus rather like the hoop that serves for a chandelier in a travelling circus. The walls are adorned by large black and gold frames looking at first sight like monumental tablets to the memory of departed ringers, but proving on further examination to refer, like the records in the club room, but on a larger scale, to the performances of the society. Peals of all kinds appear to have been rung on these bells; but on one occasion it seems that the company achieved a true peal of Kent Treble Bob Maximus. Bob Major we have heard of, but Bob Maximus! Will they introduce us to Bob Maximus to-night?

The ropes of the twelve bells pass through holes in the ceiling and reach the floor. Under each is a little raised platform for the ringer to stand on, with a strap for his foot to help him in getting good purchase, and each rope half-way up is covered for some 4ft. by a fluffy woolly-looking covering, technically called a 'sally,' and intended to afford a good hold to the ringer as he checks his bell in the pull down.

Coats are taken off, sleeves are turned up and business is evidently about to begin. But nothing connected, however remotely, with music can be done without a quantity of tuning, or other preliminary performances, and change ringing is no exception to this rule. Before the ringing can begin, it is necessary to 'set' the bells; to set a bell is to get it on the right balance mouth upwards. Some of the bells are set already, some consent to be set with little trouble, but the tenor, a small plaything of fifty-two hundredweight, or thereabouts, is obstinate to-night. Three youths take him in hand and presently his deep note booms out sonorously, but he absolutely declines to assume the required position. We take the opportunity and go up, preceded by our friend with the lantern, into the belfry and among the bells.

As we go the tenor's voice becomes louder and louder, and the ladder and walls shake more and more, until at last as we are going to step on to the platform of the bells we shrink back as from a blow from the stunning crash of sound with which he greets us. He is rather an alarming object to behold swinging violently to and fro close to us, and we decline the invitation to step past him on to the staging beyond. Our conductor does not disturb himself in the least, but is presently busy among the bells with his lantern, sublimely indifferent to the clanging monster so close to him. All at once alarming tenor comes up slowly, hovers, poises for a moment as though hesitating and sets; his great mouth five feet or so in diameter turned at last the right way. All his companions have been in this position for some time and now the ringing can begin.

LONDON SURPRISE MAJOR.

AN ANALYSIS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

By W. TAYLOR.

In all Treble Bob methods some of the internal places play a part in fixing the first lead head of a method, whilst others have no effect on the lead head, but serve to prevent repetition of rows which would otherwise occur.

The first named or those which serve to determine the lead head are usually made by the bell which is coursing immediately in front of the treble making a place, crossing the treble and making another place, which causes it to again course the treble, but after it instead of before. It does not matter where the placemaking occurs, whether internally or at the Extremes, the result of the operation is the same, viz., to change the pair of bells concerned in their coursing order. For examples, examine the work of the treble and the 3rd in rows 2 to 5 inclusive of Double Norwich, where the operation is internal; or the laying in 2nd's place of the 3rd at the first lead end of Bob Major where the operation is at the Extreme.

The effect or result of the complete operation is always the same, whether it is made by the treble and a bell coursing before it, or by any pair of coursing bells. It always makes the course bells exchange places in coursing order. If the operation is made by a bell and the treble it causes the treble to move one step backward in the coursing order; thus the coursing order of rounds 246875312 after the operation has been completed once becomes 246875132 where it will be seen 1 and 3 have exchanged places, and the resulting lead head being 13527486.

Now in Double Norwich the operation is performed four times in the first lead, viz., with the 3rd, then the 5th, then the 7th and then the 8th, so that the treble is moved to 513, 715, 817 and 618 in succession, which last is part of the coursing order 246187532, and corresponds to the lead head 18674523, which is the first lead head of Double Norwich.

