THE RINGING WORLD

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THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

The passing of the Old Year brings a parting of the ways, and a new start with new hopes and new aspirations. New resolutions are always plentiful at this time, although it is notorious that many of them are all too soon forgotten. There is plenty of room, among ringers, for new resolutions — good resolutions which should not be allowed quickly to evaporate, but which should be well kept. There is, for instance, a great deal of apathy from which a large number of ringers might with advantage part company at this moment—indifference which is holding in check the progress of others, and in many cases actually 'putting the clock back.' There can be few things in which so much depends upon each one member of a team as in ringing. One apathetic individual can and frequently does prevent the advance of seven other men, and it often has the even worse effect of causing them to lose interest and eventually breaking up of what was once a promising band. This is a good time for such a ringer either to part company with his apathy or for the band to part company with him. It is a time for good resolutions, and, on the part of a band of ringers thus afflicted, time for a little courageous determination. Apathy is a bad form of disloyalty, and a man who is not loyal to his own colleagues is better outside a band than in it. At all events, without him, the other members of the belfry do know where they are, whereas, depending on a broken reed, their position is always uncertain.

This present time is also an opportunity for a 'parting of the ways' in another respect. In many places ringers are content to go on ringing the same methods that they have practised for years; they have got into a groove from which nothing has moved them. Let there be 'good resolutions,' made and kept, that there shall be progress in the coming year. Let the band that rings only Grandsire determine to master Stedman; let those who can ring only Plain Bob go on to Double Norwich and kindred methods; let those who are content to stick at Treble Bob resolve to advance into the sphere of Surprise ringing. If only this spirit could be inculcated everywhere what great progress would be made! And it is not beyond the realms of possibility. Ringers to-day do not labour under the difficulties which beset our forefathers. The accumulated knowledge of nearly three centuries of change ringing is at their command; there is ever ready help for all those who will seek it; and books, which will assist a ringer many stages on his campanological career, can be had for a shilling or two. There is really no excuse in these days for the man who is content to 'stick-in-the-mud,' but all the labour of

(Continued on page 818.)

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others to help him will be of no avail unless he determines to help himself. This is the parting of the ways, the time to kick off the trammels of apathy and self-complacency; to set out with a new spirit of that loyalty to one's colleagues, and to one's association which is called for among men who profess membership of a brotherhood like the ringing Exercise; and with a determination also to make progress in one of the most alluring arts to which a man can set his hand.

TEN BELL PEAL.

SWINDON, WILTS.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, December 24, 1927, in Three Hours and Twenty-Nine Minutes

AT THE PARISH CHURCH,

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB ROYAL, 5000 CHANGES;

Tenor 22 cwt. 9 lb.

JACK S. ROBERTS	*Treble*	WALTER TRUEMAN	6
ROBERT W. HYNER	2	ERNEST BISHOP	7
JOHN AUSTIN	3	SIDNEY J. WILTSHIRE	8
HERBERT W. BISHOP	4	FRED LAMBETH	9
LOUIS A. WILSON	5	CHARLES J. GARDINER	*Tenor*

Composed by N. J. PITSTOW. Conducted by JOHN AUSTIN.

Rung to celebrate the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lawrence, Mr. Lawrence being the oldest member of the Swindon Parish Church Guild.

EIGHT BELL PEALS.

LEISTON, SUFFOLK.

THE SUFFOLK GUILD.

On Saturday, December 3, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Eight Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARGARET,

A PEAL OF CAMBRIDGE SURPRISE MAJOR, 5056 CHANGES;

Tenor 20½ cwt.

ALFRED KEEBLE	*Treble*	CHARLES F. BAILEY	5
*REGINALD C. KERSEY	2	GEORGE WILSON	6
*HARRY C. BALLS	3	ERNEST S. BAILEY	7
JAMES M. BAILEY	4	FREDERICK J. SMITH	*Tenor*

Composed by C. MIDDLETON. Conducted by CHAS. F. BAILEY.

* First peal in the method.

OXFORD.

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

(OXFORD SOCIETY AND OXFORD CITY BRANCH.)

On Tuesday, December 13, 1927, in Two Hours and Forty-Seven Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. EBBE,

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5120 CHANGES;

*GEORGE HORWOOD	*Treble*	FRANCES E. TAYLOR	5
*FRANK BECKITT	2	CHARLES COLES	6
†FREDERICK A. H. WILKINS	3	HARRY TOLLEY	7
WILLIAM COLLETT	4	WILLIAM H. B. WILKINS	*Tenor*

Composed by J. REEVES. Conducted by W. H. B. WILKINS.

* First in the method. † First with a bob bell. First peal in the method on the bells. All the above are Sunday service ringers at the church.

BRISTOL.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday, December 15, 1927, in Two Hours and Forty-Five Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH, CLIFTON,

A PEAL OF CAMBRIDGE SURPRISE MAJOR, 5056 CHANGES;

JOHNSON'S VARIATION. Tenor 13 cwt. in G.

MRS. W. H. THOMAS	*Treble*	JOSEPH T. DYKE	5
ALFRED E. REEVES	2	WILLIAM A. CAVE	6
WILLIAM H. THOMAS	3	SAMUEL J. HECTOR	7
CHARLES F. ANDREWS	4	RICHARD CLARK	*Tenor*

Conducted by RICHARD CLARK.

Arranged for Messrs. C. F. Andrews and S. J. Hector, of Trowbridge, and J. T. Dyke, of Chilcompton, Bath. First peal of Surprise for Messrs. Andrews and Hector, and first attempt. Mr. C. F. Andrews was elected a member of Gloucester and Bristol Association before the peal.

WYRARDISBURY, BUCKS.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Six Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW,

A PEAL OF DOUBLE NORWICH COURT BOB MAJOR, 5088 CHANGES;

Tenor 10 cwt.

HORACE BELCHER ...	...*Treble*	FRANK CORKE	5
ALBERT W. COLES	2	WILLIAM WELLING	6
WILLIAM HENLEY	3	CHARLES W. ROBERTS ...	7
WILLIAM H. HOLLIER ...	4	J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE	...*Tenor*

Composed by E. BARNETT. Conducted by C. W. ROBERTS.

This peal was arranged and rung as a birthday compliment to Mr. H. Belcher.

BACUP, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Three Hours and Thirteen Minutes,

AT CHRIST CHURCH,

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5280 CHANGES;

Tenor 10 cwt.

JOHN FITTON	...*Treble*	GEORGE STAFF	5
MISS R. A. BELL	2	WILLIAM CRABTREE	6
WALTER STAFF	3	JOHN H. C. MASSEY	7
FRANK FIELDEN	4	HERBERT DAVENPORT...	...*Tenor*

Composed by WM. MALLINSON. Conducted by H. DAVENPORT.

The peal was rung as a compliment to Mr. John Fitton on the attainment of his 73rd birthday.

ELLESMERE, SHROPSHIRE.

THE CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Three Hours and Nine Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

HEYWOOD'S VARIATION. Tenor 21 cwt. (approx.) in E.

HARRY OVERTON	...*Treble*	GEORGE JONES	5
ROBERT SPERRING	2	GEORGE R. NEWTON	6
THOMAS BUTLER, SEN. ...	3	THOMAS R. BUTLER	7
HARRY F. HOLDING	4	EDWARD V. RODENBURST	...*Tenor*

Conducted by THOMAS R. BUTLER.

FRODSHAM, CHESHIRE.

THE CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Tuesday, December 20, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Two Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5088 CHANGES;

Tenor 12½ cwt.

MISS M. M. BIBBY ...	...*Treble*	JOHN E. BIBBY	5
ARTHUR BERRINGTON ...	2	CYRIL VALENTINE	6
*OSWALD CLAYBROOK	3	WILLIAM BIBBY	7
GEORGE COOK	4	FRANCIS BIBBY	...*Tenor*

Conducted by J. E. BIBBY.

* First peal of Kent Treble Bob inside. Rung on the eve of the 2nd ringer's 19th birthday.

WILLESDEN.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Tuesday, December 20, 1927, in Three Hours and Seven Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5072 CHANGES;

Tenor 10 cwt.

J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE	...*Treble*	†WILFRED S. WILSON... ...	5
EDWARD LANKESTER	2	‡THOMAS LOCK	6
GEORGE M. KILBY	3	§ERNEST H. KILBY	7
*ERNEST C. S. TURNER ...	4	HARRY KILBY	...*Tenor*

Composed and Conducted by J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

* First tower bell peal. † First tower bell peal of Major. ‡ First peal. § First peal of Major.

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX.

THE SUSSEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday, December 20, 1927, in Three Hours and Five Minutes,

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

A PEAL OF KENT TREBLE BOB MAJOR, 5024 CHANGES;

Tenor 13¾ cwt.

OLIVER SIPPETTS... ...	...*Treble*	BERNARD WELLS...	5
CECIL NICE	2	JESSE B. TYLER	6
CHARLES H. SURRIDGE ...	3	REGINALD V. JOHNSON ...	7
NELSON ELLIOTT...	4	ALFRED J. BULL	...*Tenor*

Composed by FREDK. W. DENCH. Conducted by O. SIPPETTS.

The conductor's 50th peal this year.

SIX BELL PEALS.

EYNSHAM, OXON.

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

(WITNEY & WOODSTOCK BRANCH.)

On Saturday, December 3, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Seven Minutes,

AT THE PARISH CHURCH,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE DOUBLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Being forty-two six-scores with ten different callings. Tenor 10 cwt.

*THOMAS E. BUGGINS...	...*Treble*	FREDERICK APPLETON ...	4
*GEORGE PAINTING	2	GEORGE H. COX	5
HARRY P. FLOYD	3	*WALTER FRANKLING ...	...*Tenor*

Conducted by H. P. FLOYD.

* First peal.

SALTASH, CORNWALL.

THE DEVON GUILD.

On Monday, December 12, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Six Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF SS. NICHOLAS AND FAITH,

A PEAL OF BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being seven 720's, each called differently. Tenor 15 cwt. (approx.) in F.

CHARLES HOLMES ...	...*Treble*	CHARLES R. LILLEY	4
THOMAS G. MYERS	2	*WILLIAM HAMLYN	5
JAMES E. LILLEY...	3	JOSEPH WOODLEY ...	...*Tenor*

Conducted by CHARLES R. LILLEY.

* 50th peal. First peal on the bells.

RIPPLE, WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.

(WESTERN BRANCH.)

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Five Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being 720 each of London and Cambridge Surprise, Oxford and Kent, Treble Bob, Double Oxford, Oxford Bob and Plain Bob. Tenor 15 cwt.

FRANK LAWRENCE ...	...*Treble*	ROBERT G. KNOWLES	4
WILLIAM NIBLETT	2	WILLIAM RANFORD	5
SIDNEY T. HOLT	3	CHARLES CAMM	...*Tenor*

Conducted by SIDNEY T. HOLT.

KIMBOLTON, HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE HEREFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Two Hours and Forty Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES,

A PEAL OF DOUBLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Being 720 each of Original, Morning Star, St. Dunstan's, April Day, Plain Bob, Canterbury Pleasure, and Grandsire. Tenor 10 cwt.

WALTER L. JONES ...	...*Treble*	JOHN F. FOX...	4
CHARLES JAINE	2	WILLIAM H. JAINE	5
FREDERICK A. JAINE	3	WILLIAM E. BROOKES ..	...*Tenor*

Conducted by F. A. JAINE.

