

BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1744. - VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

GILLETT & JOHNSTON,
CROYDON, Surrey.
CLOCKS—BELLS—CARILLONS.



WIMBORNE MINSTER TENOR (80 cwt.)
OF THE NEW RING OF 10.

THE AUTHORITIES WRITE:—

Wimborne, Nov. 1911.

"Our expert friends tell us that we have a grand 'ring' of which the town of Wimborne may well be proud.

The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
IPSWICH.

GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.

April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

You will be glad to hear from me that the restoration of our eight bells has been completed to the satisfaction and gratification of the whole neighbourhood. I have expert testimony to the fact that the new steel frame and the work connected with it fully justify the trust we had in you. The tone and tune of the bells are excellent, and we have every reason to believe that many generations will pass before any further work upon them is needed. My Churchwardens agree with me in all I am saying, and we hope that the credit you have so well earned will be the means of securing many other contracts. We never paid a bill with greater pleasure.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

Vicar of Gillingham,

Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

MODERATE PRICES.

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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Bells hung with fittings of the most approved principle. Old Bells recast, new Bells supplied, Ropes of the best make. The Ellacombe Chime Hammers fixed. Towers inspected, and estimates furnished.

T. D. & Son are change-ringers, and having had many years' experience in Church Bell Hanging, with confidence solicits the patronage of the Clergy, Churchwardens, and ringers generally.

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BELL ROPE,
CLOCK AND CHIMING ROPE
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Since the Reign of George III.

For Estimates send weight of Tenor, and number and length of Ropes required to

JOHN ASTLEY & SONS, Ltd
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Bells Tuned on the
Latest Improved
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Initiated by the late
Canon Simpson.

SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE of Handbell Music

Published by WILLIAM GORDON,
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Additions to list 13, General Catalogue
Ringers, with 19 Bells, viz., G 18 to G 4.
Also two F sharps and two C sharps.
No. 32A B Home, Sweet Home, three varia-
tions, new arrangement .. 2s. 6d.
No. 63 Glorious Apollo, glee by S.
Webbe, new edition .. 1s. 6d.
Rousseau's Dream one variation 1s. 6d.
The Dashing White Sergeant
once a Belle Vue Contest piece 1s. 3d.
No. 336 List to the Convent Bells, new
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S. Webbe, new edition .. 1s. 6d.
No. 334X L Rousseau's Dream, one
variation .. 1s. 6d.
No. 335X L The Dashing White Ser-
geant, a recollection of Belle
Vue .. 1s. 9d.
No. 336X L List to the Convent Bells,
new arrangement .. 1s. 9d.
Additions to List 7 General Catalogue, Bells
from C 22 to C 1, Chromatic; six ringers
No. 32 Home, Sweet Home, three variations,
new arrangement .. 3s. 6d.
X Glorious Apollo, Glee by S.
Webbe, new edition .. 1s. 3d.
No. 34X Rousseau's Dream one varia-
tion .. 1s. 3d.
No. 335X The Dashing White Ser-
geant, an echo of long ago .. 1s. 6d.
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God Save the King .. 1s. 6d.
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French National Anthem .. 1s. 6d.
No. 342 Russian National Anthem .. 1s. 6d.
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Through the War, and for a brief period,
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Hanging and Tuning with confidence solicit
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Church Bells are acknowledged to be one of
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Towers inspected, Reports and Estimates
given. Ellacombe Chime Hammers fixed.
Bell ropes supplied.

W. and B. hung the Bells upon which the
longest peal of Double Norwich, 17,024 changes,
was rung at Kidlington, by eight members of
the Oxford Diocesan Guild, on May 22nd,
1899. Actual weight of tenor 23½ cwt.

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HANDBELLS, of excellent tone, made to
diatonic and chromatic scales, in sets
any number and to any size.

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"BELL NEWS" WORKS,
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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1744.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV.]

LEICESTERSHIRE BELL-MAKING.

There is very good reason for believing that Leicestershire became famous for its bells very early, though the exact date is uncertain. It is known that a Johannes de Stafford, of Leicester, made a bell for York Minster in 1371. It is also a fact that the tenor bell of the All Saints' peal bears the inscription, "Johannes de Stafforde fecit me." It is still further known that a John of Stafford was Mayor of Leicester in 1366 and again in 1370. If those John Staffords were one and the same person it is pretty certain that the record of bell-making in the county covers a period of about 450 years.

THE LOUGHBOROUGH BELL FOUNDRY.

The foundry of the Wattses was probably in Gallowtree Gate. Nicholls tells that Hugh Watts was buried in St. Mary's Church. With him the line of the family as bell founders appears to have come to an end. Indeed, for quite a long period Leicester, which had become so famous for its bell making, had no one left to carry on the trade. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, however, there was a Thomas Clay making bells in Leicester, but after him there was another interval, broken by the establishment of a foundry by Edward Arnold, who came from St. Neots. It was from his foundry that the famous Loughborough bell makers sprang. Robert Taylor was an apprentice of Edward Arnold, and he later on took over the St. Neots business of his master. The business was carried on by Robert Taylor and Son at St. Neots until 1821, when it was removed into Oxfordshire. In 1840 a member of the firm, Mr. John Taylor, came with his son to recast the bells at Loughborough, and finding the place was well suited for the work of bell founding, they established there the works which have made Loughborough a famous bell making place ever since.

OLD LEICESTER INDUSTRY.

While examining the architectural and archæological treasures of the ancient church at Tamworth, the writer of this article came across a description of the church bells, lodged in the tower. There were eight of them, and out of the eight six had been made in Leicestershire; the four oldest in Leicester itself, and two of the four modern bells at Loughborough.

Forty years ago the then Honorary Secretary of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society investigated thoroughly the history of Leicestershire bells and Leicestershire bell making. This was the late Mr. Thomas North, and his book, "The Church Bells of Leicestershire," published in 1876, is full of interest, and one calculated to fill the Leicester citizen with pride at the part his town played in furnishing bells to the churches of its own neighbouring shire.

A BELL FOUNDER MAYOR.

The four oldest Tamworth bells were made at different times by a Leicester Newcombe and a Leicester Watts. Thomas Newcombe died in 1550, and was buried in All

Saints Church. His widow married a Thomas Bett, who succeeded to the foundry and became Mayor of Leicester. He cast some of the bells of the parish church at Peterborough.

FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER.

When Bett died the business passed to his son-in-law, Robert Newcombe, who lived in a house adjoining All Saints Church. He left three sons, Thomas, Edward, and Robert, all of whom had shares in the working of the foundry, and have their names inscribed on bells in various parts of the country. Bellfounding must have been a prosperous avocation, for this Edward Newcombe furnished another bellfounder Mayor to the borough in 1609. It was the sons of Edward who continued the business. The names of at least three of them have been found inscribed on the bells of churches up and down the land. One of them, William, was responsible for the bell famous as "Great Tom of Lincoln," cast in the yard of the Minster in 1610. It must have been one of these sons who supplied the Tamworth tenor bell for it is recorded that they were the first Newcombes who inscribed on their bells:—

Be. yt. known, to. all. that. doth. me. see.
that, Newcombe, of, Leicester. made. mee.

and that inscription is to be seen on the oldest bell in the Tamworth belfry.

AND A THIRD.

Just as there was a long line of Leicester Newcombes, so the bellfounders who bore the name of Watts covered a fairly long stretch of the town's history. The first to be traced appears in 1564-5 as having bought the bell wheels when the old St. Peter's Church was pulled down. This was Francis Watts, and he seems to have worked sometimes in partnership with the Newcombes. He died in 1600, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, who also became a bellfounder of repute. Like Betts and Edward Newcombe, he established such a position for himself that he became Mayor of Leicester in 1634. When Charles I. came to Leicester he was met by the Mayor at St. Sunday's Bridge (the North Bridge). The particular Mayor who gave this Royal welcome was Hugh Watts, the bellfounder. He must have been a wealthy man, for he often appears, from the Chamberlain's accounts, to have lent money to the Corporation to tide them over temporary difficulties.

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OBITUARY.

MR. RICHARD FRENCH.

On Sunday, August 15th, at his native Exeter, there passed away, after a prolonged illness, the well-known ringer, Mr. Richard French, at the age of 64. Coming to London in March, 1874, Mr. French soon afterwards joined the College Youths, the St. James' Society and the Waterloo Society, and with his keen enthusiasm for change-ringing he became one of the celebrities of the Metropolis. For many years he was a member of the St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey bands, and he also rang at St. Lawrence, Jewry, and most of the other City churches on festive occasions. Mr. French was also a member of the Devonshire Guild and Yorkshire Association. The exact number of his peals, which is a very considerable one, is, unfortunately, at present unknown.

The funeral took place at Exeter on Wednesday, Aug. 18th, and on Saturday the 21st the whole pull and stand was rung at Southwark Cathedral by E. Horrex, E. Gibbs, H. Springall, C. F. Winney (conductor), A. W. Grimes, C. Lee, S. E. Joyce, R. W. Green, T. Langdon, W. Prime, W. T. Cockerill, and A. S. Pettitt. This was followed by three courses of Stedman Cinques, in which W. Langdon and S. Southby took part.

The late Mrs. T. M. Jephson has bequeathed a sum of £700 for a peal of bells or a clock for St. Cuthbert's Church, Darwen.

The Broadclyst ringers, on Wednesday, went by motor car for their annual outing, where they spent a most enjoyable day.

For the first time in Rugeley, Miss Christine Williams, who is staying with her uncle, Mr. A. T. W. Andrews, acted as one of the ringers for Matins on Sunday week. Miss Williams rang the treble.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

Of the seven-bell methods in Shipway that have 1-2 as plain hunts, the only method that has not yet been considered in these articles is Double Grandsire, and this is our first illustration.

Double Grandsire Triples.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2 ; the treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
1234567	1	S		1376542
2135476	2	S		1564732
2314567	3	C	3124567	"
3241657	4	C	4213657	"
3426175	5	C	5312746	"
4362715	6	C	6421735	"
4637251	7	C	7531624	1576243
6473521	7	C	7642513	"
4637512	6	C	6731524	1764235
6473152	5	C	5742613	"
6741325	4	C	4653712	"
7614235	3	C	3564721	"
7162453	2	C	2475631	"
1726543	1	C	1376542	1726543

1275634

Double Grandsire Triples.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2 ; the 4th is the pivot bell.

One false row only : 2164735.

			equals
1234567	1	S	
1325476	2	S	
3152746	3	C	2416375
3517264	4	S	
5371624	5	C	4627153
5736142	6	S	
7563412	7	C	6745231
5736421	7	C	7635142
7563241	6	C	7546231
7652314	5	C	6457321
6725134	4	C	5367412
6271543	3	C	4276513
2617453	2	C	3175624
2164735	1	S	

1267453

The next and following examples are taken from the collection of Legitimate Methods, Section I, issued under the authority of the Central Council.

Method No. 5, page 64.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2 ; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row.
1234567	1	S		1364725
2135476	2	S		1563724
2314567	3	C	3124567	"
3241576	4	C	4213576	1753624
3425167	5	C	5312467	1754632
4352617	6	C	6421357	"
3456271	7	C	7512346	1743652
4365721	7	C	7621435	"
4637512	6	C	6731524	1764352
6473152	5	C	5742613	"
4671325	4	C	4651723	1647352
6417235	3	C	3562714	1647235
6142753	2	C	2473615	"
1624732	1	C	1364725	1624735

1267453

Method No. 5, from the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts, 1-2 ; the 5th is the pivot bell.

One false row only—2176543.

			equals
1234567	1	S	
1325476	2	S	
3152467	3	C	2415367
3514276	4	S	
5341726	5	C	4623175
3547162	6	C	5713264
5374612	7	C	6724153
5736421	7	C	7635142
7563241	6	C	7546231
5762314	5	C	6457132
7526134	4	C	5367241
7251643	3	C	4276351
2715634	2	C	3167452
2176543	1	S	

1275634

No. 6 Method.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
1234567	1	S		1364725
2143657	2	S		1374526
2416375	3	C	3152745	"
4261357	4	C	4251637	1534726
4623175	5	C	5341726	1536742
6432715	6	S		"
4637251	7	C	7531624	1576243
6473521	7	C	7642513	"
4637512	6	C	6731524	1736245
6473152	5	C	5742613	"
4671325	4	C	4651723	1634275
6417235	3	C	3562714	1624573
6142753	2	C	2473615	"
1624735	1	C	1364725	1624735

1267453

No. 6 Method.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; 6th the pivot bell.

One false row only—2157364

			equals
1234567	1	S	
1325476	2	S	
315467	3	C	2415367
351427	4	S	
5341726	5	C	4623175
3547162	6	C	5713264
5374612	7	C	6724153
3547621	7	C	7613254
5374261	6	C	7524163
3572416	5	C	6415273
5327146	4	C	5326174
5231764	3	C	4237165
2513746	2	C	3146275
2157364	1	S	

1275634

No. 7 Method (St. Clement's Triples).

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
1234567	1	S		1342657
2135476	2	S		1532476
2314567	3	C	3124567	"
3241657	4	C	4213657	"
3426175	5	C	5312746	1543276
4362715	6	C	6421735	"
3467251	7	C	7512634	"
4376521	7	C	7621543	"
3475612	6	C	6712453	"
4357162	5	C	5721364	"
3451726	4	C	4612375	1435276
4315276	3	C	3521476	"
4132567	2	C	2431567	"
1423657	1	C	1342657	1423657

1246375

No. 7 Method (St. Clement's Triples).

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2, 6th is the pivot bell.

One false row only—2157364.

			equals
1234567	1	S	
1325476	2	S	
3152746	3	C	2416375
3517264	4	S	
5371624	5	C	4627153
3576142	6	C	5726143
5367412	7	C	6725134
3564721	7	C	7614235
5346271	6	C	7523146
3542617	5	C	6413257
5324167	4	S	
5231476	3	C	4235176
2513746	2	C	3146275
2157364	1	S	

1253746

No. 10 Method, page 45. (College Single).

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts, 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	alse row.
1234567	1	S		1364725
2143657	2	S		"
2416375	3	C	3152746	"
4261735	4	S		"
4627153	5	C	5371624	1326745
6472513	6	S		"
4675231	7	C	7561423	"
6457321	7	C	7652314	"
4653712	6	C	6741325	"
6435172	5	C	5732416	"
4631527	4	S		1624735
6413257	3	C	3542617	"
6142375	2	C	2453716	"
1624735	1	C	1364725	"

1267453

No. 10 Method (College Single).

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts. 1-2; the 6th is the pivot bell.

One false row only—2157364.

			equals
1234567	1	S	
1325476	2	S	
3152746	3	C	2416375
3517264	4	S	
5371624	5	C	4627153
3576142	6	C	5716243
5367412	7	C	6725134
3564721	7	C	7614235
5346271	6	C	7523146
3542617	5	C	6413257
5324167	4	S	
5231476	3	C	4235176
2513746	2	C	3146257
2157364	1	S	

1275634

STANSTED Essex).—On Thursday, August 26th, for practice at the Parish Church, 720 Plain Bob Minor. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, R. Law, A. Jordan, T. J. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), H. W. Watts. On Sunday, August 29th, for morning service, 168 Grandsire Triples. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, T. J. Watts, R. Law, A. Jordan, H. W. Watts (conductor), T. F. Potter,

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Will correspondents please note that all communications for
insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The
Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow.
In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus
being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in
the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking
for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage.
There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed en-
velope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand,
and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be
endorsed "News copy only."

"THE BELL NEWS" will be sent to any address in the United
Kingdom for 1s 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

All business communications should be addressed to
"Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow,"

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue
should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning.
Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

A NEW VOLUME.

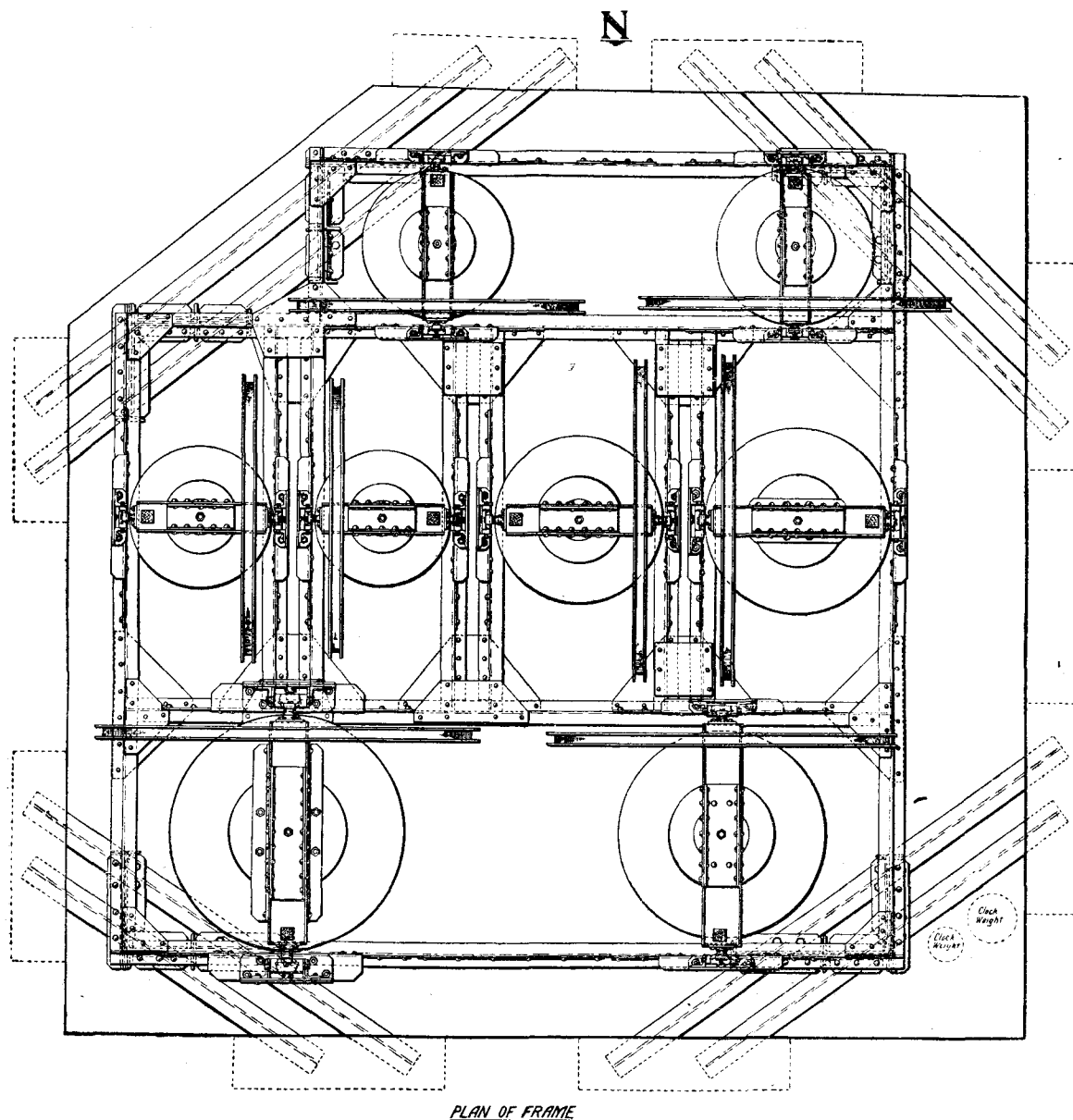
With this issue we commence a new volume—the 34th.
Circumstances have delayed the start, which should have
been made in March. One reason for the postponement
was that each previous volume contained a regular number
of pages and the volume just completed, when the time
arrived was some 100 short of that number. Other
reasons have intervened, but one by one obstacles have been
surmounted and difficulties overcome, and to-day we start
with the sincere hope that the troubles which have beset
our path will not recur.

To our numerous correspondents we tender our best
thanks, and trust that they will overlook the fact that some-
times their contributions have been held over for a week.
We sincerely regret that such has been the case, but the
delay has been in all cases unavoidable. In the future
we hope to avoid this.

We desire also to thank our advertisers for their con-
tinued support and ask their further patronage.

To our readers, too, we offer an apology, and very much
regret the inconveniences that have been caused by late
and irregular publication, and assure them that we
believe the arrangements we have made will prevent a
repetition.

The war is responsible for a great deal of the disorgani-
sation of trade in the country, so let us conclude with a
hope that we may soon have the joy of ringing in peace,
with a return to the prosperity of normal times.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 14148.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Ltd.,

THE SPITAFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

FULHAM—On Sunday, August 29th, for evening service at All Saints Church, 1263 Stedman Caters. A. Cutmore, W. E. Garrard (conductor), A. W. Davie, H. Dains, W. G. Matthews, P. G. Miles, W. J. Daubney, A. V. Selby, J. W. Driver, G. F. Edwards.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE LAW OF TRUTH.—(Continued).

The second group of plain methods is those which are not symmetrical about the path of the treble. It includes, as does the first group, both good and bad methods. Grandsire, Oxford Bob Triples, Double Norwich Caters, Waterloo Bob, as well as Yorkshire Court. The first five of these are methods which have a bell in the hunt, and therefore they are symmetrical, not about the one fixed treble, but about the treble and the bell in the hunt together. It follows that so long as you keep those two bells unaltered, all that was said in the last chapter applies to these methods, except, of course, that they would not then produce the total number of rows. But directly you move the bell in the hunt the symmetry of the method no longer avails to prevent falseness, and, so far as the law of truth is concerned, these must all be reckoned as asymmetrical methods.

Turn back to last week's article. The arguments I and II apply to the second group of methods equally with the first. If the lead heads* are all different, then all the rows in the first half lead are different. And if the lead-ends* are different then all the rows in second half lead are different.

But now, since the method is not symmetrical the rows in the first half lead are not produced from the lead head in the same way that the rows in the second half lead are produced from the lead-end. Therefore, by the third axiom, they are different, or they are alike, as the case may be.

The following are examples showing how you can have internal falseness without its showing at the lead-end. The first three are symmetrical methods, but the axis of symmetry is not the line drawn through the whole pulls of the fixed treble. I have drawn these lines, and they do not coincide with the proper division of lead from lead.

Oxford Bob Triples.

1234567	1765432
2135476	7164523
2314567	7615432
3241576	A 6751423
3425167	6574132
4352617	5647312
4536271	5463721
<hr/>	
5463721	4536271
5647312	4352617
6574132	3425167
A 6751423	3241576
7615243	2314756
7162534	2137465
1726543	1273456
<hr/>	
1275634	1724365

* I use the terms lead-end and lead head for the rows in which the treble is leading her whole pull, but it should be remembered that these are not the correct lead heads and ends of many of these methods.

Waterloo Reverse Bob Major.

12345678	14362875
21436587	41638257
24135678	46132875
42316587	A 64318257
43261578	63481275
34625187	36842157
43652817	63824517
34568271	36285471
<hr/>	
43658721	63825741
46385712	68352714
64835172	86532174
46381527	68351247
A 64318257	86315427
46132875	68134572
41623857	61843527
14268375	16485372
<hr/>	
12463857	14683527

Double Norwich Court Bob Caters.

123456978	184726593
214365798	817462953
241637589	871649235
426135798	786142953
462317589	A 768419235
643271598	674891253
463725189	764982135
647352819	679428315
463758291	764923851
<hr/>	
647385921	679432581
674839512	697345218
768493152	963754128
674891325	697351482
A 768419235	963715842
678142953	693178524
768124935	961387542
716289453	916835724
172684935	198637542
<hr/>	
127869453	189365724

Yorkshire Court Minor.

123456	154632
214365	516423
241356	561432
423165	A 654123
243615	564213
426351	652431
<hr/>	
462531	625341
645213	263514
A 654123	236154
561432	321645
516342	312465
153624	134256
<hr/>	
156342	132465

In the case of Yorkshire Court Minor this internal falseness prevents your getting a true 720, and thus renders the method worthless. It would have the same effect in

the case of Oxford Bob if it were not for the law of the nature of the rows. I have more than once explained what is meant by a row being odd or even, and to the ordinary well-informed ringer no explanation is necessary. It is sufficient to say that in all pure Triple methods the rows are alternately odd and even; therefore, if when the treble going up strikes in any one position, and that row is even, when she strikes in the same position coming down that row will be odd and vice versa. For instance, if when she is in 3rds going up the row is even; when she is in 3rds coming down the row is odd. An even row cannot of course repeat with an odd row (for that would mean that a row can be both odd and even, which is absurd) therefore so long as you do not change the nature of the rows no repetition can take place in a pure Triple method between the first half of one lead and the second half of another. But if you do change the nature of the rows then repetition may and probably will occur. Hence in all such methods in-course singles must as a rule be used. In the case of Caters, where all the rows are continuously of the same nature, you have no such safeguard; but the immensely increased number of rows you have to pick from will enable you to choose only such courses as do not contain falseness. It is extremely doubtful, however, if any pure Cater method, with a fixed plain hunting treble (except Grandsire) can exist which is capable of giving the full extent of the rows. On the other hand all those Methods which are symmetrical about the path of the treble, and therefore cannot be pure Cater methods, can, as proved in the last article, give the full number.

It is noteworthy that though the facts explained in this chapter have long been recognised, yet it is extremely easy to overlook them, and false peals have been rung in three of the four methods I have given as examples, myself being one of the offenders.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

To the Editor.

SIR,—There is a screw loose in Mr. Baker's theory of proofs. For several weeks past he has been continually telling us that methods like Grandsire, Court Bob Triples, and Oxford Bob Triples, as we know them, are "imperfectly constructed," and have false course-ends: but "they only require to be produced from the Slow Primary Principle to give every one of the five known characteristics inherent in all properly constructed methods," one of these characteristics being "one false row only—the lead-end." All this can be easily shewn to be untrue. By "producing these methods from the Slow Primary Principle" Mr. Baker means merely writing out the plain course backwards, and it should be obvious that such a thing cannot possibly alter either the construction or the truth or falseness of the method. But he gives examples, and we can easily test his theories by his examples. Take one. He writes down the last lead of the plain course of Oxford Bob Triples backwards, and says that it has one false row only—the lead-end—2164735.

First: 2164735 cannot be false against 12345678, because that would mean that a row in which the treble is

in seconds can be the same as a row when the treble is at lead, which is absurd.

Second: The method, as he gives it, has exactly the same false course—ends as when it is written out in the ordinary way. For example:—

1234567	1427635	1327654
1325476	1246753	1236745
3152467	2164735	2163754
3514276	A 2617453	2617345
5341726	6271543	6271435
5437162	6725134	B 6724153
4573612	7652314	7642513
4756321	7563241	7465231
7465231	5736421	4756321
7642513	5374612	4573612
B 6724153	3547162	5437162
6271435	3451726	5341726
A 2617453	4315762	3514762
2164735	4137526	3157426
1267453	1435762	1354762
1624735	1347526	1537426

A similar thing happens in the other methods Mr. Baker gives as examples, and I am sorely afraid that his theory has "sold him a pup."—Yours etc.,

J. A. TROLLOPE.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The quarterly meeting of the Eastern District of the above Association was held at Howden on Saturday afternoon. About seventy members were present, together with Mr. Wm. Pearson, Pontefract, the ringing master; and Mr. T. Smith (Goole) the Secretary. The church bells were set going early in the afternoon, and at intervals touches in various methods were rung. A service was held in the Parish Church, conducted by the Rev. C. C. Potts (Laxton). Tea was served in the Church Mission Room, where also the meeting was held, presided over by Mr. T. Hall, J.P. Members were present from Goole, Selby, York, Hull, Leeds, Wakefield, Pontefract, Market Weighton, Snaith, Thorne, Driffield, and other places in the district.

The ringers and choir of St. Hilary's Parish Church (Cornwall), to the number of about thirty, had a most enjoyable day's outing, going to Falmouth in a four-in-hand Jersey car. Various places of interest were visited, including the beautiful River Fal, Gyllyndune Gardens, Flushing, St. Mawes, the Castle Drive, Recreation Ground and Kimberley Park.

The members of St. Catherine's Church, Gorseinon, early in the year decided to start learning scientific change-ringing. They have since then made good progress in the art, and succeeded in ringing 720 Grandsire Doubles, being the first on the bells. The striking throughout was excellent. Well done, Gorseinon!

At a meeting recently held at Barnwood, Gloucester, it was announced by the Hon. Treasurer to the Bells Fund that as a result of an auction sale arranged on behalf of the fund, he was able to present a final statement showing that all expenses had been met, and the bells were now free from debt. The Vicar (Rev. F. H. Fowler) expressed most grateful thanks to the subscribers, the committee, the helpers and the officers, for their generous assistance and support.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 30 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637.—Meetings for practice will be held at St. John's, Hackney, on September 7th and 21st; and for service on the 12th, at 6 p.m. At the Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., for handbell practice on the 9th and 23rd; and for business on the 14th and 28th. Also at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, for practice, on Saturdays, at 7.30 p.m., the others at 8 p.m.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths, — Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock. Meetings for practice at Shoreditch every third Monday at 8 p.m.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Essex Association.—South-Western Division.—A bye-meeting will be held at Dagenham, on Saturday, September 4th. Bells available from 3.30. Short service at 5 o'clock. Tea, for which a small charge will be made, in Church Hall after service.

H. Rumens, Hon. Dist. Sec.

32, Vernlam Avenue, Walthamstow, N.E.

The Middlesex County Association and London Diocesan Guild.—North and East District.—A meeting will be held at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, on Saturday, September 11th. Bells (10) available from 3.30. Tea at 5.30, 6d. to members who inform me by September 9th of their intention to be present. Members and friends cordially invited.

49, Wood Street,
Walthamstow.

C. T. Coles, Hon. Sec.

The Essex Association.—South-Eastern Division. — The annual meeting will be held at Prittlewell on Saturday, Sept. 11th. Will all those intending to be present please notify

F. W. Edwards,

Clifton Villas, Writtle, Chelmsford.

The Bedfordshire Association.—The Summer Festival will be held at Leighton Buzzard on Saturday, September 11th. The Leighton bells will be available at 2.30, and the Linslade bells at 6.30. Tea at Wood and Co's, High Street, at 5.30. Service at Leighton Church at 6.0, with an address by the Rev. J. J. A. Stockton.

A. Rust, Hon. Sec.

Husborne Crawley, Aspley Guise.

The Lancashire Association.—Rochdale Branch.—The next monthly meeting will be held at Moorside on Saturday, Sept. 18th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Business meeting 6.30.

12, Union Street, Middleton.

T. K. Driver, Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at St. Nicholas, Liverpool, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells ready at 4. Walter Hughes, Branch Sec.

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

The Warwickshire Guild.—A monthly meeting will be held at Southam, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells (8) available all afternoon and evening. All subscriptions due should now be sent to me as soon as possible.

H. Kettle, Hon. Sec.

Allesley, Cuventry.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Northern Branch.—The next quarterly meeting will be held at Alvechurch, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells (8) will be available from 3 p.m. Service in the Church at 4.45. Business meeting at 5.30. Tea provided in the Schools, 10d each to all who let me know on or before September 15th. The election of officers for the above branch takes place at this meeting.

11, Edward Road, Bournbrook, E. J. Dowler, Branch Sec.
Birmingham.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

SOUTH AND WEST DISTRICT.

A meeting of this District was held at Sunbury-on-Thames on Saturday week, the proceedings included the unveiling of a peal tablet recording a peal of Grandsire Triples rung in the tower in May, 1914. Prior to the service in church touches in various methods were rung. The service was conducted by the Vicar (Rev. P. C. West), who, in his address, alluding to the peal board which had been unveiled, said it would not only record the peal, but would remind them that the ringer of the treble—Lionel Alford—had rung his first and only peal before giving his life for his country.

Tea followed, after which the business meeting was held, at which the Vicar took the chair. Twickenham was selected for the next meeting, with St. Peter's, Staines, as first reserve. One new member was elected.

Mr. T. Beadle (District Master) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to all those who had helped to make the meeting so enjoyable, the Vicar for the use of the bells, for the excellent address he had given them, and for so kindly providing the tea, the ladies for their kindly services, and also the organist, choir boys and steeplekeeper. This was carried with loud applause, the Vicar briefly replying.

A move was again made to the tower, where more touches were brought round. During the afternoon and evening there were present ringers from Heston, Hounslow, Ealing, Leatherhead, Isleworth, Hersham, Croydon, Caversham, Hampton and London, together with several of the local band, and Pte. F. G. Woodiss (Grenadier Guards, Chelsea)

The Provinces.

CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION AND THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, August 21, 1915, in Three Hours and Twenty-three Minutes,
At the Parish Church,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB ROYAL, 5160 CHANGES:

In the Oxford Variation. Tenor 24½ cwt.

J. Flint Treble	A. H. Ward 6
W. Lambert 2	B. A. Knights 7
G. Hollis 3	S. Wesley 8
G. Davies 4	J. Thyng 9
A. Knights 5	W. Allwood Tenor

Composed by A. Knights, and Conducted by B. A. Knights.

J. Flint and W. Lambert hail from Bolsover; A. H. Ward from Derby; B. A. Knights from Leyland; S. Wesley from Nottingham.

*First peal.

Handbell Peal.

SURFLEET.

THE LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD

On Wednesday, August 25, 1915, in Two Hours and Twenty-five Minutes,
In the Vicarage Library,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

The Rev. C. D. P. Davies' Five-part Tenor size 15 in C.

Rev. E. Banks James.. 1-2	Rev. H. Law James .. 5-6
Rev. A. H. F. Boughey 3-4	John W. Ward.. .. 7-8

Conducted by the Rev. E. Banks James.

A customer writes:—"I must thank you for the beautifully printed peal-board of 'Newton peal.' It was indeed past my expectations, and we are delighted with it."

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

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THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

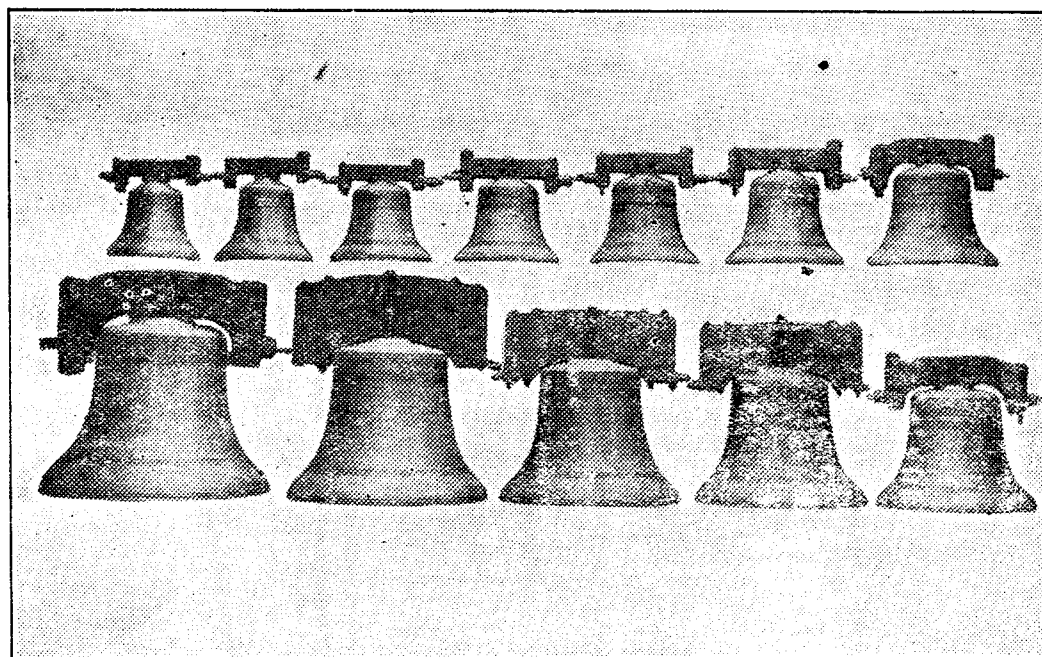
HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER (Essex).—On Sunday, August 29th, for evening service, two 36rs of Kent Treble Bob, 120 of Stedman, and 120 Stedman Doubles. A. Neale, F. Newman, G. F. Margetson, R. Saunders, G. Faulkner, A. Hardy, E. Andrews. Thanks are due to Mr. H. Goodwin for getting the tower and having everything in readiness for the ringing visitors.

ACTON.—On August 25th, at St. Mary's Church, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, in 44 mins. G. Harbour, A. W. Davis, J. W. Fruin (first quarter-peal away from the tenor), J. N. Payne, R. Holloway, H. Lidbetter, W. E. Garrard (conductor), J. R. Sims. On August 18th, 336 Bob Major A. Edwards, —, Stevens, G. Harbour, A. W. Davis, A. Hubbard, J. H. Payne, R. Holloway (conductor), J. W. Fruin.

CROYDON.—On Sunday, August 29th, on handbells, 545 Grand-sire Triples. W. S. Wise, 1-2; A. J. Perkins (conductor), 3-4; H. L. Garfatb, 5-6; A. Clarke 7 8. Has the Queens, Tittums and Whittington's, coming round from 325476 at hand.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—On Sunday, August 29th, for evening service, a quarter peal of Grandsire Triples, in 45 mins. H. Holme (first quarter-peal), G. Bloor, S. Churton (conductor), C. Woodward, T. Austin, E. Landon, C. H. Page, J. Sinister. This quarter-peal was arranged to celebrate the marriage of C. H. Page, which took place recently.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., BELL FOUNDERS & BELL HANGERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire.



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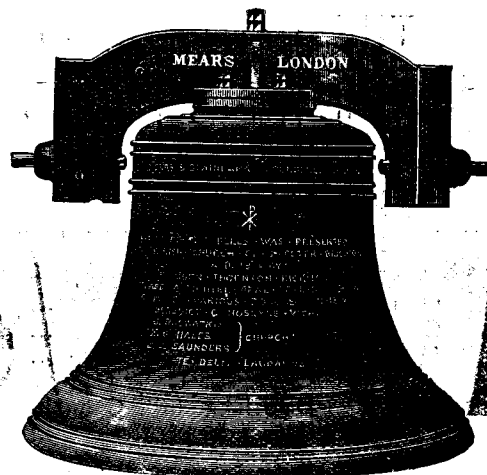
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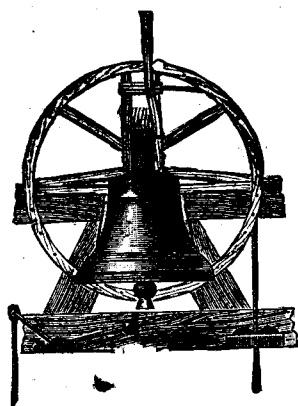
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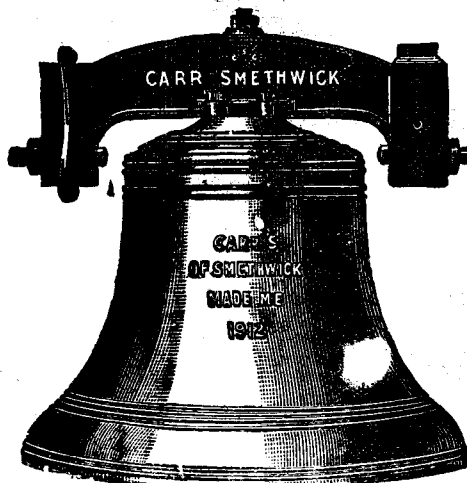
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

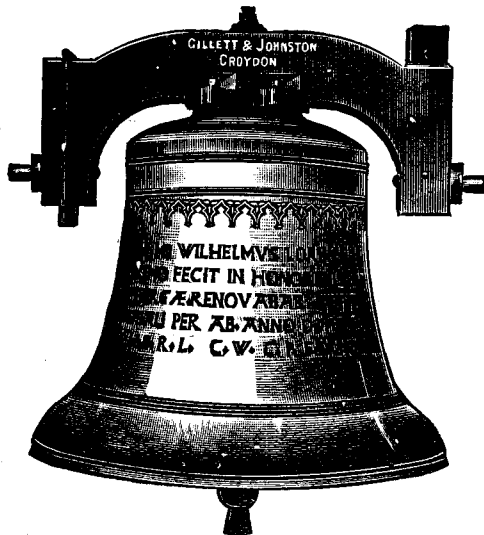
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No 1745. - VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
IPSWICH.

GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.
April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

You will be glad to hear from me that the restoration of our eight bells has been completed to the satisfaction and gratification of the whole neighbourhood. I have expert testimony to the fact that the new steel frame and the work connected with it fully justify the trust we had in you. The tone and tune of the bells are excellent, and we have every reason to believe that many generations will pass before any further work upon them is needed. My Churchwardens agree with me in all I am saying, and we hope that the credit you have so well earned will be the means of securing many other contracts. We never paid a bill with greater pleasure.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. ROBINS, D.D.,
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Hon Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

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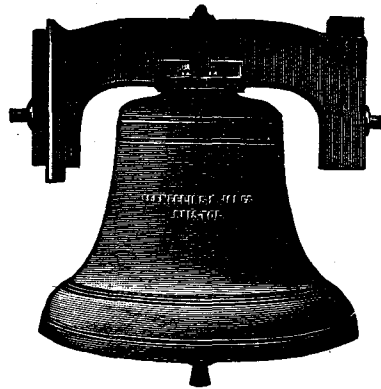
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No. 32A Home, Sweet Home, three variations, new arrangement .. 3s. 6d.

No. 63X L Glorions Apollo, Glee by S. Webbe, new edition .. 1s. 6d.

No. 334X L Rousseau's Dream, one variation .. 1s. 6d.

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No. 336X L List to the Convent Bells, new arrangement .. 1s. 9d.

Additions to List 7 General Catalogue, Bells from C 28 to C 1, Chromatic; six ringers

No. 32 Home, Sweet Home, three variations, new arrangement .. 3s. 0d.

X Glorions Apollo, Glee by S. Webbe, new edition .. 1s. 3d.

No. 34X Rousseau's Dream one variation .. 1s. 3d.

No. 335X The Dashing White Sergeant, an echo of long ago .. 1s. 6d.

No. 44 The Grenadier's March and

God Save the King .. 1s. 6d.

No. 248 The Marseillaise Hymn—French National Anthem .. 1s. 6d.

No. 342 Russian National Anthem .. 1s. 6d.

No. 344 "Tipperary," the favourite tune when marching of British

Troops .. 1s. 6d.

Through the War, and for a brief period, the whole of the above Nos. may be had at a

reduction of 2d. in the shilling discount from the list prices. The two Nos. 342 and 344, if

ordered together, may be had for 2s. 3d.

Over 300 pieces in stock. Send stamp for

WEBB & BENNETT, Church Bell Hangers & Tuners, MILL STREET, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD.

W. and B. are practical ringers, and having had considerable experience in Church Bell Hanging and Tuning with confidence solicit the patronage of Clergy, Churchwardens and Ringers generally.

W. and B.'s Wrought Iron X Frames for Church Bells are acknowledged to be one of the best kinds.

Towers inspected, Reports and Estimates given. Ellacombe Chime Hammers fixed. Bell ropes supplied.

W. and B. hang the Bells upon which the longest peal of Double Norwich, 17,024 changes, was rung at Kidlington, by eight members of the Oxford Diocesan Guild, on May 22nd, 1899. Actual weight of tenor 23½ cwt.

J. F. MALLABY & CO. Church Bell Hangers & Musical Handbell Founders, BARNEY DON, DONCASTER.

CHURCH BELLS hung with every description of the latest approved fittings, in

OAK OR STEEL FRAMES.

HANDBELLS, of excellent tone, made to diatonic and chromatic scales, in sets any number and to any size.

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BELL ROPES. BELL ROPES.

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WM. SMITH & SON

(Established 1768.)

GOMERSAL, LEEDS.

Our Ropes are the First Favourites of the Exercise.

Ringers are invited to try Yorkshire Ropes with Yorkshire End-Pieces.

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"BELL NEWS" WORKS,

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1745.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

[VOL. XXXIV.]

THE KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

TONBRIDGE DISTRICT.

A meeting of the above was held at Lamberhurst, on Saturday, August 28th, and was attended by about 25 members from Hawkhurst, Horsmonden, Kilndown, Tunbridge Wells, the local members, and Mr. T. Groombridge, Dist. Sec. Lewisham District, and Mr. C. Tribe, Dist. Sec. Ashford District.

The members were kindly entertained to tea on the lawn at the Vicarage by the Vicar and Mrs. Boyd, which was followed by the business meeting.

The Dist. Sec. explained that the reason he had arranged this meeting was that as the business meeting at Speldhurst had to be postponed owing to his absence, and he had a hint that the Vicar would welcome them to Lamberhurst, he thought he could not do better than arrange it. The minutes of the annual and Speldhurst meetings were read and confirmed. The Vicar (Canon Boyd) was elected a member of the Association, as was also R. Jenner and R. Thornby, of Edenbridge, and A. M. Hawkins, of Tonbridge.

The Dist. Sec. proposed a vote of thanks to the Vicar and Mrs. Boyd for their kindness in entertaining them to tea, and also for the use of the bells, etc.

The Vicar, in reply, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to welcome them to Lamberhurst. He was glad they had arranged this meeting, for although this was not a time for outings, he did not regard these meetings as such. He was keenly interested in ringers and ringing, and although he was not very far advanced in the art he hoped to become more efficient.

A special service was then held in Church, which took the form of an intercession service for our sailors and soldiers, instead of the usual Association service.

The Vicar then conducted the members through the beautiful grounds of Court Lodge, which had been kindly placed at their disposal by Squire Morland, and with ringing on the church bells and handbell ringing in the grounds of Court Lodge, a very enjoyable time was spent.

THE DUDLEY AND DISTRICT GUILD.

A quarterly meeting of this Guild was held on Saturday, August 28th, at the Parish Church, Oldbury. The bells were available from 4 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the Guild service was said in church, conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. H. P. Bailey, who also gave an eloquent address on bellringers and their work as churchworkers.

After the service an adjournment was made to the Parish Hall, where the meeting was held under the presidency of the esteemed and honoured Master of the Guild (Mr. S. Spittle) in the unavoidable absence of the Vicar, who had to leave on other important business. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the last meeting and other routine business had been transacted and new members elected, an apology from Mr. H. Mason was announced, regretting his inability to attend. Mr. W.

Rock Small kindly invited the Guild to hold their next meeting at Tipton, which was highly appreciated by those present. Among the towers represented were Billston, Dudley, Tipton, Oldbury, Netherton, Old Hill, Halesowen, Blakenhall, St. Martin's, Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Sedgley, Willenhall and others. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Vicar for his kindness in conducting the service in church and for his address; also to the Master for presiding at the meeting; to the organist for the musical part of the service; and especially to Mr. F. G. Burleigh for making the necessary arrangements for another successful meeting.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

A very enjoyable bye-meeting of this Division was held at Dagenham on Saturday last, which was attended by about 30 members and friends, including Corporal G. H. Gale, Pte. L. H. Moore and Pte. F. Nipper, of the Somerset Light Infantry, the two former belonging to Easton-in-Gordano, and the latter to Wrington, now stationed at Purfleet. The bells, a bandy ring of six, were kept going in various methods during the afternoon and evening. A short service was held at 5 o'clock, the Rev. Jones giving an eloquent address. Tea, at which the Rev. Jones presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Vicar, was served in the Church Hall. The usual votes of thanks were accorded the Vicar for the use of the bells and the Church Hall, to Mr. E. Hawkins for making the arrangements, to the organist and choir for their services, and to Mr. Palmer for catering. The bells were again rung after tea.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DEVIZES.

The six bells at the above church having become unringable for some time, it was decided that they should be put into good ringing order again. The bells were, therefore, taken out and sent to the well-known bellfounders, Messrs. Gillett and Johnston (Croydon) where they were stripped of all their old and worn out fittings and fitted with an entire new set of modern design, including cast iron headstocks, oak wheels, clappers, etc. The old bell frame, which was of metal, has also been cleared out and replaced with an entirely new one, on the best engineering principle, consisting of massive steel girders and heavy iron castings to support the bearing, strongly braced together, and so constructed as to obviate any undue thrust upon the walls of the tower. The frame has also been constructed to carry eight bells on the one level, but at present it only contains the six old bells with their new fittings, but it is part of the present scheme to have the six old bells recast into a new peal of eight when the European War is over.

The bells were opened on Saturday, August 28th, and are now giving great satisfaction to the town of Devizes.

A customer writes:—"I must thank you for the beautifully printed peal-board of 'Newton peal.' It was indeed past my expectations, and we are delighted with it."

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

BY J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE LAW OF TRUTH.—(Continued).

The next group of methods is the Treble Bob Method, which includes all those on any number of bells in which the fixed treble has a continuous single dodging hunt, that is three steps forward and one backward.

H 123456
214365

The total number of rows divides into two groups. In the first two rows the Treble hunts in 1-2; in the second two rows she repeats that work; in the third two rows she hunts in 3-4; in the fourth two rows she repeats that work. And so on in every position till she reaches behind.

D 124356
213465

H 231645
326154

D 321645
236154

H 263514
625341

D 623514
265341

D 256431
524613

H 526431
254613

D 245163
421536

H 425163
241536

D 214356
123465

H 213456
124365

Those rows in which she is hunting forward in a fresh position we will call the "hunting" rows; those in which she is repeating the work of the previous rows we will call the "dodging" rows.

Starting from the lead-end and working backwards a similar thing occurs. You have, alternately, two rows of hunting and two rows of dodging. What exactly is meant will be seen from the example (Oxford Minor) given.

By the proof I gave in the "BELL NEWS" of August 28th if all the lead-heads are different then all the "hunting" rows in the first half-lead are different. Similarly, if all the lead-heads are different, then all the hunting rows in the second half-lead are different.

Further, if the method is symmetrical about the path of the Treble then if all the lead-heads and ends are different all the hunting rows in the leads are different.

Again by the same proof if all the lead-heads and ends are different, then all the dodging rows in the interior of the leads are different.

This applies to every Treble Bob method on every number of bells. If the method fulfils the necessary condition of symmetry then no repetition can take place between any rows in which the Treble strikes in the same position, the first time going up and the second time coming down, or between rows in which the Treble strikes in the same position, the second time going up and the first time coming down. And this no matter what the nature (odd or even) of the rows may be.

23157486	52438761
32514768	25347816
A 23541678	52437186
32456187	D 25341768
C 34251678	23547186
43526187	B 32451768
34256817	23415678
43528671	32146587

For instance. In any Treble Bob method symmetrical about the path of the Treble no repetition can occur between a row when the Treble is as in A and a row as it is at B, without such falseness showing at the lead heads and ends; or between C and D. And this would not be altered even if you used Singles to turn the nature of the

rows, or if, as in Oxford and Kent Treble Bob Caters the lead ends are alternately odd and even.

That leaves the question as to how far falseness can occur between hunting rows and dodging rows. Here symmetry helps no longer, but the Law of the Nature of the Rows comes in.

For this purpose all Treble Bob methods on all even numbers of bells divide into two groups. The first group includes those in which the lead-heads and ends are all of the same nature, the second those in which the lead-heads are of a different nature to the lead-heads. All numbers which are divisible by 4 belong to the second group; all even numbers which are not divisible by 4 belong to the first group.

The first group consists of methods on 6 bells, 10 bells, 14, 18, 22, 26, and so on in a regular progression to infinity. A little thought will show that on these numbers, if you take one bell for the Treble and one bell to make the Place at a change you will have an even number of pairs of bells left. Therefore all the rows produced by changes among the working bells must be of the same nature.

1325476980

156273948

1234567890

1526370984

Here, when you have the treble and one other bell place-making, four pairs of bells are left to change positions. Thus, if one lead-end is even, all the lead heads and ends are also even; and if one lead-end is odd, all the lead heads and ends are odd.

In all even-bell methods in which the Law of the Proper Succession of the Nature of the Rows is kept, the rows run alternately two even and two odd. This must be so, because if you use the minimum number of places, you are compelled to have first a row in which there are no places, then a row in which there are two places throughout. That is, you have alternately a change that alters the nature of the rows, and one that does not alter it. Hence every alternate row is of the opposite nature. If the first row is even, the third will be odd, the fifth even, the seventh odd, and so on. But in the fifth half lead of any Treble Bob method the rows are alternately two "hunting" and two "dodging." The treble occupies the same position at alternate rows. Therefore, since the alternate rows are of different nature, if the lead heads are all of the same nature no repetition can occur between hunting rows and dodging rows in the first half leads.

It follows that in any Treble Bob method on any number of bells in which the proper succession is kept, if the lead heads are all of the same nature, and all different from each other, all the rows in the first half leads must be different. Similarly if the lead-heads be all of the same nature and all different, all the rows in the second half lead must be different.

Only one loop-hole is now left for internal falseness, and that is between hunting rows in the first half leads and dodging rows in the second half leads, and vice versa. In methods symmetrical about the path of the treble, as the rows in the first half lead are produced from the lead head going forward, so the rows in the second half lead are produced from the lead-end going backwards. Therefore, if the lead heads and ends are all of the same nature, the hunting rows produced from the lead head will be the same nature as the corresponding hunting rows produced from the lead-end. And the dodging rows produced from the lead head will be of the same nature as the dodging rows produced from the lead-end.

But the dodging rows in any half lead are different in nature to the corresponding hunting rows. Therefore, all

the dodging rows throughout the lead must be different in nature from the corresponding hunting rows. It follows that no repetition can take place between any hunting and dodging rows.

But the hunting rows are all different from each other; and the dodging rows are all different from each other. Therefore, in any Treble Bob method produced by the minimum number of places symmetrical about the path of the treble, if the lead-ends are all of the same nature and all different, all the internal rows are also different.

It follows by proofs IV. V. and VI. ("Bell News" August 28th) that if you take rows with any one bell (say the tenor) at home as the course-end, then if your course-ends are all different all the interior rows are also different* unless any row appears as a course-end, and also as a handstroke row; in which case you will get the same course twice, but written out once forward and once backward.

It follows further that every Treble Bob method which fulfils the above conditions will give the full extent of the rows.

The second group of methods consists of those on numbers divisible by four, i.e. 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, and so on. In them the lead head is of a different nature to the lead-end. By the previous proofs, if the lead-heads are all of the same nature, and all different, then all the rows in the first half leads are also different. And similarly, if the lead-ends are all of the same nature and all different, all the rows in the second half leads are different.

But now, if the method is symmetrical about the path of the treble, and the Law of Succession is kept, since the lead heads are opposite in nature to the lead-ends, the hunting rows produced from the lead heads are opposite in nature to the corresponding hunting rows produced from the lead-ends. And the dodging rows produced from the lead heads are opposite in nature to the dodging rows produced from the lead-ends. But the hunting rows are opposite in nature to the dodging rows in the same half lead. Therefore, the hunting rows in the first half lead are of the same nature as the dodging rows in the second half lead.

It follows that there is no safeguard against internal falseness, and that repetition can take place. It is, therefore extremely unlikely that any Treble Bob method can exist which will give the full extent of the rows in any number divisible by four. When the Law of Succession is broken it depends entirely on how the nature of the rows is affected as to whether the safeguards are destroyed or not. If, on those numbers where lead heads and ends are all of the same nature, all the hunting rows are still different from their corresponding dodging rows, then, although the regular succession of two odd and two even is not kept, no internal falseness can occur, and, as in the case of Kent Royal, the total number of rows is possible. But if, as in Cambridge Royal, hunting rows are of the same nature as their corresponding dodging rows, internal falseness can easily occur. Each case must be judged on its merits.

* This applies to complete independent courses, not to composite courses made up by bobs.

ROMFORD.—At the Church of St. Edward, on Sunday, September 5th, for Evensong, 576 London Surprise Major. W. Watson, A. Wiffen, E. Butler, W. Keeble, A. Chaplin, Corpl. B. S. Thompson, H. Dawkins, E. Pye (conductor).

"The Bell News," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

5000 TREBLE BOB ROYAL.

By H. PRICE.

23456	M	W	H
34526		2	
23564	2	2	2
32465	2		2
25463	1		2
56234	2	2	
64235	1		2
45236	1		2
32546		2	2
54326		1	1
23456		2	2

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL BELLS.

SILENT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Dean and Chapter of Chichester Cathedral have passed an order directing that the ringing of the bells in the campanile shall be discontinued until further notice, and in consequence have intimated to the ringers that their services will be no longer required, and giving them a gratuity equivalent to three months' pay. The intimation also states that 'after the war the whole subject of bellringing will be reconsidered, and a new arrangement will in all probability have to be made.' Meanwhile, who will ring the good tidings of victory to the Allies?

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

BRAINTREE.—On Friday, September 3rd, at the Parish Church, with the clappers half muffled, as a last tribute of respect to the Rev. J. W. Kimworthy, for 27 years Vicar of the parish, who was buried at Colchester on this date, 1472 Kent Treble Bob Major. F. Webb, W. Sadler, C. H. Howard (conductor), H. E. Hammond, W. H. Dyson, P. Rudkin, H. Coote, H. J. Collins.

DAGENHAM.—At the Church of SS Peter and Paul, on Sunday, September 5th, after Evensong, 720 Cambridge Surprise. F. Freestone, E. Hawkins, A. Chaplin, E. Butler, G. Playle, E. Pye (conductor).

CHELMSFORD.—At the Cathedral, on Sunday, September 5th, for evening service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Caters (1260 changes) in 50 mins. J. Poulton (first quarter-peal away from the tenor), A. Speller (Widford), D. H. Newman, Pte. H. F. Cooper (5th Essex Regt., conductor), Pte. H. Halford (5th Gloucester Regt.), P. Timson, H. Allen, A. E. Achfield, H. Richell, W. Pease. Arranged for Private H. F. Cooper, who was home on a week-end leave.

WORKSOP (Notts).—On Sunday, August 29th, for Divine Service in the evening at the Priory Church, a quarter-peal of Kent Treble Bob Major (2280 changes), in 47 mins. E. Clark, H. H. Cartwright, C. Hudson, A. Johnson, Pte. W. H. Johnson, H. Haigh, J. T. Wilson, T. Bartholomew. Composed and conducted by H. Haigh. First quarter-peal in the method by all except the ringers of the 6th and tenor. Rung as a welcome to Private W. H. Johnson, of the 2/8 Notts. and Derby Regt., at present stationed at Watford, Herts, who is a member of the Priory Company, and was on a short furlough.

WOODHOUSE EAVES.—On Sunday evening, August 29th, at St. Paul's Church, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Doubles was rung with the bells half muffled, as a last tribute to Pte. Jos. Squire, 5th Batt. Leicestershire Regiment, who was killed in action in France on August 22nd. E. Allen, J. Whittle, E. Tebbutt, J. Squire, H. Haynes (conductor), J. Stanley.

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A GROCER'S WAREHOUSEMAN (Change Ringer).—Apply G. A. SMITH, Newfield Terrace, Tunstall, Staffs.

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ROPE-SIGHT. 1s. 6d., sixth ed.; 150 pages; treats Plain Bob; commences on three bells.

GRANDSIRE. 2s. 6d.; second ed.; 264 pages; commences on five bells; complete with the Charts of W. H. THOMPSON, Esq., etc.

STANDARD METHODS. Reprinting.

STEDMAN. 2s. 6d.; 275 pages, by the Rev. C. D. P. DAVIES, M.A., with an appendix by Sir ARTHUR HAYWOOD, Bart., etc., etc.

TREBLE BOB. Part I. 1s. 6d.; second ed.; with appendix; 108 closely printed pages. Part II., suited for Conductors only; very scarce; 2s. 1½d.; 236 pages.

DOUBLE NORWICH C.B. Major. At present out of print.

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Imperial Institute, Canterbury, Edinburgh, St.
Albans, Lincoln, Durham, Peterborough, Melbourne
(Australia), Rochester, Dublin (St. Patrick's), Man-
chester and Worcester Cathedrals, etc., etc.

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THORLEY, BISHOPS STORTFORD.—Accommo-
dation for Cyclists and others. Clubs and Parties catered
for.—Charges moderate.—Proprietor: HENRY J. TUCKER.

PEAL BOOKS. Price 3s., post free 3s. 6d. Peals written in
at 3d. per page. Prices for entering peals in Association Books
on application.—J. BEAMS, West Ewell, Epsom.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for
insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The
Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow.
In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus
being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in
the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking
for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage.
There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed en-
velope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand,
and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be
endorsed "News copy only."

"THE BELL NEWS" will be sent to any address in the United
Kingdom for 1s 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

All business communications should be addressed to
"Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue
should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning.
Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.

The Provinces.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

THE ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE SOCIETY.

On Saturday, September 4, 1915, in Three Hours and Forty Minutes,

At the Church of St. Michael,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE CINQUES, 5060 CHANGES.

Edwin Morgan Treble	Joseph E. Sykes 7
Charles Bower 2	Frederick Page 8
Joseph Mellor 3	Joseph Ridyard 9
Charles Broadbent 4	Albert Adams 10
Walter Wolstencroft 5	Benjamin Thorp 11
Samuel Wood 6	Harry Chapman Tenor

Composed by Samuel Wood, and Conducted by Benjamin Thorp.

Rung by request of Mr. Joseph E. Sykes, who has recently re-
turned from Canada. First peal of Cinques by the 4th ringer. The
composition of this peal appears on another page.

Handbell Peal.

MONKSHEATON, NORTHUMBERLAND.

DURHAM AND NEWCASTLE DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

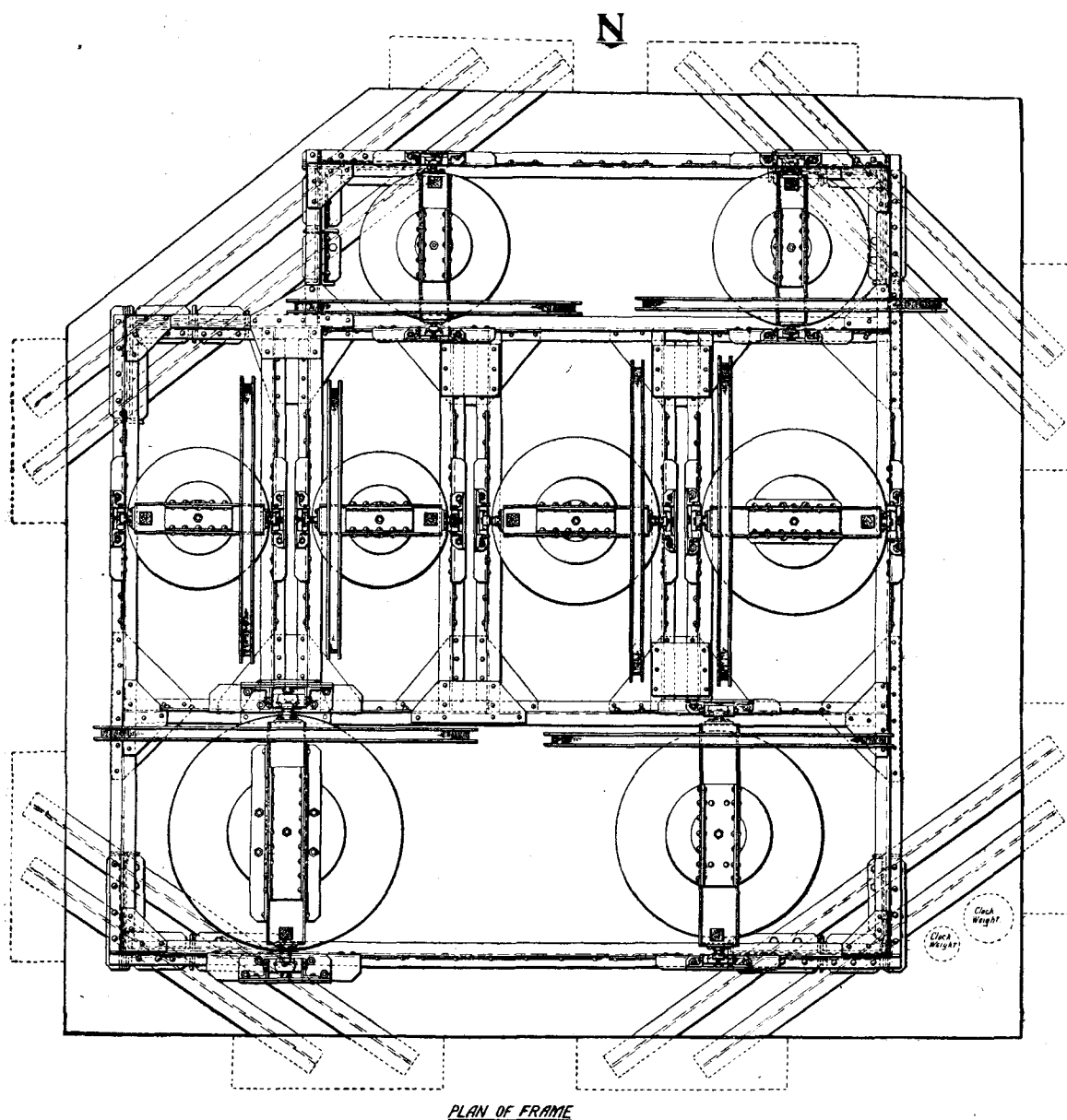
On Friday, August 27, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-nine Minutes,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CATERPILLARS, 5005 CHANGES.

R. Alder Gofton 1-2	Joseph A. Gofton 5-6
William H. Barber 3-4	Joseph E. R. Keen 7-8
* Bert Horton 9-10.	

Composed by James George, and Conducted by Wm. H. Barber.

* First peal on handbells.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 1448.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Ltd.,

THE SPITAFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF BELL-FOUNDING.

It has often been said that the period 1630-1750 was the golden age of English bell-founding, and the reason of this is bound up in the introduction of change-ringing. While the Belgians were perfecting the carillon, and the Russians were determining to what size it was possible to cast a bell the English founders and hangers were turning their attention to the problem of ringing as we know it to-day.

Even in the Middle Ages rings of three or four bells were tuned to a scale, and swung in order by means of levers fixed at right angles to the headstocks, and connected to the ringing chamber by ropes. In the 14th century Ely Cathedral possessed four bells, named Walsingham, Mary, John and Jesus, weighing 18, 21, 27 and 37 cwt. respectively. The inventory taken of the possessions of Glastonbury Abbey, at the Dissolution, mentions "In the tower vlij bells, very great, and in the churchyard iij most huge."

As bells were required to be swung higher and higher the place of the lever was taken by the quarter, half, three-quarter, and eventually the whole wheel. With the last-named it was possible to swing the bell beyond the perpendicular, and, necessity being the mother of invention, the clever contrivance known as the "stay and slider" was thought of, to prevent the bell from swinging right over, and to allow it to rest mouth upwards. This brings us to the middle of the 17th century, when the science of Change-ringing, an improvement on the old method of call changes, was introduced.

The effect was to bring the greatest prosperity to the bell-founders. Such was the popularity of Change-ringing that most country parishes in a position to afford it increased their two or three mediæval bells to a ring of five or six, while town parishes, either having more money than their country cousins, or bells that were too heavy for ringing, usually sent them to the melting pot, to be converted into a ring of "eight well-sounding and tuneable bells."

Business and competition being very brisk, it is not at all surprising that most of the greatest names in the art of bell-founding appear during the period with which we are dealing. Miles Graye, "the prince of bell-founders," was casting at Colchester from 1600 to 1649. Most of his bells are to be found in the Eastern Counties, as is only natural, and about 270 are said still to exist. The tenor at Lavenham, Suffolk, cast in 1625, is generally considered to be his greatest work, though that of Stowmarket, in the same county, dated 1622, is hardly less fine and almost exactly of the same size.

Meanwhile one Robert Mot had, in 1570, started work as a bell-founder in Essex Street, Whitechapel. He was succeeded by the Carters and the Bartletts but the foundry was in a comparatively small way of business until it passed into the hands of Richard Phelps, in 1702. Phelps was a most successful craftsman, and under him the Whitechapel foundry became one of the most important in the country. Among the more celebrated of his bells may be mentioned the rings at St. Michael's (Cornhill), Great St. Mary's (Cambridge), and the five-ton hour bell of St. Paul's. This foundry is now carried on in the name of Mears and Stainbank, who can claim, amongst other things, to be the proprietors of what is probably the oldest business of its kind in England.

Turning to the West of England we come across another great foundry, that of the Rudhalls of Gloucester. The first and greatest of his line was Abraham, who began casting at Gloucester in about 1684. His bells are always considered to be extremely good, and his output, for those times at any rate, was enormous; for up to 1715 he had

cast 1291 bells. Abraham was succeeded in turn by Abraham II, Abel, Abraham III, Thomas, Charles and John Rudhall, until 1829, when Thomas Mears, of Whitechapel, bought up the foundry. In 145 years of founding the Rudhall family cast some 4,500 bells, "of which," says Mr. H. B. Walters, "some 700 were for their native county (Gloucestershire), and it is not too much to say that . . . they effected a complete transformation of the contents of its towers." Bells from the Gloucester foundry are met with in all parts of the country, and even in London.

Space will not permit us to mention any but the most famous of the other founders of this period. The Knights, of Reading, were founders from almost mediæval times, but met with no great success until Samuel of that name migrated to London and started business at Holborn. Among other bells he cast the celebrated ring at Southwark Cathedral, though some of these have since been recast. For the rest, the great Hugh Watts was founding at Leicester from 1615 to 1643, and enjoyed very great fame; Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham and Robert Newcombe, of Leicester, together cast "Great Tom of Lincoln" in 1610; the Purdues, of Taunton, Bristol and Clossworth, were well known in the West Country. The masterpiece of the latter family is the tenor at Queen Camel, Somerset, cast in 1633, and weighing 36 cwt.

In the meantime, in Belgium and other countries, founders had attained a height of excellence which they have never since reached. The brothers Franz and Pieter Hemony, of Zutphen and Amsterdam, were casting from about 1645 to 1680, and made altogether more than 47 carillons, including most of the bells at Mechlin and Antwerp. Their pupil and successor was Melchior de Haze, another founder of great repute. Andreas Van den Gbeyn, of Louvain, the most famous founder of that name, lived in the first half of the 18th century, and his bells are to be found all over Belgium and Holland. In France, the most celebrated of all French bells, the Bourdon of Paris, was cast in 1673.

In a word, during the 17th and the first half of the 18th centuries, bell-founding, after years of development, reached a state of perfection beyond which it could not at the moment go. After that period, a decline set in, and by the 19th century the art of casting good bells was almost forgotten. It will be for the historian of the future to tell how this art was revived in England in the last 50 years, and how another golden age of bell-founding was entered upon, more brilliant and more lasting than the first.

BARNES.—On September 5th, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 43 mins. J. Wilmott, M. Jacobs, H. Barrett, R. Mackrill, H. Cook, P. H. Smith, C. Hunt (conductor), F. Skinner. Rung as a birthday compliment to the ringers of 1st-5th and conductor.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

Twenty years ago, when I was corresponding with the late Rev. H. Earle Bulwer, it was pointed out to me that all methods, in which even and odd rows are mixed, must contain an equal number of each kind in the first lead.

Of the recognised Standard Methods at that time, Grandsire Major was the only method on eight bells that did not possess this quality; even Yorkshire Court Major

did not fall in that respect, although there are more false rows against the latter than there are against the former. In later years one other method has been published—Waterloo Major—which has the same falling as found in the old form of Grandsire Major, i.e. nine even rows to seven odd rows in the first lead.

The three methods mentioned will form the subject of this article, and Grandsire Major (old form) will be the first illustration.

Grandsire Major.—From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

The false rows are 13572846; 15782634; 15273846.

equals			
E	12345678	I	S
O	21354768	2	S
E	23145678	3	C
E	32416587	4	C
O	34261857	5	C
O	43628175	6	C
E	46382715	7	C
E	64837251	8	C
O	68473521	8	C
O	86745312	7	C
E	87654132	6	C
E	78561423	5	C
O	75816243	4	C
O	57182634	3	C
E	51728364	2	C
E	15273846	1	C

12537486

Grandsire Major in the above form possesses none of the known characteristics of a properly constructed method; besides having an unequal number of even and odd rows to the first lead, the lead-end is a complex transposition row; there are three false rows to each lead instead of one, there is no pivot bell in addition to the hunts, and the slow 3rds place constructional bob is made in the wrong position.

Grandsire Major.—From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; No pivot bell—reciprocal relationship of the opposite pairs of bells takes the place.

One false row only—the lead-end 21436587.

equals			
E	12345678	I	S
O	13254768	2	S
O	31527486	3	C
E	35172846	4	S
E	53718264	5	C
O	57381624	6	S
O	75836142	7	C
E	78563412	8	S
E	87654321	8	S
O	86745231	7	S
O	68472513	6	C
E	64827153	5	S
E	46281735	4	C
O	42618375	3	S
O	24163857	2	C
E	21436587	1	S

O 12463857

Grandsire Major in the above form has all the five known characteristics of every properly constructed

method, and a second's thought should convince the greatest doubter that this is so, because Grandsire Major, in this form, is simply the Slow Primary Principle lengthened by bobs from 16 to 95 changes. One other point may perhaps be of interest: In the Slow Primary Principle on eight bells Reciprocal and Equivalent Proof run together; and whether we prove by the one or the other the result is the same, one false row only, and that row the last row before the fundamental row comes up again, i.e., 21436587.

Yorkshire Court Bob Major.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

One hunt; the treble, which is the only pivot bell.

equals			
E	12345678	I	S
E	21436587	2	S
O	24135678	3	C
O	42316587	4	S
E	24361857	5	C
E	42638175	6	C
O	46283715	7	C
O	64827351	8	C
E	68472531	8	C
E	86745213	7	C
O	87654123	6	C
O	78561432	5	C
E	75816342	4	C
E	57183624	3	C
O	51738264	2	C
O	15372846	1	S

15738264

Yorkshire Court Bob Major has an equal number of even and odd rows in the first lead, and it has also a simple transposition row at the lead-end, but it has no pivot bell in addition to the hunt, it has four false rows to every lead when proved by Reciprocal Proof, and these rows—when the remaining leads of the plain course have been proved by them—reveal the facts that there are four false course-ends (under certain conditions) to every true course, brought about by the bobs in the first half lead not being duplicated in the last half lead.

If we produce Yorkshire Court from the Slow Primary Principle the method can be proved by Reciprocal or Equivalent Proof, and the result is seven false rows to every lead, instead of four, as is the case when the method is produced from the Quick Primary Principle.

Our next illustrations will be Waterloo Major from the Quick and Slow Primary Principles. I should not have used this method again as an illustration if it were not for the fact that the method—as published by its Author—led me to the discovery of Reciprocal Proof.

In proving by transposition I have made use of Equivalent Proof for many years, but I had never proved Waterloo Major until the early part of this controversy, and then, at first, I confess I was a little non-plussed, because in using Equivalent Proof I found I could prove the first seven changes of Waterloo Major against the last seven changes, but this left the two middle changes to be proved one against the other, the eighth change being an odd row and the ninth an even row, this being a proposition that had never occurred to me previously as being feasible. Then came the happy, bright idea that this was also possible, and hence the discovery of Reciprocal Proof—among others—which has made it possible to understand any Method, Principal or System whatsoever.

Waterloo Major—From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
1 E	12345678	S		13628475
2 E	21436587	S		"
3 O	24135678	C	31425678	15328476
4 O	42316587	S		"
5 E	43261578	C	53216478	17245386
6 E	34625187	C	64125387	"
7 O	43652817	C	75214386	17642385
8 O	34568271	C	86123475	17436528
8 E	43658721	C	87214365	"
7 O	46385712	C	78315264	15648327
6 E	64835172	C	68425173	13645827
5 E	46381527	C	57316284	"
4 O	64318257	C	46327185	14362875
3 O	46132875	C	35418276	"
2 E	41623857	C	24517386	14268375
1 E	14268375	C	13628475	"

O 12463857

Waterloo Major, in the above form, has nine even rows and seven odd rows to the first lead; the lead-end is a complex transposition row. The method (in this form) has no pivot bell (or bells) in addition to the plain hunts, and there are nine false rows to each lead, brought about by the fact that the bobs are not duplicated in the proper positions.

Waterloo Major—From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; pivot bells 3 and 8.

One false row only—the lead-end—21354768,

			equals
1 E	12345678	S	
2 O	13246587	S	
3 O	31425678	C	24135678
4 E	34152687	C	35124687
5 E	43516278	C	46213578
6 O	34561728	C	57123468
7 O	43657182	C	68214357
8 E	34567812	C	78123456
8 O	35476821	C	87123546
7 E	53746281	C	86241537
6 E	35472618	S	75132648
5 O	53427168	C	64231758
4 O	35241786	C	53142867
3 E	32514768	C	42153768
2 E	23157486	C	31264857
1 O	21354768	S	

O 12537486

In the above form Waterloo Major has every one of the five known characteristics inherent in all properly constructed methods. The first sixteen changes can be proved by Reciprocal Proof, and the result of the proof is one false row, the lead-end 21354768. Mr. Baker's theories "have not sold him a pup."

Waterloo Major is a method with two hunts and six working bells, and provided that 1-2 are fixed and the tenors parted, the method will produce the extent possible under those conditions, i.e., 120 courses or 11,520 changes. This I pointed out in "The Bell News" on August 22nd, 1914.

What is true of Waterloo Major is true of any method having 1-2 as plain hunts; each and all will produce the extent possible with 1-2 fixed without fear of internal falseness.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 30 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637.—Meetings for practice will be held at St. John's, Hackney, on September 7th and 21st; and for service on the 12th, at 6 p.m. At the Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., for handbell practice on the 9th and 23rd; and for business on the 14th and 28th. Also at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, for practice, on Saturdays, at 7.30 p.m., the others at 8 p.m.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock. Meetings for practice at Shoreditch every third Monday at 8 p.m.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Middlesex County Association and London Diocesan Guild.—North and East District.—A meeting will be held at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, on Saturday, September 11th. Bells (10) available from 3.30. Tea at 5.30, 6d. to members who inform me by September 9th of their intention to be present. Members and friends cordially invited.

49, Wood Street,

Walthamstow.

C. T. Coles, Hon. Sec.

The Essex Association—South-Eastern Division.—The annual meeting will be held at Prittlewell on Saturday, Sept. 11th. Will all those intending to be present please notify

F. W. Edwards,

Clifton Villas, Writtle, Chelmsford.

The Bedfordshire Association.—The Summer Festival will be held at Leighton Buzzard on Saturday, September 11th. The Leighton bells will be available at 2.30, and the Linslade bells at 6.30. Tea at Wood and Co's, High Street, at 5.30. Service at Leighton Church at 6.0, with an address by the Rev. J. J. A. Stockton.

A. Rust, Hon. Sec.

Hunsborne Crawley, Aspley Guise.

The Lancashire Association.—Rochdale Branch.—The next monthly meeting will be held at Moorside on Saturday, Sept. 18th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Business meeting 6.30.

12, Union Street, Middleton.

T. K. Driver, Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at St. Nicholas, Liverpool, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells ready at 4. Walter Hughes, Branch Sec.

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

The Warwickshire Guild.—A monthly meeting will be held at Southam, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells (8) available all afternoon and evening. All subscriptions due should now be sent to me as soon as possible.

H. Kettle, Hon. Sec.

Allesley, Coventry.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Northern Branch.—The next quarterly meeting will be held at Alvechurch, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells (8) will be available from 3 p.m. Service in the Church at 4.45. Business meeting at 5.30. Tea provided in the Schools, 10d each to all who let me know on or before September 15th. The election of officers for the above branch takes place at this meeting.

11, Edward Road, Bonrubrook, E. J. Dowler, Branch Sec.

Birmingham.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Western Branch.—The next quarterly meeting will be held at Upton-on-Severn on Saturday, September 25th. The bells (8) will be available. Service in Church at 4 o'clock. Tea provided for those who give me notice by the Wednesday previous. Election of branch officers at this meeting.

R. G. Knowles, Branch Sec.

Madresfield, Malvern.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Association.—A meeting will be held at Cheddar, on Saturday, September 18th. Service in the Parish Church at 3.15 p.m. Meeting and tea at the Bath Arms Hotel to follow.

E. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

Taunton.

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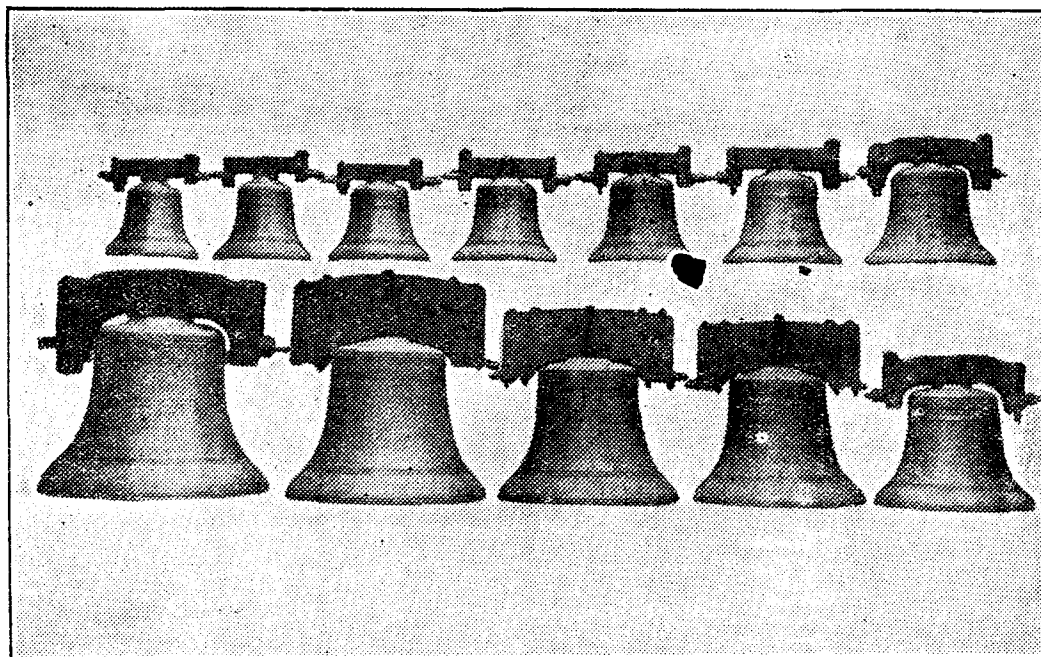
5060 GRANDSIRE CINQUES.

By SAMUEL WOOD, Ashton-under-Lyne.

	Continued—	Continued—
23456	65324 11'h 3*	45326 11th 3
35426 2 3 1	52364 11'h 4*	52346 11th 4
52436 11th 4	35264 7th 4	35246 7th 4
45236 7'h 4	23564 7th 4	23546 7th 4
24536 7th 4	36524 11'h 4	34526 11th 4
43526 11th 4	62534 11th 4	42536 11th 4
32546 11th 4	56234 7th 4	54236 7th 4
53246 7th 4	25634 7th 4	25436 7th 4
25346 7th 4	53624 11'h 4	53426 11th 4
54326 11th 4	62354 11'h 4s	32456 11th 4
42356 11th 4	36254 7 h 4	43256 7th 4
34256 7th 4	23654 7 h 4	24356 7th 4
23456 7th 4		

* Single on 9-10. Brought round by bobs at 1-1-2-1s,
1-1-2-1-1 leads. Rung at the Parish Church, Ashton-
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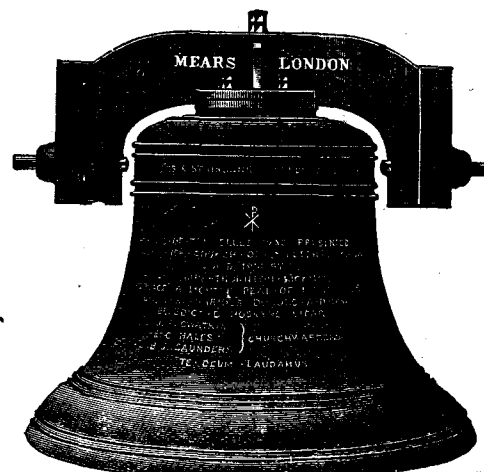
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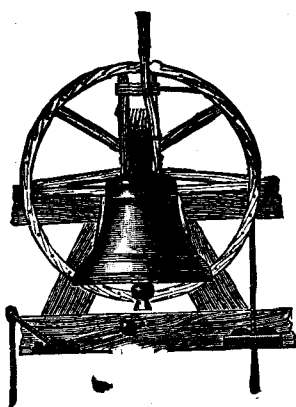
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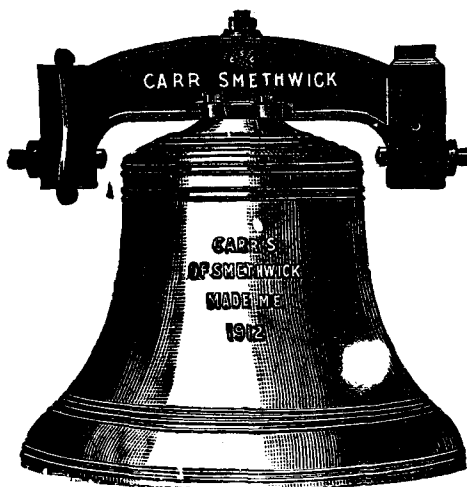
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No 1746. - VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.

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W. and B. are practical ringers, and having
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Hanging and Tuning with confidence solicit
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W. and B. hang the Bells upon which the
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J. F. MALLABY & CO. Church Bell Hangers & Musical Handbell Founders, BARNBY DON, DONCASTER.

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any number and to any size.

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The Bell News and Ringers Record.

No. 1746.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV.]

ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION AT PRITTLEWELL.

A very enjoyable but poorly attended meeting of this division was held at Prittlewell, on Saturday last. Only 14 members attended, and these came mostly from Boreham and the local tower, the other towers represented being Orsett and Writtle. The company also included Mr Shepherd, of Swindon. The bells were raised at four o'clock, and were kept going in Treble Bob and Grandsire Caters until five, when a short service was held, at which the Rev. F. Dormer Pierce gave an excellent address. Tea was afterwards taken at the "Blue Boar" Hotel, the business meeting being subsequently held, under the presidency of the Rev. F. D. Pierce, who was elected an honorary member of the Association. Among other items the business included the re-election of Mr. W. Lincoln and Mr. F. W. Edwards as Master and Hon. Secretary respectively. Widford was selected as the place for the next meeting. A vote of thanks to the Vicar for his services and for the use of the bells brought the meeting to a close. The members then adjourned to the church for further ringing.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The summer festival meeting was held at Leighton Buzzard, on Saturday, September 11th, upwards of 20 members being present from the following towers: Woburn, Husborne Crawley, Bedford, Luton, Dunstable, Harpenden and Bletchley.

During the afternoon and evening the bells were kept busy, the methods rung being Grandsire and Stedman Triples, Kent Treble Bob, Double Norwich and Superlative Surprise Major, Grandsire and Stedman Caters. The bells of Linslade were at the disposal of the members in the evening. After tea a short meeting was held, at which a vote of sympathy was passed to the Rev. Canon W. W. C. Baker, President of the Association, and Mrs. Baker in the loss of their son Captain Baker, Beds. Regiment.

A service was held in the Parish Church at 6 p.m. when an able discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. J. A Stockton, and was much appreciated by the ringers. The General Secretary, the Rev. A. Rust, was unable to be present, he being employed at the Aeroplane Works, Lea-grave, on week days.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Vicars of Leighton and Linslade for the use of the bells. It is proposed to hold the next monthly meeting at Ampthill on October 2nd.

WENDOVER.—On August 31st, at St. Mary's Church, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 43 mins., by the following men of the National Reserve from Halton Camp, East, Tring, Herts. Pte. T. Gregory (Wantage, 4th Royal Berks. Regt.), Pte. J. Snow (4th Devons), Pte. R. Alder (4th Royal Sussex, conductor), Pte. P. Worgan (5th Somerset L. I.), Pte. W. H. Sleeman (4th Duke of Cornwall's L. I.), Corpl. J. J. Causon (5th Gloucester Regt.).

RINGERS' OUTING.

NEWPORT, MON.

The ringers of All Saints' Church, Newport, Mon., had an outing on Saturday last to Trevethin, Pontypool. On arriving at the church they were met by the local band, who gave them a hearty welcome. The bells being available for ringing were quickly raised, and after being rung to the tune of Grandsire Triples, tea was partaken of at Host Wheeler's where an excellent repast was provided. Another visit was afterwards paid to the tower, and the bells were kept going for a considerable time the local members taking part. An enjoyable time was spent with the Trevethin members, to whom the visitors tender hearty thanks for their kindness, and especially to Mr. Sam Rogers, their leader, who made the arrangements.

NEW BELL FOR SPALDING PARISH CHURCH.

VERGER'S GIFT TO CELEBRATE 40 YEARS' SERVICE.

Mr. R. Mackman has been Verger of Spalding Parish Church for a period of 40 years, and to celebrate the completion of this unique record, he and his family have presented a Sanctus Bell to the Church. It will be hung in the Sanctus Bell Cot (which has been empty for hundreds of years) at the gable end of the nave roof.

There is no record of the former bell, but there is ample evidence that the cot contained one. The bell now presented has a sweet tone, and weighs exactly five stones. The inscription on it reads:—

By R. M. and Family,

To Commemorate his 40th year as Verger.

E. P. G.: V., 1915.

JOY MINGLED WITH SORROW.

But joy is often accompanied and toned by sorrow. Mr. Mackman and his family have to mourn the loss of one of their number—Lce-Sergt. Richard Mackman—who has been killed in the fighting for the Gallipoli Peninsula. Sergt. Mackman belonged to the Lincolnshire Regt., and with his battalion came home from Bermuda, and went to Flanders, where he was wounded. He came to a hospital in England, and on being discharged was drafted to the 6th battalion of his regiment. With them he went to Turkey, where he met his death on Aug. 17. He was only 22 years of age. Prior to enlisting he was a member of the band at Spalding Parish Church, and was well known as a careful striker. He had rung only one peal. He was also a member of the church choir, and on the Sunday following the receipt of the news of his death one of the hymns selected for the evening service was "Through the night of doubt and sorrow," a particular favourite of the deceased soldier's. The Dead March in "Saul" was also played at the close of the service, and the bells were rung muffled, as tokens of respect.

"The Bell News," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE LAW OF TRUTH.—(Continued).

The following is a summary of the facts we have proved as to the capacity of methods for producing the extent of the rows. And it should be noticed that these facts are arrived at not by experiment or rule of thumb formalæ, but by a full mathematical proof, and therefore they are true of every possible method on every possible number that fulfils the conditions given in each case.

1. In every plain method, if the lead heads are different, all the rows in the first half leads are different.

2. If the lead-ends are different all the rows in the second half leads are different.

3. In every plain method symmetrical about the path of the treble if the lead heads and lead-ends are different all the interior rows are different.

4. In plain methods not symmetrical about the path of the treble, repetition can take place between rows in the first half of one lead and the second half of another lead, without the falseness showing at the lead head and ends.

5. In any plain methods (s)* if the lead heads with the tenor at home be taken as the course-ends, then if all the course-ends be different, all the interior rows will be different† unless a row that is used as a course-end also appears at hand stroke, when the whole will be written out twice, once forward and once backward.

6. All plain methods (s) will produce the full extent of the rows.

7. In all plain pure triple methods in which the nature of the rows is not altered by singles, if the lead-ends are all different all the interior rows are different.

8. In such methods, if the nature of the rows is altered by singles, internal repetition can take place without the falseness showing at the lead-end.

9. These methods can produce the extent of the rows if the nature of the changes is not altered.

10. Plain pure Cater methods are liable to internal repetition, which does not show at the lead head and ends.

11. Even-bell methods symmetrical about the treble and bell in the hunt are liable to internal repetition, which does not show at the lead heads and ends.

12. In every Treble Bob method in which the proper succession of the nature of the rows is kept, if the lead heads are all different all the rows in the first half leads are different.

13. If the lead-ends are different all the rows in the second half leads are different.

14. In every Treble Bob method (s) or any even number not divisible by four (i.e. on six, ten, etc.) if the proper succession is kept, then if the lead heads and ends are different all the interior rows are different.

15. Such methods will produce the full extent of the rows.

16. In every Treble Bob Method (s) on any number of bells not divisible by four, if the row in which the treble is dodging is of different nature to the row when she is hunting in the same position, then, if the lead heads and ends are different, all the interior rows will be different.

17. Such methods will produce the full extent of the rows.

18. In methods as in 16, if the row in which the treble is dodging is of like nature with the row in which she is

hunting, internal repetition can take place without showing at the lead heads and ends.

