



THE RINGING WORLD

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF CHURCH BELLRINGERS

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METHODS.

We have good reason for knowing that many of our readers are interested in the articles on the Plain Major methods which have lately been appearing in these pages, but we are also pretty sure that there are others who fail to see what good they can do. The Exercise, they consider, has already more methods than it needs, and, even if he so wished, the average ringer has no opportunities of practising these unfamiliar methods nor is ever likely to have. Would it not be better to concentrate on those which long experience has shown to be sufficient for a ringer's needs and to leave the rest alone?

There is much to be said for such a view. It is better for a band, especially in its earlier stages, to devote the greater part of its attention to ringing what are reckoned the simpler and easier methods well, and not to hanker after the more complex until the good things the others have to offer are fully taken advantage of. There is no greater mistake than to imagine that the more advanced a method is, the more interesting it must be to ring. A man will get out of a method pretty much what he looks for and in accordance with the spirit in which he rings it. If, because of prejudice and what others have told him, he despises Treble Bob and thinks it monotonous and beneath his notice, he will find it monotonous all right. He need not fear that. On the other hand, if he follows the crowd and assumes that because a method is labelled Surprise it must be more interesting than others, he will not be disappointed. The very fact that he feels he is attempting something worth doing will make the attempt interesting and worth while.

Thus there is a lot to be said for those men (and they are the majority of the Exercise) who form their opinions of methods from the impressions they get from others and not from what they really have found out for themselves. It is the sort of thing we all do in the everyday affairs of life, and there is no need to be ashamed of it.

But if we want to get the best out of our art, something more is wanted. The man who has rung a course, or a touch, or even a peal of a method, has seldom got out of it all it has to offer. The ringing of even a simple and elementary method like Bob Major can often reveal new beauties of rhythm and music and afford points of interest which before were unsuspected. These things, however, seldom come to the man who has not prepared himself for them by taking thought. It he has not, naturally or by effort, acquired a sense of rhythm, he

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will never appreciate what rhythm means in ringing; and if he has not learnt to compare method with method, he will not understand the varieties of qualities which exist. The same applies to the 'work' of different methods.

No method can be fully understood merely by what a man learns of it by ringing in the belfry. It is one of the advantages and good qualities of our art that so much of its interest can be enjoyed by the man who sits down with pencil and paper by himself. He who studies the figures of various methods will not only gain a wider knowledge of ringing in general, but will be in a better position to understand and appreciate the methods already familiar to him. He may never be able to practise those he studies, but he will have a sounder judgment of those he does practise, and a not unlikely result will be that he is cured of a tendency to despise Bob Major and Treble Bob. It may be quite true that the Exercise has already more methods than the average band can ring, but the more the individual ringer knows about methods in general, the better ringer he will be, and the more he will find to interest him in his art.

TEN BELL PEALS.

CHESTER.

THE CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Saturday, July 21, 1945, in Three Hours and Fifty-Three Minutes,
AT THE CATHEDRAL,

A PEAL OF BOB ROYAL, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor 33 cwt.

JOHN HAYES Treble	*CYRIL VALENTINE 6
*MISS HAZEL CLOSE 2	*GEORGE H. RANGLES 7
MISS NORAH M. BIBBY 3	JOHN E. BIBBY 8
JOHN W. GRIFFITHS 4	HARRY PYE 9
JAMES SWINDLEY 5	PERCY SWINDLEY Tenor

Arranged and Conducted by PERCY SWINDLEY.

* First peal on ten bells.

BEDDINGTON, SURREY.

THE SURREY ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 28, 1945, in Three Hours and Fifteen Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE CATERS, 5039 CHANGES;

Tenor 18½ cwt. in E flat.

CHARLES POTHECARY Treble	*JOHN G. SAUNDERS 6
MISS GWENDOLINE KIPPIN 2	CHARLES W. ROBERTS 7
RALPH BIRD 3	GEORGE H. HUMPHRIES 8
GEORGE MARRINER 4	FREDERICK E. COLLINS 9
DANIEL D. COOPER 5	ERIC B. HARTLEY Tenor

Composed by C. W. ROBERTS. Conducted by FREDERICK E. COLLINS

* First ten bell peal. The conductor's 100th peal for the Surrey Association.

APPLETON, BERKS.

THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Saturday, July 28, 1945, in Three Hours,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE CATERS, 5039 CHANGES;

Tenor 14½ cwt.

*ANTHONY G. HOLIFIELD ... Treble	CECIL G. CALCOTT 6
ALAN R. CORNISH 2	ALBERT DISERENS 7
CYRIL HIBBERT 3	GEORGE HOLIFIELD 8
HENRY C. WHITE 4	RICHARD WHITE 9
FREDERICK MESSENGER 5	FRED WHITE Tenor

Composed by the late G. HOLIFIELD. Conducted by G. HOLIFIELD

* First peal of Caters. Rung for the wedding of Miss Phyllis White, daughter of Mr. R. White, and Mr. F. Purbrick.