First peal in seven methods by all the band, and on the bells. Rung at first attempt for a peal in seven methods. All are Sunday service ringers of the above church.

ORDSALL, RETFORD.
THE NORTH NOTTS ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Two Hours and Forty-Three Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ALL HALLOWS,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being one 720 of Single Court, and three 720's each of Oxford Bob and Plain Bob, all called differently. Tenor 7¼ cwt.

*JOHN W. PRESTON ...	...*Treble*	DAN A. PIERCY	4
*ROBERT W. BLOOMFIELD...	2	JOHN HURST	5
*G. FRED BLOOMFIELD ...	3	*ROBERT W. STOCKDALE	...*Tenor*

Conducted by ROBERT W. STOCKDALE.

* First peal. All are members of the local company.

HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, LINCOLNSHIRE.
THE LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Three Hours and Fifteen Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being two 720's each of Single Court, Oxford Bob, and three 720's of Plain Bob.

*WILLIAM NICHOLSON	...*Treble*	HENRY SQUIRES...	4
*MISS GLADYS NICHOLSON	2	†SAMUEL NICHOLSON	5
JOHN H. HAYNES	3	ARTHUR MACKEARS ...	...*Tenor*

Conducted by A. MACKEARS.

* First peal. † Re-elected a member of the Guild. This peal was rung by the local band, it being twenty years since a peal was rung on the bells by a local company. It is twenty-five years since the ringer of the fifth took part in a peal. Rung as a birthday compliment to the fifth and tenor ringers.

CHEDDLETON, STAFFORDSHIRE.
THE NORTH STAFFORD AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, December 17, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Six Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD,

A PEAL OF TREBLE BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being 720 each of College Exercise, Cambridge Surprise, Duke of York, Woodbine, Kent and two 720's of Oxford.

JOHN BARKER	...*Treble*	HENRY CARNWELL	4
*JOHN CARTLIDGE	2	HARRY BERESFORD	5
WILLIAM CARNWELL... ...	3	ARTHUR W. HALL ...	...*Tenor*

Conducted by HENRY CARNWELL.

* First peal in six methods. These bells have recently been rehung by Messrs. Taylor and Co., and the 'go' is excellent.

ALLESLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
THE WARWICKSHIRE GUILD.
(ALL SAINTS' SOCIETY, ALLESLEY.)

On Monday, December 19, 1927, in Two Hours and Forty-Six Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,

A PEAL OF SURPRISE MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being 720 each of Ipswich, Cambridge, Beverley, York, Durham, Wells and London.

GEORGE GARDNER ...	...*Treble*	JOHN TAYLOR	4
OSWALD J. HUNT... ...	2	FRANK W. PERRENS	5
HUBERT SOMMERS	3	JOSEPH H. W. WHITE...	...*Tenor*

Conducted by FRANK W. PERRENS.

This is the first peal in seven Surprise Minor methods for the Guild, on the bells, and by all the band, who are all regular service ringers at the above church.

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LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE.
THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday, December 22, 1927, in One Hour and Fifty-Four Minutes,

AT THE BELL FOUNDRY CAMPANILE,

A PEAL OF BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being seven different 720's. Tenor 2 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb. in F sharp.

LEONARD H. WHITEHEAD ...*Treble*		EDWARD R. WHITEHEAD ...	4
WALTER P. WHITEHEAD ...	2	JAMES S. HUTCHBY	5
ERNEST MORRIS	3	JAMES GEORGE	...*Tenor*

Conducted by ERNEST MORRIS.

A 'date' touch for Mr. J. George, rung after an unsuccessful attempt for Stedman Triples. The conductor has now called the longest and quickest peal on these bells.

TICKHILL, YORKSHIRE.
THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.
(DONCASTER & DISTRICT SOCIETY.)

On Thursday, December 22, 1927, in Two Hours and Fifty-Eight Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being three 720's of Oxford Treble Bob and two 720's each of Kent Treble Bob and Plain Bob. Tenor 13 cwt. 3 qr. 7 lb.

ARNOLD HILL	...*Treble*	HARRY BARNES	4
*JAMES MCCLOSKY	2	HAROLD WALKER	5
STANLEY SHEPPARD	3	†J. EDWARD CAWSER ...	...*Tenor*

Conducted by J. EDWARD CAWSER.

* First peal of Minor. † 50th peal. Rung after meeting short for Major, with half-muffled clappers, as a token of respect for the late Mr. George Hackford, for many years a ringer at this church.

A SUSSEX RINGER'S DEATH

MR. GEORGE PENFOLD, OF PEVENSEY.

By the death of Mr. George Penfold, of Pevensey, on December 17th, the Sussex Association has lost an old and respected member, and Pevensey one of its most valued inhabitants. Mr. Penfold had been in failing health for some time past, but he had been confined to his bed for only a few days before he died.

The late Mr. Penfold, who was 66 years of age, was born at Horsham. His education commenced at the Church School, Horsham, and later he went to Richard Collyer's School, now known as the West Sussex Secondary School. He continued his studies and was appointed a pupil teacher at St. Mark's Boys' School, Horsham, where he remained for about five years, after which he was appointed assistant teacher at Arundel School. He was the headmaster of the boys' department when he left some 34 years ago to take up the appointment of headmaster of the school at Pevensey, which position he held until he retired on pension in December, 1922. During that period he gave most of his leisure time ungrudgingly to the service of the parish. For many years he was clerk to the Parish Council, an overseer of the poor and the churchwarden of the Parish Church. After his retirement from scholastic duties, he was elected to serve on the Eastbourne Rural District Council and also the Eastbourne Board of Guardians.

Mr. Penfold was known throughout Sussex as an enthusiastic ringer, and, although he had only six bells in his own Parish Church, he constantly made the journey to Eastbourne for eight-bell ringing. In his own tower he revived change ringing, and for over twenty years was captain.

There was a large and representative gathering at the funeral, which took place on Tuesday week, the public bodies with which Mr. Penfold was connected being represented, as well as all classes of the parishioners. The Sussex County Association was represented by Messrs. W. D. Smith, A. Piper and E. Bray.

The service was choral and was conducted by the Rev. A. A. Evans (Vicar of East Dean and a member of the Board of Guardians and R.D.C.), assisted by the Rev. G. M. Hutton, Vicar of Pevensey. The hymns, 'Our Blest Redeemer' and 'O strength and stay upholding all creations,' were sung, and also a Psalm.

The late Mr. Penfold was buried in the same grave as his wife, who died in July, 1914. The coffin was lowered into the grave on ropes taken from the belfry.

WILLESDEN.—On Tuesday, December 13th, at the Church of St. Mary, 1,248 Bob Major: J. Armiger Trollope (conductor) 1, E. Lankester 2, G. M. Kilby 3, E. C. S. Turner 4, W. G. Wilson 5, T. Lock 6, E. H. Kilby 7, H. Kilby 8. First quarter in the method by ringers of 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

BELLS, THEIR TONES AND TUNING.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.
BY E. ALEX. YOUNG.

(Continued from page 810.)

With the opening of the nineteenth century, bells and their history at last received full attention. Many papers and works were devoted to the subject by archæologists and antiquaries, and definite reference also to bell-tones begins to appear with the researches and experiments of Lord Grimthorpe (1817-1902). He was the first, certainly in this country, to publish any definite instructions upon the proper weights, thicknesses and shapes of bells,** and also to refer to their notes, but in respect to the latter he admitted that he had not himself a musical ear. It was not usual for Grimthorpe to admit himself wanting in any knowledge dealing with bells, for he was almost equally as well known as a controversialist on this and other subjects, as he was deservedly famous as the inventor of the gravity escapement and the Westminster clock. To him, however, we owe an increase in the scale of thicknesses, which was a reaction from certain very thin bells, where a boastful depth of note is obtained by sacrificing the quality of tone, there being unfortunately many such bells, especially in America. In addition to being largely responsible for the Westminster clock bells, Grimthorpe designed the bells of Worcester Cathedral, St. Paul's, Burton-on-Trent, and also Doncaster,†† of which latter bells he was very proud, though they had a certain hardness of tone which always characterises over-thick bells. His best effort, however, seems to have been the peal of 12 at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, cast to his specification by Taylor's. This is undoubtedly a fine peal, as even Grimthorpe himself admitted, though somewhat grudgingly, for it appears that the founders took the liberty to vary slightly from his prescribed thick scale. A slight thickening in the case of this peal was probably an advantage, considering its weight (tenor 62½ cwt. B flat), and great height of 120ft. above the pavement. It is also noticeable that the famous Bow bells are relatively somewhat thick in scale, tenor 52 cwt. in C (a little flat).

With the close of the nineteenth century came the first challenge to the old standard tuning. In 1895-6 the Rev. Canon A. B. Simpson, M.A., Rector of Fittleworth, Sussex, in articles contributed to the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' gave his convictions, 'as a result of many years' study of bell-tones'; and in 1897 he published 'Why bells sound out of tune, and how to cure them.' The booklet, one of 40 pages, is most interesting, and with the exception of a few remarks made by the Rev. H. R. Haweiss, and an article by Lord Rayleigh 'on tones of bells,'* was the first attempt to analyse bell-tones. Canon Simpson practically reverted to the medieval bells with their octave hum-notes, and explains in his work how for over 20 years he had been investigating these tones with the aid of tuning forks. This method (that of sympathetic vibration) applied to tuning is that now generally relied upon in modern foundry practice, where formerly tuning was done by a skilled operative working by ear alone. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the musical quality of 'Simpson' bells, we must all admit that the Canon's discovery of the use of tuning forks for checking and locating the notes and tones of bells was a great and pronounced advance. It gave to every bellfounder a common basis in endeavouring to attain perfect tuning, and to a great extent made them less reliant upon the services of a few highly practised tuners, whom nature had endowed with a very sensitive and very musical ear. In his work, Canon Simpson gives a diagram showing where he considered the principal tones are located, and how the bell should be turned or filed in order to control them.

It is rather apparent that the first appeal, for what was to be the new tuning, fell somewhat flat; this was certainly so as far as the bellfounders were concerned, though in public circles the Canon received much praise and commendation. He himself says: 'Bellfounders do not care to take any more trouble than is necessary to satisfy the public.' He further stated that his object was 'to move the public to move the founders.' But he did not neglect, however, to press his views upon the various founders and endeavour to move first one and then another of them by personal persuasion. One can readily feel that he was at first none too welcome, where the memory of Grimthorpe still lingered; for here was yet another who claimed that he was right and they, with generations of experience, all wrong. In the end, however, it was left for Messrs. Taylor to be the first converts to the new style, and the first 'Simpson' peal was installed at Norton, Derbyshire, by them in 1896 (a 'ring' of eight, with tenor of 16 cwt.). They followed next year with no less than eight peals, including St. Patrick's, Dublin (45 cwt.), Heavitree, Exeter, Todmorden, etc. In 1898 came the new peal at Warrington, Devon, and Canon Simpson, in writing to the founders about these bells (a 'ring' of eight, 15 cwt.), said that he had found them to be in absolute harmony and perfect tune—the first and only peal of its kind in England.

