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FRIDAY, JUNE 9th, 1944.

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**GILLETT
&
JOHNSTON L^{td}.
CROYDON**

Founders of the
HEAVIEST BELLS
Cast in England
and Carillons of the
BRITISH EMPIRE

in

**CANADA
S. AFRICA
NEW ZEALAND**



Telephone
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CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

It is one of the privileges and advantages of the ringer's calling that it brings him into contact with several other interests of the highest importance and value. The Exercise and the art of change ringing no doubt seem at first sight very much self centred and independent, remote from other activities and quite uninfluenced by popular opinion and fashions of thought: And it is true that change ringing has its own laws and standards which are valid only because they belong to the essential nature of the art and the science on which it is founded. Nevertheless, the ringer's craft has many contacts with other arts and sciences, and the Exercise has been made what it is by the course of national and ecclesiastical history.

Music has its say in the tuning of bells, in the construction of methods, and the composition of peals. The whole structure of change ringing is mathematical. Mechanics decide how a bell should be hung and how it should be handled. The uses to which bells are put, the relationship of ringers to the church authorities, and, indeed, the causes why there are any bells, or ringers, or ringing at all, can only be explained by reference to the age-long history of the people of England and the Church of England. Obviously no man can claim to understand ringers and ringing thoroughly unless he knows at least something about these things.

We do not mean, of course, that a man cannot be, not merely a competent ringer, but a first class ringer without this knowledge. He need not know anything about theoretical mechanics to handle and strike his bell well. He may be quite ignorant of the principles of music and yet have a keen ear for the tune of the bells and the music of the method. Many first class ringers have in fact been men who outside ringing have had little knowledge and small abilities, but who have not inside the belfry seemed to suffer from the disabilities. Yet it is probably true that every good ringer would be a better ringer if he possessed a knowledge of these things, and it is certainly true that no man is really competent to discuss or judge the various questions and arguments which arise in the Exercise if he is a peal ringer and nothing much else.

There is something besides. Though these subjects are not essential to a ringer, and though they do not appeal to all, yet any one of them is worth study for its own sake, and, since they are not unconnected with ring-

(Continued on page 238.)

ing, may properly be dealt with in the pages of 'The Ringing World.'

It is especially so with the subject of church architecture, though that has little direct bearing on the ringer's art. Men who are constantly visiting different bellfries can hardly fail to make comparison between one steeple and another, to admire the form and proportions of this, or to criticise what seem to be the shortcomings of that. If they are at all observant they will hardly fail to examine the church itself and the more they do so the more they will find that it is worth attention, and, if worth attention, in need of explanation. It is here they will find the value of some plain but concise and accurate description such as Major Howard Freeborn is at present contributing to our pages. What he has written is but an introduction to a vast and complicated subject, but it is an introduction. If it is read carefully it will put the reader on the right road towards understanding much of the history of the churches he visits and will reveal beauties he never before suspected. The English parish churches are among the glories of this land. The countries of the Continent, rich as they are in cathedrals and large churches, cannot in their parish churches equal ours, and therefore, since ringers in the pursuit of their art are brought so frequently into touch with these buildings, they will welcome these articles which give them the opportunity of knowing and understanding something about them.

SERVICE TOUCHES.
STEDMAN TRIPLES.

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| 1,260 | | 1,260 |
| 231456 S H Q | | 231456 S H Q |
| 345261 x x | | 345261 x x |
| 435216 x | | 426315 x x |
| 125346 x x | | 125346 x x |
| 1,260 | | 1,260 |
| 231456 S H L Q | | 231456 H L Q |
| 641235 x x | | 625431 x x x |
| 435216 x x | | 345261 x |
| 125346 x x | | 125346 x x |
| Each of the above to be four times repeated. | | |
| 1,260 | | 1,260 |
| 231456 H L Q | | 231456 S H L |
| 536421 x x | | 641235 x x |
| 342516 x x | | 435216 x x |
| 152436 x x | | 316254 x x |
| 642153 x x | | 154263 x x |
| 312645 x x | | 563241 x x |
| Each twice repeated. | | |

MISCELLANEOUS PERFORMANCES

GUILDFORD.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral Church, an attempt was made for a peal of Grandsire Triples following the institution, induction and installation of the Very Rev. R. S. B. Sinclair as Provost of Guildford on May 20th. After ringing for 100 minutes the clapper of the seventh broke and fouled the tenor, and the peal had to be abandoned. The ringers were: T. W. White 1, C. Modford 2, W. R. Robinson 3, A. H. Pulling (conductor) 4, F. Oldroyd 5, G. L. Grover 6, W. Beeson 7, R. Hagley 8.

BURGHFIELD, BERKS.—On May 20th, 720 Kent Treble Bob Minor: T. Lanaghan 1, H. Tucker 2, L. Whitehead 3, E. Humfrey 4, R. Rex (conductor) 5, A. Diserens 6.

CHATHAM.—At St. Mary's on Sunday, May 21st, 1,260 Kent Treble Bob Major: Miss N. Gardiner 1, F. Richardson 2, D. T. Hills 3, E. A. G. Allen 4, H. Springate 5, C. E. J. Norris 6, W. J. Walker 7, W. A. J. Knight (conductor) 8.

SWAVESEY, CAMBS.—On Sunday, May 21st, three 720's Plain Bob Minor: H. Pratt 1, F. Turrell (West Grinstead) 2, F. G. Gleaves 3, J. Perkins 4, G. L. Perkins 5, F. Warrington (conductor) 6, B. Norman 1, L.A.C. E. R. Nobles (Northampton) 2, L. W. Fisher 3, Perkins 4, G. L. Perkins 5, F. Warrington (conductor) 6, H. Pratt 1, F. G. Gleaves 2, L. W. Fisher 3, L.A.C. E. Nobles 4, Fred Turrell 5, F. Warrington (conductor) 6.

TEN BELL PEALS.

BECKENHAM, KENT.

THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.

On Sat., June 3, 1944, in Three Hours and Thirty-One Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH,

A PEAL OF CAMBRIDGE SURPRISE ROYAL, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor 14½ cwt. in F.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE ... Treble | ERIC B. HARTLEY ... 6 |
| GEORGE M. KILBY ... 2 | GEORGE W. CECIL ... 7 |
| ERNEST C. S. TURNER ... 3 | † FREDERICK E. COLLINS 8 |
| * PHILIP A. CORBY ... 4 | RICHARD F. DEAL ... 9 |
| J. FRANK SMALLWOOD ... 5 | † CHARLES H. KIPPIN ... Tenor |

Composed by W. PYE.

Conducted by P. A. CORBY.

* 50th peal of Surprise. † 100th tower bell peal together. First peal of Surprise Royal on the bells.

CLAINES, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.

On Sat., June 3, 1944, in Three Hours and Twenty-Seven Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN-THE-BAPTIST,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE CATERS, 5057 CHANGES;

Tenor 14 cwt. in F sharp.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ALLEN MORGAN ... Treble | † PERY L. BLISSETT ... 6 |
| GEORGE E. LARGE ... 2 | WILLIAM RANFORD ... 7 |
| WALTER H. RAXTER ... 3 | * GEORGE AMBLER ... 8 |
| REGINALD WOODYATT ... 4 | CHARLES J. CAMM ... 9 |
| * DENIS R. MORRIS ... 5 | † FREDERICK G. YATES ... Tenor |

Composed by EDGAR GUISE.

Conducted by GEORGE E. LARGE.

* First peal of Grandsire Caters. † First peal on ten bells.

EIGHT BELL PEALS.

GREASLEY, NOTTS.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

On Sat., May 27, 1944, in Three Hours,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5088 CHANGES;

Tenor 14½ cwt.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| * WILFRED RADCLIFFE ... Treble | VICTOR TAYLOR ... 5 |
| ALFRED MOULD ... 2 | PHILIP L. PARROTT ... 6 |
| WILLIAM LANCASTER ... 3 | ALEX. HUTCHINSON ... 7 |
| WILLIAM THORNLEY ... 4 | EDWARD F. GOBEY ... Tenor |

Composed by T. B. WORSLEY.