THE SANCTUS BELL.—'The ringing of one of the church bells as a sanctus bell is an additional ceremony and the Court will refuse to sanction by faculty alterations to enable one of the church bells to be used from the interior of the church as a sanctus bell.'—Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' Vol. xi., p. 671.

EIGHT BELL PEALS.

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, July 23, 1945, in Three Hours,

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

DAY'S SIX-PART.

Tenor 17½ cwt.

EVEREST FORD Treble	ALBERT GREENHALGH 5
MRS. G. ANNIE PAYNE 2	RONALD H. DOVE 6
*CAPT. L. ST. PAER 3	PETER CROOK, SEN. 7
MRS. MARY KENYON 4	WILLIAM SMALLEY Tenor

Conducted by PETER CROOK.

* First peal.

GUILDFORD, SURREY.

THE GUILDFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Tuesday, July 24, 1945, in Three Hours and Eleven Minutes,

AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

DEXTER'S VARIATION.

Tenor 23½ cwt. in D.

FRANK E. HAWTHORNE ... Treble	FRANK H. HICKS 5
GEORGE KENWARD 2	HAROLD A. MAY 6
NORMAN V. HARDING 3	ALFRED H. PULLING 7
FREDERICK A. H. WILKINS ... 4	RONALD J. C. HAGLEY ... Tenor

Conducted by A. H. PULLING.

BROADCLYST, DEVON.

THE DEVONSHIRE GUILD.

On Thursday, July 26, 1945, in Three Hours and Eighteen Minutes,

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

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5184 CHANGES;

Tenor 22½ cwt.

ALFRED LOVERING Treble	JOHN BROWN 5
JOHN L. GLANVILL 2	*JOHN QUICK 6
HARRY PEARSON 3	EDWARD SPRAGUE 7
MARINE A. MORLEY 4	BRIAN PIDGEON Tenor

Composed by JOHN CARTER.

Conducted by JOHN BROWN.

* First peal of Major.

QUEENSBURY, BRADFORD.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 28, 1945, in Three Hours and Twelve Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR, 5152 CHANGES;

Tenor 14½ cwt.

EDGAR WHITELEY Treble	FREDERICK W. RISHWORTH ... 5
*ALAN RUSHWORTH 2	ALBERT V. PICKLES 6
DERRICK TAYLOR 3	WILLIAM AMBLER 7
ARTHUR BAIRSTOW 4	SAM LONGBOTTOM Tenor

Composed by J. A. TROLLOPE. Conducted by WILLIAM AMBLER.

* First peal in the method.

SOUTH ANSTON, YORKSHIRE.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 28, 1945, in Three Hours and One Minute,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES,

A PEAL OF RUTLAND SURPRISE MAJOR, 5152 CHANGES;

Tenor 13½ cwt. in G.

*JACK G. BROTHWELL ... Treble	*ARNOLD HILL 5
*ERNEST A. THORPE 2	JOHN H. BROTHWELL 6
*J. EDWARD CAWSE 3	*G. GORDEN GRAHAM 7
F. BERNARD DITCHER 4	*HERBERT O. CHADDOCK ... Tenor

Composed by A. CRAVEN. Conducted by J. EDWARD CAWSE.

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

SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 28, 1945, in Two Hours and Fifty-Five Minutes,

AT CHRIST CHURCH,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

THURSTANS' FOUR-PART.

Tenor 10 cwt.

*ARTHUR MAWDESLEY ... Treble	*RONALD KENDRICK 5
THOMAS W. SMITH 2	JOSEPH RIDYARD 6
JOHN LUNHAM 3	ARTHUR TOMLINSON 7
JAMES TAYLOR 4	HENRY MOORCROFT Tenor

Conducted by ARTHUR TOMLINSON.

* First peal in the method.

TWELVE BELL PEALS.

HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKS.
THE OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Sunday, July 22, 1945, in Three Hours and Thirty-One Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CINQUES, 5007 CHANGES;

Tenor 32 cwt.

FRED HAYES Treble	*FRANK H. HICKS 7
*ARTHUR JONES 2	ALBERT DISERENS 8
GILBERT R. GOODSHIP ... 3	FRANK WEST 9
HARRY WINGROVE 4	CECIL A. SMITH... .. 10
*C. ALFRED LEVETT 5	RALPH COLES 11
*NORMAN V. HARDING ... 6	*ARTHUR NEWTON Tenor

Composed and Conducted by FRED HAYES.

* First peal on twelve bells.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

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

On Saturday, July 28, 1945, in Three Hours and Thirty-One Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER,

A PEAL OF STEDMAN CINQUES, 5007 CHANGES;

Tenor 33 cwt.

GEORGE E. FEARN Treble	JOHN PINFOLD 7
EDGAR C. SHEPHERD 2	HENRY H. FEARN 8
WILLIAM C. DOWDING ... 3	HERBERT C. SPENCER... .. 9
FRANK E. PERVIN 4	ALBERT WALKER... .. 10
HERBERT KNIGHT 5	FRANK E. HAYNES 11
FRANK W. PERRENS 6	WILFRED WILLIAMS Tenor

Composed by JOHN CARTER. Conducted by GEORGE E. FEARN.

