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FRIDAY, MARCH 19th. 1943.

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THE GUILDFORD LIBRARY.

On another page appears a notice from Mr. A. C. Hazelden, which we commend to the attention of our readers. Mr. Hazelden is the librarian of the Guildford Diocesan Guild, and the library has reached proportions which enable it to rank with the four or five best and largest collections of books relating to bells and ringing in the country. This has been so notably since it was enriched by the volumes bequeathed to it by the late Mr. John S. Goldsmith.

The library is rich in almost every section. It possesses a goodly number of the older text books on ringing; of the weekly journals, including 'Church Bells,' 'The Bell News,' 'The Bellringer,' 'Campanology,' and 'The Ringing World'; and of the county histories of bells. But naturally and almost necessarily it is not quite complete. Like every other collection of ringing books, it still lacks some volumes, and these Mr. Hazelden is anxious to secure.

Owing to the generosity of its benefactors, the library possesses duplicate copies of some of the county histories, and this offers an excellent opportunity of exchanging them for any surplus copies of the missing books which may be in the hands of any person or association. One book which is mentioned as being especially desired is John L'Estrange's 'Church Bells of Norfolk.'

Such a transaction would be to the benefit of both parties, and we hope arrangements will be made. But perhaps there are not many people who have more than one copy of any of these works. That need not, however, prevent a deal being made. The books which the Guildford Guild is able to spare are equal in value and interest to those it wishes to possess, and it might well be that a man who owns, say, the book on Norfolk bells would rather have the one on Kent bells or whatever it is Mr. Hazelden has to offer. If so, here is the chance. And even if he has no particular preference in the matter, he may be glad of the opportunity of benefiting the Guildford library at the cost of little sacrifice on his own part.

For the man who does anything to enrich such a library as that at Guildford is doing the Exercise a lot of good. Perhaps to many ringers it may seem that these books have little interest except for those comparatively few men who specialise in archæology, but that would be quite wrong. These books have done the Exercise a vast amount of good, only they have done it indirectly. That has always been so in the past, and it certainly is so now. For nearly three years church bells have been silent, and all the things which normally form

(Continued on page 122.)

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the life of the Exercise have temporarily come to an end. Yet there is abundant evidence that interest in our art is still alive, and when the time comes it will speedily revive and become as active as ever. What has kept interest alive is the fact that there are so many more things connected with bells than just practical ringing to engage the ringer's attention. If it were not so, this journal could not have survived during these years of war.

The value of the Guildford library and those like it is in the aid they afford to the fostering of these interests. The books may not at present be generally available, but they have served a purpose, and will again serve a purpose when better times come.

It is because we feel strongly of the value of the Guildford library to the Exercise as a whole that we wish Mr. Hazelden success in his endeavour to make his collection as complete as any that exists.

HANDBELL PEALS.

ECKINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, March 6, 1943, in Two Hours and Thirty Minutes,

AT 49, HIGH STREET

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5376 CHANGES;

Tenor size 16½ in B flat.

*GORDON C. BRIGGS 1-2	*NORMAN W. FOX 5-6
†G. GORDON GRAHAM 3-4	†PERCY I. JERRIS 7-8

Conducted by H. JOHNSON. Conducted by G. G. GRAHAM.

* First peal on eight bells. † First peal on eight 'in hand.'

IPSWICH.

THE SUFFOLK GUILD.

(ST. MARY-LE-TOWER SOCIETY.)

On Sunday, March 7, 1943, in Three Hours and Twenty-Six Minutes;

IN THE BRIGG OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-LE-TOWER,

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAXIMUS, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor size 18 in G.

*GEORGE A. FLEMING... .. 1-2	WILLIAM P. GARRETT 7-8
HOBART E. SMITH 3-4	WILLIAM J. G. BROWN 9-10
CHARLES J. SEDGLEY... .. 5-6	†JAMES W. JENNINGS 11-12

Composed by N. J. PITCROW. Conducted by CHAS. J. SEDGLEY.

* First peal of Maximus on handbells. † First attempt for handbell peal.

OXFORD.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY SOCIETY.

On Sunday, March 7, 1943, in two Hours and Fifteen Minutes,

AT NEW COLLEGE,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor size 15 in C.

*MARGARET L. TUTT (Lady Margaret Hall) 1-2	JOHN E. SPICE (New College) 5-6
WILFRID F. MORETON (St. John's) 3-4	PATRICIA A. SCADDEN (St. Hilda's) 7-8

Composed by B. ANNABLE (C.C.C. No. 73).

Conducted by JOHN E. SPICE.

* First attempt for a peal.

BURNEMOUTH.

THE SALISBURY DIOCESAN GUILD.

(WIMBORNE BRANCH.)

On Thursday, March 11, 1943, in Two Hours,

AT 11, EXTON ROAD,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE DOUBLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Forty-two six-scores, ten different callings. Tenor size 15 in C.

JOHN V. DAVIS 1-2	Mrs. F. JOHN MARSHALLSAY 3-4
MISS JESSIE C. CHICK 5-6	

Conducted by Mrs. F. JOHN MARSHALLSAY.

PENWORTHAM, LANCS. — On Sunday, February 28th, 1943, 720 Bob Minor: W. Taylor 1-2, J. H. Crampion 3-4, E. R. Martin 5-6. Rung for the 83rd birthday of Mr. J. R. Taylor, who afterwards rang 1-2 to a course of Bob Minor.

THE CUMBERLAND YOUTHS.

(Continued from page 115.)

RIVALRIES AND QUARRELS.

The rivalry between the three leading London societies was intense. It would be pleasant to think that it was a friendly rivalry in which the utmost efforts to beat the other parties did not interfere with mutual friendship and esteem. But that, it is pretty certain, was not the case, and there was a good deal of jealousy and personal feeling between some of the rivals. No doubt the fact that so many of the College Youths were deserters from the Cumberlands added to the bitterness. An incident recorded by a contemporary newspaper illustrated this feeling.

Less than two months before the long peals at Southwark and Shoreditch a new ring of ten bells cast at Whitechapel was opened at St. John's, Horsleydown. The three leading societies were invited to compete for a prize of ten hats and a dinner, and each attempted a peal.

The ancient Society of College Youths started first, but got out after ringing about four thousand changes. Then the Cumberlands rang 5,399 Grandsire Caters, composed and conducted by George Gross. Then the College Youths rang 5,040 Oxford Treble Bob Royal conducted by John Povey. The latter had their best band, which was made up of Winstanley Richardson, Joseph Holdsworth, George Scarsbrook, John Povey, Joseph Monk, James Darquitt, James Worster, William Lyford, Edmund Sylvester and Samuel Muggeridge.

Both peals are entered in the respective peal books. Nothing is said about any match, but the prize was awarded to the College Youths. A contemporary newspaper, of which I have an original cutting, though not the name, gives this account of the opening:—

'Anniversary of her Majesty's nativity, a grand opening of the new Peal of ten bells erected at the parish Church of St. John, Horsleydown, took place, when a Society of gentlemen, who are lovers of the art of ringing, in honour of the occasion, gave ten gold laced hats and a dinner to be rung for by different ringers. About ten o'clock a set of **young gentlemen** ascended the steeple in order to gratify a number of impatient hearers (who were by that time assembled) with a specimen of their **unparalleled** abilities in that art, and so proved in the end; for before they had reached 4,000 changes, all those so lately described platoons, divisions, subdivisions, grand divisions, &c., were again repeated with large additions and greater energy than ever, so that they were obliged to quit the steeple through private doors in order to avoid that loud reception which was prepared for them by the auditors, and which was so justly deserved.