19. Such methods will probably not produce the full extent.

20. In Treble Bob methods (s) on any number divisible by four when the proper succession is kept, internal repetition cannot take place without showing at the lead-ends except between rows in which the treble is in the same position, the first time going up and the first time coming down; or the second time going up and the second time coming down.

21. In Treble Bob methods (s) on any number divisible by four, if the row in which the treble is hunting is opposite in nature to the row in which she is dodging, then paragraph 20 applies.

22. The above mean that there are no false course-ends in any symmetrical Minor or Royal method produced by the minimum number of places, even if you part the tenors.

23. And that even if you alter the succession, so long as the row in which the treble dodges is opposite in nature to that in which she hunts, there are no false course-ends, even if the tenors be parted.

24. In every symmetrical Major method produced by the minimum number of bells, falseness can only take place between the following rows:—

Treble going up.		Treble coming down.
1-2 first time	against	1-2 first time
1-2 second time	"	1-2 second time
3-4 first time	"	3-4 first time
3-4 second time	"	3-4 second time
5-6 first time	"	5-6 first time
5-6 second time	"	5-6 second time
7-8 first time	"	7-8 first time
7-8 second time	"	7-8 second time

When you have discovered that certain methods can repeat internally without the repetition showing at the lead heads and ends, the question naturally arises—How can one beware of this falseness? Now I do not propose to deal at any length with the way to prove peals in such methods, for that is a matter outside the scope of my articles, but a rough summary of what is necessary may not be out of place. A very careful and full explanation of the proof of Oxford and Kent is given by Jasper Snowdon in his Treatise on Treble Bob, and a year or two ago Mr. William Snowdon gave a similar explanation of the proof of the Surprise Methods in "The Bell News." These should be studied by the man who wants to understand the proof of the methods. It is a not unusual and not altogether unfair criticism which is sometimes heard that these explanations are much too long and too overweighted, and that the whole thing can be very much simplified. That is quite true. Practically everybody who works out a proof scale of a method, or who proves a peal of Treble Bob uses a much simpler process than Snowdon describes. But it must not be forgotten that it is one thing to work out a simple system of proof and quite another to explain its use to other people. There have been cases where men whose ability to prove peals no one need question, have tried to explain their systems, and succeeded only in being profoundly unintelligible. It is not that they are dealing with a question which is a difficult one and therefore requires close attention on the part of the reader. It is that no amount of attention, no amount of study can possibly gather from what they say or what they write the thing they are driving at.

If anybody not particularly versed in proving wishes to

* (s) equals symmetrical about the path of the treble.

† This refers to full courses, not to composite courses made up by bobs and singles.

be quite sure that a peal in a new method which he is anxious to ring is really true, I would give him this advice: that what seems the longest way is the surest. And that is this: Write out a full course of the method; mark the rows that are even and those that are odd: then see if the treble, 7th and 8th fall into the same relative positions in two rows of the same nature. If they do not then you may be sure that the method has a "clean proof scale" with 7-8 together, and so long as you do not part the tenors or use singles (which you would not do in Treble Bob methods) you may compose peals freely, using the same proof that you would in the case of Bob Major.

But if they do, then you must work out the false course-ends of the method—

25134678 34125678

The first of these rows is from the second lead of the plain course of Cambridge; the second is from the fifth lead. In both 1-7-8 are in the same positions, and both rows are even. Now, if instead of starting from rounds you start from the course-end 1325476, you will find that where the row 25134678 comes in the plain course, the row 34125678 will come in this course; and where the row 34125678 comes in the plain course, 25134678 will come in this course. Hence, if in your peal you ring the plain course, and the course beginning with 13254678, you will get both the above rows twice over. That means that the course 13254678 is false against the plain course and 32546 is a false course-end.

So you must search out every place where 1-7-8 falls into the same relative position at rows of like nature, and having found them find the course in which the row that comes in one position in the plain will come in the other position. You will then get all the false course-ends of the method with 7-8 together.

When you have done that you test your peal in this way: If you have included the second lead of the plain course and the fifth lead of the course whose natural course-end is 32546, then you may know that you have got the same rows twice over. And so with every other false course-end.

That is the whole of the matter. All systems of proof by transposition are only means of shortening the process. Such systems can always be worked out by experienced men, and one man's will differ from another. There is this warning to be added, that a system which works excellently in one method or style of method may break down when applied without thought to another, and more than one man has been let down badly through overlooking this fact.

5040 TREBLE BOB ROYAL.

By H. PRICE.

23456	M	W	H
52436		I	
35264	2	2	2
54263	I		2
23645	I	I	2
24536	2	I	I
26435	2		I
34625		2	2
43526	2		2
25346		2	2
23456		I	2

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

Mr. Baker writes re the omission of his usual article this week:—"I have been holiday keeping, so must ask you and your readers to excuse the customary article this week, but next week and on I hope to continue as heretofore. There is one point in the last article that I wish to call attention to.

"The last paragraph did not apply to any incurably asymmetrical method, such as Union Triples; it will be obvious to anyone who knows anything at all about proving that the latter method, which has the three following false rows (when produced from the Slow Primary Principle)

2147635
2164735
2163754

will not produce the extent possible with 1-2 fixed.

"The paragraph in question is here repeated with an addition which I hope will make my meaning quite clear.

"What is true of Waterloo Major is true of symmetrical methods that have 1-2 as plain hunts, irrespective of whether they are properly produced from the fundamental row or not; each and all will produce the extent possible with 1-2 fixed, without fear of internal falseness."

YORK BELLS TO BE RESTORED.

The Church of St. Olave, York, possesses a ring of six bells, but the instability of the tower and the decayed condition of the framework has prevented them being rung, except on one or two occasions, for over twenty years. The church owes its foundation to Stward, Earl of Northumberland, who died in 1055, and is believed to have been buried in his armour, and in an upright position underneath one of the pillars of the church. The bells date from 1789, and the heaviest of the peal, the tenor, weighs 11 cwt. Some two or three years ago Mrs. Bird-sall, a parishioner, left the necessary sum of money to restore the tower, to have the bells re-tuned and re-hung, and new framework erected. The operation of lowering the bells from the upper chamber of the tower was carried out last week. The tower, which is in a very bad state, will have all the old timbers taken out, and will be put in a thoroughly stable condition.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

WOOSTOO-UNDER-EDGE BRANCH.

The monthly meeting of this Branch was held at Coseley, when 34 members were present representing eleven towers. Touches of Grandsire were brought round before the service, the latter being conducted by the Rev. C. D. P. Davies, ex-Master of the Guild, who read the lesson. Tea and the business meeting were held at the Fox Inn, the Rev. J. A. Lindham presiding, supported by the Rev. C. D. P. Davies, and Mr. F. K. Howell (Master of the Association). Yate and Chipping Sodbury were selected for the next monthly meeting on September 25th, and Berkeley for the quarterly meeting on October 9th. One new lady member was elected.

Mr. F. K. Howell proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Vicar for the use of the bells, after which touches of Grandsire, Stedman and Bob Minor were rung at the tower till after 8 p.m. The bells were lowered as most of the visitors were cycling away to their respective homes after a pleasant outing.

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In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus
being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in
the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking
for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage.
There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed en-
velope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand,
and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be
endorsed "News copy only."

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Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue
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Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1915.

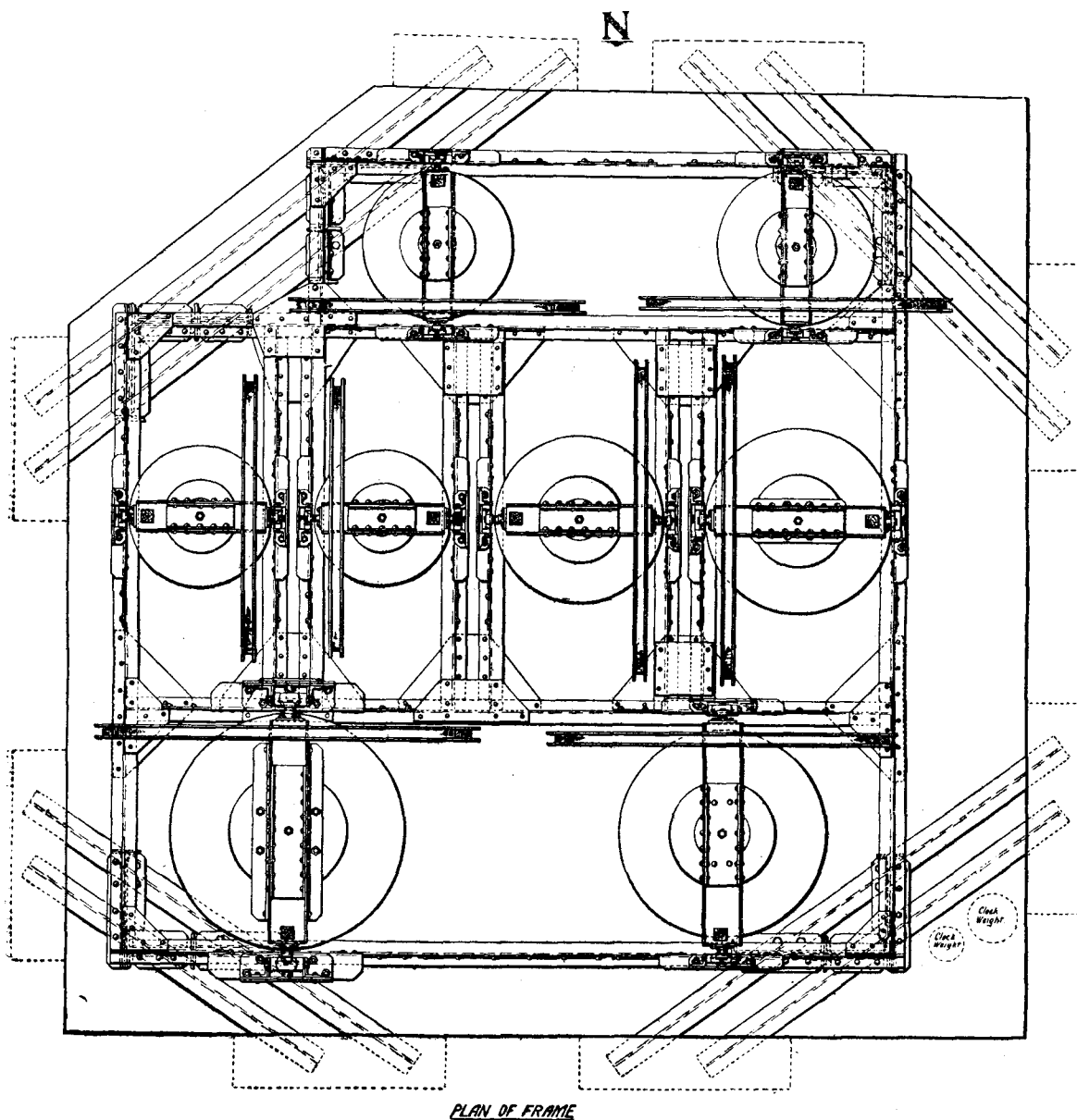
THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION

THE COMING ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire Association, fixed
for Saturday next, promises to be an interesting one, if one
may judge by the agenda issued to the members. The
meeting is at Pendleton, Manchester. The bells of the
Church of St. Thomas (8) will be available from 2 o'clock,
and the 10 of Manchester Cathedral after the business
meeting. At 4 o'clock there will be the usual service at the
Church of St. Thomas, the preacher being the Rev. A. T.
Beeston, of New Mills, and immediately after the service
will be unveiled a Peal Board to the memory of Mr. J.
Barratt. Following this, at 5 o'clock, tea will be provided
in the Broughton Road Schools, and for this function
those intending to be present are asked to inform Mr. H.
Chapman, 11, Beech Grove, Manchester, by Wednesday
next, the 22nd inst.

The business meeting will also be held in the Broughton
Road Schools, commencing at 6 o'clock. The agenda
includes the President's address, Committee's report,
Balance sheet, Election of officers, Alteration of rules,
Place of next annual meeting, and Votes of thanks.

There are some important alterations of rules, and the
circular concludes with instructions for reaching Pendleton
from Manchester, viz., by car marked Swinton, Pendlebury
Monton and Worsley, leaving Deansgate at intervals of a
few minutes.



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NOTED BELLFOUNDERS.

THE RUDHALL'S OF GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester was a city famous for its bell-founders long before the Rudhall's settled there. Sandre or Alexander of Gloucester, who is thought to have been founding towards the end of the 13th century, is the first of whom we have any record, though none of his bells are believed to exist to-day. He was followed by Master John, of Gloucester, a very skilful craftsman. So wide was his fame, that in 1346 the Monks of Ely sent for him to cast a ring of bells for Alan de Walsingham's new central tower. These great bells, named Walsingham (18 cwt. 4 lb.), Mary (21 cwt. 4 lb.), John (27 cwt. 4 lb.), and Jesus (57 cwt. 52 lb.), though much smaller than those of the neighbouring Abbey of St. Edmundsbury, were for many years considered to be the finest in England. Unfortunately they have long since been destroyed. In the 15th century we find Robert Handley, or Handlei, carrying on trade in Gloucester. He cast the 4th bell of St. Nicholas' Church in that city. He was followed by William Henshawe (1500-1520) and Richard Atkyns, whose will, dated 1529, alone tells us that he was a bell-founder. After that date no bell-founding was done at Gloucester as far as can be ascertained, until 1684, when Abraham Rudhall, or Rid-dal as he spelt his name at that time, cast the bells of Oddington Church, Gloucestershire.

The origin of this great name in the annals of bell-founding is not quite certain. There is a village of Rud-hall (the Hall near the Rood) in Herefordshire, and it was from here that the Rudhalls probably migrated to Gloucester. Abraham Rudhall was the most celebrated and by far the most prolific founder of his name. Where he learnt his trade is not known. Perhaps it was from some founder who is familiar to us all, or it may have been from a travelling tinker who went about casting bells wherever they were required. Whatever the case may be it is certain that he outclassed his master. The remarkable part about this man is that he seems to have built up a most flourishing business by his own efforts in the course of a very few years. Most great founders have succeeded to and improved upon a business built up by another. Miles Graye, of Colchester, took over the foundry of Richard Bowler; Hugh Watts the second, succeeded his father at Leicester, and Richard Phelps was the seventh tenant at Whitechapel. Abraham Rudhall, on the other hand, was not only the originator of his foundry but also by far its most successful proprietor. After some thirty years of business he drew up a list of his castings, which is still preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It was published, he writes, at the request of "several person of judgment on bells, musick and ringing." He had since 1684 "cast 3 rings of x bells, nineteen rings of vii (viii ?) and seventy-six rings of vi bells, and sixty-one rings of v bells, besides rings of ix bells and bells into peals to the number of 1291, to the satisfaction of them that understand musick, ringing and good bells."

A few years after he is thought to have retired from active work in the foundry, his place being taken in 1718 by Abraham junior, a son by his first wife. The father died 18 years later aged 78, and was buried in Gloucester Cathedral. The inscription on his tomb runs thus:—

"Abraham Rudhall, Bell Founder, famed for his great skill, beloved and esteemed for his singular good nature and integrity. Died Jan. 25, 1736."

Abraham, junior, died very shortly after, and was succeeded by his son Abel, whose prosperous career lasted

until 1760. Abel, like his grandfather, married twice, and had three sons by his first wife, all of whom became bell-founders. Abraham III, the eldest son, who was also a mercer, managed the business for four years; "but he does not appear," says Mr. A. H. Cocks, "to have followed the calling of a bell-founder regularly." From 1764 to 1783 the foundry was worked by his brother Thomas, who was succeeded by the third son, Charles, and John, his half-brother. This partnership was dissolved, however, in 1785, when Charles is believed by some to have started a foundry on his own at Brighton; at any rate he died there in 1815. Henceforward the Gloucester business, which was still the property of Abraham, the mercer, was managed by John Rudhall alone. In 1798 the former died, and left the foundry to his wife, who, dying in 1805, passed it on to her daughter Charlotte.

The Gloucester foundry came to a sad end. Perhaps it was due to the fact that John's castings were not as good as those of his predecessors, and business was declining in consequence, or perhaps the rivalry of the Whitechapel foundry, so long and so successfully overcome, was getting to be irresistible. In any case matters at length came to a head, and in 1823 Charlotte let the foundry to Thomas Mears, of Whitechapel, who bought it outright a few years later. John Rudhall remained at Gloucester for some years, as manager to Mears, and cast bells in his own name until his death in 1835. After that date the foundry was kept open as a branch of the Whitechapel foundry for the manufacture of any bells required in the neighbourhood. In 1844, however, Mears himself died, and the entire stock-in-trade was transferred to London, where some of it may still remain.

Such was the end of the greatest bell foundry in the history of this country; a foundry which had sent bells to almost every county in England. From start to finish the Rudhalls cast 4521 bells, some of which were sent to such distant towns as London, Liverpool, Bradford, Lancaster and Preston; many rings were sent into Wales, at least seven to Ireland, and one ring of eight (tenor 14 cwt.) to Boston, U.S.A. None of their individual bells were of any very great size; the largest would appear to have been the tenor of Wells Cathedral, and the "Great bell of Tong, weighing 57 cwt. and 50 cwt. respectively, both of which have since been recast by Taylor. On the other hand some of the heaviest and most celebrated rings in England are their work, notably those of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (tenor 38 cwt.), St. Bride's, Fleet Street (tenor 28 cwt.), Cirencester, Bath Abbey and Wells Cathedral, already mentioned.

The inscriptions used by the Rudhalls are invariably in good taste, and show them to have been men of piety, loyalty and education. Such sentiments as "Peace and good Neighbourhood," "Prosperity to the Church of England," and "God save the King" are constantly seen on their bells, and, with one exception, we never find them stooping to vulgar rhymes to advertise themselves or deprecate their rivals, which were so common up to a few years ago. The Rudhalls were masters of their craft in all its many branches. May their bells long remain as a memorial to them.

The Rev. Connop L. Price, Hon. Sec. of the Llandaff Diocesan Association, senior Chaplain to the Welsh Division, has been invalided home from the Dardanelles, and is now in a London hospital, being treated for an affection of the eyes.

BELLS AND "BURDENS."

By H. C. COLLES.

From *The Musical Times*.

"The bells," said M. Denyn, as he stood in the tower of Cattistock surrounded by bells, "are democratic; they are for all." It was my first meeting with M. Denyn, and my first practical acquaintance with the carillon. I should not on the strength of that slight acquaintance, gained on an afternoon of July last, ventured to write to "*The Musical Times*" about the carillon. Mr. W. W. Starmer has given its readers a great deal of accurate information about it both in Belgium and in England, and will, it is to be hoped, give them a great deal more in the course of time. But when I visited Cattistock in order to hear M. Denyn give his recital on July 29th, the new experience led to one or two mental notes, some comparisons and contrasts with the average Englishman's ideas of bell music, which may possibly be worth record beside the more able and technical articles from Mr. Starmer's pen published in these columns and in the Proceedings of the Musical Association.

Mr. Denyn's remark quoted above was possibly a truism, but it was a truism spoken with a gleam of enthusiasm, which is a very different thing. Of course the bells are for all, and the fact was receiving a practical illustration as he spoke by the troops of village folk, mostly young women and children, who had invaded the belfry and were peering about with laughter and some awe at the bells, their hammers and clappers and mechanism. M. Denyn's art is indeed a wonderful means of spreading music far over the countryside, and it is as such a means that he delights in it. It would be a great acquisition if we English people could have more of it, and learn to listen to the bells played by a master hand as the people of the Low Countries have long listened to them. But even in one's first enthusiasm for the art of the great carillonneur one remembers that a wholly different art of bell-playing has been ours for well nigh as long as the carillon has lived across the water.

The Rector of Cattistock told me that when M. Denyn was first consulted about the arrangements for the carillon he very naturally suggested that it would be necessary to do away with the peal. The combination of the carillon with bells that are swung for pealing was outside his experience, and it no doubt seemed a simple thing to forfeit so primitive a method of obtaining bell music for the sake of the more cultivated carillon. But the Rector, as a true pastor of his flock, knew better. He saw at once that in that case his own ambition to possess a carillon must go by the board. England is a democratic country, in its church management as in other things, and the village democracy would not sacrifice its peal for all the carillons in Belgium. It takes eight stalwart men to peal the bells, and they were not to be done out of their privilege. Everyone knows the hold which the art of ringing changes has upon the minds and muscles of Englishmen. Stainer and Darrett's "*Dictionary of Musical Terms*" tells us that on a peal of eight bells no less than 40,320 changes are possible, and I have a vivid recollection of an occasion when I was staying at a Rectory in Buckinghamshire, and an indefatigable party of ringers came to show their prowess. They rang changes for three hours without cessation, during which time I believe they neither exhausted the possibilities of the changes nor their own physical energy. It was merely the visitors at the Rectory who were exhausted.

There are two things which endear change-ringing to Englishmen: it demands endurance and involves corporate action. The first makes it a sport; the second is a quality which

seems to be rooted deep in our national ideas of art. It is remarkable how little use we have as a nation for the virtuosity of the individual artist, and how our music has always flourished upon corporate action. It has been so from the time of the composition of "*Sumer is icumen in*" to the choral competitive festivals of to-day. The art of the carillon is individual and so in England we look upon it with wonder, as something which we would gladly have imported for our admiration but which we should never have thought of making for ourselves. Moreover we are not high-minded in the Psalmist's sense of the word; we "*mind not things*." A very simple element of art suffices for our needs, so long as we have in it the primary conditions of a sporting interest and the doing of it together, or the discipline of association. That is why our professed musicians are always getting out of touch with the musical interests of their fellow countrymen; they are clever and enterprising, and anxious to extend their art, with which ambitions the ordinary English mind has little sympathy. In spite of the possibility of more than 40,000 changes, the art of bell-ringing is certainly limited in its scope as compared with that of the carillon. We have rather gloried in its limitations than sought for a way of evading them.

(To be Continued.)

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

ROMFORD.—On Sunday, September 12th, at St. Edward's Church, for Evensong, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples. R. E. Vyse, A. Chaplin (conductor), G. R. Pye, A. Wiffen, E. Butler, H. Dawkins, E. Pye, W. Watson.

EPPING.—On Sunday, September 12th, for morning service, a quarter-peal of Kent Treble Bob Major (1248 changes). O. Twist, G. Dent, H. J. Tucker (conductor), H. Smale, H. Dew, H. Rumens, W. Tarling, G. B. Lucas.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

HULL.—On September 7th, at All Saints Church, by kind permission of the Vicar, a half-muffled touch of Grandsire Triples was rung as a token of respect to the late Geo. Hedges, who had been a ringer at the above church. F. Moulson, H. Jenkins, F. Dale, D. Meadley, T. Mills, C. Jackson (conductor), E. Cutsforth, T. Harrison.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD, HAMMERSMITH.

ROTHERHITHE.—On Sunday, September 12th, for morning service at St. Mary's Church, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 50 mins. J. Willmott, H. Barrett, M. Jacobs, P. H. Smith, H. Cook, F. Skevington (conductor), C. Hunt, H. E. Dare.

HAMMERSMITH.—On Sunday, September 12th, for evening service at St. Paul's Church, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, in 45 mins. W. Stevens, H. Barrett, R. Mackrill, P. H. Smith (first quarter-peal in the method, H. Cook, C. Hunt, F. Skevington (conductor), F. Skinner.

LONDON.—On Saturday, September 11th, 180 Bob Minor, on handbells. B. Keeble (Romford), 1-2; W. J. Keeble (Kelvedon), 3-4; F. Clayton (Stebbing), 5-6. Rung in the Holborn Town Hall at the close of a Triennial Conference of the United Patriots Benefit Society, of which the above are members.

COTGRAVE (Notts).—As a mark of respect to the memory of Col. A. C. Cantrell-Hubbersly (late of the Robin Hoods), who was interred at Ragdale on Sept. 7th, a quarter-peal of Bob Minor, with the bells half-muffled, was rung. W. Clarke, W. Cooke, W. Hickling, W. White (conductor), W. E. White, T. Squires.

STAPLEFORD (Cambs).—On September 4th, 720 Oxford Bob. P. White, *F. Matthews, A. E. Austin, *S. Nunn, A. Wilkerson (conductor), F. Hurry. *First 720 in the method. Also 380 College Single. E. Finch, F. Matthews, W. H. Carr, A. E. Austin, A. Wilkerson (conductor), F. Hurry. First touch of College Single by all except the ringer of the 5th.

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Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 25 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637.—Meetings for practice will be held at St. John's, Hackney, on September 21st; at the Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., for handbell practice on the 23rd; and for business on the 28th. At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, for practice, on Saturdays, at 7.30 p.m., the others at 8 p.m.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock. Meetings for practice at Shoreditch every third Monday at 8 p.m.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Lancashire Association—Rochdale Branch.—The next monthly meeting will be held at Moorside on Saturday, Sept. 18th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Business meeting 6.30.

12, Union Street, Middleton.

T. K. Driver, Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at St. Nicholas, Liverpool, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells ready at 4.

Walter Hughes, Branch Sec.

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

The Warwickshire Guild.—A monthly meeting will be held at Southam, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells (8) available all afternoon and evening. All subscriptions due should now be sent to me as soon as possible.

H. Kettle, Hon. Sec.

Allesley, Coventry.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Northern Branch.—The next quarterly meeting will be held at Alvechurch, on Saturday, September 18th. Bells (8) will be available from 3 p.m. Service in the Church at 4.45. Business meeting at 5.30. Tea provided in the Schools, 10d each to all who let me know on or before September 15th. The election of officers for the above branch takes place at this meeting.

11, Edward Road, Bournbrook, E. J. Dowler, Branch Sec.
Birmingham.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Association.—A meeting will be held at Cheddar, on Saturday, September 18th. Service in the Parish Church at 3.15 p.m. Meeting and tea at the Bath Arms Hotel to follow.

E. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

Taunton.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Western Branch.—The next quarterly meeting will be held at Upton-on-Severn on Saturday, September 25th. The bells (8) will be available. Service in Church at 4 o'clock. Tea provided for those who give me notice by the Wednesday previous. Election of branch officers at this meeting.

R. G. Knowles, Branch Sec.

Madresfield, Malvern

The Llandaff Diocesan Association.—The next quarterly meeting will be held at Macben, on Saturday, September 25th, at 4.30. Bells (8) available.

Rev. Connop L. Price, M.A., } Hon. Secs.
John W. Jones, }

Piercefield, Barrack Hill, Newport, Mon.

The Lancashire Association.—The annual meeting will be held at Pendleton, Manchester, on Saturday, September 25th. Further particulars by circular.

W. H. Shaker, } Hon. Secs.
J. H. Banks, }

Society for the Archdeaconry of Stafford.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Great Barr, on Saturday October 2nd. Bells available at 3. Service in Church at 3.15, with an address by

the Rev. A. Partridge. Tea (10d.) at the Beacon Inn at 6. The question of "War Loan" will be considered. Reports ready for distribution. Please send word not later than Tuesday, Sept. 28th.

H. Knights, Hon. Sec.

15, Rugby Street, Wolverhampton.

The Kent County Association.—Rochester District.—The annual meeting will be held at St. Mary Magdalene, Gillingham, on Saturday, October 2nd. Bells available at 3. Service at 4 p.m. Tea in the Memorial Room at the Vicarage after service. Will those intending to take tea let me know not later than Wednesday September 29th.

Edward A. G. Allen, Hon. Dist. Sec.

11, Bill Street Road, Frindsbury, Rochester.

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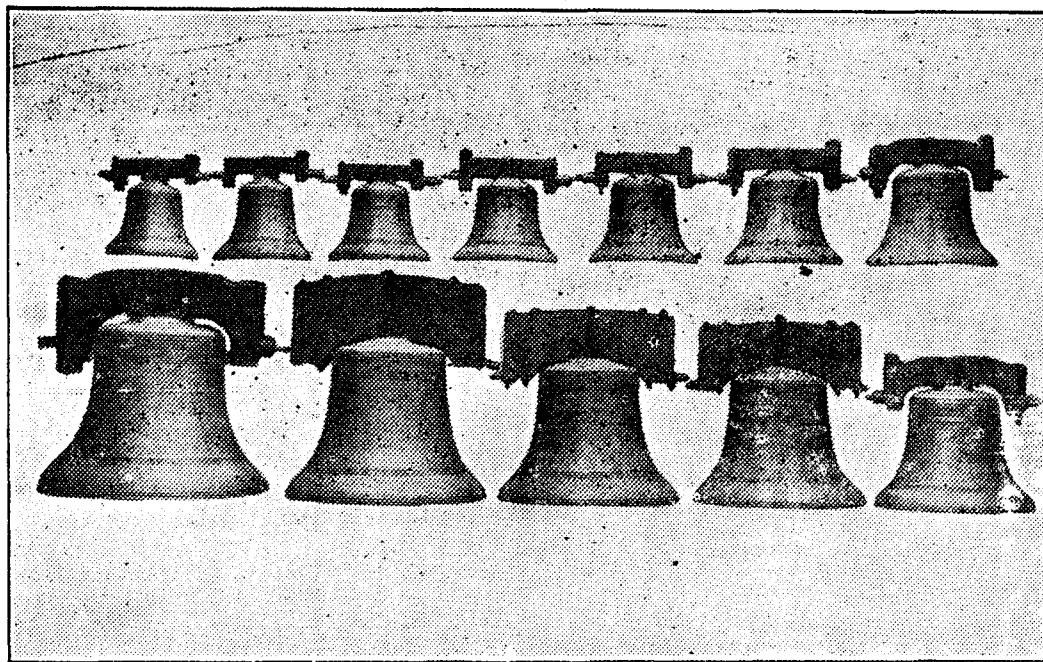
By CHARLES HENRY HATTERSLEY.

5 00. (1883)

23456	M	W	H
52364	2	2	2
24365	1		2
23645		1	2
34625		2	2
43526	2		2
64235	2	1	2
25346	1	1	2
34256		1	1
52436		2	2
23456		2	

This peal has the 6th extent home at five course-ends, without 2nd or 3rd in 6ths place. It is a deduction from a 5320, having 5th and 6th extent in sixth, each at five course-ends, which was rung at Aston, Birmingham, on November 17th, 1885, with muffled bells for the late Jasper W. Snowden, who died the day previous, composed and conducted by C. H. H.

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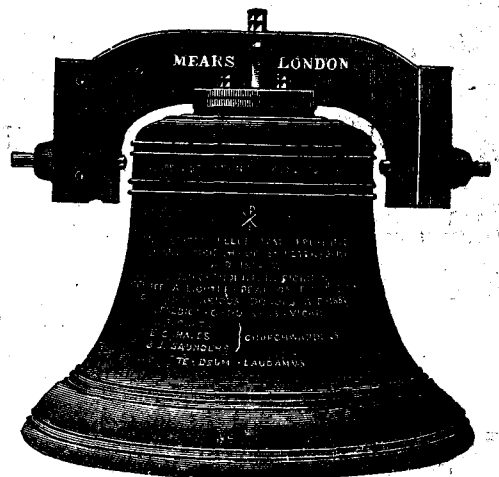
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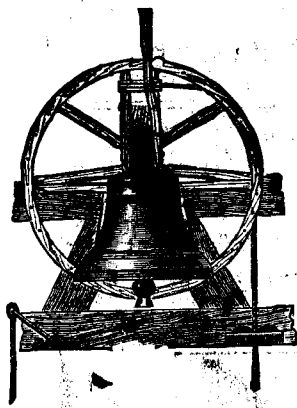
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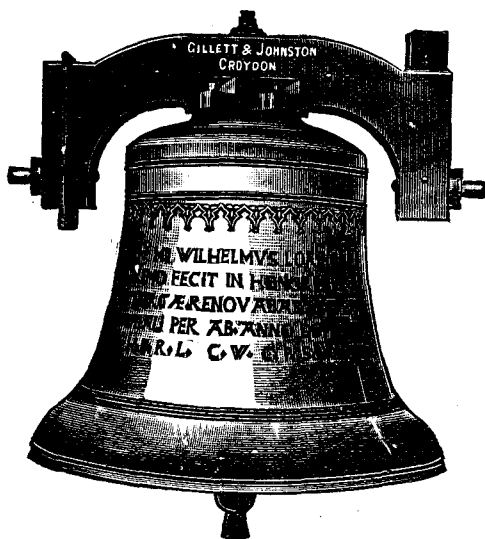
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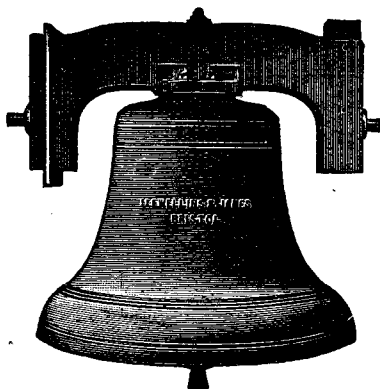
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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1747.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT HENBURY.

A PEAL BOARD UNVEILED.

A very successful meeting of the Bristol Branch was held at Henbury on Saturday last. Members began to arrive at half-past three, and the bells were soon swinging Touches of Grandsire and Stedman Triples were rung before service, which was at five o'clock, at which the Vicar (the Rev. C. P. Way) gave a thoughtful address.

A move was then made to the schoolroom for tea. over forty sitting down, including the Master (Mr. F. K. Howell) Mr. J. W. Jones (Newport), and the Hon. Treasurer (Rev. H. A. Cockey). The business meeting followed, Mr. H. Howell taking the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and one new member was elected, Mr. Steve Thomas, who has done much for ringing in years past in Bristol, and who received a hearty welcome. His old friends are pleased to see him back in the active ranks once more. It was decided to hold the next meeting on October 9th at Westerleigh, where a new band of ringers has lately been started.

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Vicar and the ladies who had so kindly prepared tea. This was carried with acclamation, and the ringers then visited the tower once more. Various methods were rung until half-past eight, when the bells were lowered and the company dispersed their various ways. The ringing evidently put another edge to the appetites of some, for bread and cheese with "beverage" seemed to be the order at the "Salutation" afterwards. The members were very pleased to see Mr. Fred May ringing once more, and trust that he will soon be completely recovered. This was "some" meeting, being the best attendance during the year, and the Secretaries hope that this will be kept going for the rest of the year.

While ringing was in progress before service at this meeting, the Vicar, accompanied by Mrs. Way and three of the Henbury lady ringers, came up into the tower, and, in a neat speech, expressed his pleasure in welcoming the Association to Henbury. He further said he thought it a fitting occasion to perform a little ceremony which would serve to keep in remembrance the peal of Grandsire Triples, rung some little time ago, largely by Henbury ringers, and conducted by J. Gould.

Mrs. Way was then called upon to unveil a small but very neat peal board, a request to which she gracefully acceded. Approval was heard on all sides, and thus a happy incident was brought to a close.

THE WARWICKSHIRE GUILD.

A very enjoyable monthly meeting of this Guild was held at Southam on Saturday last. Favoured with lovely weather a goodly number of ringers put in an appearance to have a pull on this lovely peal of eight, which were soon set going to the tune of Grandsire Triples, in which some of the local men took part. The

Southam band, who had been taught the mysteries of change-ringing by Mr. J. H. White, of the Stoke, Coventry, band, have been very hard hit by the war, most of the band having joined the colours, and one has laid down his life for his country in France. Touches of Stedman, Double Norwich and Bob Major were rung, and at five o'clock the members adjourned to the residence of J. Oldham, Esq., one of the churchwardens, where a sumptuous repast had been laid out on the lawn, and was much enjoyed. Cigarettes were afterwards distributed, and then the Ringing Master, Mr. James George, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Oldham for their kindness in providing the tea, to which Mr. Oldham replied, saying he was pleased to entertain the members there that day, and hoped they would pay him another visit in the near future.

A walk round the garden was much appreciated, as the beds and borders were looking their best with flowers. A move was then made to the tower and the bells were kept going in various methods till a late hour, everyone saying what a pleasant and enjoyable time they had spent.

THE LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD.

GAINSBOROUGH DISTRICT.

A very successful and well-represented meeting was held at Kirton Lindsey on Saturday, September 18th, ringers being present from Gainsborough, Brigg, Willingham, Scunthorpe, Barnetby and Bigby, in addition to the local company. The bells of St. Andrew's, a ring of six, were available during the afternoon and evening, and were kept going in the standard methods. Tea was provided at the Vicarage, followed by the business meeting, at which the Rev. H. R. Garvey (Vicar of Kirton Lindsey) presided. Apologies for absence were read from Mr. J. W. Seamer (Hon. Sec. Northern Branch, Grimsby), and Mr. H. Haigh (Worksop).

The District Secretary was pleased to inform those present that he had a few days previously received a letter from Bombardier Walter Ayre, R.F.A., who is serving somewhere on the western front, and has so far escaped without a scratch. This item of good news was received with applause. Five new members, Messrs. H. Hobbins, W. Kent, A. Affison, W. Atkinson and G. Atkinson, all of Kirton Lindsey, were elected. A collection for the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund realised the sum of 5s. 1d. Votes of thanks to the Vicar and Churchwardens for the use of the bells, and to Mr. Trappitt for making the necessary arrangements were unanimously passed and duly responded to, after which further ringing was indulged in until tralū time, when a most enjoyable meeting was brought to a close.

BRISTOL.—On Sunday, September 19th, at the Church of St. Michael, after evening service. 720 Bob Minor. A. Lea, A. Lake, S. Thomas (conductor), S. Richards, T. Lapham, G. Tudball. Rung with the bells muffled, in memory of the late Pte. Mitchell of the National Reserve, Bristol Division.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL MINUTES.

The first Session of the Ninth Council (25th Annual Meeting) was held on Whitsun Tuesday, 25th May, 1915, in the small hall of the Church House, Westminster, at 11 a.m., when there were present of Representative Members 65 out of 103, and of Honorary Members 8 out of 14, making a total of 73 Members present.

Only one nomination, that of Sir Arthur Heywood, Bart., had been received for the office of President, and after he had been proposed by Rev. G. F. Coleridge and seconded by Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, the Hon. Secretary, who temporarily occupied the chair, announced that he had been unanimously re-elected.

The President having taken the chair, and having thanked the members for his re-election, announced that only one nomination, viz., that of Rev. C. D. P. Davies, had been received for the office of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. J. Griffin proposed and Rev. Canon Baker seconded the re-election of Mr. Davies, which was carried unanimously. The Hon. Secretary then thanked the Council for the confidence reposed in him, and expressed the pleasure that the work had always been to him.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary, and were unanimously passed, on the proposition of the Rev. E. W. Carpenter seconded by Mr. W. T. Cockerill.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented the annual Statement of Accounts, of which the following is a summary:—Balance in hand from last year, £42 15s. 2d.; affiliation fees, £12 17s. 6d.; sale of publications, £1 15s. 10d.; interest on deposit account, £1 0s. 7d.; making a total of £58 9s. 1d. Against this there had been: Expenses of meeting, 1914, 10s.; expenses of committees, £1; advertisements, printing and postage, £2 17s. 10d.; leaving in hand (in addition to the sum of £50 on deposit account), a balance of £54 1s. 3d. These accounts having been previously audited in detail by the Standing Committee, were unanimously passed on the motion of the Rev. G. F. Coleridge, seconded by Mr. J. Griffin.

The Hon. Librarian, Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, reported as to the sale of publications, showing how the sum of £1 15s. 10d., mentioned above, was reached.—His report was unanimously adopted.

The following retiring honorary members, viz., Mr. John Carter, Rev. H. A. Cockey, Mr. R. A. Daniell, Rev. C. D. P. Davies, Rev. Canon Papillon, Mr. J. S. Pritchett, Mr. W. Snowdon, Mr. J. A. Trollope and Mr. G. Williams, were unanimously re-elected, on the proposal of Mr. G. Watson, seconded by Rev. Canon Baker.

The President drew attention to the presence of Mr. W. Banister on the platform, and expressed the pleasure felt by all the members in welcoming him as a visitor to the meeting, and in finding him still in apparent good health.—To this Mr. Banister, who announced himself as being in his 92nd year, briefly responded, his remarks being received with hearty applause.

It was announced that expressions of regret for absence had been received from the following members, viz., Mr. C. E. Borrett, Mr. John Carter, Rev. E. V. Cox, Mr. W. H. Godden, Rev. F. J. O. Helmore, Mr. A. T. King, Mr. J. W. Parker, Mr. G. T. Potter, Mr. J. S. Pritchett, Mr. C. L. Routledge, Rev. H. S. T. Richardson, Mr. W. Snowdon and Rev. W. P. Wright.

The Hon. Secretary then read the Council's Roll of Service, as follows:—

- T. R. Dennis, Signal Service R.E., 1st. Army headquarters, France.
- * W. Haigh, wearing the badge for War service in Chatham Dockyard.
- Lieut. J. H. B. Hesse, A.S.C., Mechanical Transport Section.
- * Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, Chaplain to the Forces, stationed at Rouen.
- Lieut. C. F. Johnston, Royal Fusiliers, P.S. Battalion.
- Rev. C. E. Matthews, Chaplain to the Forces, at the Front in Belgium.
- R. Narborough, Cambridge Regiment.
- * B. Prewett, 1754, B. Co., 5th Batt. London Rifle Brigade.

The following new members were introduced to, and shook hands with the President:—Of the Ancient Society of College

* Present at the meeting.

Youths, Mr. A. A. Hughes, of the Royal Cumberland Society, Mr. F. Smith; of the Chester Guild, Messrs. J. Ashmole and J. Morgan; of the Dudley and Districts Association, Mr. W. R. Small; of the Essex Association, Mr. G. Dent; of the Kent Association, Mr. W. Haigh; of the Ladies Association, Miss Edith Parker; of the Lancashire Association, Mr. S. Wood; of the Midland Counties Association, Mr. W. E. White; of the Central Northants Association, Mr. W. Perkins; of the Salisbury Guild, Mr. T. H. Beams and Mr. W. Hughes D'Aeth; of the Staffordshire Association, Mr. H. Knight; of the Sussex Association, Mr. R. Stredwick; of the Towcester and Districts Association, Mr. J. Starke; and of the Worcester and Districts Association, Messrs. A. E. Parsons and W. Short.

On the proposal of Rev. E. W. Carpenter, the Standing Committee was re-elected as follows: the President, the Hon. Secretary, Rev. H. A. Cockey, Rev. G. F. Coleridge, Rev. H. Law James, Mr. W. T. Cockerill, Mr. H. Dains, Mr. R. A. Daniell, Mr. J. Griffin, Mr. C. H. Hattersley, and Mr. W. Snowdon, the name of the Hon. Librarian (Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn) being added to the list.

The President then reported that the Committee had had before them the question of payment for advertisements of the Council's publications in the ringing papers, which they wished to refer to the Council.

It was proposed by Mr. E. H. Lewis, seconded by Mr. G. Williams, and carried, that the terms for advertisements offered by the "Ringing World" be not accepted. It was proposed by Mr. G. P. Burton, seconded by Mr. Prewett, that the existing advertisement in "The Bell News" be dropped. The motion was lost.

It was proposed by Rev. H. J. Elsee, seconded by Mr. P. J. Johnson, and carried unanimously, that the Hon. Secretary cause to be printed a list of the Council's publications on a slip of paper, and that a copy be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of each affiliated Guild or Association with the request that, if possible, it may be printed in the annual Guild Report.

On behalf of the Peal Collection Committee Mr. J. A. Trollope reported that, as announced last year, the first part of the Collection of Treble Bob Major peals was ready for press. Rev. C. D. P. Davies having intimated that he wished to resign his position on the Committee, proposed the re-election of the Committee, and that his vacant seat be filled by the election of Mr. E. H. Lewis. This was seconded by Rev. E. W. Carpenter, and carried unanimously.

The Report of the Literature Committee having been deferred till later in the proceedings,

Mr. E. H. Lewis reported, on behalf of the Committee on Legitimate Methods, who had been authorized to print Vol. II. of the Collection of Major Methods, and explained that a further careful scrutiny of the methods, together with other causes, had led to the postponement of its publication. The Report was adopted, and on the proposal of Mr. J. Griffin, seconded by Rev. E. W. Carpenter, the Committee was re-elected.

The Rev. E. W. Carpenter moved the adoption of the Report of the Peals Analysis Committee, which was seconded by Mr. J. Griffin, and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. C. Dean, and seconded by Mr. W. E. White, that the Committee be re-elected with the hearty thanks of the Council for their work. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Rev. F. L. Edwards, and seconded by Mr. J. W. Taylor, that the reports of peals, in order to obtain recognition by the Committee, must be published in either or both of the ringing papers within a period of eight weeks after performance. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. A. Daniell reported for the Literature Committee that owing to his continued ill-health but little progress had been made. The re-election of the Committee was proposed by Mr. J. Griffin, seconded by Rev. Canon Baker, and carried.

Mr. E. H. Lewis, the Hon. Secretary and the President reported as to the work of the Towers and Belfries Committee. On the motion of Rev. Canon Papillon, seconded by Rev. A. H. F. Boughy, the Committee was re-elected.

The resolution on the Agenda to the effect that "the Central Council approve and issue a National Badge for Ringers" failed to find a proposer, and therefore fell through.

It was proposed by the Hon. Secretary, and seconded by

Rev E. W. Carpenter, that it is desirable to reconsider some of the conditions laid down for the Legitimacy of Methods as stated on p. 18 of "Rules and Decisions," 1904. The President pointed out that it had always been the custom of the Council to refer such matters to an expert Committee, and on his suggestion the motion was passed by a large majority, it being understood that the considerations advanced by the Hon. Secretary were referred to the Committee on Legitimate Methods.

The Rev. F. Ll. Edwards then moved, and Mr. Hughes D'Aeth seconded, that "This Council recognizes with emphatic approval the good judgement and consideration shewn by ringers throughout the United Kingdom in their spontaneous abstinence from peal ringing since the outbreak of war; but at the same time the Council regards it as the privilege and sacred duty of ringers, wherever circumstances permit, to continue, alike in time of war and of peace, to honour with the music of the bells the Lord's Day and other Feasts of the Church, as also on Royal and National Anniversaries, to give expression to the thankfulness of the British people to Almighty God for the many blessings vouchsafed to this Empire, and for the preservation of His Most Gracious Majesty to preside over its momentous destinies." The motion was carried unanimously.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the consideration of an item on the agenda calling attention to the increasing abandonment of raising and falling bells in peal was postponed.

For the place of meeting next year Mr. J. Griffin proposed, and Rev. G. F. Coleridge seconded, that Plymouth be chosen. To this the Rev. F. Ll. Edwards proposed, and Mr. J. D. Matthews seconded, Bath as an amendment. The amendment having been lost, the original motion was carried by a large majority.

On the motion of Mr. H. White, seconded by Mr. C. H. Hattersley, a vote of condolence was passed with the families of the late Messrs. R. Cartwright and S. Reeves, members of the Council, who had died within the past year.

On the motion of Rev. G. F. Coleridge, a hearty vote of thanks to the President was carried by acclamation. The meeting then adjourned.

NOTE.—It is particularly requested that should any omission or inaccuracy be found in the foregoing minutes, the fact may be made known to the Hon. Secretary as soon as possible.

CHARLES D. P. DAVIES,

Fretherne, Stonehouse, Glos.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.

NORTHERN BRANCH.

The quarterly meeting in connection with the above was held on Saturday last at Alvechurch. The weather was everything to be desired. The country round the church was one maze of corn and fruit, and no better place could have been selected for the gathering. The bells during the afternoon and evening were kept going in various methods, and the service, which was conducted by Bishop Mylne, was very well attended.

The Bishop gave a hearty welcome to the Association, and trusted that it would not be the last time they would visit that grand old place. He gave an address, which was listened to with rapt attention, and was very much appreciated, while the genial President of the Association came out in a new role by supplying the music which made the singing brighter. Tea was provided in the Schools, to which about 50 sat down. The business meeting followed, Bishop Mylne presiding. Oldswinford was selected for the next quarterly meeting, on January 16, 1916. Bishop Mylne was also elected a hon. member. In moving the re-election of Mr. S. Grove as Ringing Master, Mr. J. Pigott, representative on Central Committee, and Mr. J. E. Dowler, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Theodore Pritchett paid a warm compliment to the

officers named for their work in connection with the Association, Mr. R. Small and Mr. A. E. Parsons supporting.

Mr. E. J. Dowler having responded, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Bishop Mylne for arranging the service and giving the address.

Bishop Mylne, in reply, said it gave him the greatest pleasure to have the Association there, and trusted when it again came to their turn he would be there to welcome them.

A walk through the Rectory Grounds was very much appreciated, and this brought a very successful and pleasant meeting to a close.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

To the Editor

SIR,—Mr. Baker's theory says that in Union Triples with 1-2 fixed there are three false rows to every lead, and the extent cannot be had. But there are no false rows with 1-2 fixed—not one—and the extent can easily be had.—Yours etc.,

J. A. TROLLOPE.

TREBLE BOB ROYAL.

Re the exact 5000 by Mr. Hattersley in our last issue of September 18th. The calling of the fourth course should read 2w, as the figures of the course-end indicates, and not 2w, 2H, as printed.

The Provinces.

HANLEY SWAN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION: (WESTERN BRANCH.)

On Thursday, Sept. 16th, 1915, in Three Hours and Four Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. GABRIEL,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES:

Being 720 each of Double Oxford, Oxford and Kent Treble Bob, College Single, Oxford Bob, Canterbury Pleasure and Plain Bob.

William Page.. ..	Treble	Ernest Gibbs	4
William Niblett	2	Charles Camm.. ..	5
Ernest E. Barber	3	Robert G. Knowles.. ..	Tenor

Conducted by R. G. Knowles.

Rung with the bells half-muffled as a tribute of respect to Harry Creese, 4th Worcester Regt., who fell on August 24th, while serving in the Dardanelles.

WILLINGTON, BEDS.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, Sept. 18, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-two Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

A PEAL OF SURPRISE MINOR, 5040 CHANGES:

Being 720 each of Stanford, Lancashire, Durham, York, Wells, London and Cambridge

Herbert L. Harlow	Treble	Miss Evelyn Steel	4
Miss Dorothy D. Steel*	2	Charles W. Clarke	5
Edmund Hobbs.. ..	3	Herbert Sharpe	Tenor

Conducted by C. W. Clarke.

* First peal of Surprise with an inside bell.

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GRANDSIRE. 2s. 6d.; second ed.; 264 pages; commences on five bells; complete with the Charts of W. H. THOMPSON, Esq., etc.

STANDARD METHODS. Reprinting.

STEDMAN. 2s. 6d.; 275 pages, by the Rev. C. D. P. DAVIES, M.A., with an appendix by Sir ARTHUR HEYWOOD, Bart., etc., etc.

TREBLE BOB. Part I. 1s. 6d.; second ed.; with appendix; 108 closely printed pages. Part II., suited for Conductors only; very scarce; 2s. 1½d.; 236 pages.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for
insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The
Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow.
In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus
being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in
the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking
for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage.
There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed en-
velope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand,
and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be
endorsed "News copy only."

"THE BELL NEWS" will be sent to any address in the United
Kingdom for 1s 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

All business communications should be addressed to
"Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue
should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning.
Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

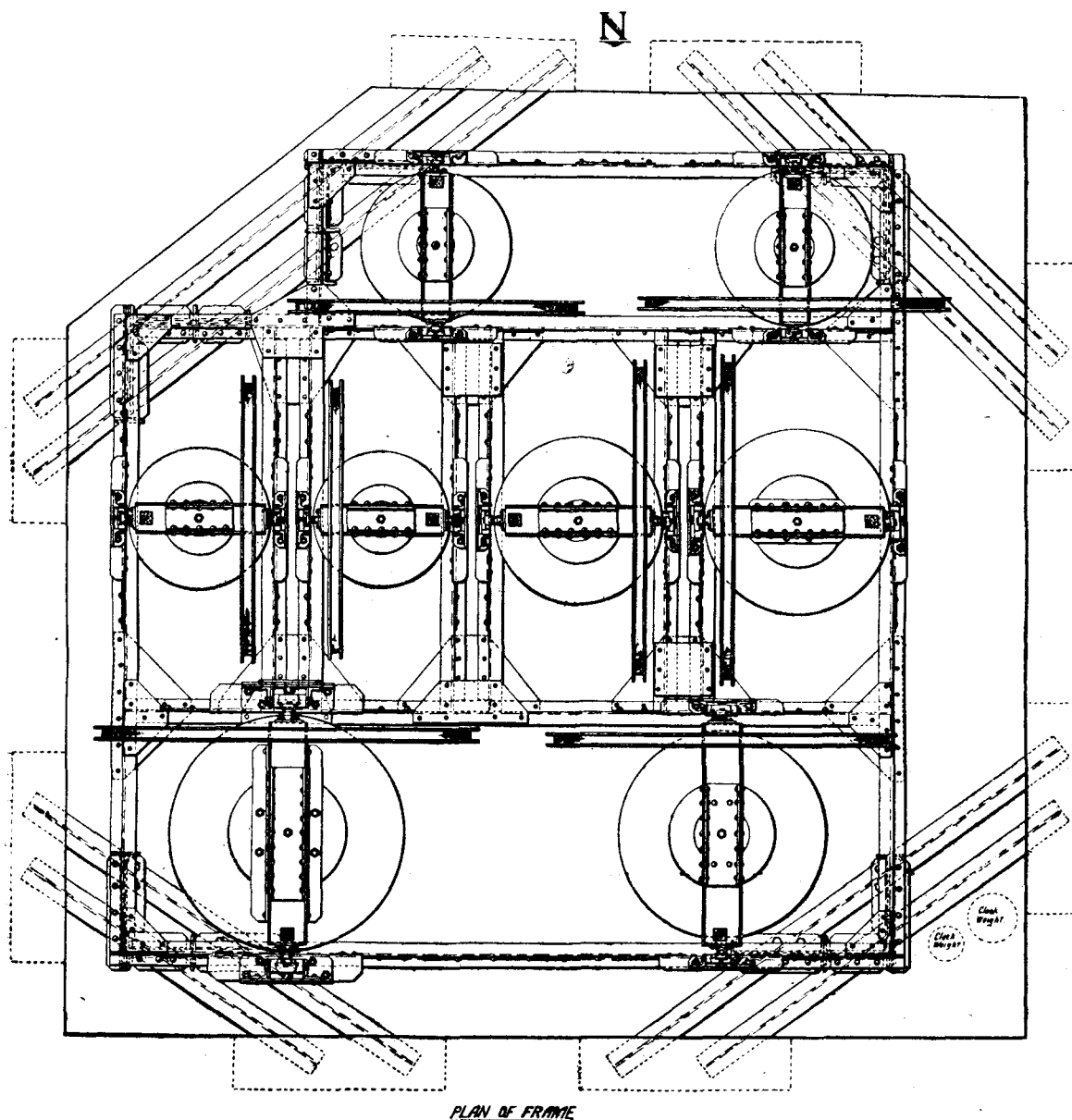
The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.

DEATH OF MR. W. SNOWDON.

Just as we were going to press we received the tidings,
which all our readers will learn with much regret, of the
death of Mr. William Snowdon, for 25 years President of
the Yorkshire Association, which sad event occurred on
Friday, September 17th, at Cartmel, in Lancashire. He
had gone to live at Cartmel, from Leeds, two years ago, as
his daughter had a post there. But for some months he
had been gradually failing, and died, as stated above, at
the age of 69. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the ser-
vice being conducted by the Rev. G. S. Smith, Vicar of
Cartmel, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Marshall, Vicar of
Far Headingley, Leeds, who was present as representing
the Yorkshire Association of Change-Ringers. The ser-
vice was very simple, with just two hymns, but was very
impressive, held as it was in the very fine old Priory
Church, dating back in parts to the 12th century. There
are only four bells at the church, but the ringers turned
out to ring them muffled for the funeral, and as they are
good bells they sounded very beautiful. The burial
ground is half a mile from the Church, and as we laid
him to rest the sound of the bells came slowly down the
valley, on a lovely still autumn day; and it was just the
kind of farewell one would have wished for him.

Cartmel is in an out-of-the-way part of the country,
difficult to reach, and, as there are no ringers near, beyond
the Rev. C. C. Marshall no other ringer was present.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 1448.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

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THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

PLAIN CHANGES.

In these articles, as in the Method Report, the Principle is taken as the foundation of all methods, and therefore of all change-ringing. Given the Principle as the basis, then all methods and all peal compositions follow as the logical development. But, historically, change-ringing did not develop from the Principle. It appeared first, in the form of plain changes, and it developed quite naturally and quite inevitably from them. Hence, as Mr. Drake has suggested, it may be thought that there is some antagonism between my explanation of change-ringing and the actual fact. That is not the case. Plain changes contain the germ of all method construction, and there are very few of its essential rules that cannot be understood by a careful study of this simple and crude form of ringing.

The chief thing in which plain changes differ from fully developed ringing is that while in the latter the one essential thing is the continual movement of all the bells, in the former this movement is almost confined to one (or it may be more than one) bell, called the hunt. Let Fabian Stedman tell us what Plain changes are.*

On three bells there are six several changes to be made, in ringing of which there is one bell to be observed, which is called the hunt, and the other two are extream bells (but they cannot properly be so called, because every bell hunts in the six changes; yet, because 'tis commonly rang by observing a hunt and two extream bells, I will therefore proceed in that course). The name of hunt is properly given to it because of its continual motion up and down amongst the other bells, which motion is called hunting, and the other two are called extream bells, because when the hunt is either before or behind them, that is at the extream, there is a change then to be made between them called an extream change. There are two several ways to ring the six changes.

One whereof is to make the treble the hunt and the other way is to make the tenor the hunt. I will give an example in hunting the treble, the bells are supposed to stand thus ... 123

Now the treble must be hunted up over the second and third which is to be done by making a change between the treble and each of these two bells in order; therefore first I remove the treble up over the second into second's place by making a change between the treble and second, thus ... 213

The treble being removed up over the second it must next be removed up over the third as in this change ... 321

The treble being hunted up behind the extream bells an extream change is next to be made between them ... 321

The extream change being made the treble must be hunted down again before the bells thus ... 312
132

The treble now being hunted down, the next is to be an extream change, which is the last change of the six ... 123

You will observe that in this, the simplest thing, and according to Stedman the oldest thing, that exists in change-ringing, you have, in the path of the treble, the three essential things without which change-ringing does not exist. First you have continual movement, next your continuous move (the treble changes places only with her next neighbour) and then you have cyclical movement (the

treble at the first returns to the place whence it started). You will also notice that as Stedman describes the six that this movement is confined to the treble; the extream bells move, it is true, but they only move to allow the hunt to pass or to make the extream change which is necessary to prevent falseness. The actual result is, as Stedman points out, that all three bells work alike, but the essential work of the bells is different. And here Stedman puts his finger on a very important and little understood truth. The method does not consist in what particular rows you ring, but in the way (the "method") in which you ring them and the same set of rows can be the plain courses of two distinct methods. He says in so many words—If you want to ring these six changes you can make all the bells hunt up and down, but I am now going to describe plain changes, and in plain changes only one bell is a hunt. If on three bells I hunt one bell that will have the effect of making the other two hunt as well, but that is only an accident, and you will see the difference when we come to four bells.

On four bells there are 24 several changes, in ringing of which there is one bell called the hunt, and the other three are extreme bells. The hunt moves up and down continually, and lies but once in one place, except only when it comes before or behind the bells, at which time it lies there twice together. It has the same course here as in the six changes before set down.

1234	1234567
2134	2134567
2314	2314567
2341	2341567
	2345167
3241	2345617
3214	2345671
3124	
1324	3254761
	3254716
1342	3254176
	3251476
	3215476
	3125476
	1325476
	1234567

In the above example on four bells and more still in the example on seven bells the essential nature of plain changes can easily be seen. It consists of the movement of an active bell among passive bells, and this is really the thing which at the basis of all methods and peal compositions in change-ringing. Only the activity and passiveness are relative.

When you are ringing a bell there are only two things you can do. You can stop where you are, or you can move into another position. When all the bells stop where they are you get set changes; when all the bells move you get the Principle. In Plain Changes the Set Change is the basis of ringing altered by the moving hunt and the occasional extreme. In fully developed change-ringing the Principle is the basis altered by the hunt moving in coursing order, and the occasional additional shunt. That is to say that broadly speaking the construction of methods is exactly the same thing as the construction of plain changes, only that in the former the Principle takes the place of the "Set" row in the latter. The passiveness of the extreme bells in Plain Changes consists in those bells remaining in the same position, except when they must move to allow the hunt to pass. The passiveness of

* See Tintinnalogia: or the Art of Ringing, published in 1668.

the working bells in methods consists in their remaining in the same coursing order except when each must move in turn to allow the Hunt temporarily to occupy its place.

Compare the Plain Changes on eight bells with the successive coursing orders of the leads of Bob Major.

12345678	13578642
21345678	31578642
23145678	35178642
23415678	35718642
23451678	35781642
23456178	35786142
23456718	35786412
23456781	35786421

Thus we may date the birth of modern Change-ringing at the moment when the Principle (which means merely the simultaneous movement of all the bells) took the place of the "Set" rows of Plain Change ringing, that is when what Stedman calls cross peals were introduced. I have a strong suspicion that Grandsire was actually written out by taking Plain Changes and for each row substituting a hunting course. We have direct and explicit evidence that Grandsire Bob on six bells (the "old" 720 of Bob Minor) was so produced. Its author, R.R., tells us that

There lately blew
A wind, which to my noddle flew
Which to my Brain the Vapours drew,
And there began to work and brew,
Till in my Pericranium grew
Conundrums, how some Peal that's new
Might be composed.

and then I strait withdrew
Myself, to ponder—whence did accrue
This Grandsire Bob.

Which tells us that these old methods were not always as Mr. Davies will have it the result of haphazard and blind hit or miss experiment. An idea occurred to R.R., and he sat down quietly and worked it out as any other scientist would do. How he actually got the method (or rather the 720) Fabian Stedman tells us. He took a 120 of Grandsire Doubles Reverse, and in place of each of the rows he put the Plain Principle on six bells. Stedman gives the 120, which starts:—

12345
13254
31524
35142
53412
35421

This is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent peal of Grandsire Bob (on 6 bells) had its beginning and method, and by practising to prick down the peal, and by observing the true course any method of the bobs and single changes therein, you may with the greater ease understand the true course of the bobs and single changes in Grandsire Bob on six bells; for the half hunt, quarter hunt and three extream bells in Grandsire Bob on six bells do make these six-score changes; every time the whole hunt leads in Grandsire Bob, there are two changes made in this peal of Grandsire on five bells. And so, consequently, the single changes in Grandsire Bob are made by the same rule and method as they are in this peal.

The construction that consists of hunts and extreame is the construction that mainly forms all our methods and peal compositions, and it is abundantly clear that Stedman fully understood that construction scientifically. That he actually defined and used the Principle as I have done

in these articles is not likely, but it is quite certain that he and the other ancient authorities did apply to Cross Peals the laws that they found had produced plain changes. It is equally certain too that their knowledge of these things having served its purpose died out of the Exercise. Men took their results, not caring how they got them, and used them as stepping stones to further discoveries. But we, who during these twenty years past have been trying to find out how and why change-ringing is what it is, should recognise that the ancients knew a great deal more than they are usually given credit for. Their knowledge was limited, but what they knew they knew thoroughly and scientifically.

Two things then can be understood by a careful study of plain changes. First, the use of the hunt in construction, not merely the plain or Treble Bob hunting treble, but the "obscure" hunts that I described when explaining Superlative, or the hunts in the slow work shunt, and such like. And secondly, the meaning of Bob Major lead-ends. As you get your plain changes by the active hunt passing through passive extream bells, so you get your method by the hunt passing through working bells that are passive in coursing order. And because they keep the same coursing order you get Bob Major lead-ends. Without some form or other of this hunt and extreme construction you cannot produce any more rows than the hunting course will give you, and therefore the Bob Major lead-ends are set apart by the law of God and of nature as the only natural lead-ends of any and every method.

DEDICATION AT GODSTONE, SURREY.

NEW BELLS AND CLOCK.

The Church of St. Nicholas, Godstone, is now in possession of a very fine peal of eight bells and also a Westminster quarter chiming clock with two dials. The six old bells were sent to the foundry of the well-known firm of Gillett and Johnston, of Croydon, where they have been broken up, recast, and a new tenor and treble added, making a complete ring of eight. All the bells have been tuned on the five-tone Simpson principle, and are exceptionally sweet and pure in tone and a great contrast to bells tuned on any other system. They have been fitted with a set of new fittings, including cast-iron headstocks, oak wheels, wrought iron clappers, etc., and have been hung in a new frame composed of massive steel foundation girders firmly secured to the walls of the tower, upon which are fixed heavy cast-iron standards of the low-side pattern to support the bearings. The whole frame is braced firmly together, and is so constructed as to obviate any undue thrust being put on the tower. The following gives a list of the notes, inscriptions and weights of the new bells:—

- Treble, Note G.—"Cast by Gillett & Johnston, Croydon, 1915." 4 cwt. 0 qr. 21 lb.
- 2nd, F.—"To the honour of God. The gift of Thomas Rose, 1871. Taylor & Co., Founders. Recast by Gillett & Johnston Croydon, 1915." 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lb.
- 3rd, E.—"This bell put up by Subscription in ye year 1777. Wm. Mears, London Fecit. Recast by Gillett & Johnston, Croydon, 1915." 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lb.
- 4th, D.—"To honour both of God and King, Our Voices shall in Consort ring." Wm. Mears & Co., London, Fecit 1777. Recast by Gillett & Johnston, Croydon, 1915. 4 cwt. 0 qr. 5 lb.
- 5th, C.—"At proper times our Voices we will raise. In sounding to our Benefactors' praise. Wm. Mears & Co., London, Fecit 1777. Recast by Gillett & Johnston, Croydon, 1915." 6 cwt
- 6th, B.—"Whilst thus we join in Cheerfull sound May love

and loyalty abound. Wm. Mears & Co., London, Fecit 1777 Recast by Gillett & Johnston, Croydon, 1915." 7 cwt. 0 qr. 18 lb. 7th, A.—Messrs. Geo. Werry & Henry Rose, Ch. Wardens. Mears & Co., London, Fecit 1777. Recast by Gillett & Johnston, Croydon, 1915." 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lb.

Tenor. G.—"Ad Dei Majorem Gloriam. Cast by Gillett & Johnston, Croydon, 1915." 12 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lb.

Total weight of Peal 52 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb.

The Westminster quarter clock is of the very best possible make, and of the most modern design, embodying all the latest improvements. It has a double three-legged gravity escapement and a compensated pendulum, which ensures the most accurate time keeping. The time is shewn upon two 4-ft. 6 in diameter cast-iron skeleton dials fixed to the south and west walls of the tower. The hours are struck upon the tenor bell, and the Westminster quarter chimes upon four of the smaller bells.

The Bishop of Southwark visited the Church on Thursday last week, and consecrated the new part of the churchyard, and also dedicated the new clock and bells. The clock is the result of a bequest left by the late Mr. J. D. Charlton, a resident of the parish, who died on Sept. 20th, 1913. By his will he gave to the Vicar and churchwardens of the Parish Church of Godstone the sum of £120 for the purpose of providing a clock, and by a codicil he directed that the clock should be a chiming one. To witness the ceremony there was a large congregation, and the clergy present, in addition to the Bishop, were the Rector of Godstone (the Rev. G. E. G. Hoare), the Rev. R. F. S. Abbott, the Rector of Bletchingley (the Rev. A. H. de Fontaine), the Rector of Horne (the Rev. F. E. Hooper), the Rector of Burstow (the Rev. E. J. Teesdale) and the Rector of Outwood (the Rev. J. Sparshatt).

The service opened with the singing of the hymns, "Pleasant are Thy courts above," "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem," and "The Church's one foundation," after which the churchwardens presented the petition to the Bishop, who stood at the chancel steps to receive the document. The Bishop, clergy, choir and congregation then proceeded to the churchyard, and the Psalm, "Preserve me, O God," was chanted. The new part of the churchyard was then consecrated by the Bishop, and afterwards the Bishop, standing opposite the south face of the church clock, said the prayers of dedication of the clock and bells. He then proceeded to the belfry, and after prayers with the ringers the bells were rung in rounds, the choir and congregation in the churchyard singing the hymn, "We love the place, O God." Everyone then returned to the church, and after an address by the Bishop the hymn, "On the Resurrection Morn," was sung. The impressive service concluded with the Blessing, pronounced by the Bishop, and the singing of "God save the King."

After the service the opening touch of 504 Grandsire Triples was rung by the following: H. F. Ewins, 1; W. Beeson, jun., 2; L. F. Goodwin, 3; G. F. Hoad, 4; W. Cheeseman, 5; O. Sippetts, 6; T. Boniface, 7; J. Balcombe, 8. The ringers then proceeded to the Rectory, where an excellent meat tea was provided by the Rector. After tea further ringing was indulged in, the following methods being rung: Grandsire and Stedman Triples, Plain Bob, Kent Treble Bob Major, and Double Norwich. The "go" and tone of the bells is excellent.

WASHINGTON (Lincoln).—On Saturday, September 18th, at the Church of St. John, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 42 minutes, by a band of Lincoln Cathedral ringers, who were visiting the church. George Flintham, J. Wells, J. Freeman, Geo. Doughty, C. Wells (conductor), I. Vickers, Wm. Clark, Walter Clark.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 36 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637.—Meetings for practice will be held at St. John's, Hackney, on September 21st; at the Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., for handbell practice on the 23rd; and for business on the 28th. At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, for practice, on Saturdays, at 7.30 p.m., the others at 8 p.m.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock. Meetings for practice at Shoreditch every third Monday at 8 p.m.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Western Branch.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Upton-on-Severn on Saturday, September 25th. The bells (8) will be available. Service in Church at 4 o'clock. Tea provided for those who give me notice by the Wednesday previous. Election of branch officers at this meeting.

R. G. Knowles, Branch Sec.

Madresfield, Malvern

The Llandaff Diocesan Association.—The next quarterly meeting will be held at Machen on Saturday, September 25th, at 4.30. Bells (8) available.

Rev. Connop L. Price, M.A., } Hon. Secs.

John W. Jones, }

Piercefield, Barrack Hill, Newport, Mon.

The Lancashire Association.—The annual meeting will be held at Pendleton, Manchester, on Saturday, September 25th. Further particulars by circular.

W. H. Shuker, } Hon. Secs.
J. H. Banks, }

Society for the Archdeaconry of Stafford.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Great Barr, on Saturday October 2nd. Bells available at 3. Service in Church at 3.15, with an address by the Rev. A. Partridge. Tea (10d.) at the Beacon Inn at 6. The question of "War Loan" will be considered. Reports ready for distribution. Please send word not later than Tuesday, Sept. 28th.

H. Knights, Hon. Sec.

15, Rugby Street, Wolverhampton.

The Kent County Association.—Rochester District.—The annual meeting will be held at St. Mary Magdalene, Gillingham, on Saturday, October 2nd. Bells available at 3. Service at 4 p.m. Tea in the Memorial Room at the Vicarage after service. Will those intending to take tea let me know not later than Wednesday September 29th.

Edward A. G. Allen, Hon. Dist. Sec.

11, Bill Street Road, Frindsbury, Rochester.

Kent County Association.—Maidstone District.—The next meeting will be held at Charing on Saturday Oct. 9th. Bells available from 3 o'clock. Short service at 5. Tea (kindly provided by the Vicar) at 5.30. The General Secretary of the Association (Rev. F. J. O. Helmore) has promised to attend the meeting. Visitors from other Districts will be welcomed. Will those intending to attend send word by Oct. 4th, to

Stephen Hazeldean.

Lower Street, East Farleigh.

Secretary.

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" " Sec. II	9	
" " Sec. III	1	0

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ACTON.—On Sunday, Sept. 19th, for afternoon service, at the Church of St. Mary, a quarter-peal of Bob Major, 1280 changes, in 47 minutes. A. Hubbard, G. Iles, J. A. Trollope (conductor) H. J. Smith, R. Holloway, J. W. Fruin (first peal in the method on an inside bell), H. L. Garfath, W. Lawrence. Arranged for H. L. Garfath, of Croydon.—On Sunday, September 12th, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 45 minutes. A. W. Davis, W. Phillips, Miss Jones, J. W. Fruin, J. H. Payne, Robt. Holloway (conductor), W. Lawrence, A. E. mlth.

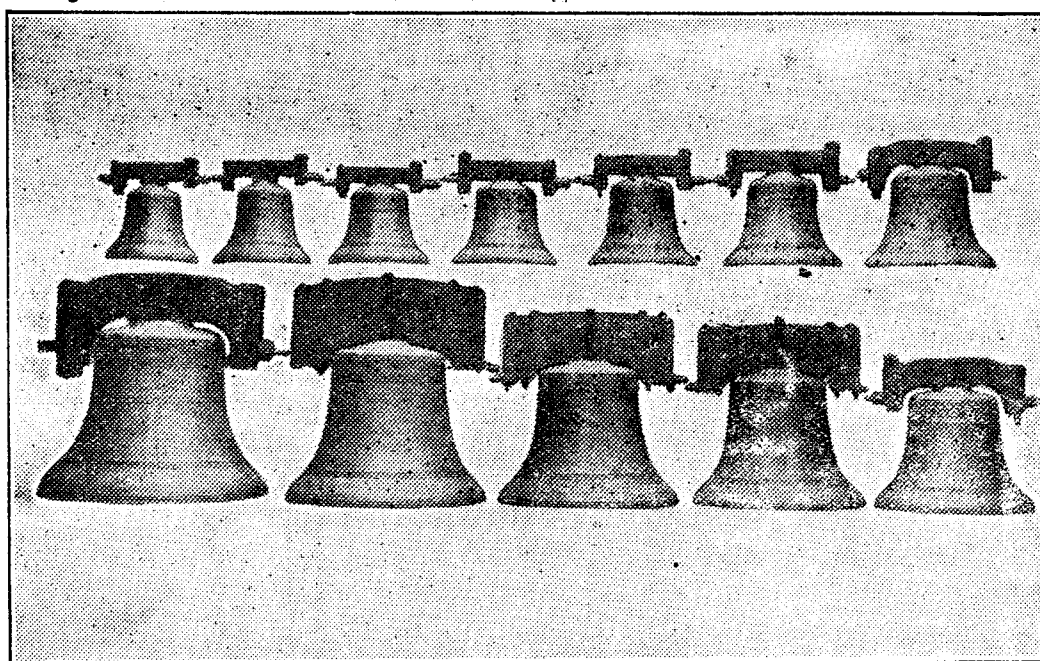
WEST EALING.—On Sunday, September 19th, at the Church of St. Stephen, a quarter-peal of Bob Major, 1264 changes, in 43 minutes. J. Hunnisett, G. Harbour, A. W. Davis, R. Holloway, H. L. Garfath, G. Iles, W. Lawrence, J. A. Trollope (conductor), Arranged for H. L. Garfath, of Croydon.

CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD

WIRRAL BRANCH.

BIRKENHEAD.—On Tuesday, September 14th, at the Church of St. Mary, 720 Grandsire Doubles, being six 120s called differently. H. Cash, H. Ludkin (conductor), Miss M. M. Woods, H. Martin, J. Mann, S. Mostyn. This is the first 720 by a lady for the Wirral Branch, and also the first 720 in the method by the ringers of the Treble and 5th.

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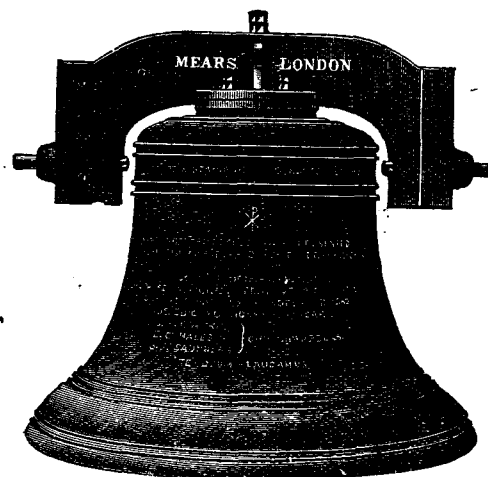
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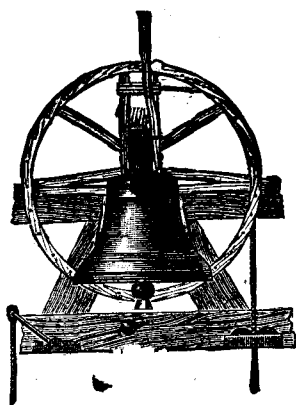
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1748. — VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
IPSWICH.

GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.

April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

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Yours faithfully,
W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

Vicar of Gillingham,

Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1748.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV]

THE LLANDAFF DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

A quarterly meeting was held at Machen on Saturday last, and proved to be a most successful one. Arriving at the Church soon after 3 o'clock, the bells were soon raised, and Grandsire Triples rung. At 4.30 a move was made to the Schoolroom, where it was found tea was in readiness. Owing to a greater number mustering than was expected the room was taxed to its utmost. Nevertheless, everyone present was accommodated and well satisfied, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rector (the Rev. S. M. Davies) and the ladies for their kindness, special mention being made of Mrs. Newton Wade and Mrs. Stratton, who took charge of the tea tables.

Immediately following the tea the business meeting commenced, the Rector presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. It was decided that the place for the next Monmouthshire quarterly meeting be left over until the annual meeting, to be held at Newport on December 26th. New members were elected belonging to Merthyr, Caerphilly, Pontypridd and Machen towers. The question of the subscriptions of those serving with the colours to be discussed and to be included in the agenda for the annual meeting. The fact that one of the Hon. Secs. (the Rev. Connop L. Price) had been invalided home from the Dardanelles, brought the unanimous wish of all present that the following be sent to him: "That this meeting of the Llandaff Diocesan Association of Change-Ringers in session at Machen desire to express to you their sympathy in your present illness, and wish you a speedy and permanent recovery to continue under God the special work you have undertaken for King and Country."

Mr. England (Merthyr) asked for the Association's assistance in trying to influence the Rector there to get the wheel renewed of one of the bells, which had been smashed owing to the bell coming out of its bearings. He said he was very sorry to have to bring such a matter as this before the Association, but the Rector was so indifferent as to whether the bells are rung or not that he had taken no steps in the matter, although it happened some months ago. It was decided to write to the Rector.

Subscriptions were then paid, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding brought forth the following remark from him: That he was most grateful to the Association for meeting at Machen in more ways than one; one was that he was about to restart a band of ringers, and after the ringing they had heard that day he was sure they would go ahead and endeavour to get the bells rung, which unfortunately had been silent for some time.

The bells were afterwards rung, bringing to a close a meeting which could not have been more successful.

SELBY.—On Sunday evening, September 26th, at the Abbey Church, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, in 50 mins. J. Morley, G. Fenton, E. Storr, T. Morgan, A. Hall, W. Hinton, H. Fairlam, T. Strudwick. Conducted by H. Fairlam. The above is the first quarter-peal of Stedman Triples rung and conducted by local ringers.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent at Harrold on Saturday last, when the members of the Bedford District held their monthly meeting, representatives attending from Bedford (St. Peter's and St. Paul's), Sharnbrook, Kempston and Harrold. The bells were raised at three o'clock, and were kept going till tea time, five o'clock. The business meeting followed immediately after tea, Miss Ethel Steel presiding. Mr. P. L. Cooper, of Holbeck, was elected a life member, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at Houghton Conquest on Saturday, Oct. 30. Various methods, ranging from Stedman Doubles to London Surprise, were rung during the afternoon and evening. Among those present at the meeting was the Vicar of Harrold, who had previously visited the tower, and he was heartily thanked for the use of the bells and for his attendance. In the course of a brief reply the rev. gentleman said he was very pleased to meet the members of the Association at Harrold, and hoped they would come again.

DEDICATION AT DUBLIN.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara performed the ceremony of dedicating the new peal of bells at St. Bartholomew's Church on Friday evening last. There was a large congregation, including many distinguished clergymen. The ceremony was followed by prayers and the singing of Festal Evensong prior to which the bells were rung.

The silent bells are chiming once again,
To call the faithful, as in days of old;
And as we hear their joyful, liquid strain,
Think we not now of blessings all untold,
O bells of St. Bartholomew, ye plead,
To make us love the Faith still more indeed.

From the white tower which crowns the shrine all blest,
How many saints have heard the anthems sweet;
Yet as in Paradise they now find rest,
Still hold communion with us at Christ's feet,
O bells of St. Bartholomew, ye plead
To make us love the Faith still more indeed.

And while we linger in the Courts below—
Take part in Eucharist, most pure, Divine,
With Angel choirs, His Presence we may know,
Worship the King 'neath sacred Bread and Wine.
O Bells of Saint Bartholomew, ye plead
To make us love the Faith still more indeed.

Peal forth your truest gold and silver notes,
Who can resist to hear and to obey?
Over the city great the music floats
At early morn and at the close of day.
O Bells of St. Bartholomew, ye plead
To make us love the Faith still more indeed.

When at the last our Requiem is said,
And on death's pillow eyes are closed in sleep,
Jesu, do Thou watch o'er our hallowed bed
Till that bright dawn, the weary body keep.
O Bells of St. Bartholomew, then toll
That God in mercy may redeem each soul.

GEORGE RALPH FEATHERSTON.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

STEDMAN'S "TINTINNALOGIA."

Stedman's "Tintinnalogia" was the first book published on ringing. It was printed in 1668, and appeared just at the time when plain changes had been fully developed and the modern Cross Peals were just beginning to take their place as the recognised form of ringing. It gives us, therefore, a most accurate idea of how change-ringing grew and what were the ideas of the Fathers of the Art; and the book is well worth the closest study, not only from a historical point of view, but also that we may learn what are the things at the bottom of ringing, and how it came to be as we know it. According to Jasper Snowdon one copy only of the original edition still exists, but a few years ago,* through the enterprise of "The Bell News," a reprint was issued, and is probably in the hands of a good many ringers. The title page is as follows:—

TINTINNALOGIA:

OR THE

ART OF RINGING.

WHEREIN

Is laid down plain and easie Rules for
Ringing all sorts of Plain Changes.

TOGETHER WITH

Directions for Pricking and Ringing all
Cross Peals: with a full Discovery
of the Mystery and Grounds of
each Peal

AS ALSO

Instructions for Hanging of Bells, with
all things belonging thereunto.

By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persli Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna

LONDON.

Printed by W. G. for Fabian Stedman, at his
shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard in
Fleetstreet. 1668.

Stedman's name appears nowhere except on the title page, and this would not of itself mean that he was the author. I have by me two books published much at the same time, and in neither is the name of the man for whom the book was printed the author. One of them, Dean Swift's "A Tale of a Tub," is inscribed, "London: Printed for John Null, near Stationers Hall, MDCCIV," Swift's name not appearing at all. The other, a Roman History, dated 1699, has the author's name, and then a list of ten persons for whom the book was printed. Stedman's name coming where it does on the title page, means merely that he was the person responsible under the licensing laws, for what was in the book. At the same time the tradition of the Exercise has all along been that he was the author, and there is no reason to think that it is not correct.

The impression one gets after a close study of the book is that the author knew his subject thoroughly, and he knew how to write about it. If the art of making a book consists in having something to say and being able to say

* In 1895.

it in the best possible manner, then Stedman could write. In this respect he is far superior to later men who have published books on ringing. If among others you study the books by Sottanstell, Hubbard, Thackrah and Bannister, you will find that practically all their value consists in the figures of the methods or peals; the letterpress is almost negligible. But Stedman tries to give a "full Discovery of the Mystery and Grounds of each Peal," and he really does succeed. He always seems to have a good grip of his subject, and he always seems to be quite sure that he is carrying his readers along with him. And that is what I suppose very few of us who have tried to write about ringing can say. There comes oftentimes the uneasy feeling that the exact point we want to make will be missed, that words do not exist which will fully carry our thoughts to the minds of others. "I am dubious of making my meaning understood by those who are not something of mathematicians," writes one author, and I myself know that feeling well. Of course Stedman is writing about much simpler things than we write about nowadays, but his readers were also much less advanced than the present day ringer. So the difference is not so much after all, and the simple things are usually by far the hardest to explain. As an example of Stedman's ability to give a real explanation of a simple thing, study the description of the Six on three bells I quoted in my last chapter. There seems nothing much in it, but let anyone sit down and try if he can better it or anyway equal it.

Now, as an example of the opposite thing, turn to Hubbard's explanation of the in and out of course of the changes. "It is requisite that the student should be apprized that upon any number of bells there are half the changes which are termed in course and half out of course; the former division are of the same nature as the round, and the latter diametrically opposed to it, i.e., such as will come only within two bells of rounds, or can be brought to that state by transposing by fours, which have the effect of retaining them in the same course they were in the preceding change, as the following examples are intended to show. . . . By referring to the third example the fact of four bells changing not altering the course is sufficiently established, as every change is in course; but in the first and fifth examples the reverse case manifests itself, inasmuch as each change is alternately in and out of course."*

Whether anyone who previously knew nothing about the nature of the rows would understand any more after he had read the above is, I should say, extremely doubtful, and the reason is simply that Hubbard did not know the "Mystery and Grounds" of what he was trying to write about and consequently he could not explain them to others. I do not mean that he did not know the difference between an even and an odd row. He knew that well enough for all practical purposes, but why there should be this difference, and what it really is, were beyond him.

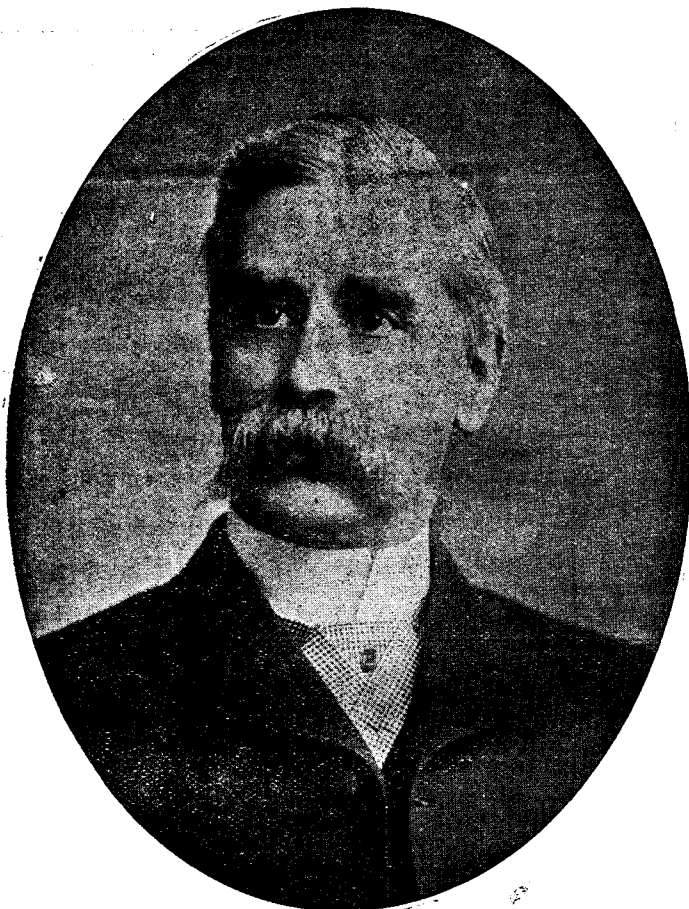
That is where Stedman is so successful. He did not write about anything, any method or any peal, until he thoroughly understood it from all points of view, and so he was able to give his explanation in the simplest and most direct manner, and the reader has only to follow him patiently to understand what he means.

* Elements of Campanalogia, by Henry Hubbard, Fourth Edition, 1876, page 40.

[If any of our readers want a copy of Stedman's "Tintinnalogia," referred to in Mr. Trollope's article, we have a few copies, and can supply them at 1s. 1d., post free.]

MR. WM. SNOWDON.

END OF A USEFUL LIFE.



As reported last week Mr. William Snowdon, whose name, in association with that of his brother—Mr. Jasper W. Snowdon, will live in the memories of bell-ringers as long as the art of Change-ringing exists, died at Cartmel, Lancashire, on Sept. 17th, in his 70th year. We are now able to give some further particulars of his career.

The third son of the Rev. John Snowdon, M.A. Cantab, for 36 years Vicar of Ilkley, Yorkshire, he was born Feb. 24th, 1846. He was educated in London, at Christ's Hospital. After leaving school he entered the extensive engineering works of Messrs. Kitson & Company Leeds, and after 15 years with that firm began practice in Leeds as a consulting engineer.

As a ringer he was most intimately connected with the Yorkshire Association, of which body he was President for 25 years, succeeding his brother, who had held the position for 10 years, and he was also a member of the Central Council. He was an amateur member of the Leeds Parish Church Tower (12 bells, with a tenor of 36 cwt., in the key of C). But a great proportion of his spare time was spent in editing and revising further issues of the writings of his late brother, for many years his partner, who died of typhoid fever in 1886, but not before he had written the series of works associated with his name, in which various phases of Change-ringing were scientifically treated. Both Jasper and William were contributors to the columns of the BELL NEWS, and it is by their literary work that they will be best remembered.

Prior to retiring to Cartmel, in 1913, Mr. William Snowdon was for some years one of the eight wardens of the Parish Church, Leeds, and was an active member of the Church of England Men's Society.

In April of this year symptoms appeared which gave cause for anxiety, and the end came as stated.

The funeral service was held on St. Matthew's Day, in the beautiful Priory Church of Cartmel, and was taken by the Vicar (the Rev. Godfrey S. Smith) and the Rev. C. C. Marshall (Vicar of St. Chad's, Leeds, and President of the Yorkshire Association). The bells of the Priory Church were rung muffled during the Committal Service by the local ringers.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

UNION TRIPLES.*To the Editor*

SIR,—I admit I have made a ridiculous blunder in my statement re Union Triples; the statement belies the proofs that I gave in these columns on July 31st, and those proofs are absolutely correct. The false rows of the method are:—

1376254
1576243
1527643

The second is never in her own position in the false rows, consequently the method must be true with 1-2 fixed.

The only explanation I can offer with regard to my statements re Union Triples is: I have lately been proving Principles, and the three false rows of the method when produced from the Slow Primary Principle are:—

2147635
2164735
2163754

All of these rows are false in Principles, the false course ends being:—

1245367
1253467

It goes without saying that the false rows cannot produce false course-ends in any method, because in methods 1-2 are never reversed. I apologise to you and your readers for the mis-statement, and thank my opponent for pointing out the error.—Yours etc.,

GEORGE BAKER.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

STANSTED (Essex).—On Thursday, September 16th, for practice at the Parish Church, 360 Grandsire Doubles. W. W. Watts, R. Law, G. Gray, W. Watts (conductor), F. Potter, H. W. Watts. On Monday, September 20th, for practice, 360 Grandsire Doubles. R. Law, T. J. Watts, W. W. Watts (first 360 on an inside bell), H. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), F. Potter. Also 360 Plain Bob Minor. W. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), R. Law, A. Jordan, H. W. Watts, T. J. Watts, F. Potter.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—At the Church of St. Clement's, on Sunday, September 26th, for Evensong, 720 London Surprise Minor. A. Wiffen, G. R. Pye, A. Chaplin, E. Butler, H. Dawkins, E. Pye (conductor). Also 720 Kent Treble Bob. A. Chaplin, E. Butler, G. R. Pye, H. Dawkins, A. Wiffen, E. Pye (conductor).

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage. There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed envelope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand, and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be endorsed "News copy only."

"THE BELL NEWS" will be sent to any address in the United Kingdom for 18 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1915.

THE WARWICKSHIRE GUILD.

ALLESLEY (Coventry)—On Sunday, September 26th, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, 720 Oxford Treble Bob Minor, in 26 mins. *J. Taylor, *A. Wilson, W. Smith, *H. Kettle, E. Johnson, J. White (conductor) *First 720 of Oxford. Also touches of Kent and Plain Bob.