Conducted by EDWARD F. GOBEY.

* First peal.

KEGWORTH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

On Sat., May 27, 1944, in Three Hours and One Minute,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5056 CHANGES;

Tenor 17 cwt.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| WILLIAM DAWSON ... Treble | GIRLING RIGBY ... 5 |
| CHARLES HUTCHINSON ... 2 | WILLIAM E. SIMPSON ... 6 |
| WILLIAM T. KING ... 3 | W. RICHARDSON DRAGE ... 7 |
| * FRANCIS R. LOWE ... 4 | JACK BAILEY ... Tenor |

Composed by J. R. PRITCHARD.

Conducted by J. BAILEY.

* First peal. First Major as conductor.

SOUTH WIGSTON, LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

On Mon., May 29, 1944, in Two Hours and Fifty-Seven Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

WASHBROOK'S VARIATION. Tenor 14½ cwt.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| J. LESLIE WILLARS ... Treble | † W. REGINALD PERRY ... 5 |
| * ARTHUR PATRICK ... 2 | CHARLES MARSHALL ... 6 |
| JOHN E. CLARK ... 3 | ERNEST J. JELLEY ... 7 |
| SYDNEY COX ... 4 | FRED LORD ... Tenor |

Conducted by CHARLES MARSHALL.

* First peal of Stedman. † First peal. First peal on the bells by an entirely local band. All are regular Sunday service ringers.

KIDLINGTON.—On Sunday, May 21st, 1,260 Grandsire Triples: A. Hancox 1, Miss Valhalla Hill 2, W. C. Porter 3, W. F. Judge 4, C. Bennett 5, G. Caudwell 6, W. Judge (conductor) 7, O. Lambourn 8.

BURNHAM, BUCKS.

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Whit Monday, May 29, 1944, in Three Hours and One Minute,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

PARKER'S TWELVE-PART (7th the observation). Tenor 16 cwt.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| *PERCY MELLORTreble | WILLIAM WELLING + ... 5 |
| ALBERT DISERENS 2 | H. WILLIAM BARRETT ... 6 |
| GEORGE H. GUTTERIDGE 3 | GEORGE GILBERT 7 |
| †GEORGE W. MORRIS ... 4 | WILLIAM HENLEYTenor |

Conducted by GEORGE GILBERT.

* First peal. † First peal of Triples.

MARKET DRAYTON, SHROPSHIRE.

THE SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Mon., May 29, 1944, in Three Hours and Three Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

PARKER'S TWELVE-PART (7th the observation). Tenor 17½ cwt.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| WILFRED E. BOXTreble | FREDERICK PRICE 5 |
| WILLIAM SAUNDERS 2 | EDWARD V. RODENHURST 6 |
| WILLIAM J. CHESTER 3 | ARTHUR PRITCHARD ... 7 |
| WALTER LYCETT 4 | JOHN N. LINDONTenor |

Conducted by ARTHUR PRITCHARD.

NORTON, DERBYSHIRE.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

(Sheffield District Society.)

On Sat., June 3, 1944, in Three Hours and Nine Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES,

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5152 CHANGES!

Tenor 16 cwt.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| TOM BROTHWELLTreble | ARTHUR FIRTH 5 |
| F. BERNARD DITCHER ... 2 | WALTER ALLWOOD 6 |
| JACK G. BROTHWELL ... 3 | JOHN H. BROTHWELL ... 7 |
| J. EDWARD CAWSEY ... 4 | JOHN E. TURLEYTenor |

Composed by ARTHUR KNIGHTS. Conducted by J. ED. CAWSEY.

WARFIELD, BERKS.

THE SOCIETY OF ROYAL CUMBERLAND YOUTHS.

On Sat., June 3, 1944, in Three Hours and Six Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL-THE-ARCHANGEL,

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5056 CHANGES;

Tenor 13 cwt. 2 qr. 27 lb. in F.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| C. ALFRED LEVETTTreble | *ARTHUR J. N. RANCE ... 5 |
| ALBERT DISERENS 2 | NORMAN V. HARDING... 6 |
| ALFRED J. RANCE 3 | FRANK H. HICKS 7 |
| JOHN M. GAYFORD 4 | GEORGE GILBERTTenor |

Composed by T. B. WORSLEY. Conducted by GEO. GILBERT.

* First peal of Major.

BOCKING, ESSEX.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

On Sat., June 3, 1944, in Three Hours and Sixteen Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5058 CHANGES;

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *ROBERT LE BEAUTreble | LEWIS W. WIFFEN 5 |
| GEORGE SAUNDERS 2 | FRANK CLAYDON 6 |
| GEORGE SCHLEUTER ... 3 | †RONALD SUCKLING ... 7 |
| *HENRY PRATT 4 | H. WALTER SMITHTenor |

Conducted by RONALD SUCKLING.

* First peal of Major. † 100th peal.

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Sat., June 3, 1944, in Three Hours and Five Minutes,
AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. PETER,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

VICAR'S. Tenor 15½ cwt.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *NORMAN NIGHTINGALE...Treble | ALBERT GREENHALGH ... 5 |
| JAMES WM. KAY 2 | SGT. K. W. CHEESEMAN 6 |
| JOHN R. LUNHAM 3 | PETER CROOK, SEN. ... 7 |
| EVEREST FORD 4 | WILLIAM SMALLEYTenor |

Conducted by PETER CROOK.

* First peal and first attempt. Rung muffled for Thomas B. Worsley.

ERITH, KENT.

THE KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

On Sat., June 3, 1944, in Two Hours and Fifty-Nine Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN-THE-BAPTIST,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

REV. C. D. P. DAVIES' TRANSPOSITION. Tenor 15 cwt.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DENNIS L. HALLTreble | FREDERICK A. COLEY ... 5 |
| JAMES E. BAILEY 2 | HARRY HOVERD 6 |
| ROBERT WAKE 3 | FREDERICK J. CULLUM ... 7 |
| HARRY HOSKINS 4 | HERBERT E. AUDSLEY ...Tenor |

Conducted by FREDERICK J. CULLUM.

Rung half-muffled for Mr. Thomas Mortimer, many years a ringer and sidesman at the above church.

SIX BELL PEALS.

LYTCHETT MATRAVERS, DORSET.
THE SALISBURY DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Sat., May 27, 1944, in Two Hours and Fifty-Eight Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE DOUBLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor 7½ cwt.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| MEYRICK A. MARTIN ...Treble | *GEORGE WAREHAM ... 4 |
| LIONEL H. PINK 2 | HAROLD E. WHITE ... 5 |
| WILLIAM C. SHUTE ... 3 | †DERICK KINGTenor |

Conducted by HAROLD E. WHITE.

* First peal 'inside.' † First peal (aged 13).

WORSLEY, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Sat., May 27, 1944, in Two Hours and Fifty-Three Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARK,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being three extents of Oxford Treble Bob, three of Kent Treble Bob and one of Plain Bob.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| JAMES W. GROUNDS ...Treble | JOHN BOOTH 4 |
| *NORMAN HEAPS 2 | PERCY DERBYSHIRE ... 5 |
| JOHN H. GARTSIDE ... 3 | JOSEPH RIDYARDTenor |

Conducted by J. RIDYARD.

* 100th peal. Half-muffled for Joseph H. Ridyard, of Worsley, and Thomas B. Worsley. Rung on the front six after meeting short for Royal.

STISTED, ESSEX.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

On Mon., May 29, 1944, in Two Hours and Fifty-Four Minutes,
AT THE PARISH CHURCH,

A PEAL OF BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| *DERYCK TALBOTTreble | FRANK MAY 4 |
| *ROBERT LE BEAU 2 | *STANLEY BONES 5 |
| HENRY PRATT 3 | RONALD SUCKLINGTenor |

Conducted by RONALD SUCKLING.

* First peal of Minor.

OASTLE HEDINGHAM, ESSEX.

THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.