'After this the Society of Cumberland Youths ascended the steeple, and amid the acclamations of upwards of 10,000 spectators, rang the first peal complete, consisting of 5,399 Grandsire Caters, in three hours and 58 minutes, but notwithstanding that they had won the hats by a great majority of changes and fineness of striking, the before mentioned **young gentlemen**, contrary to all order, were admitted to a second trial, with a view, it is supposed, to retrieve their lost honour and transmit to posterity a lasting testimony of their superior abilities and indefatigable perseverance'; but how great was the disappointment when this second attempt proved far inferior to the first and became the object of contempt and ridicule!

'And although they had been worsted by a considerable odds, yet **fortunately** for them, they had chose for their umpire a squinting oyster man, who being so much infatuated with the glory of his post as to loose his best sense, viz., that of thinking and judging right; and who it is believed was b—d for the occasion, gave it in favour of the **select performers** because they rung **College Hornbook**; and the gentlemen who gave the hats confiding in the **superiority** of his judgement, the supposed victors were, contrary to equity and good conscience, crowned with the laurels they had so egregiously lost and admitted to partake of the dinners provided for the occasion.'

This screed has no value as history, but it is good evidence of the feeling between the societies, for it is pretty certain it was inspired by the Cumberlands, who took their defeat badly. The sneer about 'transmitting to posterity' was a sarcastic reference to the College Youths' peal board lately erected in St. Leonard's belfry.

When late at night on March 27th, 1784, the bells of St. Leonard's came into rounds at the conclusion of the twelve-thousand of Treble Ten, the Society of Cumberland Youths stood at the supreme point of its history, and, as the conductor and reputed composer, George Gross had staked out a claim to be not only leader of the Cumberlands, but the foremost ringer of his generation. A fortnight later he called a peal of Treble Bob Major for the society at Walthamstow. Three months later he had broken with his friends, left the company, and started a new society.

What had happened we do not know. Osborn, who in later years was secretary to the Cumberlands and knew some of the men who had rung in the long peal and some of their contemporaries, could only learn that some difference arose between Gross and the others, and neither side would give way. What it was he could not discover. It does not matter very much, for the real causes of disputes of this sort are not usually the same as the ostensible reasons.

All through the history of the Exercise quarrels between ringers were of very frequent occurrence. There was nothing remarkable about them, nor would this one be of any interest except for its results. If we needed an explanation we should perhaps find it in the character and position of George Gross.

Gross evidently was a man without any particular education or knowledge of education, for on one or two occasions his son, George Gross the younger, made his mark in lieu of signing his name. In culture and in social status he stood on a lower level than the leading members of the two societies of College Youths, but as a practical ringer he was inferior to none of them, and he possessed in an eminent degree the gifts necessary to make him the leading man of an eighteenth-century ringing company.

The capacity for making friends was undoubtedly one of those gifts, but others were just as necessary—energy, driving force, and a dictatorial temper—and these could easily turn out to be double-edged weapons. For, though in these old companies one man usually dominated his fellows, the constitution in form and theory was democratic. So long as it suited their purpose, and so long as things moved fairly smoothly, the average members could easily tolerate the strong man's rule, but they were never far from the point where they would resent and re-

(Continued on next page.)

THE CUMBERLAND YOUTHS.

(Continued from previous page.)

sist what they looked upon as undue and unwarranted exercise of authority.

It may well be that Gross presumed on the prestige the long peal had given him, and so provoked an explosion of feeling, some of which may have been latent for a long time. Possibly he was trying to push his son forward at the expense of older members, and so causing jealousy and ill-feeling. Whatever the cause, he staked his position in the society against getting his own way and lost.

When a man quarrelled with his company the usual thing was to try to join another band, and if he were a first-class ringer he usually had no difficulty in finding a home among new companions. Gross adopted a different course. The other leading companies at the time were the two societies of College Youths, and in neither would he have been particularly comfortable, neither at any rate would have given him the preponderant position his ambition required.

John Reeves was then the chief conductor to the ancient Society of College Youths, and no company was wide enough to hold both Reeves and Gross for long. The junior society would probably not have looked on Gross as socially qualified for admission to their company. Besides, both were far from his home in Shore-ditch.

What really decided Gross' action was that he never intended to break finally with the Society of Cumberland Youths. For the time being he was beaten, but he would gather his friends together, form a new company which should show how great his strength and influence were, and from that vantage point wait the time and opportunity of regaining his old position. He would not even give up the right to use the society's name, and so the new company was called the Society of Junior Cumberland Youths.

George Gross hoped, no doubt, to carry with him a large part of the members, and some of the younger ones did follow him, but of the long peal band only James Barnard joined him.

For the rest he made up his company from the ringers who practised at the steeples in the eastern suburbs, men who had been outside any of the recognised societies, and for the most part were of a lower class than the average Cumberland Youth, and much lower than the College Youths. We need not, however, suppose that they had as yet earned or deserved the unfavourable reputation which the members of the society gained in after years.

(To be continued.)

COMPOSITION.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir—Your leading article in your issue of January 29th should be an incentive to ringers to dabble in figures now that tower bell ringing is restricted. Below is a composition of Bob Major with the second 24 consecutive course ends at home, which can be increased to a peal of 5 056 changes by adding eight Q sets at W. If two sets are added at H the peal will not be true.

23456	W	B	M	H
2345	2	—	—	—
23564	2	—	—	—
26543	—	—	—	—
24536	—	—	—	—

Five times repeated, adding eight Q sets at W. Single half-way end.
G. F. SYMONDS.
57, Mornington Avenue, Ipswich.

FALSE COMPOSITIONS.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Here are the particulars of a further seven peals from the records of the Yorkshire Association which I have found to be false. I would like you to publish them in 'The Ringing World' so that notes can be made by those who own, or have access to, copies of our annual reports which record the performances.

No. 399. 5,024 Kent Treble Bob Major, composed by John Thorp and rung at Gargrave on March 5th, 1887. Internal falseness—the 6th lead of the 10th course, treble in 5-6 down, is false with the 3rd lead of the 15th course, treble in 5-6 up.

No. 416. 5,024 Kent Treble Bob Major, composed by John Thorp and rung at Saddleworth on April 11th, 1887. Internal falseness—the 6th lead of the 5th course, treble in 5-6 down, is false with the 3rd lead of the 15th course, treble in 5-6 up.

No. 643. 5,088 Kent Treble Bob Major, composed by W. Sottanstill and rung at Caiverley on May 21st, 1892. This peal is riddled with internal falseness, no fewer than twelve out of the fifteen courses being affected.

No. 796. 5,280 Kent Treble Bob Major, composed by W. Sottanstill and rung at Drighlington on January 5th, 1895. False at the Middle positions in the 9th and 13th courses.

No. 967. 5,068 Kent Treble Bob Major, composed by W. Sottanstill and rung at Drighlington on January 22nd, 1896. This is the same position as No. 643.

No. 2943. 5,175 Stedman Caters, composed by Charles H. Hattersley and rung at Sheffield on December 26th, 1924. The 13th six of the opening course is false with the 8th six of the 41st course. This is the same composition as No. 1700.

