Chapter 3

Bell Founders and Bell Hangers

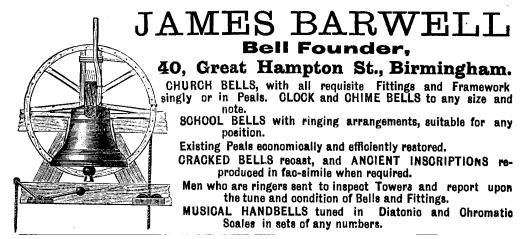
While bells originally tended to be cast in situ to minimise transport difficulties, the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century saw the centralisation of production into a smaller number of foundry centres. While some bell foundries cast bells as well as made the fittings and hung bells for ringing, others concentrated on either casting or bell hanging alone. This sections looks at both aspects, separately identifying those firms who specialised in bell hanging alone.

The use of broadsheets and newspaper adverts to promote foundries emerged at the same time especially during the following century. The following examples are not comprehensive given the numerous foundries that have existed, but have been chosen as a summary of the style and contents of the advertising used.

Bell Founders

(i) James Barwell (Birmingham)

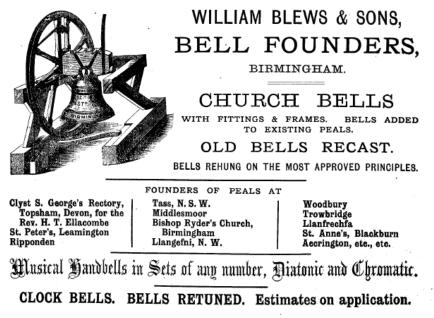
A business established in 1784 making candlesticks and other articles in brass was purchased by James Barwell in 1870. He developed the business and started to cast bells from 1884. Initially he produced small bells for domestic use but then moved on to cast church bells. He died in 1898 and was succeeded in the business by his two sons Edward and Arthur H Barwell. The business continued to cast church bells until around 1916 and thereafter small domestic bells until around 1960.



Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 21 February 1903

(ii) William Blews & Sons (Birmingham)

Again, Blews and Sons were brass workers in Birmingham, who diversified into casting church bells between 1850 and 1891. The firm started in 1732 and closed about 1900. They had showrooms in London and exhibited candlesticks, bells and weights at The Great Exhibition in London in 1851.



Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 29 March 1890

(iii) John Briant (Hartford)

He was born in 1749 and operated as a bell founder and clockmaker between 1782 and 1825. He died four years later in 1829.

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BELL.F			NDER B					117	T	,
DELET-L		U	HABTFOI	510			L-HANG			2 9
HAS CAS	T	TI	IE FOLLOWING			L	S OF BELLS.			
	No. e	SW.	of -	No			and the state of the		-	
Codicote, Harts	Bells 5		or, 9 Saffron Walden, Essex .	Bell			Condover, Shropshire			Wt. Ten
Hartford, St. Andrew's, Harts .	8		Ashow, Warwick	4			Hadingham, Bucks		8	13
Rushden, Harts	5		Newbold, Warwick	6		2	Prestwould, Leicentershire .	1	5	12
Hatfield, Harta	8	5	former of an and the state of t	6		3	Southill, Beds		6	13
Adderbury, Oxon	8		Barkway, Harta 5 Cottenham, Cambridgeshire	6	1		Woolverton, Bucks		6	13
Oxford, St. Ebbe	8		Barnstaple, Devonshire	6	2		Halton, Bucks		4	8 10
Wheatley, Oxon	5	- 1	Sheepshead, Leicestershire	6	1		Branston, Northampton		6	17
Wallington, Harts	5	1	a construction of a second sec	6	1	0 1	Ravensthorp, Northampton	1	5	7
Swaffham, Cambridgeshire	6	- 3		8	1	811	Bierton, Bucks , , , .	2	6	13
Chesterford, Essex	6	1	and an	6	1					
infande Pasier	. 0	. 1	Shrewshury, St. Allemand's	0	1	9				
BE	LLS	RI	CAST AND ADDED	TO	01	n	DEALS			
						wr				
London, St.Giles, Cripple-		W?	Winchington, Bucks	1.		10		1.1.2		W/
gate, 1, 2, 3, 1	n § 12	36	Wicking,	2,			High Ercal, Shrop -	1. 2.	- 8	15
Hartford, All Saints 1, 2,	. 10	22	Coventry, Warwick, .	10,	10	32	Belvoir Castle, Lincoln	1, 2, 3	1, 3	8
St. Albans, St. Peters, Hrts. 1, 2, 4, 7			Whitehurch, Bucks, .	<u>9</u> ,	5	14	Soham, Cambridgeshire 1,			
High Wycomb, Bucks . 1, 2,	100		Newtonlongvile	2,	2	16		1, 2,		
Sutton Regis, Northamp- tonshire 1, 2,	5 8	14	Ardleigh, Essex,	4. 5.	2	14			- 5	
Sutterton, Lincolnshire 1, 2,	. 8		Offley, Harts, Kislingbury, Northamptonshire,			13				8
Bishop Stortford, Harts 1, 2, 3, 5,			Northampton, St. Sepulchre's,	5.			Comment of the second s	1, 8, 1,	- 5	8
Great Tay, Essex , 4, 5, 6,		13	Stondon, Harts	4.	5	15		2, 3,		
Barking 5,		9 21 9 99	Hedington, Oxon,	I.		10		ð.	- 5	
Ware, Harts 3, 5, Watford, Harts 7.		22	Cuddesdon,	1,			Ashby, Leicestershire,	3,		10
Melton Mowbray, Leices-			Biggleswade, Beds	5,	5	12	Risely, Beds :		- 5	
tershire 1, 2,	1	28	Radwintre,	5,	0 K	13		2,		5 10
St. Alban's Abbey, Harts 1,		24	Claypole, Lincolnshire,	1.			and here seement whereas	2, 3,	- 5	10
Sawbridgeworth, Harts 6,	7	24	Halingbury, Essex,	5.	5	11		1, 2,		
Wittleford, Cambridgeshire 5, Ashwell Harts 1, 4, 5,		18	Eatington, Warwickshire,	4.	4	11				
Eaton Bray Beds 5,		14	Bennington, Harts .	I,		12	Wavendon, Bucks -		5	
Stevenage, Harts 1, 4, 5,		17	Kelvedon, Essex,	1, 3		20	Countisthorp, Leicestersh	4,		8
Little Bury, Essex . 1, 4,	. 6		Moulton, Lincolnshire, .	5.		17				
Melhourn, Cambridgeshire 4,		16	Stickney,	3, 4		10		3,		10
Ireat Thurlow, Suffolk 5,		13	Sibary,	3,		16	Hanslope, Bucks - Latterworth, Leicestershire		- 5	
Watton, Harts 1, 4, Wardington, Northamptonsh 2, 4,		14	Frampton	1.		13			· 6	
Sucomb 5,		14	Cunsby,	1,		11	that a sum is an entered warment		- 5	
Bytield 5,		13	Wigston, Leicestershire .	3,			Shrewshury Abbey Church,	4.	- 8	
dellugton 2,	. 3	6	Chrishall, Essex,	I,	4		and the out of a construction of		- 6	
firton, Beds I.		11	Shasby, Leicestershire, .	2, 5,	4				- 3	
Bayford, Harts 2,	. 3	1.1	Braunton, Devonshire, . Tawstock, Devonshire, .	3,	6	18	Bottesford, Leicestershire	6r	16	24
Dulingham, Cambridgeshire 1, Dwydon 1,	. 5		Tuam Cathedral, Ireland,	1	i	18	Sapcote, Leicestershire Nuneaton, Warwickshire	2.		16
Junsdon, Harts 3,	. 5		Eden Derry,	1	2	15	Abbot's Langley, Harts		- 5	
fair in the	1.0	1.1	Lisbourn,	4.27	3	16			- 1	
furneux Polham Hasta 5	5	11	Maid's Morton Bucks	5,	5	12	Gazely, Suffolk, -	i	- 6	11
Beent Pelham 2,	. 4	9	Soulgrave Northamptonshire,	ū.,				. 4.	- 2	10
Monley, Warwick 2,	, 5	11	Thenford, • • • Culworth, • • •	3, 3,				1	- 5.	10
Dunchurch 6,	. 6	18	Syresham,	5,		16 10				
Wetton Leele 1.2. illingworth 1.		8	Thirlow Little, Sulfolk, -	ð,		12				
	- 5 - 6		Borough Green, Cambridgeshire,	. 4.	5	8				
and a second sec		120	Coggeshall, Essex,	L		18				
foreton, 4,	15	10	Colleman, annes,	1.00	0	10.00				