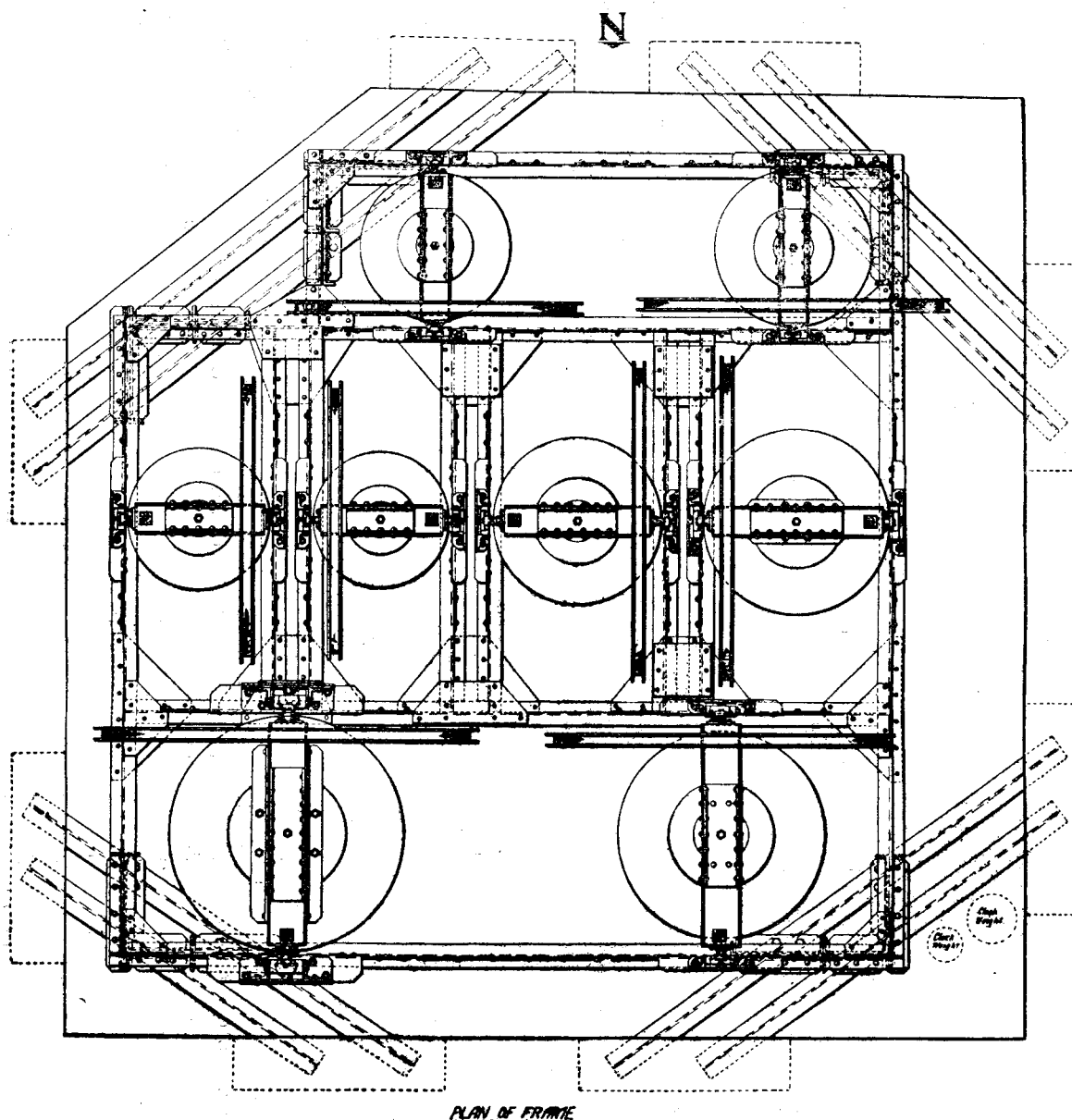
THE CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

WIRRAL BRANCH.

BIRKENHEAD—On Sunday, September 26th, at St. Mary's Church, 720 Bob Minor. H. Cash, H. Martin, H. Ludkin, G. McConnell, W. Wilcox (conductor), S. Wood. First 720 in the method by the treble ringer, and the first 720 in any method by the ringer of the 4th. Rung on the occasion of the Harvest Festival Service.

ORSETT (Essex)—On Sunday, September 26th, for morning service at the Parish Church, in 22 minutes, after meeting one short for Surprise, 720 Bob Minor. H. Chinnery, A. Kealing, G. A. Jones, G. R. Ambrose, J. Hayes, F. M. Mitchell (conductor). Rung as a birthday compliment to the conductor. The four latter ringers came from Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, and thank Messrs. Chinnery and Kealing for completing the band.

CURDRIDGE—On Thursday week, at the Parish Church, 504 Grandsire Triples. G. Jupe, J. Ryves, F. Newland, A. Mears (conductor), W. Ryves, A. Pook, Andrew Mears (Captain), C. Johnson. And two more 504s, conducted by W. Ryves and Andrew Mears. Rung in memory of their late comrade Pte. Edwin Wellstead, of the 13th Hants., who lost his life in the Royal Edward. It was first intended to ring a half peal, but unfortunately one of the members was indisposed, and owing to the war the number of ringers is limited, so the captain thought it better not to make the attempt. Mr. and Mrs. Wellstead desire to express their thanks for the many messages of sympathy they have received in their bereavement.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
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PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

§ The late William Shipway (may he rest in peace) has been extolled by some writers as the greatest exponent of the art of Change-ringing for all time.

With our present knowledge we are in a better position to judge whether the eulogies bestowed on the Ancients generally, and our esteemed friend in particular, have not been a little overdone.

We know that Shipway considered himself the author of the methods given under the title of Court Bob, and in the Shipway reprint, pages 56 and 57, after commenting on London and Norwich Court Bob, we find the author making use of the following preface:—

"It being the general and most regular custom in treatises on the arts and sciences to begin in the most simple and plain manner, the author on that principle introduces his own system first, the London system as the second, and the Norwich system as the last, which he considers as by far the most complex."

For some reason—possibly because of the adjoining places—Shipway overlooked the fact that Court Bob Doubles exist, and he begins with a properly constructed Minor method, with one hunt, produced by two Quick 4ths place bobs made in the Quick primary principle. For Court Bob Triples he gives us an imperfectly constructed method, with two hunts, produced by two Slow 5ths place bobs made in the Quick primary principle. For Court Bob Major he gives us an incurably asymmetrical method, with one hunt, produced by a Quick 4ths place bob in the first half lead and a Quick 6ths place Bob in the second half-lead. For Court Bob Caters he gives us another incurably asymmetrical method, with two hunts, produced by a Slow 5ths place bob in the first half lead, and a Slow 7ths place Bob in the last half-lead. Court Bob Doubles and Minor have already been illustrated in these articles, likewise the so-called method of Court Bob Triples; the latter when properly produced from the fundamental row is proved to be a different method, having two hunts, and being produced from by two Quick 5ths place bobs made in the Slow primary principle.

This leaves only the Major and Caters to be considered, and these will be used as illustrations in this article.

Shipway's Court Bob Major.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

One hunt: the Treble, which is the only pivot bell.

		equals	false row
12345678	1 S		15372846
21436587	2 S		"
24135678	3 C	31425678	17582643
42316587	4 S		"
43261857	5 C	53217486	15872643
34628175	6 C	64128375	"
36482715	7 C	75138264	"
63847251	8 C	86247153	"
66374521	8 C	87356142	"
86735412	7 C	78465231	"
87653142	6 C	68574321	"
78561324	5 C	57683412	"
75816342	4 C	48672513	15873624
57183624	3 C	37581624	"
51738264	2 C	26481735	15372846
15372846	1 S		"

13527486

N.B.—The rows are alternately two even and two odd.

If the foregoing method is produced from the Slow Primary Principle it can be proved by Reciprocal or Equivalent proof, and the result of the proof is five false rows to each lead instead of four.

The following is Court Bob Major, when produced by the same constructional bobs as the Minor method, and although we have not coursing order at the lead-end, we have a simple transposition row. Reciprocal Proof reveals the fact that there is only one false row to each lead, and we have a pivot bell in addition to the plain hunt.

Court Bob Major.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

One hunt; the treble. 6th the pivot bell.
equals

12345678	1 S	
21436587	2 S	
24135678	3 C	31425678
42316587	4 S	
43261857	5 C	53217486
34628175	6 C	64128375
36482715	7 C	75138264
63847251	8 C	86247153
68374521	8 C	87356142
86735412	7 C	78465231
87653142	6 C	68574321
78561324	5 C	57683412
75816234	4 C	46782513
57182643	3 C	35871624
51786234	2 C	26781534
15872643	1 S	

18527463

N.B.—The rows are alternately two even and two odd. The false row is the lead-end 15872643.

Shipway's Court Bob Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

False rows 135729486; 158729436; 152739486.

123456789	1 S	
214365879	2 S	
241638597	3 C	315274968
426135879	4 C	425163879
462318597	5 C	534172968
643281957	6 S	
634829175	7 C	752391846
368492715	8 C	861492735
386947251	9 C	971583624
839674521	9 C	982674513
893765412	8 S	
987356142	7 C	794856321
978531624	6 C	685947231
795813264	5 C	576938142
759182346	4 C	467829153
571928364	3 C	357918264
517293846	2 C	246819375
152739486	1 C	135729486

125374968

The above method has none of the characteristics of a perfectly constructed method, and it is incurably asymmetrical. If we produce the same method from the Slow Primary Principle it has one of the five characteristics, i.e. a simple transposition row at the lead-end. In spite of this it has the four following false rows to the first lead, 216483957, 214763859, 216783459 and 216385479.

The method given by Shipway as Court Bob Triples, when properly produced from the fundamental row, has all the five known characteristics, and the constructional shunts are two Quick 5ths place bobs made in the Slow Primary Principle. This seven bell method can be extended to nine bells by using two Quick 5ths place bobs in the same relative positions to the hunts, and we shall find that although the method has not the Plain Bob leads, we have every one of the five known characteristics,

Court Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 7th is the pivot bell.

One false row only, the lead-end 216983754.

equals

123456789	1	S	
132547698	2	S	
315246789	3	C	241536789
351427698	4	S	
534172968	5	C	462318597
543719286	6	C	573219486
457391826	7	C	684129375
475938162	8	C	795138264
749583612	9	C	896247153
794856321	9	C	987356142
978465231	8	S	
987642513	7	C	869574321
896724153	6	C	759683412
869271435	5	C	648792513
682917345	4	C	537891624
628193754	3	C	426981735
261897345	2	C	317892645
216983754	1	S	

129638574

With regard to Shipway's Reverse and Double Court methods I do not propose spending any more time on them; it is sufficient to say that the Minor variations Reverse and Double are both legitimate methods, the Triple variations we have already had as illustrations in previous articles, the Major and Cater Variations, both Reverse and Double, are all incurably asymmetrical, and are not worth troubling about.

In the next and succeeding articles I propose dealing with the Cater methods in Shipway; the methods of Royal, Cinques, and Maximus to follow in due course.

MR. A. B. PECK.

Mr. H. R. Newton writes:—"I know there is a natural desire among the many friends of Mr. A. B. Peck to write expressing their sympathy with him in his serious illness, but as he is still on the danger list at the hospital it is not wise for him to receive any letters. As soon as he is able to do so I will let his friends know, and I am sure they will understand why I write to ask them to defer writing until he is better."

BROUGHTON ASTLEY.—On Sunday, September 26th, at St. Mary's Church, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Doubles (1260 changes), in 51 mins., was rung for the Harvest Thanksgiving Service in the evening. E. Chamberlain (Sharnford, first quarter-peal), G. Wood (Sharnford), W. H. Inglesant (conductor), C. H. Briggs (Stoney Stanton), H. Briggs (Stoney Stanton). Also 120 in the same method, L. Bodycott, W. H. Inglesant, (conductor), E. Chamberlain, H. Nicholls, J. Brunt.

"The Bell News," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

The Provinces.

SHENSTONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM.

On Saturday, Sept. 4, 1915 in Three Hours and One Minute.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES

Sir A. P. Heywood's Variation of Thurstans'.

Samuel Grove	Treble	Morris J. Morris	5
George Parsons	2	George F. Swann	6
William J. Meers	3	William Davies	7
William G. Anker	4	John E. Pywell	Tenor

Conducted by George F. Swann.

Rung with the bells half-muffled, as a mark of respect to Second-Lient. Michael Vallanseg Molloy, 2nd Batt. Sherwood Foresters, son of the Vicar of Shenstone, who was killed in action.

OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

THE OLDHAM SOCIETY.

On Sunday, Sept 26, 1915, in Two Hours and Thirty-seven Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARK'S, GLODWICK.

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor 8 cwt.

I. Schofield	Treble	R. Allred	5
J. Lees	2	E. B. Shaw	6
S. Stott	3	J. W. Taylor	7
F. Crosland	4	A. Cleeg	Tenor

Composed by J. Carter, and Conducted by S. Stott.

Rung for evening service to celebrate the Harvest Festival, also as a birthday compliment to J. Knight, one of the local band. R. Allred hails from Tyldesley, and was proposed a member of the Oldham Society before the peal.

Handbell Peal.

ARKLOW, COUNTY WICKLOW.

THE IRISH ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, August 31, 1914, in One Hour and Fifty-seven Minutes.

AT LAMBERTON LODGE.

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES:

Being two 720s each of Kent and Oxford Treble Bob, and three 720s of Plain Bob.

John Kearon	1-2	Richard Kearon	3-4
Arthur A. Hadley	7-8.		

Conducted by Richard Kearon.

First peal by John Kearon, who is only 15 years of age, and only commenced ringing in January of this year. Witness—Mrs. A. Hadley.

ARKLOW, COUNTY WICKLOW.

THE IRISH ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday, September 19, 1914, in One Hour and Fifty-eight Minutes

AT LAMBERTON LODGE,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES; Being four 720s of Oxford Treble Bob and three 720s of Kent Treble Bob.

John Kearon	1-2	Richard Kearon	3-4
Arthur A. Hadley	5-6.		

Conducted by Arthur A. Hadley.

Witnessed by Mrs. A. Hadley and George Bingham. First peal of Treble Bob by John and Richard Kearon, and first peal of Treble Bob double-handed by A. Hadley, and was rung at the second attempt.

WANTED

A GROCER'S WAREHOUSEMAN (Change Ringer).—Apply G. A. SMITH, Newfield Terrace, Tunstall, Staffs

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading 35 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637.—Meetings will be held at the Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on October 7th and 21st for handbell practice, and on the 12th and 26th for business. St. John's, Hackney, for service on the 10th at 10 a.m. No ringing in the evening until further notice.
William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

Society for the Archdeaconry of Stafford.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Great Barr, on Saturday October 2nd. Bells available at 3. Service in Church at 3.15, with an address by the Rev. A. Partridge. Tea (10d.) at the Beacon Inn at 6. The question of "War Loan" will be considered. Reports ready for distribution. Please send word not later than Tuesday, Sept. 28th.
H. Knights, Hon. Sec.

15, Rugby Street, Wolverhampton.

The Kent County Association.—Rochester District.—The annual meeting will be held at St. Mary Magdalene, Gillingham, on Saturday, October 2nd. Bells available at 3. Service at 4 p.m. Tea in the Memorial Room at the Vicarage after service. Will those intending to take tea let me know not later than Wednesday September 29th.

Edward A. G. Allen, Hon. Dist. Sec.

11, Bill Street Road, Frindsbury, Rochester.

Kent County Association.—Maidstone District.—The next meeting will be held at Charing on Saturday Oct. 9th. Bells available from 3 o'clock. Short service at 5. Tea (kindly provided by the Vicar) at 5.30. The General Secretary of the Association (Rev. F. J. O. Helmore) has promised to attend the meeting. Visitors from other Districts will be welcomed. Will those intending to attend send word by Oct. 4th, to

Stephen Hazeldean.

Lower Street, East Farleigh.

Secretary.

The Lancashire Association.—Blackburn Branch.—A meeting of the above branch will be held at Rishton, on Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1915. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Meeting at 6.30.

33, Langham Road,
Blackburn.

J. Watson, Branch Sec.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Southern Branch.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Overbury, on Saturday, Oct. 9th. Service in Church at 5 p.m., at which members are requested to attend. Tea will be provided in the Village Hall, by the Vicar (Rev. W. Lea), for those who notify me by the Wednesday previous. Branch officers will be elected at this meeting. By kind permission of Sir Richard B. Martin, Bart., the Court Gardens will be open to ringers. The Bells (6) will be available.

James Hemming, Branch Sec.

29, Church Bank,
Hampton, Evesham.

Lancashire Association.—Manchester Branch.—The next meeting will be held at Prestwich, on Saturday Oct. 9th. Bells available from 5 to 7 p.m., and from 7.45 to 9 p.m. Meeting to be held during the interval. Subscriptions are now due.

103, Victoria Street,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

W. W. Wolstencroft.

Branch Sec.

The Warwickshire Guild.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Aston, on Oct. 16th. Bells ready at 3.0 p.m. Will those requiring tea apply to Mr. James George, 125, Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham.

Alley, Coventry.

H. Kettle, Hon. Sec.

Guild of Change-ringers for the Archdeaconry of Salop.—The next meeting will be held at Coalbrookdale, on Saturday, Oct. 16th, 1915. Ringing at 3 p.m. Tea in Trinity Hall at 5 p.m. Business meeting after tea,
Rev. H. B. Beckwith,
Ridgemoor, Shrewsbury.
Hon. Sec.

BELLS AND "BURDENS."

By H. C. COLLES.

From *The Musical Times*.

(Continued from page 23).

The idea of monotony is always associated in the English mind with the sound of bells. It is pleasing or unpleasing according to our mood; it may be soothing or stirring, but its effect upon us of whatever kind is always reached by persistent reiteration. The endurance of the ringers has its counterpart in the emotional impression produced upon the hearers.

Xpart from the bells themselves one finds this idea of a dogged persistence constantly working itself out in the popular, or democratic forms of English music. It begins obviously with "Sumer is icumen in," a round for four voices with a two-voiced "pes," or ground bass; and the "round" and the "ground," either together or used singly seem to be the two most persistent forms through the long history of popular music in this country. Both illustrate the motto of English bells as distinct from the carillon. "Keep on doing it, and do it together." In both there is variety, but it is variety held fast by a principle of continuity. The "faux-bourdon" upon the church's plainsong which was early considered to be a peculiarly English form of counterpoint, and in which our church composers of the 15th and 16th centuries excelled to a truly marvellous extent, had the same qualities at the back of the emotional appeal. Moreover, from the English form of the word "fa-burden," come the numberless secular songs with a "burden" which were so popular in the time of Queen Elizabeth that Shakespeare seems to regard a burden as an almost necessary adjunct to a song.

Sea-nymphs hourly ring this knell
(Burden) Ding dong!

shows the bells and the burden in close association, but the latter is often indicated, as in Ariel's other song in the same scene, with its "Burden dispersedly" where the bells have no place.

The vocal ballets of Thomas Morley and others, music to be danced to as well as sung, with their "fa-la" refrains are further instances of the same type of rhythmical reiteration in ensemble. By the way, has there been any attempt to revive the ballets of Morley as dance music? The experiment should certainly be tried.

When we look at Purcell, the most typically English composer we have ever had, we find these principles permeating his music of every kind. The ground bass is his very life's breath. In harpsichord music, in airs for the opera or the concert room, in anthems for the church, he makes use of it whenever his intention is most serious.

(To be Continued.)

GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—On Sunday, September 19th for evening service, a quarter-peal of Bob Major, in 47 mins. H. E. Gillett, W. Stratford, H. Packer, E. Pardon, J. Collett, T. Banning, H. Gillett, W. Large (conductor). First quarter-peal of Major on the bells.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

To be obtained, Post Free, from (and only from) the Hon. Librarian, Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, Broadlands, Caversham, Reading.

	s.	d.
On the Preservation of Bells	4	
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THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

ISLEWORTH.—For the evening service (Harvest Festival) on Wednesday, September 28th, at 8 p.m., a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 48 mins. W. Lawrence, F. G. Goddard, Miss Edith Jones (West Ealing), P. H. Smith, T. Beadle, H. W. Lidbetter, W. New (conductor), H. Beadle.

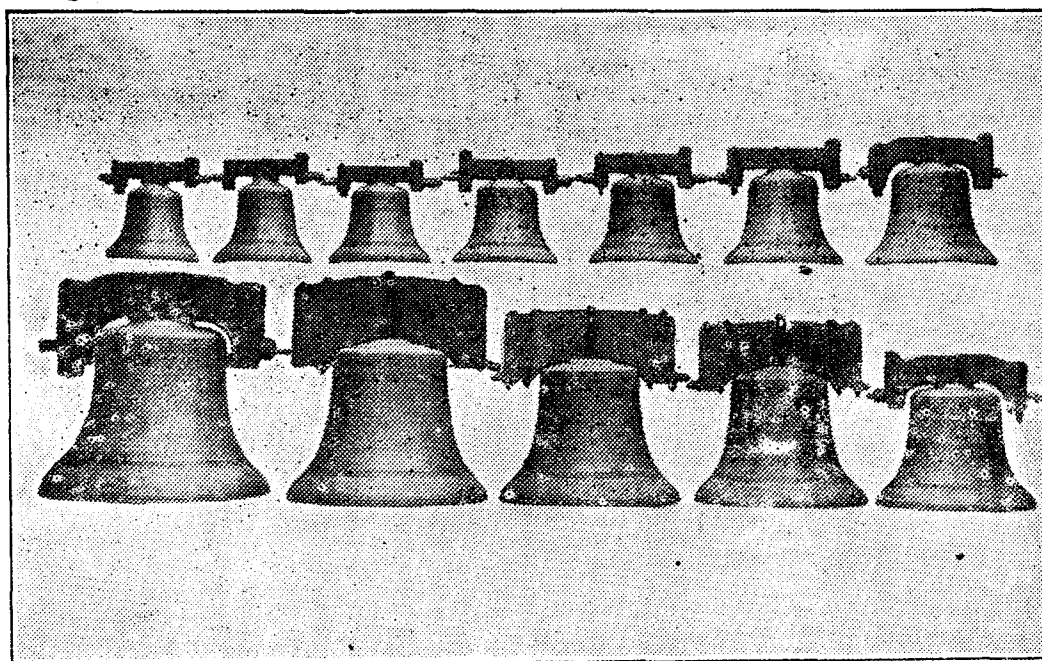
THE BEDFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

LUTON.—On Sunday, September 12th, for morning service, 720 Bob Minor. J. Shaw, B. Wilson, A. King, F. Hunt, J. Rookwood, T. Kendall (first as conductor), H. Shaw. On Sunday, September 26th, for evening service, on the occasion of the Harvest Thanksgiving Service, 1260 Grandsire Triples, in 45 mins. J. Shaw, C. Wing, B. Wilson, F. Hunt, J. Rookwood. T. Kendall, A. King (conductor), T. Gutteridge.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

PENDLETON.—On Sunday, September 26th, at St. Thomas's Church, for evening service, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples (1260 changes) in 46 mins. Francis Smith, Walter C. Hunt, Sam Greenhalgh, Joseph Winterbottom, George E. Turner, Harry Chapman, James George, Walter Smethurst. Composed and conducted by James George.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., BELL FOUNDERS & BELL HANGERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire.



THE RECAST RING OF TWELVE OF ST. CHAD'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

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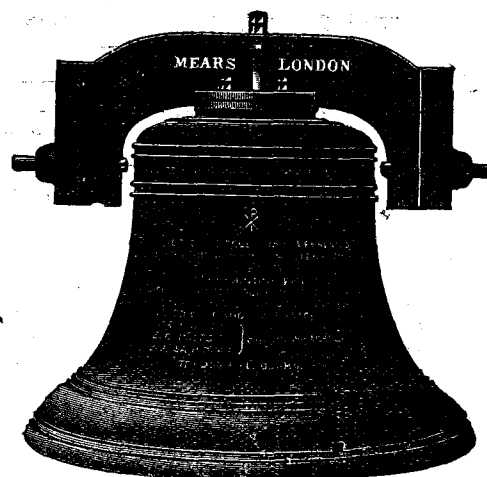
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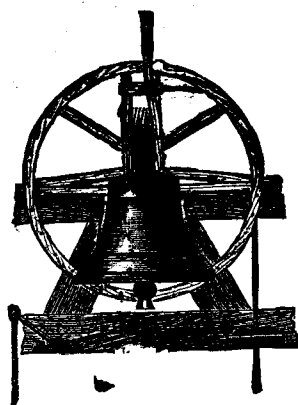
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

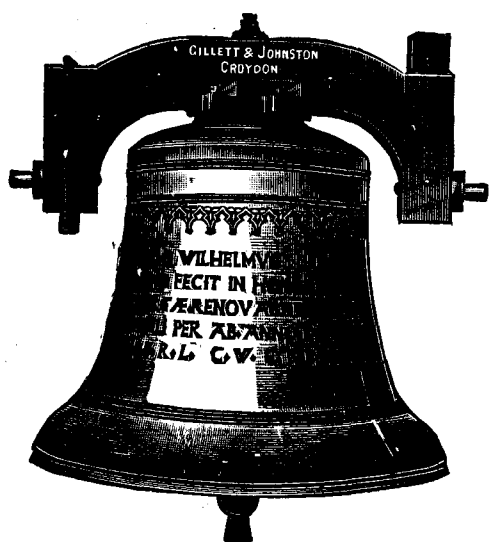
A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1749.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.

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WIMBORNE MINSTER TENOR (80 owt.)
OF THE NEW RING OF 10.

THE AUTHORITIES WRITE:—

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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
IPSWICH.

GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.

April 23rd, 1915.

DEAR SIR—

You will be glad to hear from me that the restoration of our eight bells has been completed to the satisfaction and gratification of the whole neighbourhood. I have expert testimony to the fact that the new steel frame and the work connected with it fully justify the trust we had in you. The tone and tune of the bells are excellent, and we have every reason to believe that many generations will pass before any further work upon them is needed. My Churchwardens agree with me in all I am saying, and we hope that the credit you have so well earned will be the means of securing many other contracts. We never paid a bill with greater pleasure.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

Vicar of Gillingham,

Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1749.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING AT PENDLETON.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire Association was held at Pendleton on Sept. 25th, 130 members attending. The proceedings commenced with an attempt for a peal to celebrate the completion by the Rev. H. J. Elsee of 25 years as president of the Association. This, however, came to grief, a change course occurring, and the party took car to Eccles, where some musical touches were attempted. A wish having been expressed to ring at Worsley a party set off in a couple of taxis for that town, and more musical touches resulted. The conducting was shared by Messrs. W. C. Hunt, A. Knights and J. George (Rugby). The other members who took part were Messrs. W. H. Shuker, J. Ridyard, A. Trippier, A. Knights and J. H. Banks.

A special service was held at the Church of St. Thomas, the officiating clergy being the Vicar (the Rev. H. L. Fosbrooke, M. A.) and the Rev. H. J. Elsee (St. George's, Bolton), President of the Association, while the preacher was the Rev. A. T. Beeston (New Mills). The preacher took as his text St. Luke ii, 14, "And on earth peace, goodwill towards men," and delivered a forceful address.

UNVEILING A PEAL BOARD.

At the close of the service there was an interesting ceremony in the belfry, where the Vicar unveiled a peal board to the memory of Mr. J. Barratt (late Vice-President of the Association).—The Rev. H. J. Elsee explained that the board was placed in the belfry as a record of the muffled peal rung to show the respect of Lancashire ringers for one who was very well known among them, the late Mr. James Barratt, one of the first members of the Association. Mr. Barratt was one of the most loyal members and a most diligent worker for the Association. It was a great shock to them when they heard of his death, after a very short illness. At Eccles, in his own tower, and at this church the members shewed their respect for his high character and for his services to the Association, and a Vice-president by ringing a muffled peal. It was to record that peal that the tablet had been erected, and he would call on the Vicar of St. Thomas' to unveil it.—The Rev. H. L. Fosbrooke said he gladly responded to the invitation because all the vicars of St. Thomas' had always taken a great interest in the work of Change-ringing, and particularly in their own ringers. That tower meant a great deal to the people of Pendleton and especially to the Churchpeople of Pendleton. The rev. gentleman then unveiled the tablet, which was the gift of Mr. A. Trippier, of Eccles. The inscription stated that a peal was rung in this tower on Nov. 14th, 1914, of Stedman Triples, 5040 changes, in 3hrs. and 9 mins. The peal was rung with the bells half-muffled, as a token of respect to the late Mr. James Barratt. Vice-President of the Association. Conducted by J. Ridyard.

TEA AND MEETING.

The members then adjourned to the schoolroom, where they sat down to a substantial tea. The annual meeting followed.—In opening the proceedings, the President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. H. L.

Fosbrooke for kindly arranging the service and allowing the use of the bells of St. Thomas'—The vote was carried with acclamation—The Vicar said he could assure them that they felt it a privilege to welcome them to Pendleton.

Mr. J. H. Banks then read the Committee's report, which stated that the membership now stood at 1418, an increase of about 50. Ten members had been lost by death, including Corpl. E. Barton, who was killed in France, and Ptes. W. Worthington and H. Fielding, who died while in training. The income for the year was £41 10s., and the expenditure £51 9s. 7d. The peals rung numbered 21. The report concluded with the thanks of the committee to the branch secretaries for their energetic services during the past year.

The balance sheet was taken as read, printed copies having been circulated among the members. This showed the total worth of the Association to be £64 18s. 10½d., made up of cash in bank, £22 15s. 7d.; war scrip, £20; diagrams in stock, £12 18s. 3d.; balance in Treasurer's hands, £9 5s. 0½d. The accounts had been audited and certified as correct by Messrs. A. Barnes and B. Gill.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

Mr. J. Ridyard was elected Vice-President (Mr. Chapman retiring), Mr. J. H. Banks (re-elected) as ringing secretary, and Mr. A. Barnes, with Mr. J. T. Bottrill and Mr. B. Gill (provisionally) as auditors.

Certain alterations in rules, suggested by the Committee, were passed, three new members were elected, and Chorley was chosen for the next annual meeting.

The President referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Mr. Wm. Snowdon, a former President of the Yorkshire Association, and it was decided to send a letter of condolence to his relatives.

This concluded the business, and a return was made to the tower, where the bells were kept going till 9.30.

CLEVELAND & NORTH YORKS. ASSOCIATION.

THE PRESIDENT HONOURED.

A most successful meeting of the Cleveland and North Yorkshire Association was held at Carlton-in-Cleveland, on Saturday, September 25th, 65 members, representing towers at Middleham, Darlington, Stockton, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, and other places being present.

At the meeting which followed tea (which, with the luncheon, was kindly provided by the Rev. J. L. Kyle), an illuminated address was presented to the Rev. W. P. Wright, who has been President of the Association for the past seven years.

The bells of the Parish Church were kept going all day long, touches in various methods being rung. By the kindness of Mr. L. F. Giers, the members were able to view Busby Hall and grounds.

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A GROCER'S WAREHOUSEMAN (Change Ringer).—Apply G. A. SMITH, Newfield Terrace, Tunstall, Staffs.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

VARIATIONS.

One of the most noteworthy—perhaps the most noteworthy—thing about Stedman's "Tintinnalogia," is what, for want of a better expression, I may call the correctness of his initial standpoint. The difficulty men have in understanding the problems of theoretic ringing arise, mainly, not because there is any particular difficulty in the problems themselves, but because they approach them from the wrong angle. In a great many cases the broad simplicity of the facts deceives the man. He looks for some complicated explanation where there is nothing complicated. To how many generations of ringers has the In-and-Out of Course of the changes been a profound mystery. Really a mystery; an obvious fact, and yet a fact that did not seem capable of any real explanation. And yet how simple it all is directly one understands it. And then there are many more problems in ringing where interest or prejudice prevents clear thinking, and many more where the mixing up of what I have called the "accidental" features with the "essential" obscures the issue. This is not the case merely with the more ignorant and inexperienced composer; it is the usual thing with even the best of our authorities directly they get away from the particular things which they have studied and deal with fundamental laws. You will not have to read very far in any of the letters written in criticism of these articles to find abundant examples of this; but without giving any particular instance I may say that the most noticeable arise from the fact that men treat rounds as if it were a row altogether different from every other row, and the plain course as if it were altogether different from every other course.

What ringers cannot understand is that a method or a peal composition does not consist of a particular group of rows. What it does consist of is the relationship of row to row. That is if you start with 12345678, then Double Norwich Major will give you 111 more rows which have a certain relationship to 12345678. And if you start with 23861745, Double Norwich will give you 111 rows which bear the same relationship to this row that the plain course does to 12345678. The actual rows are a necessary consequence; the essential part of the method is the relationship between the rows—the particular way in which row is produced from row. It is the same in the case of peal composition. It does not matter what particular course you start with, the composition will give you a certain number of other courses. If you start with the plain course of Bob Major, Annable's 3-part will give you forty-four more courses which have a certain relationship to that course. And if you start with a course of Double Oxford, beginning with 35281674, the same composition will give you forty-four more courses, which bear the same relationship to this course that the forty-four of Bob Major do to the plain course. Hence the essential part of the peal is not the particular rows produced, but the way in which course is added to course.

No doubt all this sounds very complicated, but really, unless one grasps the meaning of it, it is impossible to understand what a peal is, or what an original composition is, or what a variation is. And it is remarkable, and illustrates what I called the correctness of Stedman's initial standpoint that this is how he looked at the matter. Almost at the beginning of ringing as a science and art, his vision was not distorted by the multitude of prejudices that have since grown up. He

had comparatively few problems to deal with, and those he was intellectually capable of dealing with on broad and sound lines. And to him a peal was not a collection of rows which a man had "composed," and therefore could claim as "his," but the method by which you can produce row from row. Hence he had a far wider and far sounder knowledge of what the variation of a peal can produce than the majority of men who have lived since.

Turn to his book and compare the way he describes a method with that of later writers. These later writers always give the first lead of the plain course, and they always assume that those particular rows are the one essential thing in the method. They may add more or less full rules for ringing, but they are always based on those particular rows. Stedman's way is quite different. He always first explains his peal in general terms. There are, he will tell you, a whole hunt which does a certain work; then a half hunt which does another work; then certain extremes are made when the hunts are in such and such positions and so forth. When he has explained the peal in this general language he says: Now you can pick any bell you like and make it your whole hunt, and you can hunt it up (i.e. forward) or down (i.e. backward) as you please. Then you can pick your half hunt and your quarter hunt, and the extremes will follow accordingly. Lastly, he selects one instance out of many, and gives that as an example. But it is an example, and not the whole of the method. For instance, he gives full directions for producing the 720 plain changes on six bells. Then he goes on: "An example I will set down which is 1-2, and 3 all up, that is to say, treble the whole hunt and to hunt up, second the half hunt and to hunt up, and third the quarter hunt and to quarter hunt up; 4-5-6 are the Extream bells." Then follows a detailed explanation of this particular example, and as you can produce this particular set of rows by using these particular bells as hunts, so you can produce other sets by using other bells as hunts. There is only one "peal," but it has many expressions. "The 720 plain changes are to be rang or set down one thousand four hundred and forty several ways, by altering the whole hunt, half hunt, quarter hunt and Extream bells (but the course of each is the same with that which is before set down) which I thus demonstrate. On six bells there are 120 several hunts (viz) a whole hunt, half hunt, and quarter hunt six-score several times, and not one and the same whole hunt, half hunt, and quarter hunt twice."

Take a further example. On page 91 he gives a description of Grandsire Bob on six bells. By Grandsire Bob on six bells he means, not as Snowdon suggests, and is usually assumed, what we now call Bob Minor, but the one particular 720 of Bob Minor which we usually call the "old" 720, i.e. the one in which the observation bell is called W R W five times repeated with a single half-way and end. The plain course of Bob Minor with an Extream at the course-end is given previously as Trebles and Doubles on six bells, and is in Stedman's view a different "peal." The following is the description of Grandsire Bob on six bells: "This peal has a whole hunt, a half hunt, a quarter hunt, and three extream bells, every bell hunts in a direct course and lies twice together before and twice behind until the whole hunt leads, and then the four hindmost bells do dodge, that is they make a double change. . . . There are two sorts of bobs in this peal, viz., a single and a double bob: the rule for making the single bob is this: When the whole hunt leads and the half hunt lies in tenor's place, and the quarter hunt is

fourth's place the next change is a bob; and when the whole hunt leads and the half hunt lies in fifth's place and the quarter hunt in second's place, then there is a double bob. That is 2 bob changes, one of which is made the next change, and the other is made the next time the whole hunt leads after."

Then follow detailed explanations of how to make a bob and other rules, and he goes on: "These rules and directions before set down are to be observed in ringing any peal of Grandsire Bob with any whole hunt, half hunt and quarter hunt. An example I have here set down when the treble is the whole hunt, the second the half hunt, and the fourth the quarter hunt." Then follows a 720 of Bob Minor with the treble a plain hunting bell, and the second, the observation, called R W R. "This peal of Grandsire Bob may be rang with any whole hunt, half hunt and quarter hunt," and then we have eleven pages showing us how the different variations can be had.

The point I want to call attention to is that Stedman deals with this peal as an abstract thing. He sets it down and fully and carefully explains it in general language. There is one peal, but there are many expressions of it. It is not a "variation" to make the tenor the plain hunting bell and the treble a working bell. It is identically the same peal as when the treble is the plain hunting bell and the tenor a working bell, but expressed in different terms.

THE NORTH NOTTS, ASSOCIATION.

Fine weather favoured the members of this Association on the occasion of the quarterly meeting, which was held at Tuxford on Saturday, September 25th. There was a good representative gathering of members from various parts of the county, including Everton, East Markham, Cuckney, East and West Retford, Ordsall, Laneham, Tuxford, and Worksop. Tea was partaken of at the Mall Hotel, the host and hostess had on the table a capital spread, over which the Vicar of Tuxford presided. The usual business meeting followed, 42 members being present. Four new members were elected, two from Worksop, one from Cuckney, and Mr. J. B. Jackson, of Guiseley, Yorks., as an unattached member. It was arranged to hold the next quarterly meeting at Worksop in Jan. 1916.

The Secretary, Mr. H. Haigh, in the course of a few remarks, said he was sure all those present would be glad to see Mr. Wm. Butt, who had been fighting for King and country in France almost since the war began. He had had a most horrible experience in the trenches, having been in five hospitals in France, and one in England, but he was happy to say he had been spared for a short furlough, and was present with them that day. It would be gratifying to all when he told them that Mr. Butt was making slow but sure progress towards recovery, and was quite ready when the time came to go back, along with other comrades in the room, and do a little bit more, or until the time came when the bells would be ready to ring a peal of joy and thanksgiving for the proclamation of peace, and give him a welcome home.—These sentiments were heartily endorsed by the applause which followed.

The business meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the Vicar for presiding, and for use of the bells, to which the rev. gentleman replied, in the course of a most interesting address to the ringers. He was pleased to meet such a large and representative gathering of ringers of North Notts. for the first time since

the tower of Tuxford had been affiliated. It was such meetings as these which cemented the true bond of brotherhood, and which had a tendency to bring about an improvement in church bell-ringing, which was so greatly desired. That, at least, was his experience so far as the Tuxford ringers were concerned. The joining of the Association had been the making of them, and a good fellowship existed amongst them. It was only fit and proper the bells should be heard now and again, notwithstanding we were passing through a very trying period. If many more of our men were taken away to uphold the honour and glory of their King and country, he supposed the ladies would willingly come forward and take their places, and when the ladies came in the gentlemen would be sure to be there also. He had the greatest pleasure in welcoming them to Tuxford, and hoped to meet them again very shortly.

During the afternoon and evening touches of Grandsire, Plain Bob, Stedman and Treble Bob were rung by mixed companies on the Tuxford bells, whilst some of the visitors went over to East Markham to try their skill. If one or two ringers who came a long distance in the afternoon went away early to catch a train, and did not get a pull, the writer of these notes is extremely sorry, and the committee will endeavour, at the next meeting, to give consideration and make up companies for those who do not bring a full band with them, in order that they may have a pull before returning home. Towards 8.30 p.m. the visitors began to disperse to their various destinations, all having had an enjoyable time. East Markham and Tuxford, being at the height of the fruit season, and fruit and flowers being plentiful, it was a case of help yourself.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.

WESTERN BRANCH.

A quarterly meeting of this Branch was held at Upton-on-Severn, on Saturday, September 25th. Droitwich was the place selected, but that being inconvenient to the authorities the Rector of Upton was approached, and he immediately gave his consent. There was not a large gathering, but the Branch was fairly represented. Ringing commenced about 3 o'clock, followed by service in Church at 4, at which the Rector gave a plain and homely address.

By the invitation of the Rev. and Mrs. Edmondson tea was served on the Rectory Lawn. The meeting followed, the Rector presiding. The quarterly peal was arranged to be attempted at Upton, C. Camm to be conductor, the next quarterly meeting to be at Droitwich or Dodderhill, on January 29th, 1916. One hon. and one performing member were elected, the whole of the branch officers were re-elected, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rector for presiding, for giving the tea, and making the arrangements.

Courses of Grandsire Triples and Caters were rung on handbells during an interval by Miss and J. D. Johnson and others, much to the delight of the Rector and his family. Touches on the tower bells included Grandsire and Stedman Triples, Double Norwich, Kent and Oxford Treble Bob Major. Though the attendance was small it was acknowledged by all to be a success.

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A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage. There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed envelope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand, and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be endorsed "News copy only."

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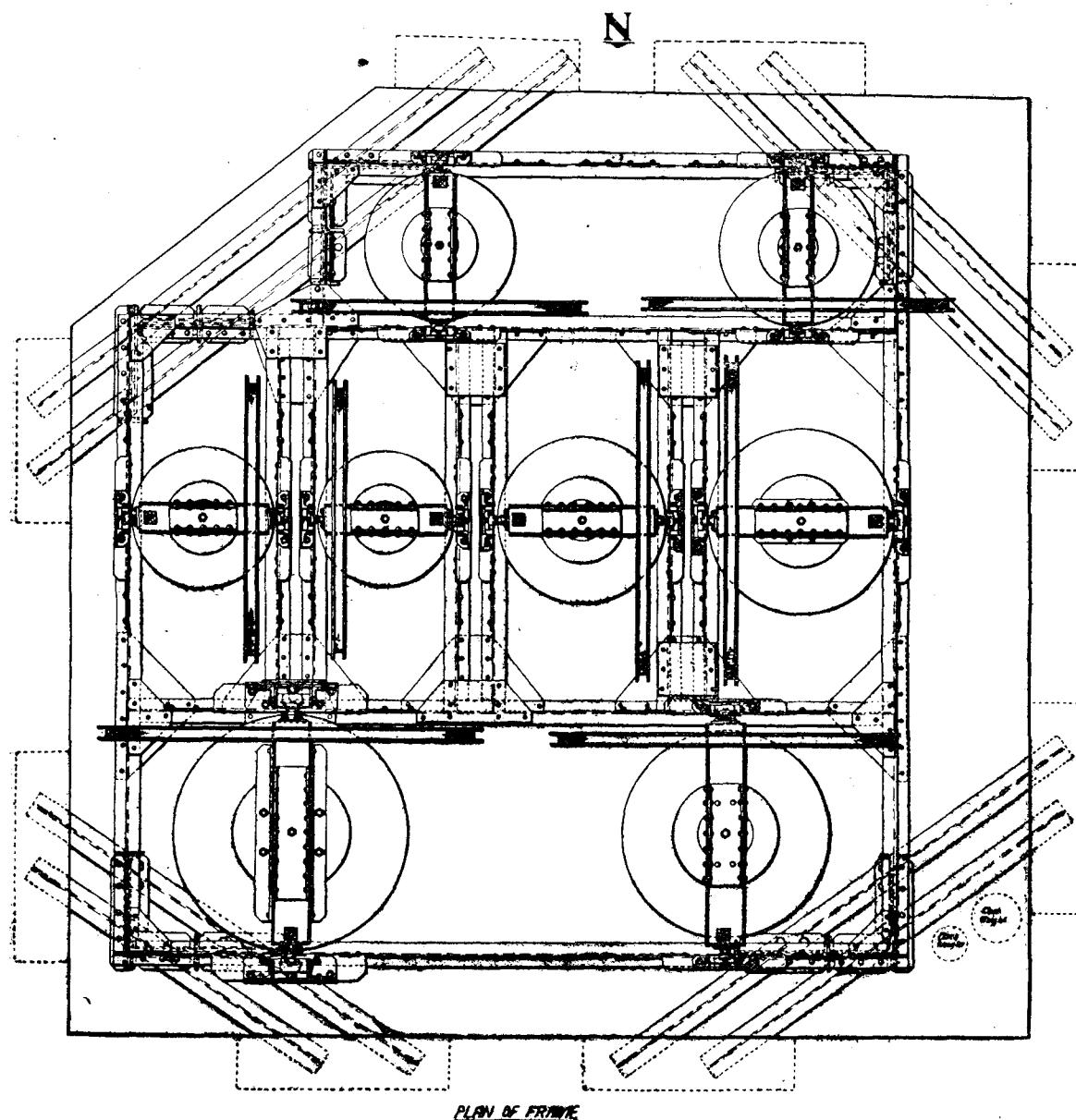
Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1915.

SOCIETY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STAFFORD.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Sunday Sept. 26th, for evening service at the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Caters, 1259 changes, in 54 minutes. T. Smith, W. G. Hall, H. Farlow, T. O'Connor, E. F. Mitchell, H. Jones, H. M. Hawkswood, B. Clark, H. Knight (conductor), A. G. Smith. Rung for Harvest Thanksgiving Service.



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PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

The first two methods of Caters in Shipway's Campanalogia are Plain Bob and Place.

In regard to the former it will be well for those who are interested to understand that Plain Bob Caters is the nine-bell Quick Primary Principle lengthened by Extremes from 18 to 144 changes.

The Legitimate Methods Committee have decreed that Plain Bob on odd numbers is illegitimate, probably because of the four blows behind at the parting of the leads. In this particular instance I am quite willing to endorse the Committee's definition, and for that reason I shall not make use of Plain Bob Caters as an illustration.

It is strange that Shipway in his system of "Place," considering that it is very complicated, should have produced it correctly on all numbers, and yet quite simple methods, such as his system of Single, Reverse and (?) Double Court Bob Major and Caters are incurably asymmetrical. The Place System, according to present day ideas, is illegitimate on all numbers from Singles to Maximus, because of the three blows before and behind. This is a sufficient reason for passing on to the next nine-bell method given by Shipway.

Grandsire Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

False rows: 135729486, 157928364, 152739486.

equals

123456789	1	s	
213547698	2	s	
231456789	3	c	312456789
324165879	4	c	421365879
342618597	5	c	531274968
436281957	6	c	642183957
463829175	7	c	753192846
648392715	8	c	864291735
684937251	9	c	975381624
869473521	9	c	986472513
896745312	8	c	897563412
987654132	7	c	798654321
978561423	6	c	689745231
795816243	5	c	579836142
759182634	4	c	468927155
571928364	3	c	357918263
517293846	2	c	246819375
152739486	1	c	135729486

125374968

The rows in all perfectly constructed Cater methods are all even until a single is used. In the above form Grandsire Caters possesses this one characteristic only; there is no pivot bell in addition to the plain hunts, the lead-end is a complex transposition row, and there are three false rows—as given above—to each lead, brought about by the slow 3rds place constructional bob being made in the wrong position. To find the total number of false rows against the plain course, the remaining six lead heads must be transposed by the three false rows against the first lead. The final result is a total of fourteen false rows derived from six false Even course-ends which follow:—

134265879	142365879
154362879	164325879
174365829	184365279

N.B.—The second is not in the hunt in any of the false

course-ends, and this proves that if the second is fixed there can be no internal falseness.

All the particulars here given, and others that I need not now go into, have been obtained after proving the first lead only by Reciprocal Proof.

There is no need in methods with one or more plain or dodging hunts to write out more than the first lead to obtain the complete proof of the plain course. Writing out the full plain course and then abstracting rows with a certain number of fixed bells is simply making trouble where there is none. If all who are interested will learn to prove by transposition, they will save themselves a tremendous amount of unnecessary labour.

Grandsire Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 9th is the pivot bell.

One false row only, the lead-end 214365879.

equals

123456789	1	s	
132547698	2	s	
315274968	3	c	241638597
351729486	4	s	
537192846	5	c	462819375
573918264	6	s	
759381624	7	c	684927153
795836142	8	s	
978563412	9	c	896745231
987654321	9	s	
896745231	8	c	978563412
869472513	7	s	
684927153	6	c	759381624
648291735	5	s	
462819375	4	c	537192846
426183957	3	s	
241638597	2	c	315274968
214365879	1	s	

124638597

Grandsire Caters in the above form is simply the Slow Primary Principle lengthened by bobs from 18 to 126 changes, and it possesses every one of the five known characteristics.

Everyone knows that in Bob Major there is only one shunt at plain or bob lead. In Grandsire Caters, when produced as above, if a 5ths place bob is made instead of 3rds across the dividing line, the plain hunts will not be altered, and the method is then undoubtedly first cousin to Bob Major, having, like the latter one, shunts only at plain and bob lead. In the old form of Grandsire, on all numbers, the plain lead has one shunt, the bob lead two shunts.

The extent of Grandsire Caters—Bobs only—with 1-2 fixed is 45,360 changes, a sufficient number, and something to spare, for any compositions that it will ever be possible for human beings to accomplish on church bells.

Why part the trebles in Grandsire Caters? The Reciprocal Proof of Grandsire Caters, when produced from the Slow Primary Principle, reveals one false row only to the first lead, i.e. 214365879, and that row has the trebles reversed. When the remaining lead heads have been proved by the false row against the first lead, and the remaining false rows of the plain course have again been transposed to find the parent false row, we find ultimately that the only false row against the whole plain course is 214365879.

This proof of Grandsire Caters seems to be, and is, diametrically opposed to the proof of the method when

produced from the Quick Primary Principle, and this is brought about by the fact that Reciprocal Proof in the old form deals with one fixed treble in the new, and corrects rendering of the method from the Slow Primary Principle. Reciprocal Proof includes both trebles, and this is as it should be, for Grandsire Caters is a method with two hunts and seven working bells.

If I am asked how it is possible to obtain the extent of Grandsire Caters in the old form, seeing that it has six EVEN false course-ends to every course, the explanation to the best of my belief is as follows: The method is rung in broken courses, and every bob or single cuts out two false rows.

THE ELY DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

A district meeting of the Ely Archdeaconry was held at Whittlesford on Saturday last, members being present from Cambridge, Fulbourn, Royston, Sawston, Shelford, Stapleford, Barley, Barkway, Melbourn, Ickleton and the locals. A short service was held at 5 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. P. H. Cooke, Vicar of Ickleton, who gave an excellent address. A tea was provided at the Wagon and Horses, followed by the business meeting. New members were elected, and it was decided to hold the next district meeting at Fulbourn if possible.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Vicar (the Rev. R. Letts) for the use of the bells, and to the Chairman for presiding. The following methods were rung: Cambridge Surprise, Woodbine, College Single, Oxford Bob and Plain Bob. Sawston bells were also available, and several members went over and rang touches of Bob Major, Grandsire Triples and a course of Stedman Triples.

SOCIETY FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF STAFFORD.

The autumn meeting was held at Great Barr on Saturday last, but through the inclement weather the attendance was not as good as would otherwise have been the case. A short service was held in the church, at which the Vicar (Rev. Arnold Partridge) gave a helpful address, as well as officiating at the organ.

Tea was served at the Beacon Inn, presided over by the Vicar, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded for his good offices. The bells were made good use of during the afternoon, the standard methods as well as Cambridge Surprise being practised.

The next meeting is to take place at Bloxwich early in January.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

DERBY.—On Friday, Oct. 1st, at the Church of St. Alkmund, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 47 mins. Geo. Cook, C. Hart, S. Vickers, C. Draper, E. Fletcher, A. Branies, Geo. Freebrey (conductor), F. Lee.

DEVIZES.—On Sunday, Oct. 3rd, at the Church of St. Mary, for the Harvest Festival, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Doubles, in 48 minutes. Miss A. Bolland, S. Hillier (conductor) G. W. England, A. Draper, A. Little, A. Wiltshire. This was the first quarter-peal on the bells since they were re-hung by Messrs. Gillett & Johnston. After the ringing Miss Bolland was congratulated by an old ringer on the splendid way she rang the Treble.

STREATHAM.—On Monday evening, Oct. 4th, in the tower of the Church of the Immanuel. Streatham Common, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples was rung on handbells. H. L. Garfath, 1-2, A. J. Perkins (conductor) 3-4, I. Attwater 5-6, Miss E. Bennet 7-8. Has the Whittington's, Queen's and Tittums, and the twelve 7-8s. Composed by A. J. Perkins.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

WILLIAM SHIPWAY.

To the Editor

SIR,—I do not think any one has been so extravagant as to claim Shipway as the greatest exponent of the art dead or living. What I said was that so far as methods are concerned he knew very much more than the great majority of authorities, ancient or modern, and the figures Mr. Baker publishes confirms my opinion. Shipway's Court Methods are all really Court methods. His Single Court Major is not symmetrical, and therefore is not perfect, otherwise it is a good method. What Mr. Baker calls Single Court is a totally different thing, as any one may judge by taking it and putting it alongside the Minor and Shipway's Major, and comparing carefully the working of the bells.—Yours etc. J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE MIDDLESEX ASSOCIATION.

CHISWICK.—On Oct. 2nd, at St. Nicholas Church, for Harvest Festival, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples. H. Holloway, W. Phillips, A. W. Davis, G. Iles, J. W. Fruin, Robt. Holloway (conductor), W. Lawrence, T. Smith.

ACRON.—On Oct. 3rd, at St. Mary's church, for Harvest Festival, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 45 mins. T. Smith, J. R. Sims (first quarter on an inside bell), H. Holloway, W. Phillips, J. W. Fruin, Robt. Holloway (conductor), W. Lawrence, A. Elliott (first quarter-peal).

GUILD FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF SALOP.

(ST. CHAD'S SOCIETY)

SHREWSBURY.—On Sunday, Sept. 12th, a touch of Bob Major. G. Scarratt, J. Tudor, E. R. T. Corbett, G. Jones, W. Stockdale, J. Oldham, A. Fullick, C. R. Lilley (conductor). Also 252 Stedman Triples. C. R. Lilley (conductor), J. Tudor, E. R. T. Corbett, W. Brooks, W. Stockdale, A. Fullick, J. Oldham, H. Jones. J. Oldham hails from Loughborough, and was on a visit to St. Chad's.—On Sunday, Sept. 19th, 576 Kent Treble Bob Major. G. Scarratt, J. Tudor, G. Boylin, W. Brooks, W. Stockdale, G. Jones, A. Fullick, C. R. Lilley (conductor).—Sept. 24th 288 Kent Treble Bob. G. Scarratt, G. Boylin, W. Brooks, G. Jones, W. Stockdale, E. V. Rodenhurst, A. Fullick, C. R. Lilley (conductor).—Sept. 26th, for morning service, on the middle six, 720 Kent Treble Bob Minor, C. R. Lilley (conductor), W. Brooks, J. Tudor, W. Stockdale, G. Jones, A. Fullick. For evensong, 168 Stedman Triples. G. Boylin (conductor), J. Tudor, G. Scarratt, G. Jones, W. Stockdale, C. R. Lilley, A. Fullick, R. F. Turner. Also 576 Kent Treble Bob Major. G. Scarratt, J. Tudor, C. Boylin, W. Brooks, W. Stockdale, G. Jones, A. Fullick, C. R. Lilley (conductor). Tenor 39 cwt. 2 qrs. 17lb.

On Saturday, Oct. 2nd, at the Church of St. Julian, for the Harvest Festival, 720 Kent Treble Bob Minor. G. Scarratt, G. Boylin, W. Brooks, G. Jones, W. Stockdale, C. R. Lilley (conductor). Tenor 13 cwt., in F.—Oct. 3rd, after service, several six-scores of Stedman Doubles, with R. F. Turner and E. Harley taking part.

On Sunday, Oct. 3rd, 2t St. Chad's, 420 Stedman Triples. G. Boylin, J. Tudor, W. Brooks, G. Scarratt, W. Stockdale, G. Jones, C. R. Lilley, R. F. Turner. Conducted by G. Boylin.

Six Crosthwaite (Cumberland) ringers have given ten guineas towards the fund for repairing the bells at Crosthwaite Church. Canon Rawnsley, who is raising the fund, thanked the donors most cordially, observing that they were showing true spirit in their work.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 50 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at the Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on October 7th and 21st for handbell practice, and on the 12th and 26th for business. St. John's, Hackney, for service on the 10th at 10 a.m. No ringing in the evening until further notice.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

Kent County Association—Maidstone District.—The next meeting will be held at Charing on Saturday Oct. 9th. Bells available from 3 o'clock. Short service at 5. Tea (kindly provided by the Vicar) at 5.30. The General Secretary of the Association (Rev. F. J. O. Helmore) has promised to attend the meeting. Visitors from other Districts will be welcomed. Will those intending to attend send word by Oct. 4th, to

Stephen Hazeldean.

Lower Street, East Farleigh.

Secretary.

The Lancashire Association.—Blackburn Branch.—A meeting of the above branch will be held at Rishton, on Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1915, Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Meeting at 6.30.

33, Langham Road,
Blackburn.

J. Watson Branch Sec.

Worcestershire and Districts Association.—Southern Branch.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Overbury, on Saturday, Oct. 9th. Service in Church at 5 p.m., at which members are requested to attend. Tea will be provided in the Village Hall, by the Vicar (Rev. W. Lea), for those who notify me by the Wednesday previous. Branch officers will be elected at this meeting. By kind permission of Sir Richard B. Martin, Bart., the Court Gardens will be open to ringers. The Bells (6) will be available.

James Hemming, Branch Sec.

29, Church Bank,
Hampton, Evesham.

Lancashire Association.—Manchester Branch.—The next meeting will be held at Prestwich, on Saturday Oct. 9th. Bells available from 5 to 7 p.m., and from 7.45 to 9 p.m. Meeting to be held during the interval. Subscriptions are now due.

103, Victoria Street,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

W. W. Wolstencroft.

Branch Sec.

The Warwickshire Guild.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Aston, on Saturday, Oct. 16. Bells ready at 3.0. Service at 4. Committee meeting at 5. Tea at 5.30. General meeting after tea. Ringers requiring tea kindly communicate with Mr. James George, 125, Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham.

Allesley, Coventry.

H. Kettle, Hon. Sec.

Guild of Change-ringers for the Archdeaconry of Salop.—The next meeting will be held at Coalbrookdale, on Saturday, Oct. 16th, 1915. Ringing at 3 p.m. Tea in Trinity Hall at 5 p.m. Business meeting after tea.

Rev. H. B. Beckwith.

Ridgemount, Shrewsbury.

Hon. Sec.

Kent County Association.—Canterbury District.—A meeting of this district will be held at St. Laurence on Saturday, Oct. 16th. Half fares up to, but not exceeding, 2s., will be allowed. Bells available from 3 p.m. Service at 4.45.

Fredk. J. O. Helmore, Hon. Sec.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Association.—A meeting at which the Peal Board recording the peal rung by the Ladies' Band at Portishead will be unveiled, will be held in the tower at Portishead, on Saturday, Oct. 16th, at 4 p.m.

Taunton.

E. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

Essex Association.—North-Eastern Division.—The Annual District meeting will be held at Rayne, on Saturday, Oct. 23rd. Bells available at 2.30 p.m. Short service, with address at 4.15. Meat tea. 6d. each, in the Sunday School, at 5 o'clock, followed by meeting for the election of officers and other business. All those intending to be present please notify me not later than Oct. 20th.

B. Redgwell,

The Street, Rayne.

The Provinces.

HANDSWORTH, STAFFORDSHIRE,
THE ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF
BIRMINGHAM.

On Saturday, Oct. 2, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-seven Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

A PEAL OF CAMBRIDGE SURPRISE MAJOR.

5056 CHANGES:

Johnson's Variation.

Thomas H. Reeves Treble	Morris J. Morris 5
Samuel Grove 2	James E. Groves 6
George F. Swann 3	Alf Paddon Smith 7
Charles Dickens 4	James George Tenor

Conducted by George F. Swann.

First peal in the method as conductor. Rung as a birthday compliment to Mr. W. H. Godden

RECAPITULATION.

PIMLICO, LONDON, S.W.

THE ROYAL CUMBERLAND YOUTHS.

On Monday, October 5, 1889, in Three Hours and Twenty-seven Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB ROYAL, 5120 CHANGES:

In the Kent Variation.

Tenor 20 cwt.

George Newson Treble	Albert Pittam* 6
Ackland J. Perkins 2	Arthur Jacob 7
Nathan J. Pitstow 3	Henry Hopkins 8
Benjamin Foskett 4	William Baron 9
Thomas Titchener 5	Frederick Pitstow Tenor

Composed by Henry Dains, and Conducted by George Newson.

*First peal in the method. First peal in the method on the bells.

THE COMPOSITION:—

5120 TREBLE BOB ROYAL.

By HENRY DAINS.

23456 M W H

56342 1 2 2

65243 2 2 2

42563 2 2 2

45623 1 2 2

46253 1 2 2

53624 1 2 2

35426 2 2 2

24536 2 2 2

25346 1 2 2

23456 1 2 2

This composition is in two parts, but I have given the whole of the composition so that the course-ends and their qualities might be seen at a glance. The reasons are obvious, or should be !!

A. J. P.

WALTHAMSTOW.—On Sunday, Oct. 3rd, for Harvest Thanksgiving, at St Saviour's Church, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples in 50 mins. H. Lucas, G. B. Lucas, H. Rumens (conductor), O. L. Twist, E. D. Lillywhite, C. W. Cooper, H. F. Hull, W. J. E. Jones.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

To be obtained, Post Free, from (and only from) the Hon. Librarian, Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, Broadlands, Caversham, Reading.

	s.	d.
On the Preservation of Bells	4	
Glossary of Terms	5	
Model of Rules for an Association... ..	3	
" " Local Company	3	
Rules and Decisions of the Council	6	
Legitimate Methods... ..	9	
Collection of Peals—Sec. I... ..	1	0
" " Sec. II	9	
" " Sec. III	1	0

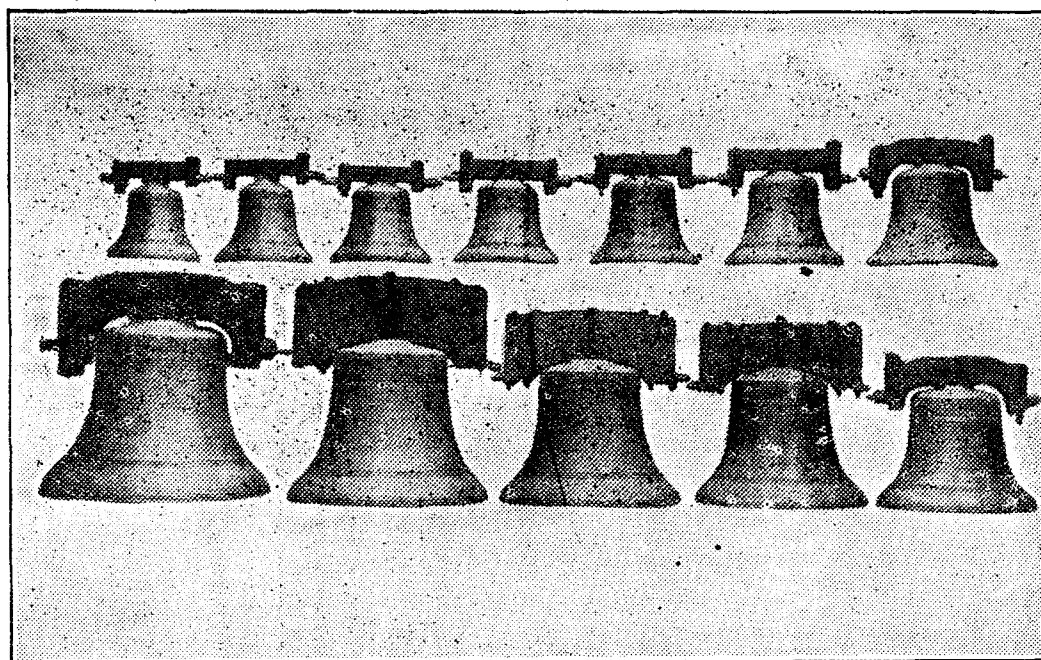
THE BELL NEWS," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year

DEPTFORD (Kent).—On Sunday, Sept. 26th, for Harvest Festival at the Church of St. John. For Morning Service a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples in 43 mins. R. Forsdyke, F. Bacon, E. J. Pannett, J. Law, A. G. Bennington, G. R. Simmonds, W. W. Jefferies (conductor), E. B. Crowder. For Evening Service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire in 38 minutes. R. Forsdyke, F. Bacon, G. R. Simmonds, E. J. Pannett, T. Deal, W. W. Jefferies (conductor), J. Law, E. B. Crowder.

BARNES.—On Sunday, Sept. 26th, at the Church of St. Mary, in honour of the wedding of Sergt. W. C. R. Nimmo (of the 13th Kensington, Princess Louise's Own, home on leave from France) and Miss E. L. Joseph, of Barnes, 630 Grandsire Triples. F. Skinner, H. Barrett, M. Jacobs, H. Cook, P. H. Smith, J. Wilmott, C. Hunt (conductor), G. Hunt.—On Oct. 3rd a quarter peal of Oxford Bob Triples, in 44 mins. First quarter in the method on the bells, and first quarter in the method by the ringers of Treble, 6th and Tenor. Also as a compliment to Corporal J. Joseph (who is in France with the 13th Kensington's) and Mrs. Joseph, on the 12th anniversary of their wedding. J. Wilmott, H. Barrett, R. Mackrill, F. Skevington, H. Cook, M. Jacobs, C. Hunt (conductor), G. Hunt.

BIRMINGHAM.—At Bishop Ryder's Church, on Sunday, Oct. 3rd, for evening service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 45 mins. S. Coley (100th quarter-peal), W. E. Stratford, J. Porter, A. T. Scrivens, J. T. Perry (conductor), W. H. Carrod, G. A. Taylor, J. B. Collett.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., BELL FOUNDERS & BELL HANGERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire.



THE RECAST RING OF TWELVE OF ST. CHAD'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

WEIGHT OF TENOR—39 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lb:

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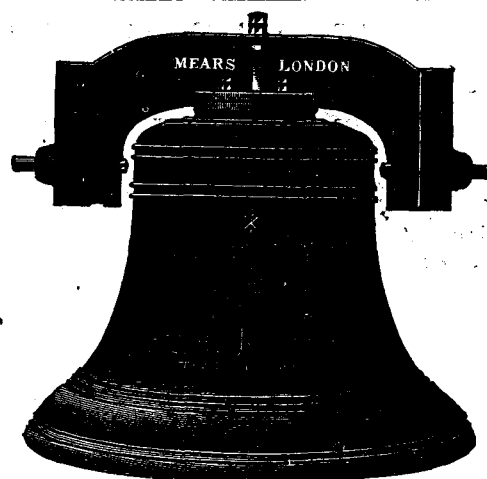
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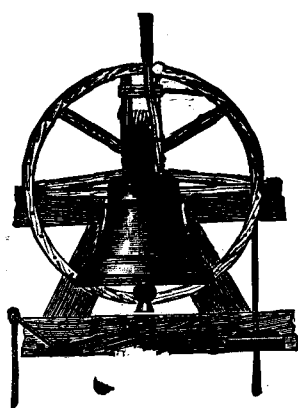
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TENOR BELL, 28½ cwt., of the new ring of ten St. Peter's, Brighton.



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CHURCH BELLS, with all requisite Fittings and Framework singly or in Peals. CLOCK and CHIME BELLS to any size and note.

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Existing Peals economically and efficiently restored.

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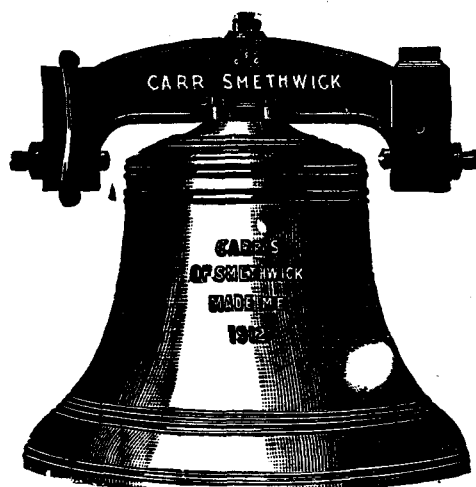
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BELLS for Schools, Churches, etc., singly or in Peals.

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HARRY STOKES & SON having had a considerable number of years' experience in Church Bell Hanging, with confidence solicit the patronage of the Clergy, Churchwardens, and Ringers generally *The Ellacombe Chiming Hammers fixed.*

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GOLD MEDAL EXHIBITION 1851

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Firm of over Thirty Years' standing. Have supplied Mufflers for peals of all weights and numbers. Also Leather Rope Protectors.

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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

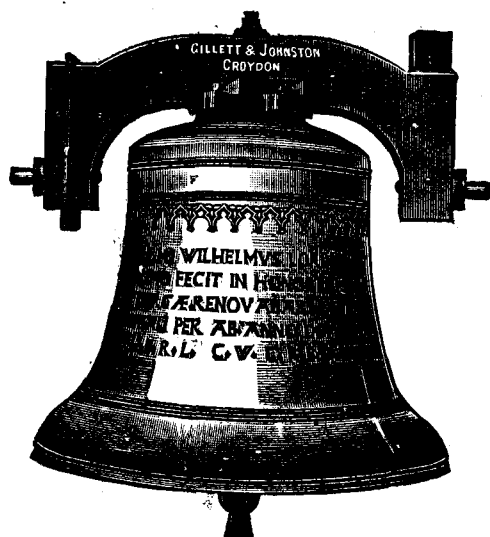
A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1750.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915.

PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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CROYDON, Surrey.
CLOCKS—BELLS—CARILLONS.



WIMBORNE MINSTER TENOR (80 owt.)
OF THE NEW RING OF 10.

THE AUTHORITIES WRITE:—

Wimborne, Nov. 1911.

"Our expert friends tell us that we have a grand 'ring,' of which the town of Wimborne may well be proud.

The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
IPSWICH.

GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.
April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

You will be glad to hear from me that the restoration of our eight bells has been completed to the satisfaction and gratification of the whole neighbourhood. I have expert testimony to the fact that the new steel frame and the work connected with it fully justify the trust we had in you. The tone and tune of the bells are excellent, and we have every reason to believe that many generations will pass before any further work upon them is needed. My Churchwardens agree with me in all I am saying, and we hope that the credit you have so well earned will be the means of securing many other contracts. We never paid a bill with greater pleasure.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. ROBINS, D.D.
Vicar of Gillingham,

Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

FIRST-CLASS WORK.
MODERATE PRICES.
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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Bells hung with fittings of the most approved principle. Old Bells recast, new Bells supplied, Ropes of the best make. The Ellacombe Chime Hammers fixed. Towers inspected, and estimates furnished.

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Beautiful Silk Peal Records, very attractive.
W. MATTHEWS, Change-Ringer,
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LLEWELLINS & JAMES, Ltd.,

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CHURCH BELLS
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IN
Cast Iron, Steel, and
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Bells Tuned on the
Latest Improved
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Initiated by the late
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W. and B. hung the Bells upon which the longest peal of Double Norwich, 17,024 changes, was rung at Kidlington, by eight members of the Oxford Diocesan Guild, on May 22nd, 1899. Actual weight of tenor 23½ cwt.

J. F. MALLABY & CO. Church Bell Hangers & Musical Handbell Founders, BARNBY DON, DONCASTER.

CHURCH BELLS hung with every description of the latest approved fittings, in

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1757.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

GLOUCESTERSHIRE & BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—BRISTOL BRANCH.

A most enjoyable meeting of the above Branch was held at Westerleigh on Saturday last, and, possibly owing to the fine weather, a good number assembled. Ringing started soon after 3.30, and opened with a touch of Bob Minor, followed until five o'clock by other methods. Service was then held in the Church, the singing being of a particularly hearty character.

Tea followed at the Old Inn, a splendid repast having been provided by the hostess, and to which full justice was done by the 29 members participating. The business meeting followed, the Vicar (Rev. R. Stevens) taking the chair (supported by the Branch Hon. Sec. and members from twelve towers. The minutes of the last meeting were passed, and three new members were elected. The "go" of the bells caused some comment from the visitors, but the locals considered that the bells went splendidly. This, however, does not agree with the opinion of Mr. J. W. Jones (Newport) who was present, and other would-be "Sandows" who turned the tenor in to the various touches of Minor rung.

The Vicar, in replying, mentioned that the bells had been rung not many years ago, and that, considering his own ringers were satisfied, he did not think any action need be taken.

Warmley was decided upon for the next monthly meeting, to be held on November 6th.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Vicar and the lady organist terminated the meeting, and a move was once more made to the tower. A course of Grandsire Caters was rung on handbells by some of the experts present, and the bells were kept going until about eight o'clock to various methods.

Before parting a pleasant, but short, time was spent in the Old Inn, Mr. S. Abrahams' songs especially being enjoyed, and when Mr. W. Thomas gave his "Mary Ann" chorus, which was taken up by all present, the melody (?) was sufficient to take the roof off. The company then dispersed, some having to catch their train, and others having some distance to cycle, thus ending a most successful meeting.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

CARY DEANERY BRANCH.

A meeting of this Branch was held at West Lydford on Saturday last, this being the first meeting of the Branch since the outbreak of the war. The meeting should have been held at Queen Camel, the place chosen at the last meeting held at Bruton on May 9th, 1914. The Secretary had several interviews with the Rector of Queen Camel, but could not get him to allow the use of the bells there. However, Mr. M. S. Welchman, churchwarden of West Lydford, kindly came forward and, with consent of the Vicar, offered the use of the fine peal of six bells at West Lydford, and also offered to make any arrangements concerning the meeting. His kindness was at once accepted.

Although the meeting held there on Saturday was not so largely attended as former meetings of the Branch, a very pleasant afternoon was spent, the following towers being represented: Castle Cary, Batcombe, Ditchat, Battonsborough, West Lydford, Taunton, Bridgewater, Bampton. A short service was held in the Church, the Rector (Rev. W. B. Gegg) officiating and giving a very appropriate address, taking his text from the 10th Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, 18th verse—"Their sound went into the earth." In the course of his address the Rector remarked that it was the first time he had had the pleasure of addressing a body of Church bell ringers, and he must say he was very pleased to think that ringers of the present day were brought to the front as churchworkers. In years gone by ringers were a body which were thought very little of. He could only impress upon all those present that their services as ringers was just as important as the choir and other bodies belonging to the Church. Great praise was due to the Diocesan Association for the improvement in ringing and ringers.

After the service tea was partaken of in the Parish Room, after which the business meeting followed, the Rev. W. B. Gegg presiding. One hon. member and several performing members were proposed. Ditchat was chosen as the next place of meeting, to be held in June. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rector for presiding at the meeting, and for the use of the bells; to the organist and choir for their services; and to the ladies for presiding at the tables. A move was then made to the tower where touches of Minor and Doubles were brought round, thus bringing to a close a very pleasant meeting.

HALIFAX AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting and six-bell contest was held at Kirkheaton, when the bells and schools were kindly placed at the disposal of the members by the Rector (Rev. J. W. Moore). Seven companies entered for the contest each set having to ring 600 changes of Oxford Treble Bob, preceded by three leads for practice. The judges were—Mr. G. Symonds, of Elland, and Mr. T. Walworth, of Kirkheaton.

During the afternoon a splendid tea was served to the visitors, who numbered about 100. The general meeting was held in the Schoolroom at the conclusion of the ringing, the President, Mr. Cotterell, being in the chair, supported by the Rector and the Society's officers. A hearty vote of thanks to the local ringers and to the ladies for the way they had catered for the visitors was accorded.

The judges decision was announced as follows: Heptonstall, 567 faults; Tong, 396; Holmfirth, rang out; Low Moor, rang out; New Mills, 570 faults; Ripponden, rang out; Shelley, 123 faults. Shelley were therefore declared the winners of the cup.

A cordial vote of thanks was given to the Rector for his presence, and for the use of his bells, and the Rev. J. W. Moore, in reply, said it gave him great pleasure to be amongst the ringers. They had a fine peal of bells at Kirkheaton and they were proud of them, and liked to hear them rung. He often thought it would not feel like Sunday if they did not have their bells rung for the services. He had great pleasure in presenting the cup to the conductor of the Shelley team.

Mr. Roberts replied for the winners, and proposed a vote of thanks to the judges, which was carried unanimously.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

VARIATIONS.—(Continued).

It would be easy to multiply examples showing how correct and sound were Stedman's views as to what a method really is, and how he explains that any "peal" can exist in many different "expressions."* Outwardly these expressions may be dissimilar; essentially they are all the same thing. The whole book is based on these views, and unless one realises this, it is hardly possible to understand Stedman's explanation of ringing. But there is one case that I must quote in detail in order that it may be compared with some recent opinions, and you will see how infinitely truer are the ideas of this man of two-and-a-half centuries ago than those of the present day writers.

The first "cross peal" that Stedman deals with is Plain Bob on four bells, which he calls Doubles and Singles on four bells.

"On four bells there are 24 changes to be made Doubles and Singles, wherein are twelve double changes, and 12 single; next to every double change there is a single; so that 2 double changes do not come together in any place throughout the peal, neither does two single changes at any time come together; but one change is double and the next is single to the end of the peal. Every double change is made between the four bells; that is—there are two changes made at one time between the bells in treble's and second's places, and the bells in third's and fourth's places. Every single change is made between the two bells in the middle (i.e.) in second's and third's places; excepting the extream changes which are single and made between the two farthest extreme bells from the hunt. An example I here set down, making the treble the hunt, and I hunt it up at the beginning of the peal (for it may be hunted either up or down at pleasure) and I make an extream change every time the whole hunt comes before the bells. In ringing it 'tis observed that every bell hunts in course and lies twice before and twice behind, except only when the extream is to be made, and then the two farthest extream bells from the hunt, does make a dodge and then moves in their former course."

[Then follows a twenty-four of Bob Minimus as usually rung.]

"In this last twenty-four the treble is hunted up at the beginning; it may be rung by hunting it down, which is to be done by making the first a single change, and then hunt it up as before.

"With this one hunt this peal may be rung six ways (viz.) three ways in hunting it up at the beginning of each peal, and the other three ways by hunting it down; the three ways in hunting it up differs only in making the extream changes; in one of these three ways you must make an extream change every time the hunt comes before the bells to lead as in the twenty-four changes before set down. Another way is to make an extream every time the hunt comes behind. And the third way is to make an extream every time the hunt comes before and behind the bells. The three ways hunting it down are to be rang

* I make a distinction between the different "expressions" and different "variations" of a method or a peal which I may best explain by an illustration. A course of Double Norwich starting from 12345678 is exactly the same thing as a course starting from 14235678, but the "expressions" i.e. the rows which are the result of the method, are different. A course of Double Oxford is a "variation" of a course of Double Norwich because although the actual rows produced may be the same, the method of producing them differs by a slight alteration.

by making the extream changes as in the three ways before; in hunting one bell there are six ways to ring this peal; therefore with four bells (in making each of them to hunt) there are four times six ways to ring it, which makes twenty-four different ways."

If a student will carefully study this description, and really grasp Stedman's meaning, he will be able to understand what variation means. Notice first that when Stedman talks about "changes" he does not mean rows, but he means the movement between the rows which produces row from row. It is in this movement that all the essential part of ringing lies. Not the actual rows rung but the movement that produces the rows is the important thing. Then you will see that the method does not consist merely of making the treble the plain hunting bell and hunting her forward (i.e. starting 2143). Any bell can be the hunt, and the method is just the same thing when you make the fourth plain hunt and 1-2-3 the orking bells, or when you make the 2nd the plain hunting bell, and 1-2-4 the working bells. And any bell may be hunted up (forward) or down (backward). There is no difference between these two except that they are the opposites of each other.

Finally Stedman gives the correct Single Reverse, and Double variation of the method, and he tells us that these two are all essentially the same thing however they may differ in appearance. It would be no bad practice for anyone to write out in full the whole of the twenty-four ways that Stedman says Bob Minimus may be rung in. I will give just four, writing out the first eight rows from rounds.

A	B	C	D
1234	1234	1234	1234
2143	1324	1324	2143
—	1243	3142	2413
2134	2134	3412	4231
1243	2314	4321	4321
1423	3241	—	3412
4132	3421	4312	—
4312	4312	3421	3421
3421	4132	3241	4312
3241	1423	2314	4132

In A the second is the hunt and is hunted down.

In B the treble is the hunt and is hunted down.

In C the fourth is the hunt and is hunted up.

In D the third is the hunt and is hunted up.

I have drawn a line at the division of the leads, and it will be seen that rounds is no different a row to any other row. It may be a lead head; it may be a lead-end; and it may be an interior row. Any row may be a lead head or may be a lead-end. This twenty-four is a Round Block, and if you started to ring it and never called "That's all," you would go on to infinity. Or, wherever you start you will always come back to the same row in twenty-four changes.

And the symmetry of the method is the same, whatever bell you make as your hunt. And the truth and falseness of the method is the same, and must be because all are essentially the same thing.

What is true of this twenty-four is similarly true of every round block in ringing, whether it be the course of a method or a peal composition. Wherever you start your peal, whether it be at a fresh lead-end or course-end, or whether you start from an interior row, it remains essentially the same thing. And if you write it out backwards or chose other bells than the treble for your hunt, it still remains essentially the same thing. If one expression

† "Tintinnalogia," page 44.

is true all are true. If one is false all are false, and in exactly the same proportion.

But Mr. Baker has for months been explaining "Proofs of Methods." His theory is based on the assertion that rounds is the "fundamental" row and different from all other rows, and that the variation of a method got by hunting the treble down is different in proof from the variation got by hunting the treble up. Both assertions are untrue, and hence almost every other statement in Mr. Baker's articles is a mis-statement.

DARLINGTON RINGERS' VISIT TO KIRKBY MALZEARD.

On Saturday, September 25th, the ringers of Holy Trinity, Darlington, accompanied by the Vicar, the Rev. F. Peacock, and Mr. G. Kenworthy (churchwarden), had a most enjoyable outing to Bedale, Masham, and Kirkby Malzeard. Breakfast having been partaken of at Bedale, a start was made by horse conveyance for the latter place, permission to ring having been obtained through the kind offices of Mr. Wilson, the churchwarden. A short stay was made at Masham, the fine old church being greatly admired by the members of the party. Leaving there, the route was through lovely moorland and pastoral country, Kirkby being reached shortly before 12 o'clock. Here Mr. Wilson was waiting to conduct the party to the church. Entering under a very fine Norman arch, it was evident there had been a very complete restoration after the disastrous fire of a few years ago, the fine roof of oak and the beautiful fittings of chancel and nave all of oak claimed the admiration of the visitors, the design, material, and workmanship being of the highest order. And now for the bells, which really were the objective, their fame being well-known throughout North Yorkshire and Cleveland. As in the restorations, the same thoroughness was here apparent, a glorious ring of six, with a tenor of over 16 cwt. being the result. The time at the disposal of the ringers was all too short; however two 240s and a 360 of Plain Bob Minor and two touches of London Surprise Minor were rung ere leaving. Quite in keeping with the beautiful church and its fine ring of bells is the small country town of Kirkby Malzeard itself, the visitors taking away with them a lasting impression of what a little town and its church ought to be. The best thanks of the party are here tendered to the authorities of the church for having afforded them a most enjoyable experience.

OBITUARY.

MR GEORGE TAYLOR (Cambridge).

Ringers throughout the eastern counties will learn with regret of the death of Mr. George Taylor, which occurred on Monday last, at Cambridge.

Mr. Taylor was well known, having been steeple-keeper at Great St. Mary's since October, 1877, and Cambridge loses one of its most congenial ringers, learners one of the most painstaking instructors, visitors one of the most obliging steeple-keepers, friends one of the most steadfast and unselfish of companions.

No record has been kept of the peals Mr. Taylor has rung in, but it is noted that he took part in ringing the old year out and the new year in for over 50 years.

The funeral took place on Thursday week, at the Mill Road Cemetery, following a service at Great St. Mary's Church, at which Archdeacon Cunningham, the Rev.

A. H. F. Boughey, the Rev. J. Morgan, and the Rev. — Clarke (curate of Great St. Mary's) officiated. Messrs. F. Pitstow and J. F. Penning (representing the Saffron Walden Society), and Mr. Percy Webb (Ickleton), were amongst the mourners. A wreath was sent by the Saffron Walden Society, as a token of their esteem.

Mr. Taylor, who was 66 years of age, was a member of the Royal Cumberland Youths, Ely, Norwich and Essex Associations, and an honorary member of the Saffron Walden Society. Muffled touches were rung in the evening.

DANIEL SPIERS (Alton).

We regret to record the death, which took place on Oct. 1st, of Mr. Daniel Spiers, a well-known and highly respected resident of Alton. Deceased was in his 84th year. He was a native of Binsted, and resided there the greater part of his life in a house left him by his father, who also was a native of Binsted. He came to reside in Alton about nine years ago to be near his relatives. In his younger days he was a bellringer and member of the choir of Binsted church. He was a man of sterling character, staunch and true to his principles—one of that type of men who inspire respect and regard among all who know them. He leaves a widow and grown up family. The funeral took place on Tuesday. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. The hymns, "O God, our help in ages past" and "Now the labourer's task is o'er," were sung. A large number of floral tributes were sent by sorrowing relatives and friends.

EYE (Suffolk).—On Sunday, Sept. 12th, for Morning Service, at the church of SS. Peter and Paul, a touch of Bob Major. E. F. Poppy (conductor), E. Youngs, A. Oakes, A. Riches, J. Buckingham, R. Riches, J. Riches, H. Moss.—Also, on Sept. 26th, for Morning Service, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, touches of Plain Bob Minor. P. Steggalls, W. Lay, A. Oakes, E. Youngs; F. Day, E. F. Poppy (conductor).

THORNHAM MAGNA (Suffolk).—On Sunday, Sept. 12th, in the afternoon, at the Church of St. Mary, touches of Plain Bob and Cambridge Surprise Minor, the ringers taking part being P. Steggalls, E. Youngs, J. Buckingham, G. Brown, E. Rivers, G. Cattermole (conductor), W. Rose, B. Chilvers, W. Baker. G. Brown and E. Rivers hail from Sproughton, while J. Buckingham, who was on a short holiday, hails from Goldhanger, Essex.—Sept. 26th, for Evensong, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival a touch of Oxford Treble Bob Minor. C. Nunn, E. Youngs, T. Davey, W. Rose, G. Cattermole (conductor), G. Kemp.

PALGRAVE (Suffolk).—On Sunday, Sept. 19th, for Evensong, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, at the Church of St. Peter, touches of Plain Bob and Oxford Treble Bob Minor. T. Ford, jun., E. Youngs, H. Cattermole, C. More, T. Ford, sen., W. Rose (conductor).

WICKHAM SKEITH (Suffolk).—On Sunday, Sept. 12th, after Morning Service, at the Church of St. Andrew, 360 Cambridge Surprise Minor. G. Brown, E. Youngs, T. Davey, G. Kemp, E. Rivers, W. Rose (conductor).

DISS (Norfolk).—On Sunday, Oct. 3rd, for Evensong, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, at the Church of St. Mary, touches of Double Norwich Court Bob Major and Oxford Treble Bob Major. A. Leeder, E. Youngs, T. Ford, W. Wiskins, G. Archer, C. More, W. Chenery, J. Souter (conductor), E. Whiting, Edwin White.

WEST EALING.—On October 10th, at St. Stephen's Church, for the Harvest Festival Service in the evening, a quarter peal of Bob Major (1264 changes), in 47 mins. C. Edwards, H. W. Lidbetter, A. W. Davis, G. Harbour, R. Holloway, P. H. Smith, J. A. Trollope, W. Lawrence (conductor).

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage. There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed envelope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand, and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be endorsed "News copy only."

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915.

ASHBY FOLVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

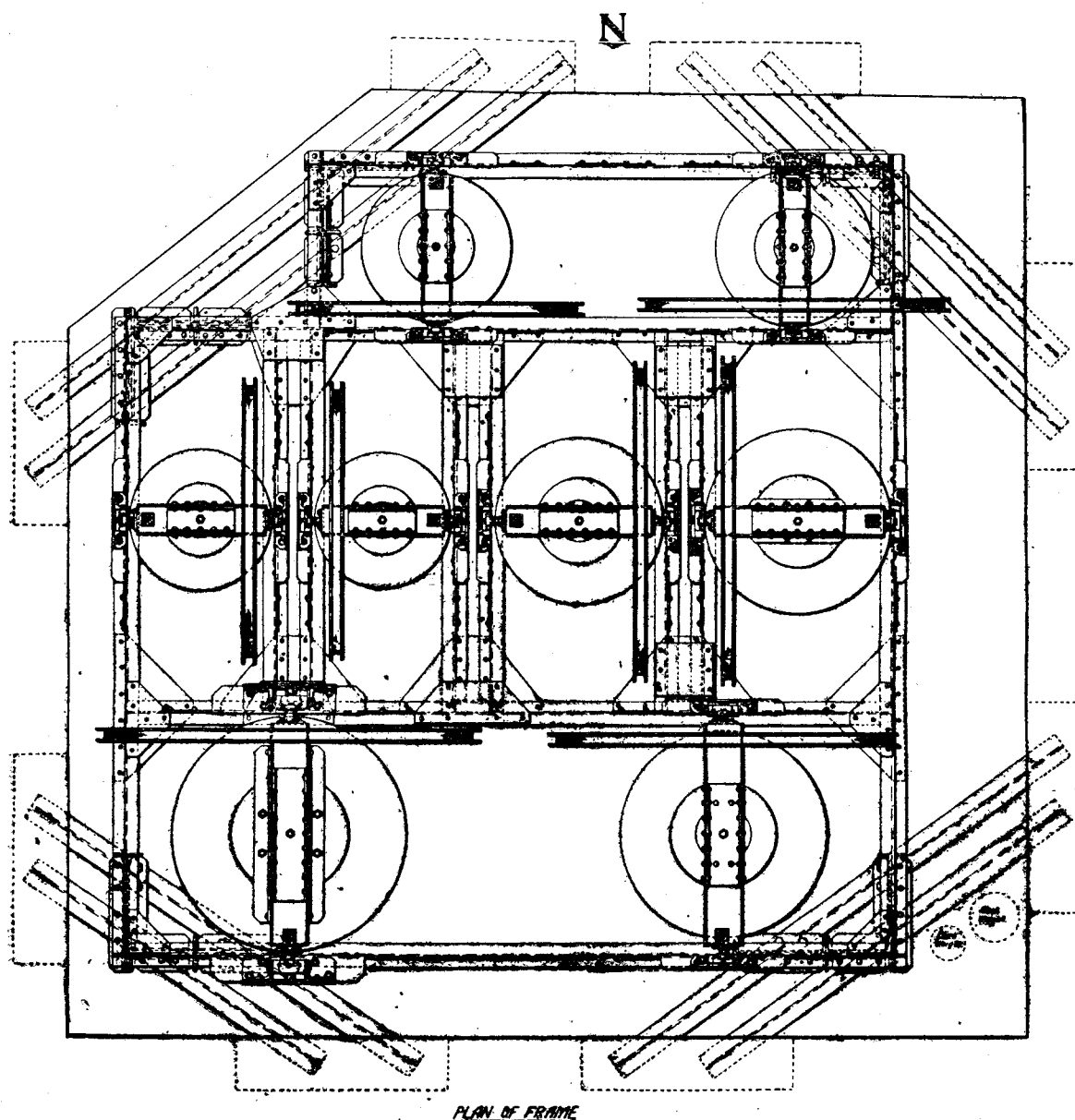
On Saturday, Oct. 9, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-six Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARV.

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES.

Ernest Morris Treble	Harry Broughton 5
Pte. Ernest Bartram 2	Frederick H. Dexter 6
John Oldham 3	Richard H. Bartram 7
Wm. H. Humberstone 4	Percy Harrison Tenor

Arranged and Conducted by F. H. Dexter.

First peal of Stedman on the bells, also by ringers of 4th, and first peal for tenor man. Arranged for Pte. E. Bartram, 2/5th Leicesters, of leave from Luton.



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PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

It is more than a year ago since I first discovered and pointed out in these columns that the Quick and Slow Primary Principle each have one false row, and that all methods, principles and systems, whether coursing or non-coursing, if properly constructed from the fundamental row, also have only one false row only to each lead or division when proved by Reciprocal Proof.

In spite of this, in last week's "BELL NEWS" we read the following:—"Shipways Court Methods are all really Court methods. His Single Court Major is not symmetrical, otherwise it is a good method."