No. 3353. 5,024 Kent Treble Bob Major, composed by Charles Severn and rung at Longwood on March 1st, 1930. The 6th, 7th and 8th leads of the 5th course repeat as the 7th, 8th and 9th leads of the 9th course. This is the same composition as No. 3230.

The two peals of Treble Bob by John Thorp, No. 399 and No. 416, are typical examples of what a conductor should not do unless he is absolutely sure of his ground. In their original form both these peals are true 3-part compositions, but in each case the alternative calling has been substituted in one course to cut out 64 changes, with the result that two perfectly sound peals have been rendered false. Hardly fair to either the ringers or the composer!

No. 399 has been rung several times by the association in its true form (5,088 changes), but only once, as mentioned above, in the shortened form that is false.

Nearly 2,000 of the compositions rung by the Yorkshire Association have now been proved and only 37 of them have been found false. As far as can be ascertained at the moment, only three of the false peals have been rung a second time and none more than twice.

WILLIAM BARTON,

Hon. Peal Secretary, Yorkshire Association.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS ATTWELL.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Attwell, of Chiddingfold, which occurred on February 26th at the age of 84.

Mr. Attwell learned to ring at the age of 10 at Arberfield, Berkshire, where his father was captain. Sixty years ago he went to Chiddingfold, where he introduced change ringing and soon got together a band that could ring Grandsire Doubles and Minor.

The bells were rehung and increased to eight in 1894, and Mr. Frank Bennett was engaged as instructor. He succeeded so well that the bells were opened with a peal of Grandsire Triples, Mr. Attwell ringing the seventh. This was his first peal.

For 45 years he was captain of the band. Then increasing deafness caused him to resign the office, but he never lost interest.

In 1901 he was instructor to the Haslemere band, and a peal of Minor was rung, conducted by Mr. H. Mullard. In the same year he took part in the first local peal of Grandsire Triples, Holt's Original, conducted by Mr. A. J. Bartlett. In all he rang about 200 peals. Two of his daughters became ringers during the last war, and both assisted in the Victory ringing last November.

At the funeral on March 4th a course of Grandsire Triples was rung by Messrs. A. C. Hazelden, A. J. Bartlett, A. H. Pulling and M. Smither. Permission could not be obtained to do it in the churchyard. The other ringers present besides the family included Mr. C. E. Smith, Ringing Master of the Guildford Guild, Mr. H. Mullard, Mr. G. Luff and Mr. G. Wootton.

Mr. Attwell never troubled about conducting and was always ready to encourage others. At one time every man in the band of eight had called a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples or Bob Major.

Mr. Attwell had been married 58 years and his wife survives him. He was a life-long choirman.

IPSWICH.—On February 28th, in the belfry of St. Mary-le-Tower, a quarter-peal of Kent Treble Bob Maximus, 1,248 changes: G. A. Fleming 1-2 H. E. Smith 3-4, C. J. Sedgley (conductor) 5-6, G. E. Symonds 7-8, J. Jennings (first touch on twelve handbells) 11-12. Afterwards a course of Oxford Treble Bob Maximus, in which W. P. Garrett took part.

TREBLE TEN AND TREBLE TWELVE.

As a footnote to our account of the Cumberland Youths it may be interesting to give a list of the peals of Treble Bob Royal and Maximus rung in the eighteenth century. Those marked with a star were record lengths at the time.

- 1741 April 7th.—*5,200 Royal at St. Sepulchre's by the Eastern Scholars.
- May 30th.—5,000 Royal at St. Sepulchre's by the College Youths.
- 1758. March 12th.—*5,040 Maximus at Southwark by the College Youths.
- 1759. June 5th.—5,040 Royal at St. Magnus' by the College Youths.
- 1760 April 12th.—5,040 Royal at Leeds, Kent.
- 1762. Dec. 1st.—5,040 Royal at Leeds, Kent.
- 1765. May 22nd.—*6,000 Royal at Leeds, Kent.
- 1766. Oct. 19th.—6,000 Royal at Shoreditch by the College Youths.
- Nov. 10th.—*5,136 Maximus at Southwark by the Cumberlands.
- 1767. Jan. 17th.—*6,200 Royal at Shoreditch by the London Youths.
- April 6th.—*7,080 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
- 1771. June 23rd.—5,040 Royal at Leeds, Kent.
- 1774. Nov. 17th.—5,080 Royal at Cripplegate by the College Youths.
- 1776. Oct. 6th.—5,040 Royal at Fulham by the College Youths.
- Nov. 24th.—6,200 Royal at West Ham by the College Youths.
- 1777. Jan. 19th.—5,200 Royal at Westminster by the College Youths.
- Jan. 20th.—6,240 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
- Feb. 9th.—5,232 Maximus at St. Bride's by the College Youths.
- Feb. 18th.—*10,000 Royal at Shoreditch by the College Youths.
- March 12th.—5,080 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
- April 5th.—8,120 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
- April 17th.—*6,000 Maximus at Southwark by the College Youths.
- May 10th.—*10,200 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
- May 19th.—*11,080 Royal at Shoreditch by the College Youths.
- May 22nd.—5,200 Royal at Cripplegate by the London Youths.
- 1778 Jan. 1st.—5,040 Royal at Leeds, Kent.
- Jan. 5th.—5,320 Royal at Cripplegate by the Cumberlands.
- March 16th.—*6,240 Maximus at Norwich by the Norwich Scholars (Cumberlands).
- March 21st.—6,000 Royal at Cripplegate by the College Youths.
- May 19th.—5,120 Royal at Shoreditch by the College Youths.
- 1781. Dec. 24th.—5,120 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
- 1782. Oct. 7th.—5,040 Royal at Birmingham.
- Dec. 3rd.—5,040 Royal at St. Mary-le-Bow by the College Youths.
- 1783. Oct. 13th.—6,000 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.