It is interesting to note that the new scale, due to Simpson tuning, was a much lighter one. The pendulum again swings past the normal to the other side, and we are now still further removed from Lord Grimthorpe's heavy scale, but both he and Canon Simpson have some points in common. It should be observed that the former flourished in the heyday of the Gothic Revival, which, like the Oxford Movement, powerfully affected all matters to do with the Church, and the tendency was for current thought to throw back to the Middle Ages. Thus, as far as the arts and crafts were concerned, before Tudor times all was right, and after that period all wrong. A bold reformer, especially if he harked well back, was sure of a ready hearing. Grimthorpe enjoyed this advantage in the earlier days of the movement, and the Canon in its later days; the period of both also embraced a time when bells and ringing became again a matter of interest to the public. Both men, too, though they probably would have disagreed between themselves, were strongly convinced they were right, and, of course, the founders wrong. As to the founders themselves they probably were none too thankful to either. Here they were, within a few years, being first adjured to thicken their bells, and now to thin them again, for Simpson tuning generally means relatively thinner bells. The advocates for this last break with bellfounding tradition had, however, the gratification of a willing ear on the part of the public, who, looking upon the new 'Simpson' bell as being practically a medieval bell, was all in its favour, still more so if the claim were that an ancient bellfounding secret had been strangely rediscovered.

The early 'Simpson' peals, being a success, were rapidly followed by many others, notably those at Hull, Beverley, Loughborough, etc., all by Taylors, and, prior to 1900, with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Southampton, etc., after. In the present century, too, the output has been considerably augmented by the efforts of the Croydon Foundry, who have cast the peals at South Croydon, Rochester, Wimborne, etc., until to-day no town or district is far removed from the sound of a peal tuned on these lines, except in the extreme East and West of England. In respect of this latter statement, it is worthy of note that in those two parts, and also in London, are still to be found the greatest number of admittedly fine 'old standard' peals, and that in these places, therefore, the new system would naturally make slower headway.

Simpson tuning being thoroughly established, it only remains to deal with the inevitable reaction, in order to bring this short historical sketch down to the present time. It will be remembered that, owing largely to the strong views held by Lord Grimthorpe, the thickness scale of bells had been increased in some cases, and it is necessary to remark that with his death, or even before, the scale was no longer used. Doncaster bells were again recast, and, incidentally, upon the advent of Simpson tuning were once more recast. (Being such a sensitive peal, they perhaps await yet a further recasting at the hands of Fate, having already passed through the melting pot three times in less than a century!)

The next event in our historical survey is of remarkable interest, for it was a protest against both Grimthorpe's hard tones and the Canon's reversion to the medieval tones.

In 1897 Mr. T. C. Lewis published 'A protest against the modern development of musical tone.' Like the Canon's work, the booklet is small 8vo. of about 40 pages. Lewis in this deals also with church organs and pianofortes as well as church bells, for he was an expert in making all three, which strong combination makes his conclusions the more striking. It is unnecessary to refer to Lewis' record here, but he was undoubtedly a man who took great pains, and was gifted with a wonderfully true ear. His 'protest' need not be detailed in this historical sketch, but it inveighed, singularly enough, against both of the variations from the accepted traditions of bellfounding referred to before, and upheld what is called here the 'old standard.' Lewis' conclusions were based, as he says, upon the judgment of his ear and his experience as a founder,† and as no one questions but that he had a fine musical ear, if the bellfounders had wanted a ready-made ally, here indeed was one.

Lewis did not long survive the publication of his 'Protest,' and, the firm having given up casting, there was neither necessity for nor interest in further pressing his views regarding bells. The work, too, was practically issued for private circulation only. It is not surprising, therefore, that it is now almost unknown, and that where a hundred ringers may know of Canon Simpson's work, perhaps not one will have heard of this 'Protest' by Lewis.

It took several years for the Simpson tuned peals to evoke much criticism, but it was at last awakened by their demonstrating their own defects—a tendency to 'howl,' an over-booming of the bigger bells, and, on the part of the lighter ones, a certain over-sweetness (called 'sugary' by one writer), and altogether the exhibition of a nasal or brassy character of tone when the 'ring' is going in changes. The ringing Exercise could not be expected to have Lewis' fine ear, and they were under the spell of the Simpsonian's favourite 'slogan' which easily carried the day, with its 'All bells in tune with themselves and with each other.' This statement, even if one were suspicious of catchwords, expressed something which seemed, and of course is, so desirable as to disarm criticism. To relate a personal experience, the writer—then a Simpsonian—purposely visited St. Mary's, Southampton, to ring upon the then recently installed and highly praised bells. A too lively anticipation probably enhanced the disappointment felt upon hearing them, and, on comparing notes from time

* * 'Watches and Clocks and Bells.' Denison.

†† Recast after his death as an 'Old Standard' Peal and again recast 1926 as a Simpson Peal.

* Philosophical Magazine, January, 1890.

† Lewis gave up Bellfounding before publishing his protest, his partners not caring for the firm to pursue it.

to time afterwards with several foremost and well-known ringers, they expressed to him that they also had the gravest doubts as to Simpson tuning, but had been diffident as to expressing them. (Amongst these were the late John Carter and Edwin Horrex, both names well known in ringing circles.) The writer's experience, it is natural to assume, was that of many other ringers.

The Great War for a time nearly ended ringing, as it did entirely bellfounding. But with the advent of peace came a pronounced revival in founding, and this was largely stimulated, not only by the accumulated back work but by 'in memoriam' orders and by the zeal of the newly-appointed Church Councils.

As was only to be expected, the output of 'Simpson' peals became greater than ever, not only for the occasional new belfry but for the replacement and enlargement of existing 'rings,' the remarkable thing being the persistent melting down of these latter, largely or only for the very fact that they were not 'Simpson,' and this in great and increasing numbers. In the pages of 'The Ringing World' continual reference was made to the recasting 'upon the five-tone principle' of bells which bore the names of famous old founders—the Rudhalls in the West, Arnold, Osborne and Dobson in the East, Mot and Phelps of Whitechapel, the Penningtons and Purdues of the South. These, together with nameless old medieval bells, all joined in the melancholy procession to the melting pot, unsung and apparently unlamented. It is true, of course, that some of these were cracked and others were poor in tone, but most of them were bells of quality and many of fine tone. A little sorting out here and there, and retuning would have saved the loss of a number of fine 'rings' and left the Exercise the richer. The feeling of this loss, however, began at last to come home to many ringers, notably after the 'Simpsonising' by Taylor's of the always famous bells of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and, still worse, the unexpected loss of the St. Michael's, Coventry, bells, generally admitted by the Exercise to have been the finest ring of 10 ever cast.

The voice of the protestors at last became audible, for it was felt by many that the founders, with Simpsonism in the saddle, had taken the bit between their teeth and bolted, and that nothing could stay the rush.

The action in 1926 of the Central Council of Church Bell Ringers in appearing officially as it did in the Consistory Court at Coventry, marked an epoch in the history of bell tones, for Simpson tuning found itself for the first time challenged on oath in open court. The bells were not saved, however, and their loss is undoubtedly one of the black pages in bell history, and it is remarkable that Canon Simpson himself should have been (indirectly it is true) responsible for the disappearance of what would always have been the very best witnesses against the adoption of his principle of tuning. This, however, is referred to elsewhere. At the following annual meeting of the same Council held at Ipswich, Simpson tuning was debated at length, the motion being at the instance of the writer, and, though the result was rather inconclusive, it was by no means a victory for Simpson tuning. A feature of outstanding interest was the contribution to its defence by three of the leading bellfounders.

There remains but one outstanding item in the progressive history of bell tones—i.e., the installation of the great 'ring' of 12 bells at York Minster, also in 1926. The interest lies in the fact that in ringing circles the word had gone around on Simpsonian behalf of 'wait till you hear York.' This heavy ring, cast at Messrs. Taylor's Foundry, were to be the last word and the complete vindication of the 'five-tone' principle. They had appealed to Cæsar. The opening, or rather dedication, was not only a solemn but made also a great public function. The writer, who was present, was certainly impressed with the volume and roar of sound when the mighty peal burst forth, but it was apparent at once that the 'ring' had all the usual drawbacks inherent in those cast upon 'Simpson' lines. The appeal has been made, and so far as the writer's opinion is of worth, the response is that Taylor's have cast probably the finest heavy peal possible on Simpson lines, but that they are less successful than in their great peal at St. Paul's, London, one of about the same weight and key. The writer is convinced that the judgment of most of those with a musical ear can with safety be relied upon, if they will listen alternately to these two great peals; but let them finish with St. Paul's and they will most probably join with the writer in saying that the appeal is not only to Cæsar but to Taylor—i.e., 'from Taylor of to-day to Taylor of yesterday.'

TWO PEALS OF LONDONDERRY SURPRISE MAJOR.

BY J. S. WILDE, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

5,184. 23456 M. W. H.			5,472 23456 M. W.	
—	35264		— 35264	
	63254	—	63254	—
	25634	— —	56234	—
	62534	—	26435	—
	52436	—	34562	— —
—	23564		63542	—
	56234	— —	53246	—
	42635	— —	23645	—
—	42356	—	— 34256	
Twice repeated.			Twice repeated.	

THE EXTENSION OF METHODS.

BY J. ARMIGER TROLLOPE.

All movement can roughly be divided into two kinds—regular and irregular. By regular I mean that kind which is controlled by rule and which can be calculated. Such are the movements of the sun, earth and moon, which, vast as they are, are so certain that their relative positions can be stated at any time to within a second or two. In this way eclipses are foretold years before they occur. Irregular movement is that which is capricious and subject to no rule. For instance, you turn your dog out for a walk. In due time he comes back, and, during the interval, he has made movement, but you cannot tell, unless you have watched his every step, what that movement has been. The movement in ringing belongs to the first kind: it is regular and can be calculated. In some respects it is simpler than the movement of the earth; in some respects more complex. It is an abstract movement, not the movement of any material thing, but the movements of the celestial bodies are quite good analogies by which to judge it.

And all regular movement is of two kinds—open and closed. Open movement is movement which, although controlled by strict rule, never returns to the position from which it started. A straight line is an instance of this, and there are many sorts of curves which can be calculated to any extent but which never return to the position from which they started. Closed movement is that which, controlled by rule, returns sooner or later to its starting point. Ovals and elipses are examples of this, and the most familiar of all is the circle. All movement in ringing is closed, regular movement.

If you will go into the tower and ring the treble to Bob Major you will perhaps best realise what I want to point out. This cyclical nature of the movement in ringing is by far the most important fact in the science of change ringing, and we shall find in it the key to most of our problems. In skeleton diagrams we usually represent the path of the treble in Bob Major by diagonal lines, with short, vertical lines for the places before and behind. It does not much matter how you represent it, provided it conveys what actually happens to your mind. When you are ringing, the cyclical nature of the path will strike you at once, and I do not suppose that anyone will be disposed to deny that the treble in Bob Major moves in a series of cycles.

The important thing is for us to realise that all movement in ringing equally consists of a series of cycles. This applies not merely to symmetrically constructed methods, but to everything, even to the crudest bit of stoney; and, if this be true, then clearly we have made a big step toward the solution of the problem of extension.