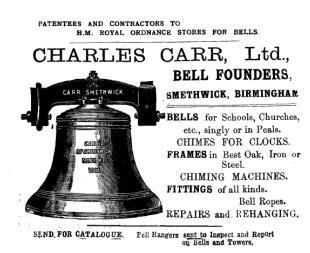
Broadsheet from *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, Add. 19369) (size unclear as cut to fit manuscript page)

(iv) Charles Carr (Smethwick, Birmingham)

Another Birmingham based manufacturer of church bells and general bell fittings. The firm was established in 1852 are known to have cast bells from 1885 until around 1923.

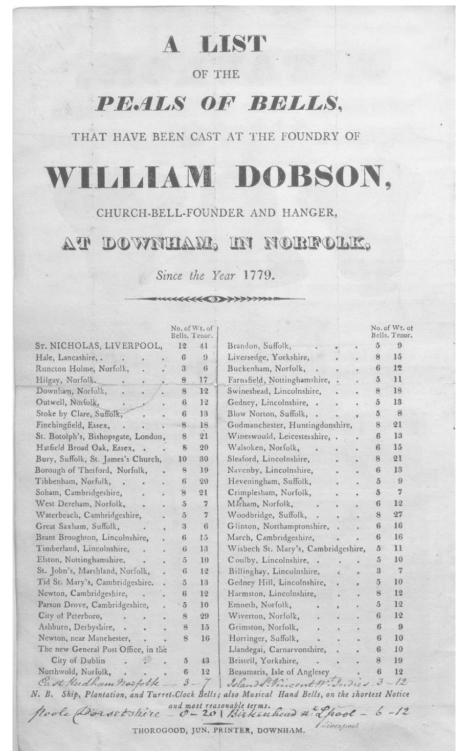


Ringing World: 16 June 1911



Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 7 March 1914

Dobson was a well-known Norfolk bell founder who cast bells between 1806 and 1833.



Broadsheet: Osborn Manuscript (British Library, Add.19369) (18.5cm by 31.0cm)

(vi) Gillett & Johnston (Croydon)

The firm Gillett & Johnston was a clockmaker and bell foundry between 1844 and 1957. Between 1844 and 1950 over 14,000 tower clocks were made at the works. The company's most successful and prominent period of activity as a bell founder was in the 1920s and 1930s, when it was responsible for supplying many important bells and carillons for sites across Britain and around the world. A successor company continues to operate at Bletchingley in Surrey, under the Gillett & Johnston name, but are now only engaged in clock making, clock and carillon repair.

The clock making business was established by William Gillett in Hadlow, Kent in the early 19th century. In 1837, Gillett moved his business to Clerkenwell, London; and in 1844 to the site in what later became known as Union Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, which would remain its home for the next 113 years. Charles Bland became a partner in 1854, and the company subsequently traded as Gillett & Bland. In 1877, Arthur A. Johnston bought into the partnership, and shortly afterwards extended the company's output by establishing a bell foundry. The business became known as Gillett & Co. The name Gillett & Johnston seems to have been used from around 1887.

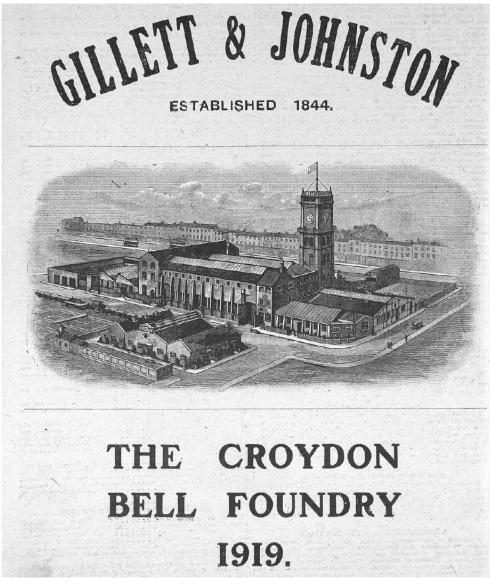
Arthur Johnston's son, Cyril Frederick Johnston (1884–1950), joined the company in 1902, became a partner in 1907, and took over the firm following his father's death in 1916. He developed an interest in the theory of bell tuning, and greatly expanded the bell founding side of the business. In 1905 he re-developed the works, and installed a large vertical tuning lathe. He was particularly interested in the manufacture of carillons, which presented special problems of tuning distinct from those of church bells.

During the First World War, the factory suspended its regular business and became involved in the manufacture of munitions, employing over 1,250 men and women. The firm became a limited liability company in 1925, initially trading as the Croydon Bell Foundry Ltd (although the name 'Gillett and Johnston' still appeared on bells). It reverted to the name Gillett & Johnston Ltd in 1930.