- 1784. Jan. 19th.—5,040 Royal at Horsleydown by the College Youths.
 - March 10th.—*7,008 Maximus at Southwark by the College Youths.
 - March 27th.—*12,000 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
 - May 15th.—5,760 Royal at Leeds, Kent.
 - Oct. 30th.—5,120 Royal at Maidstone by Barham's Band.
 - Nov. 15th.—5,040 Royal at Maidstone by the College Youths.
 - 1785. Jan 6th.—5,113 (sic) Maximus at St. Martin-in-the-Fields by the ancient Society of College Youths.
 - Dec 27th.—5,040 Royal at St. Dionis Backchurch by the ancient Society of College Youths.
 - 1786. Oct. 9th.—5,040 Royal at Shoreditch by the Junior Cumberlands.
 - 1788. March 31st.—5,040 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
 - Sept. 1st.—5,120 Royal at Magdalen College, Oxford, by the College Youths.
 - Dec. 28th.—5,200 Royal at St. Albans by the College Youths.
 - 1789. Jan. 10th.—5,440 Royal at Spitalfields by the Cumberlands.
 - Feb. 2nd.—5,580 Maximus at St. Martin's by the College Youths.
 - March 16th.—5,080 Royal at Nottingham by the Sherwood Youths.
 - Aug. 2nd.—5,000 Royal at Fulham by the College Youths.
 - 1790. Jan. 4th.—5,040 Royal at Shoreditch by the College Youths.
 - Jan. 24th.—5,000 Royal at Westminster by the College Youths.
 - Feb. 16th.—6,000 Royal at Cambridge.
 - 1791. March 21st.—5,000 Royal at Leeds, Kent.
 - 1792. April 16th.—5,040 Royal at Fulham by the College Youths.
 - 1793. Feb. 16th.—6,280 Royal at Spitalfields by the College Youths.
 - April 8th.—6,000 Maximus at Birmingham.
 - April 15th.—6,360 Royal at Spitalfields by the Cumberlands.
 - 1794. Feb. 6th.—5,000 Royal at Horsleydown by the Cumberlands.
 - Aug. 15th.—5,160 Royal at Hertford by the College Youths.
 - Dec. 13th.—5,200 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
 - 1795. March 9th.—5,232 Maximus at Southwark by the Cumberlands.
 - April 9th.—5,160 Royal at St. Magnus' by the College Youths.
 - May 14th.—6,000 Royal at Greenwich by the College Youths.
 - 1797. April 20th.—5,040 Royal at St. Magnus' by the College Youths.
 - May 7th.—5,040 Royal at Fulham by the College Youths.
 - 1798. Feb. 19th.—5,040 Maximus at St. Bride's by the College Youths.
 - Oct 15th.—6,480 Royal at Shoreditch by the College Youths.
 - 1799 Feb. 2nd.—5,080 Royal at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands.
 - April 16th.—5,160 Royal at Spitalfields by the College Youths.
 - Oct. 25th.—5,040 Royal at Leeds.
 - 1800. Jan. 28th.—5,000 Royal at Shrewsbury by the Union Society.
- All except one peal of Maximus and two or three of Royal were in the Oxford variation.

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BELFRY GOSSIP.

All Mr. Albert A. Hughes' many friends will join us in congratulating him on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

On March 14th, 1727, the Loudon Scholars rang on the new ring of twelve at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields 'six thousand cinques'; and on the following day the College Youths rang 6,314 changes, 'being the longest that was rung.'

Mr. George Baker called the first peal of Norfolk Surprise Major at St. Peter's, Brighton, on March 14th, 1896; and Mr. A. R. Pink called the first peal of Berkshire Surprise Major at St. Paul's, Wokingham, on March 14th, 1934.

The Bristol men rang 10,133 Grandsire Caters at Christ Church on March 15th, 1837.

Mr. Charles E. Borrett called 6,720 Bob Major on handbells at Norwich on March 15th, 1894. It was an attempt for the extent with the tenors together, 13,440 changes, brought round half-way on account of cold weather.

The first peal of Pudsey Surprise Major 'was rung' at Bolsover on March 15th, 1924.

On March 16th, 1767, the Debenham band rang 10,080 Bob Major. The peal was called by James Wilson, who rang the tenor, and who, so they say, committed a murder a few hours before they began to ring.

The first peal of Maximus at Norwich (6,240 Oxford Treble Bob) was rung on March 16th, 1778.

Francis E. Dawe was born at East Meon on March 16th, 1862. The Huddersfield band rang the first peal of Violet Treble Bob Major on March 16th, 1865.

The Civil Servants' peal of London Surprise Major was rung at St. George's, Southwark, on March 16th, 1939.

Challis F. Winney was born at Nayland, Suffolk, on March 17th, 1858.

The Cumberlands rang 7,025 Stedman Caters at Poplar on March 17th, 1846, and on the same date in 1888 the first peal of Duffield Maximus was rung at St. Martin's, Birmingham.

The first peal of Duffield Royal was rung at Duffield on March 19th, 1888.

The Middlesex County Association rang the first peal of Spliced Surprise Major in six methods, at Willesden on March 19th, 1929. The methods were London, Rutland, Bristol, Superlative, Cambridge and Pudsey.

The Birmingham men rang the first peal of Erin Cinques on handbells on March 20th, 1920.

DEATH OF MR. F. BELSEY.

CAPTAIN OF ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL BAND.

The funeral took place on March 9th at St. Mary's, Chatham, of Mr. and Mrs. F. Belsey and their 14-year-old granddaughter, Peggy Harrow, who had died in tragic circumstances during the preceding week.

The service was taken by the Rector, the Rev. P. Nichols, and the Rev. G. P. Phelps, and was attended by the Mayor of Chatham, the surveyor and other public and private mourners. The interment was at Chatham Cemetery.

Mr. Belsey was a native of Tong, near Sittingbourne, Kent, where he started as a ringer. Moving to Gravesend later, he went to Chatham in 1909, and in association with the late Sergt. F. Holden formed a band. He was connected with Rochester Cathedral from 1922, becoming captain there when Mr. W. Haigh left the district.

There were many floral tributes, among them those from the Rochester District of the Kent County Association and the bands at Rochester Cathedral, St. Mary's, Chatham, and Rainham.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Mr. C. E. Borrett's remark that peals credited to the Norwich Association by a touring party in the North 'didn't do the association a ha'porth of good' puzzled me somewhat.

Surely no peal credited to any association could be said to do that association any good, if by doing good is meant the conferring of some material advantage. Most association secretaries would, I think, have considered Mr. W. Pye's action on that occasion as an honour rather than the cause of additional labour and unnecessary expense, though perhaps as Mr. Borrett himself had just taken over the secretaryship from the Rev. H. Earle Bulwer, his concern for the association's finances did him credit!

It was probably the same motive—to do honour to the association—which caused Mr. Pye to ring over 1,000 peals for the Middlesex, in which county neither he nor most of the regular members of his band ever resided. Many of these peals were rung out of the county, but I doubt if Mr. A. T. King raised any complaint, nor, I imagine, has Mr. C. T. Coles done so, even though the finances of the Middlesex Association have never been as sound as doubtless those gentlemen would have desired.

Incidentally, during that tour in 1902, a peal was attempted at York Minster, and had it been successful the Norwich Association would have had to their credit an achievement which no other could claim during the present century. Maybe that would have justified the extra expense.

E. A. BARNETT.

42, Clay Lane, Bushey Heath, Herts

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD, BIRMINGHAM**HENRY JOHNSON COMMEMORATION.**

The fifty-fifth annual Henry Johnson Commemoration was held at Birmingham on March 6th, when 85 members and friends of the St. Martin's Guild sat down to luncheon at the Market Hotel.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Frank B. Yates, who was accompanied by Mrs. Yates, and was supported by Mr. Councillor A. Paddon Smith, the Master of the Guild, and Mr. T. H. Reeves, the hon. secretary. Others present were Canon Guy Rogers, the Rector of Birmingham, and Mrs. Guy Rogers, Mr. Albert Walker and Mrs. Walker, Mr. F. E. Haynes, Mr. A. A. Hughes, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Roskell, of St. Chad's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mr. C. T. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Richardson and Miss Richardson, Mr. J. H. Shepherd, Mr. Stevenson, of Croydon, Mr. J. A. Trollope, Mr. W. A. Clark, the Rev. M. Melville, Mr. James George, Mr. F. W. Perrins, Mr. F. W. Pervin and Mrs. Pervin, Mr. H. Hoskins, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. J. F. Smallwood and Mrs. Smallwood, Sergt. B. Wayman, Mr. F. Skidmore, Mr. Tom Miller, Mr. W. C. Dowding, Mr. D. T. Matkin and Mrs. Matkin, Mr. H. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. G. H. Williams, Mr. C. Williams, Mr. H. Withers, Mr. W. Heath, Mr. A. Cain, Mr. F. W. Allaway, Mr. W. L. Whiston, Mr. W. Davies, Mr. R. G. Ingram and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. M. J. Morris, Mr. J. W. Pemberton, Mr. G. F. Swann, Mr. F. Price, Mr. G. E. Fearn and Mrs. Fearn, Mr. F. E. Collins, Mr. H. H. Fearn, Mr. G. Chaplin, Miss E. Foster, Mr. A. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Mr. E. T. Allaway, Mr. O. Pearson, Mr. F. Colclough and Mrs. Colclough, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. D. R. Farr and Mrs. Farr, Mr. W. Farley, Mr. W. Saunders, Mr. R. Evans, Mr. B. C. Ashford, Mr. J. Bass, Mr. W. B. Cartwright, Mr. R. H. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. W. E. Box, Mr. J. W. Chapman, Mr. E. Mansell, Mr. R. Mansell, Mr. W. Pocock, Mr. A. Short, Mr. F. W. Richworth and Mrs. Richworth, and Mr. G. T. Mitchison.