This operation has been given the name 'A Court Shunt' when it occurs internally and 'An Extreme' when it occurs at the Extremities, i.e., 1st's and 2nd's on the lead and 7th's and 8th's behind in Major. Although not strictly correct, I am going to use the term 'Court Shunt' to include Extremes, and shall hereafter usually indicate it by the initial letters C.S. There are some who object to the term 'Court Shunt' because they think it attempts to compare ringing with railway shunting. Those who dislike the term can substitute any other word or words which they think more nearly corresponds with the disturbance to normal plain hunting of the bells concerned, e.g., 'Move,' 'Exchange,' 'Side tracking,' etc., but just as the name given to the rose has nothing to do with the scent, so the name given to this operation has nothing to do with the result. *Verb. sap.*

I have explained what a C.S. is and what it does. It has absolutely no effect on the coursing order of the other bells, although it may cause them to dodge or do other things and temporarily disturb them while it is being carried out. After a C.S. original coursing order (hereafter coursing order will be C.O.) can be restored in one or two ways only—(a) by another C.S. on the same pair of bells, but the placemaking bell being the one which continued plain hunting in the first C.S., and (b) the placemaking bell making a C.S. with each of the other bells in turn so that it has made a C.S. with all. This latter is called a planned Q set. Case (a) may be called a reverse Q set.

The places of a C.S. are not necessarily made in four consecutive rows, between the places, the course bells taking part in the C.S. may dodge or even separate for several rows as occurs in Single Court Minor where the 3rd makes a place above the treble at rows 2 and 3, the other place being deferred till near the end of the lead at rows 10 and 11, but the final result is exactly the same as when made in 4 rows, viz., it moves the treble one place backward or exchanges the two in C.O.

Adjoining places on a pair of now coursing bells have the same effect as a C.S. has on coursing bells, viz., the pair of bells concerned exchange places in C.O. Examine the 3.4 places in Oxford Treble Bob when the treble is in 1.2. The C.O. is changed from 246875312 to 236875412, which pair is again reversed when the treble is in 1.2 down. So you see these places serve to prevent repetition of rows, but have no effect whatsoever on the first lead head of Oxford Treble Bob.

Court Shunts and adjoining places are two bell shunts because they affect two bells only. We can have three bell shunts operating on three bells coursing one another. They are more complicated and have more variations than C.S.'s. A three bell shunt disturbs the C.O. of three course bells in exactly the same way as a bob does. For this reason I call them Bob Shunts or shortly B.S.'s. A B.S. (Continued in next column.)

KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT BEXLEY.

The Lewisham District of the Kent County Association held a very successful meeting at Bexley on Saturday, August 16th, at which 20 members attended from Crayford, Dartford, Erith, Lewisham, Chelsfield, Barnehurst and the local band.

Touche of Double Norwich, Treble Bob, Plain Bob and Stedman on handbells beguiled the all too short time available for performers and listeners alike. That some were listeners only was entirely due to the diffidence of the few people concerned, for never were exponents of an art more eager to initiate the uninformed than were Messrs. Barnett, Cross, Hovert, Audsley and their fellows.

Service was held in St. Mary's Church, at which the association's form was used and the Rev. A. D. Talbot (curate-in-charge) officiated. Mr. E. Barnett read the lesson, and the singing was led by the organist, Mr. S. C. Garland. The address which the congregation found very interesting and encouraging, included an apology for the Vicar's absence and a warm welcome to Bexley. A collection was made for the Church Expenses Fund.

After service, a pleasant meal was despatched (at the Crayside Cafe) to a happy accompaniment of anecdote and reminiscence. Pressure of other duties necessitated the departure of the curate when tea was over.

The business meeting was held in the Church Institute, Mr. J. E. Bailey (Dartford) being elected to the chair.

Reference in the minutes of the last meeting to Mr. G. H. Lovelock, of St. Mary Cray, since deceased, led Mr. E. Barnett to pay a tribute to his memory; also to the late Mr. E. F. Pike, of Crofton Park, an unattached member of the association. The meeting signified its respect for these gentlemen's memory in the time-honoured manner.

Mr. Dennis Sheppard, Bexley, was elected a member of the association.

It was resolved to hold the annual district meeting in October at Chislehurst if arrangements can be made. Crayford was chosen as the alternative.

Mr. E. Barnett gave a report of transactions at the committee meeting preceding the general meeting at Gravesend last July.

The meeting was informed that Mr. Isaac Emery, of Bromley, was undergoing surgical treatment in hospital, and was greatly appreciative of the sympathy and interest of his many ringing friends, exemplified by the recent visit paid to him by Mr. E. Barnett.

The district secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Emery and convey the meeting's good wishes and solicitude.

The district representatives and secretary, gratified at the successful result of their application to Mr. Holden to arrange the meeting, took great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks for all that he had done, an appreciation endorsed in no uncertain manner by all present.

Further handbell ringing followed, bringing to an end a successful afternoon and evening.