HANDBELL PEALS.

BOURNEMOUTH.

THE WINCHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Wednesday, July 25, 1945, in Two Hours and One Minute,

IN ST. PETER'S BELFRY,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES, 5040 CHANGES;

W. MATTHEWS' TWELVE-PART (C.C.C. No. 63).	Tenor size 15 in C.
PERCY W. BRAYSHAW ... 1-2	ARTHUR V. DAVIS... .. 5-6
MRS. F. JOHN MARSHALLSAY 3-4	BRUCE B. ROGERS 7-8

Conducted by ARTHUR V. DAVIS.

ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASSOCIATION AND LONDON DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Wednesday, July 25, 1945, in Two Hours and Thirty-Seven Minutes,

AT 24, SUFFOLK ROAD,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE CATERS, 5021 CHANGES;

MISS L. M. HUBBERT ... 1-2	JOHN THOMAS 5-6
MRS. J. THOMAS 3-4	ERIC A. DENCH 7-8
CHARLES W. ROBERTS ... 9-10	

Composed by C. H. HATTERSLEY (C.C.C. No. 54).

Conducted by C. W. ROBERTS.

OXFORD.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY SOCIETY.

On Thursday, June 26, 1945, in One Hour and Fifty-Three Minutes,

AT NEW COLLEGE,

A PEAL OF BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Seven different extents. Tenor size 15 in C.

*JOHN V. LONSBROUGH ... 1-2	JOHN E. SPICE 3-4
BETTY SPICE 5-6	

Conducted by BETTY SPICE.

* First peal. First peal of Minor as conductor.

HEREFORD.

THE HEREFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Sunday, July 29, 1945, in One Hour and Fifty-Five Minutes,

IN THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE,

A PEAL OF DOUBLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Being 21 extents each of Grandsire and Plain Bob. Tenor size 16 in C.

*MICHAEL P. MORETON ... 1-2	WILFRID F. MORETON ... 3-4
†GEORGE DAVIS 5-6	

Conducted by W. F. MORETON.

* First peal away from the tenors. † First peal on handbells and of Doubles.

SIX BELL PEALS.

HAMPTON, EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE.
THE WORCESTERSHIRE AND DISTRICTS ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 7, 1945, in Two Hours and Forty-Five Minutes,
AT THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE DOUBLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Forty-two six-scores, ten callings.

*JOSEPH TAYLOR Treble	JAMES R. CHINGS... .. 4
SIDNEY DAVIS 2	WILFRED J. NEWMAN ... 5
*KENNETH NEWMAN 3	*PHILLIP MILLS Tenor

Conducted by WILFRED J. NEWMAN.

* First peal. First peal as conductor.

NORTH FERRIBY, YORKSHIRE.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 14, 1945, in Two Hours and Fifty-Five Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE DOUBLES, 5040 CHANGES;

Tenor 10 cwt.

*MARION WHARF... .. Treble	JOHN G. HOBSON 4
*RUTH CHIGNELL 2	FRANK C. LISTER... .. 5
*KENNETH FORSTER 3	PHILIP SPECK Tenor

Conducted by FRANK C. LISTER.

* First peal. First peal as conductor.

EVERTON, NOTTS.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 21, 1945, in Two Hours and Forty-Five Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being two 720's of Kent Treble Bob and five 720's of Plain Bob.

Tenor 10 cwt.

JOHN WARDLE Treble	ERNEST PADGETT... .. 4
RONALD LUNN 2	FRANK LAMB... .. 5
ROLAND HIRST 3	HAROLD DENMAN... .. Tenor

Conducted by HAROLD DENMAN.

PEBMARSH, ESSEX.

THE ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 21, 1945, in Two Hours and Forty-Four Minutes,

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

A PEAL OF BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Seven extents. Tenor 8½ cwt.

CHARLES WEAVERS Treble	*EVELYN TYLER 4
*JOYCE WOODGATE 2	REGINALD RIPPINGALE ... 5
ARTHUR C. RIPPINGALE ... 3	THOMAS BIRD Tenor

Conducted by T. BIRD.

* First peal.

POYNTON, CHESHIRE.

THE CHESTER DIOCESAN GUILD.

On Saturday, July 21, 1945, in Three Hours and Two Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE,

A PEAL OF SPLICED TREBLE BOB MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being seven extents in 17 methods, viz.: (1) Newdigate and Willesden Delight; (2) Old Oxford and College Bob IV. Delight; (3) Charlwood and Wragby Delight; (4) Neasden and St. Albans Delight; (5) Norbury and Ockley Treble Bob; (6) College Exercise and Duke of Norfolk Treble Bob; (7) Chapel, Sandal, London Scholars' Pleasure, Kingston and Oxford Treble Bob. Tenor 13½ cwt. in F sharp.

ALLAN A. POTTS Treble	ANTHONY BEAUMONT'... .. 4
WALTER W. WOLSTENCROFT 2	ALAN J. BROWN 5
JAMES A. MILNER 3	C. KENNETH LEWIS Tenor

Conducted by C. KENNETH LEWIS.