Apologies were received from the Lord Bishop of Birmingham, the Provost of Birmingham, Canon S. Blofeld (Vicar of Edgbaston), the Ven. H. McGowan (Vicar of Aston), and Messrs. W. R. Henton (Solihull), William Short (Clent), S. W. Freemantle (Edgbaston), C. H. Kippin, D. Vincent, of Hale, Cheshire, J. Worth, of Macclesfield, and Cyril F. Johnston, Croydon.

Mr. E. H. Lewis, president of the Central Council, regretted his inability to be present and sent best wishes for the continued success of the St. Martin's Guild.

A greetings telegram from the Master of the College Youths conveying best wishes for a successful gathering was received and read by the secretary.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. W. A. Clarke, proposing the toast of 'Church and State,' said that the subject was a very wide one. In fact, it might well be said that the history of Church and State was the history of England. Originally, through the monasteries, it was the Church that provided such things as schools, libraries and hospitals, but gradually its functions had come to be shared with the State and amicable co-operation by the two, so essential for the welfare of the community, had since been almost unbroken. Ringers should be proud to feel that they and the bells are a link between the two bodies, a fact that was emphasised by the ringing of the bells on 'Victory' Sunday and by the way in which that ringing had been welcomed by the public.

Canon Guy Rogers, Rector of Birmingham, replied to the toast—a task which he regarded both as a pleasure and a responsibility. At the present moment relations in this country between 'Church and State were, to use a doctor's expression, 'quite comfortable.' How different were the circumstances on the Continent! He was, indeed, proud to be able to say that there almost the only voice yet raised against Nazi tyranny and oppression had been that of the Churches. England was fortunate to possess to-day two such men as the present Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Although some might think the latter would do well to speak less frequently, he had made it evident that the Church was moving with the times and was more concerned with, and alive to, political and social problems than ever before.

Turning to the ringers, the Rector said that the happy relations between himself and them had always been a joy to him. He, too, had been greatly impressed by the way in which both on November 15th and on Christmas Day the message of the bells had been received by crowds of listeners. In conclusion, he congratulated the Guild on the day's gathering, which in itself was a witness to the strength of our traditions. We were all looking forward to the return of peace, but, however long the delay, our fellowship and comradeship remained.

'CONTINUED PROSPERITY.'

An excellent course of Stedman Cinques was rung by Messrs. F. E. Pervin, F. W. Perrens, A. Walker, J. F. Smallwood, F. E. Haynes and G. E. Fearn.

The toast, 'Continued Prosperity to the St. Martin's Guild,' was proposed by Mr. Councillor Paddon Smith. 'I would call your attention,' said Mr. Smith, 'to the wording of the toast. It was "continued prosperity." We know that we have been prosperous, but we hope that such prosperity will continue.' The St. Martin's Guild had many records of all sorts. The longest true peal of Stedman Cinques ever rung (11,111 changes) was rung in St. Martin's tower. The Guild had also the unique record of having rung more twelve-bell peals in

towers away from their own than any other Guild. They were proud of the Sunday ringing. The good striking of church bells on Sundays was the best service ringers can give.

It was customary at that gathering to refer to the losses that had been sustained by death. The speaker referred to the passing of John S. Goldsmith, who was a fine ringer and the editor and proprietor of 'The Ringing World.' In the capacity of editor he was almost indispensable.

Another loss was that of their old friend, John Jaggar. He had been in his time a very capable ringer, both on tower bells and handbells, and was a most lovable man. He had passed the allotted span, and the speaker felt they should not grieve too much over the passing of one who had led a full and useful life.

Francis E. Dawe had also turned 80 years of age. His ambition (which he did not fully achieve) was to ring a peal in every cathedral tower. He did much useful work for the Exercise.

Despite the difficulties of war time, they had been successful in carrying on. It was really difficult when no tower bells can be rung, as handbells do not quite fill their place. It is a matter for congratulation that practically all the bells in Birmingham were rung on the two occasions when ringing was permitted.

MR. REEVES' GOOD WORK.

Mr. Smith referred to Mr. T. H. Reeves and congratulated him upon the success of his efforts to-day. They would have a great difficulty in replacing Tom Reeves.

Mr. Reeves, responding, remarked that he agreed with the wording of the toast—continued prosperity—which implied prosperity in the past, and that had been the happy position of the Guild for many years.

He thanked the members for their constant support. He would like to think that all in the room were also ardent supporters of 'The Ringing World.' Since the ban on ringing had been imposed it had been a very difficult job to carry on such a paper, but he thought all who read the paper would admit that it had been even more interesting than before. He had hoped that some scheme would have been put before them regarding the future of the paper ere now, but he understood this was having the careful attention of the special committee of the Central Council and would be made public very soon.

As regards the ban, he thought this subject had been debated long enough, and as we couldn't do anything about it, we ought now to wait patiently until the authorities thought fit to remove it.

With reference to the records of peals rung in 12-bell towers now appearing in 'The Ringing World,' he thought the particulars given of St. Martin's tower showed that the Guild was very much alive, for in the first 130 years of the Guild's existence 51 peals were rung there, in the next 12 years 25 were rung, and since then in 38 years 184 had been rung.

The Guild's relations with the clergy of the diocese were most friendly, which he thought was all to the good, for in the days of reconstruction after the war the clergy should be able to assist in finding the proper type of recruit required in many towers as a result of the war and the passage of time.

THE MEMORY OF HENRY JOHNSON.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of 'The Memory of the late Henry Johnson,' said he thought he could claim some connection with Henry Johnson, for in his early days he, in company with the other members of the family, used to attend Aston Parish Church Sunday by Sunday when Henry Johnson would be taking part in the ringing for morning and evening services.

For many years this toast had always been proposed by eminent ringers who knew Henry Johnson in the flesh and could, therefore, speak with personal knowledge of him. He, however, could not do so, nor did he think he could add anything to what had already been said of him. He would, therefore, ask them to stand and drink in silence to the memory of that grand old man, Henry Johnson, ringer, composer and English gentleman.

Those present who knew Henry Johnson in the flesh were asked to stand, and they numbered six.

Mr. F. E. Pervin proposed the toast of the visitors, which was replied to by the Monsignor Roskell, of St. Chad's Cathedral, and Mr. C. T. Coles.

Mr. W. C. Dowding proposed the toast of 'The Chairman.'