But you may suggest that if this is the most important fact in the science of ringing, it is rather remarkable that it has not been recognised by the many clever men the Exercise has produced during these three centuries. It would be remarkable if it had not been recognised. I think you may take it as a general truth that any discovery you may make of any general law in change ringing will turn out to be sound only when it is corroborated by the work and opinions of men who have gone before you. But it is extremely probable that they, working only at isolated problems, may not have seen the whole of the truth, but only that part of it which concerned them at the time. So here. I do not think that anyone has ever stated the cyclicality of movement as the one fundamental law of ringing, but it has many times been recognised in particular circumstances: by W. H. Thompson in his 'Law of the Q sets,' by H. Earle Bulwer in his 'Definition of a Round Block,' by the instinct of the Exercise which saw in Bob Major lead-ends something which no other lead-ends have or can have; by Stedman and the ancients in their plain changes and in the construction of early peals and methods and in many other ways.

So I am not now advancing anything really new. I am suggesting as a solution of the problem of extension a fact to which the experience of the Exercise bears witness, and which is capable of being tested by anyone. What is new is the application of this particular fact to this particular problem.

The fact is that all ringing consists of movement in a series of cycles. We must now see how these cycles can be joined up. And, first, let me make it clear that they are all of the same nature as the Hunting Course—i.e., the first lead of Plain Bob without second's place. That this is cyclical movement beyond all manner of doubt you can prove (where it best can be proved) in the tower.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

DONCASTER.—On Christmas Day the St. George's Society rang a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples (1,260 changes) in 50 mins., for the morning service: C. Holmes 1, G. Halksworth 2, E. Baldwin 3, C. Clarke 4, J. Holmes 5, G. Jackson 6, H. Walker (conductor) 7, H. Baldwin 8. This is the first quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples by the ringers of the treble, 3rd and 5th. The performance was repeated for the evening service, the same ringers taking part with the exception that W. Lloyd rang the fourth bell in place of C. Clarke, the time being 49 mins. This is the first occasion since pre-war days that two quarter-peals have been rung in one day at St. George's.

PORTSMOUTH.—On Christmas Day for evening service at St. Mary's, 1,092 Stedman Triples in 40 mins.: J. J. Symons 1, J. D. Harris 2, C. Groves 3, F. W. Rogers (conductor) 4, J. Paterson 5, E. J. Harding, jun., 6, E. J. Stone 7, J. Gates 8.

WINCHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The following circular has been issued by the hon. secretary of the Winchester Guild:

'As most members will be aware, the late Rev. C. E. Matthews was connected with our Guild for over 40 years, and during this period did a great deal of work for the cause of ringing in both Hants and Surrey, and the wish has been expressed by a large number of our members for the Guild to erect some kind of a memorial as a token of appreciation and gratitude.

'Our late vice-president had contemplated restoring the bells at Milford-on-Sea (his last parish). There is £33 in the funds of the Guild earmarked for this purpose, and the committee feel that we can raise no more appropriate memorial than to be connected with this object.

'The Church Council have decided to have their old ring of five bells put in order and increased to eight, and already have the promise of one new bell, and the scheme that the committee recommend is that we, as a Guild, should offer a name bell as a memorial.

'The estimated cost will be about £70; with the £33 in hand, this leaves a sum of about £37 to be raised, and on behalf of the committee I earnestly appeal to all our members for funds. We hope to have the names of all members to show how complete is our appreciation of Mr. Matthews' work."

All collecting letters should be returned on or before February 1st, 1928, together with subscriptions, to Mr. G. Pullinger, hon. secretary, 17, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke, Hants.

LECTURE ON BELLS.

On Wednesday evening, December 7th, at Holy Trinity Parochial Hall, Norwich, Mr. J. F. Duffield, G.I.Mech.E., the leader of the St. Peter Mancroft Ringers' Guild, gave an interesting lecture on 'Bells and Bellringing.' Messrs. John Taylor and Co., the famous bell-founders, of Loughborough, loaned a model of a bell in its frame and a number of excellent lantern slides for the occasion.

Mr. Duffield showed himself a master of his subject, both in theory and practice, and illustrations of the science of change ringing were given by handbell 'touches' of Grandsire Triples and Bob Major by four of the Mancroft ringers, including the lecturer.

Refreshments were provided during the evening by a ladies' committee of the Holy Trinity Men's Fellowship. The Rector of Holy Trinity expressed his gratitude to the Mancroft ringers for the hospitality of their tower, which he often enjoyed.

The Rector, Rev. Roger Bulstrode, is a member of the committee of the Norfolk Guild, and at Holy Trinity there are eight tubular bells.

ROYAL METHODS.

To the Editor.

Sir,—There are two short-circuiting lead-heads in Bob Royal, the third and fifth, either of which can produce a bogus plain course of three leads only. This phenomenon deals Double Court Royal a severe blow.

BELLITIS.

GUILDFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

TO-MORROW'S INAUGURATION.

Representatives of a number of neighbouring associations are expected to attend the inauguration of the new Guildford Diocesan Guild, at Guildford, to-morrow, to show their goodwill towards the 'infant' of the Exercise.

The youngster is likely to be a sturdy one, for all the indications have been that a new interest has been stirred among the towers in the diocese. As an example of this may be mentioned the case of three six-bell towers, which were not previously connected with the Winchester Guild. Between them they have brought in 30 ringing members. This is only one of numerous indications that ringing in this area will receive a new impetus, and that the time was ripe for an organisation which could get into more intimate touch with the towers than was possible under the old regime.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese is to be president of the new Guild, and after his formal election will give an inaugural address. He will also preach at the special service in the cathedral church, which will follow the business meeting.

An interesting feature of the organisation of the Guild is a scheme under which the churches, with rings of bells, will be affiliated to the Guild by payment through the incumbent or Parochial Church Council of an annual fee of 5s. The ringing member's subscription will be 2s. annually, and hon. member's a minimum of 2s. 6d. The area will be divided into four districts, and these districts will retain for their own purposes 50 per cent. of the ringing and hon. members' subscriptions, provision being also made under rules to meet any deficiency which may occur, or, on the other hand, to call on the districts to help the central fund should that be necessary.

There are two points about the Guildford Diocesan Guild's area which distinguish it from the territory of many similar organisations. It contains a comparatively small number of towers—56 in all, and its area is compact. Therefore it ought to be worked much more easily than some of the wide-scattered diocesan and county associations. But that does not mean there is little work to be done. There is ample scope for all the energies which its members can put into it, and it will enter upon its task with the best wishes of all the kindred organisations in the country.

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A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all our Readers.

BELFRY GOSSIP.

Messrs. C. F. Andrews and S. J. Hector have for some time been making a weekly journey from Trowbridge to Bristol to practise Cambridge Surprise. Their efforts have now been rewarded by their first peal in the method, rung at Clifton. Some of the apathetic ones who want their ringing brought to them may take an example from this, for this has involved a 40-mile journey each time.

The 'fathers and sons'' peal attempt at Shoreditch on Saturday week came to an untimely end when a rope broke after 2 hrs. 10 mins.' good ringing.

An interesting article on the new Princeton, U.S.A., carillon, which was installed by Messrs. Gillett and Johnston, appeared in the issue of the 'Christian Science Monitor,' of Boston, Mass., recently, and the accompanying illustration shows the fine, pinnacled tower, standing up amid picturesque surroundings. The carillon of 35 bells was given to the university by the class of 1892.

Ten years ago next Wednesday Alfred W. Grimes died. Alf. Grimes, than whom there was no more likeable ringer, rose to fame very quickly and held the unique record of having rung 250 peals in two years.

It is said that the Lord does not temper the wind to the shorn lamb in Jutland, or else 'Uncle Joe' is no longer a lamb. We hear that he contemplates a trip to Spitzbergen to thaw out.

The first time the bells were raised at St. Peter's, Nottingham, after the hanging had been finished, a peal of Grandsire Triples was rung on them. This was on the last day of the year 1771.

Sixty years ago to-day, 6,720 Cumberland Exercise Major was rung at Liversedge, Yorks, and we believe that that is still the longest peal in the method.

The Oxford Diocesan Guild has to its credit two long peals rung on the last day of the year. It was on December 31st, 1838, that the 15,041 Stedman Caters was rung at Appleton, and on the same day in 1892 that the 12,096 Double Norwich was scored at Maidenhead.

January 1st provides a number of interesting anniversaries, but probably none more interesting than that of a peal rung on the opening day of 1793, when James Barham, of Leeds, Kent, then getting advanced in years, rang his 100th peal in company with a band whose united ages totalled 582 years.

On January 1st, 1776, 8,046 Grandsire Caters was conducted by W. D. Crofts at St. Mary's, Nottingham; and on New Year's Day, 1858, 10,270 in the same method was rung at Ashton-under-Lyne.

A peal of 14,480 Bob Major was rung at St. Paul's, Oldham, on January 4th, 1784, but this, of course, was far from being a record, although it may have been considered by the band at the time to have been the longest length. In 1737, a 15,120 had been rung at West Ham.

On Thursday week Mr. James George turned the 'tenor' in at Loughborough Bell Foundry to the quickest tower bell peal yet rung, viz., 114 minutes. Is there no limit to this 'young' man's ambitions?

The peal rung at Orston on December 3rd should have been credited to the Lincoln Diocesan Guild and not to the Midland Counties Association.

LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The annual report of the Lancashire Association has just been issued, and shows a membership of 1,543, made up of 77 honorary life members, 15 honorary members, 13 non-resident life members, 223 non-resident members, and 1,215 ringing members, 15 non-resident members, 129 ringing members having been elected during the year, and 31 names removed from the list. The financial position is reported to be again satisfactory, as the year's working shows a gain of £5 5s. 3½d. £267 1s. was received in subscriptions, the total income being £74 3s. 5d.

The number of peals (from September, 1926, to August, 1927) was 130—a record for the association, and the variety of the methods rung was the best accomplished, showing that the interest of the members is being well maintained. An interesting feature was the increase in the number of peals of Grandsire and Stedman Caters. Congratulations are offered to bands upon some of the outstanding performances, including the jubilee peal at Blackburn Cathedral by officers of the association, Ipswich Surprise Major at Newchurch (the first over rung), and Cambridge Surprise Royal at Liverpool (the first of Surprise Royal by the Association). Congratulations are also extended to the ringers concerned in the record length of 11,232 Superlative Surprise Major at Bolton, and the Treble Bob record of 17,824 of Oxford at Heptonstall. During the year under review, 45 members rang their first peal, 139 their first in some particular method, and five members joined the ranks of the conductors.

A BEGINNER'S THEORY.

BY 'MINORMANIA.'

This is the twentieth of the series of articles which have been specially written for beginners by 'Minormania,' to explain to them the theory of change ringing. These articles are not merely for perusal. If they are to serve the purpose for which they are intended they *must* be studied.

The 'bob action' is not so apparent, because three bells are altered in the coursing order, but we may be able to see what happens if we travel upon similar lines. Turn the plain lead of Bob Major into a bobbed lead by making fourth's place only, when the treble is on the front, and examine the three 'front' bells which are altered by the call:—

Plain Lead.	Bobbed Lead.	Coursing Order.
3 5 1 7 - 2 8 4 6	3 5 1 7 - 2 8 4 6	
3 . 5 2 -	3 . 5 2 -	Principle-2-4687-5312
1 3 2 5 - 4 7 6 8	1 3 2 5 - 4 7 6 8	
1 3 5 2 -	1 2 3 5 -	Plain Lead-32-4687-5132
3 . 2 5 - 4 7 6 8	2 . 5 3 - 4 7 6 8	
3 2 . . - 5 . . .	2 5 . . - 3 . . .	Bob Lead-25-4687-3125

Notice that '4768' are undisturbed in the rows and in the coursing order; also observe that the treble 'moves up' in the usual way, but NOT at the expense of her COURSE BELL. Three bells ('312') all move up at the expense of the 5. Then we assume that ANY BELL making fourth's place while ANOTHER LEADS may be expected to produce a similar effect upon the coursing order.