Forty-eight changes of method.

RAWMARSH, NEAR ROTHERHAM, YORKS.

THE YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday, July 21, 1945, in Two Hours and Fifty-Eight Minutes,

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

A PEAL OF MINOR, 5040 CHANGES;

Being 720 St. Clement's and two extents each of Plain Bob, Oxford Treble Bob and Kent Treble Bob. Tenor 10 cwt. in G.

*EDGAR LIVERSLEDGR ... Treble	GEORGE LEE... .. 4
ERIC CRITCHLEY 2	ARTHUR FIRTH 5
ERNEST SHORT 3	DANIEL SMITH Tenor

Conducted by D. SMITH.

* First peal.

THE PLAIN MAJOR METHODS.

(Continued from page 273.)

Among false and misleading opinions and impressions widely held in the Exercise, none is falsier or more misleading than the one which assumes that the Surprise methods are the best and most difficult, the crown and summit of a ringer's ambition, while the Plain methods are useful only when he can get nothing better and as steps to higher things. How this opinion arose is easy enough to see. It is not so long ago (in fact, well within living memory) that the only methods ringers had any knowledge of were Grandsire and Stedman, Plain Bob and Treble Bob, Double Norwich and the three old Standard Surprise methods. These last three were practised only by the most advanced bands, and it is not surprising that they acquired a prestige which at the time was not unwarranted. Unfortunately ringers went on to use this handful of methods they knew as a yardstick to measure the hundreds of methods about which they knew nothing at all. They did in effect argue something like this. 'The Surprise methods we know—Superlative and Cambridge and London—are so obviously in a much higher class than Grandsire, and Plain Bob and Kent Treble Bob, that there can be no doubt that the Surprise methods we don't know must equally be in a higher class than the Plain methods we don't know.'

So it was that, when men began to look for new methods to ring, they turned to those which had the technical right to be called Surprise and passed by, almost with disdain, those which belonged to the Plain class. A false standard of values was set up, for, though the Surprise class contains a vast number of most excellent methods, they vary enormously, some being comparatively quite simple and easy, while many of the Plain methods are anything but plain methods, and are very complex and difficult.

We have already in this series of articles come across a few of these more difficult Plain Major methods, and here are two others which will tax the abilities of the most skilful bands and afford as much interest as the most complex Surprise methods.

Among the features which make a method difficult, and therefore interesting to ring, two of the chief are quickness of movement and the presence of backward hunting as well as forward hunting. These are the features which distinguish London Surprise and put it in a class as far removed from Cambridge as Cambridge is from Bob Major. Bristol, too, has them, notwithstanding it is a very regularly constructed method, and the two Plain Major methods we now give have them in a marked degree.

The reader who takes an interest in the things of ringing beyond just what he can practise at a rope's end, should draw out a skeleton course of these methods and then, studying it with the help of the figures of the lead, notice how quickly the bells move among each other, how often they change the direction of the hunting from forward to backward and again to forward, and how this results in Stedman Whole Turns and "pointing" blows in various positions. He will then realise that the Surprise methods are not the only ones which can give the interest that difficulty affords, and that in this respect these two methods far surpass Cambridge and its like.

Drayton Bob and Windsor Bob, in common with all other Plain Major methods, have this advantage over

Drayton Bob.	Windsor Bob.
12345678	12345678
21435768	21435768
24137586	24153786
42315768	42517368
43251678	45271638
34526187	54276183
43256817	52467813
42365871	25476831
<hr/>	
24638571	52748631
26483517	25784613
62843157	27548163
26481375	72541836
24618735	75214386
42167853	57123468
41268735	51732486
14628375	15372846
<hr/>	
14263857	15738264
41623587	51378624
46125378	53187642
64213587	35816724
62431857	38561274

Surprise Major methods that touches of them can be rung at practice and meetings. With the Surprise methods the shortest touch is generally considered too long unless there is no more than the bare band in the belfry, and so with many ringers the plain course of Cambridge or Superlative is all that they have an opportunity of ringing. With the Plain Major methods a good selection of touches of reasonable length is available, though none is so well off in that respect as Bob Major and the methods with the lead-ends in the same order.

Before we take leave of the Plain Major methods there is one rather interesting group which should be noticed. This consists of those methods which have a plain hunting bell-in-the-hunt along with the treble. There are not many of them, for the plan does not lend itself readily to an even number of bells, but the best of those there are have some interesting and unusual features.

The obvious method on this plan is of course Grandsire, and Grandsire Major in times past enjoyed a certain degree of popularity, especially in the Birmingham district. But Grandsire Major on the face of it is a makeshift, and the four consecutive blows behind at a plain lead and six at a bob are an offence against due order, so it is no wonder that the Central Council decreed that it, not being a legitimate method, is not worthy of being practised. The result is that it has entirely fallen out of use. Nevertheless, the opinion of those who in the old days did ring peals of it would probably be that in actual practice it was better and more interesting than one would think who judged from the figures and according to strict rules.