THE COLLEGE YOUTHS.

There was little business to transact at the meeting of the Ancient Society of College Youths on Saturday, but that nowadays is no great matter. The important thing is to keep interest in our art alive and to give ringers an opportunity of keeping in touch with each other. That is what the College Youths are doing.

Mr. E. A. Young reported that he had heard from the late F. E. Dawe's executor, and arrangements were made to take over any books and manuscripts which might be of value.

Those present were the Master, Treasurer and Secretary, and Messrs. J. H. Shepherd, R. F. Deal, J. F. Smallwood, J. A. Trollope, H. Hoskins, E. A. Young, R. Stannard, C. H. Kippin, H. N. Pilstow, E. W. Pye, C. W. Roberts, J. G. A. Prior, H. G. Miles, E. Hartley and E. Jennings, Pilot Officer J. S. Mason and Corpl. Len Fox.

HUGH REGINALD HAWEIS.

A VICTORIAN WRITER ON BELLS.

(Continued from page 93.)

In the next extract from Haweis' book he describes the casting of a bell. As in most of his writing, he often hovers on the borderline between fact and fancy.

Will the reader now have patience to go back a century or two and assist at the founding of some of these bells? It is no light matter, but a subject of thought and toil and wakeful nights, and often ruinous expense.

Let us enter the town of Mechlin in the year 1638. We may linger by the clear and rapid river Senne. The old wooden bridge which has since been replaced by a stone one, unites two banks full of the most picturesque elements. To this day the elaborately carved facades of the old houses close on the water are of an incomparable richness of design. The peculiar ascent of steps leading up to the angle of the roof, in a style of architecture which the Flemish borrowed from the Spaniards, is still everywhere to be met with. Several houses bear dates from 1605 and upwards, and are still in habitable repair.

The river line is gracefully broken by trees and gardens which doubtless in the earlier times were still more numerous within the precincts of the rough city wall, and afforded fruits, vegetables, and scanty pasturage in time of siege. The noblest of square florid Gothic towers, the tower of the cathedral church dedicated to St. Rumbolt, and finished up to three hundred and forty-eight feet, guides us to what is now called the Grande Place, where stands still, just as it stood then, the Halles, with a turret of 1340, and the Hotel de Ville of the fifteenth century.

But our business is with an obscure hut-like building in the neighbourhood of the cathedral: it is the workshop and furnaces adjoining the abode of Peter van den Gheyn, the most renowned bell-founder of the seventeenth century, born in 1605. In company with his associate Deklerk, arrangements are being made for the founding of a big bell. Let us suppose it to be for the celebrated 'Salvator' for the cathedral tower hard by.

Before the cast was made there was no doubt great controversy between the mighty smiths, Deklerk and Van den Gheyn; plans had to be drawn out on parchment, measurements and calculations made, little proportions weighed by a fine instinct, and the defects and merits of ever so many bells canvassed. The ordinary measurements which now hold good for a large bell are, roughly, one-fifteenth of the diameter in thickness and twelve times the thickness in height.

We may now repair to the outhouses divided into two principal compartments. The first is occupied by the furnaces, in whose centre is the vast cauldron for the fusion of the metal and the second is a kind of shallow well, where the bell would have to be modelled in clay. Let us watch the men at their work.

The object to be first attained is a hollow mould of the exact size and shape of the intended bell, into which the liquid metal will then be poured through a tube from the adjacent furnaces, and this mould is constructed in the following simple but ingenious manner. Suppose the bell is to be six feet high, a brick column of about that height is built something in the shape of a bell, round which clay has to be moulded until the shape pro-

duced is exactly the shape of the outside of a bell. Upon the smooth surface of this solid bell-shaped mass can now be laid figures, decorations and inscriptions in wax. A large quantity of the most delicately prepared clay is then produced; the model is slightly washed with some kind of oil to prevent the fine clay from sticking to it, and three or four coats of the fine clay in an almost liquid state are daubed carefully all over the model; next a coating of common clay is added to strengthen the mould to the thickness of some inches; and thus the model stands with its great bell shaped cover closely fitting over it.

A fire is now lighted underneath. The brickwork in the interior is heated through, then the clay, then the wax ornaments and oils, which steam out in vapour through two holes at the top, leaving their impressions on the insides of the cover.

When everything is baked thoroughly hard, the cover is raised bodily into the air by a rope, and held suspended some feet exactly above the model. In the interior of the cover thus raised will, of course, be found the exact impression in the hollow of the outside of the bell.

The model of clay and masonry is then broken up and its place taken by another perfectly smooth model, only smaller and exactly the size of the inside of the bell. On this the great cover now descends, and is stopped in time to leave a hollow space between the new model and itself. This is effected simply by the bottom rim of the new model forming a base at the proper distance upon which the rim of the clay cover may rest in its descent. The hollow space between the clay cover and the second clay mould is now the exact shape of the required bell, and only waits to be filled with metal.

So far all has been comparatively easy, but the critical moment has now arrived. The furnaces have long been smoking; the brickwork containing the cauldron is almost glowing with red heat; a vast draught passage underneath the floor keeps the fire rapid; from time to time it leaps up with a hundred angry tongues, or, rising higher, sweeps in one sheet of flame over the furnace embedded cauldron. Then the cunning artificer brings forth his heaps of choice metal — large cakes of red coruscated copper from Drontheim, called 'Rosette,' owing to a certain rare pink bloom that seems to lie all over it like the purple on a plum; then a quantity of tin, so highly refined that it shines and glistens like pure silver; these are thrown into the cauldron, and melted down together.

Kings and nobles have stood besides these famous cauldrons, and looked with reverence on the making of these old bells; nay they have brought gold and silver and, pronouncing the holy name of some saint or apostle which the bell was hereafter to bear, they have flung in precious metals, rings, bracelets, and even bullion.

For a moment or two before the pipe which is to convey the metal to the mould is opened, the smith stands and stirs the molten mass to see if all is melted. Then he casts in certain proportions of zinc and other metals which belong to the secrets of his trade; he knows how much depends on these little refinements which he has acquired by experience; and which perhaps he could not impart even if he would—so true is it that in every art that which constitutes success is a matter of instinct and not a rule or even a science.

(Continued on page 131.)

THE CHURCH AND BELLS OF KENDAL

BY EDWIN JENNINGS.

(Continued from page 117.)

THE PARISH.

Records in the Domesday Book indicate that at the time of the Norman Conquest there were only two churches in this neighbourhood, viz., Kirkby Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale. The ancient parish of Kendal was coterminous with the present rural deanery of Kendal, and in many cases, as new parishes were formed, the advowson was placed in the hands of the Vicar of Kendal, who, by right of his vicarage, is now the patron of twelve benefices. Until 1541, the parish was within the diocese of York. In that year, along with the whole archdeaconry of Richmond, it passed into the diocese of Chester. In 1856 it was transferred to the diocese of Carlisle.

FEATURES OF THE CHURCH.

The church has no transepts, but two aisles on each side of the nave and chancel, with the four rows of pillars running the whole length of the church, give it at once an imposing and most unusual appearance. There are few churches like it, and the view from either the north-west corner or the south-west corner gives a vista of pillars and pointed arches which is most impressive. It is 140ft. long and 103ft. wide, and it is not without interest to compare this great width with Coventry Cathedral (120ft.), Manchester Cathedral (112ft.), Yarmouth Parish Church (100ft.), and York Minster (106ft.). The tower is engaged, and stands upon four arches, those on the north and south sides being 24ft. from the floor to the keystone of the arch, that on the east 33ft., and that on the west 35ft.