I have endeavoured to show a few of the relationships between the action of bells in the rows and their order of coursing, and the purpose of these notes has been to impress upon the mind this fact, viz., that any action within the leads, which causes bells other than the treble and its coursing fellow to be disturbed, must be omitted, or, at least, corrected before the lead-ends, if the Bob Major coursing order is to be preserved in the lead-heads of the plain course, and we have found at least one particular reason why this should prove to be most advantageous. I must ask the reader, if he is interested, to search for himself, and to observe how these, and other disturbing actions, are made and corrected in the leads of various methods.

All that has been said here applies to the Plain Hunt Principle, and there are other principles upon which methods may be based. The Treble Bob Principle, for instance, may be produced thus: No place, none again, and again; then 1st's and 8th's. Repeated systematically until rounds turns up at the treble's whole pull on the front:—

12345678
21436587
12345678
21436587
24163857
42618375
24163857
etc.

When you have produced this principle, wherein every bell has a 'treble bob' (or dodging) hunt, compare it with a lead of Kent Treble Bob Major, and then with a lead of Oxford Treble Bob, and observe how the repetition rows in the principle are avoided, and how the disturbing actions are corrected. Then compare Superlative Surprise Major with your principle, and see if you can trace any of the plain hunt 'actions' therein. Compare the coursing order of the rows in this principle with that of the Plain Hunt Principle, and observe the difference, if any.

METHOD ANALYSIS.

We have found that by the introduction of certain 'actions' into our principle we construct various methods and produce certain lead-ends, which are governed by the number and class of the 'actions' inserted, and we have examined these lead-ends in detail, only so far as they are affected by 'plain actions.' We also know that actions other than those we have called 'plain actions' will disturb the coursing order of bells other than the treble and her coursing fellow, thus producing lead-ends that differ from those which are the result of the transposition of rounds by 13527486 so many times.

It follows that we can take a method, and, by analysis, are able to determine the 'actions' that have been introduced into the principle in the course of the method's construction, and with what results upon the lead-end of our principle. If an action affects the coursing order which in turn governs the lead-end, then examination of a lead-end produced is a means of pointing to certain actions.

Before proceeding with the subject, let us endeavour fully to appreciate the value of transposition as a saver of labour and time. Our study of this has been limited to transposition from, and back to, ROUNDS; but it should clearly be understood that transposition from any one row to another will be duplicated in any other two rows, provided the same paths are travelled by the bells; or, alternatively put, provided the same pairs be changed and the same places be made between the rows in question.

View the transposition of the lead-ends of Bob Major in the following way instead of the usual red and black card form. Read the pairs downwards as before:—

If 12345678 becomes 13527486,
Then 13527486 will become 15738264.
And if 13527486 becomes 15738264,
Then 15738264 will become 17856342.

and so on. It will be observed that this is the reverse of the way in which we 'transpose back to lead-heads.'

Then, given any two rows as an example of transposition, which we will call A and B, we can find row D, when row C is substituted for row A, by the method given above, without pricking the rows in between. Place A and B side by side, and under A place C. Then fill in D by reading the pairs downwards in A-C.

For example, row 8 in the T.B. principle is 42618375, and row 16 is 86745231. What would row 16 be if 26417853 were substituted in place of row 8?

If (A) 42618375 produces (B) 86745231 by certain transposition,
Then (C) 26417853 will produce (D) 74523681 similarly
ABC are written down as directed, and D is filled in from AC afterwards.

The following is the reverse of this, being our 'transposition back to lead-heads':—

If 74523681 comes from 26417853 by certain transposition,
Then 86745231 will come from 42618375 similarly.

Or:

If 86745231 comes from lead-head 12345678 by transposition,
Then 74523681 comes from lead-head 16823457 similarly.

Then: 'To substitute a certain row for row No. 8 of principle, and transpose to row No. 16,' would mean that row No. 8 is 'A,' No. 16 is 'B,' the certain row is 'C,' and the transposition derived therefrom is 'D.'

With this firmly in mind, we can turn attention to the analysis of a method, and will choose for an example our lead of Superlative Surprise Major.

First produce the Treble Bob principle as before, by making no place three times, and then 1st's and 8th's places, etc., etc. Number the rows from 1/32, and divide them into eight divisions of four rows each, as shown in the Superlative example. Row No. 5 will be the head of the second division, thus:—

1. 12345678
2. 21436587
3. 12345678
4. 21436587
5. 24163857
etc., etc.

After row No. 32, complete the operation by producing rounds as the 'lead-end' (or head of the next lead).

Then observe: In every case the line is drawn between the two rows where 1st's and 8th's places are made, and the second of these two rows is the head of the next division; that there are three division lines in each half of the principle—those between rows 4/5, 8/9, and 12/13 in the one, and 20/21, 24/25 and 28/29 in the other; that three pairs of places are made in each half (at these lines), and that each half is a replica of the other in this respect. The centre line between rows 16/17 denotes the 'odd' pair of places upon which the principle turns, and which have the effect of placing different bells into the same pairs which change in the second half.

Notice that no place is made between any of the four rows which comprise each division, and therefore the same pairs change in each division, whether they be traced forwards, backwards, or both ways in comparison. Every division being a replica of the others, it follows that the division head rows are transpositions of one another. If 12345678 becomes 24163857, then this becomes 46281735 at the next division head, and so on. Also observe that the 'two-division' blocks (rows 1/8, 9/16, etc.) are likewise symmetrical when traced either way. In short, the symmetry of the principle is perfect.

While the symmetry is perfect when traced either way in the halves, yet, actually, they are the exact reverse of one another. The bells are hunting away from 'home' in the first half, and back again in the second, having turned at the centre line. Then a method which causes identical places to be made in both halves, when traced REVERSE ways, such as Superlative, may be considered to be symmetrical in the HALVES, and anything which applies to the one should pertain to the other. Therefore, we may concentrate upon one half of our method.

Notice that the head of the second half of the principle, row No. 17 (87654321), is the exact reverse of the rounds lead-end row. This row (No. 17) is known as the 'Back Change,' and is brought about by the 'odd' division line in the centre of the principle.

If the Plain Hunt Principle be divided similarly by drawing lines between the rows where the places are made, we shall have two rows in each division, and shall find that the division heads in both principles are identical. In fact, the Treble Bob Principle is really the Plain Hunt Principle, with each pair of rows repeated to cause the 'dodging hunts' of the bells.

To return to our method analysis. We shall notice that row No. 16 of Superlative is 86745231, which is identical with the corresponding row in the principle. Then the places made in Superlative, while differing from those made in principle, have had the same effect upon the half-block in the main. In other words, the coursing order of the principle has been disturbed and corrected by the Superlative 'places,' within the half-lead. In the second halves, being duplicates both in method and principle, the same thing has occurred. Therefore, the lead-end of the method should be identical with the principle, but we have included two 'plain actions' in the method—7th's place with the treble behind, and 2nd's place with the treble at lead, thus transposing rounds by 13527486 twice, and producing 15738264 as the lead-end proper. These 'plain actions' may be ignored for the moment, as we know exactly what their effect upon the coursing order and the lead-end will be, and, for the present, they have no bearing upon the method WITHIN the halves of the lead.

In this connection it will be well to make clear what is meant by 'within.' It has persistently been stated in these articles that the backstroke row of the treble's whole pull at lead is both lead-end and head of the following lead. Actually, of course, this row must be the one or the other; it cannot be both, but it may be EITHER.

In method analysis it will be as well to view the ROWS themselves as belonging to the block, and the SPACES BETWEEN the rows as belonging to the method. These spaces are bridged by the place-making, or the changing of the pairs; so that, while row No. 16 of the Plain Hunt Principle is also row No. 16 in the first lead of Bob Major, and, theoretically, is the last row in that lead, yet Bob Major is not complete, as a method, without the 2nd's place which is made BETWEEN this row and the next—the row we have called the first lead-end, and which, theoretically, is the first row of the following lead-block.

Our Treble Bob Principle is divided into halves, each of which is a complete block of rows within itself, but we must not lose sight of the places made between rows 16/17. It is sub-divided into quarters, each of which is a complete 'two-division block' of rows, but there are places made between rows 8/9, 16/17, and 24/25, which must be taken into account in this sub-division.

Having established that the halves of Superlative are identical, we will turn particular attention to the upper four divisions of our lead, rows 1/16. This block of 16 rows is divided into halves by the line between rows 8/9, and, for the moment, we will leave the places made at this line, and examine those made WITHIN the upper and lower 8-row blocks. We shall find that the places made, as a whole, in each of these two quarters of the lead, are the exact opposite when tracing reverse ways. Ignore the places marked 'd' and 'e' for the moment:—

	1st quarter.		2nd quarter.
Row	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Row	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
		8	. . d . . d . .
1	. . . .	9	. . d . . d . .
2	. . a . . a . .	10	c . . c . . . .
3	. . a . . a . .	11	c . . c . . . .
4	b . . b	12	. . . . b . . b
5	b . . b	13	. . . . b . . b
6	. . . . c . . c	14	. . a . . a . .
7	. . . . c . . c	15	. . a . . a . .
8	. . d . . d . .	16	. . . . . . e e
9	. . d . . d . .	17	. . . . . . e e

Letters are substituted for bells to distinguish the rows between which the places are made. For instance, there is no place made between rows 7/8, 9/10, etc. The dots are other bells which change in pairs from row to row. The places 'd' in each example are, of course, one and the same thing. These places join the two quarters together.

Then divisions 1/2, being a quarter of the whole lead, are of opposite construction to divisions 3/4. Therefore, the lead of Superlative is composed of four quarters, two pairs being identical in construction, and each pair being the exact opposite of the other pair of quarters.

While we ignore the places ('e') when the treble is behind, we cannot overlook the places 'd' at the centre line of the two quarters, because they are not 'plain-action' places, and we do not know the effect upon the lead-end. So we divide rows 1/16 into two complete halves, putting one of the 'd' places into the first quarter, and the other place into the second quarter. One place in a row causing at least one other, we are compelled to add 1st's or 8th's places when dividing those marked 'd,' remembering that 1st's and 8th's, in themselves, should have no effect upon the coursing order and the lead-end. The division is as follows:—

	1st quarter		2nd quarter
Row	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Row	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8	. . d	8	d . . . . d . .
9	. . d	9	d . . . . d . .

Now separately insert these blocks of actions into the corresponding rows of the principle, and observe the effect upon the lead-end. In other words, introduce first the '1st quarter block' of places into rows 1/9 of the principle, and from row 9 onwards use the principle places until the lead-end is reached. Then insert the '2nd quarter block' into the CORRESPONDING section of the principle. That is to say, in rows 1/8 use principle places; rows 8/16, use '2nd quarter' places; rows 16/LE, use principle places. We shall find, in each case, that the lead-end row of the 'mixture' will be 14523678.