The truth is: Shipway's Single, Reverse, and so-called Double Court Bob Major and Caters are all of them agglomerations of figures which defy the cardinal law of symmetry in order to uphold the fetish of Bob Major lead ends, and each of these methods (six in all) lack four out of the five known characteristics inherent in every perfectly constructed method.

I repeat again that Shipway's Court Bob Minor is produced from the Quick Primary Principle by two Quick 4ths place bobs, made when the Treble is passing through 2-3 up and down respectively. The only Major method which can be rung by the same rules, and which will give the same diagram as Court Bob Minor, plus the extra bell, is the method that was given a fortnight ago, and of which my opponent last week wrote as follows: "What Mr. Baker calls Single Court Major is a totally different thing, as anyone may judge by taking it and putting it alongside the Minor and Shipway's Major, and comparing carefully the working of the bells."

If the "Ancients"—Stedman and Shipway included—had known that all methods, principles and systems are produced by bobs and extremes from the Quick and Slow Primary Principles they would not have been obliged to explain matters by writing of whole hunts, half hunts and quarter hunts, which is going a long way round to explain the construction of a method, in the light of our present-day knowledge.

When the "Moderns"—my opponent included—realise the significance of Reciprocal Proof the end of this controversy will be in sight—but not till then—and the question "What is a legitimate method?" will be automatically settled, subject to arbitrary definitions that may be made from time to time, be the powers that be.

LIVERSEDGE CHURCH BELLS.

RE-DEDICATION SERVICE.

At Liversedge Parish Church on Saturday afternoon, a special service was held for the re-dedication of the bells which, during the past few months, have been thoroughly overhauled and renovated. The work has included all new fittings to the bells and re-tuning them, and re-hanging them in a new iron frame on stout steel girders. This work has been carried out, with entire satisfaction, by Messrs. John Taylor & Co., of Loughborough. Some necessary improvements have also been made in the ringing chamber, the total cost being upwards of £400. Of this about £220 has been subscribed, leaving another £200 to be raised. The bells were first hung in 1815, the year of peace after the French wars, when the Rev. Hammond Roberson, founder of the church, was vicar of the parish. The metal used in casting the bells was obtained from brass guns captured by Lord Exmouth and Lord W.

Bentlnck, at Genoa, in 1614. They were made by Wm. Dobson, of Downham, Norfolk, and were brought from the foundry to the church by road. A good deal of history is contained in the inscription on one of them: "These eight bells were cast in 1814 and 1815 with brass ordnance taken at Genoa," while we may look forward without a doubt to the time when another of them will be as appropriate as it was when the bells were cast: "Dejectus tyrannus—Europa liberta—Pax jam annos XX optata, conventa—Laus Deo—1814," which, being interpreted, means "The tyrant overthrown; Europe freed; the peace desired now for twenty years, agreed upon: Praise to God." A note from a circular of the time says that the bells were provided as a monument expressive of united public gratitude for the favourable turn given to our national affairs, and to perpetuate the memory of recent events, which the inhabitants considered as intimately connected with the country's glory and prosperity.

There was a large and interested congregation at the dedication service, which was conducted by the Vicar (the Rev R. Evers) and the Rev. C. C. Marshall, of St. Chad's, Headingley (President of the Yorkshire Association). The service was also attended by the Church Lads Brigade. Special prayers, psalm, lesson and hymns were used, and during the singing of "O God, our help in ages past," the clergy, wardens and choir proceeded to the west end of the church, where the dedicatory prayers were offered.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. C. C. MARSHALL.

The Rev. C. C. Marshall gave a beautifully appropriate address from the text, "And after these things He went forth, and saw a publican named Levi sitting at the receipt of custom: and He said unto him, Follow me. And he left all, rose up, and followed Him." (St. Luke x, 27, 28.) First he gave three reasons why he thought the disciples were ready to leave everything and follow Christ. (1) Because they would be attracted by the beauty and the strength and the personality of Him who called them; (2) because somehow or other the thought would be brought home to them that He needed their help; (3) because—and this would probably be realised more fully by the disciples afterwards—of the knowledge that He who called them had an infinitely wonderful love for them. They were met together that afternoon, he continued, for a special purpose, essentially as Christian people, and a great many of them essentially as Christians called to work for God and with Christ in different parts of His service within the Church—some as clergy, some as members of the choir, and some as bellringers. Was it not good, therefore, that they should ask themselves—"What is the real meaning of our calling to us? Is there in our response to the calling anything of the three reasons which made such a tremendous appeal to the disciples?" As a bellringer he wished to speak essentially to the bellringers present. In the tone of the bells and in their accurate and rhythmic ring, there was a beauty that appealed to them, but he wanted them to go beyond this beauty and think of that further beauty which if their art was to be at all great must go with the beauty of sound—the beauty of life. They could not have the one without the other in perfection. The highest and greatest beauty which must call them was the beauty of Christ which was set before them and which they must set themselves to follow. There had been times in the past when bellringers had not given to their work the full beauty of life which ought to be given. They could thank God that those days were passing away, and he appealed most earnestly to the ringers of this part of

Yorkshire to always try to offer in connection with their art those higher and greater things. Secondly, he would ask them to remember that their work, like all other similar work, was needed by God. Let those who rung the bells in the church remember that it was God who called them, and that in some way they were helping Him. Let them also try to give to the particular place where their work lay the fullest reverence, just as they tried to give it to the rest of the church. Just as the disciples learnt in the end that what they gave to Christ was but a poor return for what he had done for them, so he was sure they would gradually learn something of this great truth.

MR. WILLIAM SNOWDON.—AN APPRECIATION,

Finally, the preacher said he was sure that the ringers would not wish him to let the day pass without a reference to the death of one who had been much to them as Yorkshire ringers—the late Mr. William Snowdon, of Leeds, who for twenty-five years had been the President of the Yorkshire Association. As one who all unworthily had been invited to take the late Mr. Snowdon's place, he desired to say that they as ringers felt that they owed a tremendously big debt to the ideals and work which the latter gave to the art, both as an art in itself and as part of the Church. Mr. Snowdon had held before them an ideal to which they could all look up, and had believed that before everything else a ringer should be a true and sincere Churchman and Christian. He desired to pay his humble tribute to the memory of him to whom they owed so much, and to ask that they as brother ringers should strive to follow in his footsteps.

The offertory for the bell fund amounted to £5 rs. 6d. Prior to the service two courses of Kent Treble Bob Major were rung by the local company, and after the service various touches were rung by the Blirstall, Earlsheaton, Huddersfield, Almondbury, Mirfield, and Thornhill ringers. The Rev. C. C. Marshall taking part with the Blirstall company.

RE-DEDICATION OF BELLS AT NEWARK PARISH CHURCH.

After a long silence, owing to the tower being under repair, the bells of Newark Parish Church rang out merrily for the harvest thanksgiving service.

Prior to starting the Vicar (Rev. Canon W. Paton Hindley) conducted a dedication service in the ringing chamber, where there were also present the Mayor of Newark (Mr. J. C. Kew), Dr. W. B. Hallows (Vicar's Warden) Mr. R. J. Hambling and Mr. W. Bradley (Wardens), and a number of other residents.

In opening the proceedings, the Vicar said: Before the bells were rung again it was thought they should meet in the bell chamber and ask God's blessing upon them as they were about to make fresh use of them, and all that which accompanied the use of the bells in future. They had a great deal to be thankful for when they remembered all that had taken place in the Church; no accident had happened to mar the progress of the work. It had been thought that they were to have a thanksgiving service for the completion of the work, but the tower was not completed, and they would hold a service when it was finished.

Prayers were then offered by the Vicar, asking that God's blessing might be showered upon them, after which he made reference to the excellent work done by the Mayor during his year of office, in connection with the Church, and especially the Restoration Fund.

The Mayor said he did not expect anything would be said of what had been done in that tower. He was pleased to be present at that small service, peculiarly appropriate, and which would give pleasure to those present and all who had subscribed to the work which had been carried out. These bells had been still for a long time, and they had been missed. He hoped when they spoke out again, as they would that night, they would remember that it was a happy coincidence that they should speak out for the first time in gratitude for the bountiful harvest in a year that the harvest meant so much to us. Then there was a further note of joy which they would strike as the happy change which had taken place over the scene of war, in respect of ourselves and our Allies—the glorious news which they had received during the past few days had lightened their hearts and renewed life for them that they saw directly what they hoped would be—glorious victory. Therefore there was a double sense of satisfaction in knowing that the bells would ring that night. He referred to the completion of the work on which their hearts were set, and said very soon the work would be finished, and he would particularly like to ask the people of the town and neighbourhood, who took a great interest in the church, that they would come to their help and contribute liberally towards the remaining sum which they had to raise. He would feel very grateful himself if he could close his year of office, which was now quickly ebbing out, with the knowledge that the work in regard to the Restoration Fund had been completed and the money forthcoming before his office expired. In conclusion, he said he had had loyal colleagues, and his work had been a work of love and a labour of ease.

Later in the evening the bells rang out merrily for the Harvest Thanksgiving Service.

CHRIST CHURCH, SOUTHPORT.

BELLS TO BE REPAIRED.

It is announced in the current issue of Christ Church, Southport, Parish Magazine that a generous friend of the Church has written to the Vicar, Archdeacon Madden, offering £45 to repair and refix the peal of eight bells on condition that the work is at once commenced, "so that the bells may be ready to ring out a joyous peal of victory for our arms when the day arrives." Six of the bells were provided by public subscription and hung a little over half a century ago. The peal was made up in 1882, and was first rung in full in honour of the inauguration of the West Lancashire Railway, which linked Southport with Preston, and which a few years since was acquired by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. For the past two months the bells have been silent, as the bearings are worn out through sand from the shore being blown into the belfry.

LONGRIDGE CHURCH BELLS.

AN INTERESTING RECORD.

Some interesting investigations have been made recently as to the age of the bells in Longridge Parish Church tower. Mr. F. H. Cheetham, who is making an inventory of bells in the older churches of Lancashire for the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, on examining the bells in Longridge Parish Church has succeeded in deciphering, so writes the Vicar in his Parish Magazine, the hitherto unknown letters on the old bell, and finds the inscription to be *Jesu Nazareus CRWCIFXW* (Crucifixus), and from the style of the lettering considers the bell to be mediæval, belonging to the 14th century. Mr. Cheetham is of the opinion that this is the first actual evidence of the Chapel of Longridge existing as far back as that century.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 30 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637.—Meetings will be held at the Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on October 21st for handbell practice, and on the 26th for business. No ringing in the evening until further notice.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Warwickshire Guild.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Aston, on Saturday, Oct. 16. Bells ready at 3.0 Service at 4. Committee meeting at 5. Tea at 5.30 General meeting after tea. Ringers requiring tea kindly communicate with Mr. James George, 125, Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham.

Allesley, Coventry.

H. Kettle, Hon. Sec.

Guild of Change-ringers for the Archdeaconry of Salop.—The next meeting will be held at Coalbrookdale, on Saturday, Oct. 16th, 1915. Ringing at 3 p.m. Tea in Trinity Hall at 5 p.m. Business meeting after tea.

Rev. H. B. Beckwith,

Ridgemoor, Shrewsbury.

Hon. Sec.

Kent County Association.—Canterbury District.—A meeting of this district will be held at St. Laurence on Saturday, Oct. 16th. Half fares up to, but not exceeding, 2s., will be allowed. Bells available from 3 p.m. Service at 4.45.

Fredk. J. O. Helmore, Hon. Sec.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Association.—A meeting at which the Peal Board recording the peal rung by the Ladies' Band at Portishead will be unveiled, will be held in the tower at Portishead, on Saturday, Oct. 16th, at 4 p.m.

Taunton.

E. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

Essex Association.—North-Eastern Division.—The Annual District meeting will be held at Rayne, on Saturday, Oct. 23rd. Bells available at 2.30 p.m. Short service, with address at 4.15. Meat tea, 6d. each, in the Sunday School, at 5 o'clock, followed by meeting for the election of officers and other business. All those intending to be present please notify me not later than Oct. 20th.

B. Redgwell,

The Street, Rayne.

The Surrey Association.—The Autumn meeting of the Central District will be held at the Parish Church of All Saints, Carshalton, on Saturday, October 23rd. Bells (8, tenor 12½ cwt.) available from 3.30 to 8.30. Service 5.30. Tea at 6.0 in the Church Room, the Square (members 3d. visitors 9d.) followed by a short business meeting. Croydon and Sutton trams nearest stop Seymour Road. Please notify intention to be present on or before Friday, the 22nd, to

Chas. Reading, Asst. Hon. Sec.

Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.

The Kent County Association.—The Annual meeting of the District will be held at St. Alphege, Greenwich, S.E., on Saturday, October 30th. Tower open at 3 p.m. Divine Service at 6 p.m., with address by the Rev. F. J. Tackley (Vicar). Tea and business meeting to follow in the Church Room. It is particularly requested that the names of those who will require tea should reach me not later than Tuesday the 26th. A charge of threepence per member will be made.

35, Albany Road,
Chislehurst.

T. Groombridge, Hon. Dis. Sec.

1

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Mr. Reuben Sanders has removed from 61, Moody Street, Bancroft Road, Mile End, to 4, Aston Street, Stepney, E.

BELLS AND "BURDENS."

By H. C. COLLES.

From *The Musical Times*.

(Concluded from page 40)

It is scarcely too much to say that it was to Purcell what the fugue was to Bach. In every contingency he uses its force of reiteration as a means of hypnotising his hearers into his mood. How different the mood may be is shown at once by a comparison of the two songs from "Dido and Æneas," "Oft she visits this loved mountain," and the better known "When I am laid in earth." Or again, contrast either of these very different uses of it with the opening of the anthem "Rejoice in the Lord alway," which from the fact that the ground bass is there the descending major scale became almost immediately known as the "Bell Anthem." Purcell may possibly have been consciously aware of the effect of bell's when he wrote this, but it is to be remembered that elsewhere he used exactly the same bass in the same way (the accents of the scale falling on different parts of the bar), in a beautiful air in his "Elegy on the death of Mr. John Playford."

The bells, the burdens, the rounds and the grounds of English music all have in common an emotional quality resting upon a technical basis, which is the very opposite of both the emotional effect and the technique of the Flemish carillon. The association of bells with the hypnotism of persistence is quite foreign to minds who have lived in contact with the carillon. You have only to hear M. Denyn improvise to realise that for them the bells represent a sudden flight of the imagination, a thought thrown out upon the air, and no sooner discovered than lost again replaced by another equally beautiful in its evanescent charm. M. d'Indy in a happy phrase has described Cesar Franck as the "genius of improvisation," and Franck, born at Liege, grew up in the land of the carillon. Its influence upon his tone of mind was no doubt as strong as the influence of the English peals has been upon the composers of this country through the centuries in an opposite direction.

How deeply rooted the English idea of bell music is appears strikingly illustrated in the famous work in which an English composer has set himself to celebrate the glories of the Belgian carillon. Sir Edward Elgar, in his music to M. Cammaerts's poem has pictured not the carillon but the peal ringing out from an English belfry. All unconsciously he has treated the bells exactly as Purcell has treated them in the Bell Anthem, except that he has chosen as his ground a half peal instead of a whole one. But the persistent descent of the four notes with their accents falling across the bar are the very method of Purcell's "Rejoice" and of his "Elegy." The Carillon is, in fact a piece of English music offered to the honour of Belgium.

THE WEST WALES ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, members being present from St. Mary's, Swansea, St. Paul's, Skitty, St. Mary's, Aberavon, St. Catherine's, Gorseinon, and St. Thomas's, Neath, in addition to the local band.

The pretty peal of six was kept going throughout the afternoon and evening, and touches of the following methods were rung; Grandsire and Stedman Doubles, Plain Bob and Kent Treble Bob Minor. During the intervals handbells were indulged in, and touches of Grandsire Doubles, Oxford Treble Bob Minor and Grandsire Triples were also rung.

It is proposed to hold the next quarterly meeting at Gorseinon, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance, as the church and tower has only recently been built. New members were elected from Gorseinon and Neath. It was decided to pay the subscriptions for those who have joined the colours. The meeting then came to a conclusion, the members having spent a very enjoyable time.

The members take this opportunity of thanking the Vicar for placing the bells at their disposal.

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THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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	s.	d.
On the Preservation of Bells	4
Glossary of Terms	5
Model of Rules for an Association...	3
" " Local Company	3
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Legitimate Methods...	9
Collection of Peals—Sec. I...	1 0
" " Sec. II	9
" " Sec. III	1 0

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THE SOUND OF BELLS.

In these days when the distance at which bells can be heard is being made the subject of much controversy it may be of interest to note one or two recorded instances.

There is an instance related by Bede, who says that when the Abbess Hilda died at Whitby Abbey, in 680. Begu who was at Hackness, 13 miles away, heard the death knell, which was always rung when an inmate of the monastery passed away.

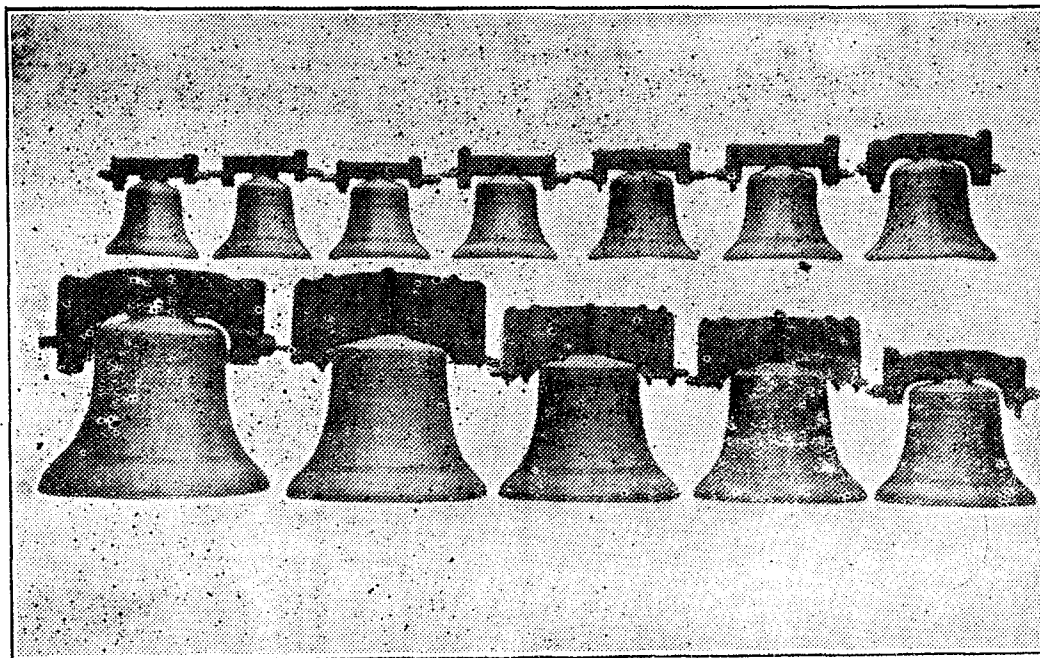
Then there is the story of the Doncaster tenor, weighing a ton, being heard at a distance of eleven miles.

Another story of a bell being heard a considerable distance is that of a sentinel at Windsor who was accused of sleeping at his post, but who stated in his defence that he heard the bell at Westminster strike thirteen at midnight. He thereby saved himself from punishment, and his story was afterwards verified. The bell in this instance was "Great Tom of Westminster," which, until 1698, hung in a campanile outside Westminster Hall, the distance from Windsor Castle being about twenty-two miles.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

STANSTEAD.—On Sunday, October 3rd, for morning service, 168 Grandsire Triples. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, T. J. Watts, R. Law, A. Jordan, H. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), F. Potter. On Monday, October 4th, for practice, 720 Plain Bob Minor. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, R. Law, T. J. Watts, H. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), F. Potter.

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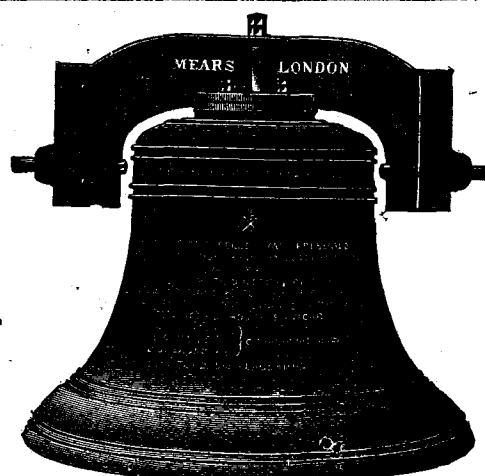
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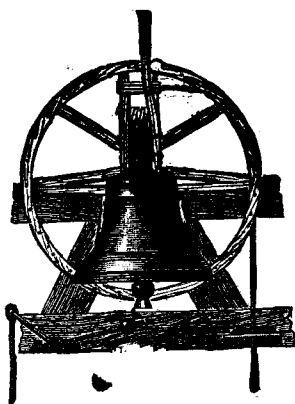
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

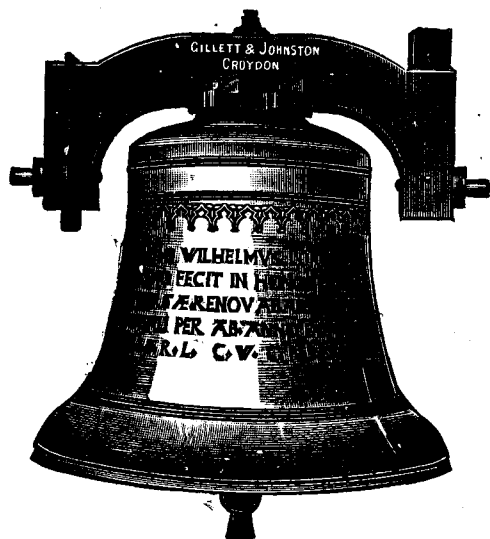
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No 1751. —VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

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We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
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April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

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Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1751.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

THE WARWICKSHIRE GUILD.

A quarterly meeting of the above Guild was held at Aston, on Saturday last, about twenty members being present from various towers, including Mr. John Jones, of Newport, Mon., the genial Secretary of the Llandaff Association. Touches were rung on the bells till 4 o'clock, when a short service was held, which was conducted by the Rev. Canon Sutton, the special service of the Guild being used. The Canon gave a very interesting address on the subject of bells and their uses, and the duties of ringers as church workers.

An interesting ceremony took place in the belfry after the service, when Mr. W. Edwards unveiled a peal board to commemorate the "William" peal of Grandsire Caters that was rung in the tower on Saturday, November 30th, 1912. The members then adjourned to the Park Restaurant for tea, which had been very kindly provided by Mr. W. James. After tea a short business meeting was held, presided over by Mr. James George; and the next quarterly meeting was arranged for Stoke, Coventry, in January. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Canon Sutton for the use of the bells and for his address, and to the organist for his services, and also to Mr. James for providing the tea.

Mr. J. George made a feeling reference to the death of Lieut. W. D. James, who was killed in action in France, and who was a member of the Guild. Mr. George also said he was pleased to see Mr. Jones, of Newport, there that day, and Mr. Jones, in reply, said that when the war was over, and happier conditions prevailed, he should be pleased to welcome any of the members to Newport, and to arrange some ringing for their enjoyment.

The methods rung during the afternoon and evening included Grandsire and Stedman Triples and Caters, Treble Bob Major and Bob Royal.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The quarterly meeting of this branch was held at Overbury, about forty members being present. Several touches were rung at St. Faith's during the afternoon, and on the invitation of Sir Richard and Lady Martin an exhibition of handbell ringing was given at Overbury Court, of which the beautiful grounds were opened to the visitors.

A special service was held at the Church, and an address given by the Rev. W. Lee, Vicar of Overbury, who explained that bellringers were the watchers whose duty it was to watch the bells, to watch themselves and to watch for God and the worshippers; while the bells were the remembrances to God of His promises, and to the people that the church was open for prayer, praise and worship.

On the invitation of the Vicar, the members proceeded to the Village Hall, where tea was provided, and the business of the meeting was conducted. Several new members were elected, and Mr. J. Hemming, the Secretary,

read the minutes and gave a summary of the work which had been done since the last meeting. Votes of thanks were passed to Sir Richard and Lady Martin for the kind interest they had shown in the Association; to the Rev. W. Lee for his very interesting and inspiring address, for presiding, and for his kind hospitality; to Miss Rudd for presiding at the organ; to Mr. W. S. Ancill, who represented the churchwardens; to Mr. and Mrs. Jones for the catering; and to the ladies who had so kindly assisted. Several touches were rung on the handbells and were greatly appreciated by those present. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Evesham.

THE KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

MAIDSTONE DISTRICT.

A most successful meeting of this district took place at Charing on Saturday afternoon, October 9th. Ringers attended from Maidstone, East Farleigh, Tunstall, Tenterden, Headcorn, etc. A short service was held in the Church previous to the ringing. In the absence of the Vicar, the Rev. F. J. O. Helmore (President of the Association), officiated, assisted by the Rev. S. Rendall, of Woodchurch. Through the kindness of the Vicar and Mrs. Fotheringham the company was entertained to tea at the King's Head Hotel, upwards of sixty partaking of the same. Amongst those present were the Rev. F. J. O. Helmore, Rev. S. Rendall, Rev. H. Hughes (Leeds), Rev. — Gatehouse (Headcorn), Dr. F. S. Hardwick and Mr. John Reeves (churchwardens), Colonel Fred Cheesman, Mr. S. Hazeldean (Secretary), and others. During the afternoon touches were rung on the bells by the members of the Association. Mrs. Gatehouse, wife of the Vicar of Headcorn, took part in the ringing.

CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

A meeting of the above District was held at St. Laurence, Thanet, on Saturday, October 16th. The attendance was rather small, owing no doubt to the fact that a meeting of the Ashford District was being held at Folkestone on the same day. Nothing very great in the way of ringing could be attempted, but several members got a chance of trying touches of a kind not obtainable in their own towers. Canterbury, Chatham, Chislehurst, Deal, Hérnhill, Littlebourne, Margate and Wickhambreux were represented. Mr. J. H. Shepperd (Wolverhampton), who happened to be staying in Ramsgate, was also present.

The Association form of service was conducted by the Vicar (Rev. R. F. Bevan), in the side chapel of the fine old Church. The hymns, "O God, our help in ages past," and "Let saints on earth," were sung. The latter was chosen as the funeral of the late T. B. Reed, of Birchington, took place on the same day. In the early days of the Association T. B. Reed was a well-known ringer, being a tolerably safe exponent of Grandsire, in which method he rung several peals; but he resigned his membership many years ago.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

VARIATIONS.—(Continued).

It does seem strange, after we have seen how careful Stedman was in the earliest book published on Ringing to explain how any peal may be rung in a great many ways by merely altering the point at which you start, to find in later years that the laws of variation have been so little understood. Either the Exercise never fully grasped his meaning, or else composers preferred to think otherwise. At any rate, for reasons which I will presently explain, composers adopted a different view of what a peal is, and instead of theoretic ringing being treated as (what it really is) an exact science, it came to be looked on as an art. Let us give Stedman the credit that he started the thing in the right way, and if his ideas had been adopted and developed, we should have had to-day a much sounder knowledge of what ringing really is.

It is a far cry from Fabian Stedman to William Sottan-stall. Turn to the latter man's book and you will find dozens of instances where well-known peals are varied in the simplest way, and given as a new composition* side by side with the originals, without apology or explanation. It seems as though Sottan-stall was determined to have a composition of his own to match every one that had been produced, and was careless of how he got it. Yet it would not be fair to pass him by as merely an industrious plagiarist. He was that, but he was also within his limits, an exceedingly clever composer. Some of his Treble Bob peals are first-class productions, and we may wonder why a man who could compose a peal like the 5024 given on page 59 of Snowdon's Collection should have thought it necessary to claim as his such simple variations of old and well-known peals as abound in his book. The truth is that Sottan-stall's views were the views of the whole Exercise. On this matter the opinions of composers had been going from bad to worse, and they reached their worst just when he wrote, and just when Snowdon's book appeared to wake up the Exercise once more to the truth. Sottan-stall was not the only offender. To take an old peal, vary it slightly, and claim it as original, was not considered to be anything underhanded or improper, even by the leading composers.† While there were quite a lot of conductors who wanted to have the credit of calling their "own" compositions, and having no skill to produce new peals, had no scruples about taking older ones, and after some trifling alterations passing them off as original.

How this all came about, and how it must inevitably have come about you can easily understand when you contrast the way Stedman looked at a peal and the way Sottan-stall and the uninformed composers of to-day look at it. To Stedman theoretic ringing is the investigation of natural law. You have so many bells and you want to change them among each other. There are so many ways it can be done. If you have three bells there are six changes, and there are two ways to ring the sixes, one forward, one backward. You cannot make

more, you cannot make less. There were just as many before "the sixes were invented," and will be just as many long after ringing is forgotten. Natural law makes every peal and every method, and the number of them is definite. There is an exact number of peals of Grandsire Triples possible. An immense number, but still a limited number, and no composer, however clever, can add a single one to that number. His task is to discover peals, not to make peals. And that was the way the old composers looked at the matter. "It has been studied by the most acute ringers in England (but to no effect) ever since Triple Changes were first rung; but now at last its found out to the truth by John Garthorn." "On the 26th of August, 1718, was rung that Harmonious Peal called Grandsire Triples, which have been ye study of ye most ingenious men of this Age who delight in ye art of Variations, but all their projections have proved errors 'untill it was understood by John Garthorn, who with long study and practice have perfectly discovered those intricate methods which were hidden from the eyes of all the ringers of England."* The well known eulogy of John Holt in the "Clavis"† is in the same strain; in all the idea is that the composer has discovered the peal, but now the idea is that the composer makes the peal, that he creates something that did not exist before, just as the composer of a song creates something that did not exist before.

It is not difficult to see how this change of opinion led to the laws of variation being overlooked or denied. When a man treated a peal as the expression of natural law, and investigated natural law, he would be inclined to lay emphasis on the different ways in which that law would work. When he came to treat each composition as a separate piece of personal property which belonged to him and to no one else, he would be inclined to labour to prove that it was not a variation of anything that had gone before. So that men, in order that they might have the credit of composing an original peal, deliberately refused to admit the laws of variation. And this opinion was largely strengthened by the way practically all peals have been composed. Instead of dealing with the matter in the abstract, as Stedman did, men deal with it in the concrete, and thus when they do get a good peal they get but one peal. But when a really great composer investigates a problem he does not sit down and prick out course-end from course-end, hoping that at the finish he will get up rounds and include all he wants and nothing twice. He investigates the laws that govern the subject, and when he knows how they work, he gets not one peal but scores. It is not one single peal that men like J. J. Parker, John Carter, Lindoff or Thompson get; they have their tables, and once they are worked out they know that there are many compositions possible which require only to be written down. It is rather suggestive that I have heard composers of the old school denounce this method of composition. They say it is selfish, "the man wants everything for himself and leaves nothing for others."

It is time that ringers should realise that peals are not the personal property of anybody. It would be a good plan if (but this is hardly possible at present) the custom of always calling a peal so-and-so's composition were dropped. There are many peals which should properly be attached to one man's name, such peals as Holt's Ten-Part, Parker's 12-part, Lindoff's long peals of London

* See Snowdon's "Treble Bob," 2nd Edition, page 46.

† I may give an instance of this. Mr. Dains has a copy of Thackrah's book which belonged to John Cox, and which contains a peal of Superlative, which through an obvious error in writing down, is short of 5000 changes. Cox made a marginal note in his own handwriting to this effect. This peal properly written out to-day passes as Cox's 6048 Superlative. (See Snowdon's Treble Bob, 2nd Edition, page 50.)

* Tablet recording 5040 Grandsire Bob Triples in 1715 in St. Peter Mancroft belfry, Norwich.

† Tablet in St. Peter Mancroft belfry.

and Bristol and others, because their composer has really discovered something not known before. But what has the ordinary composer done who publishes figures over his name? What new fact has he made plain? What for instance did I myself do when I wrote down those three or four peals which we lately rung on handbells, and which are classed as my composition? Nothing that is new. I wanted forty-five courses with the 6th in 5-6 and one before. I knew, and so do scores of others, that there are forty-eight courses to chose from. I knew that these courses will go into a limited number of round blocks, that there are a limited number of ways in which these blocks can be joined. I knew it all long ago before I wanted those particular peals, and other men knew it. It has been made public property by myself in articles in "The Bell News." All the composition required was merely to select one particular way of putting this knowledge into use. Yet because those forty-five courses had never been published in that particular way the peal passes as my composition and as original.

But there is no such thing as an original composition. There never has been and there never can be. The laws that make composition are very few. Every composition is in a greater or less degree a variation of all other compositions. Nor has the knowledge required to discover the great peals been that of one man only. Annable's 3-part peal of Bob Major is but R. R.'s Grandsire Bob extended. Reeves's 13,440 is but Annable's peal further adapted. Holt's 10-part borrows from Reeves's 13,440.† Thurstans' four-part owes as much to Hudson and Shipway as it does to Thurstans. The utmost that any man can put into a peal that really is a new peal is but a small proportion of the whole peal.

I do not anticipate that these views I have stated are at all likely to be favourably received. People tell me that I am trying to rob a composer of credit that is duly his. I am doing nothing of the sort. The credit that properly belongs to a composer is the credit of having discovered a truth or solved a problem. In proportion as the truth is valuable, or the problem difficult, the credit is greater. Natural law makes every peal, but natural law does not reveal its secrets to any but the skilled and patient investigator. As for the man who has simply written out and published a set of figures that almost anyone could have done had he thought it worth while, what credit is he entitled to? Are you going to rank him with the man who has really advanced our knowledge?

*See Snowden's "Grandsire," 1st Edition, page 120.

† Or perhaps the other way about, or more likely still, both from a simple touch. See article I wrote some years back in "Bell News," and also a letter, July 15th, 1905.

[By the omission of an asterisk (*) after the word "Garthon" in line 13 from top of second column of page 58 the notes at the foot of that column and at the end of the article are wrongly marked. * should be read after "Garthon"; for note marked * read that marked †; for note marked † read that marked * at end of article; last note is right.—Ed.]

PRESENTATION TO A CONDUCTOR.

The members of the West End (Southampton) Guild of Handbell Ringers have presented to their conductor, Mr. G. H. Elliott, two photographs of the Guild, specially taken for insertion in the album recently presented to him by the parish. One group represents the ringers with their fine peal of 37 bells, and the other depicts the members and their officers. Mr. Elliott has been conductor ever since the Guild started, 25 years ago.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

SHIPWAY'S COURT METHODS.

To the Editor

SIR,—If the method Mr. Baker calls Single Court were really Single Court, then the Double of it would be Double Court. But it is not. Both methods are outside the group Shipway is dealing with.

SINGLE VARIATION.

12345678
21436587
24135678
42316587
43261857
34628175
36482715
63847251
68374521
86735412
87653142
78561324
75816234
A 57182643
51786234
15872643
18527463

DOUBLE VARIATION.

12345678
21436587
24135678
42316587
43261857
B 34628175
43268715
34627851
36472581
63745218
36475128
63741582
67314852
76138425
71634852
17368425
13786245

If Mr. Baker is disposed to say that this is not the double of the method he gives I would ask him to examine it, and he will find (apart from the fact that the bells in the Double work both from front and back as they do from the back only in the Single) that the Double contains in a half lead all the work that the Single has in the whole lead (compare the row A with the row B); and also that the second lead end of the Double is the same as the first lead end of the Single, which is the case in all Double methods. 8527463, the lead end of the Single, transposed by itself, gives 3786245, the lead end of the Double.

The reason why Stedman is so careful to explain hunts, half hunts, and quarter hunts is because that is the way natural law works. He is explaining the mystery and grounds of the peals, not some fancy theory of his own.

Neither Shipway nor Stedman knew that "all methods principles and systems are produced by bobs and extremes from the Quick and Slow Primary Principles" because such is not the fact. There is no catch here. Take a "bob" and an "extreme" to be what Mr. Baker means by the terms. Take the "Quick and Slow Primary Principles" as he defines them, and then you will find that it is impossible by this means to produce Cambridge or London or Stedman, to name three methods only. As for Reciprocal Proof, I think I know the truth Mr. Baker is driving at. He will find it explained in the "Bell News" of August 28th, but in totally different terms to those he uses. I fail to see however, what further it can teach us beyond how far symmetry helps a method to produce true rows.—Yours etc., J. A. TROLLOPE.

NORTH WEALD.—On Sunday, October 17th, for morning service at St. Andrew's Church, 720 Kent Treble Bob Minor. O. L. Twist, H. Rumens, J. Rann, G. A. Black, E. J. Butler (conductor), G. B. Lucas.

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A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for
insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The
Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow.
In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus
being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in
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Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking
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There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed en-
velope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand,
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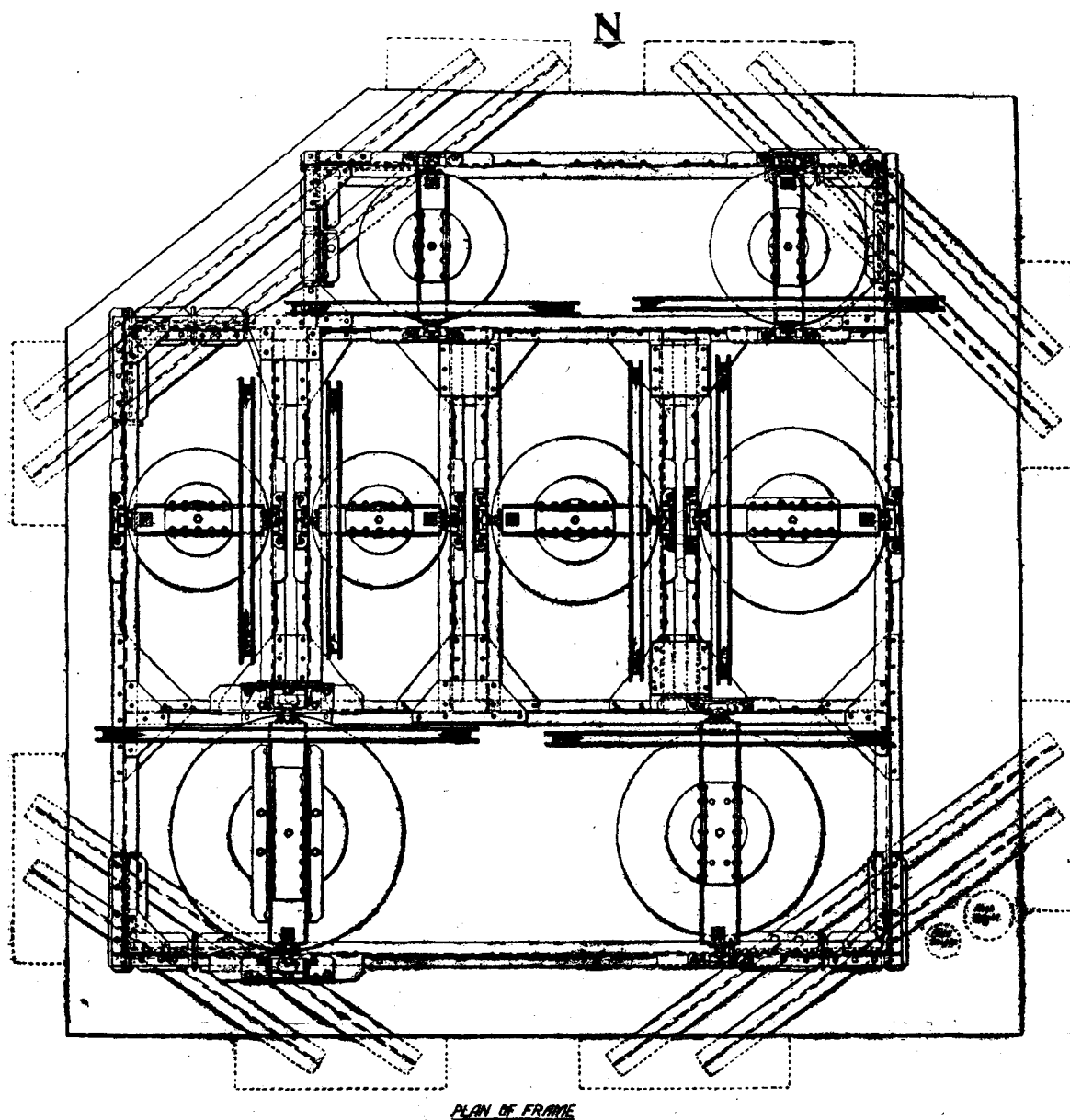
Notices of any kind; to ensure insertion in the current issue
should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning.
Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

HANDBELL CONTEST AT MANCHESTER.

The first annual Handbell Ringing contest at the Belle
Vue Gardens was held on Saturday. There was not so
large an attendance as has been the case in previous years,
and those who were present came chiefly from Yorkshire,
from which county the competitors also came. Six bands
competed, as against twelve last year. The test piece was
the grand "Selection from 'Martha'" (Flotow), and the
prize-winners were Crosland Moor Public (1), Thurlston
Public (2), Bradford Tennyson (3), Ellaud C.E.M.S. (4),
Crosland Moor United (5).



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PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

For direct proof—by transposition—we are dependent on the fundamental row being the first row of any method, Plain or Treble Bob, and the reason for this is: In proving by Reciprocal or Equivalent Proof we transpose by the fundamental row, and by the altered positions of the figures from the fundamental row.

No one knows better than I that every method is a round block, and no one knows so well as I that if we produce Bob Singles in the eight possible ways from the fundamental row, there are but two of these that have one false row only when proved by Reciprocal Proof.

The following sets of figures comprise the eight different ways in which Bob Singles can be produced from the fundamental row, and the false rows revealed by Reciprocal Proof are given in each instance.

equals false				equals false			
row				row			
1234	I	S	1324	1254	I	S	4321
2145	2	S	"	2143	2	S	"
2413	3	C	3142	2134	3	S	1432
4231	4	S	"	1243	4	S	"
4321	4	S	"	1423	4	C	1342
3412	3	S	"	4132	3	C	2431
3142	2	C	2413	4312	2	C	3421
1324	I	S	"	3421	I	C	4312
1342							3241

equals false				equals false			
row				row			
1234	I	S	3214	1234	I	S	3422
2143	2	S	"	2143	2	S	"
2413	3	C	3142	2413	3	C	3142
4231	4	S	"	4231	4	S	1324
4213	4	C	3241	4321	4	S	"
2431	3	C	4132	3412	3	S	"
2341	2	C	4123	3421	2	C	4312
3214	I	S	"	4312	I	C	3421
3124							4132

equals false				equals false			
row				row			
1234	I	S	2431	1234	I	S	3241
1243	2	S	4321	1324	2	S	"
2134	3	S	"	3142	3	C	2413
2314	4	C	3124	3124	4	C	2314
3241	4	C	4213	1342	4	C	1423
3421	3	C	4312	1432	3	S	4213
4312	2	C	3421	4123	2	C	2341
4132	I	C	2431	4213	I	C	3241
1423							2431

equals false				equals false			
row				row			
1234	I	S	4213	1234	I	S	4132
1324	2	S	"	1324	2	S	2143
3142	3	C	2413	3142	3	C	2413
3412	4	S	2143	3412	4	S	"
4321	4	S	"	4321	4	S	"
4312	3	C	3421	4231	3	S	"
3421	2	C	4312	2413	2	C	3142
3241	I	C	4213	2431	I	C	4132
2314							4213

Every known legitimate method starts from the fundamental row, which is a simple transposition row. The lead-end of every perfectly constructed method is also a simple transposition row, and it is the only false row against the first lead.

An examination of the eight possible ways of producing Bob Singles from the fundamental row, will convince everyone who is interested that there are only two arrangements, the first and third, that have one false row only against the first eight changes; but the mode of proof is the same in every instance.

What is true of Bob Singles when proved by Reciprocal Proof is true of any method, Principle or System whatsoever. No matter what number of round blocks are obtainable, there will never be more than two that are perfect in construction, reckoning the fundamental row as the first.

When my opponent can prove that Reciprocal Proof does not exist, he will be in a position to upset my arguments; until then I can afford to smile at his oft-repeated assertion that all my arguments are untrue.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

FYLDE BRANCH.

The "Blackpool Gazette" says that a gathering of the Fylde Branch of the Lancashire Bell Ringers' Association was held on Saturday, October 9th, at Poulton, and was fairly well attended. Since the outbreak of the war considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping these meetings going, for there hardly exists a band of ringers anywhere but has been affected by some of their members accepting the country's call to service. Ringers are glad to send their brethren in the art to "do their bit" in these critical times; but, naturally, they are anxious to maintain their organisations so far as circumstances permit. One feature of last week's gathering was the attendance of two ladies, Miss Dobson and Miss Lomax, of South Shore Parish Church. Two 720s of Bob Minor were rung, and in addition to these several touches.

A meeting was held before the members dispersed, and was presided over by the Vicar of Poulton, the Rev. J. Young, who spoke a few words of encouragement and welcome.

PROGRESS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

ST. THOMAS'S, NEWPORT.

The record of this band during the past 18 months has been one of steady progress. Prior to that there had not been any change-ringing in Newport since 1809, but in the early part of 1914 they were taken in hand by Mr. H. Jennings, of Ryde, who, in spite of the many drawbacks has attained a most noteworthy result. But painstaking perseverance on the part of teacher and taught has broken down all the obstacles, and the band is no longer "Stoney" but is aspiring to the higher methods. Having succeeded in a little over 12 months, in ringing their first quarter peal of Grandsire Triples, they are now getting on with Stedman As a rule three or four courses of Stedman Triples are rung for service on Sundays, and the band is well under way with Bobs on practice nights.

It may be of interest, as well as encouragement to other ringers of call changes to learn that four members of the band have been ringing call changes for periods of 24, 30, 35 and 36 years respectively.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS.

BY ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

From very earliest times much superstitious feeling hung around bells, and many pretty and curious legends are known respecting them. A number of them point to their power of punishing wrongdoers; many of the legends are connected with water; others speak of their power of driving away evil spirits, thunder and lightning; whilst others tell of their ringing unaided at times of great rejoicing or disaster, and the following collection will provide a variety of these quaint and curious stories.

We are told that the inventor of the improved gallows—"the new drop" as it is called—was the first to be hanged upon it; that the builder of the first Eddystone Lighthouse was the first to lose his life there; that the inventor of the guillotine in France was said to be the first to be executed upon it—although the latter, like many traditions is fictitious—and many other cases of a similar fate of disaster attending inventors of one kind and another.

The same fate, tradition tells us, attended the inventor of bells, who is said to have been a monk in the monastery of St. Gall, Switzerland, whose name is stated to have been Tancho. "Having produced the first bell, its sound was so sweet and solemn, that it was at once adopted as an indispensable portion of the ornament of church and chapel, and soon after of religious services themselves. Charlemagne hearing it, and perhaps believing that an increased value in the metal would produce a richer tone, sent him a sufficient quantity of silver to form a second bell. The Monk, tempted by the facility of turning the treasure to his own use, brought forward another specimen of his skill, but of a mixed and very inferior metal. At the first swing of the clapper, and before the just but severe Emperor was aware of the fraud, it broke the head of the dishonest founder, who had apparently gone too near to witness the action of the tongue. The bell was thenceforth looked upon with veneration, as the discoverer of the unjust manufacturer." Another version of this same legend runs:—"In this town—St. Gall—was an artisan highly skilled in all work of brass and glass. A very superior bell had been cast by one Tancho, a Monk of St. Gall, and, having heard that its sound had been highly commended by the Emperor, the famous brassworker said to him, 'Worthy Ruler, if you will give orders that a good supply of copper be forwarded to me adequate to cast a perfect instrument, and let me have in place of tin a corresponding weight of silver, I will then undertake to produce a bell compared to which this one made by Tancho shall seem absolutely dumb.' Thereupon the liberal King, who though abounding in wealth did not set his heart upon riches, commanded that all the materials asked for should be supplied. The ill-fated artisan, having thus secured the desired metals, went on his way rejoicing, and proceeded to melt and clarify a certain quantity of copper, substituting, however, clarified tin in place of silver. From this he succeeded in casting a bell distinctly superior to that admired by the King, and when it was submitted for his approval, he was pleased to commend its incomparable tone, and ordered it to be suspended in the bell tower. This order was promptly obeyed, but when the sacristan of the church, his assistants, and also some volunteers from outside, tried one after another to ring the bell, all efforts proved futile. Chagrined at this failure the founder who had contrived this unprecedented fraud, now grasped the bell rope, whereupon the iron clapper, becoming detached, fell downwards through the middle of

the tower, hitting him on the head (a just penalty for his crooked behaviour) and, penetrating through his body, already lifeless, came to the ground, carrying with it a portion of his intestines. To commemorate this incident, the just Carolus ordered a weight of silver equal to that recovered from the delinquent founder, to be distributed among the poor of the Palatinate."

Another legend from the same source runs:—"At this time, when Tentsindus was Abbot, Einharius, his business agent, erected a basilica, dedicated to Michael the Archangel. When at length the edifice was completed, the aforesaid agent contracted with an artisan skilled in his art, to cast a bell to be hung in the turret, as is customary in churches. When, however, he proceeded to carry this out, the artisan, inspired by the Evil One, appropriated to his own use a portion of the metal intended to compose the amalgam, leaving a part only in the furnace. That portion of the fused metal which he thought might make a satisfactory bell having been run out, diminished by a certain shapeless mass abstracted before it had become completely melted, the resultant bell was then removed from the pit and installed in the turret. It came to pass thereafter that at whatever hour of the day the bell sounded, the guilty artisan who had purloined the metal went out of his head, muttering incoherently and barking like a dog."

The clanging of bells drives away evil spirits, for which reasons thunderstorms and tempests may be dispersed by ringing; the spirits controlling the elements, being heathenish powers, fearful of any sound connected with Christian worship. The Torquay Directory says:—"It transpires that in conformity with an old usage, the bells of Dawlish Parish Church were rung during the recent thunderstorms, in the belief that "the spirit of the bells would overcome the spirit of the lightning." The superstitious belief in the efficiency of bellringing in the thunderstorms is very old. The surprise is that it should have survived to this day, and that the practice should still obtain at the pretty little South Devon resort of Dawlish.

Lightning and thunder

I break asunder,

was a Monkish couplet which in the 17th century was engraved upon many church bells. "The curious do say," remarks Aubrey in his *Miscellanies*, "that ringing of bells exceeding disturbs the spirits." Googe's version of *Nagcorpus* supplies these lines on bells:—

If that thunder chaunce to rore, and stormie tempest shake,
A wonder it is for to see the Wretches how they quake:
Howe that no fayth at all they have, nor trust in anything,
The Clarke dothall the Bells forth with at once in the steeple ring
With wond'rous sownd and deeper farre than he was wont before,
Till in the loftie heavens darke and thunder bray no more,
For in these Christened Belles they think doth lie such powre and might,

As able is the Tempest great, and storm to Vanquish night.
I sawe myself at Nurnburg once, a Towne in Foring Coast,
A Bell that with this title bold himself did proudly boast;
By name I Mary called am, with sound I put to flight,
The Thunder-crackes and hurtfull stormes, and every wicked spright.

Such things whenas these belles can do, no wonder certainlie
It is, if that the Papistes to their tolling alwayes flie,
When hail, or raging storme, or tempest comes in sight,
Or thunderbolts or lightnings fierce, that every place doth smight."

(To be Continued.)

ACTON.—On October 17th, at St. Mary's Church, for Men's Service, a quarter-peal of Bob Major. A. Harding, J. Armiger Trollope, A. Hubbard, G. Iles, R. Holloway, J. W. Frnlin, F. Skevington, W. Lawrence. Conducted by J. A. Trollope.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 25 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Members are earnestly requested to attend business meetings at headquarters on October 26th and November the 9th, for the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths, — Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

Essex Association.—North-Eastern Division.—The Annual District meeting will be held at Rayne, on Saturday, Oct 23rd. Bells available at 2.30 p.m. Short service, with address at 4.15. Meat tea, 6d. each, in the Sunday School, at 5 o'clock, followed by meeting for the election of officers and other business. All those intending to be present, please notify me not later than Oct. 20th.

B. Redgwell,

The Street, Rayne.

The Surrey Association.—The Autumn meeting of the Central District will be held at the Parish Church of All Saints, Carshalton, on Saturday, October 23rd. Bells (8, tenor 12½ cwt.) available from 3.30 to 8.30. Service 5.30. Tea at 6.0 in the Church Room, the Square (members 3d. visitors 9d.) followed by a short business meeting. Croydon and Sutton trams nearest stop Seymour Road. Please notify intention to be present on or before Friday, the 22nd, to

Chas. Reading, Asst. Hon. Sec.

Union Bank Chambers, Croydon.

The Kent County Association.—The Annual meeting of the District will be held at St. Alphage, Greenwich, S.E., on Saturday, October 30th. Tower open at 3 p.m. Divine Service at 6 p.m., with address by the Rev. F. J. Tackley (Vicar). Tea and business meeting to follow in the Church Room. It is particularly requested that the names of those who will require tea should reach me not later than Tuesday the 26th. A charge of three pence per member will be made.

35, Albany Road,
Chislehurst.

T. Groombridge, Hon. Dis. Sec.

The Lancashire Association —Blackburn Branch —The next branch meeting will be held at Holy Trinity Church Burnley, on Saturday, November 13th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Meeting at 6.30 p.m.

33, Langham Road, Blackburn.

J. Watson, Branch Sec.

The Provinces.

BIRMINGHAM.

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM.

On Tuesday, October 12, 1915 in Three Hours and Forty-one Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CINQUES, 5007 CHANGES.

Tenor 36 cwt. in C,

Thomas H. Reeves Treble	Albert Little 7
Frederick Dickens 2	Morris J. Morris 8
George F. Swann 3	Samuel Grove 9
James L. Wells 4	Albert Walker 10
Alf Paddon Smith 5	James E. Groves 11
James H. Shepherd 6	James George Tenor

Composed by John Carter, and Conducted by James E. Groves.

Rung half-muffled as a tribute of respect to the memory of Lieut. William D James, a respected member of this Guild, who was killed in action in France on September 25th last. Mr. James rang his first twelve-bell peal at Birmingham—a peal of Stedman Cinques—on April 25th, 1911.

COSELEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM.

On Saturday, October 16, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-four Minutes, AT CHRIST CHURCH,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Carter's No 35. Tenor 11 cwt. in F.

James E. Groves Treble	William Fisher 5
Herbert Knight 2	Albert Little 6
George Hughes 3	Samuel Grove 7
George Popnall 4	Benjamin Gongh Tenor

Conducted by Samuel Grove.

Rung on the eve of the Dedication Festival. *First peal of Stedman.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

(THE ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE SOCIETY.)

On Saturday, October 16, 1915, in Three Hours and Forty-six Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB MAXIMUS, 5088 CHANGES:

In the Kent Variation.

Charles Bower Treble	Joseph Ridyard 7
Thomas Jakeman 2	Benjamin Gill 8
Jonathan Broadbent 3	John Harrison 9
Charles Broadbent 4	Albert Adams 10
Tom Wilde 5	Samuel Wood 11
Walter Wolstencroft 6	Harry Chapman Tenor

Composed by John Cox, and Conducted by Samuel Wood.

Rung to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Mr. James Wood, father of the conductor.

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, October 16, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-three Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHELOMEW,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES:

Being three 720s of Oxford Treble Bob, three 720s of Kent Treble Bob and one 720 of Plain Bob. Tenor 13½ cwt.

Fred Abbot Treble	Joseph Leatherbarrow .. 4
Thomas Worsley 2	Titus Barlow 5
George Pownall 3	John Potter Tenor

Conducted by John Potter.

First peal on the bells. Rung on the anniversary of the induction of the Vicar, the Rev. H. Headley, by whose able co-operation the ropes have been dropped into a lower room, and the louvres bricked up, the bells being terribly noisy before, making ringing a matter of great difficulty.

NEWENT.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, October 9, 1915, in Three Hours and Twelve Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,

A PEAL OF BOB MINOR. 5040 CHANGES.

Tenor 20 cwt. 2 qrs.

Jesse Gilbert Treble	Charles Dyson 4
John Austin 2	Francis Smith 5
Albert Martin 3	Ex-Sergt. Williams Tenor

Conducted by John Austin.

Rung with the bells muffled in memory of Mr. Tom Addis, who was buried that day, and of the men who have fallen in the war.

LINCOLN.—On Sunday, October 16th, at the Church of St. Peter-at-Arches, for evening service, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples. W. Hollingsworth, C. Woods, Rev. R. Bond, J. Langstroth, C. Chester, G. Flintham, T. Pile (conductor), J. W. Mussey. This is the first quarter-peal by Messrs. Hollingsworth and Wood.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

To be obtained, Post Free, from (and only from) the Hon. Librarian, Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, Broadlands, Caversham, Reading.

	s.	d.
On the Preservation of Bells	4
Glossary of Terms	5
Model of Rules for an Association...	3
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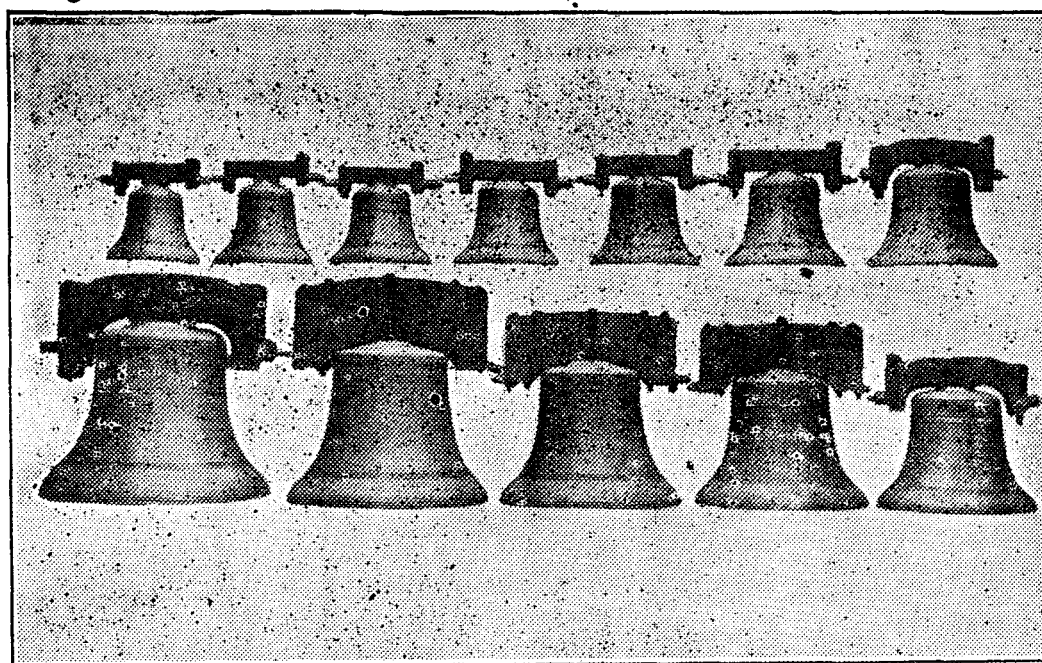
On Sunday, Sept. 26th, 1915, courses of Grandsire and Stedman Triples were rung, with the bells half-muffled, as a tribute to the memory of members of the 5th Hants (Isle of Wight Rifles) who have fallen in the war; also to the memory of Privates E. and G. Hillery and E. Wellstead, of the 13th Hants. and of J. Hall, who were lost in the transport Royal Edward. The ringers who took part were W. Upton, C. Blake, H. Phillips, A. Callaway, W. Chambers, J. Leal, J. Simmonds, W. Scott, T. Scammell and H. Jennings (conductor).

THE TWO GLOUCESTERS

ENGLAND TO MASSACHUSETTS—GIFT OF A BELL.

Some time ago Coun. Johnston Vaughan, of Gloucester, England, sent to the city of Gloucester, Massachusetts, a bell cast in the old Gloucester Bell Foundry. He has since received a letter of thanks, stating that "it will be preserved and cared for as one more link to strengthen the good feeling which has for so many years prevailed between the two cities."

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., BELL FOUNDERS & BELL HANGERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire.



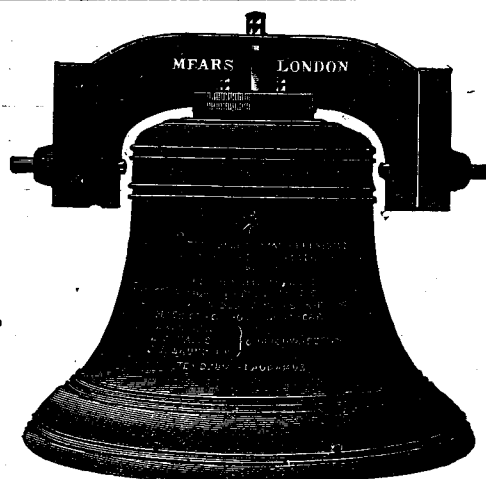
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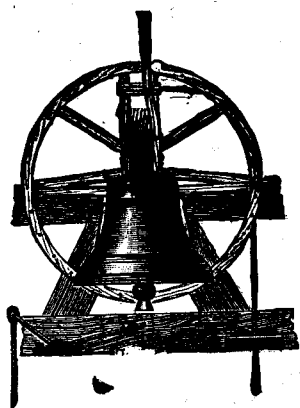


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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

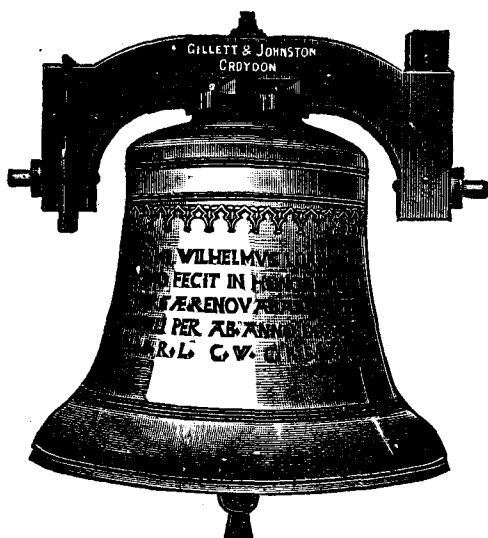
A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1752.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

**ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
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DEAR SIR—

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Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.
Vicar of Gillingham.

Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

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W. and B. hung the Bells upon which the longest peal of Double Norwich, 17,024 changes, was rung at Kidlington, by eight members of the Oxford Diocesan Guild, on May 22nd, 1899. Actual weight of tenor 23½ cwt.

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1752.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

NORTH DEVON RINGERS AT BAMPTON.

At the invitation of the Rev. E. V. Cox, 69 ringers from various parishes in North Devon and Somerset met at Bampton, the parish to which the rev. gentleman has recently moved. They came from Bampton, Bickleigh, Brushford, Chipstable, Dulverton, Holcombe Rogus, Huntsham, Milverton, Morebath, Oakford, Tiverton, and Washfield.

Amongst those who accepted the invitation were the Rev. W. G. Carew (Vicar of Bickleigh), the Rev. G. J. Barton (Vicar of Holcombe Rogus), and Mr. G. Stacey, Hon. Secretary of the Dunster Branch of the Bath and Wells Association).

Ringling was started at 2.30, and various touches were rung both before and after the service in Church, which was held at 4.30. The service was conducted by the Rev. Forrester Holmes (Vicar), the Rev. E. V. Cox giving the address.

This was followed by tea in the schools, the wants of the ringers being attended to by Miss G. Holmes and a number of other ladies. After tea a short meeting was held, at which thanks were accorded the Vicar of Bampton, the Rev. E. V. Cox, the ladies and others who in any way assisted to make the gathering successful. It was decided to hold a further meeting at Dulverton in January.

The ringers then returned to the tower and kept the bells going till nine o'clock. The ringing included touches of Grandsire and Stedman Doubles, three courses of Plain Bob Minor, and a number of call changes.

This gathering was unique in that it is the first meeting of ringers ever held at Bampton, but we venture to predict that it will be by no means the last, since the Rev. E. V. Cox is so enthusiastic a ringer that he will not allow the good seed sown to die for want of nursing, and, out of the way though this district is, and the towers with ringing bands widely scattered, it is highly probable that other meetings will follow.

KIRBY MUXLOE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

UNVEILING OF A PEAL TABLET.

On Saturday afternoon, October 23rd, at St. Bartholomew's Church, an interesting ceremony was performed in the dedication and unveiling of a marble tablet recording the first peal on the bells by the local ringers. There were present besides these: Miss L. A. Willson (St. John's, Leicester), Messrs. J. Morris, E. Morris, T. H. Hardy, and A. Ballard (St. Margaret's, Leicester), Mr. E. Hughes (St. Mark's, Leicester), Messrs. A. B. Mason and L. Jackson (St. Mary's, Anstey), and several friends. A shortened evensong was read by the Rev. — Gannell, Priest-in-Charge, during which the Nunc Dimittis, Psalm 115, and Hymns 242 and 215 A. and M. were sung. Before the close of the service the clergy and ringers assembled in the tower porch, where Mr. F. J. Bowley, the tower-keeper, and donor of the tablet, called upon the Rev. C. Philpott, Rector of Glenfield and Kirby, to dedicate it, and after the dedication prayers were said, Mrs. Gannell,

wife of the Priest-in-Charge unveiled the tablet, which is of white marble, and reads:—

St. Bartholomew, Kirby Muxloe.—This tablet is erected to the five members of this Church who did ring a peal of Grandsire Doubles, 5040 changes, in 2 hrs 44 minutes, on Monday, April 13th, 1914, called in 10 different ways. Tenor 7 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb. in A flat. Albert E. Davey, Treble; Horace O. Over, 2; T. C. Neville Lambert, 3; Frederick J. Bowley, Henry Hollis, Tenor. Conducted by H. Hollis. Clergy: Rev. O. Philpott, M.A., Rector; Rev. H. C. Gannell, B.A., Priest-in-Charge; E. P. Rose, H. Knibb, Churchwardens. First peal on the bells by the local ringers. F. J. Bowley, Towerkeeper.

After the unveiling all reassembled in the church, where the Rev. G. M. Edmonds, Vicar of Stoke Golding, delivered a short address, basing his text on 1 Cor. xiv 10. "There are so many kinds of voices in the world, and none of them is without signification." He spoke especially of the bells, and of their significance as part of the Church's voice; Yea, to many of those around, the only voice from the Church which ever touched them. They are the voice of the Church which calls men to her services of prayer and praise. They speak as nothing else ever could, to express the very deepest of our emotions, whether of joyfulness and rejoicing, or of sorrow or distress; whether in our own individual or parochial, or our national life. He spoke of the duties of all ringers, both to themselves and to the Church, to keep their work holy and sacred as belonging to and as part of the Church's service.

It was a most helpful, impressive and instructive address, touching as it did all those present. After the blessing the whole company adjourned to the school-room, where an excellent tea was provided by Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bowley. This was followed by a course of Grandsire Triples on handbells by A. Ballard, 1-2; J. Morris, 3-4; E. Morris, 5-6; T. H. Hardy, 7-8; whilst a selection of tunes were rung by the latter three, accompanied by Miss L. A. Willson (A.R.C.M.) on the piano.

The Rector then spoke of the first success of his ringers, and of their devotion not only to their ringing but also to the Church in other ways, to which Mr. Bowley, Mr. H. Hollis, the conductor, and the Rev. Gannell suitably replied. On behalf of the visitors Mr. E. Morris said that he wished to congratulate the ringers on their first peal, which they rang unaided without any help from others, and, although only of Grandsire Doubles, he hoped would be the forerunner of other and greater achievements.

Mr. T. H. Hardy also spoke of the pleasure it had given them to be present at the unveiling, and also that two of the members had recently joined the Association, and the others wished to do so shortly.

Returning to the belfry ringing was indulged in until about 8 o'clock, during which several 6-scores of Grandsire, Plain Bob and Stedman Doubles were rung, when all too soon the company broke up.

"The Bell News," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

VARIATIONS.—(Continued).

As we have seen, Stedman's view was that a method or a peal is an abstract entity, which is capable of being expressed in many ways, but which, however much one expression may differ from another, always remains the same thing.* Thus so simple a thing as Plain Bob on four bells can be rung in as many as twenty-four ways, and not one of the ways is more the method than another. They are all equal. We are so accustomed to ring all methods with the treble as the whole hunt, and to start by hunting her up that we naturally look on that way as the original method, and any other way as a variation of it. But it is not so. There are quite sufficient reasons for ringing as we do, and no cogent reasons for altering our practice. But we must not forget that these other ways are equally the method.

Now let us see how, if we adopt the Stedman view, we get a radically altered opinion of what a composition is, and what variation is. His custom was always first to consider the peal in the abstract and to understand and describe it fully in general terms, and afterwards to give a concrete case as an example. Let us treat a modern composition in the same way and see what we get. I will take a quite simple case for convenience of description, but the most complex peal could be dealt with in the same way. Our composition shall be a quarter-peal of Bob Major (1264 changes), and is as follows:—

1. We start with any course, which we call A. If you like, following custom, A shall begin with rounds, but it need not.

2. In A call any bob anywhere, and complete the Q set by calling two more similar bobs on the same three bells at intervals of 112 changes. This will add two fresh courses to A, which we will call B and C.

Our composition is now A plus B plus C.

3. In A call any bob anywhere (except where a bob has already been called) and similarly complete the Q set. This will add two courses, which we will call D and E.

Our composition is now (A plus D plus E) plus B plus C.

4. Do the same thing in the course B and in the course C. In each case two fresh courses are added, and our composition is now—

(A plus D plus E) plus (B plus F plus G) plus (C plus H plus J).

A mathematical proof can be given that this composition is true, but it is not necessary to give it.

5. In any one of these nine courses call a bob anywhere; then call two more bobs at the following fifth and tenth lead-ends so that the same bell makes all three bobs. This will add two five-lead courses and will cut out part of one of the courses already had. It must, therefore be so arranged that the part cut out does not contain any bob†

Our composition will now be—

(A plus D plus E) plus (B plus F plus G) plus (C plus H plus J) plus (K plus L).

* I do not of course mean that Stedman actually defined his views in these terms, or even that he defined or attempted to define them at all. But no one who carefully studies his book can doubt that this forms the background of all his explanations of methods and peals.

† As the block produced by these three bobs consists of three five-lead courses, it is obvious that the first bob cannot be called in the sixth or seventh leads of any one of the courses you have already got without causing considerable repetition of rows.

6. Repeat the last operation in another course.

(A plus D plus E) plus (B plus F plus G) plus (C plus H plus J) plus K plus L) plus (L plus M)

That it the whole of the composition, and it contains 1264 rows. The reader may, if he please, work out the different ways this may be rung in, and he will probably be surprised at their number. He will have to remember first that there are sixteen ways in which a course of Bob Major, starting with rounds can be rung, not counting the Reverse and Double variations; and there are seven places in each course in which the ordinary bob may be called.

I will give for comparison four of the different expressions of the above composition.

1					2				
23456	W	B	M	R	23456	W	5ths	in	R
42356				-	45236	-			-
34256				-	247563	-			-
25346	-			-	24536			-	-
32546				-	527463	-			-
24365		I			524367			-	-
53246	-		-	-	43526	-			-
24536	-			-	54326				-
52436				-	35426				-
23564		I			42356	-			-
45236	-		-	-	34256				-
23456	-			-	23456				-
3					4				
23456	W	R	4	O	I	M	5		
45236	-								
24536									
527463		-							
52436					-				
45623	-								
65324									
35426									
42356	-								
34625	-								
34256					-				
23456									
4					5				
23456	W	5	4	O	I	M	R		
274365		-							
572643		-							
274763	-								
647253		-							
723654	-								
267453					-				
427653	-								
642357	-								
264357									
42635									
23456									

Widely as these four differ in appearance, they are all the same composition, and there are scores more, some of which are in appearance even more unlike them which are still the same thing. And that is not all. This composition will run not only on Bob Major, but also on any other method in which the lead-ends and bobs are the same. The first nine courses will make a composition in every conceivable method on all numbers, provided only that at the bob three bells are moved.

Consider this and then judge how much originality there can be in any ordinary composition.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

STATEMENTS AND VARIATIONS.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I note in his articles of late Mr. Trollope reads plenty of his own views into Stedman's "Tintinnalogia," while he ignores some plain facts contained therein, and which do not perhaps coincide with his views. See pages 63 and 64, also 72, etc., etc.

In Campanology, he will tell you, the man who invents an improvement cannot claim it unless he has the ability to work it out in detail. Whether this is an equitable view is another matter, but I don't agree. At another time he will tell you, as he does last week, that only a few compositions should be known as belonging to Mr. So-and-So, and he proceeds with his compliments, but whether these are the reward of merit or favor he does not say. My view however is that the man who invented IN and FIVE and added it to the table of course-ends and so cleared the scale of London Surprise Major, deserves as much or more credit than the gentleman who composed the long peal mentioned; but perhaps the inventor of this scale is not known, and so he gets no compliments. Again, the man who invented and published many years ago a plan upon which several Imperial principles are founded should receive a small acknowledgment for so doing; but again, he perhaps is unknown, so that favor goes the other way up.

Some authorities tell you there is no Imperial Principle, while I consider this to be the thing.

IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE.

1234
2134
1243
2143

Mr. Trollope is severely down on variations of compositions belonging to others. Here I agree; but he is at sea when he tells us the whole Exercise believed in that style of composition at the time of the advent of Sottan-stall's book, 1867, for in the 70's these qualities of the book were not approved at all. But while a deal of this variation was then in fashion, it has been more rampant since in other methods, as Mr. Trollope ought to know. and while some of the present day composers have big bags of peals, very few of them have much originality, although frequently rung. Perhaps Mr. Trollope will tell us what difference there is, if any, between the action of a person who makes such variations as mentioned, and holds tight to his claim, and another who pays visits to old acquaintances and in friendly converse or gossip gets to know their expressions and views on certain matters held by older members of the Exercise who have passed away, will treasure up these notes, etc., till some fine day he publishes them as showing his wide range of knowledge of all things, but in a way which insinuates and depreciates the names of those he never knew.

He has recently placed, as it were, the name of the late John Cox and myself in the public pillory, insinuating that Cox plagiarized Thackrah's composition, but whether I assisted him in this is not quite clear.

Therefore let me tell Mr. Trollope and all whom it may concern, that I knew Mr. Cox for several years as a straightforward old fellow, and he was quite capable of composing and proving such a composition as the 6048 mentioned, and of taking care of himself in such matters. He knew a great deal more than some of those who talk about him, but was quite unable to explain what he knew to others, and what he did say, was said in a rather curious way. Personally I've no care for Mr. Trollope's views, but I don't think there are many gentlemen who would gain information as he did, and use it in the manner he has done.

October 27th, 1915.

Yours etc.,

H. DAINS.

DEATH OF MR. C. H. HATTERSLEY.**ANOTHER LINK WITH THE PAST GONE.**

Death has claimed another of the old school of ringers, perhaps one of the finest, in the person of Mr. Charles H. Hattersley, of Sheffield, who had been connected with the Sheffield Parish Church and Cathedral for fifty-seven years, and was a well-known authority on bellringing. Deceased who was a silversmith by profession, had a remarkable ringing record. He made a close study of the science of bell-ringing, and had composed a considerable number of peals, whilst his ringing record was also varied as well as extensive. A year ago he celebrated his seventieth birthday, and on that occasion he was presented with an illuminated address by the bell-ringing societies of Sheffield and district.

The deceased's ancestors for several generations have been bell-ringers of considerable note. At the funeral, which took place on Monday at Ecclesall Cemetery, were representatives of ringing societies all over England, old friends who had rung with him in the past, and who had come long journeys to do honour to one who was highly esteemed wherever he was known. The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Cecil, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Marshall, Vicar of Far Headingley, Leeds (President of the Yorkshire Association).

On Monday a peal of Stedman Cinques, 5019 changes, was rung in 3 hrs. 47 mins. by the following ringers representing various ringing societies throughout the kingdom: John Holman, treble: George Holmes, 2; William Lomas, 3; Clement Glenn, 4; William Bergon, 5; James Evinson, 6; Harry Williams, 7; George Dixon, 8; Leonard Charlesworth, 9; Albert Hughes, 10; Sam Thomas, 11; James George, tenor. The bells were rung half-muffled as a tribute of respect to the deceased.

BELFAST RINGERS VISIT BALLYMENA.

Sunday, October 17th, was observed as Harvest Thanksgiving Day at St. Patrick's Church, Ballymena, and advantage was taken of the occasion by the Hon Society of Ringers in connection with the parish to invite a company of ringers from St. Thomas's, Belfast. The visitors, to the number of eight, arrived in the morning, and were responsible for the ringing at the morning and evening services, the performance eliciting well-deserved praise.

A large clock striking the hours and chiming the Westminster quarters, and showing time on four 5 ft. dials, has just been erected in Truro Town Hall by Messrs. John Smith and Sons, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

BARKING (Essex).—On Sunday, September 26th, for morning service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples in 45 mins. J. Norris, jun., (first quarter-peal), J. Perkins, A. Warboys, G. Cottis, E. G. Fenn, A. C. Hardy, C. Fenn (conductor), G. W. Faulkner. First quarter-peal by J. Perkins, who hails from Crediton, Devon.

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As also instructions for Hanging of Bells, with all things belonging thereunto.

By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

LONDON:

Printed by W. G. for Fabian Stedman, at his shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard in Fleetstreet. 1668.

REPRINTED 1895.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage. There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed envelope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand, and a 1d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be endorsed "News copy only."

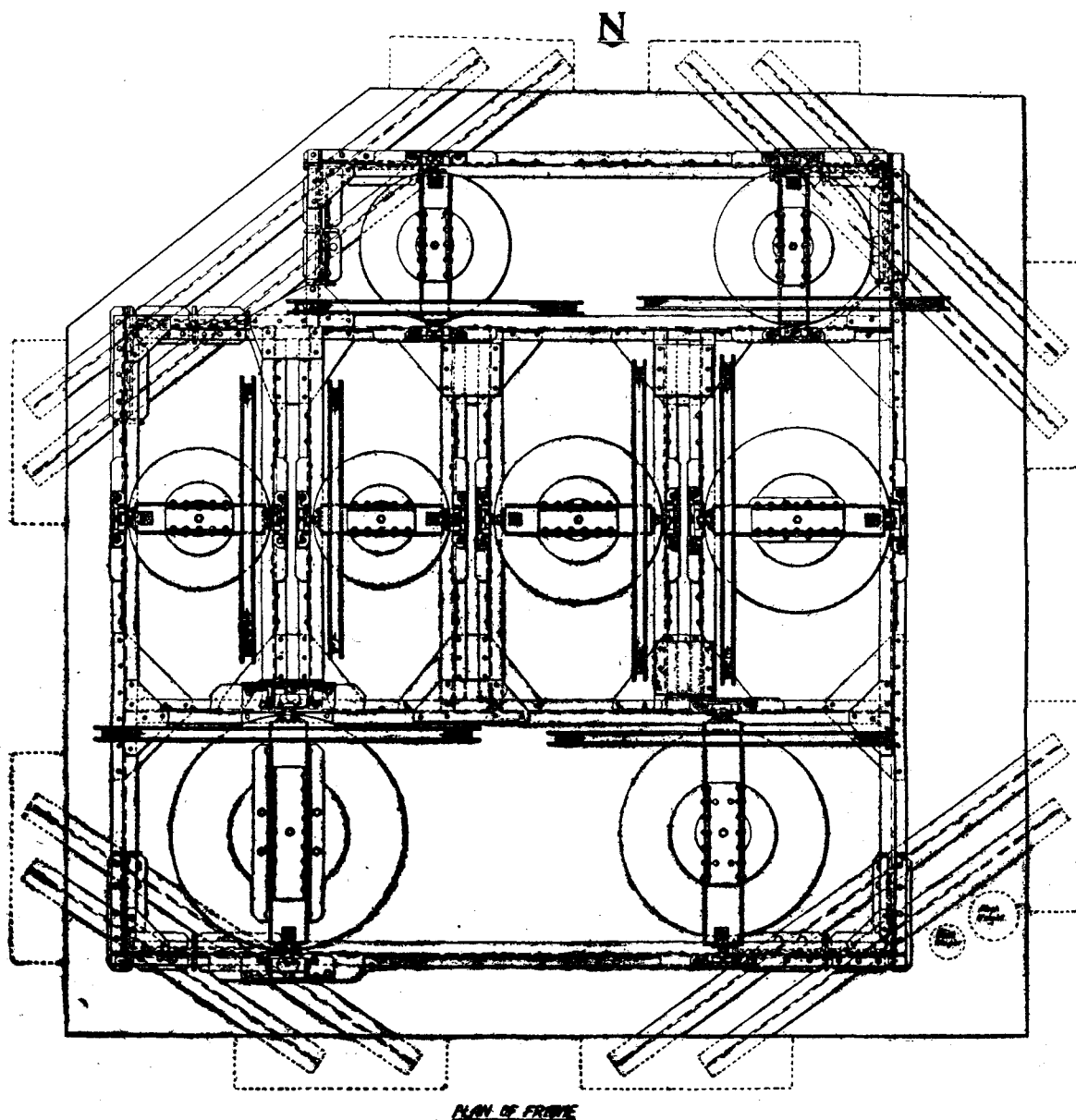
All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

GRANTHAM.—On Sunday, October 17th, at the Church of St. Wulfrum, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Caters (1259 changes). E. Nidd, J. C. Whetstone, W. G. Thorpe, Corporal J. Lloyd (Royal Army Medical Corps), D. B. Overton, Wheeler A. Roberts (Army Service Corps), S. Proctor (conductor), and Lient. H. T. Gibson (North Staffordshire Regiment), F. Turner, T. H. Hall. Arranged for the soldier ringers in camp at Belton, and for S. Proctor, who was home on a visit. Rung in celebration of the Patronal Festival of the Church.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames

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(Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

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THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

LLANISHEN, NEAR CARDIFF.

After being silent for some time the bells were again heard on Friday evening last, when members of the Llandaff Diocesan Association journeyed there to give a trial to the bells after being thoroughly overhauled, which included new gudgeons, carriages and the strengthening of the frame, etc. The bells had got into a bad going condition, and with difficulty could be rung at all, but now they go excellently, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the following, who rang a 720 of Bob Minor, in 26 mins.: F. Tyler, W. B. Biss, W. Bolton, T. Woods, J. W. Jones, S. Dawe (conductor). The work has been carried out by Messrs. Llewellyns and James, Castle Green, Bristol.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

I doubt very much if the figures in last week's article were altogether intelligible to those interested.

[The dividing lines and lead heads in the second column of Mr. Baker's examples in last week's article were inserted under the false rows instead of in their proper place under the previous lead. To the majority of those interested this was obvious. We sincerely regret the error, and offer an apology to our readers.—ED.]

This week I am again making a digression, which I hope will be final—in reply to the letter of my opponent, who, by his own showing, is as much at sea in regard to Reciprocal Relationship and Reciprocal Proof as though nothing had been written on the subject.

A knowledge of Reciprocal Relationship enables us to understand why, in Double Minor Methods, 3rds and 4ths place constructional bobs are equivalent.

Why

In Double Major Methods	3rds & 6ths place bobs are equivalent.
In " " "	4ths & 5ths " " "
In Double Royal Methods	3rds & 8ths " " "
In " " "	4ths & 7ths " " "
In " " "	5ths & 6ths " " "
In Double Maximus	3rds & 10ths " " "
In " " "	4ths & 9ths " " "
In " " "	5ths & 8ths " " "
In " " "	6ths & 7ths " " "

Last week my opponent correctly gave Siagle and Double Court Bob Major, both of which I have previously used as illustrations in these articles.

It is useless for him to argue that these are something different from Court Bob Minor, the Single Court Major is precisely similar, and is produced by two Quick 4ths place bobs made in the same relative positions in regard to the Treble.

The equivalent constructional bobs in Major are 3rds and 6ths and 4ths and 5ths, as shown above. consequently the Double Court Major is correct.

What Shipway gives as Double Court Minor becomes on eight bells a single method, and by the addition to the shunts in 3-4 of similar shunts in 5-6, Double Norwich Court Bob Major is produced.

In peals of Real Double Norwich Major two bobs are used, i.e., 3rds and 6ths, and there is not an atom of difference in the bobs whether used in the production of a method, or to produce a peal of a method.

There are two other Major methods, both of which can claim relationship to Court Bob Minor. The first has four shunts with the third lying six blows at lead, and for this reason arbitrarily illegitimate, but it is worth studying as an illustration. The second is the method that I published in "The Bell News" many years ago,

produced by three shunts 6ths, 3rds, and 6ths; the latter is the method that started the new ideas, and which has been published more than once during this controversy.

Quick 4ths	21436587
	24135678
	12345678
	42316587
	43261857
	34628175
Slow Extreme	36482715
	36847251
Slow Extreme	38674521
	38765412
	37856142
	73581624
	75318264
Quick 4ths	57132846
	51738264
	15372846
	13527486

The above method has one false row only, the lead-end, which is undeniable proof that it is perfectly constructed irrespective of the 3rd lying six blows in front. The third is also the pivot bell as in Court Bob Minor, and she makes the two 4ths place constructional bobs as in the latter. The two slow extremes which cause the six blows in front are necessary to bring up coursing-order at the lead-end.

Except as an illustration the above is worthless from our present standpoint, and is rightly condemned by the arbitrary definition that decrees "no bell must lie more than two blows in any one place."

The Provincers.

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Strond and District Branch.

On Saturday, October 23, 1915, in Three Hours and Thirteen Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

A PEAL OF ORANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Hollis's One-Part. Tenor 17 cwt.

George Dowdeswell Treble	Henry Newman* 5
Harry Barratt* 2	Albert Wright 6
Arthur Tatnell* 3	Thomas Ansloe 7
Frank Ponting 4	Frank Cole Tenor

Conducted by Albert Wright.

* First peal of Grandsire Triples.

Handbell Peal.

CLAPHAM, S.W.

THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.

On Friday, October 22, 1915, in Three Hours and Twenty-two Minutes,

At the Residence of Mr. W. T. Cockerill, 32, Edgeley Road,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CINQUES, 3019 CHANGES.

Herbert Langdon 1-2	Alfred W. Grimes 7-8
Challis F. Winney 3-4	William H. Pasmore 9-10
Harry R. Pasmore 5-6	William T. Cockerill 11-12

Composed by John Carter, and Conducted by Harry R. Pasmore.

Umpire—Mr. J. N. Oxborrow.

"THE BELL NEWS" will be sent to any address in the United Kingdom for 1s 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

BY ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 63.)

The following is quoted in Wynkyn'de Worde's "Legenda Aurea":—"The evil spiryte that ben in the regyon of th'ayre doubte moche when they here the belles rongen when it thondreth, and when grete tempeste, and outrages of whether happen to the ende the feindes and wycked splrytes, etc." In 1464 there is a charge in the Churchwarden's accounts of Sandwich, for bread and drink for "ryngers in the great thunderyng." In the "burnyng of Paules Church in London" 1561, we find enumerated, among other Popish superstitions, "ringing the hallowed belle in great tempestes or lightnings." Aubrey in "Miscellanies," p. 148, says:—"At Paris, when it begins to thunder and lighten, they do presently ring out the great bell at the Abbey of St. Germain, which they do believe makes it cease. The like was wont to be done heretofore in Wiltshire when it thundered and lightened, they did ring St. Adelm's bell at Malmesbury Abbey." Dr. Francis Hering, in "Certaine Rules, Directions or Advertisementes for this Time of pestilentiall Contagion 1625," advises:—"Let the bells in cities be rung often, and the great ordnance discharged; thereby the aire is purified."

A great many of the legends of bells are connected with water, and these are told with more or less detail, although in many parishes the name "bell-hole" or "bell-pool," attached to a deep pit in the bed of a rivulet, is the only surviving trace of a vanishing legend. Such "bell-holes" are not uncommon in Lincolnshire becks, where the swing of the current round a bend has formed an excavation descending below the level of its course. Niederbühl, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, also boasts of a "Wassergrube" of the Name, and the history of "Silberglooke" at Basle, relates that this ancient and venerated bell took a plunge into the Rhine on its own account, for when the first Zwinglian sermon was to be preached in the Minster, it broke away from its frame as the ringer began to pull, and precipitated itself out of the tower into the river. The place where it lies is still known, and many efforts have been made to fish it up. Down in the depths it will remain, however, till the Minster is restored to Catholic keeping once more.

"Susanne" the bell of St. George's in the Black Forest, acted in a similar fashion when rung for the earliest Lutheran sermon. Out of the Church tower it fell, and rested midway down the hill. There was at first some hope of restoring it to its place, but though it was lifted on to a waggon harnessed with ten oxen, it could not be carried away. At last the peasants, attempting its removal, became so angry at the failure of their efforts, that they cried, "Susanne, thou shalt hang in our church, whether God like it or loathe it." Scarcely were the words uttered, than the waggon with the bells, oxen and drivers, rolled down the steep into the pond below, and sank out of sight. The ringing of the bell, the lowing of the oxen, and the cracking of the drivers whips, may still be heard on holy days, in testimony to the legend.

When Kuppenheim, then called Malloth, was burnt by the Swedes, the three silver bells left the church tower of themselves, and sank in bottomless water, at the western limit of the parish boundary, which since then, has been called "bell-hole," and from which chimes are heard ringing on Christmas night.

The natives of Carlstadt also lost their silver bell during

the Wars of religion, for, having sunk it in the Main on the approach of the Swedes, they could not find it again, although the spot where it was submerged had been carefully marked.

There is a "klock-hole" in the river Aa at Hornborg, which received its name in the days of Gustaf Wasa. The village church of Hornborg had three bells, two of which had been christened "Christina and Catherina," with all the rites and ceremonies usual in Catholic communities, but the third bell had not received its name when the prohibition against christening bells was promulgated; it was therefore called "Margaret" without further ceremony. Consequently the giant inhabiting the Brunkemburg carried it off, and flung it into the "Bells-deep," although he had no power to touch the christened bells. Hence the rhyme which says:—

"Kirsten and Karen
They play with golden chessmen,
But Margaret lies at the bottom of the river."

Several other Swedish legends connect bells with streams and lakes, and in Denmark similar stories are related. Among them is the story of the bells of Thim in Jutland. Peter Gyldenstjerne in the course of a successful war with the Swedes, was so struck by the sound of the bells in one of the towers, that he was determined to carry them off as trophies, and hang them in his own country. The difficulty was however, to get them down from the tower without injury to them or to the tower. None of the conquered but patriotic villagers would assist him, but at length a countryman presented himself before him, saying, "Provide for my wife and children, and I will show you how to manage the matter." Peter consented. The peasant caused two lofty hillocks of sand to be erected, and then cutting the chain, let the bells fall gently down, one after the other. The plan succeeded, and he claimed his reward. "Yes," said Peter Gyldenstjerne, "I will perform my promise, and provide handsomely for your children; but for yourself, a traitor to your country, you shall take the place of the bells." So he strung him up in the Church tower. One of the abducted bells was carried away in safety, and hung up in the tower of Thim Church, but the other was shipwrecked on the passage at Missum Florde. It fell, however, tongue uppermost, and lies embedded in the waters. When the tide is low on a summer's eve, its music may still be heard by the fishermen, who ply their craft in the waters. Such music, they say, so beautiful, the like was never heard. As for the other bell, her tone is sad and melancholy; no wonder, she wants to go down to her sister.

EYE, SUFFOLK.

On Monday, July 12th, on the bells of the Parish Church. 1200 Kent Treble Bob Major. F. Day, E. Younge, Lance-Corpl. W. Clover, G. Murton, E. F. Poppy, Sergt. G. E. Day, H. Moss, W. Rose. This touch was rung as a farewell to Sergt. G. E. Day, prior to his departure for the Dardanelles with the 5th Suffolks. Information has been received from the War Office that the gallant Sergeant was killed in action on August 12th. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. F. Day, of the well-known firm of bell hangers. He had never figured largely as a peal ringer, but he was very regular in ringing for the services at the Church, and his loss in this respect will be sadly missed. Ringers one and all will unite in sending their sympathy to his widow and two small sons who are left to mourn his loss. He has made the greatest sacrifice. May he rest in peace.