LONDON SURPRISE MAJOR.

(Continued from previous column.)

is made by the first of three coursing bells making a place, which causes it to cross the other two, as soon as this occurs another place is made and the placemaking bell courses after its two companions instead of before. In a C.S. the placemaking bell crosses one bell and in a B.S. it crosses two bells, so that if when 4.6.8 are coursing together and 4 makes a B.S. with 6.8, the C.O. will be changed to 684, or if the other bells are represented by 0's, the C.O. is changed from 04680000 to 06840000, all the other bells being undisturbed in C.O. at the completion of the operation. As in the case of the C.S., the B.S. may be made either internally or externally as exemplified in the skeleton diagrams—

A	B	C	D
00004068	00004068	40680000	00040608
00040608	00040608	46800000	00004068
00046080	00406080	64800000	00000486
00064800	00460800	68400000	00000468
00608400	00648000	86400000	00004086
06804000	06840000	84600000	00040806
68804000	68040000	48060000	00408060

(To be continued.)

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THE STANDARD METHODS.

YORKSHIRE SURPRISE.

Of all the new methods which have been practised during the last twenty-five years, Yorkshire Surprise seems to have the best chance of making a secure position among the select group of the Standard Methods, and when everything is taken into consideration, no other seems to have such good claims to the honour. It is interesting and fairly easy to ring; it can produce good music; it has an extensive range of peal compositions; it lies in the direct line of development in method ringing taken by the Exercise throughout the ages; it extends perfectly, so that it can be rung on ten and twelve bells by the same rules as on eight; and it has a first-class name.

Yorkshire S.	Pudsey S.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2 1 4 3 6 5 8 7	2 1 4 3 6 5 8 7
1 2 4 6 3 8 5 7	1 2 3 4 6 8 5 7
2 1 6 4 8 3 7 5	2 1 4 3 8 6 7 5
<hr/>	
2 6 1 4 3 8 5 7	2 4 1 8 3 6 5 7
6 2 4 1 8 3 7 5	4 2 8 1 6 3 7 5
2 6 1 4 8 7 3 5	4 2 1 8 3 6 5 7
6 2 4 1 7 8 5 3	2 4 8 1 6 3 7 5
<hr/>	
6 4 2 7 1 8 3 5	4 2 8 6 1 7 3 5
4 6 7 2 8 1 5 3	2 4 6 8 7 1 5 3
4 6 2 7 1 8 3 5	2 6 4 8 1 7 3 5
6 4 7 2 8 1 5 3	6 2 8 4 7 1 5 3
<hr/>	
4 6 7 8 2 5 1 3	2 6 4 8 7 5 1 3
6 4 8 7 5 2 3 1	6 2 8 4 5 7 3 1
6 8 4 7 2 5 1 3	6 8 2 5 4 7 1 3
8 6 7 4 5 2 3 1	8 6 5 2 7 4 3 1
<hr/>	
6 8 4 7 2 5 3 1	6 8 2 5 4 7 3 1
8 6 7 4 5 2 1 3	8 6 5 2 7 4 1 3
8 7 6 4 2 5 3 1	8 5 6 7 2 4 3 1
7 8 4 6 5 2 1 3	5 8 7 6 4 2 1 3
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8 7 4 5 6 1 2 3	8 5 6 7 4 1 2 3
7 8 5 4 1 6 3 2	5 8 7 6 1 4 3 2
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8 7 5 4 1 6 3 2	7 5 6 8 1 4 3 2
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8 5 7 1 4 6 2 3	5 7 6 1 8 3 4 2
5 8 1 7 6 4 3 2	7 5 1 6 3 8 2 4
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5 1 8 7 6 3 4 2	5 1 7 3 6 8 4 2
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1 5 7 3 8 2 6 4	1 5 7 3 8 2 6 4

Last week we gave an explanation of the construction of the Cambridge group of methods. We said that Yorkshire is produced by the Cambridge Major triangle of places above the treble, and the Cambridge Minor triangle of places below the treble; and Pudsey is produced by the Cambridge Minor triangle of places above the treble, and the Cambridge Major triangle of places below the treble. If the reader will mark with a pen the places

in the above two leads, this point will be quite clear to him.