Beside Grandsire, only one other Major method with a bell-in-the-hunt has ever been practised, so the whole class may be considered as being quite unknown to ringers. The exception is Waterloo Reverse Bob, of which a peal was rung at St. John's, Waterloo Road, Lambeth, in 1912. It is probably the best method of the class, and in interest and difficulty is quite equal to the average Surprise method. Nor is New Bob, the other method we give as an example, much inferior.

New Bob.	Waterloo Reverse Bob.
12345678	12345678
21354768	21436587
23157486	24135678
32514768	42316587
35241678	43261578
53426187	34625187
35462817	43652817
53648271	34568271
35684721	43658721
53867412	46385712
35876142	64835172
53781624	46381527
35718264	64318257
53172846	46132875
51327486	41623857
15234768	14268375
12537486	12463857
21573846	21648375
25178364	26143857
52713846	62418375
57231486	64281357
75324168	46823175
57342618	64832715
75436281	46387251
Bob.	Bob.
15234768	14268375
15327486	14623857

New Bob is, notwithstanding its name, one of the oldest methods we have. On five bells it dates back to

the middle of the seventeenth century. On seven bells it was practised in the early part of the eighteenth century, and a peal of it was rung at Shoreditch by the Cumberlands in 1750. It has yet to be rung on eight bells with a bell-in-the-hunt.

Putting a bell-in-the-hunt to a Major method has two important results. In the first place the lead is no longer symmetrical about the treble, and in the second, since there are six working bells, the lead-ends are alternately odd and even. These features, combined, make the method very liable to internal falseness which does not show at the lead-end. Carelessness in attending to this led to the first peal rung of Waterloo Reverse Bob being false.

A rather unusual feature in these methods, and one which at first sight seems irregular (though it is not), is that when the treble leads full Fourths place is made at a plain lead and Seconds place is made at a bob, instead of vice versa.

KENT COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT TUNSTALL.

Between eighty and ninety ringers and friends attended a meeting of the Rochester District of the Kent County Association, held at Tunstall on July 21st.

Notwithstanding the preponderance of young ringers, as yet on the fringe of the Exercise, there were a good number of the more experienced men, including representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Force still serving. Among the older members were Mr. William Spice and Mr. William Walker.

Service was conducted by the Rev. W. R. Parr, and the collection in aid of the Belfry Repair Fund amounted to 24s.

Mr. Fred Mitchell presided over the business meeting, at which it was decided to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Mitchell's son, Cyril, who had recently been mentioned in despatches for conspicuous gallantry at Antwerp.

It was decided to hold the next quarterly meeting at Rochester in October.

John Taylor & Co.

LOUGHBOROUGH

.....

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'THE RINGING WORLD.'

**The official Journal of the Central Council of
Church Bell Ringers.**

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Hon. Secretary of the Council: GEORGE W. FLETCHER.
The White House, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk.
Treasurer of 'The Ringing World': A. A. HUGHES, J.P.,
34, Whitechapel Road, E.1.

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All orders for delivery of "The Ringing World" by post and the remittance for same should be sent to Mr. G. W. Fletcher, The White House, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents are again reminded that notices and small advertisements can be published only when they are prepaid and received at the office not later than the previous Monday.

Reports of touches and quarter-peals are not charged for, and no postal orders should be sent with them.

CENTRAL COUNCIL LIBRARY.

The hon. librarian would be grateful if orders for C.C. publications could be delayed until the first week in September.

By ringing the eleventh to the peal at High Wycombe on July 22nd, Mr. Ralph Coles completed the circle of the tower to Stedman Cinques. The peal of Stedman Triples at Southport on July 23th was rung for the golden wedding of Mr. L. Tyldesley and the 71st birthday of Mr. W. Deckinson, both members of the local band.

MR. DRAKE'S LETTERS.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of June 22nd, page 251, and later there have appeared several extraordinary epistles signed Herbert Drake.

I am rather surprised that none of your readers have commented on some of the statements which have appeared, and am wondering how many of your readers are asking the same questions as myself. Has the writer a 'bee in the bonnet'? Is he pulling our leg? Is someone pulling his leg? Is it just for an argument?

Perhaps the latter is most likely, as I notice in the last paragraph of this week's effort he seems to be having an argument with himself.

W. A. OSBORN.

Galhampton, Yeovil, Somerset.

SERVICE TOUCHES.

BOB MAJOR.

1,264 ^a				1,280			
23456	W	B	M R	23456	W	B M R	R
23645	—	2	—	52364	—	1	—
62345	—	—	—	35264	—	—	—
36245	—	—	—	25463	—	—	—
24365	—	—	—	45362	—	—	—
32465	—	—	—	23564	—	—	—
43265	—	—	—	62345	—	1	—
52436	—	—	—	36245	—	—	—
35426	—	—	—	23645	—	—	—
42356	—	—	—	42356	—	1	—
34256	—	—	—	34256	—	—	—
23456	—	—	—	23456	—	—	—

THE BELLS OF HACKNEY.