On Mon., May 29, 1944, in Two Hours and Forty-six Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

A PEAL OF BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor 12 cwt.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| L. W. BULLOCKTreble | J. BULLOCK 4 |
| J. A. BULLOCK 2 | E. E. HOLMAN 5 |
| T. H. BULLOCK 3 | E. W. PYETenor |

Conducted by J. BULLOCK.

HANDBELL PEAL.

ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Wed., May 24, 1944, in Three Hours and Five Minutes,
AT 45, WALSINGHAM ROAD,

A PEAL OF BOB MAXIMUS, 5016 CHANGES;

Tenor size 17 in B flat.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| *ERIC A. DENCH 1-2 | †MRS. G. W. FLETCHER 7-8 |
| †MRS. J. THOMAS 3-4 | *ALBERT J. WALLMAN ... 9-10 |
| †JOHN THOMAS 5-6 | *DENNIS H. LANGDON ... 11-12 |

Composed by J. REEVES. Conducted by JOHN THOMAS.

* First peal of Maximus. † First peal of Bob Maximus.

YORKSHIRE SURPRISE ROYAL.

A PROBLEM IN COMPOSITION.

A good many years ago in the pages of 'The Bell News' there was a rather heated controversy between two composers concerning the authorship and ownership of a peal which had lately been published. That, of course, was a very common thing in those days, and we refer to it now only to use it as a text on which to say something about a matter which is not without general interest.

The two disputants were men whose names stand high among composers. Both had done excellent work, and to both the Exercise owes a debt of gratitude. The bone of contention was a peal of Yorkshire Surprise Royal which had recently been published. It was a 5,040 in fourteen courses, and had the sixth the extent (twelve courses) at home.

The older composer wrote to the journal and pointed out that if in a twenty-seven course peal of Superlative Surprise Major, which belonged to him, a certain bob was added or omitted (we forget which) the exact figures of this peal of Yorkshire would be produced, and therefore he claimed it as his property.

To that the other would not agree. Any resemblance between the two peals, he maintained, was purely accidental. His Royal was an original composition and was his, and he was not going to give it up.

We do not intend to judge between the two men. Each of them was right in his contention, provided the premises from which he argued are accepted. What we intend to do is to point out what are the conditions necessary to produce a 14-course block in which the sixth is twelve courses at home, in any method in which the bob making positions come in the order — Middle, Wrong, Right. When we have done that, the reader can judge how much scope there is for originality on the plan, and how far the custom of dividing the peals that are possible, among a number of composers, is really justified.

Since in the block there are only two courses in which the sixth is away from home, the twelve courses in which it is at home must be either in one block or in two. Now, it is not possible by bobs only to join twelve complete courses of any method into one round block. That is a truth well known to composers, and we need not stay to explain why it is so. It is possible to join together by bobs only the rows which form the twelve courses, but when the bobs are made by the bells in 2, 3, 4 (as they are in Yorkshire Surprise) the last of the rows must be 4326587 in Major and 432658709 in Royal, and there is no means of getting the bells round. When the bobs are made on the three hind bells it is possible to use a similar block to obtain apparent extents (as in the peals with the sixty in-course tittum courses of Stedman-Caters), but in a peal of Yorkshire Royal the twelve courses with the sixth at home definitely cannot be had in one block. They must be in two round blocks.

Our peal consists of fourteen courses and therefore must have two courses in which the sixth is away from home. The duty of these courses is not only to make up the requisite number of changes, but also to supply the links by which the two round blocks with the sixth at home are joined together.

The problem then is to find a round block which shall consist of two full natural courses with the sixth at home, and two other courses in which the sixth is away from home. These latter may consist of either full natural courses or parts of natural courses. We can then add the other ten courses with the sixth at home to one or both of the courses we have already got and our task is completed.

Experiment and inquiry will soon convince us that there is only one four-course block which fulfils the necessary conditions. It is the following:—

| Middle. | Wrong. | Right. | M. | W. | R. |
|---------|--------|--------|----|----|----|
| 43652 | 54632 | 65432 | — | — | — |
| 45236 | 45236 | 45236 | — | — | — |
| 25634 | 32654 | 63254 | — | — | — |
| 23456 | 23456 | 23456 | — | — | — |

This really consists of two separate 2-course round blocks (all the courses called M, W, R), which are joined together by omitting bobs at W and R. This fact has an important bearing on the extent to which the 4-course block can be used.

The twelve courses with the sixth at home can be grouped into two round blocks in seven ways only. We can have an eleven and a one course block, and their reverses. We can have a ten and a two course block, and their reverses. We can have a nine and a three course block, and their reverses. And we can have two six course blocks which are the reverse of each other.

What we must do is to group the twelve courses with the sixth at home into these various pairs of blocks so that one of the courses in the 4-course block is in one and the other in the other. Then, by combining the bobs in the 4-course block and whichever pair of blocks we select to join the whole together and our peal is complete.

We shall speedily find that we cannot use either the two 6-course blocks, or the ten and two course blocks, or their reverses; and the reason is this—these blocks are really founded on 2-course blocks joined by omits, but so is the 4-course block, and however we prick them we shall always find that both the courses in the 4-course block are in one block of the pair; never one in each. We can therefore only use the four other pairs of blocks, either the eleven and one, or the nine and three.

Here are the four peals:—

| 5040 | | | 5040 | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|
| 23456 | M. | W. R. | 23456 | M. | W. R. |
| 65432 | — | — — | 65432 | — | — — |
| 24536 | — | — — | 34256 | — | — — |
| 52436 | — | — — | 53246 | — | — — |
| 45236 | — | — — | 45236 | — | — — |
| 63254 | — | — — | 63254 | — | — — |
| 42356 | — | — — | 52436 | — | — — |
| 35426 | — | — — | 43526 | — | — — |
| 43526 | — | — — | 24536 | — | — — |
| 54326 | — | — — | 32546 | — | — — |
| 32546 | — | — — | 54326 | — | — — |
| 53246 | — | — — | 25346 | — | — — |
| 25346 | — | — — | 42356 | — | — — |
| 34256 | — | — — | 35426 | — | — — |
| 23456 | — | — — | 23456 | — | — — |

| 5040 | | | | 5040 | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|
| 23456 | M. | W. | R. | 23456 | M. | W. | R. |
| 65432 | — | — | — | 65432 | — | — | — |
| 45236 | — | — | — | 45236 | — | — | — |
| 63254 | — | — | — | 63254 | — | — | — |
| 52436 | — | — | — | 52436 | — | — | — |
| 43526 | — | — | — | 35426 | — | — | — |
| 24536 | — | — | — | 42356 | — | — | — |
| 53246 | — | — | — | 54326 | — | — | — |
| 25346 | — | — | — | 32546 | — | — | — |
| 32546 | — | — | — | 43526 | — | — | — |
| 54326 | — | — | — | 24536 | — | — | — |
| 35426 | — | — | — | 53246 | — | — | — |
| 42356 | — | — | — | 25346 | — | — | — |
| 34256 | — | — | — | 34256 | — | — | — |
| 23456 | — | — | — | 23456 | — | — | — |

These are the only possible peals of Yorkshire Surprise Royal in fourteen courses with the sixth the extent at home and they are all really the same composition. All may be varied by beginning from different course ends, and that for practical purposes will give us a considerable number of separate peals. Many of these peals have been ascribed to different composers, and it is no great matter if it continues to be done, provided that the real relationship of the compositions is understood.

**Huddersfield and District Society.
Meeting at Lightcliffe.**

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Huddersfield and District Society at Lightcliffe on May 27th, the towers represented being Huddersfield, Lindley, Liversedge, Longwood, Almondbury, Kirkburton, Meltham, Halifax, Brighouse, Elland, Ripponden and the local belfry. Heptonstall was selected as the place of the next meeting.

COMPOSITION.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Recently I have been investigating Thompson's Papers on Grandsire Triples and the following question interested me: 'Why was Thompson able to place his Q-sets on a dodecahedron?' In trying to answer this question I have found a method of arranging the in-course lead-ends of Minor, and the course ends of Major, on a dodecahedron, and thereby a method of composing and proving touches and peals very simply. Whether this has been done before I do not know.