A fortnight ago we described the general plan on which Cambridge is based, and which enables it to extend so well. Yorkshire is based on the same general plan, but with the exception that while the bell coursing behind the treble as it goes up, and the bell coursing in front of the treble as it goes down, have an ordinary Treble Bob hunting which is strictly parallel to that of the treble, the other bells have a Treble Bob hunting which, as in Cambridge, dodges when the treble hunts, and hunts when the treble dodges (see illustration in 'The Ringing World' for August 22nd, page 406).

The means whereby these two huntings are reconciled are the same as in Cambridge. The bells, as they meet the treble, pass it either by place-making or by run-throughs; but in Yorkshire, as there are two bells to pass, half the place-making is followed by a run-through of half the length of the Cambridge run-through, and a half run-through is followed by half the Cambridge places.

The man who practises Yorkshire will almost certainly be familiar with Cambridge, and he will do well to ring the former as a variation of the latter by adapting its rules.

Above the treble the work of Yorkshire is pure Cambridge. As you hunt down and meet the treble the guiding rule is the same as in that method. If you meet the treble before you have dodged, you omit the dodge. If you meet the treble after you have dodged, you make places. After having passed the treble by a run-through you do not omit the next dodging position, but make half a set of places to enable you to pass the bell coursing after the treble, and, if you have passed the treble after a half set of Cambridge places, you pass the next bell with a run-through.

Similarly, when going up you run-through or make places accordingly as you meet the bell coursing in front of the treble. If you pass that bell by place-making, you run-through the treble; and if you pass the first bell by a run-through, you pass the treble by place-making.

To take the work of a bell in detail. When you are the bell which courses down in front of the treble you do ordinary Treble Bob hunting down and up, except that you make second's place over the treble when it is leading full. When you get up into 5-6 you do a three-pull dodge there before passing the treble into 7-8. You are now in the position of the 'intermediate bell' of Cambridge, and you do a double and a single dodge behind. You hunt down, and as you meet the treble in 3-4 before you have dodged, you run past it to the lead. There you do what is the equivalent of half the Treble Work Before of Cambridge; only you do it, not with the treble, but with the bell next it in coursing order. It consists of a dodge in 1-2 down, a whole pull on the front and second's place, followed by full Treble Bob work on the front.

When you get into 3-4, you omit the dodge and go up into 5-6, where you dodge with the treble, do the second half of the Cambridge places, and go to 7-8.

You are now ringing Cambridge Major again and on your way down, after dodging in 7-8, you meet the treble before you have dodged in 5-6. You therefore omit the dodge, pass the treble and go to 3-4, where you dodge,

(Continued on next page.)

NOTICES.

NOTICES must be received NOT LATER THAN MONDAY.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held in the belfry of Southover, Lewes, on Saturday, Sept. 6th. Tower open 3 p.m. Six tower bells available for silent ringing.—S. E. Armstrong, Hon. Div. Sec.

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—North Bucks Branch.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Newport Pagnell on Saturday, Sept. 6th. Handbells 3 p.m. Service 3.30. Tea and meeting in Church House. All ringers welcome.—R. H. Howson, Hon. Sec., 19, Greenfield Road, Newport Pagnell, Bletchley.

KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—Tonbridge District.—A meeting will be held at Sevenoaks on Saturday, Sept. 6th. Service at 4 p.m. Tea if possible is being arranged. Subscriptions can be paid at this meeting.—T. Saunders, Peckham Bush, Paddock Wood.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—Chew Deanery Branch.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Yatton on Saturday, Sept. 6th. Bells (with silent apparatus) available 3 o'clock. Divine service 4.30 p.m. Tea and business meeting 5 o'clock.—Percy G. Yeo, Hon. Sec., Long Ashton.

ELY DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—The deferred annual general meeting will be held at Cambridge, Sat., Sept. 6th. Ringing on Seage apparatus at Great St. Mary's from 3 p.m. Please come, if possible, to elect a general secretary. I am unable to carry on.—K. Willers, Sweetbriars, Trumpington, Cambridge.

WINCHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH DIOCESAN GUILD.—The annual general meeting will be held at Winchester on Saturday, September 6th. Central committee meet at 2 p.m. General meeting 3 p.m., followed by tea (all at Dumper's Restaurant, High Street). Service in Cathedral 5.15, followed by handbell ringing. All ringers welcome.—F. W. Rogers, Hon. Gen. Sec., 183, Chatsworth Avenue, Cosham, Hants.