Who falls if England stands,
Who dies, if England lives.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 50 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursdays, November 4th and 18th for handbell practice; Tuesday, November 9th, election of officers; Tuesday, November 23rd, general business; all at 8 p.m.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Middlesex County Association and London Diocesan Guild.—North and East District—A meeting will be held at the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, South Hackney, by kind permission of the Rev. B. S. Batty, on Saturday, November 13th. Ringing from 3.30 sharp. Short service at 5.30. Tea on the usual terms at 6 o'clock. No ringing after 8 o'clock. Will all requiring tea advise me by the 10th.

C. T. Coles, Hon. Sec.

49, Wood Street, Walthamstow.

The Kent County Association.—The Annual meeting of the District will be held at St. Alphage, Greenwich, S.E., on Saturday, October 30th. Tower open at 3 p.m. Divine Service at 6 p.m., with address by the Rev. F. J. Tackley (Vicar). Tea and business meeting to follow in the Church Room.

35, Albany Road, Chislehurst. T. Groombridge, Hon. Dis. Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Blackburn Branch.—The next branch meeting will be held at Holy Trinity Church Burnley, on Saturday, November 13th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Meeting at 6.30 p.m.

J. Watson, Branch Sec.

33, Langham Road, Blackburn.

The Lancashire Association.—Manchester Branch.—The next meeting will be held at Eccles on Saturday, November 13th. Bells available from 5 p.m. Tea in schoolroom at 5. Service in Church at 6.30. Unveiling of peal-board by the Rev. H. J. Elsee. Members and friends intending being present to tea, 1s. each, kindly notify Mr. J. Myles, 46, Ashbourne Road, Eccles, not later than Wednesday, November 10th.

W. W. Wolstencroft, Branch Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at West Derby on Saturday, November 13th. Bells ready at 5.

Walter Hughes, Sec.

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

The Dudley and District Guild.—The next quarterly meeting of the above Guild will be held at St. Martin's, Tipton, on Saturday, November 13th. The bells will be available for ringing at 3 o'clock. Service in church at 4.30., to be conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Wilson T. De Vine, M.A., R.D., who will also give the address, and preside at the business meeting. A free tea will be provided for those who notify me not later than Tuesday, November 9th.

Herbert Sheppard, Hon. Sec.

113, Himley Road, Dudley.

The Essex Association.—South-Western Division.—The Annual District Meeting will be held at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, on Saturday, November 20th. Bells available from 2.30. Tea, 6d. each, at The Nags' Head at 6 o'clock, followed by meeting for election of district officers for 1916. Members requiring tea please notify Hon. Sec. by Wednesday, November 17th.

H. Rumens, Hon. Dist. Sec.

32, Verulam Avenue, Walthamstow, N.E.

OBITUARY.

MR. BENJAMIN PAGE (High Wycombe).

We regret to announce the sudden death of the above popular foreman of the High Wycombe belfry, which took place on Sunday, October 10th. Deceased who had been ailing for some time past, seemed no worse when he rang for Matins on the 10th inst., and he attended the service and acted as he frequently did as sidesman. For Evening-song the ringers waited a few minutes for their foreman, but in vain, and as the bells were being lowered word came to the tower that poor Ben had passed away. The last sad ceremony took place on Thursday, October 14th, and was conducted by the Vicar, and among those present in addition to members of the family were the whole of the employees of Messrs. Wheeler and Co., brewers, in whose employ our old friend had been for upwards of twenty years, members of the local Lodge of Foresters, almost all the members of the Hughenden and High Wycombe companies of ringers, with Messrs. Fussell, Buckland, and Martin. Among the many floral tributes was a bell composed of white chrysanthemums bearing the inscription—"With deepest sympathy from his brother-ringers." The interment took place in the High Wycombe Cemetery, a large concourse being present. The ringers returned to the belfry, where various muffled touches were rung, and the bells were again rung fully muffled for the services on the following Sunday.

The late Mr. Page was 49 years of age. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter to mourn his loss, for whom much sympathy goes out. His ringing career commenced at Hughenden, where he rang his first peal, on February 25th, 1889, when he "tenored" Holt's Original, conducted by the celebrated J. W. Washbrook. In 1898 he joined the old Wycombe Company. Three years later he was elected foreman of a Society formed by the amalgamation of the two Wycombe companies, a position to which he has been continually re-elected since, in addition to being a member of the Oxford Diocesan Guild. He was elected in the tower to the College Youths on the occasion of the ringing of the first peal on the new Wycombe twelve. His peals, which number 40, comprise Bob Major, Double Norwich (treble), Grandsire Triples and Caters, Stecman Triples, Caters and Cinques, mostly rung in the High Wycombe tower. The last was rung place on December 26th last—Stedman Caters, muffled, as a token of respect to the 2nd son of the Bishop of Buckingham, who was killed in action.

PTE. B. CHAPMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chapman, of Geddington, Essex, have received official news of the death of their son, Pte. Bertram Chapman, which occurred in France on September 29th, from wounds received in action on the 26th. He was 23 years of age, and enlisted on September 14th, 1914, being attached to the 11th Essex Regt. Before enlisting he was employed as a cutter in the Co-operative Clothing Factory at Kettering. As a token of respect and sympathy a muffled peal was rung on the church bells, deceased at one time being one of the ringers. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have received much sympathy in their sad bereavement.

WICKHAM SKEITH.—On Sunday, October 10th, for morning service, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, 720 Plain Bob Minor. D. Mayes, J. Martin, E. Youngs, T. Davey, G. Kemp, W. Rose (conductor).

THE WARWICKSHIRE GUILD.

STOKE-IN-COVENTRY. — On Sunday, October 10th, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, for evening service, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, in 42 mins. H. J. Balcome, W. J. Smith, C. Freeman, W. H. Brunsdon, E. H. Johnson, W. T. Cox, J. H. White (conductor), F. Brassington, Composed by James George.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

STANSTED (Essex). — On Monday, October 18th, at the Parish Church, 720 Plain Bob Minor. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, R. Law, F. Bird, T. J. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), H. Watts. On Sunday, October 24th, for morning service, 360 Grandsire Doubles. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, R. Law, A. Jordan, W. Watts (conductor), H. W. Watts, F. Potter.

THE LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD.

LINEOLN. — On Sunday, October 24th, at the Church of All Saints for evening service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 54 mins. G. F. Semper (first quarter-peal), W. Dickerson, F. S. W. Butler (conductor), J. C. Tinker, J. T. Ladd, C. H. Baker, H. Torr, A. H. Curtis. Rung with the bells half muffled as a tribute of respect for those of the 5th Lincolns and other local soldiers, who have fallen so berioically for their King and country.

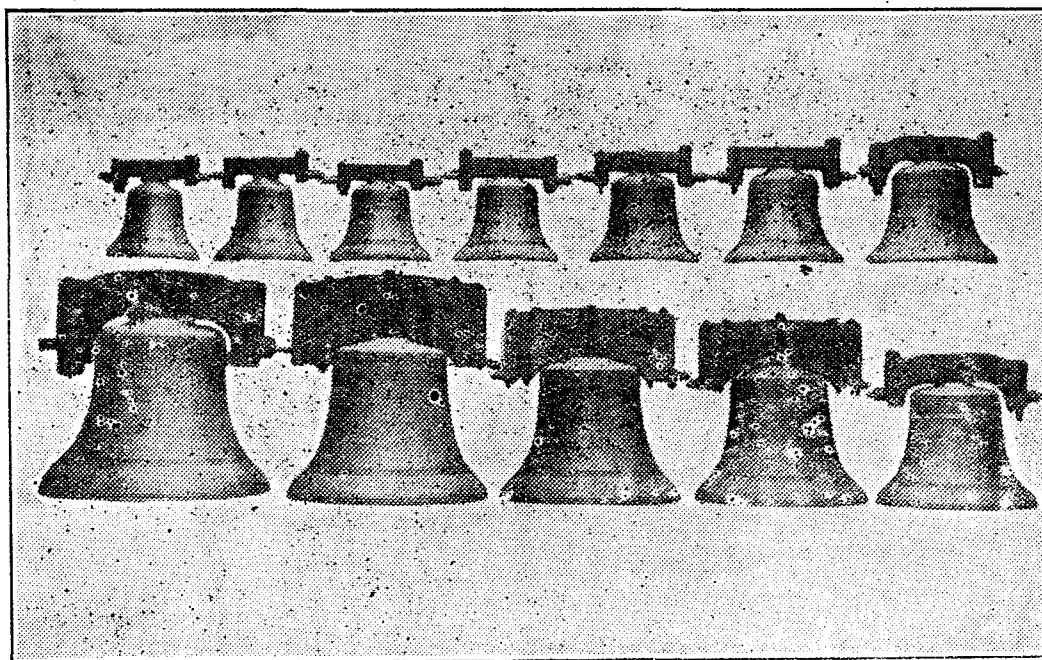
KNIGHTON (Leicestershire). — On Saturday, October 23rd, at St. Mary's Church, a peal of Grandsire Doubles was attempted, but broke down Later, however, a half-peal of Grandsire Doubles, 2520 changes, was successfully rung by H. Holwell, J. Willson, S. Lockwood, D. Pratt, W. Clarke (conductor). Rung with the bells hail-muffled in memory of the officers and men of the 4th Leicesters who fell on October 12th.

STONEY STANTON (Leicestershire). — On Sunday, October 17th, for evening service, on the occasion of the Harvest Festival, at the Church of St. Michael, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples. D. Aldham (Barwell), W. White (Barwell), N. Walker (Stoney Stanton), G. Wood (Sharnford), A. Needham (Barwell), A. R. Aldham (Barwell, conductor), G. Garner (Barwell), W. Jones (Stoney Stanton).

CHELMSFORD. — On Sunday, October 17th, for evening service at the Cathedral, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Caters, in 57 mins. C. Gentry, A. Spellar, Pte. H. F. Cooper (5th Essex, conductor), Pte. H. Halford (5th Gloucester), A. Whight, Corpl. W. Yeend (5th Gloucester), A. E. Acfield, H. Allen, A. Head, W. Prime. Arranged by H. F. Cooper, who was on week end leave.

BARNES. — On Sunday, October 24th, at the Church of St. Mary a quarter-peal of Oxford Bob Triples in 42 mins. J. Wilmott, H. Barrett, M. Jacobs, R. Mackrill, C. Hunt, F. Skevington (conductor), H. Cook, G. Hunt.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., BELL FOUNDERS & BELL HANGERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire.



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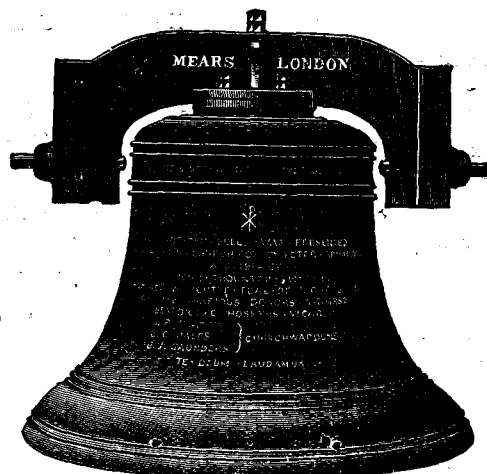
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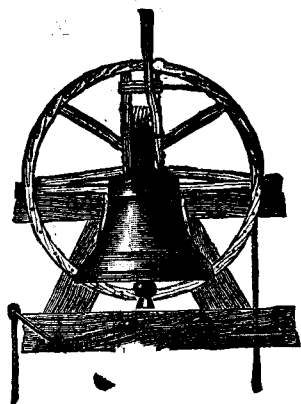
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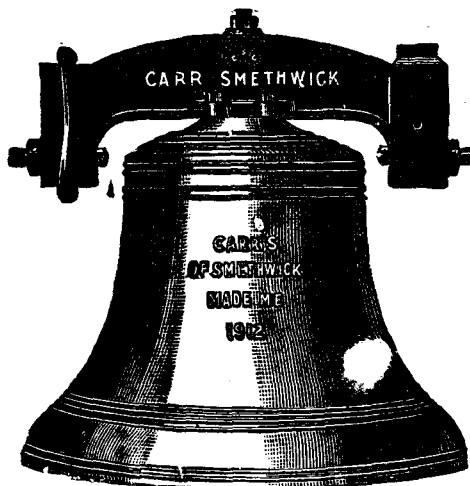
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1753. - VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

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Wimborne, Nov. 1911.

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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.

FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
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GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.

4 April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

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Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1753.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the North-Eastern District of this Association was held at Rayne on Saturday, there being ringers present from Braintree, Bocking, Rayne, Dunmow, Felsted, Earls Colne, Stebbing, Sible Hedingham, and Walthamstow (St. Saviour's). Among the visitors were Mr. F. Rudkin (Braintree) a well-known ringer; Mr. H. Rumens, Secretary of the South-Western Division; and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Twist, of Walthamstow. Mrs. Oliver Twist was the only lady ringer present, and she took part in several rounds on the church bells.

Service was held at the Parish Church, the Rev. H. T. W. Eyre, Vicar of Great Totham, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, conducting. The ringers' form of service was used. The Rev. H. T. W. Eyre preached from the text, "The devil goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour; him resist."

He said St. Michael's Day had lost much of its meaning in recent years, because the State had seized upon it as a quarter-day, and in Essex it was a very busy period, when tetantries began and ended. So that, except for Church people, the religious character of St. Michael's Day had almost entirely passed away. But Churchpeople should know that Michaelmas had a very religious and precious significance. In the Prayer Book Michaelmas could not be found, but the festival of St. Michael and All Angels was shown as a time when thoughts were taken upwards to those unseen agents who did so much for people's spiritual good. Angels, like men and women, were both good and bad; there was no man who was perfectly good, or wholly bad, but with angels it was different, for they were either wholly good or wholly bad. Therefore the festival of St. Michael was to remind men of their fallen state, and how the bad angels were ever going about under the direction of their leader, Satan, to tempt and to destroy the souls of mankind. Satan was going to and fro in the world—"he goeth up and down like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." In the present age the personality of the devil was lightly received and scoffed at by some people, but that was not so in earlier times, and our Saxon forefathers held that Satan was a very real personality. The passing bell at church was rung to drive away those angels of Satan who would molest the terrified and fleeting soul on its passage to Heaven. It was held that the sound of the bell kept Satan aloof, and allowed the soul to get a good start in its flight heavenwards. In Essex the custom was to ring a bell at death, a large bell, such as the tenor, being rung to drive away the evil spirits when a fully grown man or woman died, and a smaller bell when a child died.

SATAN'S WAY.

In the present changed and changing world the honourable calling of the church bellringers served a useful purpose in summoning men to service. Some of them still thought the devil was going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he might devour, and it was the duty of the ringers to resist the attack of Satan on the souls of men. The ringing of bells during war time served to remind men of their duty to God. It was Satan's way to take the souls of men by guile; to catch them off their guard. In the present age people were likely to allow the claims of business, of pleasure, of family, to drown the voices of their conscience. When the church bells were handled skilfully and reverently they carried God's message over hills and dales to all sorts and conditions of men; they tended to "draw all the powers of darkness down, and win the well-fought day."

After service the annual meeting was held in the Rayne Church School, Mr. C. H. Howard, of Braintree, Master of the Association, presiding. A letter was read from Sapper G. Pannell, R.E., of Gestingthorpe, Master of the North-Eastern District, who is on active service, stating that he was willing to continue in office if the members wished it. The meeting unanimously decided to re-elect Sapper Pannell, and Mr. Howard said he had set a good example in serving his country. The Gestingthorpe ringers had all joined the Army. When war broke out Mr. Pannell enlisted, but was afterwards sent home for a small defect, and later on, when the stringent restrictions were modified, he joined again, and was now serving in the Army. He had proved himself a very keen soldier, and the best wishes of the meeting should be sent to him, together with the hope for a speedy return.

Mr. B. Redgwell (Rayne) was elected Hon. Sec. to the district, the Master stating he had done the work remarkably well in one of the most trying years the Association ever had. Mr. Redgwell volunteered for the office at a time of great difficulty, and he had proved a very capable Secretary for the North-Eastern District, which extended from Dunmow to Harwich.

Five new probationer members were then elected, three from Felsted and two from Earls Colne, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at Halstead.

THE BELIEF IN ANGELS.

Mr. Howard proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector of Rayne for the use of the Parish Church and bells, and to the choir and organist of Rayne for assisting in the service. He had also the pleasing duty to propose a vote of thanks to the Rev. H. T. W. Eyre, the Hon. Sec., for conducting the service and delivering the sermon in the unavoidable absence of the Rector of Rayne. He (Mr. Howard) was very much interested in the sermon Mr. Eyre preached, for it conveyed his own idea exactly of what churches should be to ringers. All ringers should be Churchmen first, and seek to carry out as far as possible the teaching of the Church. The subject of the ministry of angels was a very important one, and had always been of interest. He (Mr. Howard) was a strong believer in angels, and it was a great privilege for ringers to have heard such an address. In the present times, when men needed all the guidance it was possible to get in living the strongest life that could be lived, it was helpful to know they would be supported by the angels, who had a great influence on their lives. As to the message of the bells if people would only allow themselves to be impressed by bells, a message would be received. In the present days of war, some people thought the bells should be subdued, but he did not think that should be done, because the bells carried messages of consolation to many who in the present distress needed comfort and support.

The Rev. H. T. W. Eyre suitably responded, and the meeting closed. Afterwards several touches of Kent, Plain, New London, Cambridge, Double Court and Oxford were rung on the church bells and on handbells kindly lent by Mr. Redgwell.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

BY J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

BOBS AND SINGLES.

Ringling consists of the movement of bells among each other in cyclical fashion. There are only two ways in which a bell can move: It can either move forward or it can move backward. When all the bells move forward, or all backward as soon as the cycle is complete you get the Principle. Within the Principle the bells are always in the same coursing order. The Principle can only be lengthened into a method by means of shunts. A shunt is an operation involving a hunt and extreme (or working) bells, and consists of the cyclical movement of the hunt in coursing order through the extreme bells. Every shunt has a hunt and working bells. Those shunts which create the passage of the principal hunt of the method through the coursing order of the working bells are constructional shunts. These shunts, which have a merely local effect on some of the bells, are additional shunts.

Thus we get the course of the method, and since the movement of the hunt through the coursing order of the extreme bells is a symmetrical one, the division of the course into equal leads follows as a natural result. But every collection of rows in round block form in which a bell moves up or down one position only at a time, must be the result of the same laws. And, therefore, however haphazardly the rows may at first sight appear to be thrown together, you will find on further inspection that they will resolve themselves into a number of leads, which leads depend on the number of hunts that are used. And every lead will have at its natural lead-end the extreme bells in the same coursing order. Bob Major lead-ends are not an arbitrary set of lead-ends which belong to some methods and not to others. There is not, and cannot be, any method or any round block (whether in correct or irregular form) which has not got them in some way or other.

This all applies, not merely to what we now call the course of a method, but also to every round block that can be set down. In the early days composers made no distinction between a course and a touch or a peal. Every round block was treated as one entity, capable of a certain number of expressions, but was a different "peal" to another round block in what we should now call the same method.

In the natural order of things the idea was soon evolved of having a fixed course, which was treated as the method, and was not to be altered by composer or conductor, except that at certain positions alterations, called bobs and singles, might be made, and these were the only allowable means of lengthening the course to the touch or peal, or of producing rows which could not be had by one or other ways of ringing the plain course.

A bob is a shunt, and is no different in kind to any other shunt. It obeys the same general laws and produces the same general effects. The difference is merely in local use. A shunt is broadly any alteration in coursing order, and it involves further alterations until the cycle is complete. A bob is a particular kind of shunt limited by custom to a fixed number of bells, and not made in normal ringing but only at the will of composer or conductor.

Some people have reversed the last statement. According to them any shunt is a bob. But although the truth they would be at is real truth, to adopt this view would be contrary to history, and lead to unnecessary confusion. We may as well keep the word bob to mean

what it has meant for over 200 years. At the same time we must recognise the fact that essentially there is no difference between a bob and any other shunt made in the interior of a lead.*

Now, since a bob is the same thing as the shunt that makes the course it follows that all I have explained about the construction of a method applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the construction of a touch or a peal. These latter are the production of hunts and extreme bells. Call any bob anywhere, and you produce a different coursing order,† and you can regain the original coursing order only by one of two movements—either by the hunting course movement, or by the dodging movement.‡ If, for instance you call a bob at R in Bob Major, you alter the coursing order of the bells from

	3	(1)	2	4	(6875)
to	3	(6875)	2	(1)	4

Here, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 are hunts; 2, 3, 4 are the extreme bells. And just as the constructional shunt (the extreme) of Bob Major puts the hunt (the treble) one position forward in coursing order among the working bells which retain the same coursing order among themselves, so here this bob puts the hunts (1, 5, 6, 7, 8) one position forward in coursing order among the extreme bells (2, 3, 4), which retain the same coursing order among themselves.

And just as the bells in Bob Major can come round only when the treble has completed its cyclical movement in coursing order through the working bells, so here the bells cannot come round until the five hunts have completed their cyclical movement in coursing order through the three extreme bells.

3	(1)	2	4	(6875)
3	(6875)	2	(1)	4
3		2	(6875)	4
				(1)

Or, again, in Grandsire Triples, where five bells are involved in a bob, the same thing happens. Call five bobs with the same bell before and note the effect on the coursing order.

(3 1) 2	4	6	7	5 (3 1)
2	4	6	7 (3 1)	5
2	4	6 (3 1)	7	5
2	4 (3 1)	6	7	5
2 (3 1)	4	6	7	5
(3 1) 2	4	6	7	5 (3 1)

Only when the two hunts 1-3 have completed their cyclical movement through the working bells can the bells come round; and the movement of the two hunts 1-3 in

* Mr. Baker appears to believe that he was the first to express this view. That is not so. Several people have at different times said the same thing publicly in "The Bell News," and Mr. Law James and I argued the matter out at great length many years ago.

† I gathered from what Mr. Davies said at the Central Council that some years ago he wrote that "the purpose of a bob is to produce a fresh coursing order," and that ever since he has regretted saying so. Of course the purpose of a bob is to produce a fresh coursing order and I wonder why he should have been at so great pains to explain away a perfectly true statement. It seems he supposes that we of the Method Committee build all our theories (including those he disapproves of) on that statement. I don't think we did. Personally I had totally forgotten that he had written such a thing, and the term coursing order is quite an old and obvious one, and the thing itself is a fact that any student of Method Construction must come by some way or other.

‡ See "Bell News," April 11th, 1914

this five-course block is in no wise different to the movement of the two hunts 1-2 in the plain course.

This truth was (so far as Grandsire Triples composition is concerned) first definitely stated by Mr. Thompson, and he termed the five rows which are produced by the five bobs thus related to each other a "Q set." A "Q set" is essentially the same thing as a constructional shunt, what distinction there is between the two being merely the uses to which they are put. A constructional shunt always produces Bob Major lead-ends, and similarly all the bells involved in a "Q set" always retain the same coursing order among themselves.

Compare the course-ends produced by bobbing a "Q set" and the lead-ends of the plain course.

234567	234567
253746	532746
275634	735624
267453	637452
246375	436275
234567	234567

In both cases the working bells or extreme bells remain in the same coursing order, and that is just what Bob Major lead-ends mean

THE KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

LEWISHAM DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the Lewisham District of the Kent County Association was held at St. Alphege, Greenwich, on Saturday. The bells were available from three o'clock to six, and during that time full advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded for ringing touches of London, Superlative, Stedman Caters and Grandsire Triples being brought round.

At six o'clock a service was held in the Church, about 60 members attending. Evensong was sung by the Rev. H. W. Atkinson, and the special lesson read by the Rev. G. Mallows Youngman (St. Mary's Greenwich Park). The Vicar of Greenwich (Rev. F. J. Tackley) preached on "The Hidden Man," from 1 St. Peter, iii, 4. The ringer was, he said, "a hidden man," in the belfry, and sent the sweet voices of the bells sounding over the din of the city, and the peaceful meadows of the country. If he were unskilful or negligent the melody was broken. So must a man's inner life, the hidden man, ring true if he were to walk worthily as a good Christian and as a child of God. The Greek looked for beauty in outward form and carved his statues; the Hebrew of old and the Christian to-day looked within for beauty of character, for the beauty of holiness of heart, manifesting itself in the beauty of righteousness of life. They rang their bells and summoned people to worship in God's House; but they—and every child of man—were called to worship God in spirit and in truth in the hidden man of the heart.

The next item was tea, which was laid in the Church Room, and here the members were soon busy with knife and fork sampling the ham and beef and other good things provided by Mr. Foreman and served by his daughter and a staff of ready and careful helpers, who made sure that no one should go short.

After tea the business meeting was held, presided over by Mr. W. J. Jeffries (captain and secretary of the Deptford company).

One new member was elected, Mr. F. W. Thornton, of Greenwich, who in returning thanks said he was glad to again renew his connection with the Association.

For the next quarterly meeting in January, St. Luke's, Bromley Common, was chosen.

In his annual report, the Secretary (Mr. T. Groombridge), said that owing to the war there was very little to report. Their meetings had been fairly well attended. Only two peals had been rung during the year—one of Double Norwich at Christ Church, Erith, and one of Grandsire Triples at St.

John's, Deptford. One member (B. Dewey, of St. Margaret Lewisham), had been killed in action. The report was adopted, with thanks to Mr. Groombridge for his services.

On the question of the election of a Secretary, Mr. Groombridge said that as he was dissatisfied at the way in which the arrangements for the opening peal at Christ Church, Erith, were made, he would not stand for re-election.

Mr. Barnett argued that this was not a matter for discussion there, but was a question between himself and the Vicar of Christ Church.

The Chairman ruled that it would not be in order to discuss it.

Mr. Hopkins moved, and Mr. I. Emery seconded, that Mr. Groombridge be asked to retain the secretaryship for three months, and in the meantime to refer the matter to the Central Committee of the Association.

This was carried almost unanimously, and Mr. Groombridge agreed to the arrangement.

Mr. W. J. Jeffries was re-elected as representative on the Central Committee, and invited suggestions from members for discussion at the committee meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Pike, seconded by Mr. Wood, a vote was unanimously passed, thanking the Rev. F. J. Tackley for the use of the bells, etc., and for his address; the Rev. G. M. Youngman and the Rev. H. W. Atkinson for their assistance; the organist and choir for the musical part of the service; Mr. Jeffries for presiding.

Mr. Groombridge moved, and Mr. Bennett seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Foreman, who had at the last moment, when someone else had failed to come forward and provided such a splendid tea as they had partaken of. This was agreed to with applause.

This concluded the business, and as there was no response to the suggestion of the Secretary that someone might have a set of handbells with them, the remainder of the evening was spent in music and song, Mr. F. W. Richardson presiding at the piano.

The Provinces.

SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, October 26, 1915, in Three Hours and Forty-seven Minutes.

AT THE CATHEDRAL,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CINQUES, 5019 CHANGES.

Tenor 41 cwt.

John Holman	Treble	Harry Williams*	7
George Holmes	2	George O. Dixon	8
William Lomas	3	Leonard Charlesworth*	9
Clement Glenn	4	Albert A. Hughes	10
William Bargar	5	Sam Thomas	11
James Evinson	6	James George	Tenor

Composed and Conducted by William Lomas.

This peal was rung with the bells half muffled, as a last token of respect to the late Mr. C. H. Hattersley, who was interred at Ecclesall Cemetery, Sheffield, that day. *First peal of Stedman Cinques.

ERDINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE.

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM.

On Saturday, October 30, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-five Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 3040 CHANGES.

Sir A. P. Heywood's Variation of Thurstan's. Tenor 15 cwt.

James George	Treble	George Pigott	5
James E. Groves	2	Arthur Chambers	6
William Palmer	3	Samuel Grove	7
Charles Dickens	4	George F. Swann	Tenor

Conducted by George F. Swann.

Rung with the bells half muffled, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. C. H. Hattersley.

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By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rngosaque sauna.

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REPRINTED 1895.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage. There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed envelope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand, and a 1d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be endorsed "News copy only."

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

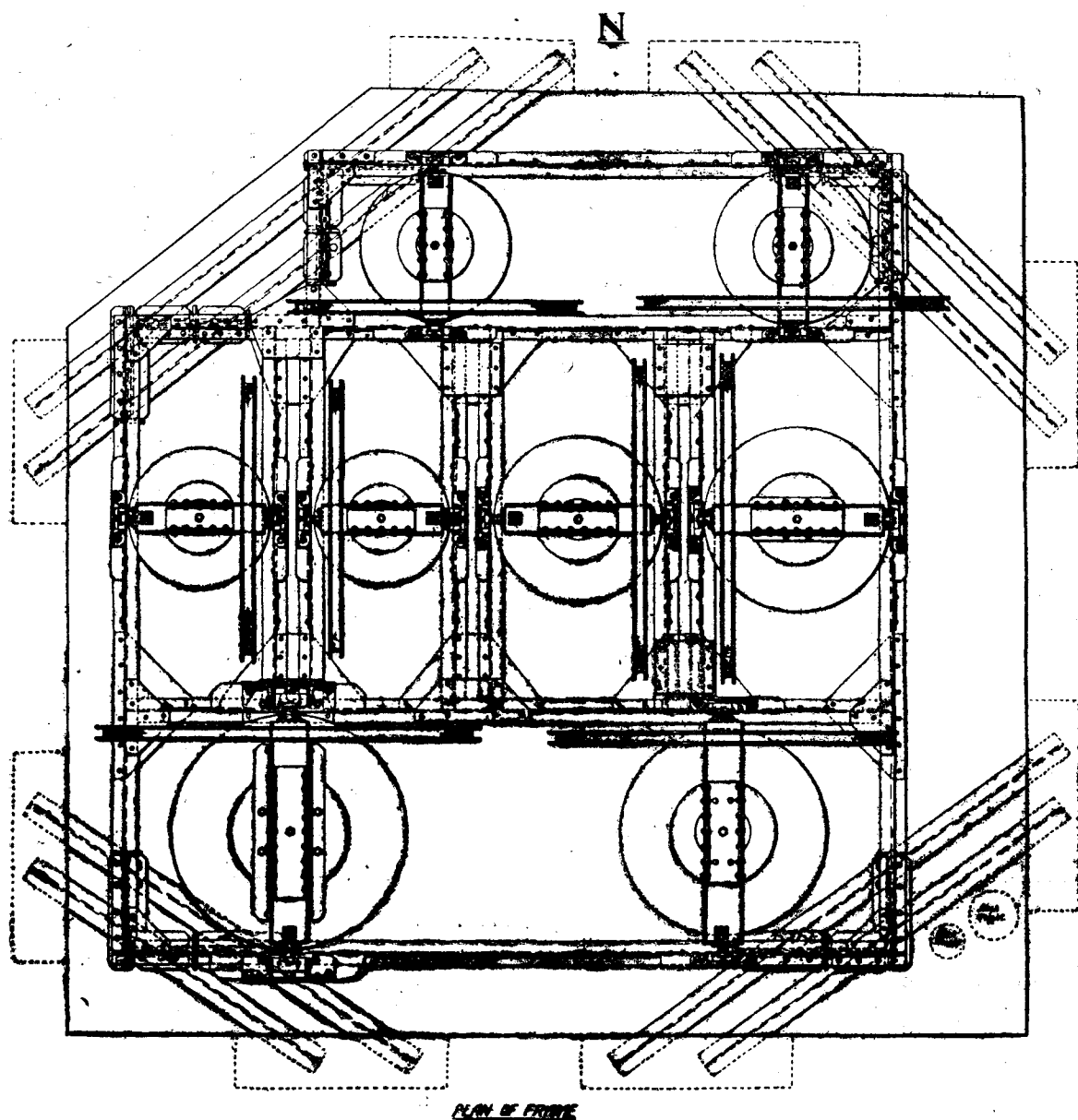
Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915.

CONTRACT ACCEPTED.

A vestry meeting was recently held at Heversham, Westmoreland, to consider a report on the condition of the bells and frame, made by Messrs. John Warner and Sons, of Spitalfields Foundry, who have since been informed that their contract for the necessary work has been accepted.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames

(Patent No. 1448.)

(Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

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THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

The illustrations this week consist of Reverse Grandsire and Double Grandsire Caters, as given in Shipway, both of which are wrongly produced from the Quick Primary Principle, and consequently the Reverse method—in this form—has three false rows and the double method has five false rows against the first lead. When properly produced from the Slow Primary Principle, as shown in the last illustration, Reciprocal Proof reveals one false row only in each instance.

Reverse Grandsire Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false rows
123456789	1	s		135729486
214365879	2	s		"
241638597	3	c	315274968	"
426183957	4	s		"
462819375	5	c	537192846	"
648291735	6	s		"
684927153	7	c	759381624	"
869472513	8	s		"
896745231	9	c	978563412	132547698
987654321	9	s		"
896745312	8	c	897563412	152739486
987654132	7	c	798654321	"
978561423	6	c	689745231	"
795816243	5	c	579836142	"
759182634	4	c	468927153	"
571928364	3	c	357918264	"
517293846	2	c	246819375	"
152739486	1	c	135729486	"

125374968

Double Grandsire Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false rows
123456789	1	s		137958264
213547698	2	s		159876243
231456789	3	c	312456789	"
324165879	4	c	421365879	"
342618597	5	c	531274968	"
436281957	6	c	642183957	"
463829175	7	c	753192846	"
648392715	8	c	864291735	"
684937251	9	c	975381624	157928364
869473521	9	c	986472513	"
684937512	8	c	895371624	179826543
869473152	7	c	796482513	"
896741325	6	c	687593412	"
987614235	5	c	578694321	"
978162453	4	c	469785231	"
791826543	3	c	359876142	"
719285634	2	c	248967153	"
172958364	1	c	137958264	172958364

127593846

I have mentioned previously, and it is worth repeating, that the only way the Grandsire method on odd numbers can be properly produced from the Quick Primary Principle is by making the two back bells the plain hunts, and we then have coursing order at plain and bob lead.

On even numbers, owing to the disposition of the even and odd rows, the Grandsire method can be properly produced from the Slow Primary Principle only, whether we make the front two or the back two bells the plain hunts.

Reverse Grandsire Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 4th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 216483957.

123456789	1	s	equals
132547698	2	s	
315274968	3	c	241638597
351729486	4	s	
537192846	5	c	462819375
573918264	6	s	
759381624	7	c	684927153
795836142	8	s	
978563412	9	c	896745231
795836421	9	c	985736142
978563241	8	c	976845231
987652314	7	c	867954321
896725134	6	c	748963412
869271543	5	c	649872513
682917453	4	c	539781624
628194735	3	c	478691735
261849375	2	c	317592846
216483957	1	s	

124638597

To produce Double Grandsire Caters from the Slow Primary Principle all we have to do is to add a quick 3rds place bob across the dividing line of Reverse Grandsire Caters, thus:—

216483957

126849375

This makes no alteration with regard to Reciprocal Proof, and so long as the trebles are not parted either method has a clean proof scale.

FORMATION OF A LADIES' GUILD AT PENN, BUCKS.

Nearly all the Parish Church bellringers at Penn, Buckinghamshire, having gone to the front, the Vicar (Rev. B. J. S. Kerby), has formed a Guild of Women Bell ringers to take their place for the period of the war. A dozen ladies of the parish have enrolled themselves as members of the Guild, and under the instruction of Mr. A. Randall, who has been captain of the bells for some years, practices now take place on four afternoons and evenings in the week, and excellent progress is being made. A record in connection with Penn Church bells was made by the late Tom Fryer, who rang in the tower for sixty-seven years. The Guild of Women Bell-Ringers now makes another record of a unique character.

THE SURREY ASSOCIATION.

BENHILTON, SUTTON.—On Sunday evening, October 31st, at All Saints Church, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, in 45 mins. A. N. Winch, A. J. Perkins, W. Joiner, C. Dean, J. Webb, R. Grimwood, W. S. Smith, H. Bryant. Composed by Cornelius Charge, and conducted by W. S. Smith. Rung after meeting short for London Surprise.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

By ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 71.)

The Church of Boscastle, in Cornwall, has no bells, while the neighbouring tower of Tintagel contains a fine peal of six; it is said that a peal of bells for Boscastle was once cast at a foundry on the Continent, and that the vessel that was bringing them went down within sight of the Church tower. The Cornish folk have a legend on the subject, which has been embodied in the following stanzas by Mr. Hawker.

THE SILENT TOWER OF BOTTREAUUX.*

Tintagel bells ring o'er the tide,
The boy leans on his vessel's side,
He hears that sound, and dreams of home,
Soothe the wild orphan of the foam.

"Come to Thy God in time,
Thus saith their pealing chime;
Youth, Manhood, old age past,
Come to thy God at last."

But why are Bottreaux's echoes still?
Her tower stands proudly on the hill,
Yet the strange chough that home has found,
The lamb lies sleeping on the ground.

"Come to Thy God in time,
Should be her answering chime;
Come to thy God at last,
Should echo on the blast."

The ship rode down with courses free,
The daughter of a distant sea,
Her sheet was loose, her anchor stored,
The merry Bottreaux bells on board.

"Come to Thy God in time,
Rung out Tintagel chime,
Youth, Manhood, old age past,
Come to thy God at last."

The pilot heard his native bells,
Hang on the breeze in fitful spells,
"Thank God," with reverent brow, he cried,
"We make the shore with evening's tide."

"Come to thy God in time,
It was his marriage chime;
Youth, Manhood, old age past,
Come to thy God at last."

"Thank God, thou whining knave, on land,
But thank on sea, the steerman's hand;"
The captain's voice above the gale,
"Thank the good ship—and ready sail."

"Come to thy God in time,
Sad grew the boding chime,
Come to thy God at last,
Boomed heavy on the blast."

Up rose that sea, as if it heard
The mighty Master's signal Word,
What thrills the whitening Captain's lip?
The death groans of his sinking ship.

"Come to thy God in time,
Swing deep the funeral chime,
Grace, mercy, kindness past,
Come to thy God at last."

Long did the rescued pilot tell,
When grey hairs o'er his forehead fell,
While those around would hear and weep,
That fearful judgment of the deep.

"Come to thy God in time,
He read his native chime,
Youth, Manhood, old age past,
Come to thy God at last."

Still, when the storm of Bottreaux's waves,
Is waking in his weedy caves,
Those bells, that sullen surges hide,

*Bottreaux is the old name for Boscastle.

Peal their deep tones beneath the tide.

"Come to thy God in time,
Thus saith the ocean chime,
Storm, whirlwind, billow past,
Come to thy God at last."

The same idea, carried out by the German Uhland, as translated by Lord Lindsay, says:—

"Off in the forest far, one hears
A passing sound of distant bells
Can tell us whence the Music swells.
From the lost church 'tis that soft thought
Faint ringing cometh on the wind,
Once many pilgrims trod the path,
But no one now the way can find."

In the north of England at Brunkburn Priory, the "Bell-Pool" is a deep hole in the river where the bells were lost; and "Bellwater-Drain" in Lincolnshire, is believed to commemorate, by its name, the disappearance of the bell belonging to Leake Church, which dropped into the Fen during its transit from the foundry. Another story from the same county, relates that the people of Sibsey got possession of Stickford bells, after they had been lost in a wide dyke, when sent to be re-cast.

Another bell, whose story is related by Hans Anderson in the "Bell-deep," lies in the haunts of Aumann, at the bottom of the Odense-Au, whence its voice has sounded without rest or sleep, since it flew out of the tower of St. Alban's down through 'the yellow water lilies and flags, in the realm of the water sprite.' A story is told of Cromere, in Shropshire, where a little chapel is said to have been submerged, and where the bells are still constantly to be heard ringing under the water. Wiltshire also has its story of a submerged bell—the tenor—which was conjured into the river by sacrilegious arts. Holy incantations on the part of the Rector of the parish, or of some other person fitted by his learning, to combat black magic, united by the help and physical efforts of all the able-bodied men in the village, had already raised the bell to the surface of the stream once more, when the silence necessary for the success of the undertaking, was broken by a profane and over-confident exclamation from the parish clerk:—

"In spite of all the devils of hell
Here comes our old bell"

he ejaculated, on which the object of general interest promptly plumped to the bottom of the stream again, to remain for ever unattainable.

At Knowlton, near Horton Heath, Dorset, is a small ruined tower. It is said that, at a very distant period, this tower contained a very valuable bell, so much so, that it excited the cupidity of some fellows who planned to steal it, take it to the coast, and having crossed the Channel, sell it in France. This, considering the loneliness of the church, would be no difficult matter; but somehow after they had got the bell out of the tower, they were discovered, pursued, and overtaken at the bridge of Sturminster Marshall, and being unable to proceed further with it, they threw it into the Stour, and made off. The Knowlton people let ropes down, and pulled it up nearly within reach of hand, when down it went, without there being any apparent reason for the ropes breaking. A second and third attempt was made, but attended with the same results, till weary and dispirited, they gave it up, and returned to Knowlton. There is a verse extant to the effect that:—

"All the devils in hell,
Could never pull up Knowlton bell,"

(To be continued).

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

STATEMENTS AND VARIATIONS.

To the Editor

SIR,—In a footnote to his article in "The Bell News" of last week Mr. Trollope acknowledges the truth of my statement in my letter of the same issue. He commences this same article with the words "As we have seen Stedman's view, etc., etc." Well, and what view did Stedman express? Concerning Grandsire Doubles he says: This peal can be rung thousands of ways. Yes, and here one can as truthfully say that nine hundred and ninety-nine of such examples would not be Grandsire at all, but more or less touches of Churchyard Bob, of which more than half of this book consists.

Later on he gives Plain Bob Minor, but all we get of changes on eight bells is a touch of "Stoney" (see page 108 "Tintinnalogia." In this same article Mr. Trollope proceeds to adopt what he is pleased to say is Stedman's view, and by a most elaborate style of composition he gives us four quarter-peals of Bob Major, each one called differently to the other. Besides this, in No. 1 the tenors are kept together, while in Nos. 2, 3 and 4 the tenors are more or less parted; and although this is so, he tells us plainly they are all the same composition, and concludes by advising us that these four examples show how infinitely small the originality of any composition really is.

Here, Mr. Trollope, you are in error. Each example is a distinct composition in itself, and further they are not even variations of one another, and there is no relation between them. In your theory there may be something not clearly explained, but in practice it is nil, so that again theory is one thing, and practice another, and should you not agree, I shall have to consult that ass* of a ringer you wrote of some months ago for his views on this subject, and he who rings the 7th bell in these touches, is sure to give a verdict in my favor; not half.

Farther if this test is to be applied to composition, past and present form, it will fail, for each example would present something never previously known.

Yours, etc.,
H. DAINS.

* This reminds me that the ass once spoke and that he has been known as a Jerusalem pony, and subsequently he is known as the donkey, and so gave rise to the conundrum. Why didn't Balaam see what his ass saw? Why! because he wasn't Abel.

GUILDFORD.—On Sunday, October 31st, for evening service at St. Nicolas Church, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 44 mins. S. Radford, E. Etheridge, H. Mason, E. Raddon. T. Lee, S. G. Steer, T. W. Radford (conductor), E. Heather.

HIGH WYCOMBE (Bucks).—On October 31st, the Eve of All Saints for Evensong, 1508 Stedman Cinques, in 62 mins. F. Hayes (conductor), E. R. Coles, R. Coles, G. White, C. Cl Mayne, K. Biggs, W. Horne, G. Twitchen, E. Markham, J. Blackmore, J. Gransbury, F. W. Boxell. First quarter-peal of Cinques by Messrs. E. R. Cole (aged 17) Horne and Blackmore.

GAINSBOROUGH.—The quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, conducted by Mr. F. S. W. Butler, reported as having been rung at the Church of All Saints, Lincoln, was rung at Gainsborough.

DURHAM AND NEWCASTLE DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

CURTAILED WORK.

The Annual Meeting of the above Association was held at Darlington on Saturday, Mr. C. F. Routledge presiding.

The Annual Report stated that the work of the Association had been curtailed owing to the war. Peal ringing on tower bells was now out of the question, and even ringing for evening services was not allowed by many authorities, and in many places practices had almost entirely ceased.

Sixteen belfries had made returns against nineteen last year. In the six-bell class four returns had been made: 1st, Benfieldside (St. Cuthbert's) with 1030, 48 points; 2nd, Darlington (Holy Trinity), 212, 27 points. There were twelve returns for 8, 10, and 12-bell towers: 1st, Sunderland (St. Ignatius), 1423, 41 points; 2nd, Whitley Bay, 898, 34 points. Benfieldside showed an excellent list with 46,640 changes in 19 methods. In the 8, 10, and 12-bell towers, St. Ignatius, Sunderland, had a splendid record with 56,904 changes in nine methods, including 16,480 changes of Superlative Surprise Major.

From the belfry reports it was seen that many ringers had joined the colours or were working on munitions, and the work done for the year was consequently meagre. A debit balance of £1 2s. 7d. was shown by the statement of accounts, against a balance in hand of £4 1s. 2d. last year.

The President alluded to the restrictions on ringing, and said that personally he could not see how the peals could constitute a source of danger, as these could not be heard by Zeppelin crews owing to the noise of the machine's engines. According to the returns already sent in, 52 members had joined the Army, and two the Navy.

Mr. E. Ferry presented certificates to St. Ignatius, Sunderland; St. Cuthbert's, Benfieldside; and Holy Trinity, Darlington.

At the tea, which was held instead of the usual dinner, various toasts were honoured, and thanks were expressed to the Vicar of Darlington (Rev. D. Walker) for his address at the service in the afternoon and for the use of the bells, and to the Vicar of Holy Trinity for the use of the bells.

The Rector of Gateshead (Rev. H. S. Stephenson) and the Rev. Bernard Jealous (Gosforth), responded.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.

ESTABLISHED 1637.

On Saturday, October 30th, the whole pull and stand funeral peal was rung at Southwark Cathedral as a last token of respect to the memory of Mr. C. H. Hatterley, Mr. E. A. Davies, and Lieut. W. D. James.

This was followed by two courses of Stedman Cinques previous to 5 o'clock evensong.

The ringers who attended were—Messrs. Henry Dains, H. Langdon, E. Gibbs, C. F. Winney, J. C. Adams, C. Lee, S. E. Joyce, A. A. Hughes, W. H. Pasmore, C. S. Burden, E. P. O'Meara, W. T. Cockerill, T. Faulkner, T. H. Taffender, J. C. F. Bayley, C. H. Pullen, and A. D. Barker.

RETTENDON (Essex).—At the Church of All Saints, 720 Bob Minor in 20 mins. W. Saveall, W. Jay, F. Jay, G. Freeman, E. Jay, C. Jay (conductor). Rung as a farewell to Messrs. C. Jay, E. Jay, and T. Weston, who have joined the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 20 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursday, November 18th for handbell practice; Tuesday, November 9th, election of officers; Tuesday, November 23rd, general business; all at 8 p.m.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.
32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths, — Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Middlesex County Association and London Diocesan Guild.—North and East District.—A meeting will be held at the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, South Hackney, by kind permission of the Rev. B. S. Batty, on Saturday, November 13th. Ringing from 3.30 sharp. Short service at 5.30. Tea on the usual terms at 6 o'clock. No ringing after 8 o'clock. Will all requiring tea advise me by the 10th.

C. T. Coles, Hon. Sec.
49, Wood Street, Walthamstow.

The Lancashire Association — Blackburn Branch.—The next branch meeting will be held at Holy Trinity Church Burnley, on Saturday, November 13th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Meeting at 6.30 p.m.

J. Watson, Branch Sec.
33, Langham Road, Blackburn.

The Lancashire Association. — Manchester Branch.—The next meeting will be held at Eccles on Saturday, November 13th. Bells available from 3 p.m. Tea in schoolroom at 5. Service in Church at 6.30. Unveiling of peal-board by the Rev. H. J. Elsee. Members and friends intending being present to tea, rs. each, kindly notify Mr. J. Myles, 46, Ashbourne Road, Eccles, not later than Wednesday, November 10th.

W. W. Wolstencroft, Branch Sec.

The Lancashire Association. — Liverpool Branch. — A meeting will be held at West Derby on Saturday, November 13th. Bells ready at 5.

Walter Hughes, Sec.
3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

The Dudley and District Guild.—The next quarterly meeting of the above Guild will be held at St. Martin's, Tipton, on Saturday, November 13th. The bells will be available for ringing at 3 o'clock. Service in church at 4.30., to be conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Wilson T. De Vine, M.A. R.D., who will also give the address, and preside at the business meeting. A free tea will be provided for those who notify me not later than Tuesday, November 9th.

Herbert Sheppard, Hon. Sec.
113, Himley Road, Dudley.

The Winchester Diocesan Guild.—Winchester District.—The annual meeting will be held at Romsey on Saturday, November 13th. The Abbey bells will be available during the afternoon and evening. Tea at Chase's Restaurant at 5 o'clock. Business meeting immediately after.

Jas. W. Elkin, Dist. Sec.
20, Culver Road, Winchester.

The Essex Association. — South-Western Division. — The Annual District Meeting will be held at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, on Saturday, November 20th. Bells available from 2.30. Tea, 6d. each, at The Nags' Head at 6 o'clock, followed by meeting for election of district officers for 1916. Members requiring tea please notify Hon. Sec. by Wednesday, November 17th.

H. Rumens, Hon. Dist. Sec.
32, Verulam Avenue, Walthamstow, N.E.

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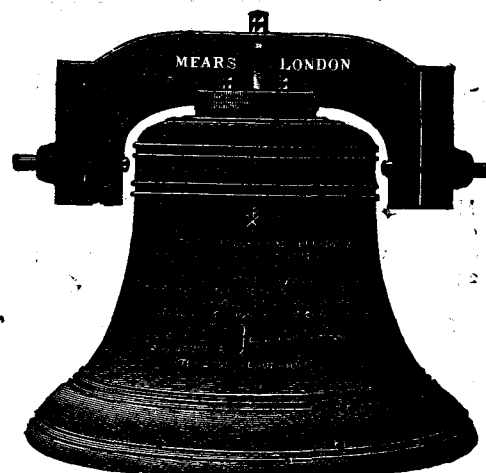
MEMORIAL SERVICE AT EYE, SUFFOLK.**SERGEANT GEORGE DAY.**

A special memorial service was held at Eye Parish Church on Sunday last, October 31st, in memory of the soldiers and sailors from Eye who had fallen in the war, especially Sergeant George Day, son of Mr. F. Day, and a ringer at Eye Church, Private Walter Vine, and Private Oscar Mortimer. The Union Jack was flying half mast high on the Church tower, and also at the Grammar School, and the Church was crowded. Members of the Eye Detachment of the Volunteer Training Corps under Platoon-Commander Bertram Yorke, and the Suffolk No. 3 V.A.D. British Red Cross Society under Quartermaster G. S. Flowerdew, attended the service. Others present included: The Mayor (Sir Thomas Tacop), in the khaki uniform of a Deputy-Lieutenant; the Mayoress (Lady Tacop), the Deputy-Mayor (Mr. J. W. Martin), Mrs. Martin, the Dowager Lady Bateman, the Hon. Rosamund Hanbury, Lieut. G. G. Warnes (5th Batt. Suffolk Regt.), Lieut. Dudley Thorn (5th Batt. Suffolk Regiment), Col. J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O., I.M.S., Lieut. H. E. Barnes, M.D., R.A.M.C. Mr. Harold Warnes (second in command, D Company, Saxmundham Batt. V.T.C.), Mr. Goshawk Stradbroke, V.T.C., Mr. E. A. Onyon, and Mr. F. G. Gill (Suffolk No. 3 V.A.D. British Red Cross). The Rev. J. F. S. Pritchitt (Vicar) conducted the service, and the anthem, "Give rest, O Christ," from the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom, sung to the Russian chant, was ably rendered by the choir, Mr. F. W. Bray presiding at the organ. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Vicar, and at the end of his address he said that that day they bore in their minds and memories, Nurse Edith Cavell, the Belgian martyr, all our brave sailors and soldiers who had fallen in the war, locally, and specially, R. Kirby, S. A. Miller, P. Ray, Stanley Gooderham, and very particularly a trio of Eye young men, most dear to them all—Private Walter Vine, Private Oscar Mortimer, and Sergt. George Day, and of these three, all of whom have a big place in our hearts, one strikes a keynote in our memory. Born and bred amongst us, we recall the fine athletic figure of Sergt. George Day kneeling with other members of his family at the altar-table in his Parish Church, which he loved so truly. As a soldier of the King, he was told in a military hospital in London last week, how Sergeant Day fell in a fierce engagement on August 12th. His company was reduced to four men. Still, as if he was leading the whole of the British Army, Sergeant Day went forward at their head, bravely, fearlessly, just doing his "bit," and leading them on to victory or to death, and he fell mortally wounded as he went boldly forward. A fine British soldier, loved and respected by all, one of the very best.

At the conclusion of the service the National Anthem was sung, and the Vicar and choir proceeded to the churchyard, followed by the V.T.C., Red Cross, ringers and congregation, where the "Last Post" was sounded by the bugle band of the Grammar School Boy Scouts.

The bells were rung half-muffled both before and after the service. Touches of Kent Treble Bob, three courses of Double Norwich, and a course of Superlative being brought round. The ringers, who turned up in good numbers, included Messrs. F. R. Borrett, Baker, Whiting (Pulham Market); Fitzjohn (Thetford); Grimes (Debenham); Ruth (Wingfield); Lincoln (Bungay); Betts (Wetheringsett); Berry, Nunn, Moss, Rose, Youngs (Thornham Magna); E. F. Poppy and A. Oakes, of the local company, and several others.

MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL BELL FOUNDRY,

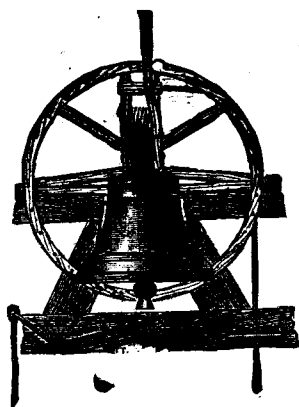


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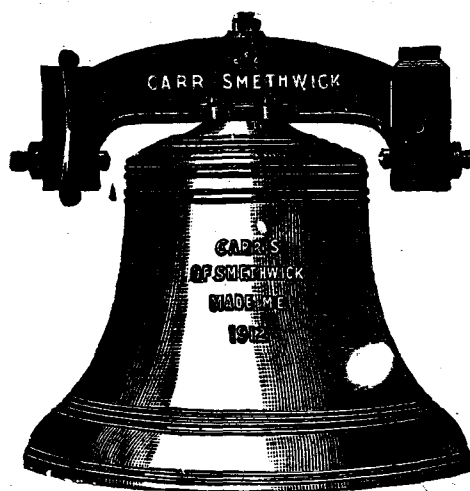


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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1754.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

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CLOCKS—BELLS—CARILLONS.**



WIMBORNE MINSTER TENOR (80 owt.)
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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

**ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
IPSWICH.**

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DEAR SIR—

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Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

Vicar of Gillingham,

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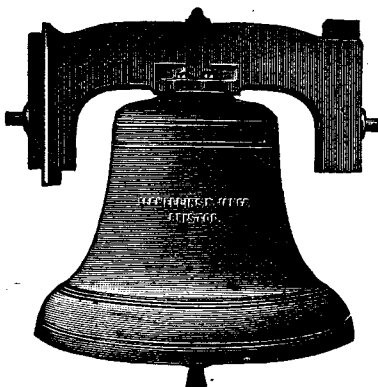
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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1754.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening at "The Coffee Pot," Warwick Lane, E.C. Among those present were: the Master of the Society (Mr. A. A. Hughes), the Secretary (Mr. W. T. Cockerill), Treasurer (Mr. A. Hughes), Senior Steward (Mr. J. C. Adams), Junior Steward (Mr. Rowe); Messrs. T. Faulkner, G. Clayton, Pike, A. H. Pullen, Garrard, Horrex, E. A. Young, Alps, A. W. Grimes, Chas. Lee, etc.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Secretary read letters from Mrs. Hattersley (widow of the late Mr. C. H. Hattoreley) acknowledging the letter of sympathy sent on behalf of the Society; also one from Mr. S. Thomas. These letters were, on the motion of Mr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. Grimes, ordered to be preserved with the other records of the Society.

Another letter was read from Mr. A. B. Peck, who has for a considerable time been in hospital, but is now convalescent, but unable to see visitors, thanking members for kindly sympathy, and expressing a hope that he would shortly be able again to attend a meeting.

Mr. A. A. Hughes reported having attended the funeral of Mr. Hattersley, at Ecclesall Cemetery, Sheffield, as the representative of the Society. The members, he said, would be glad to know that the arrangements both as regards the funeral and the ringing were entirely satisfactory and well carried out. The thanks of the members were tendered to Mr. Hughes, and it was resolved to repay his expenses.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Payne (Kensington), was elected a member of the Society on the nomination of Mr. Garrard, seconded by Mr. A. Hughes, who said that a recommendation from Mr. Garrard was sufficient guarantee to secure membership in the Society. Mr. Payne having been informed by the Master of his election, in a few words thanked the members.

A PRESENTATION.

Mr. E. F. Pike having presented a copy of Stedman's "Tintinnalogia" to be placed in the library of the Society, Mr. T. Faulkner proposed, and Mr. A. W. Grimes seconded "that the best thanks of the Society be tendered to him for the gift."—Carried.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. E. A. Young presented the balance-sheet for the past year, which had been audited by himself, Mr. A. A. Hughes, and Mr. Grimes. They had checked the items with the various vouchers, etc., and had found them correct. The receipts had been £5 18s. 7½d., which together with a balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the beginning of the year of 11s. 5d., made a total income of £6 10s. 0½d. The expenses had amounted to £5 16s., leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of 14s. 0½d. The Society had in the Savings Bank

£94 12s. 1d.; interest amounted to £2 7s. 0d., which, with the balance in the hands of the Treasurer made a total of £97 13s. 4½d. On the proposition of Mr. Horrex, seconded by Mr. Green, the report was adopted together with the suggestion that the auditors fees be paid. A resolution was also carried thanking the auditors for their services.

Mr. A. Hughes pointed out that Mr. Cockerill had foregone all his expenses with the exception of payment for advertising meetings in the ringing papers. He was sure the members would appreciate this action on the part of Mr. Cockerill and would thank him.

Mr. Alps said it was very good of the Secretary to take the action he had. All people spoke well of him, and this good opinion applied not only to financial matters, but to all other things to which he put his hand. He suggested the members would give him the thanks he deserved. That the suggestion met with approval was evidenced by the applause with which it was greeted.

Mr. Cockerill said he was very pleased to do what he had done for the Society, and hoped they would not make any more fuss about it.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. E. Horrex was elected as Chairman during the election of officers, for which nominations had been handed in at the previous meeting. For the office of Master there was but one nomination, that of Mr. A. A. Hughes, the retiring Master, who was nominated by Mr. Faulkner and seconded by Mr. Bailey. Mr. Faulkner, in making the proposition, said their late, and he hoped their future, Master had done his duty well during the past year. Not only had he been active as a special constable, but he had taken a trip to Canada to superintend the hanging of a peal of bells. They appreciated him as their Master, and he hoped that he might, during his term of office, have something to say when peace was proclaimed and their members returned from the front. The proposition was adopted with applause.

Mr. Cockerill was the sole nominee for the office of Secretary, and here again Mr. Faulkner made the proposition. Mr. Alps had said all the good things about Mr. Cockerill, and had left nothing further for him to say. He hoped their Secretary would not get vain, but he was sure the members appreciated his good qualities. Mr. A. Hughes seconded, and the motion was enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. A. Hughes was unanimously adopted as Treasurer, on the proposition of Mr. Garrard, seconded by Mr. Alps, who said their confidence in the father as Treasurer, was quite equal to that in the son as Master. Mr. Hughes, in returning thanks said he would hand the office over to someone else when the balance reached £100.

For Trustees, Messrs. Challis F. Winney and Prime were elected.

Mr. J. C. Adams was re-elected Senior Steward, while Mr. A. W. Grimes was elected Junior Steward.

Mr. A. A. Hughes moved a vote of thanks to Mr.

Horrex for presiding during the elections, and this was seconded by Mr. E. A. Young, and carried.

MASTER'S THANKS.

Mr. A. A. Hughes, in assuming the chair, said he could hardly find words to express his thanks for the great honour they had done him in again electing him to the office of Master. He looked on the chair of that society as the premier honour in the ringing world, and he would do his best to uphold the honour of the Society. For the first time, he believed, in its history, there had been no official practices for a whole year, but the attendance at their meetings had been kept up, and he hoped this would continue. He wished to thank the officers and members for their help during the past year, and to ask them to continue it for the current year. In concluding, Mr. Hughes expressed a hope that during his term of office they would be able to celebrate the restoration of peace.

THANKS TO OFFICERS.

Mr. T. Faulkner proposed a vote of thanks to the officers for their services during the past year. It had not been one of the easiest of years for the Master, and he feared there was a trying time still before them. He had nothing more to add, but he thought they should place on the minutes their appreciation of the services rendered by their officers.

Mr. C. Lee seconded, and the vote was carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. Hughes, in reply, thanked the members for the support accorded to the officers during the past year. While the members supported them as they had done in the past, the Society would continue to prosper.

The Master announced future meetings of the Society for handbell practice on November 18th, and for business on November 23rd, and this closed the meeting.

A pleasant hour was afterwards spent with the handbells.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

BOBS AND SINGLES (Continued).

But every bob is not a member of a Q set, though it is probable that no full extent can exist produced by bobs only in which a bob is not a member of a Q set. That is a question outside my present subject. At any rate, in many peals and touches you find abundant cases where a bob is called and the Q set is not completed. Nevertheless, all these bobs obey the same laws that operate in the case of shunts, and in exactly the same fashion. Take what is probably the simplest example—the double course in which two bobs are called in each course on four bells. The familiar *w r* or *m r* of Plain Bob, Cambridge, Superlative and the rest; the *1-6* or *4-6* of Double Norwich; or the *In-and-Out Quick* of Stedman. These are all the same composition, and in each case the bobs are not members of a Q set. But compare them with the shunts of Canterbury Bob and you will find that they work in exactly the same manner. The explanation I gave of that method entirely fits the case of this composition*.

Or, again, while the effect of a Q set is that of con-structural shunt (i.e. the bob making bells are extreme bells, and the other bells are hunts which have a cyclical path in coursing order through them) the effect of some

sets of bobs is to make one or more of the bob making bells a hunt. A good example of this is the familiar double course of Bob Major, Before, Wrong and Middle. Owing to the usual and proper way of always writing down a peal or touch in terms of course-ends with the tenors at home, we treat this as two courses. Really it is three. The 6th is the fixed bell, and is a hunt in the full sense of the word; the two tenors work exactly as any other of the working bells do. Hence if you want to find the equivalent of this touch on another number of bells, or in a different method, it is the work of the 6th you must reproduce. Before, Wrong and Middle will not give you a round block in Bob Royal, but if you treat the touch as one in which the 6th (or another bell) continually makes bobs until it has completed its cyclical path in coursing order among the other bells—that is if you treat the 6th as a hunt—then you will find that the touch will run not only on ten bells, but on twenty, fifty, a hundred, any number.

Many other cases easily occur to one where the work of the bobs is to make one of the working bells into a hunt.

The three-lead course peals of Grandsire Triples and the five-course plain peals of Bob Major are the two most familiar examples. These peals be it noted were deliberately composed with certain bells as hunts. We have seen how in the old plain changes the hunt was the basis of the whole composition, and how when cross peals were introduced the hunt still was the means by which composers produced their extent. That is how R. R. got his (the first) 720 of Bob Minor; how Annable produced his famous 3-part; how Garthorn and Vicars got their peals of Grandsire Triples. And the reader may remember how in the lively correspondence about the first peal of Stedman Triples, Crane demanded "Why Stedman on seven bells should not work as Grandsire on seven bells and bring their great bells home at their quarter, half, three-quarters, and whole peal's end? And so do other peals on 5, 6, 7 and 8," and went on to refer to Garthorn's peal of Grandsire. To which Melchior retorted that "if John Garthorn had been alive he would have laughed at your Ignorance for assigning hunts to Stedman Triples, whereas Stedman says every bell has a course alike."†

Melchior it would seem was the first man to use bobs in Q sets,‡ while Crane still stuck to the older hunts. And although a Q set involves a hunt, and a hunt usually involves a Q set, the distinction between the two styles of composition is a real one. It is the difference between the ancient and the modern style, between, for instance, Hubbard's 5-part and Annable's 3-part.

I must here refer to Mr. Law James' definitions of plain leads and bob leads. You will find them in the Method Report, and so far the whole Committee and to some extent the Central Council have adopted them. But they are peculiarly Mr. James' opinions, as he has lately told the Exercise, and I myself accepted them only under protest. Anything that Mr. James says about methods must be treated with respect. However much you may disagree with him (and you will probably disagree as much as agree) you must acknowledge that what he says is based on real truth, and is arrived at by careful and clear thinking. His theory is roughly as follows: The lead is the natural and only correct division of the method. There is a definite and unalterable place where one lead ends and another begins. That place may be at the treble's whole pull before or behind, or it may be elsewhere. But it is a

† "Norwich Gazette," October 31st, 1731, and following.

‡ This does not mean of course that Melchior understood a Q set in Mr. Thompson's full meaning.

* See "Bell News" April 11th, 1914.

fixed place. All the work of the method is contained within the lead, and the result of the work is that when it is finished one of these things happen:—

(a) The working bells are in the same coursing order as they were at the lead head.

(b) Three of the working bells are altered in coursing order.

(c) Two of the working bells are altered in coursing order.

The first is a plain lead, the second a bob lead, and the third a single lead.

Now, apart from the fact that when you get to the higher numbers, when you have more than seven working bells, the division is no longer into three kinds of leads, but into four, five, six or more divisions. The objection to this theory are as follows:—

First, at the bottom, the lead is not a separate self-contained thing with definite unalterable bounds. It is a true factor of the method, but any sixteen consecutive rows of say Double Norwich, is a factor of the method, and so far a lead. There is, it is true, a natural place of division of lead from lead, but that depends solely on symmetry, and it cannot be held that the law of symmetry, important though it be, is a really fundamental law. We know that the row 2135476 belongs to one course of Grandsire Triples, and the row 2153746 belongs to another: but we cannot with equal certitude say that the row 1234567 belongs to one lead, and the row 2135476 to the next.

Again the lumping of the work of the lead together and treating it as a whole is not scientific. Just as the bobs in any part of a peal are not one whole, but consist of different Q sets or other combinations, so the Shunts within a lead are not necessarily one whole, but may oft-times be resolved into different groups, and a "bob" lead is almost always the result of an additional shunt, being partly in one lead, and partly in the next. Take the most obvious example. According to Mr. James' theory the two places in the first change of Canterbury Pleasure and the two places in the last change together make the lead a bob lead. But nothing can be clearer than that these two sets of places are in no wise related to each other. The true relationship is between the two places made in the last change of one lead, and the first change of the next.

Thus the theory fails, and just as it fails in this simple case, so, and similarly, it fails in the more complex cases. It does not really give an explanation of the working of natural law.

The case in which this theory shows at its best is of course Stedman. Take a quick six and a slow six and set them side by side.

1234567	1234567
2143657	2143657
241	124
421	142
412	412
142	421
1246375	2416375
2164735	4261735

Whereas the slow six leaves the bells in the same coursing order to which they started, the quick six displaces the coursing order of three bells. That is it has the same effect as a bob. Therefore, says Mr. James, it is a bob. But look a little closer. The reason why the slow six leaves the bells in the same coursing order is because the whole hunting course of the three bells is com-

plete. In the quick six one member is missing. It is the omission of this member that is the bob, not the whole six. Just as the omission of one member in a slow work shunt makes the constructional shunt of the method.

(To be continued).

THE LATE MR. C. H. HATTERSLEY.

The "Workshop Guardian" of November 5th says: On Monday evening the Priory ringers rang a muffled peal on the Priory Church bells (it being the Eve of All Souls' Day), as a mark of condolence with the bereaved families whose husbands and sons have laid down their lives on land and sea, fighting for King and Country, and also as a last tribute of respect to the passing of the "grand old man" of ringing, Mr. Charles Henry Hattersley, of Sheffield, who was universally respected as such throughout the British Isles. At Cheltenham, in 1888, he rang in two peals of Stedman and Grandsire Caters, consisting of 13,041 and 15,227 changes, which time occupied eight hours and twenty minutes, and nine hours and forty-three minutes respectively. The last of these peals was rung during his recovery from an illness, and he carried with him a bottle of medicine in his pocket rather than disappoint the band by declining to take part and beat, at that time, the world's record on ten bells. He was a frequent visitor to the town of Worksop, and stayed with his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Patterson, in Potter Street. When health permitted he never missed a visit to the Priory towers, and the old band of ringers, and the writer of these lines owes him a debt of gratitude for his kindly help and the knowledge he imparted to them, always willing and courteous, and gave the best of advice when in difficulties. His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed up in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."

WEST EALING.—For the evening service on November 7th, at St. Stephen's Church, 504 Grandsire Triples. C Edwards, G. Harbour, Miss E. Jones, J. Hunnisett, E. J. Walsom, R. Holloway, J. A. Trollope (conductor), W. Lawrence. Following this some Bob Major was rung by the same band, excepting that G. Iles (East Acton) took the 5th rope.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

Handbell Peal.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Tuesday, November 9, 1915, in Two Hours and Twenty-five Minutes,

AT 49, WOOD STREET, WALTHAMSTOW,

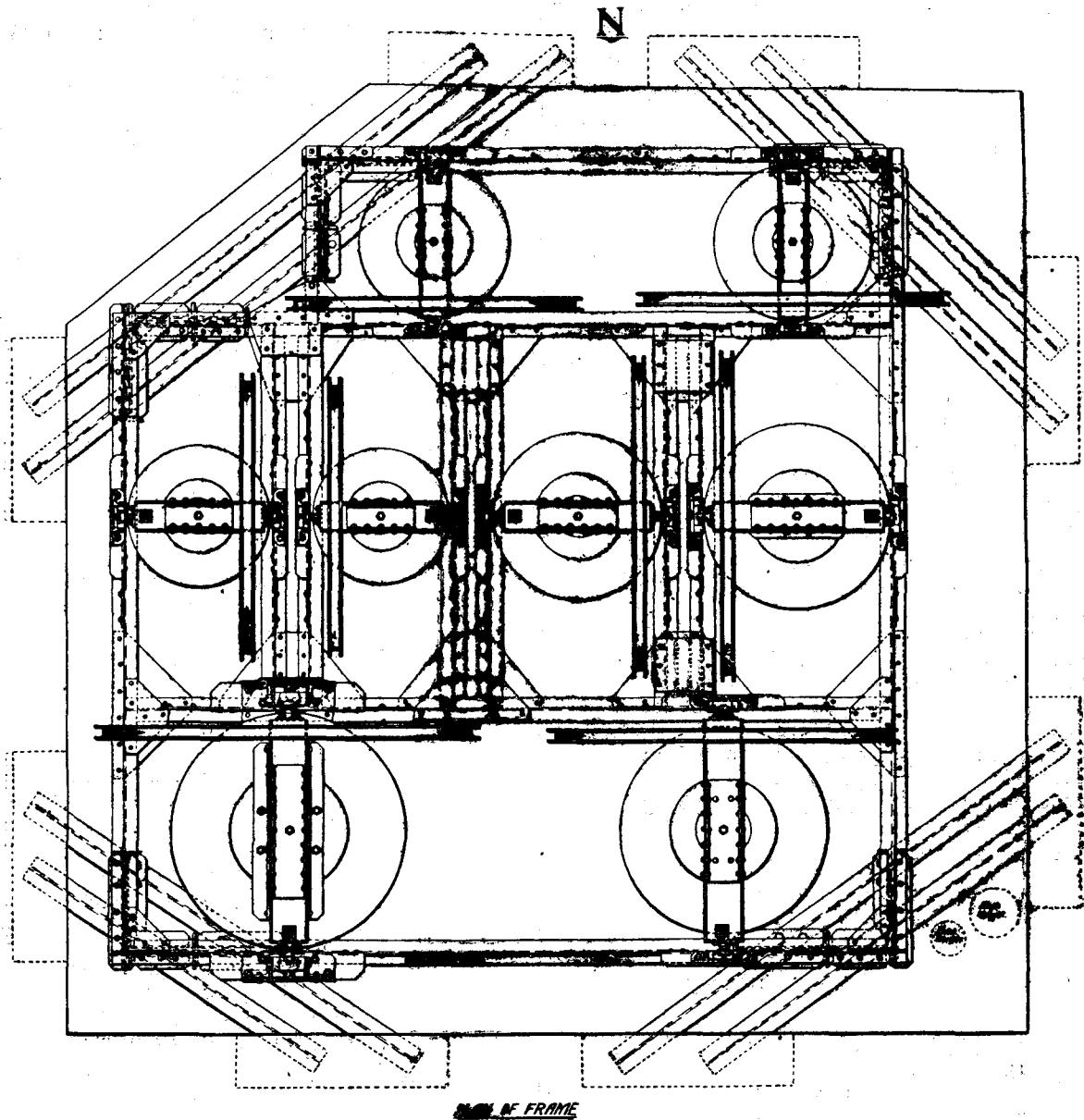
A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Thurstans's Four-Part.

George R. Pye 1-2	Ernest Pye 5-6
William Pye 3-4	*Charles T. Coles 7-8

Conducted by William Pye.

Umpire—A. S. Waddington. *First peal on handbells.



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PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

Following Grandsire, the next System dealt with in Shipway is the Union System, but as the latter on all numbers is incurably asymmetrical I do not intend to waste any more time in proving what can be best described as *medley*, not method; consequently this week's illustrations will deal with Single, Reverse and Double Oxford Bob Caters, and we shall find that all of these, when produced from the Quick Primary Principle, are imperfect in construction; on the other hand, when properly produced from the Slow Primary Principle, each method has the five known characteristics inherent in all perfectly constructed methods.

Oxford Bob Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
123456789	1	S		139876542
213547698	2	S		159876432
231456789	3	C	312456789	"
324157698	4	C	421357698	179865432
342516789	5	C	531246789	"
435261798	6	C	642135798	198765432
453627189	7	C	753124689	"
546372819	8	C	864213579	"
564738291	9	C	945312468	"
657483921	9	C	986421357	"
675849312	8	C	897531246	"
768594132	7	C	798642135	"
786951423	6	C	689753124	"
879615243	5	C	579864213	198765243
897162534	4	C	468975312	"
981726543	3	C	359876421	198726543
918275634	2	C	248967531	"
192876543	1	C	139876542	192876543

129785634

Oxford Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 7th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 218694735.

			equals
123456789	1	S	
132547698	2	S	
315246789	3	C	241536789
351427698	4	S	
534172689	5	C	462317589
543716298	6	C	573216498
457361928	7	C	684125397
475639182	8	C	795134286
746593812	9	C	896243175
764958321	9	C	987352164
679485231	8	C	978461253
697842513	7	C	869571342
968724153	6	C	759682431
986271435	5	C	648793521
892617453	4	C	539784612
823164735	3	C	428695713
281967453	2	C	319785624
218694735	1	S	

128967453

Reverse Oxford Bob Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
123456789	1	S		135492786
214365879	2	S		"
241638597	3	C	315274968	"
426183957	4	S		"
462819375	5	C	537192846	135694782
648291735	6	S		"
468927153	7	C	759182634	135624798
649872513	8	C	869271543	"
468975231	9	C	978162534	132674598
649857321	9	C	987251643	"
468975312	8	C	897162534	152634798
649857132	7	C	798251643	"
468951723	6	C	689152734	192634785
649815273	5	C	579261843	"
469182537	4	C	468172953	162439785
641928357	3	C	357281964	"
614293875	2	C	246391875	"
162439785	1	C	135492786	"

126347958

Reverse Oxford Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 4th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 215438967.

			e quals
123456789	1	S	
132547698	2	S	
315274968	3	C	241638597
351729486	4	S	
537192846	5	C	462819375
357918264	6	C	571928354
539781624	7	C	682917453
357986142	8	C	791826354
539768412	9	C	892715463
357986421	9	C	981726354
539768241	8	C	972815463
357962814	7	C	861925374
539726184	6	C	752916483
356271648	5	C	641827593
532917468	4	C	532718594
523194786	3	C	423619785
251349876	2	C	314529876
215438267	1	S	

124583697

(Continued on page 87.)

NEWPORT (Isle of Wight).—On Sunday, November 7th, for Evensong at St. Thomas's Church, the last 742 of Holt's Original. J. Simmonds, W. Chambers, W. Upton, W. Scott, A. Callaway, H. Phillips, H. Jennings (conductor), J. Leal. For Morning service on the same day, three 6-score of Stedman Doubles. T. Scammel, W. Chambers, W. Callaway, W. Scott, W. Upton, J. Leal. Two called by W. Upton, one by T. Scammel.

WALTHAMSTOW.—On Sunday, November 7th, at St. Saviour's Church, a quarter-peal of Plain Bob Major, in 52 mins. H. Lucas (first quarter-peal in the method), O. L. Twist, G. W. Cooper, W. J. E. Jones, E. D. Lillywhite, H. F. Hull, Cpl. F. W. J. Butler, R.E., G. B. Lucas (conductor).

PROOFS OF METHODS.

(Continued from page 86.)

Double Oxford Bob Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.
Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
123456789	1	S		134265879
213547698	2	S		153264879
231456789	3	C	312456789	"
324157698	4	C	421357698	173254869
342516789	5	C	531246789	174352869
435261798	6	C	642135798	194352768
345627189	7	C	751234689	194365728
436572819	8	C	862143579	"
345678291	9	C	971234568	194365872
436587921	9	C	982143657	"
345678912	8	C	891234567	184365792
436587192	7	C	792143658	"
345681729	6	C	681234759	164358792
436518279	5	C	572143869	164358279
346152897	4	C	461253978	143658279
431625879	3	C	352164879	143625879
413268597	2	C	243175968	"
142365879	1	C	134265879	142365879

124638597

Against the first lead of Double Oxford Bob Caters there are thirteen false rows and eight visible false even course-ends. When the 2nd is shifted, how many false course-ends there would be altogether against the plain course I have not taken the trouble to find out.

(To be continued).

SHEFFIELD, YORKS.—THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.
(SHEFFIELD DISTRICT SOCIETY).

On Saturday, October 30, 1915, in Three Hours and Eleven Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, RANMOOR,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5024 CHANGES;

IN THE KENT VARIATION. Tenor 15 cwt.

John Holman Treble	William Biggin 5
Arthur Ward 2	Francis Ward 6
Joseph Osguthorpe 3	William S. Plant 7
Sam Thomas 4	Charles Haynes Tenor

Composed by the late C. H. Hattersley, and
Conducted by Sam Thomas.

Rung half-muffled as the Ranmoor's Society's tribute of respect to the memory of the composer.

PENDLETON.—THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, November 1, 1915, in Three Hours and Four Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5024 CHANGES;

IN THE KENT VARIATION. Tenor 18 cwt. in E.

Rev. A. T. Beeston .. Treble	William H. Shaker 5
George E. Turner 2	Walter W. Wolstencroft .. 6
William E. Clarke 3	Samuel Wood 7
Joseph Lowe 4	Harry Chapman Tenor

Composed by the late C. H. Hattersley, and
Conducted by Samuel Wood.

Rung half-muffled as a tribute of respect to the late Mr. C. H. Hattersley, a member of the Association.

"The Bell News," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

TYLDESLEY, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, November 2, 1915, in Three Hours,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5056 CHANGES.

Fred Danks* Treble	Richard P. Heald 5
Herbert Allred 2	Thomas B. Worsley 6
Ben Allred 3	P.C. Peter Crook 7
Harry Allred 4	Robert Allred Tenor

Composed by John R. Pritchard, and Conducted by R. Allred.

*First peal in the method.

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, November 1, 1915, in Three Hours and Five Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES.

Titus Barlow Treble	Richard P. Heald† 5
Fred Abbott 2	William Pennington 6
Thomas B. Worsley 3	John Potter 7
P.C. Peter Crook* 4	Robert Allred Tenor

Composed by J. W. Washbrook, and Conducted by John Potter.

*First peal in the method with a bob bell. †First peal in the method. These two peals were rung with the bells muffled as a token of respect to our fallen heroes, it being All Saints Day and All Souls Day respectively.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.

(Western Branch).

On Saturday, November 6, 1915, in Three Hours and Five Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF SS. PETER AND PAUL,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Carter's 12-part. Tenor 17½ cwt.

Henry Chance Treble	William Ranford 5
William Niblett 2	Ernest Gibbs 6
Robert G. Knowles 3	*Charles Camm 7
Ernest E. Barber 4	Frederick Bryan Tenor

Conducted by Charles Camm.

*First peal of Triples as conductor. This is the quarterly peal for the Western Branch, and was rung half-muffled as a tribute of respect to the sailors and soldiers who have fallen in the war, especially those of the parish of Upton-on-Severn.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM.

On Tuesday, November 9, 1915, in Three Hours and Forty-seven Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CINQUES, 5007 CHANGES.

Tenor 36 cwt. in C.

Thomas Russam Treble	Thomas Miller 7
Charles Dickens 2	John Carter 8
James L. Wells 3	Ernest Mansell 9
Thomas H. Reeves 4	James George 10
Albert Walker 5	James E. Groves 11
A. Paddon Smith 6	John Neal Tenor

Composed and Conducted by John Carter.

Rung half-muffled as a last token of respect to the memory of Charles Henry Hattersley, who was a very highly esteemed member of this Guild for over 40 years. Mr. Hattersley rang many peals at St. Martin's, including his first and last of Stedman Cinques on May 28th, 1878, and November 22nd, 1910, respectively. This peal has the the bells in the inverted titlums and handstroke home positions, with all the 5-6-7-8s in both positions.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

By ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 79.)

It is said that the Roman Catholics of Limerick concealed their bells, by letting them down into the river, when siege was laid to the town, and that on the restoration of order and tranquillity, they sought vainly to recover them, though a silvery chime from the water occasionally salutes the ears of the faithful.

Another tradition of the bells of Limerick says that the fine peal of bells in the Cathedral were originally brought from Italy, having been manufactured by a young native, who devoted himself enthusiastically to the work, and who, after the toil of many years, succeeded in casting a splendid peal, which answered all the critical requirements of his own musical ear. Upon these bells the young native greatly prided himself, and they were at length bought by the Prior of a neighbouring convent, at a very liberal price. With the proceeds of the sale, the young Italian purchased a little villa, where, in the stillness of the evening, he could enjoy the sound of his own melodious bells from the convent. He grew old in the bosom of his family, and of domestic happiness. At length, in one of those feuds common to the period, the Italian became a sufferer amongst many others. He lost his all, and after the passing of the storm, found himself preserved alone amid the wreck of fortune, friends, family and home. The bells too, his favourite bells, were carried off from the convent, and finally removed to Ireland. For a time their artificer became a wanderer over Europe, and at last, in hope of soothing his troubled spirit, he formed the resolution of seeking the land to which those treasures of his memory had been conveyed. He sailed for Ireland, and proceeding up the Shannon on a beautiful evening, which reminded him of his native Italy, his own bells from out the tower of Limerick Cathedral suddenly struck upon his ear. Home and all its loving ties, happiness, and early recollections, all were in their sound, and went to his heart. His face was turned towards the Cathedral in an attitude of listening, but when the vessel landed he was found to be a corpse.

Many years ago the twelve parish churches of Jersey, each possessed a beautiful and valuable peal of bells, but during the Civil War, the States determined on selling these bells, to defray the heavy expenses of the army. Accordingly, the bells were collected and sent to France, for that purpose, but on the passage the ship foundered, and everything was lost, to show the wrath of heaven at such a sacrilege; since then, before a storm, these bells ring up from the deep, and to this day, fishermen of St. Ouen's Bay always go to the edge of the water before starting, to listen if they can hear the "bells upon the wind," and if those warning notes are heard nothing will induce them to leave the shore; if all be quiet, they fearlessly set sail:—

" 'Tis an omen of death to the mariner,
Who warily fights the sea,
For the foaming surge is his winding sheet,
And his funeral knell are we;
His funeral knell our passing bell,
And his winding sheet the sea."

Another drowned bell is recorded in Spelman's "History of Fate and Sacrilege." He was born at Congham, Norfolk, in 1564, and tells us that in his childhood he had heard "much talk of pulling down of bells" in his native county, and "that in sending them over sea, some were drowned in one haven, some in another, as at Lynn, Wells, or Yarmouth." This talk did not appear to have much impression upon him at the time, but he continues:—"The truth of it was lately discovered by God Himself; for that He, sending such a dead neap (as they call it) as no man living was known to have seen the like, the sea fell back so far from the land at Hunstanton, that the people, going much farther to gather oysters than they had done at any time before, they there found a bell with the mouth upwards, sunk into the ground to the very brim. They carried the news thereof to Sir Hamon L'Estrange, Lord of the town, who shortly afterwards sought to have weighed up and gained

the bell; but the sea never since going so far back, they could not find the place again." Adding "this relation I received from Sir Hamon himself, being my brother-in-law." He had married a daughter of John L'Estrange, of Hunstanton.

It is melancholy to find the episcopal office degraded by these venal and dishonest transactions, as in the case of Bulkeley, Bishop of Bangor. No sooner was he raised to his high office in 1541, than he sold the "five fair bells belonging to his Cathedral, and went to the sea-side to see them shipped away; but at that instant was stricken blind, and so continued to the day of his death." This, Spelman calls "a sad peal at parting," and compares the stroke of blindness to that "wherewith Alchimus the high priest was stricken for offering some sacrilegious violence to the people." These Bangor bells, be it observed seem to have reached their destination safely.

Another story comes from a village in East Norfolk, on a tongue of land, between the rivers Bure and Wensum, on the edge of the Marsh. It was till recent days the parish of Tunstall, or Tonstall, but it is now united to Halvergate. The tower is now in ruins, but a tradition however exists about the bells, which appeared in the "Quarterly Review," and is still a matter of common talk about the parish. The Review Version of it runs:—"According to a tradition at Tunstall, in Norfolk, the Churchwarden and Parson disputed for the possession of some bells which had become useless, because the tower was burnt; while the quarrel was in progress, the arch-fiend stepped in and carried off the bells. The parson pursued him in hot haste and with much Latin, but the evil one dived into the earth with his ponderous burthen, and the place where he disappeared is marked by a boggy pool, popularly known by the name of "hell-hole. Notwithstanding the aversion of the powers of darkness to such sounds, even these bells are sometimes permitted to favour their native place with a ghostly peal." This legend is also quoted by Tyack—a book about bells—who adds, "of all this there is ample proof; you have but to go to Hell-hole, and there you will frequently see bubbles rising to the surface of the water, which show conclusively that the bells are sinking, ever sinking, down to the bottomless pit."

It is not only under water that lost bells are supposed to give forth their sound, but under land as well. Near Raleigh, in Nottinghamshire, is a valley said to have been caused hundreds of years ago by an earthquake, which swallowed up a whole village, together with the church. Formerly it was the custom of the people to assemble in the valley every Christmas morning, to listen to the ringing of the bells in the Church beneath. This, it was positively asserted, might be heard by placing the ear to the ground, and listening attentively. As late as 1827 it was usual for old men and women to tell their children to go to this valley, stoop down, and hear the bells ring merrily. The same belief is also obtained at a place called "The Church," near Blackpool.

"Sunken Church Field," at Hadstock, Essex, probably has, or had, the same well-known story, or one of its variants, attached to it.

At Sawcliff Farm, in the parish of Roxby, North Lincolnshire, a natural mass of stone received the name of "Sunk Church," as it is popularly said to mark the spot on which an ecclesiastical building, connected with one of the monasteries in the neighbourhood, was buried by a landslip in the old days. Some years ago, the voice of the bells in the buried tower, was still at times to be distinguished.

(To be continued).

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

STONEY STANTON (Leicestershire).—On Sunday, November 7th, at the Parish Church of St. Michael, for evening service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, with the bells half muffled, as a tribute of respect to the late Vicar of Sapcote (Rev. A. G. Lound) who was interred the previous Tuesday. E. Chamberlain (Sharnford), H. Briggs (Stoney Stanton), N. Walker (Stoney Stanton), G. Wood (Sharnford), T. Wright (Stoney Stanton), W. H. Inglesant (Broughton Astley), C. H. Briggs (Stoney Stanton), W. Jones (Stoney Stanton). Composed by H. Price and conducted by W. H. Inglesant. First quarter-peal by E. Chamberlain.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 35 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursday, November 18th for handbell practice; Tuesday, November 9th, election of officers; Tuesday, November 23rd, general business; all at 8 p.m.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.
32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths, — Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Middlesex County Association and London Diocesan Guild.—North and East District.—A meeting will be held at the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, South Hackney, by kind permission of the Rev. B. S. Batty, on Saturday, November 13th. Ringing from 3.30 sharp. Short service at 5.30. Tea on the usual terms at 6 o'clock. No ringing after 8 o'clock. Will all requiring tea advise me by the 10th.

C. T. Coles, Hon. Sec.

49, Wood Street, Walthamstow.

The Lancashire Association — Blackburn Branch — The next branch meeting will be held at Holy Trinity Church Burnley, on Saturday, November 13th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Meeting at 6.30 p.m.

J. Watson, Branch Sec.

33, Langham Road, Blackburn.

The Lancashire Association. — Manchester Branch. — The next meeting will be held at Eccles on Saturday, November 13th. Bells available from 3 p.m. Tea in schoolroom at 5. Service in Church at 6.30. Unveiling of peal-board by the Rev. H. J. E'ee. Members and friends intending being present to tea, 1s. each, kindly notify Mr. J. Myles, 46, Ashbourne Road, Eccles, not later than Wednesday, November 10th.

W. W. Wolstencroft, Branch Sec.

The Lancashire Association. — Liverpool Branch. — A meeting will be held at West Derby on Saturday, November 13th. Bells ready at 5.

Walter Hughes, Sec.

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

The Dudley and District Guild.—The next quarterly meeting of the above Guild will be held at St. Martin's, Tipton, on Saturday, November 13th. The bells will be available for ringing at 3 o'clock. Service in church at 4.30, to be conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Wilson T. De Vine, M.A., R.D., who will also give the address, and preside at the business meeting. A free tea will be provided for those who notify me not later than Tuesday, November 9th.

Herbert Sheppard, Hon. Sec.

113, Himley Road, Dudley.

The Winchester Diocesan Guild.—Winchester District.—The annual meeting will be held at Romsey on Saturday, November 13th. The Abbey bells will be available during the afternoon and evening. Tea at Chase's Restaurant at 5 o'clock. Business meeting immediately after.

Jas. W. Elkin, Dist. Sec.

20, Culver Road, Winchester.

The Essex Association. — South-Western Division. — The Annual District Meeting will be held at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, on Saturday, November 20th. Bells available from 2.30. Tea, 6d. each, at The Nags' Head at 6 o'clock, followed by meeting for election of district officers for 1916. Members requiring tea please notify Hon. Sec. by Wednesday, November 17th.

H. Rumens, Hon. Dist. Sec.

32, Verulam Avenue, Walthamstow, N.E.

The Winchester Diocesan Guild. — Guildford District. — A special General Meeting will be held at Dorking on Saturday, November 20th. Bells (8) available at 3.30. Tea at 4.30. Service at 6.0.

John J. Jones, Hon. Sec.

North Street, Guildford.

The Kent County Association. — Rochester District. — A quarterly meeting will be held at SS. Peter and Paul, Swanscombe, on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 3.

Edward A. G. Allen, Hon. Dis. Sec.

77, Bill Street Road, Frindsbury, Rochester.

The Essex Association. — North-Western Division. — The Annual District Meeting will be held at Saffron Walden on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 2 till 6 p.m. Short service at 6 o'clock. Tea, 6d. each, at the Infant School at 6.30 p.m., followed by meeting for election of officers and other business. Members requiring tea please notify me not later than Wednesday, December 1st.

William Watts, District Sec.

Mont House Cottage, Stansted, Essex.

LADY BELLRINGERS.

In the country bell ringing is a popular art, and the villager has nearly always a pride in his church's peal of bells. Even men who rarely, if ever, attend the service will walk several miles to and fro, twice a Sunday, to share in the bell ringing; all the ringers will practise regularly and heartily, and often gain great proficiency. When they retire it is with reluctance, and the hope of handing on their place to a son. In all village festivals and events the church bells form a part—enlivening or memorial, as the case may be. Now, when a village lad dies for his country, a muffled peal is rung for him—solemn and sweet and far-reaching. I was told a good many times in the village the story of a man who drank his wife's knell-money—that is, who spent in beer, to drown his sorrow (or was it his remorse?) the shilling someone had given him that his wife might be suitably ushered into another life with the "passing bell." This man, in public opinion, could hardly have touched a lower depth. When it is a case of general rejoicing, the bells cannot ring too often or too loudly.