Thompson was able to do what he did because of the mathematical fact that the even permutations of five figures can be arranged on a dodecahedron symmetrically: that is, any two pairs of permutations with the same mutual relations occupy the same relative positions. (Those interested will find all this in Burnside's 'Theory of Groups.') Thus, we may arrange the in-course lead-ends of Minor in such a way that the P-sets come conveniently on the faces of the dodecahedron, and the B-sets around the corners. This geometrical interpretation makes composition of any Minor method extremely simple, as we do not bother with the actual figures, but only the calls. The line patterns, which the brain can deal with so much more easily, constitute an automatic way of composition and proof. It is simpler to see if two points belong to the same circle than if two lead-ends belong to the same plain course.

But this arrangement on the dodecahedron does not stop at Minor, as Thompson has shown. The course ends of Major may as easily be so arranged, with corresponding simplification of peal composition. On the model I have made, three courses capable of being united by three bobs at M lie at the corners of green triangles, those by three bobs at W on black circles, and of bobs at H on red triangles. As the W, M and H Q-sets of courses are independent in operation, round blocks of Major may speedily be built up without regard to the actual figures, in fact there are no actual course end numbers on my model. One, two, three or five part peals may be composed. The first peal I composed took me under ten minutes altogether. I do not claim these peals as original, but they are not copied.

Thompson certainly knew a lot about this type of theory, and he may have known the above and considered it trivial. I advance my findings for what they are worth, and lay myself open to criticism.

B. D. PRICE.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

[For the benefit of some of our readers, we may explain that a dodecahedron is a solid figure with twelve equal faces, in the same way that a cube is a solid figure with six equal faces.—The Editor.]

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CENTRAL COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS.

It should be clearly understood that only those Central Council publications whose titles are given in the advertisement on the back page can at present be supplied. Others advertised in back numbers of 'The Ringing World' are either out of print or are temporarily not available.

Owing to the large demand, the stock of these publications immediately available is temporarily exhausted. Outstanding orders will be executed as soon as fresh supplies are available.

Postal subscribers and subscribers generally are reminded that, owing to the present transport restrictions, the occasional delay in the delivery of 'The Ringing World' and other journals is unavoidable.

Last week Mr. Cyril F. Johnston, as Master, presided at a livery luncheon of the London Company of Clockmakers, held at the Connaught Rooms. Several well-known and prominent men were present, including the Lord Mayor, aldermen and Sheriffs, the Editor of 'The Sunday Express' and the Bishop of Croydon. The Rt. Hon. Oliver Littleton, Minister of Production, who replied to the toast of 'The Visitors,' in the course of an optimistic review of the war in Italy and the preparations and prospects of the coming invasion of Europe, mentioned that during the last war he was adjutant of the battalion of Grenadier Guards in France in which Mr. Johnston served as a lieutenant.

THE REV. J. F. HASTINGS.

On the grounds of advanced age and ill-health, the Rev. J. F. Hastings has resigned the incumbency of Martley, Wores, which he has held since the death of his father, the Rev. J. P. Hastings, in 1907. From 1891 up to that time he had been curate to his father as well as holding from 1897 the Rectory of Shelsley Walsh.

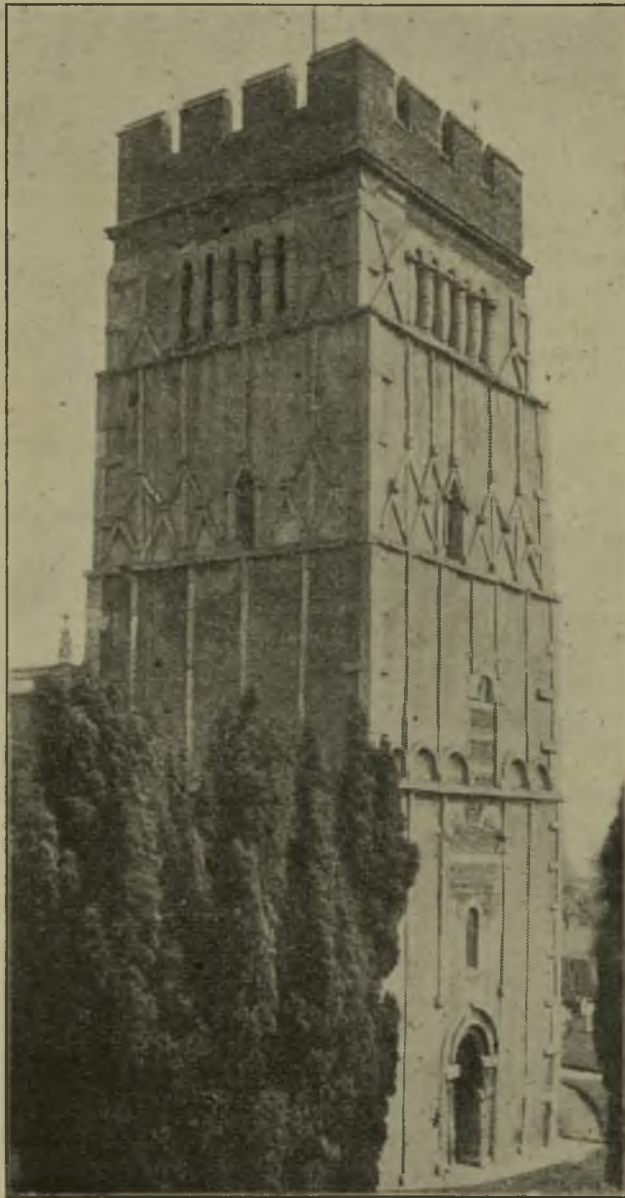
Mr. Hastings was ordained in 1888, and after a short time at Great Yarmouth returned to Martley, and has been connected with the incumbency for over 50 years. For many years he was clerical secretary to the Worcestershire and Districts Association, and was an authority on church bells as well as being a competent ringer. He was also a member of the Oxford University Guild and the Ancient Society of College Youths. He took part in the peal of Stedman Caters at Watwick rung by ten members of the clergy for the Ancient Society.

Mr. Hastings is succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. J. Hastings Lloyd, who has been Rector of Niton, Isle of Wight, since 1919. The association of the Hastings family with Martley is a long one, beginning in the later part of the 18th century. The present Mr. Hastings' great-grandfather, the Rev. James Hastings, was appointed Rector in 1797. He was a relative of the famous Warren Hastings and was 101 when he died. He was succeeded in 1856 by his son, the Rev. H. J. Hastings, who died in 1875, and was followed by his son, the Rev. J. P. Hastings, father of the present holder. The four generations between them have filled the incumbency for close on 150 years.

ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.

By MAJOR J. HOWARD FREEBORN, M.A.

(Continued from page 229.)



EARL'S BARTON (Saxon).

THE SAXON PERIOD (VI. CENTURY—1066).



FIG. 6.
Saxon Midwall Shaft.

When St. Augustine came to Canterbury he found there a Saxon church, and in the four-and-a-half centuries which followed many churches were built. The early ones were generally of timber, and it was not until late in the period that stone was generally used. We still have left to us a number of

churches almost entirely Saxon in character, and there is Saxon work in a great many more. What the Saxons knew of architecture they got from the Continent, and so their arches are usually round (Fig. 7), though there are examples of triangular-headed windows (Fig. 7a). The aspect of their work is rough in comparison with Norman and Gothic, and they built into their walls, windows and doorways the Roman bricks and shafts which they took from the ruined temples and villas of the Occupation, as at Colchester (Holy Trinity) and Brixworth.



FIG. 7a.