Alternatively, do it by transposition, thus:—

First quarter: Block 1/8 is Superlative proper. Then row 8 is 62418573, as in S. Make 3rd's and 8th's places between rows 8/9—gives 26481753 as row 9. Block 9/LE is the principle, so transpose:—

If row 9 (of P) 46281735 gives 12345678 as lead-end of the P,
Then 26481753 gives 14523678 as the lead-end.

Second quarter: Block 1/8 is the principle. Then row 8 is 42618375, as in P. Make 1st's and 6th's places between rows 8/9—gives 46281357 as row 9. Block 9/16 is Superlative, so transpose:—

If row 9 (of S) 26481537 gives 86745231 as row 16 of S.
Then 46281357 gives 86723451 as row 16.

Block 16/LE is the principle, so transpose:—

If row 16 (of P) 86745231 gives 12345678 as lead-end of the P,
Then 86723451 gives 14523678 as the lead-end.

We have now inserted each block of actions into its proper place in the principle, and have found that each quarter-block comprises actions that cause rounds to be transposed by 14523678 to produce the lead-end. Therefore, BOTH of them in a lead would transpose rounds by 14523678 twice, and four of them, as in Superlative, by 14523678 four times, thus giving 12345678 as the lead-end of the method; but the introduction of the two plain actions also, as before mentioned, produces the lead-end proper—15738264.

Then Superlative consists of four quarter-lead and two half-lead (or plain) actions, each of the former producing 14523678, and each of the latter 13527486, and we may summarise our analysis as follows:—

Superlative:	Lead-end produced in principle:	Being result of transposing rounds by:
Quarter-lead	14523678	14523678 once.
Half-lead	13527486	do. twice, and 13527486 once.
Third quarter	12735486	do. 3 times, and do. once.
Whole lead	15738264	do. 4 times, and do. twice.

The last two are included to show the progress of the lead when the quarters are added in the second half, and they may be forgotten as they are unnecessary for our purpose, but the reader who wishes to satisfy himself that each quarter-block produces the same lead-end (14523678), when inserted in the lower half of the principle, should bear in mind that the second half of the lead is the reverse of the first, so that the allotment of the 'd' places should be the opposite, viz.: 1st's and 6th's places in the third quarter, and 3rd's and 8th's places in the fourth.

It might occur to the reader to wonder what would happen if the 'd' places were divided in the opposite way, in the first and second quarters, using 1st's and 6th's where 3rd's and 8th's are, and vice versa. If he cares to try, he will find the 'quarter-lead-end' will be 12367458 in each case, and the 'half-lead-end' will be as before; but the point is that each block produces the same lead-end, and when he has read the article on 'Progression' which follows, he will find that both ways produce the same result ultimately.

However, we will concentrate upon the analysis as summarised above.

RINGING IN 1928.

Up the stairs the ringers came,
Those steps, so worn and known to fame,
Echoed in weird and ghostly sound,
And then the ringers stood around,
Ready to begin.

Ring, bells, ring!
To all the town and country sing
Your deathless chant.
Praise, bells, praise!
Your loud and heavenly anthem raise
To blessed Trinity.

And now, amidst those leaping ropes,
We form our brightest new year hopes,
And now the tenor's tolling twelve,
And back into the past we delve,
With mingled thoughts.

Speak, bells, speak!
How many thousands of the meek,
You to church have called.
Peal, bells, peal!
And with the big and flying wheel
The year call in.

And now the door doth open wide,
And holy shadows in do glide
Of men who rang in years gone by,
And who now dwell above the sky—
Men who have gone where sounds do go,
Coming from our bells below.

Then clang, bells, clang!
In memory of those who rang
In years gone by.

NOEL BOSTON.

THE CURFEW.

A correspondence in the 'Daily Telegraph' has revealed the fact that the curfew bell is still rung from the churches of more than a score of places all over the country from Totnes in Devonshire to Earlsferry-Elie in Fife. At three places another bell giving the day of the month is also rung; in two there is a calling bell at six in the morning; and at Ripon three blasts are blown upon the 'wakeman's' horn before the town hall and the Mayor's house.

'IRENÆUS PISTOR.'

FURTHER LIST OF DONATIONS.

The generous help which has been forthcoming from a considerable number of ringers for 'Irenæus Pistor,' as the result of our appeal, is only what one might have expected from a warm-hearted brotherhood like the ringing Exercise, and, gratifying as it has been, we hope there will be a still greater further response, because, while the immediate necessities of our stricken brother have been relieved, it must be remembered that his affliction is no temporary disability. Unfortunately the opthalmic disease from which he is suffering is one which offers absolutely no possibility of cure, and 'Irenæus' is bravely facing the prospect of permanent blindness. It needs a great heart to do this, particularly when there are dear ones who suffer as the result of the incapacity of the breadwinner.

Last week we were able to announce that £10 had been sent to 'Irenæus' on Monday, the 19th. The sum remitted on Wednesday, the 21st, was £15, and we give below the list of further subscriptions received up to the time of going to press. On account of the holidays there has not been time to judge what response was made to our suggestion that a collection should be made in the belfries on Christmas Day. The first of these, however, had come to hand when this was written.

Now, what of 'Irenæus'? In acknowledging with grateful thanks the first remittance, he wrote, 'I am too full to express my gratitude. It is unusual for me to be stuck fast, but I am too full of emotion. Please thank the donors for me. Tell them how I appreciate their practical sympathy. I did not know I had so many friends; tell them I shall try to torment them again when I have got over their killing kindness.'

The second sum reached him on the 22nd inst., and he wrote: 'Yours of the 21st to hand with £15 enclosed. Really, we—my wife, child and self—are dumbfounded. We can't express our gratitude. I cannot understand how I merit this overwhelming kindness from my ringing friends. Never did I dream, when I wrote my rubbish, that I should sway such a multitude of friends. It's God's doing, not mine. Give them our sincerest thanks; tell them how we appreciate it; tell them anything for us—we can't! Give them my heartfelt thanks.'

In view of the many inquiries as to the identity of 'Irenæus,' we asked him to allow us to reveal it. He was already known to just a few members of the Exercise, and 'Irenæus' says, 'Tell them, by all means, who I am.' 'Irenæus,' then, is Mr. Alf. T. Baker, of 22, Hawthorn Road, Hillsborough, Sheffield, and formerly of Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

A CONTRAST.

'Nemo' writes: 'Words are not much in my line, but I feel that I must express my thanks to you for your priceless support in the appeal on behalf of our worthy brother, "Irenæus," also to our brothers in the Exercise, and, no doubt, sisters too, for their generous and speedy response, which does so much to confirm our faith in them and our art. As for "Irenæus," he is too full for words, for the kindness has touched him to the very core, and could you have seen him and his on the day I last wrote to you, and again seen them, as I saw them, two days ago, the difference would have made your hearts sing for very joy that the burden had been lightened. A load had been taken taken away, not only in the material sense of the word, but new life had been given, new hope and new faith had come, for, as God had given him so many friends, he would in his own good time show him the way whereby he could still be of further service to the cause he has at heart.

'Later, when the shock of your kindness has subsided, he will express his own appreciation far better than I can ever hope to do, though with me the fact remains, that we are not only ringers of the bells in the House of God, but members of that great Christian brotherhood whose Head is Christ Himself, and as such we remain true to His principles, "Love one another."'

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	25	11	0
'Triples'	10	0	0
Anonymous		2	6
Anonymous		1	0
E. Bishop, Swindon		5	0
J. Waghorn, sen., East Ham		2	6
A few ringers at Kingsley and Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent		5	0
'Anon.,' Shiplake		10	0
'A.R.P.'		2	6
T. R. Dennis, Cambridge		5	0
J. Pagett, Derby		3	0
J. M. D., Aldershot		2	6
R. Brett Smith, Chislehurst		3	0
Rochester Cathedral band		8	0
St. Peter's, Nottingham, ringers	2	2	0
G. Ashley, Toddington		4	0
C. Lester, West Challow, Wantage		5	0
'Bellitis'		10	6
Bromsgrove Parish Church Bellringer's Guild		10	6
Wessex		2	6
F. E. Dawe, London		10	0

(Continued in next column.)

COLLEGE METHODS.

STRUCTURE AND EXTENSION.

All College methods are extensions of this four-and-twenty, and again we can extend by adding one bell in the hunt, or by adding a bell in the work. Ignoring the addition of a bell in the hunt, we shall see the extension quite easily by adding two bells in the work, and we get:—

1234	123456	12345678
2143	214365	21436587
2413	241635	24163857
2431	426153	42618375
2341	246513	24681735
2314	425631	42867153
2134	245361	24876513
1243	423516	42785631
	243156	24758361
1423	421365	42573816
	412635	24537186
	146253	42351768
		24315678
	164523	42136587
		41263857
		14628375
		16482735

12345678		
21436587		
24163857		
42618375		
46281735		
64827153		
46287513		
64825731		
46285371		
64823517		
46283157		
64821375		
68412735		
86147253		
81674523		
18765432		
17856342		

1234567890	1234567890	1234567890	
2143658709	2143658709	2143658709	
2416385079	2416385079	.	
4261830597	4261830597	.	
2468103957	4628103957	.	
etc.,	6482019375	6482019375	
each bell making	4628091735	6840291735	
3rd's.	etc.,	8604927153	
	each bell making	6840297513	
	5th's.	etc.,	
		each bell making	
		7th's.	

1234567890etc				
2143658709etc				
241638507t9e				
426183057e9	426183057e9			
2468103t5e79	4628103t5e79			
etc.	648201t3e597	648201t3e597		
9 bells make 3rd's.	462801t1e3957	68402t1e3957		
	etc.	860412e19375	8604t2e18375	
	7 bells make 5th's.	68402te91735	806t4e291735	
		etc.	08t6e4927153	
		5 bells make 7th's.	806t4e297513	
			etc.	
			3 bells make 9th's.	

Adding two bells at a time to the Minor, we get two extensions to Major, three to Royal and four to Maximus. In Royal, bells coming down from the back can all make 3rd's when they pass the treble, or 5th's or 7th's, and Maximus also 9th's.

Both Major extensions can be extended to Caters, and the three Royal extensions to Cinques by adding a bell in the hunt.

We have now dealt with Bob methods, Court methods, and College methods, and we are now in a position to combine them. The Major combinations are given in the collection of Major methods, and it would be a good thing if ringers who wish to understand these matters would study the methods in the Collection.*

H. LAW JAMES.

* To be obtained from the librarian of the Central Council, Broadlands, Caversham, Reading, price 1s. 9d.—Ed. 'R.W.'

PEAL TABLET DEDICATED.

A peal tablet of slate has been dedicated at Higham-on-the-Hill, which records two peals, the first peal on the bells at the tower restoration, and the other one to commemorate the hallowing of the new diocese of Leicester. The cost was raised by subscription, chiefly amongst the church officials. The tablet was the work of Mr. C. H. Webb, of Croft.

(Continued from previous column.)

	£	s.	d.
Bromborough Church bellringers		10	0
Christmas Collection: Christ Church, Southgate, Society		10	0
Total	£43	5	6

Two or three donations from other friends have been sent direct.

The donation of 10s. acknowledged last week from Mr. Arthur Hague, of Blackpool, should have been credited to St. John's Company, Blackpool.

THE FOUNDATION OF LOUGHBOROUGH FOUNDRY.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. JOHN TAYLOR, SEN.