John Strype, writing in the early years of the 18th century, calls Hackney a pleasant and healthful town, and William Laughton, who with the Rambling Ringers visited it in 1734, was quite dithyrambic in praise of the situation of the church and its surroundings. 'No steeple,' he thinks, 'near the town—stands incomparably with such delightful ground. There's orchards, gardens, and cornfields, and meadows, which charming prospects yields'; and other delights including the Downs and a stream where one could fish and listen to the bells.

The dedication of the church originally was to St. Augustine, but after the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had acquired a mill and other property in the parish, it was sometimes called St. John's, and by 1660 the old title had entirely disappeared. The building itself stood until the early days of the last century, but in 1780 an Act of Parliament was passed to pull it down and build another. Twice funds ran short, and the trustees had to apply to Parliament for powers to raise money to build the tower, which somehow or other had been overlooked in the original estimate. When the old church was pulled down the tower was left standing because it was thought that the new steeple was not strong enough to carry the heavy ring of bells, and the parish was unwilling to lose its peal. Some years later, however, the bells were moved to the new tower, and there they are now. The old steeple still stands.

In Laughton's time there were six bells, but he complains that they were in bad repair and very difficult to ring. On November 24th, 1743, a faculty was issued by the Bishop of London, which recounted that 'the old six bells, having been cast many years ago and by length of time much worn on the striking part of the bell, and one of them some time since fallen out of its cannons and thereby become broken and useless,' the parish in vestry assembled had resolved, in case a sufficient sum of money could be raised by-subscription, to recast them into a peal of eight, and permission was given to take down the bell in the cupola on which the clock struck and the saint's bell, and add them to the metal available for the new bells. This faculty was signed by William Skelton as Register. Skelton was a prominent member of the Society of College Youths.

Who cast the new bells is uncertain, but probably they were not very satisfactory, as forty-three years later they were recast into the present ring. The latter bear the name of Robert Patrick. It is, however, doubtful if he ever made so heavy a ring by himself, and it is suggested that they actually were cast at the Whitechapel foundry. It is certain that a ring of eight for Hackney was cast there during the eighteenth century, but it may have been the bells of 1743.

The first peal rung in the steeple was one of Bob Major on December 27th, 1743, by the College Youths, with Benjamin Annable as conductor. Two months later the society rang 5,040 changes of Double Bob Major.

In December, 1846, the Eastern Scholars rang 5,040 changes of Bob Major, and in the following January 6,160 changes of the same method. John Blake rang the tenor to both peals and called the first. Joseph Prior called the second. In all, eleven peals are recorded as having been rung on the first ring, the most interesting being 5,056 changes of College Exercise Major by the College Youths in 1760, 5,040 changes of Simon's Triples

by the Cumberland Youths in 1749; and 5,040 of Reverse Grandsire Triples by the same society in 1782. Collège Exercise Major is similar to Oxford Treble Bob Major until the treble dodges in 7-8 up, when, instead of the slow-work bell making seconds place, fifths and sixths are made. Sevenths place is made when the treble lies full behind, and seconds place when it leads full. The 'Clavis' says 'that it is nothing more or less than double Treble Bob with the addition of sevenths and second places when the treble is full behind and full before.' The lead-ends are irregular, and as the method is very liable to internal falseness it is doubtful whether the peal at Hackney was a true one. It was the first rung in the method. George Meakins was the conductor.

Simons Triples is the extension to seven bells of St. Simon's Doubles, and is the same as St. Clement's Bob, with six working bells. It is quite a good method except that one bell lies behind at each lead-end for four consecutive blows. The peal of Reverse Grandsire was claimed (and probably justly) as the first in the method. Five years earlier the Horsham band rang 'John Holt's Grandsire tripple reverse, being the first peal ever rung reverse by any men in the kingdom.' That may have been Reverse Grandsire, but more probably was Holt's ten-part peal reversed. The board which recorded the Hackney peal was removed from the old tower and is now in the new steeple.

The first peal on the present bells at Hackney was 5,120 changes of Oxford Treble Bob Major by the Cumberlands in 1786. It was conducted by John Frazier. During the following years of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, about twenty-five peals were rung in the steeple, mostly by the Cumberlands and nearly all Grandsire Triples or Treble Bob Major. On February 17th, 1801, the Cumberlands rang '5,040 Cumberland Imperial Place Tripples on a new principle that reverses the present system. The principle of this peal being by place making, and it is the first peal ever rung in that method. The Society to commemorate the Union of Great Britain and Ireland entitled it Cumberland Imperial Place Tripples. Composed and called by W. Shipway.'

The longest peal on Hackney bells was 6,272 Bob Major in 1813.

At the Church of St. John of Jerusalem at South Hackney there is a ring of eight bells cast in 1848 at the Whitechapel foundry. On November 21st in that year the Cumberlands rang on them 5,280 changes of Kent Treble Bob Major.

GUILDFORD DIOCESAN GUILD. MEETING AT COBHAM.

In spite of the bus strike, a good meeting of the Leatherhead District of the Guildford Diocesan Guild was held at Cobham on July 14th, when over 30 members attended from Ashted, Clandon, Cobham, Epsom, Ewell, Guildford, Hersham, Leatherhead, Ottershaw, Wimbledon and Worplesdon. The Guild's service was conducted by the Rector, and the choirboys were in attendance. Through the efforts of the local band and their wives tea was provided in the Church Room.