And now, talking of bells and the ancient order of bell-ringers, we find ourselves faced, for the first time surely, with a Guild of Lady Bellringers in a rustic village. Nearly all the men have gone to the war, and the women must needs ring, or submit to that Sunday silence which no one would welcome.

Several of the ringers at Holy Trinity Church, South Shore, Blackpool, have enlisted, and their places have been taken by lady members of the congregation. The Vicar, the Rev. F. H. Powell, who is doing duty at the Edinburgh War Hospital, in a message to his congregation says: "I hope the splendid example set by Miss Lomax and Miss Dobson will be followed by other ladies and that we shall have a full band of lady ringers. Cannot the arm that swings a golf club swing a bell?"

KETTERING RINGER LOSES AN ARM.

Private W. Mace, for five years a ringer at Kettering Parish Church, has just returned home after losing an arm in the war. He was in the 8th Battalion of the Northants. Regiment, and was transferred to the 3rd Battalion, and went to the front in France with a draft on April 1st. On May 9th, at Aubel's Ridge, Private Mace was in a bayonet charge when he received bullet wounds through the jaw and in his right arm. After lying fourteen hours on the field, he was conveyed to a French hospital, and thence to England, and sent to a Leeds hospital. His arm had to be amputated, and he was discharged from the army on September 4th.

MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL BELL FOUNDRY,

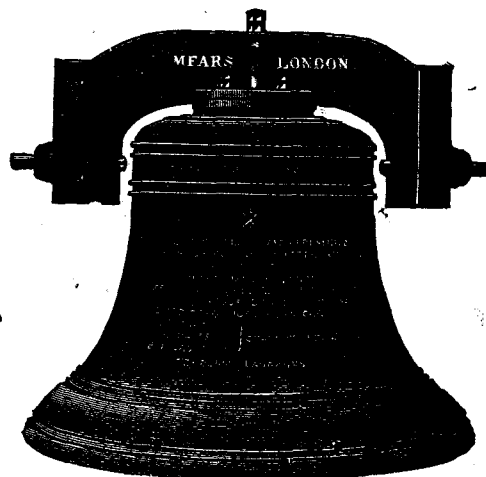
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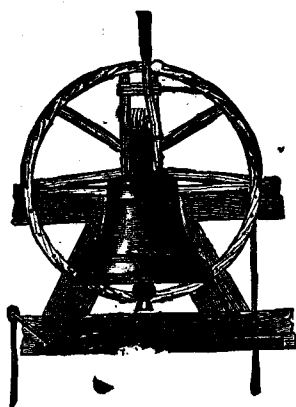
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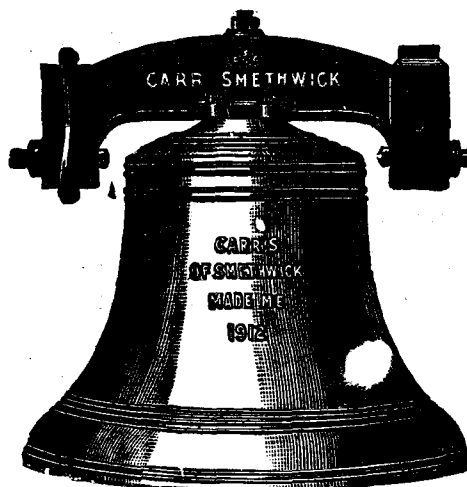
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

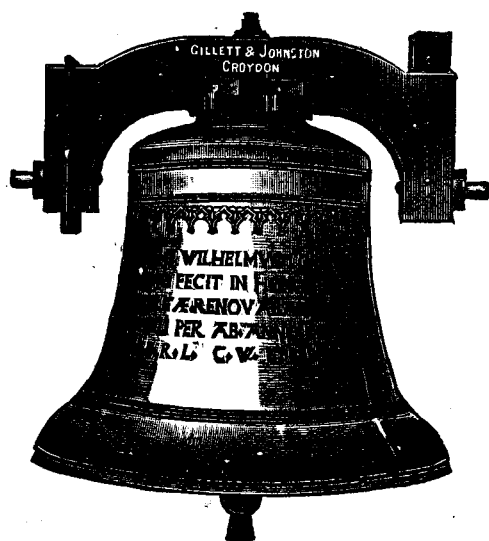
A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1755.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

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WIMBORNE MINSTER TENOR (80 owt.)
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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.

FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

**ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
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DEAR SIR—

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Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

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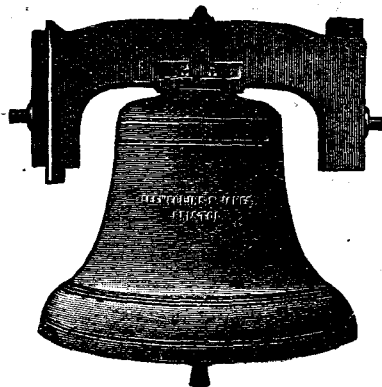
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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1755.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

THE WINCHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

(WINCHESTER DISTRICT).

The Annual Meeting of the above district was held at Romsey on Saturday, November 13th. The Abbey tower was open to members from 2.30, and touches or courses of Treble Bob, Double Norwich, Bob Major, and Stedman and Grandsire Triples were rung on the bells. Tea was provided in the Temperance Hall at 5.15, the Vicar of Romsey (Rev. H. M. Tapper), presiding. There were also present the Rev. W. E. Colchester (Treasurer of the Guild), Rev. E. Bankes James, Mr. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary of the Guild), Mr. Wilfrid Andrews (Captain of the Cathedral band), and members from Winchester Cathedral, North Stoneham, Dibden, Hursley, Titchfield, Southampton (St. Mary, Holy Rood and St. Michael), Andover and Romsey. Only twenty-four had notified that they would require tea, and provision had been made for thirty, but over forty were present. It would save much inconvenience if members would, when possible, notify the district Secretary beforehand; fortunately the caterer (Mr. Chase), was equal to the occasion.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The District Secretary apologised for the absence of Canon Braithwaite, who had been summoned by telegram to France to see his son, and for Mr. Pinnick, of Romsey.

The minutes of the meeting held on November 14th, 1914, were confirmed.

The balance-sheet was adopted on the proposition of the Rev. W. E. Colchester, seconded by Mr. Tucker. The income for the past year was £11 13s. 0½d., and expenditure £3 3s. 6d.; of the balance £7 had been paid to the Treasurer, leaving £1 9s. 6½d. in the hands of the District Secretary. All the officers were re-elected, viz., Canon Braithwaite (Chairman); Mr. J. W. Elkins (District Secretary); Mr. C. H. Russell (Assistant Secretary); Mr. G. Smith (Auditor); and Mr. Wilfred Andrews and Mr. Tucker as Representatives on the Central Committee.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Winchester on November 11th, 1916, provided the use of the Cathedral bells could be obtained on that date.

On the proposition of Mr. Tucker, seconded by Mr. Fray, and supported by the Rev. W. E. Colchester and Mr. G. Williams, it was resolved to resume the district quarterly meetings next year.

The Rev. E. Bankes James proposed a vote of thanks to the Vicar of Romsey for presiding, and for the use of the hall and bells. The Vicar said it was a great pleasure to him to meet so many fellow Church Workers, and to hear the full peal of bells rung, as under present circumstances they were not always able to hear them. He would always be glad to welcome the Guild to Romsey, and hoped they would come again soon, and also would give him the pleasure of hearing the bells again after the meeting.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, Mr. Bridle,

jun. (Holy Rood, Southampton), was admitted as a probationer, and it was decided to hold a quarterly meeting at Alresford in February, a second at Twyford or Hursley, in May, and a third in September at North Stoneham.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—BRISTOL BRANCH.

A most enjoyable meeting of the Bristol Branch was held at Warmley, on Saturday last. The bells were available from 3.30, and soon after that time were set going to Bob Minor, followed by other methods up to 5 o'clock, when the ringers attended Divine Service. The Rev. H. A. Cockey (Hon. Treasurer) read the prayers, and the Rev. F. Rogers (Vicar of Warmley) gave a short but instructive address.

Service over, a move was made to the tea room, some 38 members, representing 13 towers, sitting down, amongst them being the Rev. H. A. Cockey, Quartermaster-Sergt. W. A. Cave, and our now familiar friend Mr. J. W. Jones, of Newport, Mon. The business meeting was then proceeded with, the Rev. F. Rogers being voted to the chair. It was decided to hold the annual branch meeting at St. George on December 11th if possible, where, we are informed, a good time is in store. The knotty problem of dividing the Branch into districts was then discussed, and finally Quartermaster-Sergt. Cave proposed the Committee be called and draw up a programme for the next twelve months and submit it to the next meeting. This was carried. Mr. Howell then read a report of the business achieved at the Annual Committee Meeting at Stonehouse.

THANKS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

A hearty vote of thanks was then proposed to the Vicar and Mrs. Rogers for the splendid reception they had given the members, and to the young ladies who so kindly waited on them at tea. This proposal met with a fitting response, and the Vicar, in reply, said he was pleased to welcome the Association to Warmley, and concluded by congratulating the Rev. H. A. Cockey on the mention of his son (Lieut. L. Cockey) in dispatches for his bravery in the Dardanelles.

The Rev. H. A. Cockey said he was pleased to receive congratulations on such a matter.

Mr. G. Condluck asked the meeting to give a hearty welcome to Quartermaster-Sergt. W. A. Cave, who was home on leave from the front. This also was suitably acknowledged. This concluded the business, and Mr. J. W. Jones then expressed a wish to address the meeting.

In a neat speech he remarked that ringers do not consider a peal complete until there are eight bells, and he thought that Warmley bells would be much improved by the addition of two trebles to complete the octave. Further, he advised the Vicar that when a benevolently inclined person wished to do something for the parish, nothing could be more fitting than the improvement suggested. To show the difference in music, Mr. Jones asked the "experts" (as the handbell manipulators are now called) to ring first some Doubles followed by Triples,

This was ably accomplished, thus demonstrating in a practical way Mr. Jones's advocacy.

The tower was again visited and various methods were rung until 8.30, when the bells were lowered and the company dispersed after a most pleasant time.

P.S.—If this should catch the eye of the gentleman who departed with the wrong bat, perhaps an exchange could once more be effected. The writer wonders who has the best end of the stick.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

Since writing last week's article I have—out of curiosity—proved the entire plain course of Double Oxford Bob Caters, and the following is the result:—

With 1-2 fixed there are no false course-ends.

With 1-9 fixed there are 36 even false course-ends.

With 1-8-9 fixed there are 3 even false course-ends.

With 1-7-8-9 fixed there are no false course-ends.

The moral to be drawn from the above is: If we want to obtain the best result in Double Oxford Bob Caters, the trebles must never be parted, and this remark also applies to all methods of Caters that have two plain hunts.

Double Oxford Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 8th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 215739486.

equals

123456789	1	S	
132547698	2	S	
315246789	3	C	241536789
351427698	4	S	
534172689	5	C	462317589
354716298	6	C	571326498
537461928	7	C	682415397
354769182	8	C	791325486
537496812	9	C	892416375
354769821	9	C	981325476
537496281	8	C	972416385
354792618	7	C	861327495
537429168	6	C	752418396
357241986	5	C	641529387
532714968	4	C	532618497
523179486	3	C	423719586
251374968	2	C	314628597
215739486	1	S	

125374968

It has taken my opponent nearly 2½ years to recognise the value of Reciprocal Relationship for the understanding of methods, and as far as it is possible to judge it will be another five years hence before he will begin to understand the value of Reciprocal Proof in determining the question, "What is a Legitimate Method"?

Last week the gentleman's article contained references to Canterbury Pleasure Major, which would never have been written had the writer possessed any knowledge of Reciprocal Proof. Canterbury Pleasure Major, like all other methods, is a round block, consequently there are sixteen ways of producing the method from the fundamental row, but only two of these when proved by Reciprocal Proof have one false row only against the first lead, and that row—the lead-end—is also a simple transposition row. Below I give the two round blocks of Canterbury

Pleasure Major, which possess all five characteristics to be found in every known legitimate method—coursing or non-coursing—that is perfect in construction.

Canterbury Pleasure Major.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

One hunt, the treble; the 8th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 14523768.

equals

12345678	1	S	
21346587	2	S	
23164857	3	C	31257486
32618475	4	C	42168375
36281745	5	C	53178264
63827154	6	C	64287153
68372514	7	C	75386142
86735241	8	C	86475231
87653421	8	C	87564321
78564312	7	C	78653412
75846132	6	C	68742513
57481623	5	C	57831624
54718263	4	C	46821735
45172836	3	C	35712846
41527386	2	C	24613857
14523768	1	S	

14257386

Canterbury Pleasure Major.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

One hunt, the tenor; the 6th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 35172648.

equals

12345678	1	S	
21436587	2	S	
24163857	3	C	31527486
42618375	4	S	
46281735	5	C	53718264
64827153	6	S	
68472513	7	C	75836142
86475231	8	C	86735241
86742513	8	C	75846231
68745231	7	C	86745132
67854321	6	C	87654123
76583412	5	C	78563214
75638142	4	C	68472315
57361824	3	C	57381426
53716284	2	C	46281537
35172648	1	S	

31527468

Readers who are interested will at once notice that Canterbury Pleasure Major with the tenor the plain hunt has coursing order at lead-head and lead-end, but it is only necessary to draw a diagram of the path of the 6th from both round blocks to prove that the two arrangements are one and the same, the only difference being the treble is the plain hunt in one, the tenor in the other; and the 6th makes the extreme at the end of the fifth lead in the first arrangement, and in the middle of the first lead in the second arrangement.

In reply to a footnote in my opponent's article of a fortnight ago, I may say that I have never claimed to be the first individual to say that constructional bobs and method bobs are one and the same. What I have claimed and still claim is: I was first to prove that all methods are produced by bobs and extremes from the Quick and Slow Primary Principles, in other words, Methods, Principles

and Systems are touches of Original or Reverse Original.

Those who are interested will be able to judge between my opponent and myself if they will look up one of the gentleman's letters that was published in "The Bell News" of April 25th, 1914, page 88; and my reply thereto on May 2nd, 1914, page 101.

That which puzzles me most now is: Why did not I or someone else discover Reciprocal Proof years ago? And why, when our old friend, Mr. H. Dains discovered that peals of Original Major were possible, did none of us recognise that here was the secret of all method construction whatsoever?

GRAVESEND RINGERS.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

PRESENTATION TO THE CONDUCTOR.

During an interval in the day's ringing, in connection with the election of Mayor, an adjournment was made to Church House, where the opportunity was taken of presenting the conductor (Mr. Richard Constant) with a present on the occasion of his marriage.

The Rector (Rev. Canon E. L. Gedge), who was accompanied by Mr. S. Upton, in making the presentation on behalf of the ringers, and which consisted of a silver rose bowl mounted on an ebony stand, briefly reviewed Mr. Constant's association with the tower. He added that the recipient joined the Society in 1902, and in 1909 was made conductor of the Society, which position he had very successfully carried out. The speaker thought the present a particularly appropriate one, as he understood that Mrs. Constant was very fond of flowers.

Mr. S. Upton read the following letter from Mr. R. J. Tall, the Hon. Secretary, who was unavoidably absent:—

"Dear Rector,—I cannot be present, unfortunately, at the little ceremony you are so good as to conduct for the ringers this morning, but be assured I am with you in mind. During the course of a number of years, winters and summers, Sundays and Fridays, Church Festivals, national occasions, ups and downs, I have worked in the belfry with Richard Constant in the happiest friendship. In the course of this time, men have come and gone—a good many too, yet, looking back, I cannot think of a single case in which a man has brought forward a grievance against our leader. This speaks for itself, and one knows, too, that a great many of them would be delighted beyond measure to be present at the meeting at which you are now assembled. I hope Mr. and Mrs. Constant, in the married life they have so recently commenced, will enjoy good health, and be blessed with prosperity, and ever increasing happiness."

A cloud was cast over the proceedings owing to the feared loss of Mr. Chas. Constant, brother of the recipient, who is amongst the missing crew of the s.s. "Marquet," which was recently torpedoed.

The Rector took the opportunity of proposing, on behalf of the members, a vote of sympathy with Mrs. Constant and the family in their sad bereavement, which was carried in silence.

The Rector apologised for the enforced absence of the churchwardens, Messrs. Croft and Fowl, whose staffs had been depleted owing to the war, and thanked the members for their continued efforts in the belfry.

During the day among other ringing, a touch of 720 Bob Minor and a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, being a variation of Taylors's 6-part, composed and conducted by Mr. Arthur Martin, were successfully brought home.

LAKENHEATH CHURCH BELLS.

WORK OF RE HANGING COMPLETED.

The work of re-hanging the bells of St. Mary's Church, Lakenheath, was completed recently, and the parishioners have now the pleasure of hearing the fine peal of bells once again, after an absence of about four months. The following are the particulars of the work carried out.

The five bells were taken to the Ipswich Foundry of Mr. Alfred Howell, and the treble recast. The four old bells have been quarter-turned. The whole peal have been entirely re-hung with all the most modern fittings, consisting of steel headstocks, fitted with turned steel gudgeons working in improved bearings, with special lubricating boxes. An entirely new wrought steel frame on steel girders has been installed, with space for a sixth bell. New clappers, wheels and ropes are provided, and the bells are now in first-class ringing order. The weights of the bells are: Tenor, 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.; 4th, 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.; 3rd, 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.; 2nd, 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 3 lb.; Treble, 5 cwt. 0 qr. 3 lb.; total weight of peal, 44 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs. The inscriptions on the bells are:—Tenor, "John Darbie made me 1676. Thomas Denton, James Parlet, Churchwardens." 4th—"John Parsley, Vicar. Charles Newman made me 1697. Thomas Kitchener, Edmund Roper, Churchwardens." 3rd—"Christus perpetue det nobis caudia vite (May Christ give us joy in life for evermore)." 2nd—"Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis. (Holy Katherine pray for us.)" Treble—"Recast and re-hung by Alfred Howell, of Ipswich, 1915."

The 2nd and 3rd were probably cast about the year 1475, by one "John Danyell, bell founder and vintner of London," as the shields and marks correspond with the marks on other known bells of his casting. The tenor was probably cast at Ipswich, where it is known he had his foundry for some time. He was the founder of many Suffolk bells.

The Thomas Kitchener mentioned in connection with the fourth bell as being churchwarden, is an ancestor of Viscount Kitchener. A tablet in the belfry records the fact that Thomas Kitchener was churchwarden when the bell was hung. A tombstone in the churchyard mentions that he came from Binsted, Hampshire. In Lakenheath churchyard there are thirteen graves of members of the Kitchener family.

TINTINHULL CHURCH BELLS.

Mr. Gilbert Stagg has deciphered the inscriptions on the bells of the Parish Church as follows: (1) "Give thanks to God." 1617, John Napper, John. Mab. Bard; (2) H. Priddle, churchwarden, cast by T. Pyke. B. Water, 1777; (3) "O Praise the Lord with me." Recast A.D. 1884. The gift of Rd. Hayne. J. B. Hyson, Vicar. Llewellyns and James, Bristol; (4) "Geeve thanks to God," A.D. 1602; (5) IW. AS., 1629. Weight of tenor 19 cwt., note F.

THE LLANDAFF DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

PENTRE RHONDDA.—On Sunday, November 7th, for morning service at St. Peter's Church, 400 Double Norwich Court Bob Major. F. Lasbry, F. Wines, B. Davies, H. Page, G. Wines, W. Page, J. Cross, T. Page (conductor). For evening service, 1152 Oxford Treble Bob Major. H. Page (conductor), F. Wines, F. Lasbry, B. Davies, W. Page, G. Wines, T. Page, J. Cross. First two touches in the methods by all, and first on the bells.

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As also instructions for Hanging of Bells, with all things belonging thereunto.

By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque saena.

LONDON:

Printed by W. G. for Fabian Stedman, at his shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard in Fleetstreet. 1668.

REPRINTED 1895.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915.

Gandbell Peal.

LONDON.

THE SOCIETY OF ROYAL CUMBERLAND YOUTHS AND THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY GUILD.

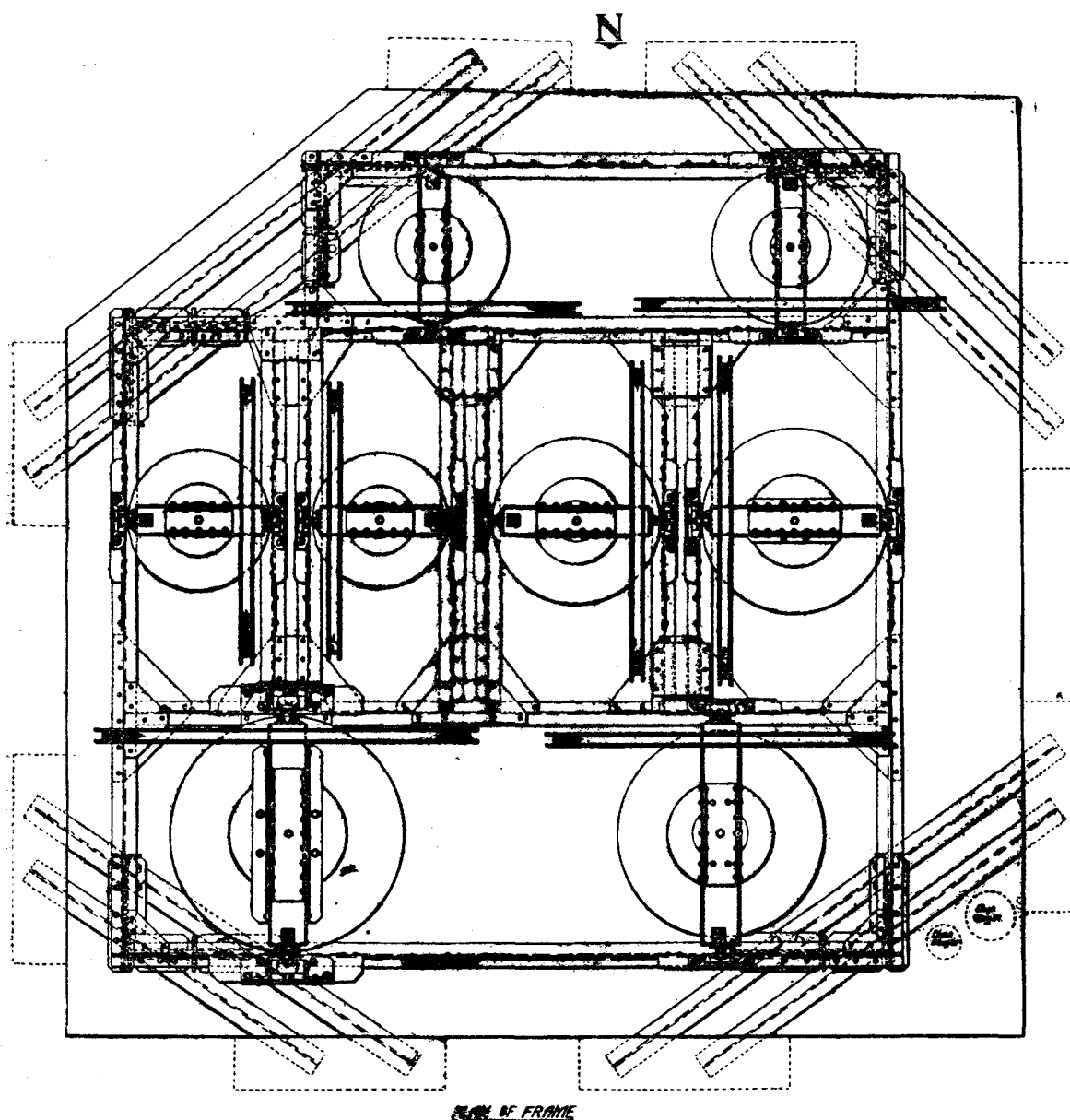
On Saturday, November 13, 1915, in Two Hours and Forty-five Minutes,

AT THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY,

A PEAL OF BOB ROYAL, 5040 CHANGES.

William T. Powell..	1-2	Edgar Wightman ..	5-6
James Hunt ..	3-4	Frank Smith ..	7-8
William J. Nudds ..		9-10.	

Witness—J. W. Trappitt. This is believed to be the first peal of Bob Royal by the Cumberlands. It is also the first peal in hand on ten bells by a Bell Foundry Guild.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 14148.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Ltd.,

THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW IN CHANGE-RINGING.*

Probably the chief reason why there has been opposition to the various clauses of the Report on Legitimate Methods is because people, many of whom ought to know better, have got into their heads that the object of the Committee has been to set up a cast-iron standard to which all methods are to be forced to conform, and ringers are to be compelled some how or other to practise only those that pass the test. Our work has been summed up as "earnest endeavours to shackle composition into conformity with quite arbitrary and wholly questionable axiomatic rules,"† and men resent it as an unwarranted interference with their liberty. They say we ring methods because they are what we consider musical, or what we consider interesting, and we claim to be the best judges of either. We don't care twopence about any of your theories, and who are you to decide what we should ring and what we should not ring? You take too much upon you."

Now that is all wrong from beginning to end. There is no thought whatever of curtailing any man's liberty, no thought of laying down axiomatic rules, questionable or otherwise. What the individual chooses to ring is no concern of mine. But, and I want to say the greatest stress on this point, because it helps to explain this series of articles, the liberty that is claimed does not exist and never has existed. Men do not ring just what they choose. This is a matter of fact and not of opinion. They are compelled by force of circumstances which they can but imperfectly control to keep within the narrowest of limits. The ordinary ringer has no idea of the immense number of methods that exist on eight bells, and yet although change-ringing has been practised for 250 years, the number of such methods that have been rung is less than thirty. And, further, out of these less than a dozen have been at all widely practised. If you take the records of any score of leading ringers, and see what peals they have rung, it is very long odds that every one will contain Plain Bob, Grandsire, Kent, Double Norwich, and Stedman. If the ringers have been connected with the more proficient bands, it is almost equally certain that the lists will contain Cambridge, Superlative and London, and perhaps Bristol. Add Oxford Treble Bob to these, and you have a group of ten, and since ringing first began the overwhelmingly large proportion of ringing has been done in these methods.

This is an incontestable fact, and what is the explanation of it? It has been suggested that ringers are quite content with what they have got, and have no need to look any further. They ring Plain Bob, and Stedman and London and Bristol and the rest because they prefer them to others. But is this really so? Men's likes and dislikes, tastes and preferences vary according to the style of men and the age they live in. Things that depend on fashion and on fads last just as long as the fashions and the fads last. But here you have this group of methods which has maintained its supremacy without anything like a challenge during the whole life time of change-ringing.

The truth is that the Exercise has had no option in the

matter. If change-ringing was to live and develop it was those methods and those alone by which it could live and develop, and the preferences and tastes of ringers had little to do with it.

I think I hear the reader say "But that, surely, is nonsense; when we make up a band for a peal we fix the method entirely as we think fit. If we wish to ring Grandsire we ring Grandsire; or if we wish to ring Superlative we ring Superlative. And if you reply that these are within the group you have mentioned what on earth is there to prevent us or any one selecting a totally fresh method and practising it? Dozens of bands have done it already." It is quite true that individual bands have a certain liberty in the matter, but the whole Exercise is in a different case. A band is got together, practices a new method rings a peal, perhaps two, and then the thing drops out as if it has never been. Perhaps a second band may take the method up, but unless that method proves itself to be one of the select group its fate is sealed. Individual bands may here and there break out in fresh places, but the whole Exercise is bound to tread one strait path.

Why should this be so? That it is so is not to be denied, but the explanation is by no means easy, and I do not profess to be able to make the matter plain, that he who runs may read. You will not begin to understand until you study carefully what change-ringing is itself, and unless you judge the question in the light of other human activities. If you are philosopher and scientist enough to understand really how man is what he is, how civil institutions came about, how nations rise and fall, if you know all that you can gauge pretty accurately the development of ringing. Otherwise you can but imperfectly see the reasons and still more imperfectly explain them. For ringing is no different in this to anything else in life. It occupies a quiet little backwater, apart and apparently uninfluenced by the great stream of national, and civil, and ordinary work-a-day life, but the same laws work here as there, the same causes lead to similar results.

Law is the supreme ruler and the supreme judge. Natural law controls and guides change-ringing as it does everything else. I am not concerned about questions of man's free will and such like. This is not the place to discuss them, nor am I competent to discuss them anywhere. The case as it seems to me is as follows: Change-ringing is first an exact science, then an applied science, and then an art founded on science. In all three aspects natural law is supreme, but it works in different fashions in each. Change-ringing as an exact science is all law, in fact is nothing else but the investigation of part of the natural laws of permutations. Here things are or they are not. There is no room for opinions and no possibility of any man, however clever, altering a single fact or adding a single fact. In the other two cases law is much less obvious, much less easy to understand, much more complex in its working, but nevertheless it is just as active and just as supreme.

STANSTED (Essex).—On Wednesday, November 3rd, at the Parish Church, on the occasion of the Induction of the new Vicar, the Rev. E. Goodchild, 504 Grandsire Triples. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, T. J. Watts, R. Law, A. Jordan, H. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), F. Potter. On Friday, November 5th, 504 Grandsire Triples, standing as above. On Monday, November 8th, for practice, 504 Grandsire Triples. W. W. Watts, F. Bird, G. Gray, R. Law, T. J. Watts, H. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), F. Potter.

* The next one or two articles may prove pretty stiff reading, and I would ask people not to pass an opinion on them, either adverse or otherwise, until they are sure they know my meaning.

† Sir Arthur Heywood, March 15th, 1914.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

BY ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 88.)

The ghosts of bells are believed to haunt the earth in many parts of Wales. Allusion has been made to those Castle bells which are heard ringing from the submerged towers in Crumlyn Lake. Like fancies are associated with many Welsh lakes. In Llangorse Pool, Breconshire, an ancient city is said to lie buried, from whose Cathedral bells on a calm day may be heard a faint and muffled chime, pealing solemnly far down the sepial depths. A legend of Trefethin relates that in the church of St. Cadoc at that place, was a bell of wondrous power, a gift from Llewellyn-ap-Jorwerth, Lord of Caerleon. A little child who had climbed up to the belfry was struck by the bell and killed, not through the wickedness of the bell itself, but through a spell which had been put upon the unfortunate instrument by an evil spirit. But though innocent of murderous intent, the wretched bell became forfeit to the demons on account of its fatal deed. They seized it, and bore it through the earth to the shadow-realm of Annwn. And ever since that day, when a child is accidentally slain in Trefethin, the bell of St. Cadoc is heard tolling mournfully beneath the ground where it disappeared ages ago.

The legend of the bell of Rhayader perpetuates a class of story which re-appears in other parts of Great Britain. It was in the 12th century that a certain contumacious knight was imprisoned in the castle of Rhayader. His wife being devoted to him, and a good Catholic, besought the aid of the monks to get him out. They were equal to the occasion, at least in so far as to provide for her service a magical bell, which possessed the power of liberating from confinement any person who should set it up on the wall and ring it. The wife succeeded in getting the bell secretly into her husband's possession, and he set it up on the wall and rang it. But although he had gathered all his belongings together, and was fully prepared to go, the doors of the prison refused to open. The castellan mocked at the magical bell, and kept the knight in durance vile. So, therefore (for, of course the story not be allowed to end here), the castle was struck by lightning, and both it and the town were burned in one night,—excepting only the wall upon which the magical bell was hanging. Nothing remains of the castle walls in this day.

The bell of St. Illtyd was greatly venerated in the Middle Ages. A legend concerning this wonderful bell relates that a certain king had stolen it from the church, and borne it into England, tied about the neck of one of his horses. For this deed the king was destroyed, but repenting before his death, ordered the bell to be restored to its place in Wales. Without waiting to be driven, the horse with the bell about his neck set out for Wales, followed by a whole drove of horses, drawn by the melodious sound of the bell. Wonderful to relate, the horse was able to cross the river Severn and come into Wales, the great collection of horses following. Then hastening along the shore, and over the mountains, and through the woods, he came to the road which led towards Glamorgan, all the horses bearing and following the sweet sound. When they came to the banks of the river Taf, a clergyman heard the sound of the bell, and went out to meet the horse, and they together carried the bell to the gate of St. Illtyd's Church. There the horse bent down and loosed his precious burden from his neck, and it fell on a stone, from which fall a part of it was broken, which is to be seen until this present day in memory of the eminent miracle (Cambro-British Saints p. 492). Some sixty years ago a bell was discovered at Llantwit Major in Glamorganshire, which was thought to be the identical bell of this Saint. The village named was the scene of his exploits, many of which were miraculous to the point of Arabian Nights marvellousness. The discovered bell was inscribed: "Sancte Illtute ora pro Nobis" and stood upon the gable of the quaint old town hall. But though the bell was unmistakeably ancient, it bore intrinsic evidence of having been cast long after the Saints' death, when his name had become venerated. He was one of King Arthur's soldiers, who afterwards renounced the world, and founded several churches in Glamorganshire.

The legend of St. Odoceus of Llandaff is thus quoted: "Being thirsty after undergoing labour, and more accustomed to drink water than anything else, he came to a fountain in the valley of Llandaff, not far from the Church, that he might drink. On arriving he found women washing butter, after the manner of the county, and sending to them his messengers and disciples, they requested that they would accommodate them with a vessel, that their pastor might drink therefrom, who, ironically as mischievous girls, said, "We have no other cups besides we hold in our hands,"—namely, the butter; and the Man of blessed memory taking it, formed one in the shape of a small bell, and he raised his hand that he might drink therefrom, and he drank, and it remained in that form—that of a golden one—so that it appeared to those that beheld it, to consist altogether of the purest gold, which by Divine power, is from that day preserved reverently in the Church of Llandaff, in memory of the holy Man, and it is said that, by touching it, health is given to the diseased."

Another poetical legend is that of St. Nectan's bell. In a lonely but beautiful valley near Tintagel stands the ruins of a little chapel of St. Nectan. Shut in from the land amongst the woods, it was plainly seen by the fishermen far off at sea, and the prayers of the Saint were sought by the mariners. Below the chapel is a beautiful fall of water, which leaps over the cliff into a clear rock basin called St. Nectan's Kieve. The story runs that the Saint placed in the little bell cot a silver bell, whose notes were wafted out to sea, and served as a guide to many a distressed sailor; but when, one sweet summer evening, when St. Nectan lay a dying, he desired to be carried to the bank that overhung the Kieve, and that the bell from the tower should be brought to him. Slowly raising himself he grasped the bell and rang it clearly three times. Then he dropped it into the clear waters of the Kieve, which boiled to receive it, and then became clear again, whilst the bell had vanished from sight. He told his weeping followers that the light of religion would grow dim in the land, but that it would again revive and burn more brightly than ever. His silver bell would never ring except for the true faith, and when it revived it would be recovered, and once more ring out its clear notes over the land and sea. Centuries have passed away, yet still is the legend of this buried bell preserved. A long time ago some miners endeavoured to recover the bell. They diverted the stream to blast the rock, but above the ring of their own bars the tolling of the bell was heard, and a supernatural voice exclaimed, "The child is not yet born who shall recover this treasure." The work was stopped and the stream restored to its natural course, through which it is to flow until the day prophesied by St. Nectan shall arrive.

At Etchingham, a little village in the wooded district to the north of Battle, Sussex, the church was formerly surrounded by a moat, having been built originally, perhaps, in the centre of a Danish entrenchment. However that may be, at the bottom of the moat, tradition says, lies a peal of bells. In the early Middle Ages, when the church could be approached by water as well as by land, a certain valiant knight wished to present it with a peal of bells. These were cast at a foundry many miles away, and brought to the church by water. They arrived in safety, but through carelessness or inadvertence, they were allowed to slide to one side of the boat during unloading, and in a few moments the vessel listed over and sank, depositing the bells in the mud at the bottom, where they are to this day. When he heard of this the donor made a vow, enchantment, or spell, saying that Etchingham Church should never have more than one bell, until the peal be had given should be dragged from the mud by a team of four white oxen. The white oxen do not appear to have been forthcoming, and the canal and moat was in later times filled in. Etchingham has still only one bell.

(To be continued).

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

BRAINTREE.—On Sunday, November 13th, for Evensong at the Parish Church, 657 Grandeire Triples. T. Webb, C. H. Howard (conductor), H. E. Hammond, H. J. Collins, W. H. Dyson, Pt. F. Smith, (2/4 Oxford and Bucks.) G. Lindridge, W. H. Hammond.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

THEORY AND FACT.

To the Editor

SIR,—I have no theory about methods: what Mr. Trollope calls my theory is simply a statement of actual facts, the definitions are statements of actual facts, and up to seven working bells they are true statements with nine working bells we should have four kinds of leads, and with eleven working bells five kinds of leads.

The lead is the natural division of the method, this is a fact, and not a theory.

There is a definite and unalterable place where one lead ends, and the other begins; this is a fact and not a theory.

All the work of the method is contained within the lead, and the link between the leads. This again is a fact, and not a theory; and the result of the work is that one of these things happens:—

(a) The working bells are in the same coursing order at the lead-end as they were at the lead-head.

(b) Three working bells are altered in coursing order.

(c) Two working bells are altered in coursing order.

(d) Five bells are altered in coursing order (in Royal, Cinques and Maximus).

(e) Seven bells are altered in coursing order (in Maximus).

(d) and (e) are of no practical value, and may be omitted, but in any case they are not the same thing as (a).

(a) is a plain lead, b is a bob lead, (c) is a single lead,

All these statements are facts which anyone can prove for himself; is Mr. Trollope prepared to contradict them? Of course he can if he likes, and he can say that black is white if he likes, but such a statement carries no weight.

Mr. Trollope next proceeds to test what he calls my theory, and according to his understanding he states that the lead of Canterbury Pleasure is a bob lead. I say that it is a plain lead, and all his statements show that he does not understand the matter, or he would not have made such a glaring mistake.

Turning to Stedman he gets into worse trouble still, the quick six displaces the coursing order of three bells. That is it has the same effect as a bob. Therefore say I it is a bob six, it is equivalent to a bob, can be used as a bob, was used as a bob by Fabian Stedman to produce the six-score, but it is not a bob, it simply contains a bob made between the first and second rows, the rest of the six being the natural result of that bob.

Look a little closer says Mr. Trollope, and lo as he sees it, a quick six contains only five rows, but I can see six, and always could, and so I think can everyone who has not muddled his head by manufacturing clever theories instead of observing facts

Yours, etc.

H. LAW JAMES.

P.S.—I congratulate Mr. Trollope on the four quarter-peals of Bob Major which are as he says the same composition, and I would advise ringers who think otherwise to read Snowdon's article on variation in Treble Bob.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

(Rossendale Branch).

RAMSBOTTOM.—On Sunday, November 14th, at the church of Paul, for Divine Service, a half-peal of Grandsire Triples in 1 hr. 20 mins. R. Leach, J. H. Haydock, J. Leach, S. Lord, W. Taylor (conductor), J. Hanson, J. T. Wright, J. Booth. Rung as a farewell to the Rev. J. J. Lewis, who has been Vicar for the last 22 years, who finished on Sunday evening, and is going to St. John the Baptist, Hulme, Manchester. Messrs. W. Taylor, S. Lord, and J. T. Wright hail from Newchurch; the rest are local ringers.

"The Bell News," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

THE ROYAL CUMBERLAND YOUTHS.

MEETING AT SHOREDITCH.

A meeting of the above was held at Shoreditch on November 6th, when a goodly number enjoyed a pull on these historic bells. A capital muster sat down to tea in the Parish Hall, and the business meeting followed. It was suggested by the Master (Mr. J. D. Matthews), that a practice be held at Shoreditch every third Saturday, the first to take place on November 27th, commencing at 2.30 p.m., and finishing before dark. The suggestion was received with great enthusiasm, and forthwith adopted. Will members and other ringers therefore make a note of the arrangement.

Mr. Henry Dains proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to the widow of the late Mr. C. H. Hattersley, and that a resolution be placed on the minutes expressing regret at the loss to the Exercise of so valuable a member. Mr. Dains said he had known Mr. Hattersley for very many years, and had had the pleasure of ringing at least two peals with him, one in London and one in Yorkshire. On being seconded by Mr. J. Hunt, the resolution was carried in silence.

Mr. H. C. Stubbs, of Stoke Newington, and Mr. Arthur Mason, were proposed as members, and were elected.

Mr. Wightman proposed that the annual meeting be held at St. Martin's, which, on being seconded by Mr. Stubbs, was carried.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Vicar of Shoreditch by Mr. Doran, who coupled the name of Mr. H. J. Bradley with the resolution, for the use of the bells, and the welcome to Shoreditch. This was heartily carried, and the business proceedings then terminated.

THE SURREY ASSOCIATION.

MITCHAM (Surrey).—At the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, for practice, on Wednesday, November 10th, a quarter-peal of London Surprise Major (1280 changes). J. A. Lambert, A. J. Perkins, D. W. Drewett, L. Attwater, C. Dean, C. W. R. Grimwood, J. Webb, W. T. Smith (conductor). First quarter-peal of London Surprise by all except the ringer of the 2nd. In the same tower, on Saturday evening, November 13th, 768 Double Norwich Court Bob Major. H. Garfath, J. Howes, A. J. Perkins, W. H. Joiner, C. Dean, A. Calver, W. T. Smith, C. W. R. Grimwood (conductor).

LEICESTER.—On Friday, November 12th, at St. Margaret's Church with the bells half-muffled to the memory of the late Captain Leslie Corah and Private W. Quinton Lander, who both fell with the 4th Leicesters, and who were prominently connected with St. Margaret's special touches of 447 Grandsire Triples, and 720 Csters, the latter by L. Mason (Anstey), E. Morris (St. Margaret's), A. Ballard (St. Margaret), Private T. Vallance (St. John's), W. P. Cooper (St. Margaret's), J. Morris (St. Margaret's), H. Broughton (St. Martin's), F. H. Dexter (St. Martin's), T. H. Hardy (St. Margaret's), J. Vernon, St. Margaret's. On Sunday, November 14th, with the bells half-muffled, 360 Grandsire Doubles for morning service, 549 Grandsire Doubles for annual parade of the Leicester C.L.B. in the afternoon, and 489 Grandsire Triples with 9-8-10 covering for evening service, the last being by E. Smith, A. Peach, A. Ballard, B. Kirby, T. H. Hardy, J. Morris, E. Morris, F. Sharman, J. Vernon, H. Mills. All the above was conducted by Ernest Morris.

THE LLANDAFF DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

PENTRE RHONDDA.—On Monday, November 15th, at St. Peter's Church, a quarter-peal of Erlin Triples in 45 mins. H. Page, G. Cross, W. Page, J. Cross, T. Hamlin, G. Wines, T. Page, conductor, H. Crabbe. Rung in honour of King Albert, of the Belgians, birthday; also as a birthday compliment to the ringer of the tenor, the band wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 10 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. A meeting will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Tuesday, November 23rd, for general business at 8 p.m. William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.
32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock. H. J. Bradley, Sec.
Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Essex Association.—South-Western Division.—The Annual District Meeting will be held at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, on Saturday, November 20th. Bells available from 2.30. Tea, 6d. each, at The Nags' Head at 6 o'clock, followed by meeting for election of district officers for 1916. H. Rumens, Hon. Dist. Sec.
32, Verulam Avenue, Walthamstow, N.E.

The Winchester Diocesan Guild.—Guildford District.—A special General Meeting will be held at Dorking on Saturday, November 20th. Bells (8) available at 3.30. Tea at 4.30. Service at 6.0. John J. Jones, Hon. Sec.
North Street, Guildford.

The Kent County Association.—Rochester District.—A quarterly meeting will be held at SS. Peter and Paul, Swanscombe, on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 3. Edward A. G. Allen, Hon. Dis. Sec.
77, Bill Street Road, Frindsbury, Rochester.

The Essex Association.—North-Western Division.—The Annual District Meeting will be held at Saffron Walden on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 2 till 6 p.m. Short service at 6 o'clock. Tea, 6d. each, at the Infant School at 6.30 p.m., followed by meeting for election of officers and other business. Members requiring tea please notify me not later than Wednesday, December 1st. William Watts, District Sec.
Mont House Cottage, Stansted, Essex.

CHURCH BELLS OF SALFORD HUNDRED.

At a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, held at Cheetham's Hospital, under the chairmanship of the Rev. H. A. Hudson, an interesting paper on "The Church Bells of the Salford Hundred" was read by Mr. F. H. Cheetham.

Mr. Cheetham, in the course of his address, said there were two mediæval bells in the Hundred, one at Bradshaw and the other at Clayton Hall, Manchester. Both dated back, it was supposed, to the 14th century, and there was a tradition that the Clayton bell formerly belonged to the Collegiate Church of Manchester. No record of 16th century bells had come to light, but in the 17th there were to be found a number of examples: Edenfield, 1654; Holcombe, 1698; Bolton, 1699; Ringley and Great Lever. The Edenfield bell was by John Scott, of Wigan, and was interesting as having been cast in the first year of Cromwell's Protectorate. Scott also cast bells for Milnrow in the same year, and for Denton Chapel in 1692, but both had disappeared. The number of existing 18th century bells was fairly large, though many had been recast, and others had disappeared. The earliest dated bells of this period were those by Abraham Rudhall at Manchester Cathedral, 1706; six of the present ring of ten were cast in that year.

THE CENTRAL NORTHANTS ASSOCIATION.

(NORTHAMPTON DISTRICT).

A quarterly meeting of this district was held at Moulton, fifteen towers being represented. The methods was somewhat restricted, owing to the long pull and difficulty of control, but a course of Cambridge Surprise Minor was brought round during the evening.

The Vicar (Rev. J. Williams), conducted a short service in the church, which was much enjoyed. Tea was provided at the White Lion, at which 34 sat down, including the vice-president (Mr. J. Slarke), and the general secretary (Mr. F. Wilford).

It was decided, on the recommendation of the committee, to hold the next quarterly meeting at Kingsthorpe.

A discussion took place on the distribution of towers for the different districts, and it was considered that the Central Committee should take the matter in hand, and submit a scheme to the district committees.

A vote of thanks to the Vicar and local ringers, and to the vice-president brought the meeting to a close, and ringing was then again indulged in till 8 p.m.

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES (6 PARTS.)

210 CALLS.

By A. J. PITMAN.

234567		(continued.)	
s 762453	2	s 374562	I
347562	I	253674	I
253647	I	462753	I
s 672453	I	s 734562	I
s 436572	I	257634	I
724653	2	s 642357	I
367524	I	736542	I
243756	2	s 527436	I
672543	I	365742	2
s 426735	3	* 423576	2
s 754326	I	654723	I
267435	2	426537	3
542367	I	s 574326	I
265473	3	265437	2
652473	4	652437	4
736245	2	746352	I
s 257436	I	467352	4
s 462357	I	P.L. 423267	2

* Single in third and sixth parts.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHWELL (Notts).—On Whit Sunday, at the Cathedral 336 Grandsire Triples. A. J. Chamberlain, G. E. Padgett, H. F. Clulow, F. Pickard, C. H. Chamberlain, G. Beckett, Saddler Sergeant E. Foster (conductor), A. H. Wilson. On Sunday, October 17th, 360 Bob Minor on the back six. G. E. Padgett, H. F. Clulow, T. Foster, A. H. Wilson, C. H. Chamberlain (conductor), A. J. Chamberlain. On Sunday, October 10th, 504 Grandsire Triples. A. J. Chamberlain, G. E. Padgett, H. F. Clulow, F. Pickard, T. Foster, A. H. Wilson, Saddler Sergeant E. Foster (conductor), G. Rick. Also 112 in the same method. On Sunday, September 26th, 600 Bob Minor. A. J. Chamberlain, T. Foster, G. E. Padgett, F. Pickard, A. H. Wilson, C. H. Chamberlain (conductor), H. F. Clulow. Longest touches in the method by the ringers of the 2nd, 4th, and 5th. Saddler Sergt. E. Foster was a member of the local band previous to enlistment in the A.S.C.

MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL BELL FOUNDRY,

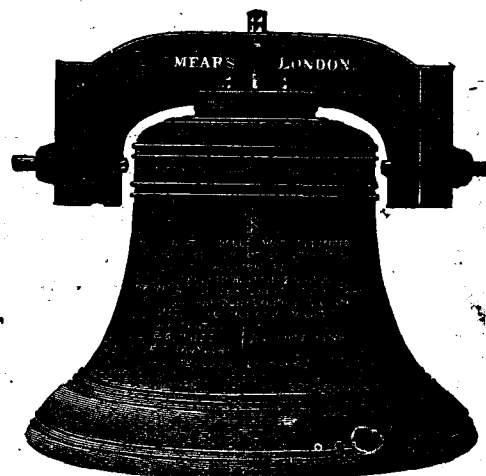
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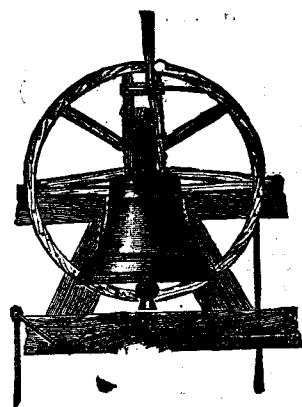
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

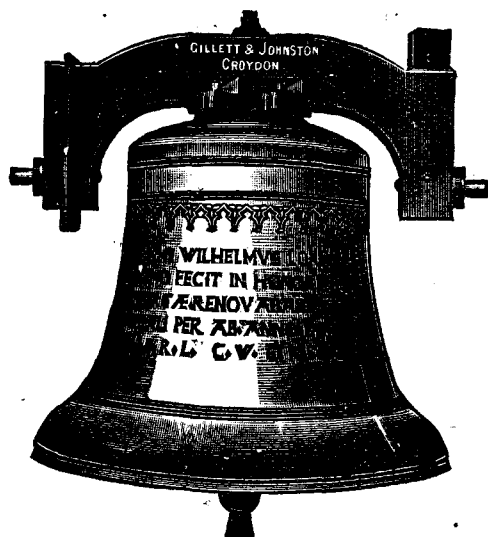
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No 1756.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

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We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
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April 23rd, 1913.

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Yours faithfully,

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W. and B. hang the Bells upon which the longest peal of Double Norwich, 17,024 changes, was rung at Kidlington, by eight members of the Oxford Diocesan Guild, on May 22nd, 1899. Actual weight of tenor 23½ cwt.

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J. S., having had considerable experience in Church Bell hanging, with confidence solicits the patronage of the clergy, churchwardens and ringers generally.

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1756.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

DUDLEY AND DISTRICT GUILD.

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

A quarterly meeting of the above Guild was held at St. Martin's Parish Church, Tipton, on Saturday, November 13th, when the bells were available from 3.30, and at 4.30 the usual Guild Service was said in Church, conducted by the Rev. W. T. de Vine (Vicar), M.A., R.D., assisted by the Rev. F. W. Fletcher (curate).

The Vicar took his text from the 10th Psalm: "Tell it out that the Lord is King." He said that they were all trying to do their little bit for the country that we love, but that day he was asking them to do their little bit for a grander King. As Christ's messenger he asked them to tell it out. John the Baptist said his was a voice crying in the wilderness. They, as ringers, had a very great honour conferred upon them. They were men who not only called others to God's House, but came to God's House themselves; they knew their Prayer Book and the Psalms well. As bellringers they must have clean hands and pure hearts. They must never be slackers. They knew that when war first broke out many of their best workmen joined at once, and their places were filled by inferior men, who did not think so much of their country, but came in for high wages. Thus over the bodies of their comrades they rose to success. As ringers of the bells they were mixed up with joy or sorrow. They took a great pride in their ringing, and were banded together all over the country. He was very glad of it. The bells did a noble work. Every scholar in their schools, when the bell rang out at noon, offered a prayer for the King, country, and soldiers. There was a great art in bellringing, and it was worth the time spent upon it.

There was a good company of members of the Guild and other bellringers, and their wives, who had been specially invited. To celebrate the 76th birthday of Mr. William Rock Small, a veteran Tipton bellringer, that gentleman kindly provided tea for the company in the schoolroom, which was greatly enjoyed.

After tea, Mr. Sam Spittle, the veteran Dudley ringer, and Chairman of St. Thomas's Guild, presided, and among those present were Alderman J. S. Pritchett, M.A. (presiding ringing master of St. Martin's Guild for the diocese of Birmingham), Mr. A. Paddon Smith (Hon. Secretary of St. Martin's Guild, Messrs. John Carter, J. E. Grove, and J. George (all of Birmingham), Rev. W. T. de Vine, M.A., R.D., Mr. H. Mason and Mr. A. E. Parsons (Old Hill), Messrs. A. Little, John Bradney, H. Knight, and D. Jones (Wolverhampton), Mr. B. Gough (Coseley), Mr. Herbert Sheppard (Hon. Sec. St. Thomas's Guild), Mr. John Smith (Church House, Tipton), Mr. William Rock Small (the host), the Rev. F. N. Fletcher, and a good many ladies, about 75 sitting down.

Apologies were received from Messrs. Albert Walker, T. Russam and T. J. Bratton (Birmingham), Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Perrins (Tipton).

On the proposition of Mr. W. Small it was decided that the annual meeting of the Guild should be held at Dudley.

He said he would endeavour to make them as welcome as he had always tried to do.

Mr. H. Mason proposed a vote of thanks to the provider of the feast (Mr. W. R. Small), and remarked that it gave him great pleasure to be present to again welcome their old friend. It was not the first time that they had met under similar happy auspices. They congratulated him on having successfully passed another anniversary. On the previous day they knew he had just entered on his 77th year. Upon him and Mr. Spittle they looked as shining lights, as the two old fathers of the Guild. They trusted that the donor of the feast would be spared for many years to ring the bells at that and other belfries.

Alderman Pritchett, of Birmingham, who associated himself with the vote of thanks, remarked how many years he had known Mr. Small as a ringer. He had had the pleasure of being introduced to two of his stalwart sons and a charming granddaughter, and congratulated him. Like Mr. Spittle, Mr. Small was on the way to living to a grand old age, which showed that a ringer's life was a healthy one. He would certainly catch Mr. Spittle up if he lived long enough, being only three years behind. Many assembled there that evening were present to celebrate Mr. Small's golden wedding, and later the attainment of three-quarters of a century, and he trusted that they would all live to meet together to celebrate the bringing in of peace.

Mr. George (late of Rugby) hoped Mr. Small would be spared for many years to ring peals.

Mr. S. Spittle then responded to a request to sing the old favourite song, "Many happy returns of the day," which he did in splendid voice, loud and clear, and far from what one would expect from a singer who is not far short of eighty years of age.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, followed by the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" and three lusty cheers.

Mr. William Rock Small, in response, said that some of those present he met 40, 30 and 20 years ago in following his ringing, and the more he saw of them the more he liked them. He started to ring in 1863, ringing his first peal in 1866, and he had been ringing ever since. The more he rang, the more he liked it, and to the ringing he ascribed his good health. There was no better exercise on earth, as it was both a mental and physical stimulant. He rejoiced to know that ringers were altogether a better lot of men than they were in the olden times. Ringers were now properly recognised as Church workers. There would doubtless be more good ringers if the clergy took a greater interest in them.

Mr. John Smith, in some interesting remarks, moved a vote of thanks to the visitors.

Mr. S. Spittle voiced a vote of thanks to the Vicar of Tipton for so cordially consenting to the service, and to the organist (Mr. G. A. Banner).

The Rev. W. T. de Vine, in response, said he was very proud of the ringers of England.

During the afternoon various touches of Cambridge Surprise and Stedman were rung on the bells.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

In "The Bell News" of June 27th, 1914, I pointed out that the author of London Court Bob Major had produced his method by the use of three orthodox 6th place bobs made in the Quick Primary Principle. In all probability it was Shipway who extended the method to Caters; in any case the method is given in Shipway produced by three slow 7th place bobs made in the Quick Primary Principle. In this form it possesses only one out of the five known characteristics, i.e. the rows are all even.

London Court Bob Major.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

				equals	false row
Slow 7ths	123456789	1	S		136729584
	214365798	2	S		136928574
	241637589	3	C	315274689	"
	426173859	4	C	426183579	136529874
Slow 7ths	462718395	5	C	537192468	"
	647281359	6	S		156923874
	674823195	7	C	756391248	"
	768432915	8	C	865492137	"
	786349251	9	C	974583126	"
	873694521	9	C	983674215	"
	837965412	8	C	892765314	"
	389756142	7	C	791856423	"
	398571624	6	C	681947532	"
	935817264	5	C	572938641	152943876
Slow 7ths	953182746	4	C	463829751	"
	591328764	3	C	354918762	152973864
	519237846	2	C	245819673	"
	152973486	1	C	136729584	152973486
	125794368				

London Court Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 9th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 216783459.

				equals
Quick 7ths	123456789	1	S	
	132547698	2	S	
	315274968	3	C	241638597
	351729486	4	S	
	537192468	5	C	462718395
	573914286	6	C	573619284
	759341826	7	C	684529173
	795438162	8	S	
	974583612	9	C	896347251
	947856321	9	C	987256341
	438765231	8	C	978165432
	489672513	7	C	869174523
	846927153	6	C	759283614
Quick 7ths	864291735	5	C	648392715
	682419753	4	C	539481726
	628147935	3	C	428591637
	261874395	2	C	317692548
Quick 7ths	216783459	1	S	
	127638495			

In the above form London Court Bob Caters possesses all five known characteristics inherent in every perfectly

constructed method. What is true of the single variations is true also of the reverse and double variations which follow. Both when produced from the Quick Primary Principle are imperfect in construction, but when produced from the Slow Primary Principle each has only one false row—the lead-end—when proved by Reciprocal Proof.

Reverse London Court Bob Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

				equals	false row
	123456789	1	S		136728954
	214365879	2	S		"
	241638597	3	C	315274968	"
	426183957	4	S		"
	462819375	5	C	537192846	132748956
	648291735	6	S		"
	468927153	7	C	759182634	132786954
	649872513	8	C	869271543	"
	694785231	9	C	978361452	132789456
	967458321	9	C	987452361	"
	697543812	8	C	896541372	132986457
	965734182	7	C	795632481	"
	956371428	6	C	684723591	132589467
	593617248	5	C	573814692	"
	953162784	4	C	463925781	152983467
	591326874	3	C	354916872	"
	519238647	2	C	245817963	"
	152983467	1	C	136728954	"
	125894376				

Reverse London Court Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 8th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 216793485.

				equals
	123456789	1	S	
	132547698	2	S	
	315274968	3	C	241638597
	351729486	4	S	
	537192846	5	C	462819375
	357918264	6	C	571928364
	539781624	7	C	682917453
	593876142	8	C	793816542
	958367412	9	C	894725631
	598634721	9	C	985614732
	956843271	8	C	976523841
	965482317	7	C	867432951
	694528137	6	C	758341962
	964251873	5	C	649352871
	692415783	4	C	539461782
	629147538	3	C	428571693
	261974358	2	C	317682594
	216793485	1	S	
	127639845			

(Continued on page 99.)

ACTON.—On Sunday, May 14th, for evening service at St. Mary's Church, 336 Bob Major. C. Edwards, J. R. Sims, R. H. Boddington, W. Phillips, W. Fruin, V. Holloway, R. Holloway (conductor), W. Lawrence. On Sunday, November 21st, 720 Bob Minor. Miss Jones, A. Lawrence, A. Hubbard (conductor), G. Iles, R. Holloway, A. Harding, J. Fruin.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

(Continued from page 98.)

Double London Court Bob Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
123456789	1	s		135968742
214365798	2	s		135867942
241637589	3	c	315274689	"
426173859	4	c	426183579	138967542
462718395	5	c	537192468	138927564
647281359	6	s		158327964
467823195	7	c	756192348	158326947
648732915	8	c	865291437	"
684379251	9	c	974381526	154328967
863497521	9	c	983472615	"
683945712	8	c	893561724	154826937
869354172	7	c	794652813	"
896531427	6	c	685743912	154928637
985613247	5	c	576834921	152978634
895162374	4	c	467935812	192875634
981526347	3	c	357846921	192835647
918253674	2	c	246957831	"
192835764	1	c	135968742	192835764

129387546

Double London Court Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 4th is the pivot bell.

One false row, the lead-end 218497635

			equals
123456789	1	s	
132547698	2	s	
315274968	3	c	241638597
351729486	4	s	
537192468	5	c	462718395
357914286	6	c	571229384
539741826	7	c	682519473
593478162	8	c	793418562
954387612	9	c	894327651
594836721	9	c	985316742
958463271	8	c	976425831
985642317	7	c	867534921
896524137	6	c	758643912
986251473	5	c	649753821
892615437	4	c	538764912
829164573	3	c	429675813
281946753	2	c	319586724
218497635	1	s	

124879653

The bells at the Parish Church, North Wingfield, were rung muffled before both morning and evening service on Sunday, November 14th, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Private William Hopkinson, of Church Row, North Wingfield, who died from colitis. The organist (Mr. Herbert Butterworth) played the Dead March at each service. Deceased was formerly a ringer at the Parish Church.

THE WINCHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

GUILDFORD DISTRICT.

A special general meeting of the Guildford District was held at Dorking on Saturday, November 20th, and although the attendance was smaller than usual, owing to the number of members serving their King and country, it was a very representative gathering, the following towers being represented: Dorking, Leatherhead, Guildford (Holy Trinity and St. Nicolas), Godalming, Farnham and Cranleigh. The officers were all re-elected, and after some discussion it was resolved to hold three meetings and the annual in 1916; at Godalming in February, Seale in May, Woking in August, and the annual meeting at Leatherhead in November.

The stately church was much admired, the new entrance gates greatly adding to its dignity, whilst the beautiful bells were available afternoon and evening. The service was conducted by the Vicar (the Rev. Canon Chichester) and unanimous expressions of satisfaction and thanks were heard on all sides for the very interesting and practical address given by the rev. gentleman, and for his kindness generally.

THE LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD.

NORTHERN BRANCH, GAINSBORO' DISTRICT.

A successful meeting of the above was held at Corringham on Saturday, November 20th, at which the towers of Gainsborough, Willingham and Corringham were represented. On the arrival of the Gainsborough contingent they were pleased to learn that seven of the Bigby company (Grimsby District) along with their Rector (Rev. H. T. Parry), who is an enthusiastic change-ringer, had already made their appearance. This helped to swell the number, which otherwise, under the present and other unforeseen circumstances, would only have been rather moderate. The bells, which are a handy and sweet-toned ring of six, were available during the afternoon and evening and kept going in the methods of Grandsire, Stedman, Plain Bob, Kent and Oxford Treble Bob.

Tea was provided by Mrs. Smithson, and was followed by the business meeting. The Vicar of Corringham (Rev. C. C. Fowler) presided, and was supported by the Rector of Bigby. The District Ringing Master (Mr. J. C. Tinker) gave a very hearty welcome to the Bigby visitors, which was acknowledged in a very appropriate manner by the Rev. H. T. Parry. Votes of thanks to the Vicar for the use of the bells, also to all those who had helped to make the meeting such a success, concluded the business.

LUTON (Beds).—On Mayor's Sunday, November 21st, for morning service, 720 Bob Minor (42 singles) in 27 mins., with 6-8 covering. J. Shaw, A. King (conductor), B. Wilson, J. Rookwood, F. Hunt, H. Shaw, T. Kendall, Private A. Rookwood. Private A. Rookwood, of the 3/5 Beds. Regiment, is a son of the ringer of the 4th, and was home on leave from Newmarket, prior to joining the 1/5 Beds. Regiment for service in Serbia.

BELBROUGHTON (Worcestershire).—On Monday, November 1st, 720 Bob Minor. E. Moore, W. Short, J. Parton, A. Pardoe, G. Popnell, H. Martin, sen. Rung with the bells muffled as a token of respect to the late Rev. J. H. Eld, late Rector of Belbroughton, who died on Friday, October 29th, as the result of a burning accident, age 92. On Wednesday, November 10th, 360 Bob Minor. G. Hubbles, H. Martin, jun., J. Parton, A. Pardoe, G. Popnell (conductor), H. Martin, sen.

The Jasper Snowdon Series.

ROPE-SIGHT. 1s. 6d., sixth ed.; 150 pages; treats Plain Bob; commences on three bells.

GRANDSIRE. 2s. 6d.; second ed.; 264 pages; commences on five bells; complete with the Charts of W. H. THOMPSON, Esq., etc.

STANDARD METHODS, Reprinting.

STEDMAN. 2s. 6d.; 275 pages, by the Rev C. D. P. DAVIES, M.A., with an appendix by Sir ARTHUR HEYWOOD, Bart., etc., etc.

TREBLE BOB. Part I. 1s. 6d.; second ed.; with appendix; 108 closely printed pages. Part II., suited for Conductors only; very scarce; 2s. 1½d.; 236 pages.

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OR THE

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Wherein is laid down plain and easie Rules for Ringing all sorts of Plain Changes.

Together with Directions for Pricking and Ringing all Cross Peals; with a full Discovery of the Mystery and Grounds of each Peal.

As also instructions for Hanging of Bells, with all things belonging thereunto.

By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persii Sat, v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rmgosaque sanna.

LONDON:

Printed by W. G. for Fabian Stedman, at his shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard in Fleetstreet. 1668.

REPRINTED 1895.

Copies of the Reprint may be had at 1s. 2d. each, post free, from Office of "Bell News," 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

Handbell Peal.

CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES AND YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

On Sunday, November 21, 1915, in Two Hours Forty-nine and ½ Minutes,

At 31, Higher Albert Street,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE CATER, 5003 CHANGES.

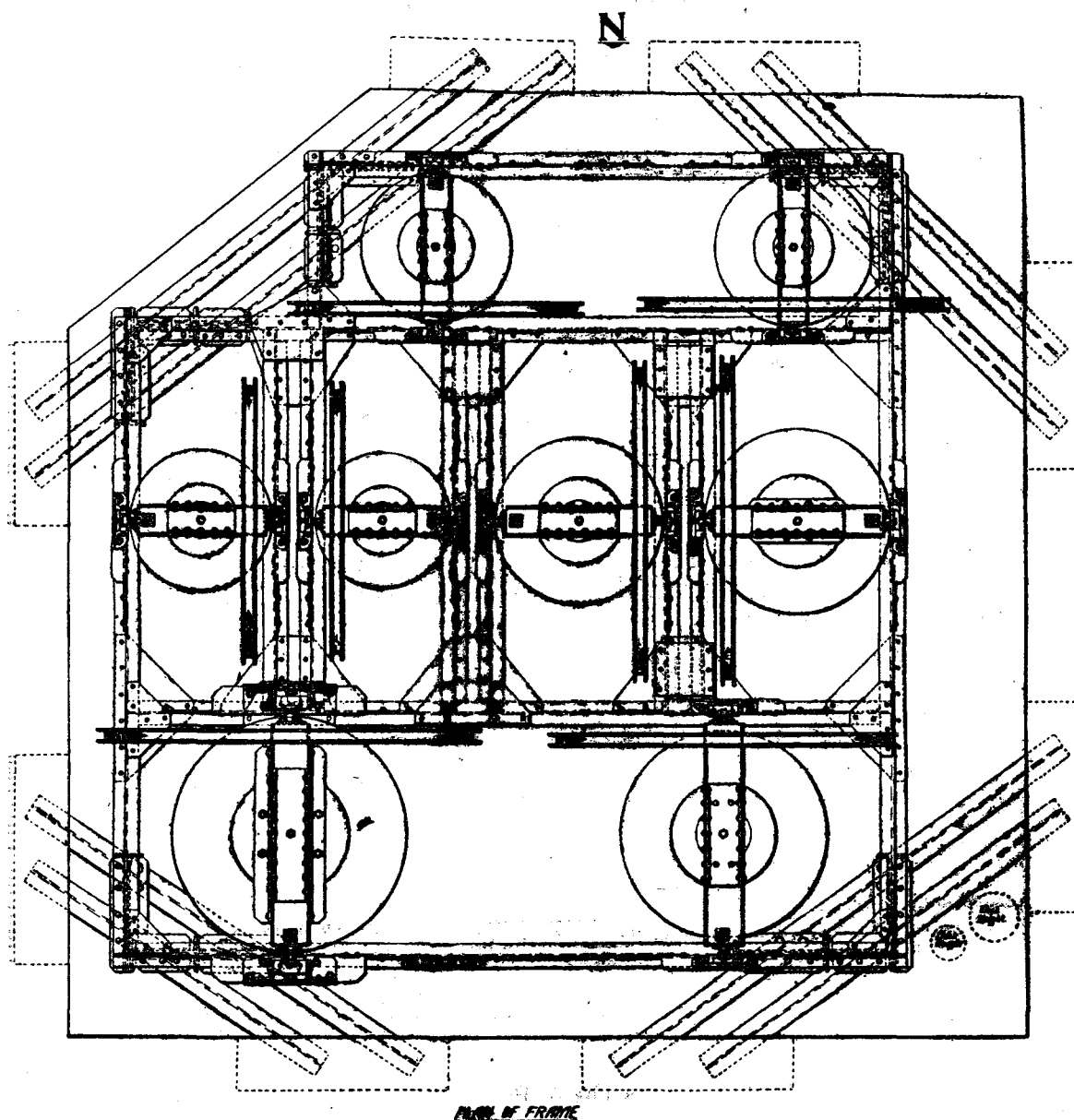
George Hollis 1-2 | William J. Thyng 5-6

Clement Glenn 3-4 | Arthur Knights 7-8

James George 9-10

Composed by James George, and Conducted by Clement Glenn.

Umpire—Benjamin A. Knights. Rung on the 35th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. A. Knights.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames

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(Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

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The Provinces.**WHITWICK, LEICESTERSHIRE.****THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.***On Saturday, November 20, 1915, in Three Hours and Two Minutes.***AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,****A PEAL OF DOUBLE NORWICH COURT BOB MAJOR, 5056 CHANGES. Tenor 12 cwt.**

Wm. H. Humberstone .. Treble	Josiah Morris 5
Frederick H. Dexter 2	Ernest Morris 6
Harry Broughton 3	Ephraim W. Rands 7
John Oldham 4	Edward Reader Tenor

Composed and Conducted by Ernest Morris.

First peal in the method on the bells, also by the ringers of the treble and 7th. This composition is now rung for the first time, and was rung with the bells half-muffled as a token of respect to the sailors and soldiers who have fallen in the war.

SAPCOTE, LEICESTERSHIRE.**THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.***On Saturday, November 20, 1915, in Three Hours and Nine Minutes.***AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,****A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;**

viz., Grandsire Minor, Oxford Bob, and Plain Bob.

William Wright Treble	Harry Wright 4
Miss Hilda F. Willson 2	John Garratt 5
Charles Brown 3	William Willson Tenor

Conducted by William Willson.

Rung with the bells half-muffled in memory of the late Rev. A. G. Lound, M.A., Rector, for 35 years the faithful friend and pastor of this parish. The conductor and Miss H. Willson hail from Leicester; the remainder are all local men.

TREVETHIN, PONTYPOOL, MONMOUTHSHIRE.**THE LLANDAFF DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.***On Saturday, November 20, 1915, in Three Hours.***AT THE PARISH CHURCH,****A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES; Taylor's Six-Part.**

John Butler Treble	Wm. Phillips 5
Tom Morgan 2	Fred Atwell 6
Fred Churchill 3	Joseph Sykes 7
W. H. Richards 4	Harry Taylor Tenor

Conducted by F. Atwell.

Rung as a farewell to the Vicar who is shortly removing from the parish. First peal by the ringers of the 3rd, 4th, 5th and tenor. Messrs. Butler, Phillips and Atwell hail from Newport; Sykes from Huddersfield; the rest are local men.

CHESTERFIELD, DERBYSHIRE.**THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.***On Saturday, November 20, 1915, in Three Hours and Twenty-six Minutes.***AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ALL SAINTS,****A PEAL OF LITTLE BOB ROYAL, 5184 CHANGES.**

Tenor 24½ cwt.

Percy Sault* Treble	† Thomas R. Hensher 6
Benjamin A. Knights* 2	Samuel Wesley 7
George Hollis 3	Arthur Knights 8
George Davies* 4	* James George 9
Albert H. Ward 5	Walter Allwood Tenor

Composed and Conducted by Arthur Knights.

*First peal of Little Bob. †First peal of Royal.

LAKENHEATH BELLS.

The bells of Lakenheath Church, which were in a very bad condition, have lately undergone a thorough restoration at the hands of Mr. A. Bowell, of Ipswich. The restoration consisted of tuning the bells and rehanging them in a steel frame. The restored peal was dedicated at a service held in the Church on November 18th, at 7.30 p.m., when a good congregation assembled.

The Vicar of Lakenheath (Rev. J. G. M. Stretton), conducted the service, the lessons being read by the Rev. E. W. Cockell, Rector of Eriswell, and the Rev. W. H. Wood, Vicar of Mildenhall, and Rural Dean. Evensong was said down to the third collect, after which clergy, ringers and choir went to the tower where the Rural Dean dedicated the work. Some special prayers were read by the Vicar, to whom the ropes were banded by the churchwardens in token of his guardianship of the bells. The Vicar then tolled a few strokes on the 2nd bell, and the local ringers rang some rounds. Special hymns sung were "Hark on high," and "Lifted safe within the steeple." The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. B. Woolley, Vicar of Long Stanton, on whose recommendation the work had been undertaken. The preacher took as his text Psalm xc 17 (Prayer Book version), "Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper Thou our handiwork." He congratulated the people of Lakenheath on having collected the funds just before the war broke out, and observed that this was a sign that God had prospered the work. He then gave a short history of the Art of Change Ringing, and remarked upon the great improvement in the uses to which bells were put of late years. He spoke of the honourable part which had been taken by ringers in the war and some of the difficulties in finding ringers to take their places. He had a word of special commendation for the manner in which the Lakenheath ringers faced the difficult task of ringing their bells in the old worn-out frame, and said that it was a matter for thanksgiving that the conditions were now changed.

Subsequently some ringing was indulged in by the local band, assisted by three ringers from Mildenhall, one from Yaxley, and the Rev. H. B. Woolley. The new frame is a great improvement upon the old one. The trebles ring very easily, and the heavy bells will doubtless follow suit when the bearings have settled down and have been well oiled and a sallie gulde has been provided. The frame has been made for six bells, and it is hoped that a new treble will be added after the war.

The following are inscriptions on the bells:—

1. Treble. Thomas Mears, Founder, London, 1841 (recast by A. Bowell, 1915).

2. Sancta Catarina ora pro nobis + 21 TT 20 +

3. Christus Perpetue Dei Nobis Gaudia Vitae + 21 TT 20 +

4. John Parsley, Vicar. Charles Newman made me 1697.

5. John Darble made me 1676. Thomas Denton, James Parlet, Churchwardens.

Weight of Tenor 16 cwt. Key C.

MITCHAM (Surrey).—On Sunday, November 21st, for evening service at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, a quarter-peal of Double Norwich Court Bob Major (1280 changes). J. A. Lambert, W. H. Joiner, D. W. Drewett, C. Dean, A. Calver, T. Steers, H. Garfath, C. W. R. Grimwood (conductor).

LONDON.—On Sunday, October 24th, for evening service at St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, S.E., 756 Stedman Triples. R. F. Deal (conductor), F. Davis, C. H. Hughes, F. Renton, C. H. Pullen, T. Walker, T. H. Taffender, T. Harman. R. F. Deal has recently returned from Sydney, Australia, to join H.M. forces, the Royal Engineers.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

BY J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW IN CHANGE-RINGING.

(Continued).

NATURAL LAW.

I suppose that everyone at some time or other when he looks round and sees this world and all that it contains with its wonderfully complex forms of life and activity has stopped just for a moment, and asked how did it all come about? Why are things as they are? and why am I what and where I am? These are questions that men have been asking ever since man was, and almost the whole duty of philosophy, science and theology is to try and answer them. What the answers are do not now and here concern me, but they all recognise that there is in this world certain forces which have always existed, and which so far as man can calculate, always will exist, which works with absolute regularity, which cannot be evaded, and which are called natural law. Men say they are free agents, that they claim to do just what they like, and to be slaves to no man. But they are not free agents, and they do not in the least do just what they like. From morning to night, from the cradle to the grave man is fast tied by forces and influences outside himself that compel him to act in just such a way, and the liberty he has is a very small and restricted thing. Whichever way you turn, in the realms of abstract thought, in the natural world around you, in the evolution of commonwealths and states, in ordinary civil and family life, in your sports and pastimes—on all sides you are confronted with natural law. How else could the world exist and society hold together? It is the condition by which everything that we know has its being, the premise on which the whole universe is built. "He hath made it fast for ever and ever; He hath given it a law which shall not be broken."

The first thing to notice about natural law is that it cannot be broken, and that therefore it carries no penalties. Parliament may decree that you must or you must not do such and such a thing. If you do you must be prepared to take the consequences. If you ride a bicycle after dark without a light, and get caught, your portion will probably be "ten shillings and costs." But natural law is not so. You cannot break natural law. People argue sometimes as if you can, and they say that you do, suffer the penalties. "Whatsoever a man sows" they quote, "that shall he also reap." If you go out thinly clad on a cold day, you pay the penalty in the shape of pneumonia. The argument is false. Natural law does not say that you must not go out thinly clad. Natural law does not care whether you live or die. What it does say is that certain results always follow certain causes.

Then, again, natural law always works regularly and makes no distinction between good and bad. In the long run no doubt it always works for general good, but in individual cases it is absolutely impartial. However excellent your intentions are you are as much restrained by natural law as is the worst of men. The man on an errand of mercy is as much restrained as the murderer on the prowl.

The operation of natural law in such things as abstract mathematics is of course easily recognised. Two and two make four now to-day. They did yesterday, they will to-morrow and always. You cannot tell why they should; all you can do is to recognise that it is so.

And in the physical world we see law all around. A stone drops towards the earth's centre at a certain velocity.

Why does it do so? At the finish you cannot know why, you talk as like, explain as you like. All you can do is to recognise the presence of law. You sow turnip seed and you do not gather lettuces; you put a match to gunpowder and whether you meant it or not an explosion follows.

Similarly natural law controls all natural and civil action; nothing happens that has not had a cause. Similar causes in similar circumstances produce similar results. In business life or national life a man's success does not depend on a man's goodness, or on his abilities. It depends on how far he is able to make his ends agree with natural forces.

All law means restriction of liberty, and whether you like it or not, you must obey natural law. It does not say you must not, it says you cannot.

And this natural law works in the little things of life just in the same way as it does in the big things. It makes no manner of distinction at all. After all the things that seem big to us are relatively unimportant. Ten thousand years hence the great European War may not be so very great a thing, while part at least of change-ringing is eternal truth. Anyhow, the growth and development of change-ringing must be explained in the light of natural law and no how else.

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

AN EVENING AT GREAT MISSENDEN.

On a peaceful hill, well away from the tumult of war stands the fine old Parish Church of Great Missenden, from which the massive grey tower rises well above the old yew tree like a sentinel on guard over the graves in the sloping churchyard beneath. During the past three years the question had often been put, "When shall we try a 720 on Missenden bells?" On Saturday evening, November 13th, a meeting was arranged. The melodious old ring of six, tenor 27 cwt., were sent off in Grandsire Doubles. By this time Messrs. Buckland and Blackmore from Beaconsfield arrived, and the job of the evening was soon under weigh, Bob Minor the method, but alas! at the fourth part-end one of those unaccountable bobs crept in which brought it to an untimely end. After another 6-score of Doubles another attempt was made, and in exactly thirty minutes the bells rolled into rounds, this being the first known 720 rung on these bells. The ringers were A. Elburn (first 720), W. Horne (conductor), J. Evans, R. Buckland, J. Blackmore, J. Gransbury. More touches were afterwards rung including a 6-score of Stedman Doubles, concluding with 240 Kent Treble Bob. W. Edwards, J. Evans, W. Horne, J. Gransbury, J. Blackmore, R. Buckland (conductor). Others taking part in touches during the evening were Messrs. E. Redrup and R. Star, of Amersham, P. Evans, of Hughenden, and Mr. J. Barnes, to whom thanks are due for making arrangements and meeting the visitors at the church. It is to be hoped a bell hanger may be employed ere long, as the bells, although a heavy ring, do not go well.

THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.

LONDON.—On Sunday, November 14th, for evening service at St. Dunstan, Stepney, E., a quarter-peal of Stedman Caters, 1260 changes. H. Springall, C. H. Hughes, E. Gibbs, C. H. Pullen, J. Scholes, F. Renton, W. Truss, T. H. Taffender (conductor), E. Hall, G. Barrell. Composed by the late J. P. Bradley. Mr. C. Pullen, late of Reading, and Mr. Frank Repton, late of Leeds, Yorks.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

By ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 95.)

Both at home and abroad, bells have been connected with the delivery of women in child-birth. It was formerly an English custom to place a rope from one of the village bells, round the waist of an expectant mother, and Collin-de-Planey notes, in the "Dictionnaire Infernal," that you should tie a woman's girdle to a church bell, and ring three strokes on it, to secure an easy labour. This practice is nearly equal to that spoken of by Reginald Scott, who in his "Discovery of Witchcraft" observes: "Women with child runne to church, and tie their girdle or shoo latchet about a bell, and strike upon the same thrise, thinking that the sound thereof hasteth their good deliverie." St. Verana's girdle, however, was anciently preferred in the bishopric of Constance, for the same purpose, as we learn from Rochholz's "Drei-Gaugottinen" p. 133, while Laisnel de la Salle remarks in his "Croyances et Legendes du centre de la France":—"in our parishes in which the church had St. Margaret for patron, the girdle of her statue was passed round the body of a woman in travail, to facilitate delivery." See also Mr. Hartland's remarks in "Folklore," vol. 4. p. 467, on this subject. Sir Walter Scott speaks in his "Demonology," of a lace procured from the fairies, applied to the same purpose; and it is noted among the relics at Vatopedi, Mount Athos, that holy mountain of the monks, where so unblessed a creature as a woman is strictly tabooed—there is despatched to Constantinople, or any of the great cities of the Levant, when plagues or cholera breaks out, a piece of the girdle of the Virgin, to stay or diminish the epidemic. (A. Riley, "Athos" p. 61).

In the Lucky Idiot of Quevedo-Spain (1734), we read of a countryman running in haste to a curate, in the dead of night, entreating him to direct the "knocking of the bells, his wife being in labour." Pedro accordingly was roused up from a sound sleep and bidden to ring the bells for childbirth quickly. Quickly "I got up," proceeds Pedro, "immediately, and as fools have good memories, I retained the words quickly, quickly, and knocked the bells so nimbly, that the inhabitants of the town really believed it had been for fire."

The bell of St. Mura we are told, was regarded with superstitious reverence in Ireland, and any liquid drunk from it was believed to have peculiar properties in alleviating human suffering; hence the peasant women of the district in which it was preserved, particularly used it in case of child-birth, and a serious disturbance was excited on a former attempt to sell it by its owner. Its legendary history relates that it descended from the sky ringing loudly; but as it approached the concourse of people, who had assembled at the miraculous warning the tongue detached itself and returned to the skies; hence it was concluded that the bell was never to be profaned by sounding on earth, but was to be kept for purposes more holy and more beneficent. It is said to have happened on the spot where once stood the famous abbey of Fahan, near Innishowen, in the county of Donegal, founded in the seventh century by St. Mura or Muranus.

In Sir John Sinclair's "Statistical Account of Scotland," we are told by the Rev. Patrick Stuart, Minister of Killin parish, Perthshire, that at the time of writing (1778), there was a bell belonging to the chapel of St. Fillan, that was in high reputation among the votaries of that Saint in olden times. The bell seemed to be of some mixed metal. It was about one foot high, and of an oblong shape. It was usually laid on a gravestone in the churchyard, and mad people were brought to it, to effect a cure. They were first dipped into the "Saints-pool," when certain ceremonies were performed, which partook of the character of Druidism and Popery. The bell was placed in the chapel, where it remained bound with ropes all night. Next day it was placed upon the heads of the lunatics with great solemnity, but with what results "deponent sayeth not." It was a popular opinion that if stolen, this bell would extricate itself from the hands of the thief and return home, ringing all the way. For some years, and at the time of writing, the bell was locked up, to prevent it being used for superstitious purposes.

The Rev. — Ellacombe (Church Bells of Devon), in speaking

of the towerless church of East Bergholt, on the south border of Suffolk, quotes a tradition that Cardinal Wolsey was engaged in the work of building the church when he fell into disgrace, and so the tower was never finished. Certainly the whole work was not dependent upon him only, if we may judge from the will of Robert Cole, of Stratford, Suffolk, Clothmarker, 1527: "I will that my executors, after my departure, at times convenient, do deliver, or cause to be delivered to the use and building of the Church of East Bergholt, as much freestone as shall make up the work there, that is to say the body of the Church, with the north aisle, according to such promise as I have made." (New England Historic Genealogical Register L419). This bequest is not inconsistent with Wolsey's idea of building the tower. He was then well up in dignity and wealth, holding the See of Durham in commendam, with the Archbishopric of York. The cage still contains one bell by Henry Jordan, who died 1468. But one legend must not stand in the way of another, which says 'it was far back in the 15th century erected in another corner of the churchyard, but the squire was so annoyed at the sound of the chimes that he had the curious building removed, so that the intervening church might deaden the sound.' (Daily Mail August 15th, 1900). The bell-bouse is only on a brick foundation, about a foot above ground, and the bells are rung from the stock without wheel or rope. They are a heavy ring of five, tenor 30 cwt., and each ringer stands on a shelf, two feet from the ground by the side, and swings his bell by hand by the stock which the bell is hung, and so, like a pendulum and by centrifugal force, they are rung up in the usual way. For chiming purposes small lines are led from the clapper over pulleys above, which fall down and are handled by the ringers, who stand on a platform level with the top of the cage. On account of the church tower never being finished, this cage was prepared for the bells, and there they are still to this day. It is 18 feet square.

With reference to the miraculous bell of St. Illtyd—mentioned in my last article—Mr. Rees gives the following in his translation of the life of St. Illtyd, now in the British Museum. "Many scholars flowed to him, of which were these four, Samson, Paulinus, Gildas, and David: being learned they studied deeply and many others like them." Well might a bell bear his name, for, like many of his kind, he had a miraculous bell of his own. He fled from royal persecution, to the great sorrow of the people. While they were indulging in lamentations, "a certain person passed by who was a messenger of Gildas, the historian, carrying a brazen bell, which was made by the said Gildas, to be brought to Saint David, a bishop, as a present in memory of former acquaintance and friendship, and as he passed by the cave, which was near the public road, the bell sounded without being moved by any human being. And Illtyd hearing the sweet sound, came to the person who carried the bell, and proved the sweetness of the sound by moving it three times, and enquired of him where he was going, and from whom he carried the beautiful bell, which was more valuable than gold; who answering said, "I am going and do carry this bell to Saint David, by the order of the celebrated Gildas." Having mentioned this he departed, and came to the valley of Menavia, and presented the bishop with the gift. When given, he moved the bell, but from the motion given it gave no sound: and the bishop, being surprised at the wonderful circumstance, enquired of the messenger whether it had been moved and proved by any one on the way as he came. He being asked mentioned what had happened, as above related, and the bishop believing it to be truly told, said, "I know that our master Illtyd wished to possess it on account of the sweetness of its sound, but he would not ask for it, having heard that it was sent to me as a gift from Gildas; but the Lord is not willing that I should have it; return it therefore to the cave without delay, and give to Saint Illtyd the aforesaid article, which he wished to have." The messenger then returned to Illtyd, and executed the Bishop's orders, and left there its solitary inhabitant, who received frequent visits of angels."

Long years ago, when the Northmen burnt and pillaged along the English Coast, a party of Danish sea rovers came up Bosham Creek, plundered the inhabitants, sacked the church, and carried away the silver-toned bells. Slowly they rowed the holy burden down with the ebbing tide, when, through the intercession of St. Nicholas, the heavens grew black with clouds, and

awful pall shrouded the waters of the creek. When it rolled away the guilty pirates lay fathoms deep in the great pool known to this day as Bell Hole; the tradition asserts that on great festivals the silver tone of the bells is still heard chiming in with their sister bells on land.

Theophile Gautier tells us in his "Voyage en Espagne" that when the Caliphs were still a power in Spain, the bells of St. James of Compostella were carried off by the Moors, and suspended by silver chains, mouth upwards, in the Mosque of Cordova, where they were filled with aromatic oil, and added to the hundreds of lamps illuminating that masterpiece of Arabic architecture.

Describing the same incident in the destruction of the Cathedral of Santiago by the Moors, Mr. R. Ford, F.S.A., in "Handbook to Spain," vol. ii. p. 203 says:—"Al-Mansur returned to Cordova laden with spoil. The bells of the Cathedral of Santiago were conveyed to Cordova on the shoulders of Christian captives, and bung up reversed as lamps in the Great Mazquita, where they remained until 1236, when St. Ferd restored them, sending them back on the shoulders of Moorish prisoners. Al-Mansur is said to have fed his horse out of the still existing porphyry font in the Cathedral, but the bard, so the Spaniards retort, burst and died."

(To be continued).

LEEDS & DISTRICT AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the above Society was held at Headingley St. Michael's, when the bells, a peal of eight, with tenor of $20\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., were at the disposal of the members between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. Touches of Bob Major, Grandsire, Kent Treble Bob, Stedman and Double Norwich were rung on the tower bells, while touches of Plain Bob and Grandsire were rung on handbells.

The business meeting was held in the Scouts' headquarters, with the president, in the chair, supported by members from Headingley, St. Chad's, Guiseley, Armley, Pudsey, and the local company. The usual routine business was transacted, and Mr. E. Perkins, of Burley, was made a member of the society.

After the meeting most of the ringers re-visited the tower, where various touches were rung until 9 p.m., when the bells were lowered in peal.

KENT RINGERS AT CRANBROOK.

On Sunday week a party of change-ringers visited Cranbrook Church. Mrs. Gatehouse, wife of the Vicar of Headcorn, who is an enthusiastic ringer, made the arrangements with the Vicar (Canon Bell), who readily granted the permission asked for, and visited the belfry to give the ringers a cordial welcome. Mrs. Gatehouse rang several rounds, and those participating in the change-ringing (comprising Grandsire Triples and Doubles), were Messrs. F. Chapman, O. Waghorn, A. Wellard, J. Blake, T. Ashenden, and G. Billenness (Hawkhurst), W. H. Lambert (Benenden), and a Headcorn ringer. Several local men were present. This is the first time a change-ringing party has been to Cranbrook since the bells were overhauled by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank some twelve months ago. The visitors expressed their satisfaction with the ring, the "go" being all that could be desired.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

From St John the Divine, Leicester.

T. Vallance, 10th Leicester Battalion.

H. E. Norman, Motor Transport.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 30 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursdays, December 2nd, 16th, and 30th, for handbell practice; and on Tuesdays, 7th and 21st, for business, all at 8 p.m. The subscription of 1s. 8d. which entitles members to vote on financial matters is now due.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths,—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Kent County Association.—Rochester District.—A quarterly meeting will be held at SS. Peter and Paul, Swanscombe, on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 3.

Edward A. G. Allen, Hon. Dis. Sec.

77, Bill Street Road, Frindsbury, Rochester.

The Essex Association.—North-Western Division.—The Annual District Meeting will be held at Saffron Walden on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 2 till 6 p.m. Short service at 6 o'clock. Tea, 6d. each, at the Infant School at 6.30 p.m., followed by meeting for election of officers and other business. Members requiring tea please notify me not later than Wednesday, December 1st.

William Watts, District Sec.

Mont House Cottage, Stansted, Essex.

The Lancashire Association.—Manchester Branch.—The next meeting will be held at St. Michael's, Ashton-under-Lyne on Saturday, December 11th. Bells ready at 4.30. Meeting at 7.