Cyril Johnston resigned as managing director in 1948, following disagreements over company policy, and died suddenly two years later in 1950. Following his departure, Henry Michael Howard took over, and some bells were cast in his name. The business also now diversified into other engineering activities, and new subsidiaries (Microcastings Ltd and Bourdon Tools Ltd) were established. However, it experienced financial difficulties, caused in part by changing architectural tastes, and a falling-off in demand for traditional tower clocks and cast bells. In 1957 the business was taken into receivership and the works were closed down.

The business was sold in 1958 to the Bath Portland Group, which already owned Synchronome, a rival office clock making company. For a few years, the tower clock side was established in Wembley as Gillett-Johnston Clocks Ltd. In 1962 it was bought by Cecil Hector Coombes who had previously worked for Gillett & Johnston in Croydon. He returned the firm to Croydon in 1963 as Gillett and Johnston (Croydon) Ltd, basing it first in Clarendon Road (1963–1970), and then in Sanderstead Road (1970–2012). In 2012 the company moved to new premises in Bletchingley. It remains in the Coombes family.

Surviving records of the foundry include a register of bells cast, 1877–1919; notes relating to work on bells, 1879–1907; and 17 volumes of bell tuning books, 1907–1951. They are now held at the Museum of Croydon (ref. AR 1).



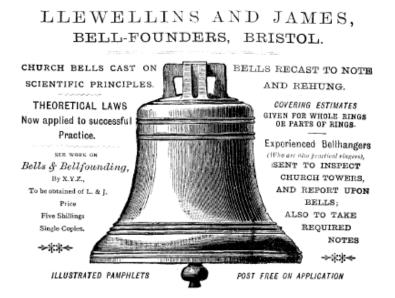
Ringing World: advert from 26 Dec 1919



ben news and hingers hecord. advert from 7 March

(vii) Llewellins & James Ltd (Bristol)

The company were originally only involved in bell hanging until about 1874, often getting other foundries in the UK to cast bells on their behalf but with the name Llewellins & James on them. But by 1874 they appear to have accumulated sufficient expertise to take on bell founding. At the end of the 19th century they were one of around seven bell founders in the UK and in their heyday, between 1875 to 1925, approximately a quarter of the company's turnover was based on their bell founding and bell hanging work.



Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 4 April 1885



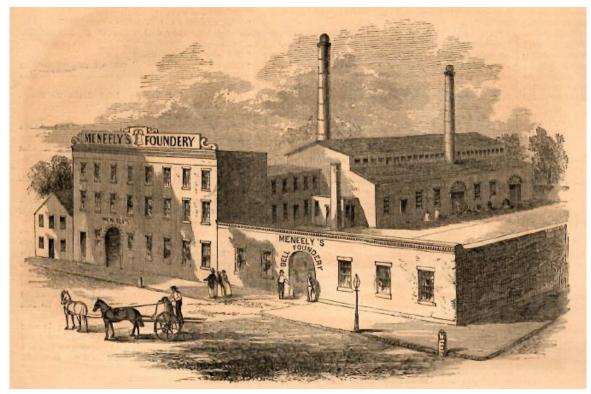
Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 4 December 1915

(viii) Maneely Foundries (New York, USA)

There were two Meneely bell foundries - based on either side of the Hudson River in New York, USA. The first foundry was established in 1826 in West Troy (now Watervliet), New York, by Andrew Meneely, a former apprentice in the foundry of Benjamin Hanks. Two of Andrew's sons continued to operate the foundry after his death, and it remained a family operation until its closure. The second Meneely bell foundry was established in 1870 by a third son, Clinton H. Meneely, across the river in Troy, New York. Initially he was in partnership with George H. Kimberly, under the name Meneely & Kimberly. This second foundry was re-organised in 1879 as the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company, then later as the Meneely Bell Company. Like its related competitor, it remained a family operation until its closure. The two foundries competed vigorously (and sometimes bitterly) with each other. Together, they produced about 65,000 bells before they both closed in 1952.



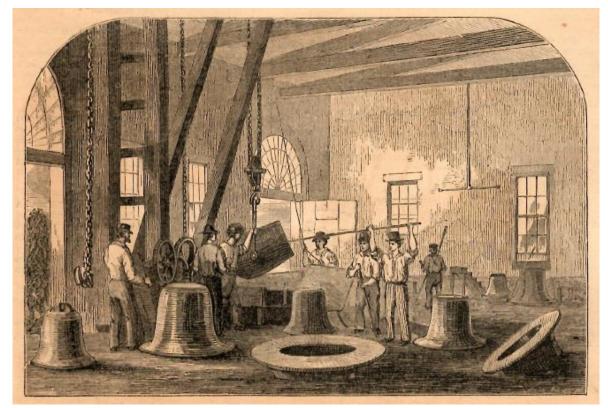
Business cards for both of the competing Meneely bell foundries appearing in the *Troy Daily Times* May 20, 1891



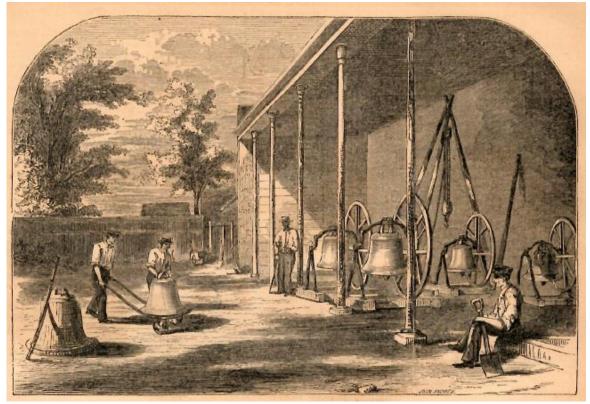
View of Maneely's Bell Foundry from *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*. Date not known, page 244 (17.5cm by 12.0cm)



Interior of the foundry from *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*. Date not known, page 244 (17.5cm by 12.0cm)



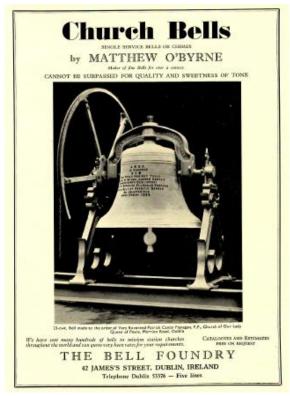
Moulding and Casting Process from *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*. Date not known, page 245 (17.5cm by 12.0cm)



Mounting Room and Year of the Foundry from *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*. Date not known, page 245 (17.5cm by 12.0cm)

(ix) Matthew O'Byrne (Dublin)

Following a career as a Chief Engineer in the Royal Navy Matthew O'Byrne established The Fountain Head Iron Foundry in James's Street, Dublin in 1840. They undertook the tuning of bells as well as their casting. In 1887 they patented the 'M Byrne Patent Rotary Mounting' which was a cat iron headstock with a tapered hole through which a tapered boss on the crown of the bell was inserted and bolted in place. The advantage was that by simply slacking the nut the bell could be rotated in a few minutes.