SOCIETY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STAFFORD.—Next meeting will be held at Codsall, on Saturday, September 13th. Meet in the belfry at 3 o'clock for handbell practice. Service in church at 4.45, with address by the Vicar. Cups of tea will be provided in the Parish Hall at 5.30. Bring your own victuals and sugar. Buses leave Queen Square, Wolverhampton, at 2 p.m. and every 20 minutes.—H. Knight.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.—The next meeting will be held on Saturday, Sept. 13th, at the Bell Foundry, 32-34, Whitechapel Road, E.1, at 3 p.m.—A. B. Peck, Hon. Sec., Branksome, Eversfield Road, Reigate, Surrey.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.—Burton District.—The next meeting of this district will be held at Newhall on Saturday, Sept. 13th. Handbells in tower at 3.30. Service at 4.15 p.m. Tea at 5 p.m. A full tea MAY be provided at a moderate cost, but please take own sugar. Everyone cordially invited.—J. W. Cotton, Overseal, Burton-on-Trent.

LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Rochdale Branch.—Next meeting to be held at St. James' Church, Milnrow, on Saturday, Sept. 13th. Tower and handbells will be available from 3 p.m. A good attendance requested.—Ivan Kay, Hon. Branch Sec.

SOCIETY OF ROYAL CUMBERLAND YOUTHS.—The annual general meeting will be held on September 13th at 4 p.m. in the Vestry Hall at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. No provision for tea is being made this year. It is hoped as many members as possible will attend, as the new Vicar has promised to be present. Handbells will be available after completion of business.—G. W. Steere, Hon. Sec.

SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Meeting at Coalbrookdale, Saturday, September 13th. Tower bells (silent) and handbells. Bring sandwiches.—W. A. Farmer, Hon. Sec.

BARNESLEY AND DISTRICT SOCIETY.—The next meeting will be held at Cawthorne on Saturday, Sept. 13th. Handbells available in Parish Room 3 p.m. Tea at 5 p.m. Those requiring tea must notify Mr. H. Rusby, Hill Top, Cawthorne, near Barnsley, not later than Sept. 10th. All are welcome.—D. Smith, Hon. Sec., 28, Chapel Street, Shafton, near Barnsley.

GUILDFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—Chertsey District.—A meeting will be held at Chertsey on Saturday, Sept. 20th. Handbells from 3 p.m. Service 4.30 p.m. Tea in the Churchroom 5 p.m. Tea can be provided on receipt of a p.c. by Tuesday, Sept. 16th. The larger the attendance the more the officers will be pleased.—F. E. Hawthorne, Hon. Sec., 39, Queen's Road, Thames Ditton.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Western Division.—The quarterly meeting of the Western Division will be held at Heptonstall on Saturday, Sept. 20th. Handbells will be available during the afternoon and evening, and a tea will be arranged. Further particulars see later announcement.—F. Rayment, Bramley.

PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN GUILD.—Guilborough Branch.—A meeting will be held at Long Buckby on Saturday, Sept. 20th. Bells (5) will be rung silent. Tea provided for those who notify me by Sept. 16th.—C. Green, Hon. Sec., Murcatt, Long Buckby.

NORWICH DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at Diss on Saturday, September 27th. Tower bells (silent), if possible, 2.15 p.m. Service 4 p.m. Tea at the Coffee Tavern 4.45 p.m. Please note change of date of meeting. Please write Albert G. Harrison, 10, Mount Pleasant, Diss, about numbers for tea.—Rev. A. G. G. Thurlow, Gen. Sec., 52, The Close, Norwich.

STANDARD METHODS.

(Continued from previous page.)

make third's and fourth's places, dodge again, and go to the front.

On the front you dodge before leading, but omit the dodge after, and go up to 3-4, where you dodge with the treble and do the second half of Cambridge Places, after which you hunt up to treble work behind exactly as in Cambridge.

The second half of the work is the same as the first, but in reverse order, the Turning Places of the method being seconds over the treble when it is leading, and sevenths under the treble when it is lying behind. The order of the work is 3-4 places down, lead and dodge, 3-4 places up, omit 5-6 dodge, 5-6 places down, omit 3-4, long front work, omit 3-4, single and double behind, three-pull dodge in 5-6, treble work before.

To follow these rules it is well to examine the figures given above and to draw a skeleton course of the method.

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