W. W. Wolstencroft, Branch Sec.

The Boston (U.S.A.) Guild recently visited Groton, and rang a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, taken from Holt's Original. S. W. Sturgess (first quarter-peal), H. Letts, W. Bashford, P. J. Alfrey, J. Goodhead, E. E. Randall (conductor), J. F. Laker, R. Newton.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

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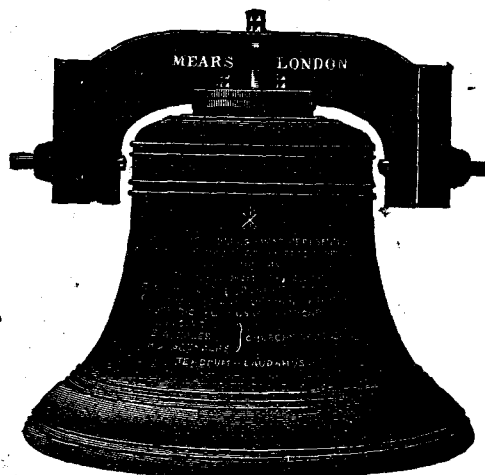
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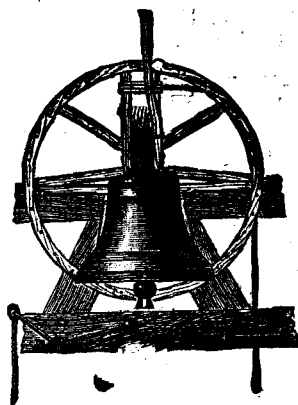
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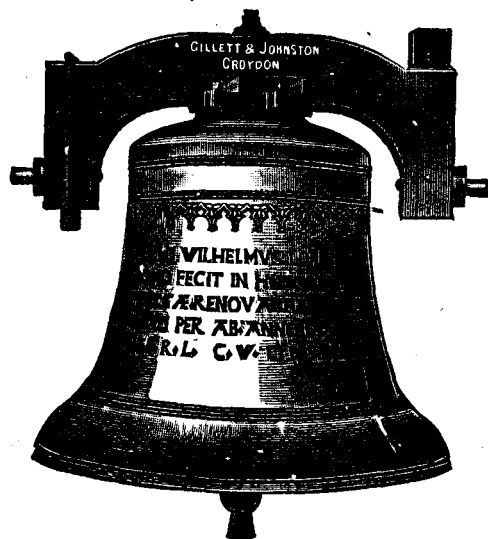
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No 1757.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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CROYDON, Surrey.
CLOCKS—BELLS—CARILLONS.



WIMBORNE MINSTER TENOR (80 owt.)
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"Our expert friends tell us that we have a grand 'ring,' of which the town of Wimborne may well be proud.

The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
IPSWICH.

GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.

April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

You will be glad to hear from me that the restoration of our eight bells has been completed to the satisfaction and gratification of the whole neighborhood. I have expert testimony to the fact that the new steel frame and the work connected with it fully justify the trust we had in you. The tone and tune of the bells are excellent, and we have every reason to believe that many generations will pass before any further work upon them is needed. My Churchwardens agree with me in all I am saying, and we hope that the credit you have so well earned will be the means of securing many other contracts. We never paid a bill with greater pleasure.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.

Vicar of Gillingham,

Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

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- No. 334X L Rousseau's Dream, one variation 1s. 6d.
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- Additions to List 7 General Catalogue, Bells from C 22 to C 1, Chromatic; six ringers.
- No. 32 Home, Sweet Home, three variations, new arrangement .. 3s. 6d.
- No. 63X Glorious Appollo, Glee by S. Webbe, new edition .. 1s. 3d.
- No. 34X Rousseau's Dream one variation 1s. 3d.
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J. F. MALLABY & CO. Church Bell Hangers & Musical Handbell Founders, BARNBY DON, DONCASTER.

CHURCH BELLS hung with every description of the latest approved fittings, in

OAK OR STEEL FRAMES,

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1757.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

There was a very good attendance at the annual meeting of the South-Western Division of the above Association, which was held at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, on Saturday, November 20th. The bells were available from 2.30 until 6 p.m., and touches in various methods were rung.

Tea was taken at "The Nag's Head," and much credit is due to Mrs. Walford, the hostess, for the admirable way in which the catering was effected, although a larger number of members attended than was expected. Tea finished, the business of the meeting was proceeded with. The District Master (Mr. E. J. Butler) ably presided, supported by the District Secretary (Mr. H. Rumens). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. No new members were elected, so the next item on the agenda was proceeded with, namely the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the retiring Master and Secretary were re-elected, the members, evidently being quite satisfied with the officials who have held office together for the past two years. The district meetings during the year were held at Hornchurch, North Weald, Dagenham and Walthamstow, all of which have been well attended.

The Master then proposed that Saturday afternoon practices should be arranged at the various towers during the coming winter months, and it was decided to make arrangements accordingly, and to publish notices of such practices in the ringing papers. It is hoped the members will do all in their power to make this new departure a success by attending as frequently as possible. It is proposed to hold these practices about every month.

The Chairman referred to the death of Mr. Davies, of Barking, who was a former Master of the district, and was well known among Essex ringers for the good work he has done for the Association, and by whose death the Association has lost one of its most ardent supporters. A resolution was then passed to the effect that the members begged to tender their heartfelt sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Davies in her bereavement, and the Secretary was instructed to write Mrs. Davies accordingly.

A vote of thanks was accorded the Vicar (Rev. H. D. Lampen) for the use of the bells; to Mr. F. Rumens for making the arrangements; to Mr. J. C. Adams for having everything in readiness; and to Mrs. Walford for the excellent tea provided.

As the tower bells were not available after dark the members spent the remainder of the evening in handbell ringing and music. Mr. R. K. Knight is to be thanked for his kindness in allowing the members the use of his handbells. Mr. Richardson at the piano was thoroughly enjoyed, and Mr. H. S. Waddington and Mr. O. L. Twist's songs were much appreciated.

Amongst the visitors present were Staff-Sergt. W. C. Wakley, 2/6 North Staffs., and Sergt. R. Pickering, 2/6 South Staffs., who are present stationed at St. Albans.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.—SWINDON BRANCH.

The members of the Swindon Branch held a meeting at Wroughton on Saturday, November 20th. Although the gathering was a small one, those who attended spent a pleasant time. The Rev. A. C. Clarke-Kennedy readily granted permission to use the bells, and also arranged a service during the afternoon, at which he gave an address. Special hymns were sung, and the organist and choir boys rendered valuable assistance in the singing. An excellent tea was provided at the Church Institute, and was much enjoyed by everyone. The church bells were rung during the afternoon and evening to Plain Bob, Grandsire and Stedman Doubles. A short business meeting was held in the belfry, at which Mr. Cook presided. Several new members were elected, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at Wanborough on Saturday, December 4th. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rev. A. C. Clarke-Kennedy for the use of the bells and for the service. A similar compliment was paid the organist and choir boys for their kind assistance at the service.

THE WINCHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

CURDRIDGE, HANTS.

A very successful combined practice was held here on Saturday last, when Messrs. Andrew Mears and Ryves of the local band rang their first touches of Double Norwich Major. Those attending beside the local band were: Messrs. G. Williams, W. H. George, W. T. Tucker (North Stoneham), L. H. Page (Titchfield), Rev. E. Bankes James, J. B. Williamson, Thompson, White and Wilkins (Lee-on-the-Solent), who are all practically attached to the Titchfield tower. The next meeting will be held here on Saturday, December 11th, instead of North Stoneham.

THE PEAL AT DEANE, BOLTON.

The peal rung at Deane, Bolton, a record of which will be found on page 110, was arranged as a compliment to the ringer of the tenor, on his marriage to Miss Olive Bradshaw, which took place during the previous week at St. Thomas' Church, Bolton. After the peal the ringers adjourned to the Swiss Hotel (where Mrs. Trippier is the hostess) and, with a few ringing friends, sat down to a most enjoyable tea, which was brought round without a hitch. Afterwards they spent a pleasant evening with the handbells, and in chatting over past achievements, and in making tentative arrangements for the future. During the evening Mr. Ridyard entertained the company with a song and chorus which was much enjoyed. Before the inexorable "Time gentleman," the company had passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Trippier for their hospitality, accompanied by an earnest wish that they might have a long, happy and successful married life, and when at last the parting came, each went away with a hope that they would have many another such happy gathering.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

The illustrations this week include Shipway's Single, Reverse and Double Norwich Court Bob Caters from the Quick and Slow Primary Principles. I shall have something to say later on about extensions of methods from the lower to the higher numbers. For the present I need only point out that the method of Double Norwich Court Bob Caters given by Shipway is the nearest possible arrangement with all even rows to the Major of the same method; but to say that it is actually produced by the same shunts is an utter fallacy. This will be more easily understood when we come to the vexed question of "What is Double Norwich Court Bob Royal and Maximus"?

Single Norwich Court Bob Caters.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
123456789	1	s		137958264
214365879	2	s		135769284
241638597	3	c	315274968	"
426135879	4	c	425163879	158769234
462318597	5	c	534172968	"
643281579	6	c	643271859	178965234
634825197	7	c	752361948	"
368452917	8	c	861452937	"
386549271	9	c	971543826	"
835694721	9	c	982634715	"
853967412	8	c	893725614	"
589376142	7	c	794816523	"
598731624	6	c	685917432	"
957813264	5	c	576928341	178925436
975182346	4	c	467839251	"
791528364	3	c	357948162	172935486
719253846	2	c	246859173	"
172958364	1	c	137958264	172958364

127593846

Single Norwich Court Bob Caters.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the 7th is the pivot bell.

One false row the lead-end 218694735.

			equals.
123456789	1	s	
132547698	2	s	
315246789	3	c	241536789
351427698	4	s	
534172689	5	c	462317589
543716298	6	c	573216498
457361928	7	c	684125397
475639182	8	c	795134286
746593812	9	c	896243175
764558321	9	c	987352164
679485231	8	c	978461253
697842513	7	c	869571342
968724153	6	c	759682431
986271435	5	c	648793521
892617453	4	c	539784612
829164735	3	c	428695713
281967453	2	c	319785624
218694735	1	s	

126849375

Reverse Norwich Court Bob Caters.
From the Quick Primary Principle.
Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals.	false rows.
123456789	1	s		139864572
214365879	2	s		"
241638597	3	c	315274968	"
426183957	4	s		"
462819375	5	c	537192846	139826574
648291735	6	s		"
468927153	7	c	759182634	132986574
649872513	8	c	869271543	"
468975231	9	c	978162534	132674598
649857321	9	c	987251643	"
694583712	8	c	896341752	132976854
965438172	7	c	795432861	"
694531827	6	c	685341972	152376843
965413287	5	c	576432981	"
695142378	4	c	467531892	192675843
961524738	3	c	358642791	"
916257483	2	c	249753681	"
192675843	1	c	139864572	"

129768534

Reverse Norwich Court Bob Caters.
From the Slow Primary Principle.
Hunts 1-2; the 5th is the pivot bell.
One false row, the lead-end 219857643.

			equals
123456789	1	s	
132547698	2	s	
315274968	3	c	241638597
351729486	4	s	
537192846	5	c	462819375
357918264	6	c	571928364
539781624	7	c	682917453
357986142	8	c	791826354
539768412	9	c	892715463
593674821	9	c	983614572
956347281	8	c	974523681
593642718	7	c	863514792
956324178	6	c	754623891
596231487	5	c	645713982
952613847	4	c	536824971
925168374	3	c	427935861
291586734	2	c	318946752
219857643	1	s	

128975463

(Continued on page 107.)

SWINDON (Wilts).—On Sunday, October 28th, for evening service at Christ Church, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 47 mins. A. E. Norman, A. Lawrence (conductor), R. W. Hyner, J. H. Odey, D. W. Jackson, C. J. Gardiner, G. W. Townsend, T. Robinson. This is the first quarter-peal by the ringer of the treble, age 13.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—On Friday evening, November 26th, at the residence of Mr. A. E. Pitstow, on handbells, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples and 336 Bob Major. F. J. Pitstew, 1-2; A. E. Pitstow, 3-4; F. Pitstow (conductor), 5-6; F. Dench, 7-8. First quarter-peal in Saffron Walden, and by all the band.

NEWPORT (I.W.)—On Sunday, November 21st, at St. Thomas's Church, for morning service, 462 Grandsire Triples. J. Simmonds, W. Chambers T. Scammell, W. Scott, A. Callaway, Sergt. C. Blake, W. Upton (conductor), J. Leal.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

(Continued from page 106.)

Double Norwich Court Bob Caters.
From the Quick Primary Principle.
Hunts 1-2; the Treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false rows.
123456789	1	S		138694725
214365879	2	S		139874526
241638597	3	C	315274968	"
426135879	4	C	425163879	159374826
462318597	5	C	534172968	159376842
643281579	6	C	6,3271859	175396842
463825197	7	C	753162948	175896243
648352917	8	C	864251937	"
463859271	9	C	973152846	178694235
648395721	9	C	984261735	"
684937517	8	C	895371624	179836245
869473152	7	C	796482513	"
684971325	6	C	687391524	194836275
869417235	5	C	578492613	194826573
689142753	4	C	469581723	184629573
861924735	3	C	358692714	182679543
816297453	2	C	249783615	"
182694735	1	C	138694725	182694735

128967453

Double Norwich Court Bob Caters.
From the Slow Primary Principle.
Hunts 1-2; the 5th is the pivot bell.
One false row, the lead-end 217958364.

			equals
123456789	1	S	
132547698	2	S	
315246789	3	C	241536789
351427698	4	S	
534172689	5	C	462317589
354716298	6	C	571326498
537461928	7	C	682415397
354769182	8	C	791325486
537496812	9	C	892416375
573948621	9	C	983517264
759384261	8	C	974628153
573982416	7	C	863719254
759328146	6	C	754829153
579231864	5	C	645918273
752913846	4	C	536829174
725198364	3	C	427938165
271593846	2	C	316849275
217958364	1	S	

129785634

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

READING BRANCH.

READING (Berks).—On Sunday, November 28th, for Evensong at St. Giles' Church, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, in 47 mins. Miss M. Neighbour (first quarter-peal in the method), H. Neighbour, L. Osborne, Miss E. Goodship, A. Bailey. H. Osborne, A. W. Osborne (conductor), L. Leach.

THE HEAVITREE SOCIETY.

HEAVITREE.—On Sunday, November 27th, for the Bishop's visit, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples. R. Hamilton, T. Laver, H. V. Richards, J. Sandover, C. Glass, J. Ferris, (Sergt.-Major A. Pye (conductor), H. Seager.

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

MR. JAMES'S THEORY.

SIR,—I will try to deal more fully with Mr. James's definitions, and when my series of articles is finished (which will not be long now) I will add it as an appendix.

Meanwhile let me say that I did not make so obviously foolish a statement as that a Quick Six contains only five rows. Also Mr. James has not attempted to answer my argument based on the illustration of Canterbury Pleasure, but evades it by suggesting (as I take it) that the division of lead from lead is when the treble is behind. I will substitute the following method, but I must point out that Canterbury Pleasure was a fair example of the working of this theory, that it falls there, and similarly falls in more complex cases.

12345678
21435687
24136578
42315687
24351678
42536187
24356817
42358671

24536871
42538617
24358167
42531876
24513867
42158376
41253867
14523876

14258367

The statement that "there is a definite and unalterable place where one lead ends and another begins" requires proof. I should like to see further argument on the point.

Mr. James should not say that I do not understand the matter. The statement in my article is my own wording, and is a more complete and careful definition of his theory than he has himself ever given. The facts were given as facts, and are not disputed. What is in question is the theory he has based on them, i.e. that here you have the explanation of the different kinds of leads, of Bob Major lead ends, and so forth.

What reason has Mr. James for thinking I should say black is white? I have at least as much regard for truth as he has.—Yours etc.

Enfield, Dec. 1, 1915.

J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

MR. PITMAN'S GRANDSIRE TRIPLES.

SIR,—In your issue of November 20th Mr. Pitman published a peal of Grandsire Triples in six parts, which is nothing more or less than Mr. Parker's 12-part and my 12-part given in the Central Council Collection No. 63. I strongly protest against this mode of composition, he having simply shifted two B blocks from one 12-part into the other. To publish this peal and claim it as his own is absurd. What has Mr. Parker to say about his 12-part being used in this way?—Yours etc., W. MATTHEWS.
Sutton, Macclesfield.

The Jasper Snowdon Series.

ROPE-SIGHT. 1s. 6d., sixth ed.; 150 pages; treats Plain Bob; commences on three bells.

GRANDSIRE. 2s. 6d.; second ed.; 264 pages; commences on five bells; complete with the Charts of W. H. THOMPSON, Esq., etc.

STANDARD METHODS. Reprinting.

STEDMAN. 2s. 6d.; 275 pages, by the Rev. C. D. P. DAVIES, M.A., with an appendix by Sir ARTHUR HEYWOOD, Bart., etc., etc.

TREBLE BOB. Part I. 1s. 6d.; second ed.; with appendix; 108 closely printed pages. Part II., suited for Conductors only; very scarce; 2s. 1½d.; 236 pages.

DOUBLE NORWICH C.B. Major. At present out of print.

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Imperial Institute, Canterbury, Edinburgh, St.
Albans, Lincoln, Durham, Peterborough, Melbourne
Australia), Rochester, Dublin (St. Patrick's), Man-
chester and Worcester Cathedrals etc., etc.

PEAL BOOKS. Price 3s., post free 3s. 6d. Peals written in at 3d. per page. Prices for entering peals in Association Books on application.—J. BEAMS, West Ewell, Epsom.

THE FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED ON CHANGE-RINGING

"TINTINNALOGIA";

OR THE

ART OF RINGING.

Wherein is laid down plain and easie Rules for Ringing all sorts of Plain Changes.

Together with Directions for Pricking and Ringing all Cross Peals: with a full Discovery of the Mystery and Grounds of each Peal.

As also instructions for Hanging of Bells, with all things belonging thereunto.

By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

LONDON:

Printed by W. G. for Fabian Stedman, at his shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard in Fleetstreet. 1668.

REPRINTED 1895.

Copies of the Reprint may be had at 1s. 2d. each, post free, from Office of "Bell News," 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.

Handbell Peal.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Friday, November 26, 1915, in Two Hours and Forty-six Minutes,

In the Belfry of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch,

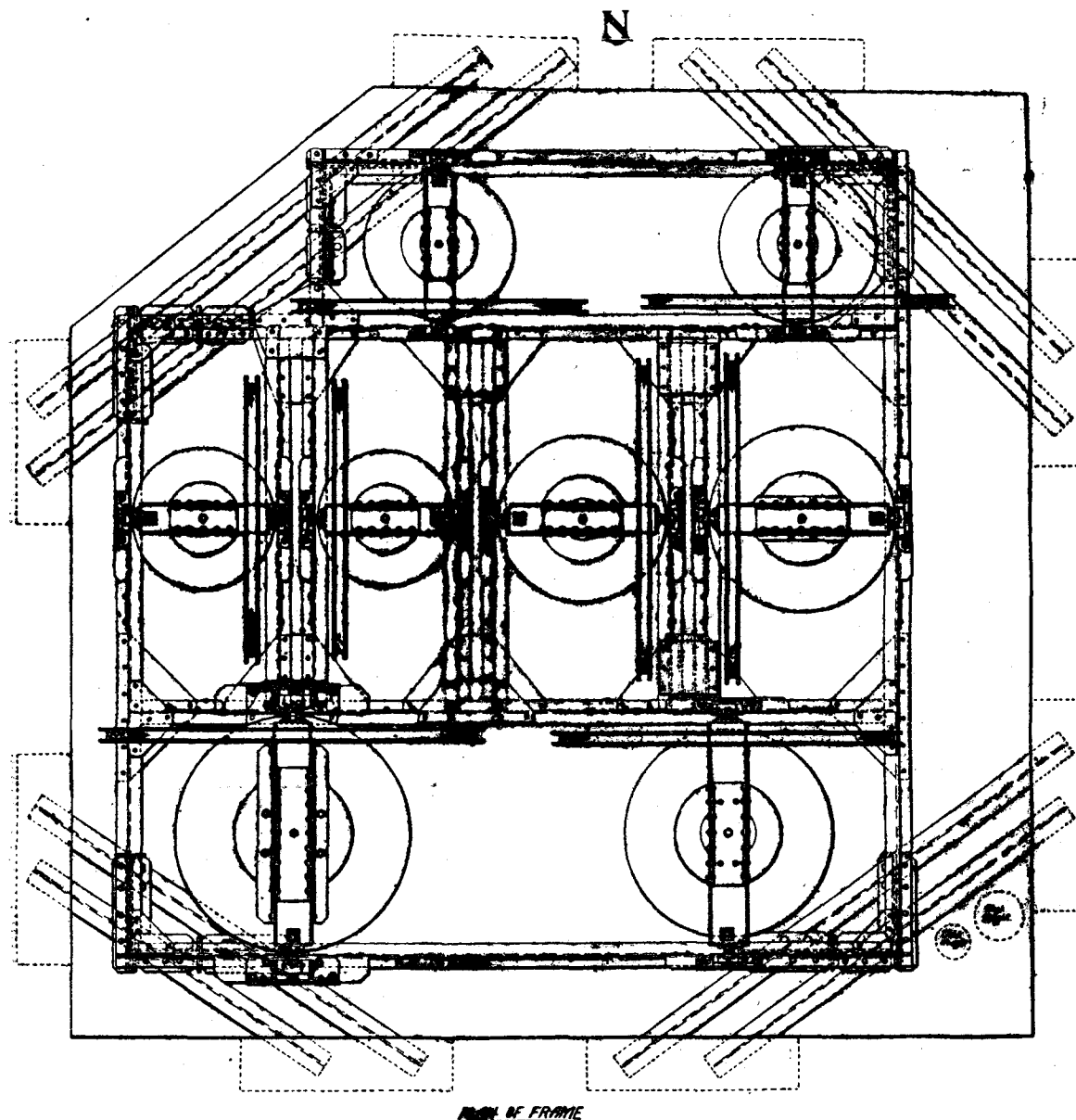
A PEAL OF STEDMAN CATERPILARS, 5067 CHANGES.

Miss Elsie L. Bennett..	1-2	George R. Pye	5-6
William Pye	3-4	James Hunt	7-8
William Shepherd	9-10		

Composed by John Carter, and Conducted by William Pye.

Umpire—C. T. Coles. It was arranged to ring Cinques, but Mr. A. W. Grimes, who was to have taken part, was too ill to stand in. Rung on the 25th anniversary of W. Pye's first peal as conductor.

MITCHAM (Surrey).—On Sunday, November 28th, for evening service at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, a quarter-peal of Double Norwich Court Bob Major (1280 changes). J. A. Lambert (conductor), J. Howes, D. W. Drewett, W. H. Joiner, L. Attwater, C. W. R. Grimwood, C. Bance, W. S. Smith.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 14148.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Ltd.,

THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

The Provinces.

DEANE, BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, November 27, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES.

Tenor 14 cwt.

C. W. Clark* Treble	Titus Barlow 5
Joseph Lowe 2	Harry Chapman 6
Joseph Ridyard 3	John Potter 7
George Pincott 4	Amos Trippier Tenor

Composed by J. W. Washbrook, and Conducted by John Potter.

The conductor's 150th peal. *First peal in the method. Reference elsewhere.

EXETER CATHEDRAL BELLS.

DEDICATION OF NEW TREBLE.

INSTALLATION OF NEW BAND.

The dedication of the re-cast treble bell of the famous peal in the South tower of Exeter Cathedral, and the installation of a re-organised band of ringers took place on Saturday afternoon. The re-casting was rendered necessary by an accident on May 6th last, when the bells were being rung for the fifth anniversary of the accession of King George V. The Dean (Dr. Earle, Lord Bishop of Marlborough), in order that the full peal of ten bells might be available for ringing as soon as possible, kindly undertook to personally bear the expense—a good item—of recasting and rehangng the treble, in the same way as he did the cost of refounding the 5th bell when the complete restoration of the peal was carried out thirteen years ago.

Then circumstances arose which determined the Dean and Chapter to proceed with a re-organisation, which had been contemplated for a considerable time, of the band of ringers. Conferences of invited representatives of Exeter ringing units and of the Devonshire Guild were held, and, as a result, the Chapter resolved that there should be a St. Peter's Society of Ringers in connection with the Devonshire Guild, that it should consist of a President (the Dean), Vice-President (one of the Canons Residentiary, who, for the present, will be Canon McLaren), a steeplekeeper (Mr. W. Rowden, nominated by the Chapter), and thirteen paid ringers, all qualified change-ringers, and drawn from existing Societies in the city, and comprising now the following, with the official positions inserted after their names: Messrs. F. J. Davey and A. W. Searle (Ringing Masters), T. Laver (Hon. Sec.), T. G. Bartlett (Hon. Treasurer), H. V. Richards (prospective representative of the Society on the Devonshire Guild, with which it is proposed to affiliate the Cathedral band), G. Betts, C. Carter, J. Ferris, F. Gardner, C. Glass, W. Lethbridge, J. Moss, and F. Murphy. They were drawn from St. David's, Heavitree, and St. Sldwell's, the desire of the Dean and Chapter being to spread the membership as evenly as possible over the three chief Societies in the city, and to make it a mark of honourable distinction. The Dean and Chapter have also sanctioned practices for Devonshire Guild members, in conjunction with the Cathedral band on the second Wednesday evening in each month, and for the Cathedral band alone on the fourth Saturday monthly, subject to suspension during Lent; they have also appointed Christmas, Easter, Whitsun, St. Peter's Day, anniversaries of the Sovereign's accession and birthday as paid ringing occasions, and endorsed a code of rules for the conduct of ringing and

ensuring close touch between the ringers and the Chapter, whose approval of any new members will be always necessary.

The dedication service was conducted in the south transept by Canon McLaren, and, in addition to all others above-mentioned, was attended by Treasurer Pryke, the Rev. E. T. Foweraker, the Rev. G. E. F. Molineux (Hon. Treasurer Devonshire Guild, who kindly assisted in the details of the re-organisation of the band), and Mr. J. Richards.

The Dean, addressing the ringers as his colleagues and fellow-workers in the Cathedral, emphasised the need of community of life, and went on to say their special work was apt to degenerate if it was not undertaken on the highest possible grounds. It was with the greatest confidence that he had asked Canon McLaren to act as the direct representative of the Chapter among them, and as an intermediary between the sacred life of the Cathedral and the ringers' work. It was no slight honour to be chosen members of the band of ringers of the finest peal of bells in England, and he believed in the world—certainly the finest peal of bells in the world. There were none quite like them. He knew something of foreign bells—he had visited many belfries, including the great one at Mafra (Portugal), but none of the peals he had heard abroad could approach for excellence the bells of Exeter Cathedral. They were wonderful from many standpoints, their power and tone, their melody, and their capacity for adjusting themselves to the varieties of sound and harmony. It was a privilege, moreover, that they should be handling bells, recast it might be, but the same metal that had for many centuries rung out from the Cathedral tower. "Grandisson," was composed of some of the metal that had come down from those dark and difficult, yet magnificent days in which Bishop Grandisson worked. Possibly, some of the metal was contained in bells that rang out the victory of Agincourt, almost for certain some of it was used to ring out the great victories of Elizabethan days. The bells were mixed up with every possible phase of human life, and their great purpose was to ring forth the presence of God in the midst of the people.

One trusts that the hope expressed in the couplet, composed by the Dean and placed on the treble, will soon be realised. It runs:—

"Re-cast in war, I hope to herald peace,
When all shall love, and Hymns of Hatred cease."

At the close of the service the ringers proceeded to the belfry, and rang Grandsire Doubles and Caters, with the Rev. G. F. Molineux, Messrs. F. J. Davey, and A. W. Searle acting as conductors. General satisfaction was expressed at the way in which the new treble matched with the other bells.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD, HAMMERSMITH.

HAMMERSMITH.—On Sunday, November 28th, for morning service, a quarter-peal of Oxford Bob Triples. W. Stevens, M. Jacobs, H. Barrett, R. Mackrill, H. Cook, F. Skevington, C. Hunt (conductor), W. Phillips. For evening service, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, in 44 mins. M. Jacobs, H. Stevens, H. Barrett, H. Cook, R. Mackrill, C. Hunt, F. Skevington (conductor), J. Willmott.

ACTON.—On December 1st, at St. Mary's Church, in honour of Queen Alexandra's birthday, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples, in 45 mins. A. E. Smith, H. W. Lidbetter, J. W. Fruin, W. Lawrence, W. Holloway, [R. Holloway (conductor), F. Skevington, A. Elliott.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW IN CHANGE-RINGING.

(Continued).

CHANGE-RINGING AS PURE SCIENCE.

Change ringing is first a pure science, then an applied science, and then an art founded on science, and in all three, natural law rules; but in different ways as suits the different circumstances.

Change ringing as a pure science comprises the greater part of ringing from the point of view of the composer (but not all), and a small part of ringing from the point of view of the conductor. But it does not at all concern the practical ringer immediately, though it supplies the basis of his art. It is an abstract science, and is really part of the science of permutation. Although we use it in ringing, in itself it has no connection with bells more than with any other things, and it can and must be worked out and understood quite apart from any considerations which arise in the tower. In its nature it is exactly similar to pure geometry and Euclid's explanations of that science furnish the correct model for dealing with abstract change-ringing.

The postulates of the science consist of a number of units, which for convenience sake we will call bells. But when I use the term here, all ideas of a musical instrument weighing so many hundredweights of metal, and hung in a certain way, must be rigorously excluded. The "bell" is an abstract thing, and its only qualities are identity and position. One bell is exactly the same thing as another, except that one is different in identity from another, and occupies a different position. It is the equivalent of the "point" in geometry: equally real as an abstract truth equally unreal when tested by ordinary standards. It has no size or colour or weight, and cannot be seen or handled or any way comprehended except mentally.

A given number of these bells arranged in a parallel line make a row, and the science consists of the investigation of the natural laws that govern the production of rows by interchanging these bells among each other.

Now since each bell is abstract with no other qualities than identity and position, it follows that the row which is the sum of the bells, is also abstract, and has equally no other qualities than identity and position. One row is exactly the same as another, except that it is different in identity, and occupies a different position.

These considerations rule out at the outset all considerations of music*, and all ideas founded on the opinion that rounds is a row different from any other row.

Given the "row" consisting of a certain number of "bells," we have next two conditions. First that row is produced from row by a bell changing position with the bell next to it, and not with any other. This produces movement among the bells, and the second condition is that this movement must be in cyclical form.

Once we have these postulates and these two conditions, the whole of the science follows by natural law. Nothing is to be admitted that does not follow of necessity from these, and everything that does follow is to be acknowledged, studied, and have its proper value given to it.

I have called the rule that a bell may not change

positions with any other bell except its next neighbour, a condition and not a law. Because it is obvious that changes might be written out or rung in which a bell did jump several positions at a time, but when we look closer we shall find that this condition, if not a law, is at least based on a law. For change-ringing consists of movement, and when you have interchanging movement among a given number of things it is obvious that one thing cannot change positions with another two steps away until it first passes the one which is one step away. If, for instance, you work out a method in which a bell jumps two positions at a time, and then draw out a skeleton course of it, you will find that bell does actually pass its next neighbour first, but it also passes the second one before it comes into the position in which it strikes. Now we must remember that it is not the striking positions of the bells that are of primary importance in ringing, but the movement by which they reach those striking positions. Hence the rule that a bell may change positions only with its next neighbour is really natural law which follows from the condition of movement, which is really the essence of change-ringing. This is not a rule which ringers have agreed to accept, and which they could equally well have dispensed with. And similarly the second condition that all movement must be in cyclical form follows of necessity and not of choice.

When you start from this beginning and proceed to work out the science of change-ringing, you are at once confronted with law on all sides. You have five bells, there are one hundred and twenty rows you can produce with them. The number is fixed. You cannot make it less, and no ingenuity can add a single one. There are so many ways in which those hundred and twenty rows may be put together in accordance with the given conditions. Doubtless many have never been written out as yet, and are not known to men. You can discover one or more of them, but their number and their form has been fixed from infinity by the natural law that governs permutations.

As you work these methods and peals out you are continually finding that you cannot do this, and you must do that and that, the whole thing is regulated by laws that work absolutely impartially and irresistibly. The In-and-Out of Course of the rows is one of these laws. It is pure natural law. It does not belong particularly to change-ringing, but it operates in all permutations, and is in fact nothing else but the law of odd and even numbers. It would puzzle anyone to prove why of a given number of consecutive numbers half must be even and half odd, yet of course everybody knows it is so and must be so. And, similarly, once you look at the thing from the right angle you know that of the total number of rows on any bells half must be in-course and half out-of-course.

Another law, equally impartial and equally irresistible, is the Law of Shunts, which I explained in the earlier articles of this series, and of which Mr. Thompson's Law of Q Sets is a part. Like the In-and-Out of course of the rows the difficulty of understanding this is not that there is anything difficult in the thing itself. It is because people will not look at the matter from a common sense point of view, but will bring in their pre-conceived ideas. If you walk from any one point round a well and want to get back to where you started from, there are two things and two only you can do. You can turn round and retrace your steps, or you can complete the circle. And you cannot do either without covering so much ground; you cannot miss out a part of the journey. So it is with a bell,

* To avoid misunderstanding, let me point out that I am not saying, and have never said, that music has nothing to do with ringing. The point is that it has nothing to do with the pure science on which change-ringing is based.

If the treble hunts up into sixths, before it can get back it must either retrace its steps over the same ground it has gone through, or else complete the hunting course.

Coursing Order again rests on natural law. It is not a theory devised by the Method Committee on which to build a fantastic and arbitrary code of rules. Natural law says that moving bells must move in certain order, and that we call their coursing order.

Once coursing order is understood the laws which control hunts will present no difficulty, and it will at once be recognised that the reason why Stedman and the ancients lay such stress on their use is because natural law says that thus and no otherwise can rows be produced in round block form.

The Law of Bob Major lead-ends belongs partly to this section of change-ringing, and partly to the next. The laws which control the abstract basis of ringing decree that where you have Hunt and Extreme bells, the Extreme bells keep the same coursing order among themselves. But the really fundamental laws do not say that when the treble is leading full, the rows must be the same as they are in Bob Major. Now London Court and Canterbury Pleasure have Hunts and Extreme bells, and therefore their natural lead-ends are Bob Major lead-ends. But they have also other work which prevents the natural lead-end from shewing itself. How far that affects the right of the method to rank as legitimate, belongs to another chapter.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

BY ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 95.)

Cases are known of "bells ringing themselves," in token of death, great calamity or joy.

According to one of the Northern ballads, describing the martyrdom of Little St. Hugh of Lincoln, the child who was believed to have been murdered by Jews in 1255, the bells tolled without human agency at his funeral:—

And a' the bells o' Merry Lincoln,
Without Men's hands were rung;
And a' the books o' Merry Lincoln,
Were read without Men's tongue;
And ne'er was such a burial,
Sin' Adam's days begun.

Another, Sir Hugh of Avalon, Bishop of Lincoln, one of the predecessors of Grosseteste, had his year-day (November 17th) honoured by annual ringing for three centuries, as attested by entries in the churchwarden's accounts in several parishes in the county.

The death of Bishop Grosseteste in 1253—and who, by the way, was Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, about 1220, and made Bishop of Lincoln in 1235—was related to have been marked by mysterious ringing. Matthew Paris, on the authority of John de Crockdale, a clerk in the Bishop's confidence, and of good repute with all his acquaintance, tells how Falso Bassett, Bishop of London, happened to be in the neighbourhood of Buckden, Hunts, the residence of the Bishop of Lincoln at that time, and heard the melodious sound as it were of a great convent bell coming from the sky, there being no Convent near. "On the same night," he proceeds, "also certain minorities, who were journeying in haste towards Buckden, where Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, then was—for he was a comforter and a father to the Franciscans and Dominicans—lost their way in the royal forest of Wanberge, and while wandering about, heard in the air a sound of bells, amongst which they distinguished one bell of sweeter note than any they had heard before. When the dawn appeared they met some foresters, of whom, after obtaining directions to enable them to regain the right road, they enquired what meant that solemn peal of bells which they had heard in the direction of Buckden, to which the foresters replied that they had not heard, and did not then

hear anything, though the sound still greatly filled the air. Greatly wondering, the brethren made their way to Buckden and were there told, that at the very time of night when they had heard those Melodious Sounds, the Bishop of Lincoln had breathed forth his happy spirit." (See Hist. Maj. v. 408, translated by Stevenson, "Grosseteste" p. 405).

When Ferdinand, the Catholic was attacked by a Malady from which he died, the famous bell of Vilella sounded, it is said, of itself. "Which thing," remarks Collin de Plancy in the "Dictionnaire Infernal," "happens when Spain is Menaced by some misfortune."

Tradition also affirms that when the corpse of King Erik Plogpenning was brought by the Black Friars for burial to the "Petersdom" in Schleswig, the bells rang out of themselves as the procession entered the town.

In the Cathedral at Breslau, till the middle of the last century, and may be to this hour, the death of a Canon was foreboded by the tolling of the great bell ringing of itself, or by an appalling noise in the body of the church, and within the memory of living people the death of a Grand Duke of Baden was presaged in a like manner.

Two Gascon legends speak of bells pealing themselves on occasions of great rejoicings. The story of "La Petite Demoiselle" mentions that they rang out gaily, of their own accord, when the heroine was brought back to her own country; while the second tradition speaks of the same incident occurring in all the villages through which the relics of the local celebrity, Saint Foi, were carried by the rag-picker, who had stuffed them into his bag, in ignorance that he had to do with the miracle-working remains of a high and holy personage.

A further instance of a bell ringing itself happened in "Stiftskirche" at Waldkirch, in Baden, where a great bell with much silver in it was famed for driving away storms and witches. So renowned, indeed was "Margaret," for such was its name, that the people of Freiburg determined to buy it for their Minster, and offered in exchange as many kronenthaler as could be placed in a row from Freiburg to Waldkirch. The people of the latter place were content, for their part, to accept the handsome offer made them, but they reckoned without the prejudices and predilections of "Margaret." On the way to Freiburg the bell became so heavy that even with an iron wagon and two-and-thirty horses it proved impossible to carry it over the Waldkirch boundary. Finally it had to be taken back to its old church, and when hung again in the familiar tower it rang out clearly and distinctly of itself.

"Margaret am I called,
All heavy weather I know,
All heavy weather I drive away,

And in the bell-tower at Waldkirch will I stay."

"a saying which is now inscribed on the bell," says Baader, in his "Volkssagen aus dem Lande Baden," p. 64 "and is known by every child in Waldkirch Valley."

In the church tower of the little town of Crosslaswitz, in the north of Germany, hangs a bell, and on it is engraved its history, surmounted by a bas-relief representing a six-eared stalk of corn, and the date, October 15th, 1729. This is the story of the bell:—At the beginning of the last century the only bell at Crosslaswitz was so small that its tones could not be heard to the ends of the village. A second bell was badly needed, but the village was poor, and where was the money to come from? Everyone offered to give what they could, but their united offerings did not amount to nearly enough for the purpose. One Sunday, when the schoolmaster, Gottfried Hayn, was going to the church, he noticed, growing out of the churchyard wall, a flourishing green stalk of corn, the seed of which must have been dropped by a passing bird. The idea suddenly struck him that perhaps this one stalk of corn could be made the means of procuring the second bell they needed so much. He waited until the corn was ripe, and then he plucked the six ears on it and sowed them in his own garden. The next year he gathered the little crop thus produced and sowed it again, and the next year again, till at last he had not enough room in his own garden for the crop, and so he divided it among a certain number of farmers, who went on sowing the ears until, in the eighth year, the crop was so large that when it was put together and sold they found that they had money enough to buy a beautiful bell, with its story and its birthday

engraved upon it, and a cast of the corn-stalk to which it owed its existence.

In Germany, also, buried bells have been brought to light by the agency of animals. A bell was once rooted out of the banks of the Eberbach, near Hanenberstein, by wild boars, and years ago a similar occurrence took place at Berndswiler. A certain countess gave a bell containing much silver to the church there, and named it "Anne Susanne." In the Swedish War it was taken down and buried in the forest, but after nearly a hundred years the wild swine of the woodlands unearthed it. Since none knew to what village it belonged it was suspended in the church tower of Sinbronn, but as often as it was rung it gave out a weak tone, which said:—

"Anne Susanne,
At Berndswiler on the beam
Will I hang."

After those words were understood, the bell was removed to its own Church, where at the first ringing, it filled the air with its sweet and powerful voice.

In the folk-tale of "Count Stadion, and the Man of the Mist," it is related that the Count pitched the fog bell at Stadion, into the lake known as the Federsee, in return for his recovered liberty from the Man of the Mist, who, like other unchristened sprites, found the sound of bells insupportable.

The Swedish giants are also numbered among those who have an inveterate prejudice against the chiming and clanging of bells.

In many parts of England it is said to be unlucky to ring after sunset, and if the voice of a bell has a dull, heavy sound, or sounds as if tolling for a funeral, there will be a death in the parish during the ensuing week.

The Church of Rostrevor, Co. Down, Ireland, has a bell with a wonderful history. For centuries the peasants used to say that the bells rang in a certain wood on stormy nights. Between 40 and 50 years ago one of the trees, a great oak, was blown down and split up; and stuck in a hole in the tree was a very quaint old bell with Celtic inscriptions round it, and said to date from the 5th century. The authorities sent it to Dublin for exhibition, and the National wished to buy it. The bell is said to have been hidden by some of the Early Christians.

(To be continued).

MR. J. PORTER'S 150 PEALS.

	Rung.	Conducted
Stedman Triples	68	37
Stedman Caters	4	2
Kent Treble Bob Major ...	28	7
Kent Treble Bob Royal ...	3	
Oxford Treble Bob Major ...	2	1
Bob Major... ..	8	2
Bob Triples	2	
Superlative Surprise	7	1
Double Norwich	6	2
Duffield Major	3	2
Darlaston Bob Triples	2	1
Grandfire Triples	12	6
Grandsire Caters	1	
7 Minor methods	2	1
4 Minor methods	1	1
3 Minor methods	1	1
Total—	150	64

THE SALOP ARCHIDIACONAL GUILD.

St. Chad's Society.

SHREWSBURY.—On Wednesday, October 13th, for Harvest Festival at St. Chad's Church, 1097 Grandsire Caters. J. Tudor, G. Scarratt, W. Brooks, W. J. Taylor, E. R. T. Corbett, G. Jones, W. Stockdale, E. V. Rodenhurst, C. R. Lilley (conductor). H. Jones. On Sunday, October 17th, 504 Stedman Triples. G. Boylin, G. Scarratt, J. Tudor, W. Brooks, W. Stockdale, G. Jones, C. R. Lilley (conductor). R. F. Turner. On Sunday, November 7th, 576 Kent Treble Bob

Major. G. Scarratt, J. Tudor, W. Brooks, G. Jones, W. Stockdale, W. Weatherby, A. Fullick, C. R. Lilley. Tenor 39 cwt. 2 qrs. 49 lbs. On a recent Tuesday at St. Alkmund's Church, 288 Kent Treble Bob Major, 168 Stedman Triples were rung on the occasion of a visit of Mr. W. H. Thomas, of Bristol, the following taking part: [W. H. Thomas, G. Scarratt, G. Boylin, W. Stockdale, J. Tudor, E. V. Rodenhurst, G. Jones, W. Brooks, C. R. Lilley (conductor). At St. Chad's, on handbells, 120 Plain Bob, and 120 Grandsire Doubles. Miss D. Smith, 1; Miss Barrow, 2; C. R. Lilley, 3-4; W. H. Thomas, 5-6. On Saturday, November 27th, at St. Chad's Church, 518 Grandsire Triples. R. J. Turner, C. R. Lilley (conductor), W. Brooks, Private T. W. Belton, W. Stockdale, G. Jones, A. Fullick, H. Jones. And 180 Grandsire Caters. W. J. Taylor, J. Tudor, G. Scarratt, W. Brooks, W. Stockdale, Private T. W. Belton, J. Claybourne, C. R. Lilley (conductor), A. Fullick, R. J. Turner.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 36 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursdays, December 2nd, 16th, and 30th, for handbell practice; and on Tuesdays, 7th and 21st, for business, all at 8 p.m. The subscription of 1s. 8d. which entitles members to vote on financial matters is now due.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths,—Ringling for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Kent County Association.—Rochester District.—A quarterly meeting will be held at SS. Peter and Paul, Swanscombe, on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 3.

Edward A. G. Allen, Hon. Dis. Sec.

77, Bill Street Road, Frindsbury, Rochester.

The Essex Association.—North-Western Division.—The Annual District Meeting will be held at Saffron Walden on Saturday, December 4th. Bells available from 2 till 6 p.m. Short service at 6 o'clock. Tea, 6d. each, at the Infant School at 6.30 p.m., followed by meeting for election of officers and other business. Members requiring tea please notify me not later than Wednesday, December 1st.

William Watts, District Sec.

Mont House Cottage, Stansted, Essex.

The Essex Association.—South-Western Division.—A meeting for practice will be held at Dagenham on Saturday, Dec. 4th. Bells available 3 o'clock to 6 p.m. It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend in order to make this new departure a success.

H. Rumens, Hon. Dist. Sec.

32, Verulam Avenue, Walthamstow, N.E.

The Lancashire Association.—Manchester Branch.—The next meeting will be held at St. Michael's, Ashton-under-Lyne on Saturday, December 11th. Bells ready at 4.30. Meeting at 7.

W. W. Wolstencroft, Branch Sec.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Association.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Keynsham on Saturday, December 11th. Service at 3.30 p.m. Tea and meeting to follow.

Taunton.

E. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Blackburn Branch.—A Branch meeting will be held at Padiham on Saturday, December 18th. Bells ready at 3 o'clock. Meeting at 6.30 p.m.

33, Langham Road, Blackburn. J. Watson, Branch Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at Garston on Saturday, December 18th. Bells ready at 3.30. Service at 5. Tea 5.30. Members intending being present please send word to

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

Walter Hughes.

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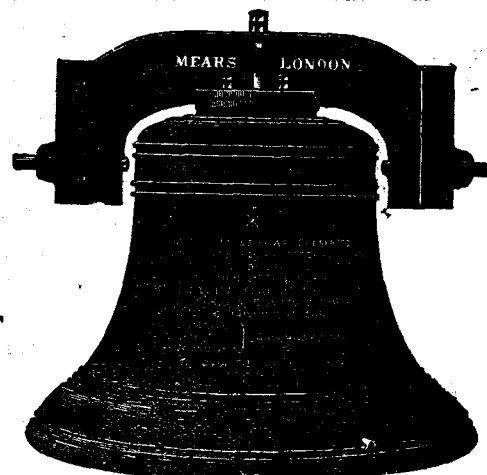
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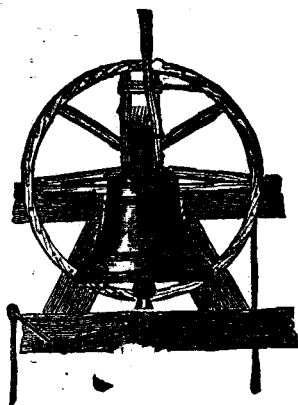
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

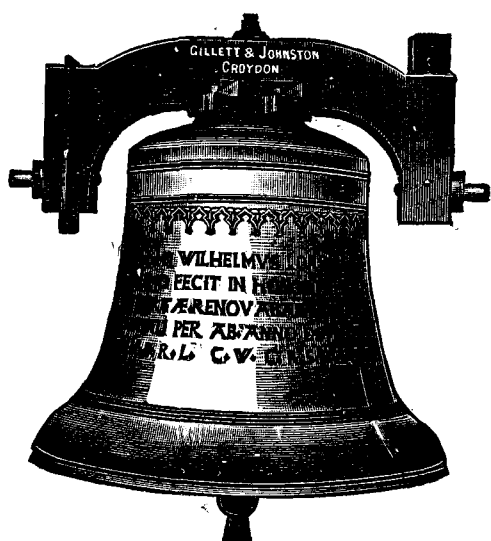
A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1758.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

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We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
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April 23rd, 1913.

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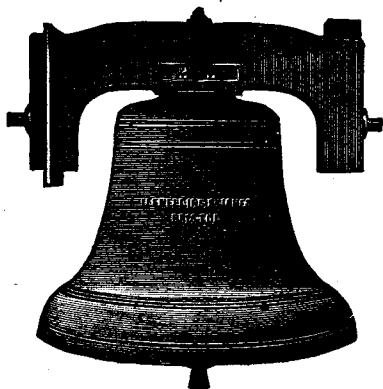
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W. and B. hung the Bells upon which the longest peal of Double Norwich, 17,024 changes, was rung at Kidlington, by eight members of the Oxford Diocesan Guild, on May 22nd, 1899. Actual weight of tenor 23½ cwt.

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CHURCH BELLS hung with every description of the latest approved fittings, in

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1758.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

BY ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 95.)

An old Japanese instance of a group of rogues making away with a ponderous temple bell through their cunning, occurs in the "Konjaku Monogatari" written in the eleventh century, tom. xxix. ch. xvii. The story is to this effect:—"Once, in years gone by, there came in the temple Koyadera, province Settsu, a mendicant apparently eighty years of age. He begged the provosts' indulgence to allow him some days rest therein, because of his excessive fatigue, occasioned by the long journey which he said he was making from a western province to the capital. The provost fully compassionated the senile traveller, yet he hesitated to comply with his request, inasmuch as he could not easily put himself in mind of a place fit to lodge him. Then, regarding the belfry as quite secure against the inclemencies of the weather, the old man asked leave to occupy a mat in its basement until the day of his recovery. This entreaty was granted him at once, on condition that he should render the temple the service of ringing the bell during his stay there.—at the same time the provost granting as many days vacation to the official bellringer. Two nights then went on eventless, the old man striking the bell at regular hours: but at about ten o'clock the following morning, the official bellringer went to the belfry and found the octogenarian prostrate and dead. The news soon spread to all members of the community, and effected endless murmurs at the provosts' imprudence in having caused the temple to incur such a trouble. They bade the diocesan folks to carry away the corpse, but no one would dare perform it, for the then approaching local shinto festival made it a serious breach of the preparatory taboo even slightly to touch so unclean an object. Thus the corpse remained unmoved until about two in the afternoon, when a convent belonging to the temple was entered by two warriors, who enquired of the clergyman in it, whether there was seen an octogenarian mendicant wandering in its vicinity. Upon being answered that actually such any one was staying in the belfry till but a few hours ago, when he was found suddenly lifeless, they avowed it very probable that he was their own father, who had recently lost his mind and strayed out of home after becoming somehow displeased with his wealthy family. They were conducted by the provost into the belfry, identified their dead parent, and bemoaned their loss quite out of their heads, which induced the provost too, to wail. Then they went off, in order, as they said, to make funeral preparations, whereupon the provost returned to the convent and told over all the heart rending sight he had just witnessed in the belfry, which in its turn moved some of the kindhearted listeners to tears. At about eight o'clock in the night, some forty or fifty men came nigh the belfry; many of them were under arms, and their noise was extraordinary, making all the residents in the precincts not stir out of closed doors. Only through tumults and dins the former made, the latter could know them to have carried the corpse into a distant pine forest, struck gongs and chanted the Buddha's name (Nembutsu) throughout the night, then cremated it there, and withdrawn just before the dawn. For thirty days thereafter nobody went near the belfry, deeming it unclean for that duration, in accordance with the then taboo regulations. As soon as the term of the taboo had expired, the official bellringer went to sweep through it, and discovered to his excessive dismay that the huge bell had entirely gone. This report put the whole chapter in great commotion; some of its members with diocesan folk went to explore the pine forest for it. There they found some fragments of the bell, scattered among cinders of pine wood, which naturally led them to conclude that the marauders had carried away the bell after

fracturing it with the help of an intense fire produced over it with the pines hewn down upon the spot. Indeed those three scoundrels had played each his own part so adroitly—the oldest one feigning death so many hours, and the other two acting as his devotedly mourning sons—that so many persons were sympathetically impelled to weep for their pretended loss. Thus the temple of Koyadera lost its bell, and thus for ever stands without any."

The following narrative is given in Kikuoka Beizan's "Shokoku Rijindan," written in the eighteenth century, tom. v. pt. x:—"One day in olden times there arrived at the convent Chofukuji, province Totomi, a *Yamabushi** who professed to be utterly needy, and craved the principal's contribution towards his pilgrimage to Mount Oomine. The latter sarcastically replied that there was at his disposal no *Rane* (a Japanese word with two meanings, "Money" and "bell"), save the huge bell in the belfry just fronting them, and he would fain contribute it to his purse, only if he could take it away single-handed. The *Yamabushi* was much pleased with the proposal. He pushed the bell but once with his stick, and instantly it fell down to the ground. He handled it without any ado, and ran away with it as swiftly as a flying bird, and was soon lost sight of. Some time after the bell was found suspended upon a pine at the top of a very inaccessible steep on Mount Oomine, where it is to be seen *in situ* to this day, the locality having received after it the name "Kanekake" (Bellhanging).

The largest bell supposed to be now hanging anywhere on earth is in a Buddhist monastery near Canton, in China. It is made of solid bronze, and was cast in the year 1400. It is 18 feet high by 45 feet in circumference, and is sufficiently extensive in size to furnish a dwelling place for a small family beneath its spacious dome. Its whole exterior and interior are covered with 8400 embossed characters, that tell a single story that is one of the Chinese classics. This monstrous old monarch of the bell world gives forth a wonderfully sweet tone when it is struck, and it is said that its splendid tone is due to the fact that the lives of eight men were sacrificed in its casting.

Another famous Chinese bell, that is only a little smaller than the one located near Canton, hangs in a big tower at Peking. When it was decided that this bell should be made, the Emperor ordered Kuan-yu, a celebrated Mandarin, to cast it. Many times the founder heated his crucibles and poured their contents into the moulds. Just as many times the castings proved imperfect, and at last the Emperor became exasperated and sent forth the decree that if there was but one more failure the head of unlucky Kuan-yu should pay the penalty of it. Ko-ai, the Mandarin's beautiful daughter, immediately visited an astrologer to discover, if possible, if there was any way of protecting her parent from the dire disaster that threatened to overtake him. "The blood of a Maiden must be mixed with the metal to ensure a perfect casting," advised the learned seer after he had consulted his books and the stars. The next time that the furnaces were lighted Ko-ai secured permission from her father to be present at the foundry. Amid a dead silence the taps were drawn, and the molten stream began to pour into the mold. "For my father!" cried the fair Ko-ai, and then threw herself into the seething mass of white hot metal. One of the workmen bravely attempted to rescue her, but only succeeded in getting hold of her shoes. The casting proved perfect, but Kuan-yu was taken to his home a raving madman. At the present time, whenever this bell is struck, it gives forth a solemn

* The *Yamabushis* are members of a mystic order named "Shugends," whose practice it is to unceasingly travel from one sacred mountain to another, there to observe their occult rites.

sonorous boom, followed by a low wailing sound, like the cry of a woman in deep distress, and the people who hear it say, "There's Ko-ai calling for her shoe."

There is a tradition that when an unauthorized hand strikes this great bell at Pekin the rain-gods visit the offence by sending down unneeded rain. Mr. Dennys tells us, in the "Folk-lore of China," that some years ago, when he visited the bell-temple outside the city, with a party of friends, the priests refused to ring "the enormous specimen therein hung, lest the rain-god should be offended." A small present from one of the party, however, induced them to let the visitors draw back the heavy beam, which did duty as a clapper. Strangely enough, as the first blow was struck, a heavy rain storm came on, and the shaven-pated attendants roared in high glee—"We told you so."

In Ford's handbook to Spain, Vol. i p. 352, describing the Alhambra (the Aeropoles, the Windsor Castle of Granada), says: "The 'Torre-de-la-Vela' is so called because on this watch tower hangs a silver-toned bell, which, struck by the Warder every five minutes, from nine in the evening until four a.m. all the year round, gives notice to irrigators below of the hour of the night, thus acting as a primitive watch. It is heard on a still night even at Loja, 30 M. off, and tender and touching are the feelings which the silver sound awakens. This bell is also rung on the 2nd of January, the anniversary of the surrender of Granada: on that day the Alhambra is visited by crowds of peasantry. Few maidens pass by without striking the bell, which ensures a husband, and a good one in proportion to the noise made, which, it need not be said, is continuous and considerable. The fete is altogether most national and picturesque."

In the same book Vol. ii, p. 84, it states: "In no country has the original intention of bells—*per cacciare il diavolo*—to scare away the devil, been more piously fulfilled than in the Peninsula. All are doleful, from the dull tinkle of the Muleteer's *cencerro*, to the passing bell of the steeple. There is no attempt at melody in their *repique*, no chime, no triple bob majors. The *Music* is devoid alike of scientific ringing, rural rustic melody, or the solemn association of sounds, the poetry of the steeple, the 'nighest bordering on heaven.' The *Campanas* are headed with cross beams of wood, almost of the same weight as the bells themselves and are pulled at until they keep turning round and round, head over heels, except when they are very large; then the clapper is agitated by a rope, a *golpe de badajo*. Any orchestral discipline and regularity is not a thing of Oriental Spain; the bells are pulled their own way, like a company of guerilleros, or a Dutch concert, where each performer plays his own tune. Each bell, be it said, is struck singly for its special purposes. La Gorda for instance, at the *Ave Maria*. A solemn peal is called *clamor de campanas*, and a requiem for a dead Pope or King, a *tocando a muerto*."

Spain has some famous bells. The great one at Saragossa is said to ring spontaneously before the death of a Sovereign. The bellmaster in the Giralda, at Seville, which is 360 feet high, is blind, as are other bellringers of Spain. Of all the bells in Spain, that belonging to the Cathedral of Toledo is most celebrated for its size, and the stories connected with it. In a volume by Hans Christian Anderson, "In Spain," we are told that fifteen shoemakers could sit under it and draw out their cobbler's thread without touching. The weight is said to be 17 tons. There is another story about this bell.

A rich Count of Toledo had a son, who, having killed a man in a duel, sought refuge in the Cathedral while his father went to Madrid to petition the King for his pardon. "No," said the King, "he who has killed a man must die." The Count continued his petition, till at length the King, wishing to get rid of him, said: "When you can make a bell at Toledo that I can hear at Madrid, I will pardon the young man." Now Toledo is sixty miles away from Madrid. The Count went home, and some time after as his King was sitting in his palace at the open window, he heard a distant roll. "God help me," he cried, "that's the bell at Toledo," and so the young Count obtained his pardon.

(To be continued).

"The Bell News," post free, 1s. 8d. per quarter, or 5s. 5d. per year.

SOLIHULL, WARWICKSHIRE.

THE WARWICKSHIRE GUILD.

On Saturday, December 4, 1915, in Three Hours and Twenty-five Minutes.

AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ALPHEGE,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB ROYAL, 5080 CHANGES;

IN THE KENT VARIATION.

Tenor 19½ cwt. in D.

Benjamin Gough* Treble	Morris J. Morris 6
William Short 2	James L. Wells 7
Thomas J. Bratton* 3	Arthur Chambers 8
Thomas H. Reeves 4	James E. Groves 9
William Fisher* 5	James George Tenor

Composed by York Green, of London, and

Conducted by James E. Groves.

*First peal of Treble Ten. First peal of Royal by the Guild. This peal was arranged to be rung on the 62nd anniversary of Mr. James George, namely, November 27th, but unfortunately had to be postponed on account of the death of Mr. John Sanders, an old Birmingham ringer.

MARSHFIELD, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE LLANDAFF DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, December 4, 1915, in Three Hours and Three Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

H. Moore's Twelve-Part.

Tenor 11 cwt.

Private Albert Devonald* Treble	John W. Jones 5
Charles Greedy 2	Sidney Dawe 6
Frank J. Bailey 3	Fred Chamberlain 7
William B. Bliss 4	*Thomas Middleton Tenor

Conducted by Charles Greedy.

Arranged and rang as a birthday compliment to both J. W. Jones and W. B. Bliss, this being the eve of their 50th birthday, the ringers wishing them many happy returns; also it being the anniversary of the dedication and re-opening of the church and bells after complete restoration. *First peal. The ringer of the treble was elected a member before starting, and belongs to the Welsh Regiment, and is now recuperating at Cardiff after being wounded at the front, and hails from Cadoxton, Neath.

Correspondence.

MR. JAMES'S THEORY.

SIR,—If Mr. Trollope will re-read his own words he will withdraw his contradiction and admit that they can only bear the meaning which I have drawn from them. If one member of a quick six is missing there can be only five left, and if he meant something else he should have said what he meant.

There was no argument based on an illustration of Canterbury Pleasure, there was simply a false statement attributed to me which I never made, and I simply said plainly that the lead was a plain lead, whereas Mr. Trollope supposed that my definition would make it a bob lead. He now substitutes another lead without saying what it is, and I suppose he thinks that it is a bob lead, according to my definition. Let me tell him to look at it again. It is a single lead and not a bob lead.

The statement that there is a definite and unalterable place where one lead ends and another begins has been proven years ago, and I do not like repeating the same thing over and over again for the benefit of people who will not take the trouble to understand a proof when it is given.

The statement in Mr. Trollope's article is certainly his own wording, but it is not a statement of my theory because I do not waste my time in making theories, and it is neither complete nor accurate, or I should never have supposed that he wished to dispute the facts which he certainly led me to think.—Yours etc., H. LAW JAMES.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

The last Plain nine-bell System given in Shipway is Stedman's Slow Course, but this I do not intend to make use of for illustrations for the following reasons: The Single and Reverse Cater Methods each have three places in two rows five times in each lead, and the double method has three places in two rows nine times in each lead; if these facts are not sufficient condemnation of Stedman's Slow Course and any similar Cater methods, then anything will pass, and there will no longer be any need for a Legitimate Methods Committee.

On ten bells the first Royal method in Shipway is Plain Bob, which can be summed up in a few words. Plain Bob Royal is the Quick Primary Principle lengthened by Extremes from 20 to 180 changes, the Quick 2nds place Extremes being made when the treble is lying her whole pull in front.

Reverse Bob Royal is obtained by making a Quick 9ths place Extreme in the Quick Primary Principle when the treble is lying her whole pull behind.

Double Bob Royal is a combination of the Single and Reverse methods, 9ths place being made when the treble is behind, and 2nds place when she is lying her whole pull in front. Each of the foregoing methods has a simple transposition row at the lead-end, and the latter is the only false row when proved by Reciprocal Proof.

The Place System which follows next is arbitrarily illegitimate, and for this reason I shall not make use of it for illustrations.

The next ten bell method is Grandsire Royal, which is also arbitrarily illegitimate, but nevertheless the method is worth illustrating as an example—for young composers—of imperfect construction.

Grandsire Royal.

From the Quick Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; the treble is also the pivot bell.

			equals	false row
E	1234567890	1	S	1357294068
E	2135476980	2	S	1579203846
E	2314567890	3	C	3124567890
O	324165879	4	C	4213658709
O	342618579	5	C	5312749608
E	4362810597	6	C	6421830597
E	4638201957	7	C	7531920486
O	6483029175	8	C	8642019375
O	6840392715	9	C	9753018264
E	864937251	10	C	0864927153
E	8069473521	10	C	0975836142
O	0896745312	9	C	9086745231
O	0987654132	8	C	8097654321
E	9078561423	7	C	7908563412
E	9705816243	6	C	6809472513
O	7950182634	5	C	5790381624
O	7591028364	4	C	4680291735
E	5719203846	3	C	3579102846
E	5172930486	2	C	2468103957
O	1527394068	1	C	1357294068

1253749608

One of the conditions of a perfectly constructed method is When even and odd rows are mixed there MUST be an equal number of each kind in the first lead, reckoning the fundamental row as the first. In the above form Grandsire Royal has eleven even rows and nine odd rows in the first lead, and besides this, there is no pivot bell in

addition to the hunts. There are three false rows to each lead instead of one, brought about by the slow 3rds place constructional bob being made in the wrong position; the lead-end 1527390468 is a complex transposition row, whereas when the method is properly produced from the Slow Primary Principle the lead-end is a simple transposition row.

Grandsire Royal.

From the Slow Primary Principle.

Hunts 1-2; no pivot bell, reciprocal relationships of the opposite pairs of bells takes the place.

One false row the lead-end 2143658709.

equals

E	1234567890	1	S	
E	1325476980	2	S	
O	3152749608	3	C	2416385079
O	3517294068	4	S	
E	5371920486	5	C	4628103957
E	5739132846	6	S	
O	7593018264	7	C	6840291735
O	7950381624	8	S	
E	9705836142	9	C	8069472513
E	9078563412	10	S	
O	0987654321	10	S	
O	0896745231	9	S	
E	8069472513	8	C	9705836142
E	8604927153	7	S	
O	6840291735	6	C	7593018264
O	6482019375	5	S	
E	4628103957	4	C	5371920486
E	4261830597	3	S	
O	2416385079	2	C	3152749608
O	2143658709	1	S	

Quick 3rds

1246385079

In the above form Grandsire Royal is simply the Slow Primary Principle lengthened by bobs from twenty to 160 changes, and as long as the trebles are not parted the method has a clean proof scale.

Reverse Grandsire Royal, whether produced from the Quick or the Slow Primary Principle, if we consider the fundamental row as the first row of the method, is imperfect in construction, owing to the disposition of the Even and Odd rows.

Double Grandsire Royal, or Double Grandsire on any even numbers AS A METHOD does not exist.

On four bells Double Grandsire is a one-part touch.

On six bells Double Grandsire is a two-part touch.

On eight bells Double Grandsire is a three-part touch.

On ten bells Double Grandsire is a four-part touch.

On twelve bells Double Grandsire is a five-part touch.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

WALTHAMSTOW.—On Sunday, December 5th, for Evensong at St. Mary's Church, 1260 Stedman Triples in 46 mins. H. T. Scarlett, F. Rumens, C. T. Coles (conductor), J. C. Adams, R. Maynard, sen., H. J. Maynard, J. H. Wilkins, A. Chapman. Rung to commemorate the 50th year of Mr. Robert Maynard's connection with the St. Mary's, Walthamstow, Society, and as a ringer at that Church.

WEST EALING.—On Sunday evening, December 5th, (meeting short for Triples), 720 Bob Minor in 26 mins. C. Edwards, C. H. Hughes, W. Lawrence (conductor), G. Harbour, A. W. Davis, T. H. Taffender. The calling of this 720 was taken from "Rope-Sight," page 73, composed by B. Annable.

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ROPE-SIGHT. 1s. 6d., sixth ed.; 150 pages; treats Plain Bob; commences on three bells.

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TREBLE BOB. Part I. 1s. 6d.; second ed.; with appendix; 108 closely printed pages. Part II., suited for Conductors only; very scarce; 2s. 1½d.; 236 pages.

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Cambridge, Belfast Assembly Hall, Magdalen College

(Oxford), and many others to Lord Grimthorpe's des

In 1897, writing to the Vicar of Minchinhampton, Lord Grimthorpe said :—"Smith of Derby will clock you in the best way, and as near eternity as possible."

Established 1760.

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Maker to St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey,
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THE FIRST BOOK PUBLISHED ON CHANGE-RINGING

"TINTINNALOGIA";

OR THE

ART OF RINGING.

Wherein is laid down plain and easie Rules for Ringing all sorts of Plain Changes.

Together with Directions for Pricking and Ringing all Cross Peals: with a full Discovery of the Mystery and Grounds of each Peal.

As also instructions for Hanging of Bells, with all things belonging thereunto.

By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

LONDON:

Printed by W. G. for Fabian Stedman, at his shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard in Fleetstreet. 1668.

REPRINTED 1895.

Copies of the Reprint may be had at 1s. 2d. each, post free, from Office of "Bell News," 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

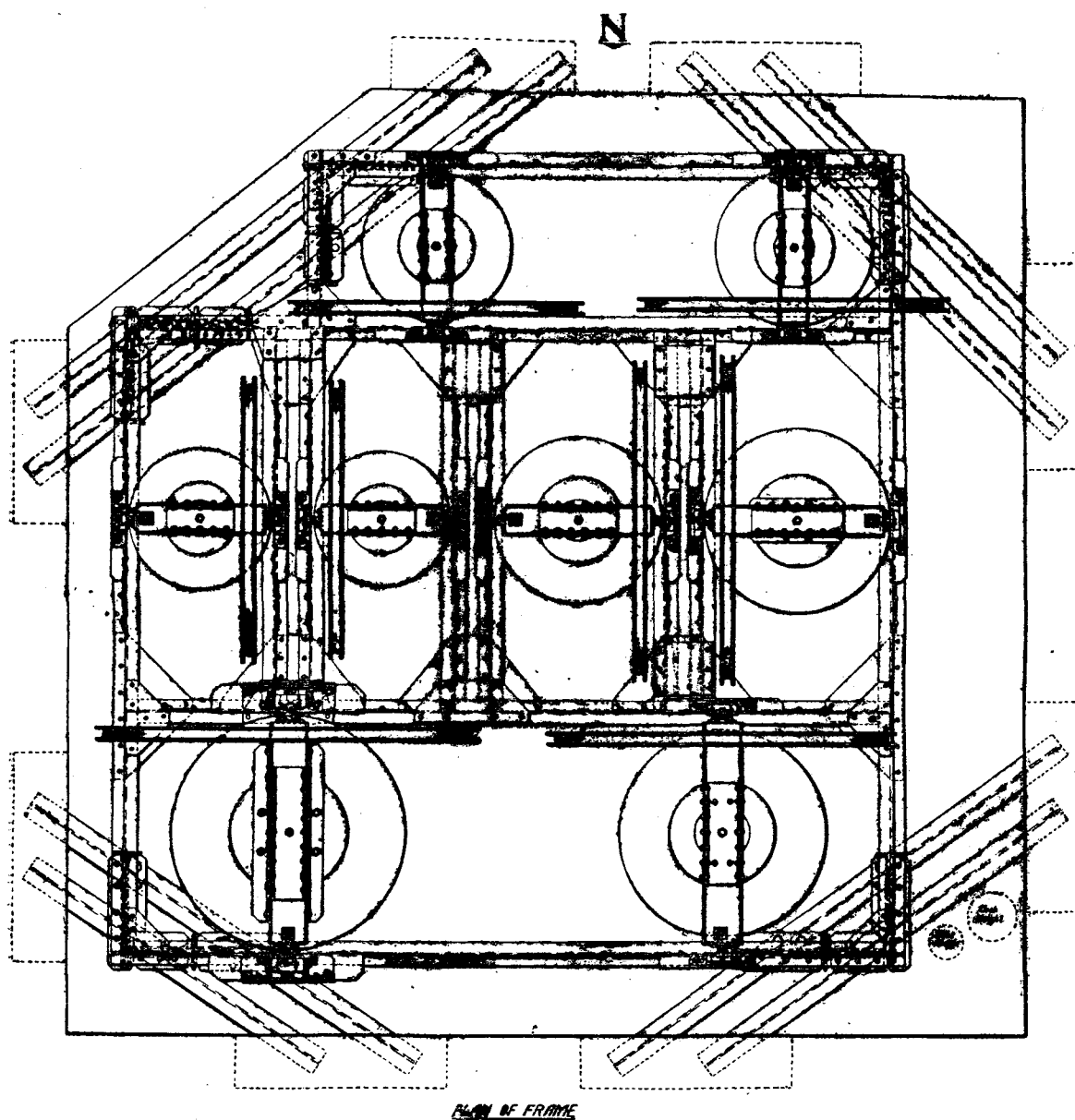
The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915.

MR. YOUNGS AND ROMNEY MARSH GUILD.

AN APPRECIATION.

The resignation by Mr. G. J. Youngs of the Secretaryship of the Romney Marsh and District Guild has called forth more than one testimony to his sterling qualities. While members are all agreed that his loss is a great blow to the Guild they are pleased to know he has secured an improved position. He took great pains with the work of the Guild, and did it thoroughly and willingly. While his successor will have a hard task to fill the office so efficiently yet he will know that his predecessor set him an excellent example, for he brought the Guild affairs up to a high standard. Much could be said about Mr. Young's sterling qualities, but everyone realises that the Romney Marsh Guild has lost a very energetic secretary, whose sole aim has been to raise and maintain its efficiency, and in this he succeeded.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 1448.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Ltd.,

THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW IN CHANGE-RINGING.

(Continued).

THE RELATIVITY OF MOVEMENT.

The one essential thing in ringing is movement. Not the actual rows rung, but the movement by which they are produced is the important thing. That this is so is shown by almost the whole of the terms that are in use in practical ringing. Hunting, dodging, place-making, snapping, cutting, bob, single, change, all these and others imply movement; and the work of a man in the tower consists of nothing else but movement. The skeleton course which shows the path of a single bell and takes no account whatever of rows is an all sufficient guide for ringing any method.

This movement is perpetual. From the time the bells go into changes until they come round, each and every bell is continually changing its position. In theoretic ringing everything is a round block without beginning or end, and therefore the movement also has neither beginning nor end, but is like a circle.

The truth of this has been more or less recognised for many years. Thus we have the formula—"Every bell that can must change its place at each blow.*" This formula recognises the essentiality of movement, but it also suggests that movement is not perpetual, it stumbles at the existence of places. Places it is assumed are exceptions to the otherwise continual movement; necessary exceptions no doubt, but still exceptions, and therefore it is further argued that only the minimum number may be allowed in a legitimate method.†

Movement first produces the hunting course, and the other Primary Principles. Then by other movement on part of the bells (which is always retrograde to the movement of the Principle), we get methods and peals. This movement consists of shunts and bobs. In both cases whether in the plain forward hunting of the plain Principle or in the dodging and backward hunting of the shunts, we get places. In some instances the more movement is introduced the more places you get, the result being that sometimes a bell lies for quite a long time in one position. This looks at first like the negation of movement and the denial of the statements with which I started this chapter. It is not so. Places in change-ringing are just as much movement as hunting and dodging. Natural law decrees that a moving bell shall, in this position hunt, and in that position make a place. The operation is the same, the difference merely in locality.

For this movement is first abstract, and then relative. When you hunt a bell among other bells you do not actually alter its position. And when you write out rows you do not actually alter the position of any concrete figure. The swinging bell moves it is true, but that movement has nothing to do with change-ringing. You write one row with 5 in seconds, and the next row with 5 in thirds. You have not moved the first figure; you have written out another one. Thus although this movement in ringing is a very real thing, it must not be assumed that it is movement of a material object. It is abstract, and

therefore subject to abstract law. Hence you cannot judge of whether a bell has moved or not, merely in the same work-a-day way you would judge whether a horse or a train has moved.

For all movement is ultimately relative, and it would be difficult to prove that anything has actually moved at all. That is a hard saying, and yet a perfectly true one. If you walked from St. Paul's to Charing Cross, and I were to tell you that you cannot really know if you have actually moved, you would look at me as if I were trying to catch you by some quibble. If I said I was perfectly serious, you would probably think me mad. "Half-an-hour ago I was on St. Paul's steps, now I am in front of the Admiralty, and if I did not get from one to the other by movement, how on earth did I get here?"

Look at another case. Suppose you are on board a steamer, and you walk from stem to stern at five miles an hour. You would say you had moved at that rate. But suppose meanwhile the steamer was travelling at the rate of five miles an hour. At what rate have you moved then? Relative to the steamer and five miles an hour, but relative to the land or to any other spot in the sea, you are exactly where you were. Turn round and retrace your steps from stern to stem. Now at what rate have you moved? Relative to the steamer still at five miles an hour, but relative to the land at ten miles an hour.‡

But all the while the earth is travelling round its axis and you with it. Further the earth is travelling round the sun. Further the sun is travelling at tremendous rate through space and the earth, and you with it. Judge what proportion your paltry five miles an hour along the steamer bears to the total. And then beyond all is limitless infinity; and because there is nothing ultimately fixed all relation comes to an end, and you cannot prove that anything absolutely moves. It would actually be just as true to say that I am the centre of all things, the only fixed point in the universe, and all things revolve round me, or to say that the sun is the fixed centre, or the North Star, or any other star.

Or, once again, everyone I suppose, when travelling by train, has experienced the sensation of suddenly looking out of the window and seeing another train travelling in the same direction. For the moment you appear to be stationary; then, as the other increases speed, you appear to be going backward; and then suddenly, as the last coach clears the window you appear to jerk into forward movement. And you have been stationary, and you have gone backward, relative to the other train. And when that train has passed from sight the relation is switched back to the ground, relative to which you have all along been going forward.

It may seem far fetched to bring these arguments and these illustrations into so small a thing as change-ringing, but it is really so. Change-ringing as a pure science is concerned with ultimate truth. With a very tiny part of truth, no doubt, but you must understand the tiny parts of truth in the same way that you do the larger parts, and unless you can bring your mind to rid itself of the accidental conditions imposed by time and space, you cannot appreciate change-ringing as pure science. Just as if you always think of triangles and

* See "Bell News," Jan. 23, 1886, and again Jan. 26, 1913.

† I ought to say that it is not quite clear whether this formula was laid down to insist on movement which naturally results in the Law of Proper Succession, or whether it aimed at that law as an end in itself.

‡ I had worked out this article for months when I happened to see a second-hand copy of a well-known book on Philosophy. I bought it and found the whole argument of the relativity of motion (including even the illustration of the ship) of course at great length and fuller detail than I have here given it. (See Spencer's "First Principles.")

squares as visible, measurable, tangible things, you cannot appreciate pure geometry.

With these considerations in mind we can judge of the nature of places and their share in movement. The movement in change-ringing is abstract. It is not movement relative to the piece of paper on which the rows are written out. It is movement among the bells themselves, and is relative to the bells themselves and to no outside standard.

12345678
21436587
24135678

At each change a new order is set up, and therefore movement has taken place among all the bells. Relative to the fourth, treble and the rest, the second is in a different position, and therefore shares the movement, although relative to the piece of paper on which these rows are printed it may be said not to have moved.

Thus we have a complete explanation of the reason why movement produces at times what looks like the absence of movement. The movement of the Primary Principle includes sevenths place in Bob Triples; the retrograde movement of the constructional shunt includes another sevenths; the resumed movement of the Primary Principle includes yet another sevenths. So you get the four blows behind. But they are all the result of relative movement.

Or, again, the apparent stagnation of the Slow Work Shunts is the result of relative movement.

Besides the movement of the bells among themselves, which produces the Primary Principles, and which the members of the different shunts share among themselves, you have also the movement of hunts in coarsing order. This movement is exactly similar to the other. It is none the less real, because it is not so obvious. And once these two kinds of movement are made plain, the whole essential nature of change-ringing as a pure science is easily understood.

Movement being a natural thing, and cyclical movement being a restricted thing, the whole of it is strictly governed by natural law. Movement in cycles does not exclusively belong to ringing, and the laws that control it make no account of ringing. You can do a thing, or you cannot do a thing, not because of anything connected with our art, but because law has laid it down since time was that this shall be and that shall not be.

One further point may be mentioned. We may not argue from what can happen to a given set of figures, A method of change-ringing might be represented by the same set of figures as a touch of plain changes or of stoney. But the controlling natural law need not necessarily be the same. For while in the latter the essential foundation is stagnation of all the bells save one, in the former the essential foundation is perpetual movement of all the bells which may in circumstances result in what looks like stagnation.

ACTON.—At St. Mary's Parish Church for morning service on Sunday, December 5th, a quarter-peal of Kent Treble Bob Major (1280 changes) in 45 mins. R. Holloway, G. Harbour, W. H. Hollier (late of Dover), G. Iles, H. Miles. W. Lawrence, J. A. Trollope, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. R. Mackman (conductor). On Sunday morning, December 5th, various touches of Bob Major, Bob Royal, and 468 Grandsire Caters were rung on handbells at 52, Lammas Park Road, Ealing, by G. Harbour, 1-2; H. Miles (Kensington), 3-4; Q. M. Sergt. J. R. Mackman (Surrey Regiment), 5-6; J. A. Trollope (conductor), 7-8; W. Lawrence, 9-10.

ROMNEY MARSH AND DISTRICT GUILD.

THE GUILD LOSES A GOOD SECRETARY.

The monthly meeting of the above Guild was held at Wittersham, Kent, on November 27th. The local men turned up in full force, and visitors came from Fairfield, Hawkhurst, Rye, Stone-in-Oxney and Tenterden. Bob Singles and Doubles and Grandsire Doubles were rung during the afternoon and evening.

The company afterwards met at the Queen's Head for the business meeting. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. J. Youngs) read letters from Mr. G. Johnson (Appledore), and Mr. J. Nash (Iden) returning thanks to the members for their messages of sympathy, the former having had a son killed in France, while the latter has a son a prisoner of war in Germany.

The Hon. Secretary then briefly addressed the members, informing them that he was leaving Rye, having accepted a better situation at Ashford. Consequently he would not be so well able to carry on the work of the Guild, and he asked them to accept his resignation. He would remain a member of the Guild, and attend their meetings whenever he could. In conclusion he thanked them for their kindness and co-operation during his secretaryship.

Mr. C. Tribe voiced the gratitude of the members to Mr. Youngs for his services, and warmly eulogised the energetic manner in which he had carried out his duties.

Mr. C. W. Player and Mr. G. Billenness also testified to Mr. Youngs' valued services.

The Hon. Secretary suitably acknowledged the remarks of the speakers, and announced that the Guild had a balance in hand of about £3 5s.

The question of a new Secretary was the next consideration. Mr. Tribe proposed, and Mr. Player seconded, that the matter be left over until the annual meeting in January, and requesting the Master (Mr. G. Billenness), to act in the meantime. This was agreed to.

It was decided that the annual meeting should be held at Appledore on Saturday, January 15th.

A vote of thanks to the Rector (Rev. A. H. Smith) for the use of the bells, and to Mr. Addis for his assistance in the arrangements concluded the business.

5100 BOB ROYAL.

By H. PRICE.

234567890	w	7th	B	M	H
452378690	-	-	-	-	-
234578690	-	-	-	-	-
452386790	-	-	-	-	-
234586790	-	-	-	-	-
452367890	-	-	-	-	-
3425	-	-	-	-	-
2534	-	-	-	-	-
4235	-	-	-	-	-
3542	-	-	-	-	-
4352	-	-	-	-	-
5432	-	-	-	-	-
3254	-	-	-	-	-
5324	-	-	-	-	-
2453	-	-	-	-	-
5243	-	-	-	-	-
3245	s	-	-	-	-

Repeat last twelve courses, calling first w and h.

BELLS OF THE SALFORD HUNDRED.

We recently gave a short resume of a paper read by Mr. F. H. Cheetham, at a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. We are now able to give an extended report, which will be of interest to all who take an interest in Church bells and their history.

Major Lees's paper was followed by one on "The Church Bells of the Salford Hundred," by Mr. F. H. Cheetham. The Hundred of Salford comprises the ancient parishes of Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton-le-Moors, Bury, Deane, Eccles, Flixton, Maachester, Middleton, Prestwich-with-Oldham, Radcliffe, and Rochdale. The principal pre-Reformation chapels were at Ainsworth, Blackley, Blackrod, Bradshaw, Chorlton, Denton, Ellenbrook, Horwich, Littleborough, Milnrow, Newton, Oldham, Rivington, Shaw, Stretford, Todmorden, Turton, Walmesley, Westhoughton, and Whitworth. The chapels of Ashworth, Edenfield, Gorton, and Holcombe existed in the sixteenth century, but it is uncertain whether they were founded before the Reformation.

MEDIÆVAL BELLS.

There are two mediæval bells in the Hundred, one at Bradshaw, and the other at Clayton Hall, Manchester. The Bradshaw bell is of fourteenth-century date, and bears the inscription, "Ave Maria gracia plena." It hangs in the tower of the old church, now standing detached in the churchyard. The Clayton Hall bell bears the motto, "In atende meteor," and may be of French origin. If the bell is French, it might possibly be of late 14th century date; but more likely it belongs to about the first half of the fifteenth century. If the bell is English it is probably later. There is a tradition that the Clayton bell formerly belonged to the Collegiate Church, Manchester. No church bells of sixteenth century date have yet come to light in the Salford Hundred, but a bell formerly at Turton Tower, and now at Sir Lees Knowles's residence at Pendlebury, is dated 1587.

Seventeenth century bells are found at Edenfield (1654), Holcombe (1698), Bolton (1699), Ringley and Great Lever. The two last named are undated, but the Ringley bell appears to be coeval with the chapel (now pulled down) built in 1625. It may, however, be a little later, as the building was not consecrated till 1634. The bell at Great Lever Hall, now on the floor of the chapel, bears the name of Ralph Ashton, and dates from about 1616-29. The Edenfield bell is by John Scott, of Wigan, and is interesting as having been cast in the first year of Cromwell's Protectorate. There was formerly a bell by the same Wigan founder at Milnrow, cast in the same year, and William Scott, of Wigan, cast a bell for Denton Chapel in 1692, and both of these have disappeared. The Holcombe bell, now at the School House, bears the initials "R. A.," possibly for Ralph Ashton, founder, of Wigan. The Bolton bells are by Henry Bagley, of Ecton, Northamptonshire, and are five in number. They are a year later in date than six by the same maker at Warrington Parish Church; but Bagley's bells are found nowhere else in the county. There was formerly a bell dated 1656 at Whitworth, but it was recast in 1775, and again in 1910. At Todmorden Chapel a bell dated 1603 was recast in 1860.

MANCHESTER BELLS.

The number of existing eighteenth century bells is fairly large, though many have been re-cast and others have disappeared. The earliest dated bells of this period are

those by Abraham Rudhall at Manchester Cathedral, 1706. Six of the present ring of ten were cast in that year. The next oldest Rudhall bells in the Hundred are four at Eccles dated 1709. Following these in order of date are Middleton (six, 1714), Platt Chapel (1718), Prestwich (two 1721), Oldham (two, 1722), now at St. Peter's and St. James's churches, Bury (six, 1722), Monton Unitarian Church (1725), Didsbury (six, 1727), Prestwich (1742), Salford (five, 1748), Heywood, St. James's (1749), Manchester Cathedral (1749), Rochdale (five, 1752), Manchester, St. Ann's (1769), Ashton-under-Lyne (1790), and Manchester, St. Peter's (1795). All these are from the Gloucester foundry. The bell from St. Peter's, Manchester, is now at St. Andrew's, Eccles. At Deane, near Bolton, the four bells are by Richard Sanders, of Bromsgrove (1714). George Dalton, of York, is represented by bells at Mossley (1756) and Littleborough (1764), and Luke Ashton, of Wigan, by the single bell at Ellenbrook Chapel (1725).

Among the eighteenth-century bells, the Whitechapel foundry (now Mears and Stainbank), is represented by the ring of eight at St. John's, Deansgate, Manchester, by Lester and Pack, 1786. The tenor however was recast in 1902. The undated tenor at Blackrod is by Chapman and Mears (1782-84), and the five others by William Mears, 1786. The sixth bell at Deane is by Thomas Mears I., 1792. The disused bells at Birch-in-Rusholme (1727), and Ashworth (1774), are without founder's name or initials, and the founders of the single bells at Peel (1758), and St. James's, Manchester (1786), are also uncertain. The earliest-dated nineteenth century bells are from the Gloucester foundry in 1806, in which year John Rudhall cast a ring of eight for St. George's church, Bolton; two for Bolton Patish Church, and a ring of eight for Flixton. Three of the Flixton bells have since been recast. Other early nineteenth century bells by Rudhall occur at Rochdale (1812), Manchester Cathedral (1815 and 1825), and Eccles (1825 and 1828). Most of the late nineteenth century bells are from the foundries at Whitechapel (Mears and Stainbank), Cripplegate (John Warner and Sons), and Loughborough (John Taylor and Company). Messrs. Mears cast the ring of twelve for Oldham Parish Church in 1830. The single bell at St. Stephen's, Salford, is by William Dobson, of Downham, Norfolk, 1817. At St. George's Church, Oldham Road, Manchester, is a ship's bell from the Bremen steamer Rheim, dated 1868.

Mr. Cheetham was warmly thanked by the chairman on behalf of the society for his valuable paper, which is one of a series relating to the church bells of Lancashire, the material for which has been collected by him at the expenditure of a great amount of time, trouble, and expense. His work when completed, will be an extremely valuable addition to our country history, and the campanology of the counties of England.

BROMLEY (Kent).—On Sunday afternoon, December 5th, at St. Luke's Church for Confirmation Service, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples in 42 mins. T. Groombridge, sen., G. Durling, P. Spice, A. E. Newick, Private J. Lyddiard, G. Huxley, E. G. Filtress (conductor), I. Emery. Rung as a birthday compliment to Private J. Lyddiard, A.S.C. In the evening at the Parish Church, also for Confirmation, 504 Stedman Triples in 16 mins. E. G. Filtress, P. Spice, A. E. Newick, G. Huxley, I. Emery (conductor), A. Bygrave, G. Durling, C. Austin. After service 504 Stedman Triples I. Emery, P. Spice, A. James, sen., A. E. Newick, G. Huxley E. G. Filtress, G. Durling (conductor), C. Austin.

Notices

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading is sixpence for 30 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursdays, December 16th and 30th, for hand-bell practice; and on Tuesday, December 21st, for business, all at 8 p.m. The subscription of 1s. 8d. which entitles members to vote on financial matters is now due.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths,—Ring for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Lancashire Association.—Manchester Branch.—The next meeting will be held at St. Michael's, Ashton-under-Lyne on Saturday, December 11th. Bells ready at 4.30. Meeting at 7.

W. W. Wolstencroft, Branch Sec.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Association.—A quarterly meeting will be held at Keynsham on Saturday, December 11th. Service at 3.30 p.m. Tea and meeting to follow.

Taunton.

E. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Blackburn Branch.—The Branch meeting fixed to be held at Padiham on Saturday, December 18th, will not take place.

33, Langham Road, Blackburn. J. Watson, Branch Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at Garston on Saturday, December 18th. Bells ready at 3.30. Service at 5. Tea 5.30. Members intending being present please send word to

Walter Hughes.

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

A 12-PART PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES.

By A. J. PITMAN, Port Talbot.

234567		A	
S 762453	2	572436	1
347562	1	365247	2
253647	1	473526	2
S 672453	1	654273	1
346572	1	736425	2
723654	2	S 457236	1
467523	1	624357	1
234756	2	S 376524	1
672534	1	453276	1
236745	3	S 264753	1
		C 372564	1
B			
S 732564			
457632	1		
574632	4		
325467	2		
743625	1		
257364	2		
432657	1		
574263	2		
D 325674	1		
743562	2		

A to be called six times. Single at third and sixth part ends.

B to be called six times between two singles at C in any one of the parts A.

Single at D in third and 6th parts.

5-6 at home in the twelve part-ends.

THE LANGHAM REFRESHMENT ROOMS, THORLEY, BISHOPS STORTFORD.—Accommodation for Cyclists and others. Clubs and Parties catered for.—Charges moderate.—Proprietor: HENRY J. TUCKER.

LANCASHIRE'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

BOLTON BRANCH.

J. Nuttall, 3rd E.L.B., R.F.A.
W. H. Makin, 1/1st W.L.D. Sal. I.G.
J. Fishwick, 10/5th L.N.L.
T. Reatby, B.C. 1/5th L.N.L.
T. Taylor, R.F.
A. Ridings.
N. J. Hewett.
R. Holden, N.S.B.R.
J. Crossley, Coldstream Guards.
H. Worsley, Liverpool Scottish.

BLACKBURN BRANCH.—Parish Church.

Harry Walker, King's Royal Rifles.
Frank Billows, 10th Devons.
Thomas Wilson, R.N.D.M.C.

St. Michael's.

R. H. Stancliffe, R.F.A.
Tom Stancliffe, R.F.A.
T. J. Dinsdale, Royal Marines.
A. Tomlinson, R.A.M.C.
F. Ramsbottom, R.A.M.C.

Burnley, Holy Trinity.

Wilfred Graham, R.A.M.C.

Colne.

Jas. E. Foulds, R.F.A.
Sidney Lane, R.F.A.

Clitheroe.

David Dawson, R.A.M.C.
Rd. Whittaker, R.A.M.C.

Oswaldtwistle.

Wm. Riley, A.S.C.

FYLDE BRANCH.—Blackpool.

W. Clitheroe, 7th K.O. Lancaster.
J. Walmsley, 5th K.O. Lancaster.
C. Rhodes, A.S.C.

South Shore.

F. Hill. R. Welsh Fusiliers.

Singleton.

H. Walton, sen., A.S.C.
C. Porter, 4th L.N. Lancashire.
H. Walton, jun., 8th King's L.I.
R. Porter, 4th L.N. Lancashire.

(To be continued.)

NEWPORT, SALOP.

THE PARISH CHURCH BELLS.