Bell cast for Church of Our Lady Queen of Peace, Merrion Road, Dublin. Source unknown (14.3cm by 20.0cm)

(x) Rudhalls (Gloucester)

There had been a tradition of bell casting in Gloucester since before the 14th century. One of the prominent founders from that area was Rudhalls. The family business was founded by Abraham Rudhall (1657–1736) who developed a method of tuning bells by turning on a lathe rather than the traditional chipping method with a chisel. One of the earliest rings of bells he cast was for St Nicholas' Church, <u>Oddington</u> in 1684. He came to be described as the greatest bell-founder of his age. The business was continued by his eldest son, also called Abraham (1680–1735), his son Abel (1714–60), and three of Abel's sons, Thomas (?1740–83), Charles (1746–1815) and John (1760–1835). In 1815 John Rudhall was declared bankrupt and the bell foundry bought by Mears & Stainbank from the Whitechapel Bell Foundry. The business formally closed in 1828 but bells bearing John's name have been found with dates up to 1835.

PEALS of BELLS CAST by the RUDHALLS,

of GLOUCESTER.

		No. in the	Weight of the Tenor.	1		No. in	01
		Peals.	Tenor. Cwt.			Peals	· T
MANCHESTER College		10	25	Daresbury, Cheshire			1
Windrush, Gloucestershire		1 11	8	Saint Nicholas, Hereford		6	1
High Ercall, Shropshire		0	11	Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire		6	1
Saint Peter's, Liverpool			22	North Nibley, Gloucestershire		6	1
Ross, Herefordshire		1 0	24	Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire			9
M. 1 (1 1'		5	8	Gayton, Northamptonshire		5	11
Colesborn, Gloucestershire		5	6	Kington, Herefordshire		6	li
		8	28	Saint Michael's, Chester		6	1
Newwark-upon-Trent, Nottinghams		5		Saint Mary's, Litchfield		8	1
Goosnagh, Lancashire Nantwich, Cheshire		6	8	G 1 GI 1:		6	1
Mantwich, Cheshire			10	Wrexham, Denbighshire	•••	10	10
Holt, Denbighshire Kirkham, Lancashire Trentham, Staffordshire		6	9	Saint Menver, Cornwall		5	
Kirkham, Lancashire		5	13	Alvescott, Oxfordshire	••••		
		6	10	T) T31' . 1 '	•••	5	
Little Budworth, Cheshire		5	7		•••	6	
Middleton, Lancashire		6	12	Didsbury, Lancashire		6	
Standish, ditto .		5	11	Ecclestone, ditto		6	
Boaden, Cheshire		6	14	Newtown, Montgomeryshire Lyonshall, Herefordshire Longdon, Staffordshire		6	
Bradford, Yorkshire		6	15	Lyonshall, Herefordshire		6	1
Boaden, Cheshire Bradford, Yorkshire Great Torrington, Devonshire		6	13	Longdon, Staffordshire		5	1
Charlbury, Oxfordshire		6	14	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London		12	3
		5	8	All Saints', Bristol		8	1
Breadley, Staffordshire Edgworth, Gloucestershire		5	6			12	2
Chedworth, ditto		5	11	Canon Pyon, Herefordshire		5	1
Chedworth, ditto Cold Aston, ditto		5	7	Astley, Worcestershire		- 6	Î
Christ Church Bristol		10	20	Eardisland, Herefordshire Upton, Gloucestershire Saint Peter's, Lincoln Saint James'e Bath		5	i
Christ Church, Bristol Mells, Somersetshire		6		Upton, Gloucestershire		6	1
Prostoion Dadamaking			25	Saint Peter's, Lincoln		8	1
resteign, Radnorshire		6	14	Saint James's Bath	••••	8	
Mells, Somersetshire Presteign, Radnorshire Minshall, Cheshire		5	10	Saint James's, Bath Longcott, Berkshire Fulham, Middlesex	•••		1
bionop's castic, binopsinic		6	9	Fullyam Middlesor		6	
Bonvilston, Glamorganshire		6	12	I unani, Middlesex		10	2
Newport, Shropshire		6	13	o concerts oranorusmic		6	1
Enfield, Staffordshire		6	14	Much Wenlock, Shropshire		6	1
Waverham, Cheshire		6	9			8	1
Hadestry, Radnorshire		5	7	Crowan, Cornwall		6	1
Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire		6	13	Holy Cross, Pershore, Worcestershire		8	2
Bideford, Devonshire		6	14	Dumbleton, Gloucestershire		6	1
Cetbury, Gloucestershire			16	Llaugharne, Carmarthenshire		6	1
aint Michael's, Litchfield			10	Kentchurch, Herefordshire		5	
Carmarthen, (Town)			12	About D 1:11:	1		
Lantwit, Glamorganshire	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		11	Abergeley, Denbighshire		5	(
Allensmore, Herefordshire			11	St. Stephen's-in-Brannel, Cornwall		6	1(
Bury, Lancashire	•••			Llangonoyd, Glamorganshire		6	8
			13	Saint Chad's, Shrewsbury		10	26
fottram Longdendale, Cheshire	•••		11	Painswick, Gloucestershire		12	27
(ingham, Oxfordshire			11	Marple, Cheshire		6	14
libury, Gloucestershire		6	9	Week Saint Mary, Cornwall		5	8
luch-Dewchurch, Herefordshire		6	9	Totness, Devonshire	1000	8	20
toke-upon-Teme, Shropshire		5	8	Mold, Flintshire		6	8
wining, Gloucestershire			11	Neston, Cheshire		6	10
wiverton, Somersetshire		6	12	Ludlow Shropshire		8	25
Acton, Cheshire		6	14	Ludlow, Shropshire Wigan, Lancashire	•••		20
aint Nicholas, Liverpool			15	Aymstrey, Herefordshire	•••	8	30
Burton-in-Wirroll, Cheshire			8	Michaelehurch Faller ditte	•••	6	
Iontgomery, (Town)		0	10	Michaelchurch Eskley, ditto		5	6
Radnor, (Town)			16	Quedgley, Gloucestershire		6	10
radley, Herefordshire			13	Blaisdon, Gloucestershire		5	8
Winng, Gloucestershire Wiverton, Somersetshire Acton, Cheshire Saint Nicholas, Liverpool Burton-in-Wirroll, Cheshire Montgomery, (Town) Ladnor, (Town) Cradley, Herefordshire Calgarth, Brecknockshire Calgarth, Brecknockshire		6	8	Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire		8	17
Coln Saint Aldwin's, Gloucestershire		6	8	Langarren, Herefordshire		6	11
Kingsley, Staffordshire			12	Chapel-in-le-Frith, Derbyshire		6	11
and a stanorusinite		0	114	Barrington, Gloucestershire		6	8

Broadsheet from *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, Add.19369) (Sizeunclear as cut to fit manuscript page)

The Rudhalls' foundry was not adverse to promoting their work in newspapers as illustrated by the following extracts.