The plan was rarely other than a simple rectangle, though there are sometimes transepts, as at Worth and Dover, and porches, as at Bradford-on-Avon. They used for their vertical angles alternate upright and horizontal stones, known as 'long-and-short' work (Fig. 1), and pilaster-strips for ornament, particularly in the later towers, which have two-light windows, with a centre or 'mid-wall' shaft (Fig. 6) and heavy square abacus. The walls are roughly faced with the axe in chevron patterns—chevron-tooling—or are plastered. The square east-end was dictated by the timber construction of the earlier phases, and persisted throughout the period, though apsidal terminations, with crypts below them, sometimes occur, as at Ripon, Repton, Worth and Wing. There is a unique and attractive example of an early XI. century timber nave at Greenstead-by-Ongar, built to receive the body of St. Edmund on its last journey to Westminster. Vaulting was rarely employed, and that on but a small scale, as at Hexham, Monkswearmouth, Repton and Ripon.

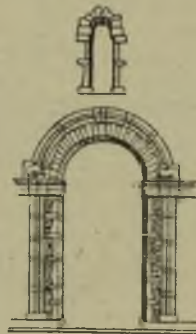


FIG. 7.
Saxon Arches.

Other typical examples of the period are to be seen at Barton-on-Humber, Braemore, Brixworth, Deerhurst, Earls Barton, Escourt, Monkswearmouth, Sompting and Stow (Lincs).

GLOSSARY.

- ABACUS. The projecting member next above the capital, from which the arches spring.
- APSE. (apsidal) Semi-circular or polygonal eastern termination.
- CHEVRON. A pattern of stripes, as for a sergeant.
- CRYPT. A vault beneath the quire or chancel.
- NAVE. The western limb of a church, used by the congregation.
- PILASTER. An ornamental wall projection, flat and rectangular, used in Roman buildings, which the Saxons tried to imitate with plain strips of stone.
- TRANSEPTS. The arms of a church, at right angles to the nave, and making the cruciform plan.

(To be continued.)

TEACHING AND ORGANISATION.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—Let me congratulate Mr. Stephen Thompson, his father and the Whickham band on their progress without any call changes or stoney. Teaching always is lengthy at first, but they seem to have got on fast, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have not injured their own, nor prejudiced the ears of outsiders.

The Midland Counties Association was the first I joined, some 55 years ago, so that I am glad to hear that it is being put on a more diocesan footing. I quite endorse all that you say that our tendency now should be more towards a diocesan footing for all associations. But I should like to add that one association might act for two or more dioceses, or that two or more associations might be joined in one diocese.

HERBERT DRAKE.

Ufford Rectory, Woodbridge.

CENTRAL TOWERS.

(Continued from page 222.)

Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, is rich in history. Seven Saxon kings were crowned there, and the stone on which the ceremonies took place is still to be seen near the market place. About 838 Egbert held a Council there, and in Anglo-Saxon times there was a royal palace. In St. Mary's Chapel, which fell down in 1730, some of the early kings were crowned. Kingstone was royal property at the time of Domesday, and had a merchant guild.

Through the ages the bells in the great central tower of its parish church of All Saints have played a prominent part in local royal celebrations and other national events. In 1552 there were 'fyve great belles in the steeple, a sauns bell and a chyme for the belles,' but as early as 1503 the churchwardens show payment for a rope for the 'chym,' and in 1509 the 'curfrey bell' was trussed and other work done, including 'borde for flooring of loft over bells.' Charges in 1561 for 'castyng of the bell & for the mettill putting to it' was £6 5s., and 'for Dynner at Meydenhedd when we carried the bell to be cast 6s. 8d.' Many such quaint entries for payments for bells and ringers are shown in churchwardens' accounts. There is now a ring of ten, with tenor 27 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lb. in D flat. In 1937 all were retuned and rehung on ball bearings on the old frame which was strengthened by Mears and Stainbank, who recast the front four bells. They hang anti-clockwise.

A good number of peals have been rung in this tower and one—'5040 Holt's Grandsire Trebles'—rung as early as December 10th, 1787, was remarkable as being conducted by Robert Porter, aged 17 years. In 1801 a long peal of 7,001 Grandsire Caters was rung, superseded by 10,386 in 1803, the latter taking 6 hours 56 minutes to ring. The following year they rang 5,040 'Bob Major Royal,' and since then many other peals have been scored.

The central tower of Kingston is 17 feet square, and of the four arches on which it stands the north and south are their original height, but the other two have been heightened in modern times. The axial line of the tower is some two feet to the south of that of the chancel, deflecting to the north of it. The upper part of the tower is of brick with plain parapet and pineapple corner pinnacles. The older walls immediately above the roofs are of flint with an admixture of freestone. The windows of the bell chamber are modern. In a panel on the south side is the date of the rebuilding of the tower—1708.

The church of St. James, Grimsby, Lincs, built originally by monks of the neighbouring abbey of Wellow about 1200, is an ancient cruciform building in Early English style with central Perpendicular tower with pinnacles built in 1365. It has a ring of eight by William Dobson, dated 1830. The ascent here is curious. First

by a spiral stairway at the end of a transept, then emerge on a narrow ledge open to the church and along under the roof, only guarded by a thin iron rail. Traverse this to the central tower and ascend a further short spiral. In the belfry itself is a maze of timber beams and cross supports on which the bell frame rests in the chamber above. These beams creak and groan horribly when the bells are being rung. A number of peals have been rung here.

St. Mary's, Kidlington, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Oxford, is a fine church originally a cruciform Early English structure, of which the piers and lower story of the tower and other portions still remain. About 1320 extensive alterations were made in Decorative style, and in Perpendicular times further alterations took place. The beautiful tapering spire, conspicuous for miles around, was set on the Early English tower. It is 170 feet high, and has a graceful parapet of slender arcading with 72 trefoiled arches. The tower rests on massive arches borne by clusters of 700 year old columns, and the spire—an octagonal ribbed one—is relieved by dormers at the base and others near the top. It was repaired between 1756-9, and again in 1811-12 in consequence of having been struck by lightning in 1810. The tower was restored in 1837. The old ring of six bells, dating from 1610 to 1715, were completely restored in 1897 by Mears and Stainbank, who added two trebles and recast the old treble, 2nd and 4th. The whole were rehung in a new iron frame on an oak base by Webb and Bennett. The new bells bear the name of the then Vicar, Rev. A. C. R. Freeborn, with those of the churchwardens, founders and bell-hangers. The tenor weighs 26 cwt. and is by Abraham Rudhall, 1708.

Kirtlington, which must not be confused with Kidlington, is some nine miles north of Oxford, and lies at the junction of Akeman Street with the Saxon road called the Port Way, and was in Saxon times a position of some importance. It is conjectured that here was the scene of Birinus' early missionary efforts; and that the name—Kirklington—indicates that here was built the earliest Saxon church in the neighbourhood. When the present Norman chancel was being restored in 1877, the foundations of an earlier apse was discovered within it, which may well have been those of a Saxon church. The early importance of the place is witnessed by a synod held here in 977, and attended by Dunstan and King Edward the Martyr. The present church was originally Norman with a central tower, now rebuilt, but which retains three original piers, while the fourth is Decorated period. The ceiling is groined. There are eight bells, dating from 1718 to 1853, with a tenor $19\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. by Abel Rudhall, dated 1753.

(To be continued.)

SWINDON, WILTS.—On Sunday, June 4th, at Christ Church, 1,259 Grandsire Caters: C. J. Gardiner (conductor) 1, G. W. Townsend 2, F. J. Daniell 3, W. W. T. Daniell 4, H. W. Bishop 5, S. Palmer 6, W. Carter (first quarter-peal) 7, A. G. Wells 8, T. Townsend 9, J. H. Shepherd 10.

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THE BELLS OF HOLLAND.**WHOLESALE GERMAN CONFISCATION.**

The following recently appeared in 'The Voice of the Netherlands,' the war-time Dutch newspaper published in England:—

'Six thousand five hundred church bells had been surrendered in Holland by the end of 1943 under German requisition orders; 4,500 of them, totalling 1,700 tons in weight, having been sent to Germany.

'Bells considered of historical value were stored "for safety" in special depositories. But it now turns out, that these, too, were melted down, the protecting "safety measures" having consisted only in photographing and taking rubbings of the most important ornamentation and inscriptions. The Metal Mobilisation Board at Berlin has provided the finishing touch to this measure of spoliation by announcing that the bells are "a present from the Dutch people for the struggle against Bolshevism." Presumably this means that Holland will receive no compensation for the bells.'

PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN GUILD.**ANNUAL MEETING* AT IRTHLINGBOROUGH.**

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Peterborough Diocesan Guild was held at Irthlingborough on Whit Monday. Service was conducted by the Rector, the Rev. R. S. Sleight, and 98 sat down to tea in the Wesley Hall. The Master, the Rev. E. S. Powell, presided and was supported by most of the officers. Apologies were received from the Rev. W. R. M. Chaplin, the Rev. W. R. Flex and Messrs. W. R. Butcher, B. P. Morris and T. Tebbutt.

All the officers were re-elected.

A grant of £10 was made from the Belfry Repair Fund to Heyford towards the rehanging of four bells and the addition of two trebles, and one of 10s. to Empingham towards the cost of a small repair job. Kettering was selected as the place of the next annual meeting. A sub-committee was appointed to revise the rules and report to a later meeting. First peal certificates were presented to Mr. D. C. Birkinshaw and Miss M. Clarke, of Staverton.

Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Poole with Miss J. Poole and Mr. G. Straw, of Leicester Cathedral, Mr. R. F. Elkington, of Anstey, and Mr. Harry Chapman, of Keyston. A number of beginners of both sexes were present. Thanks were given to the clergy, to the Rector and to the organist.

During the day the bells were rung at Wellingborough, Finedon, Higham Ferrers and Irthlingborough.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.**

The annual meeting of the Eastern District of the Yorkshire Association, held at Howden on May 27th, was attended by about 35 ringers representing 16 towers. Visitors included Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Sherwood, of Headingley, Leeds, Mr. Nolan Golden, of Norwich, and Mr. J. Gardner, of Halewood, Liverpool.

Service in church was conducted by the Vicar, who afterwards took the chair at the business meeting. Reference was made to the death of Mr. J. M. Norley, of Selby, father of the district secretary, who had recently passed away.

Two new members were elected: Messrs. F. England, of St. Mary's, Lowgate, Hull, and J. Hobson, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and an invitation to hold the next meeting at Hessle was accepted. The district secretary and three retiring committeemen were re-elected. The secretary was asked to write a letter of condolence to Mr. W. Middleton, of Beverley Minster, on the death of his wife, and appreciation of his services to ringing on his retirement from active ringing on account of ill-health. A collection for the association's Bell Repair Fund realised 15s. 9d.

WAR MEMORIALS.*To the Editor.*

Dear Sir.—I do not think we ought to agree with all Lieut. Kenneth Croft says about bells as war memorials. It certainly is not quite fair to collect money from people for bells, or anything else, on the pretence that they are to be a war memorial when it is only an excuse for getting them in the easiest way. But if there is really a desire to have something as a memorial, bells are in some respects one of the most suitable things.

There are few things which last so long as they do. A bell cast to-day will most likely be in use 500 years hence and its inscription readable, while stone and marble may have perished and their inscriptions become illegible. On the other hand, bells are very remote and inaccessible. They are hardly sufficient as a memorial without some tablet in the church below.

There is nothing in Lieut. Croft's contention that bells are unsuitable because they are symbols of joy, and a memorial should express 'a sorrowful and yet glorious memory.' Bells can express every emotion—nothing better. There are not only 'the merry wedding bells,' but 'the solemn death bell' also.

I do, however, think that most eight bell bands should, for their own sake, think twice before they try to get two extra trebles, and to add two to a peal of ten is generally a mistake, or at the least an unnecessary waste of money. I am not sure that six bells is not enough for most village churches.

'X.'

RAISING A BELL.*To the Editor.*

Dear Sir,—The problem set is to raise a bell from rest, in which position it has no potential energy as we are not expecting it to fall down out of the tower, and the investigation does not require a study of 'the principles of a bell in motion.' To introduce kinetics is to complicate unnecessarily an essentially simple problem of statics. Nothing more is required than the height of the centre of gravity in relation to the effort, which at the top of the first swing from rest is given by the equation $fd=WH$ where f is the force applied, d the distance through which it is applied, W the weight of the bell and fittings, and H the vertical height of the centre of gravity from rest. This is nothing but the mathematical form of my statement that the energy account must balance, and it is stated as well as it can possibly be by Mr. Street in the first paragraph of his letter of May 26th.

It follows that the height of the centre of gravity above rest level at any point of the rise is given by $fdn=WH$, where n is the number of pulls. Mr. Street's diagram shows more clearly than any written description why the work appears heavy to the ringer about half-way up. He does not appear to be gaining height comparable to his effort because he is measuring by the rope let out, the angular advance in the path of the centre of gravity, instead of its vertical rise.

A. W. DAVIS.

Hereford.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Merritt is skating on very thin ice when he compares the raising of a static load with the raising of a dynamic load. It contains enough truth to be misleading. His analogy of the strong man does no more than beg the question. If he does the same amount of work (by which is understood foot-pounds) at each pull, then the centre of gravity will be raised the same distance. This is so, because, although the downward moment of the bell increases as the C of G departs from a vertical with the axis, the length of the arc on the wheel will decrease (see Mr. Street's geometrical figure, 'The Ringing World,' May 26th, 1944). Even so, this has very little in common with the dynamics of a bell in motion.

It is useless to talk of doing work, unless you state how you propose to do it; and here I think we had better define our terms. Work done, refers to a weight, $W \times D$ the distance through which it is raised vertically. Energy (potential or kinetic) refers to a capacity to do work, i.e., the electricity undertaking supply you continually with energy at an E.M.F. of 230 volts, or whatever the case may be. When you switch on a fire and make this energy do work in raising the temperature of a room, they are supplying you with watts (Power). Power is the rate of doing work. $P=WD/T$, where P =Power, W =Weight, D =Distance through which W is raised, and T =Time in which it is raised. Its practical unit is the horse-power: 550 foot-pounds per second.

By reference to the geometrical figure referred to above, it is not difficult to see that even if the speed of the bell's rotation were constant throughout its flight, and its terminal velocity were no less, then the time taken to raise the C of G at points approximating the horizontal will be less than at any other point. In actual fact, its speed of rotation is anything but constant, and is such as to accentuate this variation in time. This follows from the principle of acceleration in falling mass, and is analogous to the sloping runway. Let me put it differently. Suppose a ball weighing 1 lb. were raised a distance of 3 ft. and allowed to drop. Its energy when it reaches the ground will be $\frac{1}{2} \text{ Mass} \times \text{Velocity}^2$. Now, suppose the ball be made to travel down a runway 9 ft. long, one end being raised 3 ft. above the ground. Neglecting friction, the forces at our disposal are exactly the same. Its mass has not altered, therefore its terminal velocity must be the same; but as the ball has now been made to travel further, its rate of acceleration must, of necessity, be less. Otherwise, if it increased speed at the same rate as in the former case, its terminal velocity would be greater, and its energy more. The inverse process, of driving a weight upward, applies equally well, but now from a viewpoint of decreasing speed. The runway principle, within the limits of this discussion, may be considered as a device for defeating, in changing ratios, the law of gravitation.

Clearly then, if anything happens to make T less in our equation $P=WD/T$, then P will become greater. The interesting point is that the bell itself will govern both the T factor and the W factor. Furthermore, if any attempt be made by the ringer to compensate for this by making D less, the bell will immediately reply by making T a function of D , and the condition is not remedied. The chief difficulty is experienced because human physiology is such as to find working at high rates of horse-power the most difficult. If the effective fulcrum is the line joining the gudgeons, then the lever is the potential and kinetic energy of the bell's motion, and here, fortunately, the ringer has the choice of leverage. He can put the energy into the bell by applying a large weight through a small distance, or a small weight through a large distance, the bell again deciding the T factor.

I submit this in the hope that readers who have been unable to follow my reasoning in previous letters may find this explanation more satisfactory.

A. G. OLIVER.

76. Carshalton Grove, Sutton, Surrey.

[Enough has now, we think, been said on this subject.—The Editor.]