An interesting ceremony took place in Loughborough Parish Church on Saturday, December 17th, when a memorial to the late Mr. John Taylor, sen., was unveiled. Mr. Taylor, who died 21 years ago, was born in 1827, and it was considered fitting that the memorial should be erected in the centenary year of his birth.

The memorial, which was given by the present members of the family, takes the form of a bronze plaque representing very faithfully, in bas-relief, the portrait of the founder of the famous Loughborough firm of bell founders. His and the firm's close relation to the art of bellringing made the occasion of special interest to the ringing fraternity, and the service was attended by between 40 and 50 members of the Midland Counties' Association. These came from a wide area, including Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Luton, Bakewell, Kegworth, Croft, Sileby, and other places.

The memorial was unveiled by the Mayor (Councillor Alan Moss), and amongst others present at the service were Mr. E. Denison Taylor, Mr. O. J. Taylor, and Mrs. Pryce Taylor. The service was also attended by 14 employes of the firm who worked under the late Mr. Taylor.

At the opening of the service the Rector explained that the present position of the memorial was not permanent, and that it would be placed on the side of the tower, where it was hoped to have a kind of bellringers' chapel as a centre for the bellringing world.

The service included the Psalm, 'O, come, let us sing unto the Lord,' the hymn, 'Ring out, wild bells' (Tennyson), which the Rector observed was the only hymn written for bellringers, and 'Let saints on earth.'

The Mayor, having unveiled the plaque, it was dedicated by the Rector.

His Worship said, though not born in Loughborough, the whole of Mr. Taylor's work and life was carried on in the town, and Loughborough, as the town in which he attained such a pre-eminent position in his craft, had the right to claim him as a celebrated townsman. It was a privilege for him, as Mayor and representing the burgesses, to pay tribute to Mr. Taylor's memory. It was a privilege also because Mr. Taylor was a great friend of his father. Many times had he heard his father speak with gratitude of the sympathy and generous encouragement he received from Mr. Taylor just when it was particularly needed, and it was a joy to both of them that their early-formed friendship lasted unbroken throughout their lives. It must also be a privilege to his workmen to pay tribute to the memory of one whom they held in such great respect and affectionate regard. He was held in the same affection and regard by the bellringers, and by all who knew him. Mr. Taylor was not given to much public utterance, but by the grace of God the work of his hands could and did speak far and wide. In times of rejoicing they heard them give expression to joy and gladness, and when they walked through the valley, as all of them must, they heard the tolling of the bells. To the bellringers, who regarded with legitimate pride the grand specimens of his craft, this power of expressing feelings must appeal with special force.

Before the service a mixed band of ringers rang short touches of Grandsire Triples and Caters on the fine ring of bells at the Parish Church.

EARLY ASSOCIATIONS.

The visitors were afterwards entertained at tea in the Fearon Hall by Mr. E. D. Taylor. The Rector presided.

Mr. Taylor, acknowledging thanks for his hospitality, expressed his pleasure that so many friends had gathered to honour his father's memory. It might be a filial duty, but he always considered that his father was an outstanding figure in the history of bells, not only in England, but also of the world. Although his life's work would keep his memory fresh for centuries to come, he (the speaker) felt that some memorial of his father in the church which he loved so much would be apt and fitting.

The speaker referred to the association of his father and the Mayor's father, and the appropriate association of to-day. His firm claimed to be an old-established Loughborough family, but the birthplace of his father was a little village in Devon—Buckland Brewer, and there he set up his bell foundry. When the business was transferred to Loughborough, his father was but a lad, and was only 14 years of age when he took part in a peal of 5,040 changes on the ring of bells, then a peal of eight, in Loughborough Parish Church. Such a peal was considered to be much more of a feat in those days than it would be now. After giving particulars of the Parish Church bellringers' chamber, in which was recorded the feat above mentioned, he said, one of the ringers in 1842, Thomas Grundy, was the grandfather of the present verger. It was rather singular that his (the speaker's) father never rang in another peal for over 40 years. This was in 1885, when he was 58 years of age, and took part in a 5,000 Grandsire Triples, with his (the speaker's) brother, John, as conductor. He rang the fourth bell, and the speaker the sixth. The first site chosen for the bell foundry was in Packhorse Lane, about the year 1840, and his father removed from there to the present site about 1859. Mr. Taylor made brief reference to 'Great Paul,' weighing nearly 17 tons; the Bourdon bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which would, he supposed, be accounted the apogee, the great landmark, in his father's life's labour.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS BELLS.

OLD EIGHT AUGMENTED TO TEN.

The Bishop of Barrow, on Friday, December 16th, dedicated the recast bells of Dalton-in-Furness Parish Church at a memorable service. The old eight bells have been recast, and two new trebles added. There was a large and representative congregation, and many clergy were present.

The processional hymn was 'Praise my soul, the King of Heaven,' and there followed the Exhortation, General Confession, Absolution, Lord's Prayer, Lesser Litany and Psalm XIX. In the absence of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Furness (the Rev. Godfrey G. Smith, Haverthwaite) the lesson was read by the Rev. Grieve, and was from 1 Chron. XXIX. 9-15.

The clergy, lay readers, churchwardens and choir proceeded to below the bell tower, the congregation turning that way, while the hymn, 'When morning gilds the skies' was being sung. Here the Bishop greeted the bellringers, and the representative of the bellfounders, and Dr. Pooley then asked the Vicar and churchwardens to accept the bells on behalf of the church, the Vicar appropriately replying.

Mrs. Wadham said: 'I request you to dedicate this bell to the glory and praise of God, given in memory of Arthur Edward Montague Wadham and Dora Louisa Wadham,' and after the Bishop had done so, Mrs. Wadham rang the bell. The same procedure was followed by Mr. Edward Ullock, as senior churchwarden, with the bell given by the parish, and Mrs. Myles Kennedy requested the re-dedication of the other bells. After the Bishop had offered prayers, the procession moved back to its place, the hymn, 'Tell Thou my life, O Lord, my God,' having been sung. During the return the peal of bells was rung in rounds.

Before the next hymn, 'Ye watchers and ye holy ones,' the Bishop made an exhortation to all churchmen to stand together firmly and confidently, and in prayer for guidance of the Church in the grave crisis caused by the rejection of the new Prayer Book.

The preacher was Canon C. C. Bell, Canon Residentiary of York Minster, who took for his text, 'I was glad when they said unto me, let me go into the House of the Lord' (122nd Psalm, 1st verse). From time immemorial, he said, and with a sentiment of quite the right sort, church bells had been regarded as the 'silver-throated choir of the belfry,' something more than mere iron beating on iron. They had in a way a sort of personality which was manifest in these days, attaching to great bells like Great Peter, Great Paul, or even Big Ben.

In ancient days when the bells came from the hands of the founders, they passed through a ceremony of baptism, sprinkled with water and named. To-day there were bells which still had their names. Kings, princes, and nobles counted it no small honour to be 'godfather' to the bells. They had passed away, but even to-day there were those who came forward with generous gifts.

Church bells were always singing; they were joy bells, because Christian bells could be no other. Christianity was a religion of joy, where others were of despair or superstition. They were ringing when man and woman plighted their troth before God's altar, wishing them joy, health, wealth. Then they tolled when someone had passed over, bringing consolation and comfort to the mourners. They were saying all the while, ''I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the House of the Lord,' to the neighbourhood as far as the sound went. When a man was feeling bored or tired, someone might say to him, 'Let us go into the pictures or the theatre,' and he would say he was glad, but how often did they say, 'Let us go unto the House of the Lord'?

One would think it a strange thing to say. The difficulty was that somehow we had got to that state of mind. One of the great complaints of to-day was the emptiness of the churches, and the reason was simply that people did not want to go. The people had got to be made to want to go, and that was the message of the bells, filling people with a thirst of the Living Water, but if people did not want to come, the message was wasted. They should want to come to church because it was their Father's House and their home, one of the family seats of His great family. They went on the Lord's Day to sing His praises, but it was open all the week for them to come, and till they did it would never achieve its purpose. They would later hear the harmony of the bells and that harmony was meant to be a picture which the people of God would make. The Church was a place of fellowship, not social gatherings. Nothing succeeded like success, and when they had made a real success of fellowship, all the people would want to come in. The Church carried them to communion with the saints and those who had gone before. It was the home of their departed, and where we were at one with them.

The hymn, 'O worship the King,' during which a collection was taken for the bell fund, closed the service. Afterwards, the Parish Church ringers rang for a time, assisted by visitors from Ulverston Parish Church and Barrow St. James' belfries.

VETERAN RINGER'S DEATH.

At St. Patrick's Church, Nuttall, Notts, for morning service, on December 18th, with the bells half-muffled, as a token of respect for the late Mr. W. Beardsmore, who was a ringer at the above church for over 50 years, a quarter-peal of Doubles (540 Plain Bob, 720 Grandsire) in 40 mins.: J. E. Hobbs (conductor) 1, T. Harrison (first quarter-peal) 2, R. Jenkinson (first quarter-peal) 3, E. Wilcox 4, G. Burton 5.

LINCOLNSHIRE SURPRISE.

BY THE REV. H. LAW JAMES.

Major.	Royal.	Maximus.
12345678	1234567890	1234567890et
21436587	2143658709	2143658709te
12463857	1246325079	124638507t9e
21648375	2164830597	21648305t7e9
26143857	2614385079	2614385075t9e
62418375	6241830597	62418305t7e9
26148735	2614803957	2614803t5e79
62417853	6241089375	624108t3e597
64271835	6420183957	6420183t5e79
46728153	4602819375	460281t3e597
47621835	6420189735	642018te3957
74268153	4602817953	460281et9375
47628513	4068271935	40682e1t3957
74265831	0486728153	0486e2t19375
47256813	0847621935	40682e1t9735
74528631	8074269153	0486e2t17953
47256831	0847629513	084e6t271935
74528613	8074265931	80e4t6729153
47582631	0847256913	8e0t47621935
74856213	8074529631	e8t074269153
47586123		8e0t47629513
74851632	0847256931	e8t074265931
78456123		8e0t47256913
87541832		e8t074529631
85714623		
58176432		8e0t47256931
85716342		
58173624		
51876342		
15783624		
51738264		
15372846		
15738264		
Bob.		
15372846		
13578264		

Major 5152.

23456	M.	W.	H.
54632	—	—	
35642		—	
43652		—	
63254	—		
52436	—	—	
43526		—	—
54326			—
32546		—	—
53246			—
45236		—	
34256		—	
52643	—	—	
45623		—	
24653		—	
64352	—		
25346	—	—	—
42356		—	

Repeat the last six courses.

Royal and Maximus have a clean proof scale.

5056.

23456	B.	M.	W.	H.
54632		—	—	
35642			—	
43152			—	
43526	x			—
54326				—
32546			—	—
53246				—
24536			—	—
52436				—
45236				—
34256			—	

Then 12 courses as in the 5152.

A VARIED HALF CENTURY.

It is not an unusual thing in these days for a ringer to score fifty peals in a year, but we doubt if anyone can claim a greater variety in a half-century than Mr. Oliver Sippetts, of Crawley, Sussex, has managed to put into the 50 peals which he has rung in 1927. This is how they are made up: Treble Ten 2, Stedman Caters 1, London Surprise Major 2, Bristol Surprise Major 1, Guildford Surprise Major 1, Norfolk Surprise Major 1, Dublin Surprise Major 1, Superlative Surprise Major 4, Cambridge Surprise Major 2, Spliced Surprise Major 1, Double Norwich 7, Kent Treble Bob 9, Plain Bob 4, College Single Major 1, Canterbury Pleasure Major 1, Stedman Triples 4, Grandsire Triples 2, Bob Triples 1, Court Bob Triples 1, Cambridge Minor 3, Minor in three methods 1; total 50 (conducted 25).