Whereas Mr. Abraham Rudhall, of the City of Gloucester, Bell-founder, was lately Imploy'd to Cast Eight Bells for the Parish Church of st. Dunstan's in the East, London. This is to give Notice, that he has perform'd his Contrast to the Universal Satisfaction of the Gentlemen of the faid Parish, and, in the Opinion of the Ablest Judges, has made them the best Peal of Bells in England.

Post Boy (Thursday, 23 July 1702)

A Braham Rudhall of the City of Glouceffer Bell-Founder, being defired to give Account of the Bell's caff by him into Peales, fince the year 1684, to this time, is as followeth, 32. Intire Peales, i Ring of 10 Bell at Warwick, and 14 Rings of 8 Bells, as rings of 6 Bells. 34 rings of 5 Bells, befides rings of 4 Bells and Bells caff into Peals to the Number of 765, the Bells above mentioned have been Caff for the use of 7 Cities and 49 Market Towns, 234 Parifles in 19 feveral Counties : He hath Caff fince the 1ft of May last inthe Peals as follows, viz. for Cardiff 6; Rainsbury 6, Windrude 6, Mafey-Hampton 6, Eardifley 5, Colefhil 5, Cranum 5, Asthweek 5 and 2 Trebles to make 8 Bells for that famous Peal of 6 at St Margarets in Leicefter, and other odd Bells into Peals to the Number of 59, and to the greater Satisfaction of those that understand ringing and good Bells.

Post Man and the Historical Account (Saturday, 7 May 1709)

Two new Bells being this Weck put up in St. Bridget's Steeple in Fleet-fireet, caft, as we hear, by Mr. Abraham Rudhall of Glourefler, who caft the other Ten; which Peal of I welve Bells being more than in any Steeple in England, were rung laft Night for the first Time, to the great Satisfaction of those that heard them.

Daily Post (Saturday, 5 December 1719)

Mr. Mift,

BY conftantly reading your Journal I find you a Man of Probity, which gives me Hopes of a Place for this in your next; becaule it is to a Juitice to the greatest Artift in the World, in the Way of Bell-Foundry; I mean Mr. Abraham Kudhall, ien, of the City of Gloucester, who (notwithstanding fame of his Enemics of the fame Businels, who find they can make but little Progrets whilf he or his Son live, have industriously reported they are both dead, whereas they are both alive, and in perfect Health) hath lately performed the greatest Piece of Work ever known, by Cassing two Bells for St. Bride's Church, which, be ng added to the Ven he formerly cass, make a compleat Peal of 1 welve which, according to the best Masters in Musick and Ringing, exceed all others. It is hoped this ingenious Man may live to fill many vacant Steeples with his excellent Harmony, fo pleasing in the Ears of all honest Men, and Lovers of Church-Musick.

1am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant, Bellarmine Soundwell.

Weekly Journal or Saturday's Post (Saturday, 9 January 1720)

MR. ABRAHAM RUDHALL the famous Bell-Founder at Gloucefler, who has been to often reported to be dead, is to the great Mortification of the Authors of those Reports, ftill alive in perfect Health, who has given more Proofs of his Desterity in that Art than any of his Predeceffors ever did before him, which his own Works in many Parts of England can teltify, especially the noble Peal of x2, which he has lately perfected at St. Brides, which may justly be counted the flandard Peal of England for the Time to come, and will remain as an everlashing Monument of Praife due to that most ingenuous Artift, which Number of Bells is such an Addition and affords to much Variety of Musick, that ho Instrument what foever has receiv'd fo great an Improvement, which Improvement, however is abondantly help'd by the Charming Air and musical Notexpiculiar to Peals of Mr. Rudhall's calling, there being as much Difference in the Tones of Bells as to Musick, as there is between a Bartholomew Fair Fiddle of a Groat, and a Cremona Fiddle worth a hundred Guineas.

Evening Post (Thursday, 14 January 1720)

There is now coming from Gloucester a fine Peal of eight Bells, founded by Mr. Ruddle of that Place, to be put up in the Tower of the Church of Fulham in the County of Middlelex; and it is believed they will be compleatly fitted up in about a Month's Time: The Treble weighs five Hundred three Quarters and one Pound, and the Tenor eighteen Hundred three Quarters and eighteen Pound.

Daily Post (Thursday, 13 November 1729); together with a similar report in *Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer* (Saturday, 15 November 1729)

(xi) Taylor's (Loughborough)

John Taylor & Co, commonly known as Taylor's Bell Foundry, Taylor's of Loughborough, or simply Taylor's, is currently the sole major UK bell foundry still in existence. The present company is part of a line of bell founders dating back to Johannes de Stafford in the 14th century and has occupied its present site in Loughborough since 1839. It became Taylor's after the Taylor family took over in 1784. The Taylors also had foundries in Oxford and St Neots between 1786 and 1854, and they were the first founder to adopt 'true-harmonic' tuning in the late 19th century. In 2005 John Taylor's had merged with Eayre & Smith Ltd (a firm of bell hangers) and from 2005 until 2009 became Taylors Eayre & Smith Ltd.

In September 2009 Taylors went into administration but was bought out of administration by a consortium called UK Bellfoundries Ltd, led by Andrew Wilby, which successfully refinanced and re-established the business. Since then the company has re-established its presence both in the UK and in the Carillon and other export markets. In 2018 the company established a subsidiary called *John Taylor International*, based in Australia, to serve the southern hemisphere markets. In 2016 the Directors of UK Bellfoundries Ltd founded the Loughborough Bellfoundry Trust and transferred ownership of the buildings, equipment, intellectual property and the Museum to that body in perpetuity to safeguard it for the future. The Trust has received emergency grants to restore several parts of the building from Historic England as it was listed as a Grade 2* building at risk. Further restoration is planned.



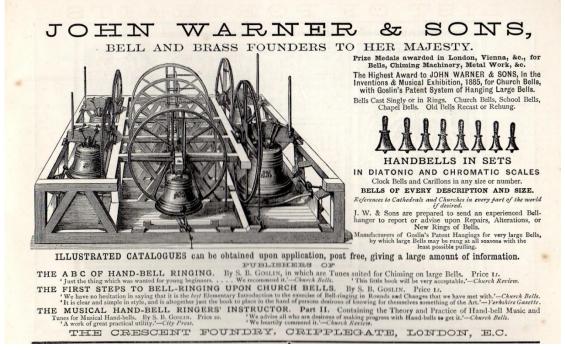
Broadsheet from the Osborn Manuscript (British Library, Add.19369) (Size unclear as cut to fit manuscript page)

In addition to the foundry museum the site also contains a ring of 12 bells hung for change ringing in a separate tower, having augmented a ring of 10 bells that were previously installed. The National 12 Bell Striking Contest is competed for annually by the leading teams in England for 'The Taylor Trophy'. Notable bells cast by the foundry include Great Paul and the ring of bells at St Paul's Cathedral, London; Liverpool Cathedral bourdon bell Great George, at 14,900 kg or more than 14 long tons 13 cwt, it is the second largest bell in Britain; also the Baird Carillon, a 55 bell carillon at the University of Michigan and the 47 bell carillon in Loughborough itself.