MISCELLANEOUS PERFORMANCES.

LEYTONSTONE.—On Sunday, May 7th, 1,280 Cambridge Surprise Major: Mrs. F. W. Housden 1, A. W. Brighton 2, A. Prior 3, C. H. Hughes 4, G. Dawson 5, F. W. Housden 6, E. W. Furbank 7, E. D. Smith (conductor) 8.

WITHYCOMBE RALEIGH.—On May 7th, 1,260 Grandsire Triples: E. G. Stocker 1, J. Brown 2, F. Dimond 3, A. Chamberlain 4, E. Sprague 5, E. Piper 6, W. Hayman (conductor) 7, J. Glanvill.

NAILSEA.—On Sunday, May 7th, 1,260 Doubles, 480 Plain Bob, 780 Grandsire: B. Shearn (first quarter-peal and first attempt) 1, J. Yeates 2, E. J. Baker 3, L. F. Derrick 4, E. F. Shearn (conductor) 5, R. Durbin 6.

EAST BRENT, GLAMORGAN.—On Monday, May 8th, 2,520 Grandsire Doubles: E. Stiche (conductor) 1, *C. Champion 2, Miss V. Look 3, *J. Champion 4, W. E. Witeman 5, T. Lock 6. *Longest length.

NORTON, STAFFS.—On Sunday, May 14th, 720 Cambridge Surprise Minor: O. Williams 1, S. B. Bailey 2, J. Jolley (first 720 in the method) 3, W. C. Corfield 4, W. P. Deane (conductor) 5, J. Wally 6.

EAST CROMPTON.—On Sunday, May 14th, 720 Plain Bob Minor: B. Whitehead 1, W. Oates 2, R. H. Byrom 3, C. Howorth 4, J. R. Buckley 5, J. Butterworth (conductor) 6.

ALLESLEY, COVENTRY.—On Sunday, May 14th, for matins, 720 Bob Minor: D. Hardwick (first 720) 1, C. H. Aylett 2, E. Stone 3, J. W. Taylor 4, J. W. T. Taylor (conductor) 5, F. W. Perrens 6.—For evensong, 720 London Surprise Minor: C. H. Aylett 1, F. W. Perrens 2, J. W. T. Taylor 3, E. Stone (first in the method) 4, H. G. Summers 5, W. A. Stote (conductor) 6.

IPSWICH.—On Sunday, May 14th, at St. Margaret's, 720 Bob Minor: C. Crapnell 1, W. Kinsey 2, E. Ellinger 3, C. Woodward 4, G. More 5, F. Trotman (conductor) 6. Also 720 Bob Minor: C. Crapnell 1, W. Kinsey 2, F. Bowell 3, E. Ellinger 4, G. More 5, F. Trotman (conductor) 6.

TILEHURST, READING.—On May 18th, 1,260 Grandsire Triples: Miss E. Collins 1, H. Hunt 2, W. Lewenter 3, S. Miles 4, E. Langley 5, J. Lewender 6, R. N. Runham (conductor) 7, D. Sellar 8.

FULHAM.—On Thursday, May 18th, 1,323 Stedman Caters: H. Page 1, H. Langdon (conductor) 2, H. Beltcher 3, W. Paice 4, R. Mackrill 5, P. Miles 6, H. Miles 7, C. Hunt 8, A. Wiften 9, J. Rumley 10.

BRAY, BERKS.—On Saturday, May 20th, 1,260 Grandsire Doubles: *M. C. Upstone 1, T. J. Fowler 2, F. J. Russell 3, G. Mitchell 4, Alf Levett 5, *Rev. E. S. C. Lowman 6. *First quarter-peal.

NORTON, STAFFS.—On Sunday, May 21st, 720 Oxford Treble Bob Minor: W. C. Lawrence 1, S. B. Bailey 2, C. S. Ryles 3, H. Sutton (first 720 in the method) 4, W. P. Deane (conductor) 5, J. Wally 6.

OUOKFIELD.—On May 21st, 1,260 Grandsire Triples: C. Starley 1, F. F. Godsmark 2, E. Quickenden 3, T. Mitchell 4, G. Lewery 5, T. Gasson (conductor) 6. G. Apps 7, A. E. Mitchell 8.

WONSTON, HANTS.—On Sunday, May 21st, 720 Bob Minor: Mrs. W. R. Melville 1, William Marks 2, William R. Melville 3, Reg. Dolton 4, Frank Rayment 5, Richard Smith 6.

MILTON REGIS, KENT.—On Sunday, May 21st, 1,260 Bob Minor: Bert W. May 1, Ronald Belsom 2, Tom Jull 3, Reginald Belsom 4, William A. Wood 5, Arthur S. Boar (conductor) 6.

IPSWICH.—On Sunday, May 21st, at St. Margaret's, 720 Bob Minor: Charles Crapnell 1, John Munnings 2, William Kinsey 3, George More 4, Frank Trotman (conductor) 5, Claude Woodward 6. Also 720 Bob Minor: Charles Crapnell 1, John Munnings 2, William Kinsey 3, Edward Ellinger 4, George More 5, Frank Trotman (conductor) 6.

RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR, SUFFOLK.—On Sunday, May 21st, 720 Oxford Treble Bob Minor: F. Shemming 1, Barbara Hill (first 720 in the method) 2, W. Goodson 3, A. E. Cook 4, L. Wright 5, J. Bailey (conductor) 6.

SOUTH WIGSTON, LEICESTER.—On Monday, May 22nd, 1,260 Grandsire Triples: Mrs. F. Hicks 1, Cpl. L. Stevens 2, J. E. Clark 3, J. L. Willars 4, G. Deacon 5, E. J. Jelley 6, C. Marshall (first quarter-peal of Grandsire as conductor) 7, F. Ford 8.

NETHERTON, WORCS.—On Thursday evening, May 25th, with the bells half-muffled, a 720 Bob Minor: A. Houghton 1, A. Davies (conductor) 2, H. Shuck 3, W. Davies 4, T. Townsend 5, H. Hubball 6.

ST. IVES, HUNTS.—On Wednesday, May 24th, 720 Bob Minor: H. Pratt 1, L. W. Fisher 2, L. Williams 3, F. Warrington (conductor) 4, E. Nobles 5, J. Perkins 6.

LAMBETH.—On Saturday, May 27th, at St. Mary's, 1,264 Bob Major: *W. D. Smith 1, *Miss D. T. Richardson 2, D. Hall 3, P. A. Corby (conductor) 4, V. J. Benning 5, *D. Langdon 6, A. G. Hall 7, G. R. H. Smith 8. *First quarter-peal in the method. †First quarter-peal on tower bells.

HEMINGFORD ABBOTS.—On Whit Sunday, 720 Bob Minor: H. Pratt 1, L. W. Fisher 2, F. Warrington (conductor) 3, E. Nobles 4, G. L. Perkins 5, J. Perkins 6.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Sunday, May 28th, 1,259 Grandsire Caters: *D. Gain 1, W. Loud 2, C. Butcher 3, R. Amor 4, W. R. Baxter 5, J. Francis 6, E. Parker 7, *D. C. Mears 8, G. H. Harding (conductor) 9, S. Francis 10. *First quarter-peal in the method.

PRINDSBURY.—On Whit Sunday, 1,260 Grandsire Triples: W. Callishaw 1, E. A. G. Allen 2, D. T. Hills 3, S. T. Jarrett 4, C. E. J. Norris 5, H. G. Springate 6, W. A. J. Knight (conductor) 7, A. Vidgeon (first quarter-peal) 8.

NOTICES.

THE CHARGE FOR ONE INSERTION of a notice of a meeting is 2s. Other insertions are at the rate of 1s. each. Altered notices count as new notices.

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The charge for notices other than of meetings is 2s. 6d. for each insertion.

NOTICES must be received **NOT LATER THAN MONDAY.**

LADIES' GUILD.—Western District. — Meeting at Bitton, June 10th, 3 p.m. Service 4.30. Tea and meeting to follow.—N. G. Williams, Hon. Sec., Weston House, Bath.

GUILDFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—Leatherhead District.—Meeting at Christ Church, Epsom, Saturday, June 10th, 3 p.m. Service 4.30. Tea in Christ Church Hall 5.15.—A. H. Smith.

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—Practice at St. Mary's, Reading, on Saturday, June 10th, 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.—E. G. Foster, Hon. Sec.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD.—Gainsborough District. — Meeting at Epworth on Saturday, June 10th. Bells (8) afternoon and evening. Service 4.30. Business meeting 6 p.m. Bring tea. — Geo. L. C. Lunn, Hon. Sec.

EAST GRINSTEAD GUILD.—Meeting at Lingfield, June 10th. Bells (8) 3-7 p.m. Tea 4.30. Names to Mr. H. Wallis, Mount Pleasant, Lingfield, by June 5th.—C. A. Bassett.

DEVONSHIRE GUILD.—Mid-Devon Branch. — Meeting at Newton Abbot on Saturday, June 10th. High-week bells (8) 2.30 p.m., Wolborough (8) 6.15 p.m. Tea and business 5 p.m., at Thomas's Restaurant, Courtenay Street.—A. L. Bennett, Branch Sec., Cornerways, Elliott Plain, Buckfastleigh.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—Meeting at St. Margaret's, Uxbridge, Saturday, June 10th, 3 p.m. Service 4.30 p.m., followed by business meeting in Vestry, St. Andrew's, Hillingdon West, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. No tea.—J. E. Lewis Cockey, Hon. Dis. Sec.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.—Leicester District. — Meeting at Market Harborough, June 10th. Bells (8) 3 p.m. Service 4.15. Tea and meeting 5 p.m.—R. Barrow, 10, East Road, Birstall.

WARWICKSHIRE GUILD.—Meeting at Shilton, near Coventry, Saturday, June 17th (Hampton bells not available). Bells (6) 3-9 p.m. Cups of tea in school 5 p.m. Bring food and sugar.—D. E. Beamish, 21, Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton.

YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Southern District.—Joint meeting with Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield Societies at Ecclesfield, Saturday, June 17th, 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tea at Black Bull Hotel, 5 p.m., at 2s. 6d. (plain 1s. 6d.). Names to Mrs. Crossland, Black Bull Hotel, Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, by 14th, stating which required. Business meetings follow tea. — Sidney F. Palmer, Acting Hon. Dis. Sec.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.—Derby, Burton and Loughborough Districts.—Meeting at Melbourne, June 17th. Bells (8) 3 p.m. Tea at Public Cafe 5 p.m. Important business.—W. Lancaster, J. Cotton and A. Rowley, Hon. Dis. Secs.

HERTFORD COUNTY ASSOCIATION. — St. Albans District. — Meeting at Wheathampstead, June 17th. Bells (6) 3.30 p.m. Cups of tea provided. Bring food. Names by June 14th.—R. Darvill, 23, Elm Drive, St. Albans.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.—Hinckley District. — Meeting at Higham-on-the-Hill, June 17th, 3.30 p.m. Tea will be arranged if possible. Stoke Golding may be available during evening. — W. A. Wood, Dis. Sec.

HIGH WYCOMBE. — Practice on Saturday, June 17th, 6.30 p.m. (instead of on June 24th). Sunday ringing 10.15-11 and 5.55-6.30.—Ralph Coles, 27, Priory Road, High Wycombe.

CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD. — Grappenhall Branch.—Meeting at Runcorn, June 17th. Names to Mr. Hulse, 97, Perceval Lane, Runcorn, by June 14th. —John E. Ashcroft, Branch Sec.

CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD. — Crewe Branch.—Meeting at Wistaston, Saturday, June 17th. Bells (6) 2.30. Service 5. Tea 5.30. Names for tea by June 13th.—A. Crawley, 197, Alton Street, Crewe.

BATH AND WELL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—Chew Deanery.—Meeting at Weston-in-Gordano, Saturday, June 17th, 4.30 p.m.—Percy G. Yeo, Long Ashton.

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—Newbury Branch. —Meeting at Compton (6 bells), Saturday, June 17th. Service 4.30 p.m. Tea 5 p.m. Names to Mr. W. H. Turvey, Fair View, Compton, Berks, by Wednesday, June 14th.—T. J. Fisher, Hon. Sec., Arniston, Manor Lane, Newbury.

NORTH MUSKHAM, NEWARK.—Practice, Saturday, June 17th. Bells (6) 3 p.m. Own tea arrangements.—H. Denman.

ESSEX ASSOCIATION. — South-Western Division. —Meeting at Epping, June 17th. Service 4.30. Tea and business meeting to follow. Names by June 13th. — J. H. Crampion, Hon. Sec., 14, Wellesley Road, Wanstead, E.11.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS. — Meeting, Bell Foundry, Whitechapel, Saturday, June 17th, 3 p.m. Ringing, St. Dunstan's, Stepney. Sunday ringing, Stepney, June 18th, 9.30.—A. B. Peck, 1, Eversfield Road, Reigate.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.—Northern Branch.—Meeting, Hagley, Saturday, June 17th, 3 p.m. Service 4.15 p.m. Tea and business.—Bernard C. Ashford, Sec., Bowling Green Road, Stourbridge.

PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN GUILD.—Guilborough Branch.—Meeting at Naseby (5 bells), Saturday, June 17th. Tea provided.—C. Green, Sec., Murrcott, Long Buckby, near Rugby.

SURREY ASSOCIATION.—North-Western District. — Meeting at Hersham, Saturday, June 24th. Particulars later. — D. Cooper, Hon. Sec., 51, Waddon Road, Croydon.

ESSEX ASSOCIATION. — Northern Division. — Meeting at Black Notley, Saturday, June 24th. Service 4 p.m. Tea afterwards. Ringing at Braintree in the evening. Names by June 21st to H. A. Pratt, 3, Council Houses, Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex.—Hilda G. Snowden, Hon. Dis. Sec.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION. — North and East District.—Meeting at Harrow Weald, Saturday, June 24th, 2.30 p.m. Service 3.45 p.m. Tea 4.30 p.m. No. 114 bus from Edgware Tube Station to Brockhurst Corner.—T. J. Lock.

SOCIETY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STAFFORD. — Annual meeting at Walsall, Saturday, June 24th. Bells (12) 3 p.m. Service 4.15. Tea at 5, followed by general meeting. Names by June 20th. — H. Knight, 15, Rugby Street, Wolverhampton.

LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION. — Manchester and Bolton Branches. — Meeting at Worsley on Saturday, June 24th, 3 p.m. Cups of tea only.—Frank Reynolds, Peter Crook, Branch Secs.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—Western Division. — Practice meetings: Billingshurst, June 10th, 6 p.m.; Goring, July 1st, 3 p.m. Tea at 1s. 6d. — L. Stilwell, Pikeholme, Pulborough.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. — After June 15th letters for Mr. L. Wright, secretary of N.E. District, Essex Association, should be addressed to Park Farm Cottages, Shrimpling, near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

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MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT TICKNALL.

A meeting of the Midland Counties Association, held at Ticknall on Whit Monday, was attended by members from Overseale, Netherseal, Ashby, Ibstock, Derby (Cathedral, St. Luke's and St. Peter's), Spondon and Alvaston. Among the visitors was Mr. J. H. Shepherd, of Swindon.

Good practice was had in Double Court, Double Oxford, Treble Bob and Cambridge Surprise Minor, Grandsire Doubles, with rounds and Thirds for the learners. Tea was served on the Vicarage lawn, when the Rev. J. G. Pope and the churchwarden, Mr. Hill, joined the party.

After tea a discussion on the decentralisation of the Midland Counties Association took place, and after many members had spoken, the meeting was very decidedly of the opinion that the Midland Counties Association was more capable of catering for ringers' requirements than diocesan guilds would be. As one ringer put it, the association has carried on since 1882 and can continue for a long time yet.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. J. Cotton and seconded by Mr. W. Lancaster. Ringing on handbells and tower bells followed.

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