THE CHAPELS.

There are four chapels within the church at the east end of the four aisles.

(1) The 'Parr Chapel,' at the south-east corner, was built in the fourteenth century. It is not known to whom it was dedicated. In this chapel is a large tombstone of black marble, on one end of which are the arms of Thomas Parr, quartered with Roos. These arms bear strong evidence that the tomb is that of Sir William Parr, grandfather of Queen Katherine Parr, the sixth and last wife of King Henry VIII.

For many years this chapel acted for vestry purposes, but in 1934 new screens were erected, enclosing the whole chapel, and the chapel was furnished with altar, priest's desk and chairs, the architects for the work being Messrs. J. F. Curwen and Son. The altar was designed by the late Mr. F. E. Howard, of Oxford. The reredos of carved wood, coloured, contains much beautiful work. In the five panels are represented the Annunciation, the Holy Nativity, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Breaking of Bread at Emmaus. Between the panels are figures of the four evangelists. The connection of the church with St. Mary's Abbey, York, which maintained here a chantry, known as 'St. Mary's Chantry,' suggests that it is suitable that this chapel should be called 'St. Mary's Chapel.' The screening and furnishing of the chapel were the gift of Mr. Noble in memory of her husband and children.

(2) The 'Strickland Chapel.' It appears that this chapel was dedicated to St. Catherine. In the window

are the arms of the Strickland family, of Sizergth Castle, near Kendal, though the date at which that family first maintained a chantry here cannot be accurately traced. Within the chapel is a tomb marked 'W.S.' (indicating Walter Strickland) and bearing the date 1656. On the tomb is the recumbent figure of a boy, carved in alabaster, beneath a canopy of black marble on four pillars. This Walter was the son of Sir Thomas Strickland, and died at the age of nine years. There is an urn within the chapel which contains other monuments of the family.

(3) The Chambre Chapel. On the north side of the chancel, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It is now entirely occupied by the console of the organ.

(4) The Bellingham Chapel. This has been outlined before, and the only item of further interest is that the tombs were restored by members of the Bellingham family in 1836.

Unfortunately this most beautiful feature of the church is now entirely occupied by the organ.

THE CHANCEL.

The chancel was wholly restored by the masters and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1850. It consists of four bays, and is enclosed on the north and south sides by oak screens erected in 1906 from designs by Mr. Hicks, of Newcastle. The Caen stone dado at the east end was erected by Mr. T. A. Argles in 1857.

On the floor of the sanctuary is a brass tablet, let into a large tombstone, to the memory of 'Mr. Ralph Tirer, late Vicar of Kendal,' who died on the 4th June, 1627. This tablet bears the following inscription:—

'Hereunder lyeth the body of Mr. Ralph Tirer, late Vicar of Kendall, Batchelor of Divinity, who died on the 4th day of June, Anno: Dm: 1627.

London bredd me, Westminster fedd me,
Cambridge sped me, my sister wedd me,
Study taught me, Living sought me,
Learning brought me, Kendall caught me,
Labour pressed me, sickness distressed me,
Death oppressed me, and grave possessed me,
God first gave me, Christ did save me,
Earth did crave me, and heaven would have me.'

(To be continued.)

TWELVE BELL TOWERS.

CIRENCESTER.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I enclose a list of the peals, as far as I can ascertain, which have been rung at the Parish Church, Cirencester. Unfortunately, a record has not been kept, and I have compiled the list from old peal boards and from the Gloucester and Bristol reports.

As a peal of twelve, the bells date from 1722, and now that St. Bride's, London, have been destroyed by enemy action, we possess the oldest peal of twelve in the country. The weight of the tenor is 29 cwt. in D. In 1895 a thirteenth bell was added, presented by the Cirencester Society in London. By the addition of this bell a ring of eight can be made with the ninth as tenor in the key of G, and another with the eleventh as tenor in E minor. This latter peal makes a grand ring for half-muffled ringing, and one of the peals of Grandsire Triples was rung on this peal.

Our list is not a very formidable one, considering the age of the bells, and most of the peals have been rung since the formation of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Association. I hope this will be of interest to ringers.

F. J. LEWIS.

LIST OF PEALS.

Grandsire Cinques 5. This includes the first peal on twelve bells rung outside London. It was rung by the Society of College Youths on January 7th, 1767, conducted by William Underwood. Grandsire Caters 12, Triples 7; Stedman Cinques 3, one each conducted by Gabriel Lindoff, J. E. Groves and W. Pye; Stedman Triples 1, conducted by the Rev. F. E. Robinson; Plain Bob Maximus 1. Kent Treble Bob Maximus 1, both conducted by John Austin.

THE USE OF SINGLES IN SEVEN BELL METHODS.

(Continued from page 96.)

What makes mutually exclusive natural courses possible in most methods is the presence of a fixed whole hunt and half hunt. In the B Blocks of Stedman Triples there are no such things, but a safeguard is provided by the pairs of bells dodging behind. Since the same two bells remain in 6-7 throughout the block, it is obvious that no falseness can occur between two blocks in which the bells in 6-7 are different.

Out of seven bells there are twenty-one pairs of bells to be selected. If we write down twenty-one even rows, all of which have a different pair of bells in 6-7; and from each of these rows we prick a B Block, we shall have twenty-one mutually exclusive blocks.

In Stedman Triples (as in all pure Triples methods), unless a single is made, all the handstroke rows are odd and all the backstroke rows are even. Therefore, in any B Block, if, when the dodging bells strike AB, the row is even, then when they strike BA the row will be odd. No falseness can occur between such a block and another in which the rows when the two bells strike AB are odd, and those when they strike BA are even.

We can therefore write out another twenty-one even rows in which the pairs of bells dodging in 6-7 are the same as in the first group of twenty-one, but are in all cases reversed. If from each of these twenty-one rows we prick a B Block we shall have twenty-one more blocks, all of which are not only mutually exclusive with each other, but also with the first twenty-one.

To put it briefly. If we write down forty-two even rows in which the same two bells are never twice in the same order in 6-7; and if from each of these rows we prick a B Block, we shall have forty-two mutually exclusive blocks.

The particular order in which the front five bells come in any one of these rows is immaterial, provided the 7-bell row is even. Of the sixty even rows with any pair of bells in 6-7, one will do as well as another.

Forty-two B Blocks will give us 2,520 rows, or half the total number. To get the other 2,520 rows we take each of our forty-two rows in turn and transpose it by 1325476. Why we do this we saw in our last article. We then prick a B Block from each of the rows we produce, and the forty-two blocks, together with the original group of forty-two, will contain the whole 5,040 rows, no more and no less.

We have now the material for composing our peal set down in eighty-four mutually exclusive blocks; and what we have to do is to join up these blocks into one round block. In essentials it is the same problem as the composition of an extent of Bob Major; but there are one or two peculiarities and difficulties to contend with.

In the first place all our blocks are based on even natural course ends. Each contains an equal proportion of odd and even rows, but for purposes of composition they all must be reckoned as even blocks. Now the Law of the Q Sets forbids an even number of complete blocks of the same nature to be joined together by bobs. We shall therefore have to use singles. But when we use singles we get blocks in which (although the proportion of odd and even rows is the same) the

natural course ends are odd. For the purposes of composition we reckon these B Blocks as odd or out of course.