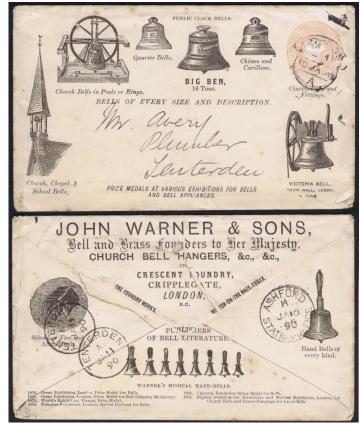
(xii) John Warner & Sons (Cripplegate, London)

The company undertook metal works at various locations in the UK. It was originally founded in 1739 before being established as a company in 1763. From 1850 until 1924 they were mainly known for casting church bells. The company was dissolved in 1949.

Warners had a large output of bells, and Warner bells can be found throughout the world. Some of their notable bells including the clock chime at the Houses of Parliament cast at their foundry in Cripplegate. The original Big Ben was cast at their Norton, near Stockton on Tees, foundry but later had to be re-cast by the Whitechapel Bell Foundry.



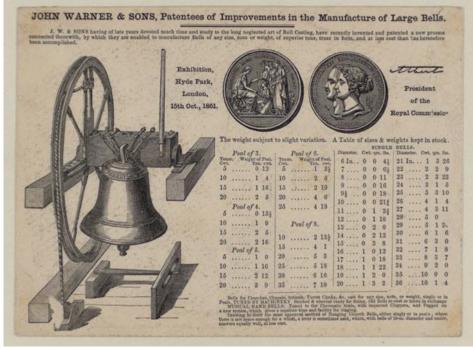
John Warner & Sons trade card from the *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, Add.19368/19369)



John Warner & Sons printed envelope from the *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, add.19368/19369)

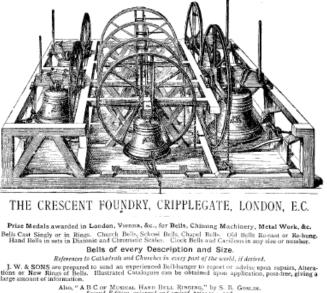






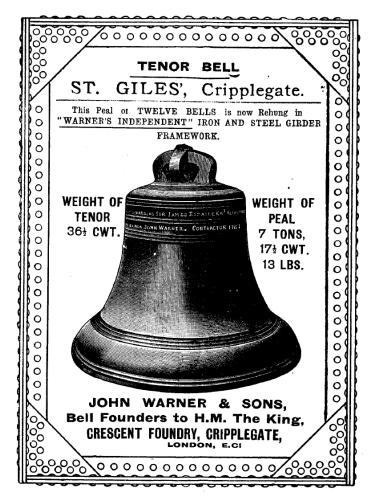
Trade cards produced for the Great Exhibition 1851 from the *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, Add.19368/19369)

JOHN WARNER AND SONS, Bell and Brass Founders to Per Majesty,



^a allocal definition, ^a AB C or Messical Hand Birll, Riverine,^a by S. B. Geslin, Second Edition, enlarged and verticed, prior is.; and ^a The First Stres is Birll-Riverine uron Chener Birls,^a by S. B. Geslin, price is. The Musical Hand-Ball Rivers' INSTRUCTS,^a Part II, by S. B. Geslin, containing Musica Theory and Tunes for Hand Bells. Price 28.

Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 4 April 1885



Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 4 December 1909

(xiii) Whitechapel (London)

The Whitechapel Bell Foundry dates back to 1570. The last premises they occupied at 32–34 Whitechapel Road dates from 1670 and was formerly a coaching inn called 'The Artichoke' which had been damaged in the Great Fire of London. The Artichoke ceased trading in 1738 and the following year the Whitechapel Bell Foundry moved into the premises. The foundry remained at the site until May 2017. It was one of only two bell foundries left in the UK and had been in continuous production for almost 450 years. Previous bell founders from Aldgate and Whitechapel can however, be traced back to 1420. According to previous owners Alan and Kathryn Hughes, the foundry had been a family-owned company throughout its history continuing when Alan Hughes's grandfather bought the company in 1904, until its sale to Westley group in 2017.

The business had to adapt throughout the centuries and in modern times, with new churches being built less frequently, produced handbells and doorbells. It responded to a surge in orders for table bells, following the popularity of the ITV period drama 'Downton Abbey' with a third of its sales going overseas. In 2013 the foundry launched an online shop selling house bells, musical instruments including hand bells and other merchandise. The large bell business had been largely unaffected by periods of financial depression, partly owing to the fact that from enquiry to completion an order takes on average 11 years. The foundry was particularly busy after the war, replacing bells lost or damaged by fire in bombing raids across London.

In March 2017 a consortium of heritage groups, including Save Britain's Heritage, The East End Preservation Society, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Ancient Monuments Society, and the Royal Academy of attempted to have the foundry premises listed as a Grade 1 building given the historic importance of the building. The foundry was sold to US investor Raycliff who announced their intention to convert the building into a 95 room hotel with a bell themed cafe.

Many churches across the world have bells cast by the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, but arguably some of its best-known examples are not in places of worship. In 1752 the foundry (known at the time as Lester and Pack) cast the Liberty Bell, which was commissioned to celebrate the 50th anniversary of William Penn's 1701 Charter of Privileges, Pennsylvania's original constitution. As a result of damage sustained during its stormy passage across the Atlantic, the bell cracked when it was first rung, and after repeated repairs cracked again in 1846 when rung to mark the birthday of George Washington.

Big Ben, which tolls the hour at the Palace of Westminster, was cast in 1858 and rung for the first time on 31 May 1859. It weighs 13½ tons and is the largest bell ever cast at the foundry. This bell cracked because too heavy a hammer was initially used to strike it. The crack and the subsequent re-tuning gives the bell its present distinctive tone.

The foundry cast 14 bells for the Liverpool Cathedral with psalm texts as engravings. The bells are notable for being the heaviest change ringing peal of bells in the world. The Whitechapel Bell Foundry also designed the Olympic Bell seen at the opening ceremony for the 2012 Games. It was not cast at the Whitechapel premises as the furnaces could not provide the 23 tons of molten metal required to make the bell, so it was manufactured at a factory in the Netherlands which normally produces ship's propellers. The Olympic bell has the lowest tone of any bell in the world at note B, is the largest harmonically tuned bell in the world and the widest bell in Britain. It now hangs in the Queen Elizabeth Park and is not rung because it is deemed too loud to be rung without disturbing local residents. The Foundry also cast the Royal Jubilee Bells used on the lead barge for the Thames Diamond Jubilee Pageant held to mark the 60th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne in 2012. These bells are now hung for ringing in the church of St James, Garlickhythe.