The Rector presided at the business meeting and was supported by the churchwarden, Mr. Spencer, the Master and the general secretary. Mention was made of the deaths of Mr. E. T. Grove and Mr. W. Poplett, both old members from Ewell.

A good variety of methods from Grandsire Doubles to London and York Surprise Minor were rung.

SALISBURY.—On Saturday, July 21st, at St. Thomas', 1,260 Grandsire Triples: H. A. Roles 1, J. E. Figures 2, H. C. Bond 3, W. A. Theobald (conductor) 4, T. Price 5, W. Hart 6, L. Harris 7, B. Jewell 8.

MYSTERIES UNVEILED.

By JOSEPH W. PARKER.
(Continued from page 301.)

4. BUILDING BLOCKS.

The best form of procedure in building up blocks from Table B is first to find true sets in the various ways the seventh may be placed in 4, 5, 6 and 7. There must be some before quick, and some after quick. As there are eight sixes, they may be divided into two fours, or six and two. Other ways suggest themselves, but none seem to give truth. Likewise one member of a pair may be reversed, necessitating a single at quick and an odd number of singles at slow. These are suggested as a source which may be investigated by readers; however, the following examples seem to give the most useful results:—

11A odd	13B even	13C	8C even	13A even	2A odd or 2C odd
10B	14C	9B	—11C	14A	S11A even S11C
S 1A	S 9C	—14A	or	1A	or as below
2C even	8B odd	1A	11B odd	S10A	even
		—10C	8C	9A	11A odd or 11B odd
		2A		8A odd S 2B even S2C even	

There are others true, especially in the case of the first pair. The first of the pair is found true in three different sets, and the second also gives three. As the first cannot repeat with the second, they together make up seven true combinations.

To find all the true sets as shown in the examples, prick from the Nos. 2, 8, 11 and 13 in their three forms, and compare the results for true pairs, remembering that either may be reversed if required.

Joining the pairs at quick will present no difficulty, as the seventh is only in front one six, which can only repeat with the slow connection.

The final step is to find true slow connections, neither must they repeat with the six brought in at quick. They will consist of sixes from Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 12, and may commence from any of these in the following form: Nos. 3A, 4A, 5B, 6B, 7C and 12C. This form is fixed by the position of the seventh in the first six of the slow. The combinations may be pricked as required, or the whole of them written out for reference. If all that may cause a five or six-call set are rejected there are 110 of them, and the four below show all that are possible from 3A without singles:—

3A	3A	3A	3A
5B	—4A	—4A	—4A
7B	12B	—5A	12B
—4C	—7B	—6A	6A
—12A	5C	7A	7A

Having shown a method of finding the possible true blocks, some of these will now be given with the means of joining them. These blocks may now be regarded as public 'property' and readers are free to find new peals from them.

5. BOB AND SINGLE BLOCKS.

We owe the discovery of the two blocks given below to the genius of Mr. J. O. Lancashire. They are formed mainly by singles at 1 and 10 throughout:

2314567 = 14B	
S 3425176 = 9B	
3457261 = 13C	
4736512 = 5C	
4761325 = 7B	
7142653 = 6A	
—7126453 = 12C	
1675234 = 4A	
—1652734 = 11C	
6213547 = 1C	
S 6235174 = 10C	
2567341 = 2A	
—2573641 = 3B	
—5326741 = 8C	

5364217

Joinings by singles are, in direct form, as follows: 5C goes to 12C, 12C goes to 5C, 6A goes to 3C, and 3C goes to 6A, all reversed. Note, 3C only appears when there are double bobs at 4.5.

When the blocks are reversed 7B goes to 4A, 4A goes to 7B, 6A goes to 12C and 12C goes to 6A.

Joinings from a direct block:—

14C goes to 9C by a bob; 9C goes to 14C by a bob or single, and 13B goes to 8B by a single.

Joinings when the block is reversed:—

8B goes to 13B by a single; 9C goes to 14C by a bob, and 14C goes to 9C by a bob or a single.

Note: That due to their construction the direction of the block entered is changed by a bob. After a single the block entered remains the same as the one just left, direct or reversed.

As these joinings give two Q sets which are curious and complicated, an example is given below:—

4352167 = 14C	
2314567 = 14C. Bob to 9C = 3241576 = 9C	
S 3425176 = 9C	3217465 = 8C = S to 13B
3241756 = 13B	below

3215467 = 14C = Bob to 9C where first block was left. This Q set joins three five-course blocks, giving a quarter-peal.

The joinings shown by Table B for Mr. Lancashire's second block are bound to result in a number of double calls. Apparently he was not satisfied with these. Having found a block with isolated calls, he evidently wished them to remain so, as far as possible, in a complete extent. By digressing somewhat from Table B, he succeeded in joining the five course blocks into two equal parts, using calls which can only be termed his own. Two singles unite the parts, and the result achieved can only be described as the most wonderful peal of Stedman Triples yet discovered.