We cannot do as we do when we are composing Bob Major with the tenors together, treat the sixty in-course natural courses as mutually exclusive in all circumstances. They fall into groups of four which have the following definite relationship.

1234567 and 1325476 are the same, the first being even and the second odd. If one is used the other must not be used.

Similarly 1325467 and 1234567 are the same, the first even, the second odd.

The second pair is complementary to the first. If one of the first pair is used then one of the second pair (it does not matter which) must also be used.

To join our eighty-four B Blocks together we use omits. For purposes of composition the bobs are a part of the method, and the omits are the bobs.

The use of these omits is subject to the same laws as the use of bobs in a method like Bob Major or Double Norwich, and the compositions of those methods would apply directly to B Block peals of Stedman Triples if it were not for two peculiarities.

In the first place the two dodging bells are always concerned in the bob, one of them being replaced by one of the five bells from the front. We have therefore no exact equivalents of the Wrong, Middle and Home of the other methods.

In the second place there is no fixed Whole Hunt, and as a result, no set of rows definitely marked out as the natural course-ends of the method. If we set down our eighty-four B Blocks at random, we shall almost inevitably find, sooner or later, that a change we need to complete a Q Set is in the interior of a Six and so cannot be used. The chief problem which confronts us is so to arrange our eighty-four B Blocks that we can use the requisite number of Q Sets. When we have done that, the task of joining them up into one round block is a quite simple one.

There is another peculiarity which is no help in producing a true peal, but which does in some slight degree break up the intolerably long stretches of dodging. Suppose we want to join together the three B Blocks 1234567, 6234571 and 7234516, we can do it in two ways. We can make an omit at the second Six-end and complete the Q Set, or we can make an omit at the ninth Six-end and complete the Q Set. In both cases the same bells are concerned in the bobs, and for the purpose of composing a peal, either will serve our ends.

Not only so, but we can use both and get the same result; and in the same way every Q Set in the peal may be duplicated.

TALK ON RINGING AT LIVERPOOL.

On Saturday, February 20th, a number of university members of the Student Christian Movement attended a meeting in the lower vestry at St. Nicholas', Liverpool, with several members of the Lancashire Association, to listen to a talk on bellringing by Mr. P. W. Cave.

Mr. Cave dealt very fully with his subject and, with the aid of a model, explained the mechanism of a bell, and the lines on which a beginner should proceed to learn. By means of a blackboard he demonstrated change ringing. Handbells were also used and several of the members essayed to ring them.

Mr. Cave was thanked for his excellent talk and hopes were expressed that university members of the S.C.M. would become recruits to the Exercise.

NOTICES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTICES of Meetings inserted under this heading is at the rate of 4d. per line (average 8 words) per insertion, with the minimum charge of 2/-.

For Notices other than of Meetings 6d. per line (minimum 2/6).

NOTICES must be received NOT LATER THAN MONDAY.

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All communications should be sent to THE EDITORIAL OFFICE OF 'THE RINGING WORLD,' LOWER PYRFORD ROAD, WOKING, SURREY.

KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—Tonbridge District.—A meeting will be held at Sevenoaks on Saturday, March 20th. Eight silent bells available from 2 o'clock. Service in church at 4 p.m. Tea at 4.45. Everybody welcome.—T. Saunders, Hon. Dis. Sec., East Peckham, Tonbridge.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.—North and East District.—A ringing meeting will be held at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, on Saturday, May 20th. Tower bells and handbells available from 2.30 p.m. until black-out time.—T. J. Lock, Hon. Dis. Sec.

HERTFORD ASSOCIATION.—St. Albans District.—A meeting will be held at St. Michael's, St. Albans, on March 20th. Handbells from 3 p.m. Service at 4.30. Tea at Olde Times Cafe and meeting in Parish Hall. Delightful spot on Hemel Hempstead bus route.—R. Darvill, 23, Elm Drive, St. Albans.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.—The next meeting will be held on Saturday, March 27th, at the Bell Foundry, Whitechapel Road, E.1, at 3 p.m.—A. B. Peck, Hon. Sec., 1, Eversfield Road, Reigate.

HERTFORD COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—Meeting at the Studios, Falconer Road, Bushey, Saturday, March 27th. Handbells 3.30. Tea 5.30.—H. G. Cashmore, 24, Muriel Avenue, Watford.

LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at St. Nicholas', Liverpool, on Saturday, March 27th. Handbells from 3 p.m. in the lower vestry. Service at 4.30. Meeting 5.30. You will be heartily welcomed.—G. R. Newton.

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—The annual committee meeting will be held on Saturday, March 27th (D.V.), at 3.15 p.m., in the Central Girls' Club, Chain Street, Reading. Tea will be provided at a nominal charge.—Richard T. Hibbert, Gen. Sec., 69, York Road, Reading.

SURREY ASSOCIATION.—Southern District.—The annual general meeting will be held at The Barons, Church Street, Reigate, on Saturday, March 27th, at 4 p.m. Tea provided for those who advise me not later than March 20th.—Alfred Gear, Sandy Way, The Cutting, Redhill.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Western Division.—

The quarterly meeting will be held as a joint meeting with the Leeds and District Society at St. Peter's, Bramley, Leeds, on Saturday, March 27th. Handbells in Schools from 3 o'clock. Tea only for those who send in names to Mr. S. Helliwell, 19, Warrells Avenue, Bramley, not later than Thursday, the 25th. Business meeting in Schools at 6 p.m. All welcome.—F. Rayment and H. Lofthouse, Dis. Secs.

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM (Established 1755).—Quarterly meeting will be held at Aston Parish Church on Saturday, April 3rd. Short service in church at 4.15. Tea in the schoolroom at 5 p.m., followed by business meeting. Please notify regarding tea not later than March 31st, to T. H. Reeves, Hon. Sec., 136, Newton Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham 11.

ROMFORD.—The Saturday handbell practices are discontinued until further notice.—Ernest W. Pye.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Essex Association.—On and after March 27th the address of Mr. Leslie Wright, Hon. Dis. Sec. of the North-Eastern Division, will be 113a, Great Thurlow, Suffolk.

DEATH.

PARKER.—On March 15th, at 45, Walsingham Road, Enfield, Susan, dearly-loved wife of James Parker, aged 80.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Second-hand set of ten or twelve handbells in good condition.—A. A. Hughes, Bell Foundry, 34, Whitechapel Road, E.1.

SITUATION VACANT.

GARDENER WANTED, good wages, eight bells, house or rooms.—Rector, Ufford, Suffolk.

BOOKS WANTED.

The library of the Guildford Diocesan Guild has duplicates of some books, including copies of rare county histories. We are without copies of important books, notably 'Church Bells of Norfolk,' by L'Estrange. Will those having surplus books which they are willing to exchange please write A. C. Hazelden, 109, Grange Road, Guildford.

HUGH REGINALD HAWES.

(Continued from page 128.)

He knows, too, that almost everything depends upon the moment chosen for filling the mould. Standing in the intense heat, and calling loudly for a still more raging fire, he stirs the metal once more. At a given signal the pipe is opened and with a long smothered rush the molten fluid fills the mould to the brim. Nothing now remains but to let the metal cool, and then break up the clay and brickwork, and extract the bell which is then finished, for better for worse.

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