The following founder names are cast into the surface of Whitechapel bells of different dates. Prior to Robert Mot, in 1574, the *sign of three bells* was often cast to indicate that it was a Whitechapel (or Aldgate) bell.

- 1420 Robert Chamberlain of Aldgate
- 1426 William Chamberlain
- 1456 John Daniel
- 1470 John Daniel's Successor
- 1487 IW
- 1500–1515 Thomas Bullisdon
- 1506–1522 William Culverden
- 1523 Thomas Lawrence
- 1538 John Owen
- 1553 Thomas Kempe
- 1574 Robert Mot
- 1606 Joseph Carter
- 1610 William Carter
- 1616 Thomas Bartlet
- 1632 John Clifton
- 1640 Anthony Bartlet
- 1675 James Bartlet
- 1700 Richard Phelps
- 1735 Phelps and Lester
- 1738 Thomas Lester
- 1752 Lester and Pack

- 1769 Lester, Pack and Chapman
- 1776 Pack and Chapman
- 1781 Chapman and Mears
- 1784 William Mears
- 1787 William and Thomas Mears
- 1791 Thomas Mears I
- 1805 Mears and Son
- 1810 Thomas Mears II
- 1844 Charles and George Mears
- 1861 George Mears and Co
- 1865 Mears and Stainbank
- 1873 Robert Stainbank
- 1884 Alfred Lawson
- 1904 Arthur Hughes
- 1916 Albert Hughes
- 1945 Albert and William Hughes
- 1950 Albert, William & Douglas Hughes
- 1964 William and Douglas Hughes
- 1972 William, Douglas and Alan Hughes
- 1993 Douglas and Alan Hughes
- 1997 Alan and Kathryn Hughes

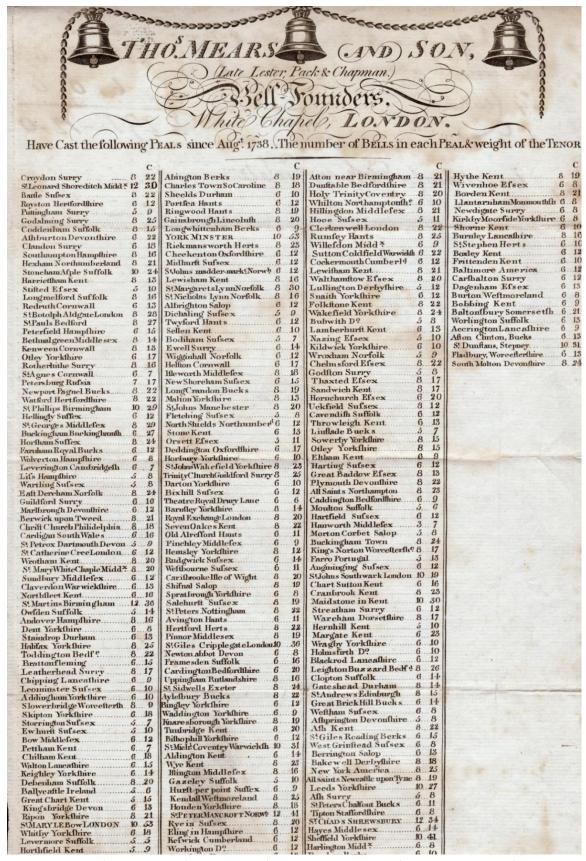
The last bell to be cast at the foundry was on 22 March 2017, and was given to the Museum of London along with historical artefacts from the premises. The manufacturing patents for the Whitechapel bells have been sold to the bell-hanging company, Whites of Appleton in Oxfordshire, with whom the foundry has had a business relationship for 197 years.

(11.) LESTER PA K& CHAPMAN Late · 1) 0. At the THREE BELLS in While Chaped 208 7 0 Have Caft the following Bell and Pauls since luquest 11/38 THE Number of Bills in each Peal and weight of the TENOR Bell Quastin At the Gathedril Church Canterbury Height) A Lee Mar ß. don Surry Louistan Kee S. Lexing et Storredneb Middl 2016, 30 Bothe Suffex 5 23 Storrefunder 6 23 Storrefunder 8 Storrefunder Worksburg Stapton Vorksburg 10 Barbas Verkthite 10 Daviell Sufsey 18 Theore Royal Dru 7 Evenfley York Bin 18 Nets York, An AllSourtsNewtod Walthamiltow E insidge Worceller 3 6 6 Lalington Dertyflars 11 8_14 Smith York Dive 32 Lee'ds Yurkfhire Partiaghom Sorry..... Godahong Surey.... Cachleaban Suffilk. Storrington Sulses 7 Barnfloy YorkBars. In Royal Exchange London. Alb, Surry StPeters: Jud Pour B Pulkitone Ken - 93 Excharge Suffers B. 20 Polkitoue Kent B. 22 Wakette'd Yorkihas 8 2.24 12 Seven Orders Kein 7 Old Mersford Rauts 16 Fincther Mulleties Verkiller Slow Middlefes Tigton, Staffordflure ST CHAD S. SARRWSPT-Haves, Middlesse, Sheffidd Yorkhize 6 . 11 Eubarith D* Andersten Devendbirg 6 . 22 Pethans Hent Landorbuch Kont 1.10 C'Inador Ser 10 Chilliam Kent .9 14 subangion Hampflure 16 Wilton Lan 12 many Litsen 18 Rudgwich Subax 6. 14 Kitdwick Yorkthin Longbley Yorkth Steelann Neathandourland 21 Hadington Midd." fi_11 Wesselson Norticle B 20 Chelmstered Elsex metanio Alpăc Soffialk. Delienhore Suffelk. Ballecalle Indand 20 Wellissurve Sufers

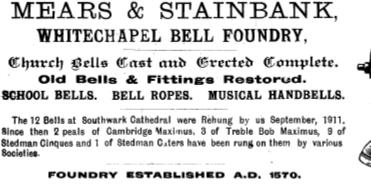
Thomas Mears, late Lester, Pack & Chapman broadsheet from *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, Add.19369) (Size unclear as cut to fit manuscript page)

See aget ondon 18 vounder. Late Tho! Mears & Son While stablished in 1738 b? EnsTER, PACK& CHAPMAN.