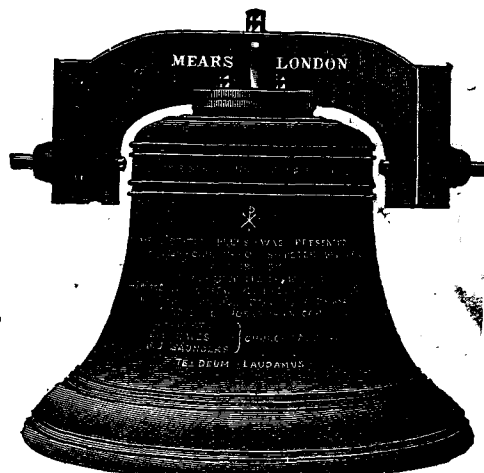
The re-hanging and overhauling of the Parish Church bells has just been completed by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, of Whitechapel, London. The bells have been quarter-turned and re-hung with completely new fittings, i.e., headstocks, gudgeons, bearings, wheels, ropes, stays, sliders, etc. The framework, which is about 103 years old, is of massive oak. It has been strengthened with vertical bolts, and the joints made secure with angle plates. The bells, a peal of eight, tenor 14 cwt., were cast at the Whitechapel Foundry in 1812 (a very historic year).

MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL BELL FOUNDRY,

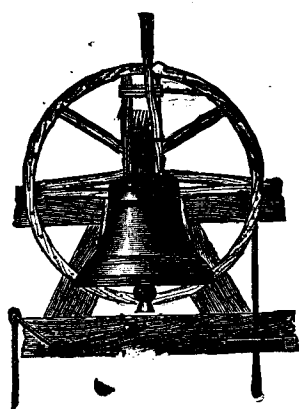
Church Bells Cast and Erected Complete.
Old Bells & Fittings Restored.
SCHOOL BELLS. BELL ROPES. MUSICAL HANDBELLS.

FOUNDRY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1570.

32 & 34, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E



TENOR BELL, 25½ cwt., of the new ring of ten St. Peter's, Brighton.



JAS. BARWELL, Bell Founder,

40, Gt. Hampton St., Birmingham.

CHURCH BELLS, with all requisite Fittings and Framework singly or in Peals. CLOCK and CHIME BELLS to any size and note.

SCHOOL BELLS, with ringing arrangements suitable for any position.

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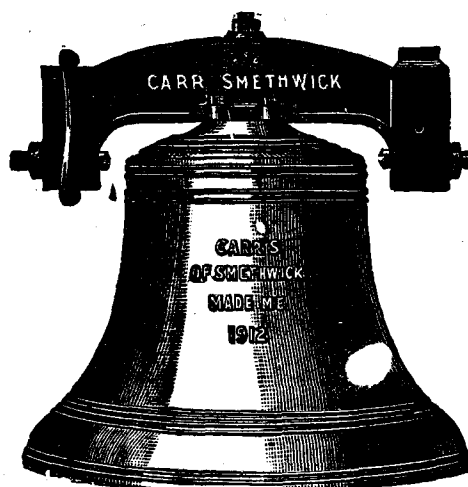
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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1759.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

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The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

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JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1759.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

A quarterly meeting was held at Keynsham on Saturday, December 11th, when about forty members were present, representing seventeen towers.

The fine peal of eight bells, tenor 27 cwt., were raised in peal at 2.50 p.m., and touches of Stedman, Grandsire and Bob Major were rung before the service, which was held at 3.30. The Vicar of Keynsham, the Rev. D. F. Hatchard, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Parker, Master of the Association, officiated, and gave a very instructive address from the words, "To every man his work." The organist and choir were also present, and gave valuable assistance at the service.

After the service tea was partaken of in the old School-room, and after the inner man had been satisfied the business meeting was held. The Master presided, and was supported by the assistant priest of Keynsham and one of the churchwardens. The minutes were read and confirmed and several new members elected, including the Keynsham band.

The Master said, that seeing that an entirely new band had joined the Association who probably did not know much about it, he would explain its chief objects, which are:—

To recognise the true position of ringers as church workers.

To encourage ringing for Divine Service.

To promote order and good fellowship among ringers.

To cultivate the Art of change-ringing.

The next meeting was fixed to be held at Bridgwater about the second Saturday after Easter. The Master proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. D. P. Hatchard for arranging the service and for the use of the bells; to the organist and choir for their help at the service; and to the Keynsham ringers for having the bells in readiness.

In the absence of the Vicar the assistant-priest responded, as did also the churchwarden. This concluded the business, and another move was made to the tower, where Double Norwich, Stedman and Grandsire were again rung.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The annual district meeting of this Division was held at Saffron Walden on Saturday, December 4th. The bells were available from two to six only, owing to the aircraft regulations, but during that time touches of Grandsire Caters, Double Norwich Court, Stedman and Grandsire Triples were rung. The ringers attended the ordinary six o'clock evening service, part of the Association service being used. Tea and business meeting was held at the Abbey Temperance Hotel, only seventeen members being present from Saffron Walden, Stansted and Wenden. The Vicar, Rev. J. J. Antrobus, presided, supported by the Master, Mr. F. Pitstow, and the Secretary, Mr. W. Watts. The retiring Master and Secretary were unanimously re-elected, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at

Stansted in January. The Master proposed a vote of thanks to the Vicar for the use of the bells and for presiding over the meeting.

The Vicar, in reply, stated that he wished them to know that it was the wish of the Town Council that the bells should not be rung after dark.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

On Saturday afternoon, December 11th, the members of the Yorkshire Association (Western District) held a meeting at Keighley Parish Church. About fifty members were present from Headingley (St. Michael's), Holbeck (St. Matthew's), Hunslet, Pudsey, Halifax Parish Church, Bradford Parish Church, Shipley, Guiseley, Silsden, Gargrave, Denholme, Lightcliffe, Tong, Queenbury, Bingley and Keighley. Ringing commenced at two o'clock and continued until about nine p.m., with an interval for tea, which was served in the vestry. The touches rung included Grandsire Triples, Stedman Triples, Kent Treble Bob Major, Bob Major and Double Norwich Court Bob Major.

After tea a short meeting followed, at which Mr. G. B. Bolland (President) was supported by the Rector of Keighley (the Rev. L. S. Robinson) and Messrs. Cottrell (Treasurer), Johnson (Ringing Master), and Cooper (Secretary). A resolution was passed to approach Liversedge with a view to the next meeting being held there in March, 1916. In the course of the proceedings the Rector expressed the hope that before long the ringers would be busy in their respective belfries ringing a joyous peal to mark the final victory of the Allied Forces and the inauguration of a long peace.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

ILCHESTER DEANERY BRANCH.

We have been asked to state for the information of our readers that the bells of Martock Parish Church (8) will be available all day on Saturday, January 1st.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

STANSTED (Essex).—On Sunday, November 24th, for morning service at the Parish Church, 238 Grandsire Triples. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, T. J. Watts, R. Law, A. Jordan, H. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), F. Potter. On Monday, November 29th, for practice, 720 Plain Bob Minor. W. W. Watts, G. Gray, F. Bird, A. Jordan, H. W. Watts, W. Watts (conductor), T. J. Watts.

WIGAN.—On Tuesday evening, November 30th, at the Parish Church, a touch of Grandsire Triples (1036 changes) in 40 mins. R. Fisher, sen., 1; R. Fisher, jun., 2; J. E. Gummerson, 3; S. Shaw, 4; J. F. Hall, 5; S. Hall, 6; J. Barker and J. Hart, 7; A. Hilton and H. Meadow, 8. Conducted by J. E. Gummerson, Tenor 28 cwt. The bells were fully muffled as a token of sympathy and respect for Mrs. Wm. Major, a ringer's wife, who died on the previous Sunday, and was interred in the Wigan Cemetery on the Wednesday.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

We have seen that Shipway, in his endeavour to produce Single, Reverse and Double Court Bob Major and Caters with two shunts, and at the same time retain the Bob Major lead-ends failed utterly, the methods obtained (six in all) being incurably asymmetrical.

If Shipway realised his failure—which is very doubtful—possibly this may be the reason why when dealing with Oxford Bob he tried a different plan altogether for the extension of Oxford Bob Minor and Triples to the higher numbers.

An examination of Oxford Bob Minor proves that the method is Court Bob Minor plus a Quick 2nds place Extreme, that is to say the method is produced by three shunts. Oxford Bob Triples is the method given as Court Bob Triples, plus a Slow 3rds place bob. Here again we have three shunts, but in the methods Shipway gives as Oxford Bob Major and Caters there are five shunts, in the Royal and Cinques seven shunts, and in the Maximus nine shunts.

It is obvious, therefore, that the methods cannot be rung by the same rules from Minor to Maximus as it is possible in Plain Bob and Grandsire, and the strangest part of all is when the several lead-ends are examined we find there are no two lead-ends from Minor to Maximus alike. It is true that the even-bell methods are perfect in construction but even this cannot be said of the odd-bell methods. They require to be produced from the Slow Primary Principle to obtain the five known characteristics inherent in every properly constructed method.

I have pointed out previously that the bob leads of Grandsire Singles and Grandsire Doubles—old form—have coursing order at lead-head and lead-end, and the same characteristics are found in the plain leads of Court Bob Doubles and Minor.

The method of Oxford Bob, if the same shunts are used on all numbers, is not one whit different. In Oxford Bob Doubles and Minor we have coursing order at plain lead-heads and lead-ends, but the same shunts on the higher do not produce coursing order. The following are the first lead-ends and the second lead-heads of the methods that Shipway gives as Oxford Bob.

	153624
Minor	156342
	17583624
Major	17856342
	1970583624
Royal	1907856342
	1x9v70583624
Maximus	1xv907856342
	1726543
Triples	1275634
	192876543
Caters	129785634
	1x209876543
Cinques	1x90785634

The method that most nearly approximates the Minor of Oxford Bob is one that I discovered and published in "The Bell News" many years ago, and is produced on the higher numbers by four shunts. The lead-end is the same on all even numbers, and the third is the pivot bell all through, as in the Minor method. The following is the first lead-ends and the second lead-heads of the method mentioned above.

	153624
Minor	156342
	15372846
Major	15738264
	1537294068
Royal	1573920486
	1537294x6v80
Maximus	157392x4v608
	2164735
Triples	1267453
	216483957
Caters	126849375
	21648305x79
Cinques	1268403x597

FIVE SONS OF A WELL-KNOWN RINGER WHO HAVE JOINED THE ARMY.

Henry James Perkins, a Wallington postman, now in Malta, 2/1 London Regiment, Royal Fusiliers.

Corpl. William John Ackland Perkins, Scots Fusiliers, a prisoner in Germany; was at Doberitz camp, but has lately been removed to another camp. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Mons. Was on the Army Reserve, and employed by the West Ham Corporation at their Asylum at Goodmayes, Ilford, previous to being called up.

Ernest Frederic Perkins, R.A.M.C., at 29 Casualty Clearing Station in France. Formerly in the employ of Messrs. Pascall, Confectioners, of Blackfriars and Mitcham, Surrey.

Albert Harold Perkins (aged 17), has recently joined the Volunteer Training Corps; he is at present an apprentice in the watch-making and jewellery business.

Arthur Ackland Perkins (the eldest son), died in South Africa during the war in 1900, (aged 21), and was interred in a churchyard at East Fabricken—12 miles from Pretoria. He was one of a batch of eleven who joined the Special Service Corps at Romford, Essex, at the time of the Boer War, five of whom did not return. *Fac nummeran cum Sanctus tuis in Gloria.*

These are all sons of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Perkins, of 3, Mellows Road, South Beddington, Surrey, formerly of Romford, Essex, and originally of Barnstaple, North Devon. Mr. Perkins is a well-known change-ringer, being a member of two London Societies, the Surrey and Essex Associations, and also a Life Member of the Devonshire Guild.—Communicated.

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW IN CHANGE-RINGING.

(Continued).

SYMMETRY.

Next to the laws that govern permutation and the laws that govern movement (the law that says that on a given number of bells there are so many rows, no more and no less; the law of the Nature of the Rows; the law of Shunts, and the rest) the law that has most effect in change-ringing is probably the law of symmetry. This controls the whole of the form in which changes are rung. In a previous article* I described what is usually meant when we say that a method is symmetrical. If you draw lines at certain positions—at the lead-ends and half lead-ends of methods with hunts and working bells, and at the division ends and midway between the division ends of secondary principles—then the places counted downwards from these lines must be balanced by places counted upwards from these lines. The general effect is that the whole lead balances, and the work of the individual bell is also balanced, half being done forward, and then the same thing is repeated backwards. This balancing has also a very great effect in producing true rows.

That is one limited use of symmetry in ringing, but the thing goes very much further.

So far as the great fundamental laws are concerned, changes may be produced in almost any fashion. The only necessary conditions are that any bell may not change positions with any other except its next neighbour, and that the resulting movement must be in cyclical form. But since ringing was, there has also been the rule that all ringing must be in a certain regular form. You have your course which consists of a certain number of leads or divisions. The number of leads must be the same as the number of working bells, and every lead must be exactly like every other one. Touches and peals consist of joining together two or more courses, but all the courses must be exactly alike, save of course that the positions of the bells are altered. This has been the rule of the Exercise from the very first. It is easy to see how this came about, for if you want to include in your peal every row, you are much more likely to do so if you keep to this form than if you have leads of unequal length and courses that differ. And besides this the work of the ringer is made much more complicated if he has to ring one method in one course and another in the next.

Nevertheless, changes can be produced and extents got in which one lead differs from another, and one course from another, and the 720s of Minor rung in two methods are simple examples of this. The thing could be extended much further though. At the same time no course can exist which cannot be divided into leads or divisions, the number of these leads or divisions depending on the movement of the hunt in coursing order (if there be a hunt) or the divisions of the Primary Principle on which the course is built.

Thus the rule that a method should consist of a certain number of equal leads is not a fundamental necessity of ringing, and yet, notwithstanding the case mentioned above, it has become virtually a law which must not be broken.

Further, in composition the aim of the composer is usually to get his peal in a certain number of equal and regular parts. This is partly for the sake of the con-

ductor, but is also aimed at and valued as a quality in itself. Or, again, methods are valued largely in proportion to the regularity and symmetry of their construction. Double Norwich, Superlative and Bristol stand above all the other well-known methods in this respect, and a very large proportion of the esteem in which they are held is due to the gracefulness with which the bells work.

All this points to some general law. There seems at first no reason why methods, just because they are symmetrical, should be better than any others. It is quite certain that the majority of ringers who practise them never give a thought to whether they are symmetrical or not. And yet the lesson that history teaches is that no method which is irregular in form has any chance of survival.

Many such methods have been produced from time to time by leading ringers, and several are printed in the Standard books. One, Union, had a certain though restricted measure of popularity for a time, but now is quite dead. The others (Shipway's Court, Hubbard's Single Norwich, and Yorkshire Court and the rest) were still-born. The reason for this is that the law of Symmetry is a natural law that governs and controls everything in nature and human life. Change-ringing is one form of human activity, and it would be strange not that this law should operate in our science, but that it should make it a single exception.

What symmetry itself really is I do not propose to attempt to discuss. Why it should be a general natural law I do not know. But I am quite sure that it cannot be dismissed as merely a matter of taste. It is something deeper than that, something that belongs to the great laws on which the universe is constructed. Everywhere throughout nature you find rhythm. Opposing forces acting together tend to produce oscillation about a certain axis, and rhythm in movement becomes symmetry in form. Just look around you for a moment and see how this law operates everywhere. Your chairs and tables are not made in just any shape; your pictures are rectangular; "The Bell News" on which this is printed has square corners. Man himself is made symmetrically. His two eyes and two legs and two arms balance each other. And symmetry goes beyond mere material things. In literature and art and music it operates just as much. Correct form is essential. So, too, in conduct and character. The best man is the man whose actions and ideas are correctly balanced. It is common knowledge that people whose brains are too much developed in one direction pay for it in others.

Symmetry must not be confused with mere regularity. Symmetry is found in nature almost everywhere, but dead regularity scarcely anywhere. You may judge of the difference between the two perhaps as well as anywhere if you look at some great Gothic Cathedral, like Ely for instance. Regularity you will find nowhere, but symmetry everywhere. Regularity takes account of one superficial point only: symmetry is the blending of all forces into one perfect whole.

The aesthetic value of symmetry everyone will recognise, but it also means strength. A correctly constructed arch not only looks better than a lopsided one, but is stronger, and perhaps this is the secret at the bottom of the whole matter.

And all these considerations operate in change-ringing. A symmetrical method is not a better one than an irregular one just because its diagram looks better on paper. It is because it is truer to great principles of nature, and ringers, because they are men, instinctively select the symmetrical and neglect the irregular.

* "Bell News," July 18th, 1914.

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Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

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Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage. There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed envelope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand, and a ½d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be endorsed "News copy only."

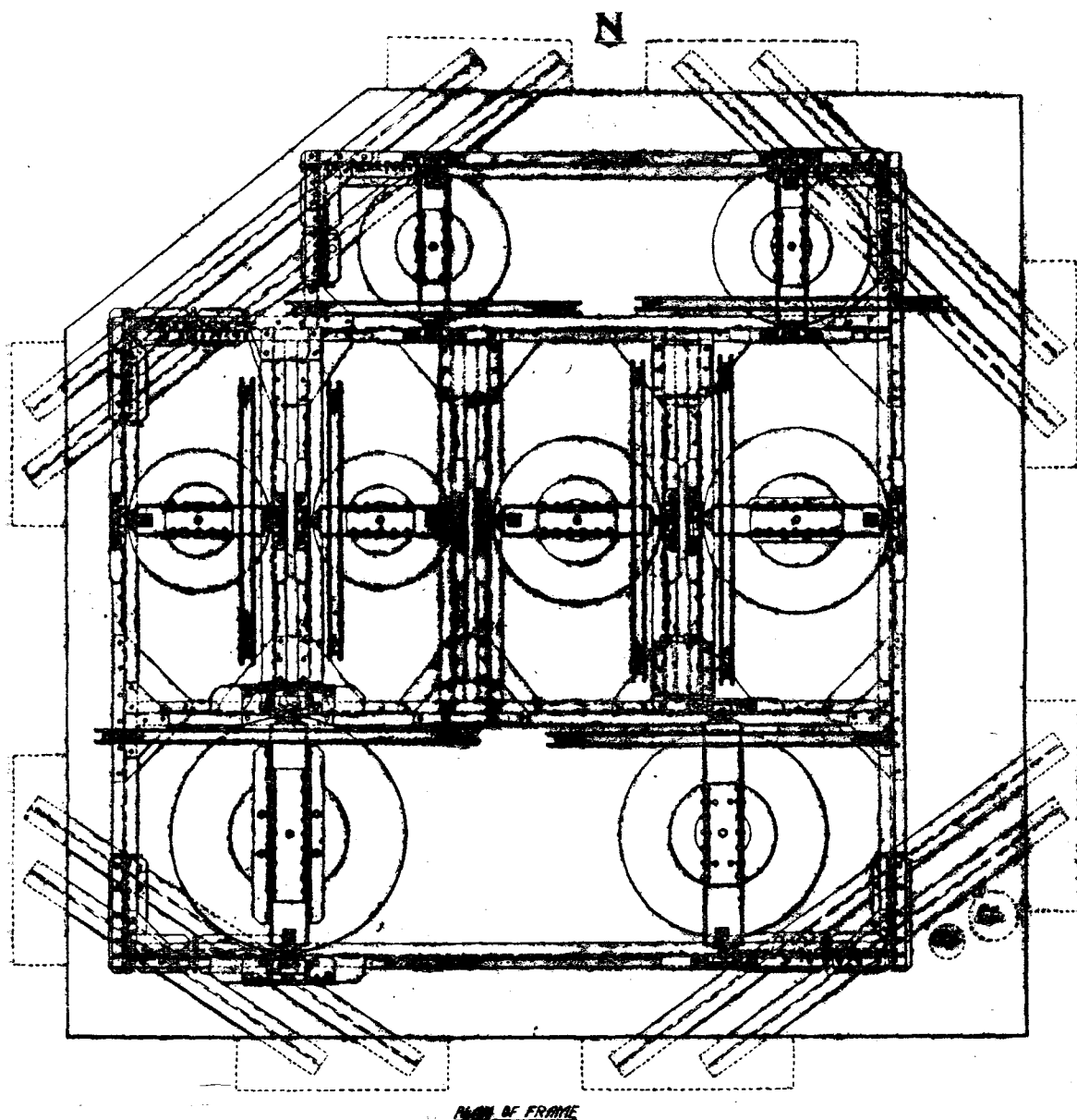
The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

CHURCH BELLS AND AIR RAIDS.

In answer to a question by Commander Bellairs, Sir John Simon says:—

"I understand that in some towns it has been arranged to stop the ringing of Church bells and the striking of Church clocks, but I am advised by those responsible for the defence of London from air raids, that in London they contribute so small a part of the general noise, that it is not, as a rule, necessary to take this step. I have not heard of their causing trouble to wounded soldiers, but that would be a matter for the War Office."



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 14148.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Ltd.,

THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

CARILLONS v. CHANGE-RINGING.

Reading a paper on this subject before members of the Royal Society of Arts, on Wednesday, Mr. W. W. Starmer, F.R.A.M., endeavoured to contrast the advantages of Carillons as adopted on the Continent as opposed to the English custom of hanging bells for ringing and the ringing of changes. He certainly made out a good case so far as the audience to whom he was speaking was concerned, but we doubt not if he had attempted to say as much to an audience of Change-Ringers, he would have found some disagreement with his arguments. His contentions were not in favour of the English system, and it may be that in some cases his strictures to the effect that "many of our bells are poor in tone and inaccurate in tune" were in accordance with fact. This might well be said of some of the productions of the itinerant founders who flourished in days gone by, but those of present day founders cannot be placed in the same category. He put upon change-ringing the blame for the alteration in the shape of modern bells, by shortening the body, which had completely upset the series of harmonic tones to the detriment of both tone and tune. This alteration in shape was made for the purpose of making bells easier to ring, but was not the right way to get the desired effect. Instead of altering the bells themselves, the alteration should have been in the method of hanging, a plan which the lecturer said now presented no difficulties which could not be overcome.

Mr. Starmer later on presented, by means of a lantern slide, a contrast between bells of the same note cast for a carillon, and those cast for ringing, showing that the latter especially at the lighter end, were much heavier than the former. The difference in weight is shown by the following table.

For Carillons.			For Change-Ringing.		
	cwts.	qrs.		cwts.	qrs.
1	1	2	G	6	0
2	2	0	F	6	1
3	2	2	E	6	2
4	3	2	D	7	1
5	5	0	C	8	0
6	6	0	B	9	0
7	8	2	A	11	0
8	11	3	G	13	0
9	16	0	F	17	0
10	20	2	E	20	2
11	28	0	D	28	0
12	40	0	C	40	0

Middle C.

The reason for this great difference in weight was to prevent the lighter bells being swamped by the heavier ones. This increase in weight and tone was obtained by thickening the metal, but the lecturer contended "this upsets the harmonic tones more or less, and although the most important ones can be satisfactorily dealt with, at times no tuning can completely rectify the subordinates." Of course the difference between the methods employed in sounding the bell has to be taken into account. In the carillon the clapper strikes the bell (which is hung "dead" or "fixed") from a very short distance; consequently no very great volume of tone is produced, while the force with which the clapper strikes a bell when swung, brings out the full tone of which the bell is capable. Taking these things into consideration, it is difficult to make a comparison between the two systems—English and Con-

tinental. Mr. Starmer agreed that there had lately been a disposition on the part of composers of peals to eliminate changes containing unmusical cadences, but held that it was not possible to get rid of the unsatisfactory musical effect of the finals of some changes. He had no wish to discourage change-ringing, but expressed the opinion that music played from the clavier raised the bell to a much higher plane, and makes it possible to get expression almost equal in its possibilities to pianoforte playing. It is difficult to realise how such effects can be obtained by means of a mechanism of comparatively rude construction, but the difficulty might be overcome by an improvement in the method of connecting the clavier with the bells.

Looking at the matter in all its bearings, it is doubtful if either of the clergymen present (and there were several), would change a peal of good bells for a carillon.

BELLS AND BELL-RINGING.

The "Guardian" of Dec. 10th prints an article advocating the installation of bell-bars in church towers instead of bells, and claims for them a number of advantages, but omits any mention of disadvantages. Among the advantages claimed are the much smaller space in which they can be hung, the lesser weight of metal to be carried by the walls of the tower, their smaller cost, and the fact that they can be sounded by means of hammers manipulated by a small keyboard, or by a chiming apparatus which can be set to work automatically to run for a certain time. Each of these advantages may be worth consideration, but may all be dismissed by noting the difference between the tone of a good peal of bells when struck by chiming hammers and when rung. The whole matter turns on the effect produced. Why has change-ringing made such marvellous strides of late years? Why has so much money been spent on new rings of bells and in restoring and adding to others? Not for the sake of spending money, nor in order to find work for bell founders. The reason is that both clergy and laity, recognising that bells were the proper instruments to call people to worship Almighty God, have striven to make, with the aid of the founder, as perfect an instrument as it is possible to provide. The result of these united efforts has been to provide instruments worthy of the object for which they are installed. A well-known ringer, lecturing on bells some years ago, related how one Sunday morning walking through the streets of a foreign city, he listened with some curiosity to the chiming of the bells in its many churches, when suddenly, from a distance, came the distinct boom of a bell rung in the English way. Instantly all the other sounds faded into insignificance, all the other bells being dominated by that particular one. No steel bar, however made and struck, can produce the full sonorous note of a well-made bell, and that is, after all, what counts above all to the musical ear of the average Briton.

MAYOR ELECTED IN A BELFRY.

The ceremony of electing a Mayor in a church belfry took place at Brightlingsea, according to ancient custom. Dr. Dickin, who is serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps as Captain, and was Mayor last year, was again elected, and a letter was read from him enclosing a handsome donation as the nucleus of a memorial fund to Brightlingsea men lost in the war. The office carries the privileges of a deputy of the Cinque Ports.

IN MEMORIAM.

STONEY STANTON, LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, December 11, 1915, in Three Hours and Five Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5024 CHANGES.

Tenor 14 cwt.

Ernest Morris Treble	Charles H. Briggs 5
Harry Briggs 2	Harry Argyle 6
Fred H. Dexter 3	Isiah Morris 7
Harry Broughton 4	Thomas W. Chapman .. Tenor

Composed by the late Charles H. Fowler, and
Conducted by Ernest Morris.

This composition, now rung for the first time, was rung with the bells half-muffled as a tribute of respect to the memory of the composer, who died on Saturday evening, December 12th, 1914.

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, December 11, 1915, in Three Hours and One Minute,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW,

A PEAL OF PLAIN BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Seven 720s called differently. Tenor 13½ cwt.

Richard Clough* Treble	Herbert Allred 4
Fred Abbot 2	Robert Allred 5
Richard P. Heald 3	Thomas B. Worsley .. Tenor

Conducted by Thomas B. Worsley.

*First peal.

CAVERSHAM, OXON.

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

(THE ST. PETER'S SOCIETY).

On Saturday, December 11, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-five Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

HOLT'S TEN-PART.

W. Hibbert Treble	W. Webb 5
H. Tucker 2	A. Cullum 6
F. Pounds 3	R. T. Hibbert 7
J. Hands 4	H. Simonds Tenor

Conducted by R. T. Hibbert.

Arranged as a farewell peal to the Vicar, between whom and the ringers the most cordial relations have always existed; and also to commemorate the golden wedding of Mr. R. T. Hibbert. Another generation was represented in the peal by W. Hibbert, the ringer of the treble, who is 15 years of age, and a grandson of the couple who have now completed 50 years of married life.

LANCASHIRE'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

(Continued from last week.)

Lytham.

J. Allanson, 4th L.N. Lancashire.
Joseph Maries, 4th L.N. Lancashire.
E. Tipping, National Reserve.
T. Allanson, National Reserve.
J. Hardman, National Reserve.

FURNESS BRANCH.—Ambleside.

E. L. Bennett, 5th K.O.L.N.L.
T. F. Hewertson, 4th Borderers.

Dalton.

T. Metcalf, R.A.M.C.

Barrow.

F. Jeavons, R.A.M.C.

Kendal.

G. Walker, R.A.M.C.

L. Townley, 8th Borderers.

LIVERPOOL BRANCH.—Liverpool.

T. Hammond, A.S.C. (T)
G. Park.

Garston.

J. W. Rawlinson, 6th King's (T)

Walton.

J. Wilkinson, 17th King's.

Port Sunlight.

C. McCready, South Lancshires.

A. Roberts, Cheshires

MANCHESTER BRANCH.—Ashton Parish.

S. Booth, R.J. Regiment.

Ashton St. Peter.

A. Scott, 1/9th Manchester Regt.

E. Barton, 1st K.S.L.I. (killed)

G. Garnett, A.S.C.

J. Hall, 1/9th Manchester Regt.

Cathedral.

C. Fairley.

W. Saunders.

Pendleton.

J. T. Bottrill, R.M.L.I.

H. Washbrook.

Radcliffe.

F. Emmerson, L.N. Lancashire.

W. Emmerson, L.N. Lancashire.

Whitefield

W. Siddall, Middlesex Regt.

(To be continued.)

PLAIN LEADS.

To the Editor

SIR,—It will be instructive to those who are interested to learn from the Rev. H. L. James whether he considers the two following leads to be PLAIN LEADS.

I might say that with one exception the first lead is shunt for shunt the same method as published by my chief opponent a fortnight ago.

The exception is: I have used a Quick 5ths place bob at the half-way dividing line instead of a 7ths place Extreme. The second lead given with the tenor the plain hunt is the other round block of the same method which is perfect in construction.

12345678	12345678
21435687	21346587
24136578	12436857
42315687	21348675
24351678	12384657
42536187	21836475
24356817	28134657
42358671	82314675
24538761	82136457
42537816	28316475
24357186	23814657
42531768	32186475
24513786	23168457
42157368	32614875
41253786	23164785
14523768	32167458
14257386	23617548

I will reserve what I have to say about Plain Leads until we have had Mr. James's reply.

Yours, etc. GEORGE BAKER,

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

BY ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 95.)

An interesting and early eulogy of Bells, in an old anonymous "Reuelacion made to a Monk of Evesham," whose date Professor Arber puts at 1196 A.D., and which was first printed by William de Machlinia about 1482, states that in the vision the Monk had been conducted by St. Nicholas throughout the Realms of Purgatory and Paradise. Chapter 57 begins: "And while the holy Confessor St. Nicholas thus wise spake yet with me, suddenly I heard there (at the gate of Heaven) a solemn peal and a ringing of marvellous sweetness, and as all the bells in the world (or whatsoever is full of sound) had been rung together at once. Truly in this peal and ringing brake out a marvellous sweetness, and a variant mingling of melody sounded with it. And I wot not whether the greatness of the melody, or the sweetness of the sounding of the bells, was the more admirable. And to so great a noise I took good heed, and full greatly was my mind suspended to hear it. Indeed, as soon as that great and marvellous sounding and noise was ceased, suddenly I saw myself separated from the sweet fellowship of my prince and leader St. Nicholas. Then was I returned to myself again." And so he woke up. And the original writer of the story adds at the end of the book: "Full delectable it was to him, as he said, from that time forth, as oft as he heard any solemn peal of ringing bells, because they would come to his mind again the full sweet peal and melody which he heard when he was among the blessed souls in Paradise."

It will be remembered that John Bunyan, who was himself a ringer, wrote in his famous Pilgrim's Progress that when the two pilgrims were approaching the Heavenly City, "They had the City itself in view, and they thought they heard all the bells therein to ring to welcome them thereto." And a few lines later: "Now I saw in my dream, that these two men went in at the gate, and lo! as they entered, they were transfigured; and they had raiment put on that shone like gold. There were also that met them with harps and crowns, and gave them to them: the harps to praise withal, the crowns in token of honour. Then I heard in my dream that all the bells in the City rang out again for joy, and that it was said unto them, 'Enter ye unto the joy of your Lord.'"

On the Eve of the feast of Corpus Christi, to the present time, the choristers of Durham Cathedral ascend the tower, and, clad in their fluttering robes of white, sing the "Te Deum." This ceremony is performed to commemorate the miraculous extinguishing of a conflagration on that night in the year 1429. The legend goes, that whilst the Monks were engaged in prayer at midnight, the belfry was struck by an electric current, and set on fire. Though the flames continued to rage until the middle of the next day, the tower escaped serious damage, and the bells were uninjured, an escape which was imputed to the special interference of the incorruptible St. Cuthbert, who was enshrined in that Cathedral. These are not the bells which now reverberate among the housetops on the steep banks of the Wear, they having been cast by Thomas Bartlett during the Summer of 1631.

At Worcester a Dane is said to have stolen a heavy sanctus bell, and to have been caught and flayed alive by the people. Some of the traditional skin is yet to be seen on an old door in the Cathedral Library. Sanctus bells, by the way, are notoriously not heavy.

With reference to the popular tradition that a soldier, whilst on guard at Windsor Castle during the reign of William III, solemnly declared that he heard the clock of St. Paul's strike thirteen times at midnight, and thus saved his life when accused of sleeping at his post, he could only have spoken of "Great Tom of Westminster," for St. Paul's Cathedral had not at that time any public clock or large bell.

In North's Church Bells of Lincolnshire, an anecdote is quoted of Messingham, Lincs., to this effect: "A traveller passing through Messingham on a Sunday a long, long time ago, noticed three men sitting on a stile in the churchyard and saying 'Come to church, Thompson! Come to church, Brown!' and so on. Surprised at this, the traveller asked what it meant, and was told that, having no bells, this was

the way they called folks to church. The traveller remarked that it was a pity such a fine church should have no bells, and asked them if they could make three bells for the church, promising to pay for them himself. This they undertook to do. They were a tinker, a carpenter, and a shoemaker respectively. When next the visitor came round he found the three men ringing three bells, which said; 'Ting, Tog, Pluff,' being made respectively of tin, wood, and leather."

In Notes and Queries, 1873, Vol. 2, is the following note from G.H.A., of Pendleton: "When on a pedestrian tour in the North Riding of Yorkshire, I visited Hardrow, near which are the noted waterfalls. In the village is a small Episcopalian church. I was told by a resident that there is connected with this church a chapel-of-ease some five miles distant, in which there is a belfry but no bell. When service is to be held, which is only very occasionally, the clerk mounts the belfry and rings a handbell, calling out 'He's a-comin, He's a-comin,' alluding to the clergyman whom he can see approaching at a distance of two miles." Replying to this the Rev. John Pickford, M.A., writes: "The Chapel alluded to by G.H.A. is that of Holbeck Lunds, some five miles distant from Hardrow, and in the parish of Aysgarth-in-Wensleydale, one of the largest in England. It is situated where Yorkshire joins Westmoreland, on the Moorland, and a more primitive place it would be difficult to find in England. The legend runs that some years ago, when the small bell in the turret was either missing or broken, the Clerk used to come down to the Chapel at the usual time on Sunday, and thrusting his head through the hole where the bell had hung, cry out lustily, 'Bol-lol, bol-lol, bol-lol,' in order to summon the parishioners to service."

In the small town of Holywell, North Wales, a curious custom used to prevail. The church lies in a hollow, much lower than the town proper, and the church bell, though of deep full tone, could not be heard by the greater part of the congregation until they were close to the churchyard; a man was therefore sent, walking through the town with a large bell strapped round him, and a leather pad upon his right knee, against which the bell struck as he walked, to remind people that it was time for church. I do not know how long this was done, but finally, a new cemetery being necessary, and opened upon the top of the hill, the bell of the small chapel in the new burial ground was always tolled on Sundays—in fact whenever there was service in the church—and so the walking bellringer was no longer needed.

In connection with the old tower at Witham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, a story is told to the effect that, one Christmas Eve, the ringers for the purpose of taking some refreshments, left the bells standing, and adjourned to a tavern that then stood opposite. One of their number, a little more thirsty than the rest, insisted that before going back to ring, they should have another pitcher of ale, and this being at length agreed to by the company, they duly stayed to drink the last draught. This extra mug of beer saved their lives, for while they were drinking the steeple fell. Whether this is merely a tipster's tale, or the sober statement of a remarkable incident, I am not in a position to affirm.

In "Church Bells," 1872, is the following: "We read that one said on a certain memorable occasion that the very stones would have cried out, according to the annexed account from a local paper, something of the sort actually occurred with the inanimate bells of All Saints, Newmarket, when attempted to be used for an unholy purpose for which they were not dedicated, viz.: to celebrate the victory of Cremorne in the Derby. Two of the bells fell from their places, as if refusing to give forth their tones on such an occasion. Accidental as this may have been, let it be looked upon as a rebuke to the parson and churchwardens for allowing such a shameful desecration of the goods of All Saints Church, Newmarket:—"Curious accidents in a steeple while ringing? Very singular accidents occurred in the steeple of All Saints Church in this town while the ringers were engaged in ringing peals on Thursday last. It appears that the set had just entered a peal in celebration of the Cottage Flower and Horticultural Exhibition, when the second bell jumped from its bangings, and fell heavily upon the beams and floor supporting the frame. Having recovered from their fright, the ringers obtained assistance and replaced the bell, and proceeded with their task which they succeeded in

accomplishing, and retired for refreshment. They re-assembled in the evening, on the occasion of the Cremorne Entertainment, and while ringing merrily, a second mishap occurred, by the treble (8 cwt.) suddenly bouncing from its place, and like its neighbour, the second, fell with a crash upon the already damaged floor; but fortunately the massive beams prevented her going down, consequently the ringers below escaped injury, and the bell was uninjured. The damage to the bell-fittings and the frame could not be repaired in time to allow of further ringing that day, and the merry peals which enlivened the town thus abruptly terminated."

(To be continued).

Correspondence.

Whilst always ready to insert correspondence on subjects of interest to ringers, the Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.

CHURCH BELLS FOR CANNON.

SIR,—The extraordinary action of the Hungarian Bishops in sanctioning, and even, I understand, ordering, the bells of their churches to be taken away from them and melted down into cannon must cause pain to every loyal Catholic. It brings vividly to mind the pathetic music composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan—on whose anniversary I write these lines—for the verse in the prologue to Longfellow's "Golden Legend":—

LUCIFER.

"Lower! Lower!
Hover downward!
Seize the loud vociferous bells, and
Clashing, clanging, to the pavement,
Hurl them from their windy tower.

EVIL SPIRITS.

All thy thunders
Here are harmless!
For these bells have been anointed
And baptised with holy water!
They defy our utmost power."

Would that in this case the bells defied the power to desecrate them.

The last wonderful verse of the prologue is very appropriate to the horrors perpetrated by the enemy wherever they have invaded:—

"Onward! Onward!
With the night wind,
Over field, and farm and forest,
Lovely homestead, darksome hamlet,
Blighting all we breathe upon!

As the evil spirits sweep away, the organ of the church below them bursts out in Gregorian strain, giving one the knowledge that after the fruitless onslaughts of the powers of darkness the Church will again soar triumphant.

Yours etc., CATHOLICUS.

CURDRIDGE, HANTS.

The first monthly meeting of ringers for combined practice was held in the tower of the Parish Church on a recent Saturday evening, when in addition to the local members, representatives attended from Eastleigh, Stoneham, and Titchfield towers. Touches of Double Norwich and Stedman were rung.

"THE BELL NEWS" will be sent to any address in the United Kingdom for 1s 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.

Notices

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading is 3s. 6d. for 35 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursdays, December 16th and 30th, for hand-bell practice; and on Tuesday, December 21st, for business, all at 8 p.m. The subscription of 1s. 8d. which entitles members to vote on financial matters is now due.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths,—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Lancashire Association.—Blackburn Branch.—The Branch meeting fixed to be held at Padiham on Saturday, December 18th, will not take place.

33, Langham Road, Blackburn. J. Watson, Branch Sec.

The Lancashire Association.—Liverpool Branch.—A meeting will be held at Garston on Saturday, December 18th. Bells ready at 3.30. Service at 5. Tea 5.30. Members intending being present please send word to

Walter Hughes.

3, Shrewsbury Place, Garston.

The Llandaff Diocesan Association.—The annual meeting will be held at Newport Mon., on Monday, December 27th. Service in St. Woolos Church at 3.30. Meeting and tea to follow. St. Woolos bells (10), and All Saints bells (8), available.

Rev. Connop L. Price, M.A.

John W. Jones,

Hon. Secs.

29, Barrack Hill, Newport, Mon.

HALESOWEN (Worcestershire).—On Tuesday, December 7th for practice, 1260 Stedman Triples in 48 mins. H. Lea A. Hackett, E. Brettell, A. E. Parsons (conductor, blindfold) W. Bird, V. White, G. Cockin, M. Hackett.

STOURBRIDGE.—On a recent Sunday, at St. Thomas's Church, for evening service, 720 Bob Minor with 7-8 covering. V. Harmon, C. W. Cooper, A. E. Whatmore, W. A. Pugh, G. Popnell, J. Newman, W. Hand, Private F. Clifford. Conducted by A. E. Whatmore.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

To be obtained, Post Free, from (and only from) the Hon. Librarian, Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, Broadlands, Caversham, Reading.

	s.	d.
On the Preservation of Bells	4	
Glossary of Terms	5	
Model of Rules for an Association... ..	3	
" " Local Company	3	
Rules and Decisions of the Council	6	
Legitimate Methods... ..	9	
Collection of Peals—Sec. I... ..	1	0
" " Sec. II	9	
" " Sec. III	1	0

THE LANGHAM REFRESHMENT ROOMS, THORLEY, BISHOPS STORTFORD.—Accommodation for Cyclists and others. Clubs and Parties catered for.—Charges moderate.—Proprietor: HENRY J. TUCKER.

MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL BELL FOUNDRY,

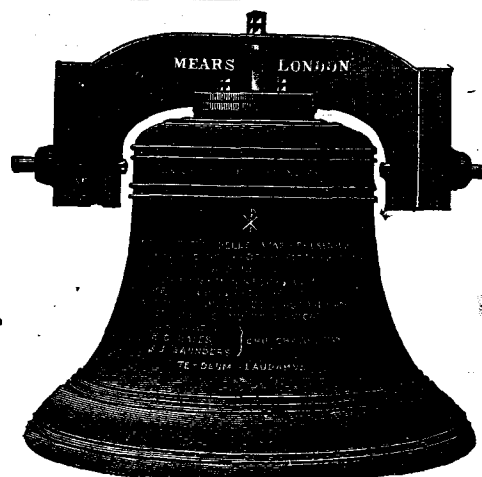
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Old Bells & Fittings Restored.

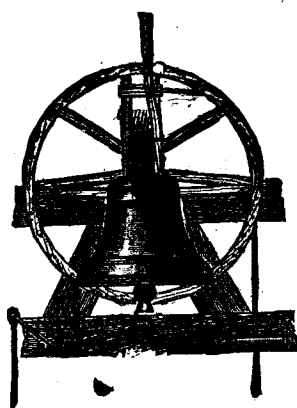
SCHOOL BELLS. BELL ROPES. MUSICAL HANDBELLS.

FOUNDRY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1570.

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WOODBURY (R.S.O.), DEVON.

HARRY STOKES & SON having had a considerable number of years' experience in Church Bell Hanging, with confidence solicit the patronage of the Clergy, Churchwardens, and Ringers generally *The Ellacombe Chiming Hammers fixed.*

BELL-ROPES. BELL-ROPES

Before sending for Bell-ropes, write to

DAY & CO.,
CHURCH BELL-ROPE MAKERS,
11, MARKET STREET, OXFORD,
Who manufacture Bell-Ropes of the very best quality.

GOLD MEDAL EXHIBITION 1851

The late Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, in writing of a distinguished ringer, said—"The best maker of bell-ropes is DAY, of Oxford."

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Clapper-Mufflers made of Best Materials by experienced Ringers.

Firm of over Thirty Years' standing. Have supplied Mufflers for peals of all weights and numbers. Also Leather Rope Protectors.

WAKLEY,

155, Waterloo Street, Burton-on-Trent.

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BELL NEWS

And Ringers' Record:

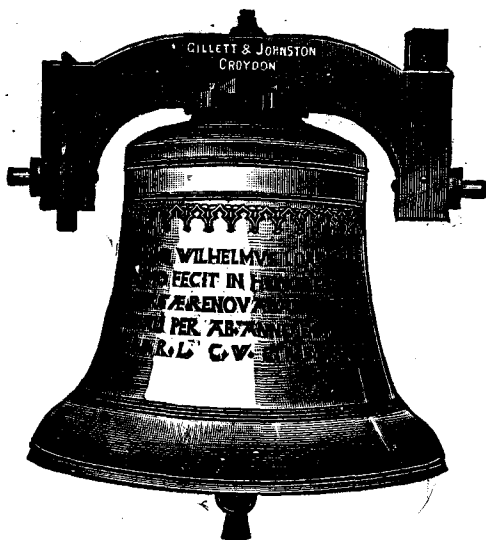
A Weekly Journal of the Ringing Exercise; and Compendium of Information for the Clergy and Churchwardens.

No 1765.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1915.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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CROYDON, Surrey.
CLOCKS—BELLS—CARILLONS.



WIMBORNE MINSTER TENOR (80 owt.)
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THE AUTHORITIES WRITE:—

Wimborne, Nov. 1911.

"Our expert friends tell us that we have a grand 'ring,' of which the town of Wimborne may well be proud.

The old bells were so badly out of tune one with another, that it is a great pleasure to hear a peal of ten so perfectly in tune as ours now are on the Canon Simpson Principle."

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER, Vicar.
FRANK BLOUNT, } Churchwardens.
TOM GOMER, }

ALFRED BOWELL
BELL FOUNDER,
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GILLINGHAM VICARAGE, KENT.

April 23rd, 1913.

DEAR SIR—

You will be glad to hear from me that the restoration of our eight bells has been completed to the satisfaction and gratification of the whole neighborhood. I have expert testimony to the fact that the new steel frame and the work connected with it fully justify the trust we had in you. The tone and tune of the bells are excellent, and we have every reason to believe that many generations will pass before any further work upon them is needed. My Churchwardens agree with me in all I am saying, and we hope that the credit you have so well earned will be the means of securing many other contracts. We never paid a bill with greater pleasure.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ROBINS, D.D.,

Vicar of Gillingham,

Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Rochester.

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Additions to list 13, General Catalogue
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No. 32A B Home, Sweet Home, three variations, new arrangement .. 2s. 6d.

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Additions to List 7 General Catalogue, Bells from C 22 to C 1, Chromatic; six ringers

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Towers inspected, Reports and Estimates given. Ellacombe Chime Hammers fixed. Bell ropes supplied.

W. and B. hung the Bells upon which the longest peal of Double Norwich, 17,024 changes, was rung at Kidlington, by eight members of the Oxford Diocesan Guild, on May 22nd, 1899. Actual weight of tenor 23½ cwt.

J. F. MALLABY & CO. Church Bell Hangers & Musical Handbell Founders, BARNBY DON, DONCASTER.

CHURCH BELLS hung with every description of the latest approved fittings, in

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HANDBELLS, of excellent tone, made to diatonic and chromatic scales, in sets any number and in any size.

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The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

No. 1760.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

[Vol. XXXIV

WHAT IS A LEGITIMATE METHOD?

By J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW IN CHANGE-RINGING.

(Continued).

RINGING AS APPLIED SCIENCE AND ART.

That Law is supreme in change-ringing as a pure science needs really no proof. If it were not so it would not be a pure science. For the essence of a pure science is that you first select some strictly defined postulate and some axioms which you assume to be true. Everything else, all other considerations of time and space are by a mental process rigorously excluded, and the science consists of discovering what follows from your data by natural law. The whole thing is purely mental, and can only be set down mentally. Directly you use an example you must bring in some of the things that you excluded at the start, and you can only use examples properly so long as you neglect these things. For instance, in pure geometry you start with a point, a line, a circle, and so on. Now just consider for a moment what a point is in geometry. It is that which has no other quality than position. It has no size, cannot be seen, or weighed or measured. But directly you give a diagram you must represent the point by something that can both be seen and measured. But the value of the diagram ceases immediately you proceed to argue from any size or shape it may have. It is exactly the same thing in ringing. Practically the whole of the composer's work consists in discovering how a given number of things may be arranged in different orders. He is not for the most part concerned with any considerations which arise in the tower, nor with any musical value which may be attached to any of the numbers he uses as symbols. Almost all the really important problems in change-ringing could be worked out by a man who had no knowledge either of bells or of music. Give a sufficiently clever man a lead of Grandsire, and a bob and single and he will produce peals and touches for you. Tell him afterwards that the thing concerns bells and music and he will probably be surprised. For the truth is that these things are questions of natural law which do not arise out of ringing, but which ringing uses.

But if theoretic change-ringing consisted solely of abstract reasoning, then however much it might be interesting in itself, it would not have been likely to attract the attention of anybody. It is something more. It is the using of a pure science to form the basis of an art. And here a lot of further laws come into play. So long as you keep entirely to the abstract, you can trace the presence and the working of law by a simple logical process. But directly you apply the science to any concrete case in actual working, you can no longer exclude any law that may have any bearing on the subject. And further you get the personal factor, questions of taste, aesthetic considerations, and so forth, which are by their nature incalculable.

Therefore, while we can not only say that law is supreme in change-ringing as pure science, but can easily

define the laws and describe their working, when we come to change-ringing as applied science and as art, the task becomes immensely more difficult.

But, and this is my point, law does control every other similar human activity, and we cannot say that change-ringing is any exception to this universal rule. If I am asked to give any proof of this, I must frankly confess that it is quite impossible within the scope of such a series of articles as this, and with the exception of one great natural law which I leave to the next chapter. I do not propose to analyse any of the causes which have made and developed the actual practical change-ringing which we know to-day.

By ringing as an applied science, I mean that comparatively small part of composition which consists in getting peals and touches suitable for actual ringing. If you are composing a peal of Grandsire Triples, you have 5040 different rows. On paper they are all of equal value; in the tower their musical value varies considerably. But you have to get them all, you may not repeat one, and you may not exclude one. And therefore when you are composing, you do not trouble a bit about their musical value; that is a thing which you cannot control. But when you are composing a peal of Caters of ordinary length, if you have any regard for its belug rung, you do take notice of the musical value of the different rows, for the total is so large that you are able within limits to select this one, and exclude that one.

All those considerations which arise when you are selecting a peal for practice belong to ringing as applied science. Many no doubt are dictated by taste and preference, but the majority by law. Here music comes into ringing, and music, which is something greater than the production of natural law, is still based on law. I think it may be said safely that the fact that this combination of notes is harmonious and that discordant depends on the natural laws of vibration, and not on any tastes which man has acquired. Though no doubt the higher part of music is spiritual and not natural.

All these laws of music operate in a living way in ringing, and have done their share in making the art what it is.

GUILDFORD (Surrey).—On Sunday evening, December 5th, for Divine Service at the Church of St. Nicolas, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples. T. W. Radford, E. Etheridge, H. Mason, E. Raddon, G. Petter, S. G. Steer, S. Radford (conductor), W. Loader. Rung on the eve of St. Nicolas.

LEICESTER.—On Tuesday, December 14th, at St. Martin's Church, a quarter-peal of Stedman Caters, 1265 changes, in 50 mins. *P. Harrison, S. Cotton, L. E. Allen, H. G. Jenney, H. Broughton (conductor), E. Morris, T. L. Allen, F. H. Dexter, A. Martin, T. Taylor. *Longest length of Caters, First quarter as conductor. Rung with the bells half-muffled as a tribute of respect to the memory of the Rev. Canon Sanders, M.A., LL.D., for many years Vicar of St. Martin's, and a prominent man in local affairs, who died December 9th, in the 69th year of his age. The touch was specially composed for the occasion by F. H. Dexter.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The quarterly meeting of the Southern District of this Association was held at Horbury. Although the weather was very unfavourable, about 30 members attended from Doncaster, Wakefield, Rotherham, Ossett, Bolton (Bradford), Earlsheaton, etc. The bells were kept going with touches of Bob Major, Stedman, Kent Treble Bob, Double Norwich, etc., up to 9 p.m.

A short business meeting was held in the Church School, Mr. G. Hawsworth, of Doncaster, presiding. A letter apologising for not being able to be present was read from Mr. F. Willey, of Sheffield, in which he expressed his best wishes for a successful gathering.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. G. Barston, a hearty vote of condolence was extended to the relatives of the late vice-president (Mr. C. H. Hattersley.) A motion was then proposed by Mr. R. Thickett that a new vice-president be elected at that meeting.—Mr. J. Holmes moved an amendment that it be left over to the annual district meeting, but this was defeated.—Mr. R. Thickett therefore proposed Mr. T. R. Hensher (of Wakefield), a member of the committee, to succeed the late Mr. C. H. Hattersley as vice-president. Mr. H. Rowley seconded, and this was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hensher, in replying, said he felt very incapable of following a man like Mr. Hattersley, who had proved such a valuable asset to the Association, both in composing and in the belfry. Nevertheless, he thanked the members for the honour they had bestowed upon him by electing him, and he assured them he would do all he possibly could for the southern district while he held the office.

Two new members were elected, and a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Vicar and churchwardens for the use of the bells, and also to the Horbury company for having everything in readiness.

Mr. L. Brightman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. G. Hawsworth for kindly presiding over the meeting. This was seconded by Mr. G. Hunt, and carried very cordially.

The Chairman suitably responded, saying that he only regretted there were not more present to appreciate the very able manner in which the local company had carried out the arrangements for the meeting.

PROOFS OF METHODS.

By GEORGE BAKER.

In an article in these columns of May 30th, 1914, I pointed out that the true reverses of Methods Principles and Systems are obtained by producing them severally in the Quick and Slow Primary Principles. Up to the present time, to save confusion of terms, I have not adopted what I consider would be the best term to describe single methods produced by equivalent bobs from the same Primary Principle, but I know no reason why we should for all time go on perpetuating the same errors as our forefathers, and in the future, when I am illustrating with methods produced by equivalent bobs in the same Primary Principle, I shall use the term **OBVERSE** instead of Reverse. When I use the term Reverse in the future it must be understood that I mean methods produced from the Slow Primary Principle, which were originally produced from the Quick Primary Principle, or vice versa.

For the present there is no need to say anything more about the methods that Shipway wrongly gives as Oxford Bob, as we shall find when we come to Norwich

Court that they are given again—minus the Extremes—under that System.

We next come to Court Bob, and as this is the most simple method, next to Plain Bob and Grandsire, it will be time well spent if we compare the Minor and Triples with the method having Bob Major lead-ends, which most nearly approximates on the higher numbers to Court Bob Minor. I must ask those interested not to think I am running away from the position that I have previously taken up, I recant nothing on that score, but we have to take into consideration that we are told by certain gentlemen that only those methods that have the bells at lead-head and lead-end in the same coursing order are legitimate. As a matter of fact it would be all to my advantage to agree with those who argue thus, as I should then be able to claim that I discovered many years ago the nearest approximate methods to Court Bob Minor and Oxford Bob Minor from Major to Maximus inclusive.

COURT BOB MINOR.

Single	Obverse	Double
123456	123456	123456
214365	214365	214365
241356	241635	241356
423165	426153	423165
432615	246513	243615
346251	425631	426351
364521	452361	462531
635412	543216	645213
653142	543126	465123
561324	541362	641532
516342	514632	614523
153624	156423	165432
135264	165243	156342

COURT BOB TRIPLES.

Single	Obverse	Doubles
1234567	1234567	1234567
1325476	1325476	1325476
3152467	3152746	3152467
3514276	3517264	3514276
5341726	5371624	5341726
5437162	3576142	3547162
4573612	5367412	5374612
4756321	5634721	5736421
7465231	6543271	7563241
7642513	5642317	5762314
6724153	6524137	7526134
6271435	6251473	7251643
2617453	2615743	2715634
2164735	2167534	2176543
1246375	1276354	1267453

My opponents know as well as I that many single methods which have coursing order lead-ends, have Obverse methods in which the lead-ends have no visible coursing order, but as these methods in every instance have been produced by the equivalent bobs of the single method from the same Primary Principle there can be no question as to legitimacy, and it is the amalgamation of the Single and Obverse method which forms the Double method.

Has it never dawned on my opponents that from analogy we ought to expect something similar to happen when the single method has non-coursing lead-ends?

Whether it has or not, such is the fact, and many non-

coursing single methods have coursing order Obverse methods. The next illustrations will demonstrate the truth of this statement,

Single	Obverse	Double
12345678	12345678	12345678
21436587	21436587	21436587
24163857	24163857	24163857
42618375	42618375	42618375
24681735	46281357	24681357
42867153	64823175	42863175
48276513	68432715	48236715
84725631	86347251	84327651
87452361	68374521	48372561
78543216	86735412	84735216
75834126	87653142	87453126
57381462	78561324	78541362
75318642	75816342	87514326
57136824	5718624	78153462
51763284	51738264	71835642
15672348	15372846	17386524
16527384	13527486	13768542

Of the three methods given above it is the Obverse method that has coursing order lead-ends, and it is easy to prove by diagrams that the Single and Obverse methods are direct opposites, and that the Double Method combines the two.

The three Major methods given above are my own discoveries, and the Obverse method was first published in "The Bell News" of March 17th, 1900. It is the method that started the new ideas—which have come to stay—and although it is not really Court Bob Major it approximates Court Bob Minor more closely than any other method with coursing order lead-ends.

By adding a quick second's place Extreme when the treble is leading we obtain the lead-end 15738264, and it is then the method that I mentioned last week as being the approximate of Oxford Bob Minor.

Next week I will give the method on the higher numbers, including Maximus; if required the method could be extended perfectly to any conceivable number of bells, by moving the place-making backwards one position for each additional bell.

The third is the pivot bell on all even numbers, the fourth is the pivot bell on all odd numbers, and it does not require much thinking about to realise that the 4th in methods with two hunts is equivalent to the 3rd in methods with one hunt.

I should like in conclusion to wish our Editor and readers of "The Bell News" the compliments of the season, and may our bells soon be ringing forth to herald peace, and a final and complete victory over Prussian militarism.

THE ST. MARGARET'S SOCIETY, BARKING.

BARKING (Essex).—On Sunday, September 26th, for Morning Service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples in 44 mins. J. Norris, A. Perkins, A. Worboys, E. G. Fenn, G. Cottis, A. C. Hardy, C. Fenn (conductor), R. Fenn. First quarter-peal by the ringers of 1, 2, and 3. On Sunday, November 21st, for Morning Service, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples in 46 mins. T. Faulkner, W. Beard, A. Worboys, G. W. Faulkner, E. Andrews, A. Hardy, C. Fenn, R. Fenn. First quarter-peal of Stedman by A. Worboys. On Sunday, December 5th, for Morning Service, a quarter-peal of Kent Treble Bob Major 1280 changes, in 48 mins. A. J. Perkins (3 courses). A. C. Hardy, A. Neal, A. Worboys, G. Cottis, E. Andrews, G. W. Faulkner, R. Fenn, C. Fenn (conductor). First quarter-peal in the method by A. Worboys.

TODDINGTON, WORCESTER.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.

(Southern Branch).

On Saturday, December 11, 1915, in Two Hours and Fifty-eight Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES.

Being 720 each of Oxford and Kent Treble Bob, Double Oxford, College Single, Oxford Bob, Canterbury Pleasure, and Plain Bob.

Tenor 9 cwt.

Joseph D. Johnson Treble	Fredk. Jordan 4
Herbert Jordan 2	Fredk. J. Johnson 5
James Hemming 3	Harry Middleton Tenor

Conducted by Joseph D. Johnson.

Rung with the bells half-muffled as a token of respect to those fallen in the war. First peal in seven methods on the bells, and by the branch.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM.

On Tuesday, December 14, 1915, in Three Hours and Forty-two Minutes.

AT THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CINQUES, 5017 CHANGES.

Tenor 36 cwt. in C.

Albert Walker Treble	Ernest T. Allaway 7
Frederick Dickens 2	James George 8
Charles Dickene 3	Ernest Mansell 9
Thomas H. Reeves 4	A. Paddon Smith 10
John Neal 5	James E. Groves 11
James H. Shepherd 6	*George Yendall Tenor

Composed by John Carter, and Conducted by James E. Groves.

Rung with the bells half-muffled, and in the inverted titmuss and handstroke home positions, as a last tribute of respect to the memory of Miss Horton, who, after worshipping in St. Martin's Church for 72 years, received the Home Call on Advent Sunday, and was laid to rest in the Cathedral churchyard on December 3rd. *First peal on twelve bells.

DUDLEY, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE DUDLEY AND DISTRICT GUILD.

On Saturday, December 18, 1915, in Three Hours and Eighteen Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE CATERS, 5057 CHANGES.

Tenor 22 cwt.

Charles Fanke Treble	William Goodman 6
William Mills 2	John Goodman, jun. 7
Samuel Spittle 3	Harry Goodman 8
Herbert Sheppard 4	Benjamin Gough 9
John Goodman, sen. 5	William Meek* Tenor

Composed by the late William Micklewright, and Conducted by John Goodman, jun.

*First peal and first attempt. This peal was specially arranged and rung as a compliment to Mr. S. Spittle, the esteemed Master of the St. Thomas's Society and the Dudley and District Guild, on his attaining his 79th birthday. On the completion of the peal he received the hearty good wishes of the band.

COALBROOKDALE, SHROPSHIRE.

THE SALOP ARCHIDIACONAL GUILD.

On Sunday, December 19, 1915, in Three Hours and Four Minutes.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES.

Groves's Variation of Parker's Twelve-Part.

Tenor 19 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

William Boden* Treble	Edward V. Rodenhurst 5
Leonard Hewitt 2	Walter Lago 6
James L. York 3	William Saunders 7
Albert Woodvine 4	John Aston Tenor

Conducted by William Saunders.

*First peal. Leonard Hewitt was proposed a member of the Guild before starting. Rung with the bells half-muffled as a token of respect for the soldiers and sailors who have given their lives in the war, and all bereaved friends in the neighbourhood.

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ROPE-SIGHT. 1s. 6d., sixth ed.; 150 pages; treats Plain Bob; commences on three bells.

GRANDSIRE. 2s. 6d.; second ed.; 264 pages; commences on five bells; complete with the Charts of W. H. THOMPSON, Esq., etc.

STANDARD METHODS, Reprinting.

STEDMAN. 2s. 6d.; 275 pages, by the Rev. C. D. P. DAVIES, M.A., with an appendix by Sir ARTHUR HAYWOOD, Bart., etc., etc.

TREBLE BOB. Part I. 1s. 6d.; second ed.; with appendix; 108 closely printed pages. Part II., suited for Conductors only; very scarce; 2s. 1½d.; 236 pages.

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"TINTINNALOGIA";

OR THE

ART OF RINGING.

Wherein is laid down plain and easy Rules for Ringing all sorts of Plain Changes.

Together with Directions for Pricking and Ringing all Cross Peals: with a full Discovery of the Mystery and Grounds of each Peal.

As also instructions for Hanging of Bells, with all things belonging thereunto.

By a Lover of that ART.

A. Persii Sat. v.

Disce: sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna.

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Printed by W. G. for Fabian Stedman, at his shop in St. Dunstons Churchyard in Fleetstreet. 1668.

REPRINTED 1895.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

Will correspondents please note that all communications for insertion in "THE BELL NEWS" should be addressed to "The Editor, 'THE BELL NEWS,' 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow. In the past some have been addressed to the Publishers, thus being delayed, and not reaching us till too late for insertion in the current issue.

All business communications should be addressed to "Geo. Carter, 1, Selborne Road, Walthamstow."

Notices of any kind, to ensure insertion in the current issue should reach us not later than first post on Thursday morning. Unless this is done they will be held over till the following week.

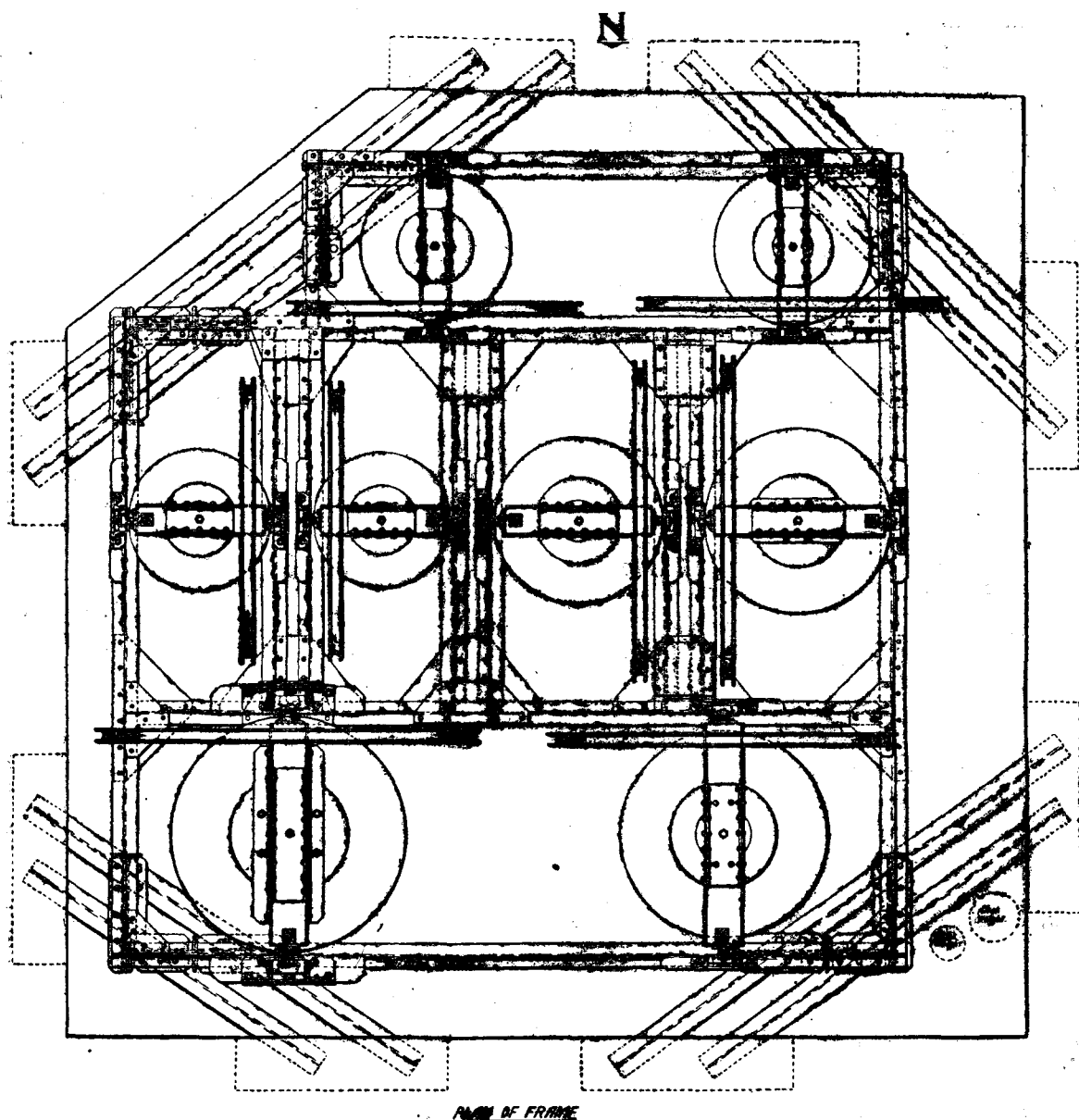
Many correspondents when sending copy write a note asking for insertion. This means that they have to pay 1d. for postage. There is no need for this; if the copy is put in an unsealed envelope, with just the name of the sender, we shall understand, and a 4d. stamp will be sufficient. But the envelope must be endorsed "News copy only."

The Bell News and Ringers' Record.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

No men being available for ringing the bells of the Parish Church at Evington, near Leicester (all having enlisted) the Sexton has trained four youths, all under military age, for the purpose.

"THE BELL NEWS" will be sent to any address in the United Kingdom for 1s 8d. per quarter, or 6s. 6d. per year.



Vertical Cantilever Bell Frame for St. Michael's Church, Bray-on-Thames
(Patent No. 14148.) (Tenor 26 cwt., Note D.)

JOHN WARNER & SONS, Ltd.,

THE SPITALFIELDS BELL FOUNDRY, LONDON, E.

MR. ERNEST PYE'S PEAL RECORD.

	Tower Bells		Handbells	
	Rung	Cond	Rung	Cond
On six bells ...	1			
Grandsire Triples ...	8		5	1
Grandsire Caters ...	3			
Grandsire Cinques ...	1			
Stedman Triples ...	124	5	36*	3
Stedman Caters ...	117		44	1
Stedman Cinques ...	56a		34	1
Bob Major ...	5			
Double Norwich Major	62b		5	
Double Oxford Major	1			
Duffield Major ...	1			
Kent Treble Bob Major	13c	1	7	
Oxford Treble Bob Major	2			
Kent Treble Bob Royal	28		5	
Oxford Treble Bob Royal	2			
Kent Treble Bob Maximus	8		1	
Superlative Surprise	150	5	7*	1
New Cumberland Surprise	1			
Cambridge Surprise Major	32	1		
New Cambridge S. Major	21		3	
London Surprise Major	114d	2	5	
Bristol Surprise Major	83e	1	3	
New Cambridge S. Royal	3			
Cambridge Surprise Royal	14			
Cambridge Surprise Max.	2			
Totals—	852	15	155	7

a Including 11,111 (record); b including 15,072; c including 10,464; d including 14,112 (record); e including 15,264 (record); * including one non-conducted.

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

NORTH BUCKS. BRANCH.

The members of the North Bucks. Branch of the above Guild held their winter quarterly meeting at Calverton, Bucks. Owing to the inclement weather the gathering was a small one, but those who attended spent a very pleasant time. Service was held in the Parish Church at 3 o'clock, conducted by the Rector (the Rev. R. F. Rumsey), at which the Rev. W. K. Clay (Rector of Maids Morton) preached a most appropriate sermon. Special hymns were sung, and the organist and choir rendered valuable assistance in the singing. An excellent tea was provided in the Schoolroom, and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

A short business meeting followed, at which, owing to the absence of the Rev. J. R. Vincent (President of the Branch), the Rev. R. F. Rumsey presided.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Rev. R. F. Rumsey for the use of the bells, and also for the service. A similar compliment was paid the Rev. W. K. Clay for his address, and both suitably responded.

The church bells were rung during the afternoon and evening in various methods by ringers from Bletchley, Calverton, Emberton, Fenny Stratford, Newport Pagnell, Olney and Stony Stratford.

WEST EALING.—On Sunday evening, December 19th, for the evening service at St. Stephen's Church, a quarter-peal of Bob Major (1248 changes), in 45 mins. C. Edwards, J. A. Trollope (conductor), R. Holloway (Acton), C. Harbour, V. Holloway (Acton), W. H. Hollier (Chiswick), W. Lawrence, A. Harding.

CARILLON MUSIC.

M. JEF DENYN AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The mechanical carillon is fairly popular in this country, though the habit of making the bells too heavy for the purpose is very frequent. But a keyboard carillon, after all, is the only satisfactory instrument, as all confess who have heard the true bell-music in Belgium and Holland, or, to take instances of keyboard carillons in this country, at Cattistock, in Dorsetshire, and at Messrs. Taylor's Bell Foundry at Loughborough. Last week, at the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, in John Street, brief papers were read on this subject by the Chevalier Jef Denyn, the famous bell-master of Malines.

Mr. Jef Denyn began by dealing with the difficulties of securing a suitable instrument. In the first place, a properly-constructed bell chamber must be secured at a sufficient height above the ground. The disposition of the larger deep-toned bells, presents certain difficulties. Their sonority must be tempered or all the virtuosity of the executant will be unavailing. At Malines the six bass bells are in a storey below the others, in a "sealed and mysterious chamber of their own," so that their profound voices provide a "discreet accompaniment" to the ensemble of harmony. Given a suitable tower and chamber and all the intricate mechanism which enables the bell-player to get the best results from his aerial choir of bells, he must yet be an artist, both in the choice and rendering of pieces, if the critical temperament is to be properly impressed. A "concentrated and nervous style of playing" was absolutely requisite; so also was a perfect understanding of all the details of his popular instrument. Thus in playing Chopin's Funeral March it was advisable to use different keps at Malines and at Bruges or Antwerp. Then the choice of a programme had to be carefully considered. Playing at Aberdeen in 1891 his programme had left the people cold—until he thought of including some well-known hymns. In his peroration the lecturer eloquently advocated the erection of carillons in England—nothing in his opinion, was so delightful to see and hear as a singing tower under the stars, where was installed the aerial instrument which educates and ennobles.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

To be obtained, Post Free, from (and only from) the Hon. Librarian, Rev. C. W. O. Jenkyn, Broadlands, Caversham, Reading.

	s.	d.
On the Preservation of Bells	4
Glossary of Terms	5
Model of Rules for an Association...	...	3
" " Local Company	...	3
Rules and Decisions of the Council	...	6
Legitimate Methods...	...	9
Collection of Peals—Sec. I...	...	1 0
" " Sec. II	...	9
" " Sec. III	...	1 0

THE LANGHAM REFRESHMENT ROOMS, THORLEY, BISHOPS STORTFORD.—Accommodation for Cyclists and others. Clubs and Parties catered for.—Charges moderate.—Proprietor: HENRY J. TUCKER.

A ROYAL SURPRISE METHOD, WITH A COMPOSITION OF IT.

By HENRY DAINS, Royal Cumberland Youths.

First lead of
plain course1234567890
2135468709
1253647890
21356487092315467890
3251476980
2315749608
32517940682357197486
2537914068
5273190486
57239140687532941086
5723490168
7523941086
57324901687523940618
5732496081
5372940618
3527496081

In this method we have in first and last nine courses of each lead, an extension of Kensington Surprise Major, while some other of these qualities are retained, including Plain Bob back changes, etc.

The composition mentioned has 6ths the full extent home.

3254769801
2345678910
2435769801
4253678910
2435768190
4253671809
2453768190
4235671809

23456 M W H

42356 - -
35426 - -
43526 - -

62534 - - -

45236 - - -

24536 - - -

52436 - - -

63425 - - -

54326 - - -

32546 - - -

53246 - - -

25346 - - -

34256 - - -

23456 - - -

5132974086
1523970468
5132794086
1537290468

1573924086
4ths place
bob.

THE WINCHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

NORTH STONEHAM (Hants).—At the combined practice on Saturday last, amongst other touches, 1152 Double Norwich Court Bob Major. Private Jones, A.S.C., J. B. Williamson, C. J. Fray, Rev. E. Banks James, L. Page, G. Williams (conductor), W. H. George, W. T. Tucker. Messrs. A. Marks, Thompson, and Wilkins also took part in shorter touches of Double Norwich and Stedman Triples.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.
BLACKBURN BRANCH.

A successful meeting of this branch was held at Burnley Parish Church (St. Peter's), on Saturday, December 18th, members attending chiefly from Blackburn, Colne and Burnley. It was proposed to hold the next branch meeting at Accrington on Saturday, January 29th, 1916.

After the usual routine of business congratulations were extended to Mr. J. Watson, Hon. Sec. of the branch, on attaining his 50th birthday. At the close of the meeting a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples, composed by the late Matthew Wood, of London, was rung in honour of the occasion, the following taking part: F. Wilson, A. Brook, T. Redman, R. Foulds, R. Hartley, J. Watson, W. E. Wilson (conductor), J. W. Heys.

FUNERAL OF A PAINSWICK RINGER.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

A feeling of sorrow was manifested in Painswick when it became known that Private Hubert Richard Hank, of the 10th Gloucesters, had succumbed to his injuries after a long and brave fight for life. He died on Saturday, December 4th, at a Nottingham Military Hospital, having been seriously wounded at the advance on Loos on Sept. 25th. He leaves a widow and two children, with whom the greatest sympathy is felt. The body was brought to Painswick in an elm coffin, and taken to the church at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, where it remained until the time of the funeral in the afternoon. The deceased was accorded a fireman's funeral, the Fire Brigades represented being Painswick, under Captain W. H. Burdock, Brimscombe, Stroud Volunteer and Stroud Urban Council. The Painswick members of the V.T.C. were present, with the boys of the Painswick Boys' School under the direction of Mr. Peters. A large number of Painswick residents were also present.

A service was held in the Parish Church, conducted by the Revs. W. Seddon and T. M. Williams, the coffin being covered with the Union Jack. The choir entered to the stirring strains of the Dead March in "Saul," and throughout the service there was an atmosphere of solemnity. The hymns sung were "Now the labourer's task is o'er," and "Peace, perfect peace." As the mourners left the church Mr. Bruton played Chopin's Marche Funebre. Among the many wreaths sent was one from the Ancient Society of Painswick Youths inscribed: "With the Ancient Society of Painswick Youths' deepest sympathy for an esteemed member, who lost his life for his country."

Before the memorial service the Ancient Society of Painswick Youths, as their mark of esteem esteem the bells, and as the body was being removed from the church to the cemetery. After the funeral a deeply-muffled quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples (1260 changes) was rung in 57 mins., also the solemn whole pull and stand. The ringers were: T. Wright, W. Hastings, W. Hale, A. Wright (conductor), C. West, W. Staite, W. Ryland, F. Cole. Pte. Hanks had been a most consistent and valued member for seven years. He always rang the tenor and was a good striker. He was always cheerful and excellent company. He had rung about 12 peals, including a 7325 of Grandsire Cinques. His loss will be much felt by the Painswick Youths, but truly he gave his life for the great issue of all the blessings that our beloved Empire stands for.

LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS OF THE BELLS

By ERNEST MORRIS (Leicester).

(Continued from page 128)

There are innumerable traditions of bequests of pieces of land, money, etc., being left to ringers, or to different churches, by persons who, after having been lost, have regained their way and safety through the sound of the bells. Some of these bequests actually exist to the present day, others are lost in oblivion, and others again remain only by tradition, and the following collection will be sufficient example of them.

In Walters' Church Bells of Shropshire is recorded a ringing custom at Wentnor, which, according to the Rev. H. North's Notes, was called a "Dead Man's Peal," rung annually on Church Stretton Fair Day, the last Thursday in November, in memory of one Smith of Wentnor, who lost his way and his life in crossing the Longmynd at that time of the year. The family left an annual sum to the ringers for this office, in order that the sound of the bells might be a guide to travellers crossing the hills. The money seems to be lost, but the ringers out of good will, continue the traditional peal.

At Corringham, in Lincolnshire, there is a tradition that many years ago, a gentleman lost his way on the then unenclosed moor, sometimes called Corringham Scroggs, and again finding his whereabouts by the sound of the church bells ringing in the evening. He left ten shillings yearly to the ringers, to pay them for ringing during the winter months, and so to save others from being lost. In support of the truth of this tradition it may be mentioned that the bells were formerly rung from November 5th until February 14th, for which ringing the churchwardens allowed three pounds of candles, and ten shillings to pay for lots of beer at the public house on November 5th, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and May 29th.

"Bell-ringing Close," at South Luffenham, Rutland, was bought with a sum of money left by a lady, who, losing her way at the bottom of the common, near Foster's Bridge, was enabled to find her way home, by the sound of a bell at eight o'clock, probably the ancient curfew.

It is stated in the register of Harlington Church, Middlesex, under the date of 1683, that half an acre of land was given by some person whose name was forgotten. It has always been understood that this piece of land was given to the ringers of the parish to provide them with a leg of pork, for ringing on November 5th. It is called Pork Acre.

At South Willingham, Lincs., there is a tradition that a century ago one of the Vyner family was lost on the Wolds in a fog, and found his way to this place by the sound of the bells, which were ringing preparatory to Christmas, and so to mark his gratitude, he left a charge upon some land as a dole for the poor of the parish. This tradition is in all probability founded on fact, for 13s. 4d. is still received annually.

At Barton-on-Humber, Lincs., a bell was formerly rung at eight o'clock in the evening during the winter months, for the guidance of travellers. The tradition is that an old lady being accidentally benighted on the Wolds, she was directed in her course by the sound of a bell—probably the curfew—ringing at St. Peter's Church. To show her gratitude she gave a piece of land to the parish clerk on condition that he should ring one of the church bells from seven to eight o'clock every evening, except Sundays, commencing the day of the carrying of the first load of barley every year, until Shrove Tuesday next ensuing inclusive. "The clerk holds 13 acres and 3 stongs of arable land lying dispersed in the several fields of Barton" for ringing one of the bells of St. Peter, called the "Barley Bell" at the time just mentioned. At the Inclosure the clerk's allotment is put 7 acres 2 roods 16 perches. The custom of ringing the bell, however, ceased about the year 1860.

John Carey, one time Mayor of Woodstock, bequeathed ten shillings a year for the ringing of the eight o'clock bell at night, for the guide and direction of travellers.

We learn from tradition that an aged woman, who had lost her way in the Fens, recovered it by hearing the sound of Timberland bells; and that as a thank offering she left some land, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the buying and keeping the bell ropes in repair. This land now realizes

£45 per year, and out of it all the church expenses are paid.

At Clipston, Northants, there is a piece of land measuring about 3½ acres, called "Bell-rope piece," which belong to the Parish Clerk for the time being, upon condition that he finds the necessary ropes for the bells.

An old ringer at Milford, Southampton, left three-quarters of an acre of land to be applied in the purchase of bell ropes for the use of the church.

The famous Church of St. Martin's, Birmingham, is also similarly provided, as is recorded on a board there, that "Jno. Billings, A.D. 1629, left a croft of land to provide bell ropes. This croft is now situated in one of the busiest thoroughfares in Birmingham, and having been built upon and duly appreciated in value, it is unlikely that the bells of St. Martin's will be silent for want of ropes.

There is extant at Harlestone, Northants, a very interesting M.S. which gives an early reference to the ropes required for the bells of this church. Henry de Bray, a resident in the village, and the principal landed proprietor, wrote a Register—a kind of journal—which he is supposed to have completed about the year 1329. In it he describes very many matters connected with his own parish, such as the chancel being rebuilt in 1320, and the church in 1325. He also records that, in the year 1294, an acre of land in Grindale was given by consent of the village to Richard de Hette, the then Rector, to purchase bell ropes, and that the land from that circumstance was called "Bellropes." The land is still known by that name to the old people of the parish.

At Halstead, Essex, there is also an ancient benefaction of three acres of land left by an unknown donor, for the purpose of keeping the bell ropes in repair, in the old church of St. Andrew, and is known as "Bellrope Field" to this day.

The proceeds of a cottage and a few acres of land have long been given for the ringing of the 1st bell at seven o'clock in the evening, from Michaelmas to Lady Day. The endowment is said to have been provided by a person who, having lost his way on Lincoln Heath, was guided to his home by the sound of Pottenhamworth bells, then being rung.

There is a tradition that an old man lost his way on a winter's night between Aston-le-Walls and Chipping Norton, Northants., but was able to reach his home at the latter place by the sound of the curfew, then ringing there. To express his gratitude, he left several acres of land to the parish officers in trust, to pay the yearly rent, partly to the sexton for continuing to ring the curfew, and partly to the poor of the parish. The curfew is still rung at 8 o'clock.

There is an interesting story in connection with the ringing of the curfew at Burgh, Lincs. This old practice has for long been customary in the little town. Some years ago an acre of land was given by the captain of a vessel to purchase a silken rope for the tenor bell at Burgh, as one dark night he had been preserved from shipwreck by hearing the sound of the curfew bell. This piece of land is situated on the Station Road, and goes by the name of "Bell-string Acre." What it lets at for a year is given to the ringers.

A similar story is related at Benniworth, Lincs., where there is a tradition that a benighted fisherman who had lost his way, was led by the sound of the church bells here, to shelter, and to show his gratitude, he left a few acres of land in the parish of Toynton St. Peter to the parson. The land is still there, belonging to the Rector of Benniworth, and the record of it appears in an old Terrier dated early in the 17th century. Another version (preferred by the people) is that he left the land to the poor of Benniworth, and a string of eels for the Parson.

It will be appropriate in this issue to quote an interesting custom which prevails at Dewsbury. On Christmas Eve, as soon as the last stroke of 12 o'clock has sounded, the age of the year is tolled as on the death of a person. It is called the "Old Lads," or the Devil's Passing Bell. A carol has been written on this subject, viz. :—

"Toll! toll! because thus ends the night,
An Empire old and vast.
An Empire of unquestioned right,
O'er present and o'er past.
Toll!

Stretching far from east and west,
Ruling over every breast,
Each nation, tongue and caste.

Toll! toll! because a Monarch dies,
Whose tyrant statutes ran
From polar snows to tropic skies
From Gravesend to Japan.

Toll!
Crowded cities, lonely glens,
Oceans, mountains, shores and fens,
All owned him lord of man.

Toll! toll! because the Monarch fought
Right fiercely for his own,
And utmost craft and valour brought
Before he was o'erthrown.

Toll!
He is the lord and Man the slave,
His the kingdom and the grave
And all its dim unknown.

Joy! joy! because a Babe is born
Who, after many a toil,
The scorner's pride shall laugh to scorn
And work the foiler's foil.

Joy!
God as Man the earth has trod
Therefore Man shall be as God,
And reap the spoiler's spoil.

(To be continued).

LANCASHIRE'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

(Continued from page 127.)

Worsley.

A. Ridyard, R.A.M.C.
J. H. Ridyard, R.A.M.C.

Prestwich.

F. H. Barlow, 2nd L.R.F.A.
W. Ford, Cheshire Yeomanry.
A. Threadgold, Grenadier Guards.

PRESTON BRANCH.—Penwortham.

J. Burgess, 2nd W.L.R.F.A. (T)
E. Fox, 2nd W.L.R.F.A. (T)
V. Martin, R.F.A.
S. H. Robinson, 8th East Lancs. R.

Whittle-le-Woods.

H. Lancaster, L.N. Lancashire.
W. Lancaster, L.N. Lancashire.
T. Beaver, L.N. Lancashire.
V. Blackwell, King's Own Liverpool.
A. Hartley, King's Own Liverpool.

Brindle.

T. Stott, Scottish Rifles.
F. Berry, Scottish Rifles.
W. Worthington, 14th Res. Cavalry Regiment (since dead)

Higher Walton.

H. Scholes, R.A.M.C.

Salisbury.

R. J. Armstrong, King's Own. R.L.
Walton-le-Dale.

Alex. Martin, A.S.C.

Preston Parish.

E. R. Martin, 2nd W.L.R.F.A.
Preston St. Mark's.

J. Ashcroft.

Chorley Parish.

J. Robinson, 7th East Lancs. (T)
K. H. Jones, Duke of Cornwall's L.I.

ROCHDALE BRANCH.—Middleton.

F. Berry, King's Royal Rifles.
J. Arrowsmith, "Pals."

Milnrow.

T. Shepherd, King's Royal Rifles.

Newhey.

S. Whitehead, Grenadier Guards.

Oldham.

B. Atkins, 10th Manchester.

H. Fielding, 10th Manchester (died in training).

Gladwick.

J. T. Clegg, 49th Field Ambulance.

Moorside.

H. Hampson, 3rd Manchester Regiment.

F. Taylor, London Sanitary Corps.

Shore.

F. Ashworth.

G. Hamlet.

J. Foster.

Todmorden.

J. Whitehead, R.A.M.C.

G. Whitehead, R.A.M.C.

H. Whitehead, R.A.M.C.

H. D. Barker, Royal Flying Corps.

H. Greenwood, Royal Flying Corps.

J. Lord, 53rd B., R.F.A.

G. Sutcliffe, A.S.C.

T. Fielding, R.A.M.C.

Notices.

The charge for the insertion of Notices under this heading Sixpence for 20 words, for the first insertion; repetitions at half that price. Notices should come to hand not later than Wednesday morning.

The Ancient Society of College Youths.—Established 1637. Meetings will be held at The Coffee Pot, Warwick Lane, E.C., on Thursday, December 30th, for handbell practice; at 8 p.m. The subscription of 1s. 8d. which entitles members to vote on financial matters is now due.

William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec.

32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

The Society of Royal Cumberland Youths.—Ringing for Divine Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields the first Sunday in the month, and at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the third Sunday, both at 10 o'clock.

H. J. Bradley, Sec.

Parish Church, Shoreditch.

The Llandaff Diocesan Association.—The annual meeting will be held at Newport Mon., on Monday, December 27th. Service in St. Woolos Church at 3.30. Meeting and tea to follow. St. Woolos bells (10), and All Saints bells (8), available.

Rev. Connop L. Price, M.A.

John W. Jones,

Hon. Secs.

29, Barrack Hill, Newport, Mon.

The Essex Association.—South-Western Division.—A meeting for practice will be held at Loughton on Saturday, Jan. 8th. Bells available from 3 to 6 p.m. All ringers welcome.

H. Rumers, Dist. Sec.

32, Verulam Avenue, Watthamstow.

Society for the Archdeaconry of Stafford.—Quarterly meeting at Bloxwich on Saturday, January 8th. Bells available at 3. Short service at 5.15, with an address by the Vicar (Rev. J. C. Hamilton). Tea (9d.) in the schoolroom at 6. Please send word not later than Tuesday, January 4th.

H. Knight, Hon. Sec.

15, Rugby Street, Wolverhampton.

MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL BELL FOUNDRY,

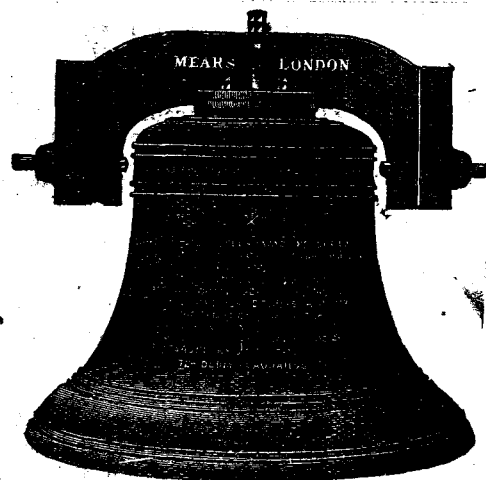
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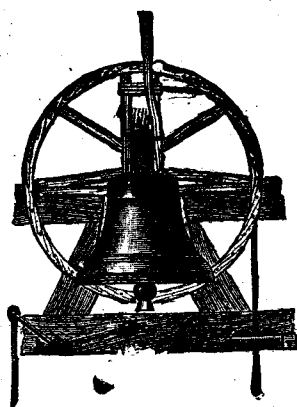
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FOUNDRY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1570.

32 & 34, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E



TENOR BELL, 23½ cwt., of the new ring of ten St. Peter's, Brighton.



JAS. BARWELL, Bell Founder,

40, Gt. Hampton St., Birmingham.

CHURCH BELLS, with all requisite Fittings and Framework singly or in Peals. CLOCK and CHIME BELLS to any size and note.

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Existing Peals economically and efficiently restored.

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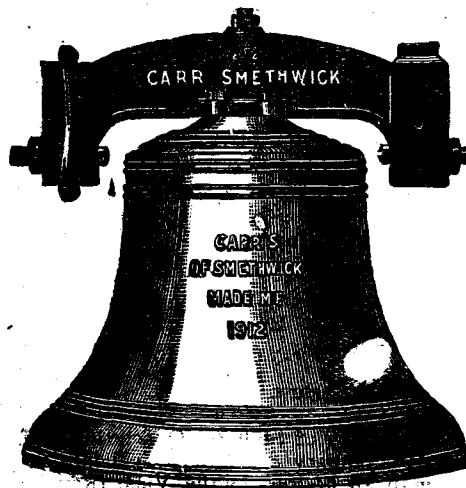
Men who are ringers sent to inspect Towers and report upon the tune and condition of Bells and Fittings.

MUSICAL HANDBELLS tuned in Diatonic and Chromatic Scales in sets of any numbers.

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CHIMING MACHINES.

FITTINGS of all kinds.

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on Bells and Towers.

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HARRY STOKES & SON having had a considerable number of years' experience in Church Bell Hanging, with confidence solicit the patronage of the Clergy, Churchwardens, and Ringers generally. *The Ellacombe Chiming Hammers fixed.*

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Before sending for Bell-ropes, write to

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CHURCH BELL-ROPE MAKERS,
11, MARKET STREET, OXFORD,
Who manufacture Bell-Ropes of the very best quality.

GOLD MEDAL, EXHIBITION 1851

The late Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, in writing of a distinguished ringer, said—"The best maker of bell-ropes is DAY, of Oxford."

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Clapper-Mufflers made of Best Materials by experienced Ringers.

Firm of over Thirty Years' standing. Have supplied Mufflers for peals of all weights and numbers. Also Leather Rope Protectors.

WAKLEY,

155, Waterloo Street, Burton-on-Trent.

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