720 ST. CLEMENT'S BOB MINOR.

BY T. WICK.

23456	
56423	2
34562	1
25346	3
54632	1
26543	1
35264	1
42356	

Five times repeated, with S for last bob in 3rd and 6th parts.

SUNDAY SERVICE TOUCHES.

EGREMONT, CUMBERLAND.—On Sunday, December 18th, for morning service, at the Parish Church, 420 Stedman Triples, and for evening service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples (1,260 changes), the following taking part: J. Spedding, J. Hutchinson, W. Norman, A. Eilbeck, J. G. Whittam, J. Rothery, W. H. Cook (conductor), G. W. Tombey and W. Douglas.

WRINGTON, SOMERSET.—At the Church of All Saints, on Sunday, December 18th, for evening service, a quarter-peal of Grandsire Triples (1,260 changes) in 55 mins.: T. Gunning 1, W. G. Gait 2, T. Ferris 3, A. Ferris 4, C. Lovett 5, W. G. Nipper (first quarter-peal as conductor) 6, H. H. Yeates 7, H. Vowles 8. First quarter-peal by all except conductor, and first attempt.

HORNSEY.—On Sunday, December 18th, at St. Mary's Church, for morning service, 720 Bob Minor in 28 mins.: G. W. Blee 1, E. G. Hibble 2, F. Fensom 3, M. Fensom 4, R. Lister 5, J. G. Nash (conductor) 6.

ILKLEY, YORKS.—At All Saints' Church, on Sunday, December 11th, for evening service, a quarter-peal of Stedman Triples (1,260 changes) in 45 mins.: B. Rendall 1, T. Grange 2, E. Raynor 3, J. Bazeley 4, W. H. Crawshaw 5, D. M. Crawshaw 6, T. W. Crawshaw (conductor) 7, L. W. Parry 8. First quarter-peal of Stedman by all the company.

GOLDEN WEDDING PEAL AT SWINDON.

The Swindon Parish Church Guild rang a peal of Kent Treble Bob Royal on Christmas Eve to celebrate the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lawrence. After the peal, the ringers called on Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence to offer their congratulations, and many stayed to enjoy a seasonable tea provided for their entertainment.

Mr. Lawrence has been a ringer at the Swindon Parish Church for upwards of 60 years, and was always a most regular attendant at practices and for Sunday services. From a call change ringer on the old peal of six, he developed into a sound and reliable method ringer. During his career as a ringer, the bells were augmented from six to eight, and in 1924 the old ring of eight was broken up and a new ring of 10 installed. Mr. Lawrence has rung over 100 peals, including Grandsire Triples and Caters, Bob Major and Royal, Kent, Treble Bob Major and Royal, Stedman Triples and Caters, and Double Norwich Major. A safe and reliable ringer, always ready for a peal, it was an exception for him to make a trip.

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NOTICES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTICES of Meetings Inserted under this heading is at the rate of 8d. per line (average 8 words) per insertion, with a minimum charge of 1/6.

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'The Ringing World' can be sent direct by post from the Editorial Office for 4/- per quarter.

GUILDFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.—The Inaugural Meeting will be held at Guildford on Saturday, Dec. 31st: 3 p.m., meeting in Holy Trinity Parish Hall (Inaugural Address by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese); 4.20, Special Service in Holy Trinity Cathedral (sermon by the Lord Bishop); 5.30, tea (1s. each) in St. Saviour's Church Hall, Onslow Street. Ringing in the evening. All ringers residing in the diocese are earnestly requested to attend, and visitors are cordially invited.—J. S. Goldsmith, Hon. Sec. pro tem., 63, Commercial Road, Woking.

LONDON COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly business meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 2nd, at 8.15, which members are urged to attend. Ringing meetings for January: St. Clement Danes', Sunday, the 1st, at 10 a.m., and Mondays, the 2nd, at 6.30 (followed by business meeting), and the 16th and 30th, at 7.30; St. Mary's, Lambeth, Tuesday, the 24th, at 8. The annual meeting is fixed for Saturday, February 11th. Please reserve date now.—A. H. Keighley, Gen. Sec., 19, Pepys Road, S.E.14.

SHEFFIELD DISTRICT AND OLD EAST DERBYSHIRE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.—Next meeting at Staveley, Jan. 6th. Will members desiring tea please advise Mr. F. E. Parsons, 10, Bell House Lane, Staveley, as early as possible?—Colin Harrison, Hon. Sec., 62, Roach Road, Sheffield.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS (Established 1637).—The subscription of 1s. 8d., which enables members who have not attended twenty times in the previous year to vote on matters of finance, is now due. Meetings for practice will be held at St. Magnus' on January 5th and 19th; *St. Michael's, Cornhill, on the 10th; St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 12th (8 p.m.); *St. Paul's Cathedral on the 24th, and Southwark Cathedral on the 26th. All at 7.30 p.m. *Business meeting afterwards.—William T. Cockerill, Hon. Sec., Frodingham, 32, Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT SOCIETY. — The next meeting will be held at Ossett on Saturday, Jan. 7th. Bells available from 3 p.m. Buses from Leeds (Swinegate) pass the church.—H. Lofthouse, Hon. Sec., 8, Wortley Road, Armley.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN GUILD.—Lincoln District.—Annual meeting at Metheringham (8) Saturday, Jan. 7th, Tower open 2 p.m. Notification for tea to Harold Marcon, Dis. Sec., 269, Wragby Road, Lincoln.

LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.—Blackburn Branch.—A ringing meeting of the above branch will be held at Burnley Parish Church on Jan. 7th. Bells ready at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome. Reports to hand. Will all ringers concerned please note the new secretary's address?—F. Hindle, Hon. Branch Sec., 58, Anvil Street, Blackburn.

WINCHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH DIOCESAN GUILD.—Inaugural meetings of the proposed New Districts of Southampton, Winchester and Alton.—The first for the Southampton District will be held at Southampton on Saturday, Jan. 7th. The Winchester District meeting will be held at Winchester on Saturday, Jan. 14th, and the Alton District meeting on Saturday, Jan. 21st. Tea and business meeting at 5 o'clock in each case. Ringing arrangements as usual.—W. T. Tucker, Sec. pro tem., 71, High Street, Eastleigh.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—Eastern Division.—A meeting will be held at Bexhill on Saturday, Jan. 7th. Tower open for ringing at 2.30. Service at 4.30. Tea will be provided at 5 o'clock, through the kindness of the Rector and churchwardens. Business meeting to follow. A good attendance is earnestly desired. Half-rail fare (maximum 1s.) to members.—Geo. W. Stokes, Hon. Dis. Sec., 22, Melbourne Road, Eastbourne.

NORTH STAFFS AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at Tunstall (8 bells) on Saturday, Jan. 7th. Tea (5.30 p.m.) will be provided for all who notify Mr. W. Corfield, Whitfield Road, Norton-le-Moors, Stoke-on-Trent, on or before Jan. 4th.—C. S. Ryles, Hon. Sec.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION.—Nottingham District. — The annual meeting for election of officers will be held at St. Mary's, Nottingham, on Saturday, Jan. 7th. Tower open 3.30. Meeting 6 p.m. A good attendance is desired. All ringers welcome.—F. Blood, Hon. Local Sec., 91, Dame Agnes Street, Nottingham.

SALISBURY DIOCESAN GUILD. — The annual meeting will be held at Devizes on Saturday, January 7th. The following bells are available from 2.30 p.m.:—St. John's 8, St. Mary's 6, St. James' 6. Service in St. John's Church, 4 p.m. Tea 4.30 p.m. Business meeting follows tea. All ringers welcomed.—F. Green, Branch Hon. Sec., 53, Avon Road, Devizes.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION. — Derby District.—The annual meeting of the district for the election of officers for 1928 will be held at the Cathedral, Derby, on Monday, January 8th. Bells (10) available 7 o'clock. All ringers in the district are earnestly requested to attend, and visitors are cordially invited.—Chas. Draper, Local Secretary.

SWANSEA AND BRECON DIOCESAN GUILD. — The next quarterly meeting will be held on Jan. 14th at St. Mary's Church, Brecon. Ringing at 3 p.m. Service at 4.30. Tea and meeting at 5 p.m.—F. E. Thomas, Dis. Sec., Belle Vue, Brecon.

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD. — Sonning Deanery Branch.—Annual meeting at Wokingham on Saturday, January 14th.—Service at All Saints' Church 4 p.m. Tea in Church House 4.45 p.m. followed by business meeting. Tea 6d. to all who inform me by Monday, January 9th. Further particulars next week.—W. J. Paice, Hon. Sec., Merrel California, Wokingham.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.—South and West District.—A meeting will be held at Acton on Saturday, Jan. 14th. Tea arranged as usual. Ringing from 3 p.m.—Wm. H. Hollier, Hon. Sec., 29, Duke Road, W.4.

SOCIETY OF ROYAL CUMBERLAND YOUTHS.—Annual meeting, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Saturday, Jan. 14th. Bells available 3.45. Tea at 6 p.m., meeting at 7. Those requiring tea, please send a card by the 11th.—J. Sparrow, 84, Meadvale Road, Woodside, Croydon.

KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—A bye-meeting will be held at Wickhambreaux by the kind invitation of the Rector (the Rev. W. Horne) on Saturday, January 14th, at 3 p.m. Will all those intending to be present kindly notify me on or before Thursday, January 12th.—Percy W. Smith, Hon. Secretary, Fairview, Littlebourne, Canterbury.

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD FOR THE DIOCESE OF BIRMINGHAM (Established 1755). — Annual meeting will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, at 7.30 p.m., at St. Martin's Hotel, St. Martin's Lane, City. Ringing at St. Martin's from 6.30. — A. Paddon Smith, Hon. Sec., Donnor, Wellington Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.

BRISTOL UNITED RINGING GUILD'S Seventh Annual Dinner will be held on Saturday, Jan. 21st, 6 p.m., Grand Hotel, Broad Street, Bristol. Tickets 5s. 6d. each. The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Malmesbury will be present. Reception St. Thomas' Church Room 4.15. — Edgar Guise, 39, Tankard's Close, St. Michael's, Bristol.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSOCIATION (Established 1882).—The next general quarterly meeting will be held on Saturday, Jan. 21st, at Syston, and not Market Harborough, as suggested. Full details later. Owing to death there is a vacancy in Central Council representatives, and I shall be glad to receive nominations. 1927 report is being prepared, and amendments or additions should be notified at once. Will all local secretaries and members note?—E. Morris, Gen. Hon. Sec., 24, Coventry Street, Leicester.

DERBY CATHEDRAL.—Cordial thanks to the many ringers and friends for their courtesies shown in the Derby Cathedral ringing chamber to help the learners. With best wishes for a happy new year and good times in 1928. Sunday service ringing 10 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Practice night, Monday 7.30 p.m. prompt to 9 p.m. Learners invited. Ringers and friends welcomed.—James Pagett, 107, Abbey Street, Derby.

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