Heading suggests Thomas Mears II (1810 to 1844) broadsheet. (Size unclear as cut to fit manuscript page)



Thomas Mears and Son (1805 to 1810) broadsheet (Size unclear as cut to fit manuscript page)



32 & 34, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E. Bell News and Ringers' Record: advert from 21 March 1914



Southwark Gathedral Tenor, 10 cwL

Bell Hangers

In the 18th and early 19th century the major bell founders were not, in general, contracted to hang bells as well. However, the founders generally worked in conjunction with a specialist in this type of work. The Rudhall foundry of Gloucester worked with members of the Jacques family over a period of many years whole the Whitechapel foundry worked in association with a succession of bell hangers at this time. From 1763 until 1783 the brothers Robert and Samuel Turner hung most of the major rings cast at Whitechapel, as well as working with other founders and on independent jobs. Edward Simmons, who is known to have worked as a bell hanger from at least as early as 1775, took over, but it was not until after 1783 that he had much involvement with the Whitechapel foundry. A trade catalogue issued by Edward Simmons in about 1789 states the he was 'Church Bell Hanger to Mr. Win. Mears' and goes on to list 56 rings of bells he had worked on. The last known work by Edward Simmons was the hanging of the new ring of ten bells supplied to Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, in 1808 (*Ringing World* 1992, page 1200) and the place and date of his death are unknown.

(i) John Wooding (Whitechapel, London)

John Wooding had taken over the bell hanging business previously run by Edward Simmons. He issued a broadsheet which list of 78 rings of bells on which he had worked. Included in the list is the ring at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, implying that Wooding worked there with Edward Simmons who is attributed with undertaking this work. Most of the rings on the list are in London and its environs but on one occasion he went to Waterford Cathedral, Ireland. The broadsheet is difficult to date as it has been cut up and then pasted into a manuscript and as such is almost certainly not as originally laid out. The last ring of bells mentioned is that cast by Thomas Mears II for Mitcham, Surrey, in 1820, but even so, it is at least possible that the list was printed before that date, as there was a previous ring of bells at Mitcham.

Note: <td< th=""><th>Image: Southwark Stations 8 28 Southwark Stations 8 25 Southwark Stations 12 25 Southwark Stations 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 12</th></td<>	Image: Southwark Stations 8 28 Southwark Stations 8 25 Southwark Stations 12 25 Southwark Stations 12 13 12 12 13 12 12 12
S ¹ Vedaxt Foster Lane 6 18 Borsemonden Kent 6 19 mbe	20 hallows Staining D° 6 9 St Brides London 12 28
Westminster Abbey 6 52 Edmonton Midd ⁸ 8 48 Gile	11 Olaves Southwark. 8 21 St Petre la Poor D! 4 10

John Wooding broadsheet from the *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, Add.19369) (Size unclear as cut to fit manuscript page)

(ii) Charles Oliver (Bethnal Green, London)

Born in 1783 in Wonersh, Surrey, Charles Oliver was a bell hanger and carpenter who was initially employed by the Whitechapel Foundry as their chief bell hanger.

By the early 1800s Wooding does not appear to have being undertaking much work for the Whitechapel Bell Foundry. This may well be because Charles Oliver senior had emerged as a serious rival. He was working with Thomas Mears from at least 1818, if not before. In that year Thomas Mears cast a new ring often bells for St. Thomas's church. Dudley. These were hung by Charles Oliver senior (*Bell News* 1895 page 88). Oliver did not have the exclusive contract to hang bells for Thomas Mears, however, for when a ring of six bells was supplied to Felmingham, Norfolk in 1819 they were hung by Thornas and Joshua Hurry of Norwich. Subsequently Charles Oliver junior joined his father in his bell-hanging business, and he issued a trade list of rings of bell that he and his father had hung, as well as others that had

been rehung. This list dates from shortly after 1841. The latest ring of bells mentioned being the one cast for St. James's church, Hull, Yorkshire in that year. Among the bells hung by the firm are the rings at St. Luke's, Chelsea; St Peter, Walworth; St. John, Lambeth and Woburn in Bedfordshire.

CHARLES OLIVER, JUN.
CHURCH BELL HANGER,
7, & 8, GREEN STREET, CORNER OF GLOBE ROAD,
Bethnal Green, London;
Fourteen years with Mr. THOMAS MEARS, Bell Founder, Whitechapel, London; and at Gloucester.
C. OLIVER, Jun. has Hung and Re-Hung with C. OLIVER, Sen. the under-mentioned Peals.
THE NUMBER OF BELLS IN EACH PEAL, AND THE WEIGHT OF THE TENOR.
No. Cwt.No. Cwt.Harwich, Essex 815 Pirbright, Surry 613 Putney, Gloucestershire 813 Dursley, Gloucestershire 813 Goring, Sussex 617 St. Luke, Chelsea, Middlesex 1022 St. Peter's, Walworth, Surrey 815 Holy Trinity, Newington, Surrey 815 St. John, Lambeth, Surrey 818 Woburn, Bedfordshire 613 Olham, Lancashire -1236 St. nacashire -1236 St. Jancashire -816 Haslingden, Lancashire -816 Hampton, Middlesex -813 Stone, Worcestershire -66 St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London 1053 Stone, Worcestershire -66
And the GREAT TOM of LINCOLN, 5 Tons 8 Cwt.
 C. OLIVER. Jun. has hung and re-hung, since in Me. Mears employ, the following Peals.
No. Cwt. hung at Headingley, Yorkshire 611 High Church, Hull, Yorkshire 611 St. Mary's, Lowgate, Hull, Yorkshire 611 St. Michael's, Foster Lane, London 617 St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London 1228
Gentlemen,
Your favors are respectfully solicited by C. Oliver, Jun. should there be any orders required in Church Bell Hanging, the same shall be duly and faithfully executed, on the most reasonable terms.

Charles Oliver Junior broadsheet from *Osborn Manuscript* (British Library, Add.19369) (16.0cm by 19.0cm)

It is clear from the list that at some period Charles Oliver junior was actually in the employment of Thomas Mears, but then went into business on his own account. It is probable that father and son pursued different careers at this period for Charles Oliver senior did work as a founder on his own account. In 1 843 he recast the third bell of the ring of 8 bells then in the tower of St. Clement Danes, and the same year cast supplied a bell to Stowupland, Suffolk on which his place of residence was given as Wapping. The next year he supplied two smaller bells to augment the ring at St. Clement Danes to ten bells. It has been suggested that Oliver borrowed the tools from the Whitechapel foundry *(Ringing World* 1941 page 247). He also supplied two bells to Carshalton, Surrey in 1845 and these bore his name as founder. Certainly his connection with Whitechapel was maintained and he was

still active in hanging bells for the foundry. Both father and son were elected members of the College Youths in 1850, and in the name-book Charles junior is stated to be of Stepney while Charles senior is described as being a bell founder of Whitechapel. Charles senior died on 21 September 1850 while hanging a new ring of bells at Sketty. It is not known when Charles Oliver junior died.