(To be continued.)



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A RINGER IN THE COTSWOLDS.

By JAMES F. HARVEY.

It was a day of brilliant sunshine and midsummer heat when I set out to pay a long-deferred visit to the Cotswolds. The train down to Cheltenham was full to overflowing, and we frizzled. Standing up all the way in the passage between two coaches, all I was able to see was an occasional glimpse of the beautiful Worcestershire countryside. But all things come to an end, and in due course I was seated in the bus for Cirencester. Like the train, it was packed out, and we stewed once more. All the same, I enjoyed the journey.

I had stood in the queue for the best part of an hour next to a singularly attractive youngster with a face like the son of a Greek god. I felt I would like to talk to that boy, and as he was burdened with a whole pile of books, I asked him if he were setting up a library. We were soon on friendly terms, and he chatted away. I was sorry to leave him at Rendcomb. These "ships that pass in the night" (or the day), and which may never, during this life, pass us again, always leave us with a sense of loss. They come up out of the unknown to wave their friendly signal only to part with us all too soon. And yet we do wrong to repine. Should we not, rather, accept them as evidence of the inexhaustible beauty of life and be grateful for the gift which has been given us? And who knows to what a link, so formed, may lead? So 'au revoir,' little Robert Chambers, and 'Good luck!'

My host, John Patton, of the South London Mission, meet me at Rendcomb. I hadn't had the pleasure of meeting him before, but, thanks to his hearty unconventionality, we were soon at home with each other. He told me afterwards that he had had his doubts when he had offered to entertain me, fearing that I might be a straightlaced sort of person with pronounced evangelical views, and that, being rather unorthodox himself, he wondered how we should hit it off together. I laughed, and confessed that I had had just the same fears myself, and was glad to find there was no foundation for them on either side. And so, throughout my visit, we had many a talk on religion and evolution, politics and economics, with a freedom which was as delightful as it was refreshing, I believe, to us both. Incidentally, he tempted me to drink beer! Well, well. If by drinking beer (in moderation, of course) we can find a way to good fellowship, in heaven's name let us have the beer. However, from a Methodist, this was, I admit, surprising; but then, he was that *rara avis*, an unorthodox Methodist.

His good wife was just as charming. She was young enough to be my daughter, but she looked after me like a mother, and when I say that both of them were excellent musicians, it may safely be concluded that my lines had fallen in pleasant places. The house, with the estate, had been bought from some impecunious peer, and was run as a Rest Home for the poor of South London. My host was the warden. It was a large place and looked out over a perfectly lovely little valley, an ideal spot for its purpose. During the course of a year some 3,000 tired and distressed folk had a holiday at the home, either free or at a trifling cost (for they were eager to pay what they could), and there they found beauty and peace and generous living. And God knows, they need it! It was this aspect of the work which concerned me, and I can testify that here were no mere adherents to a creed, but

two warm-hearted human beings devoting themselves to bringing what brightness they could into the drab lives of the poor. And so, warmly welcomed and given the freedom of the house, I settled in.

The guest house was full up, and my host had secured a bed for me at the gardener's cottage. Here, at the outset, I was met with tragedy. The gardener had been a very efficient man, and his wife was devoted to her husband and her home. The house was spotless. He had never suffered from ill-health, but a short time before I arrived he was taken to hospital and died within a few days. There were no children, and left as she was, alone, life must have seemed to her very bleak indeed. I was greatly impressed by her fortitude. Such tragedies come in the course of nature and have, we may believe, in the long run a purpose which is merciful, but they are very hard to bear.

Some days later I was crossing the fields and came across the body of a little rabbit newly dead. It had been savaged by a stoat and its neck was half eaten away. It was a pitiful object. We can't blame the stoat, and I know that, from the human standpoint, the rabbit is a destructive pest and must be kept down. But to the rabbit, life is innocent and very sweet. I remember how, many years ago, when shooting upon a cousin's farm, I glimpsed a rabbit just disappearing into a bush. I shot it, but didn't kill it, and the poor thing ran shriek-up the wood. Its cries are in my ears to-day. Years later we had a tame rabbit that would sit up and beg like a dog. It used to jump up and settle itself on my lap, until one day it fairly deluged me, and I had to stop it. I hope the day will come when all blood sports will be a thing of the past. Life is very beautiful, but it can also be very terrible; we need not, voluntarily, add to its terror, even for the beasts.

After tea I set off for a stroll up the valley. August is not a month notable for its floral display, and the luxuriance of early summer had departed, but the hedges were draped with old man's beard, and the slopes of the hills were pink with willow herb. There was the gold of the ragwort and the blue of the cranesbill, the lovely red berries of the viburnum and, inconspicuous amongst many others, was a splendid thistle with its great globes of spines surrounded with a fairy network of silky hairs and topped with its crimson blossoms—a goodly sight to see, but not, I fear, from the farmer's point of view.

And here I must mention what was one of the most vivid experiences of my life. I was exploring the fields one evening and had turned the corner of a wood, when I saw amongst the grass some distance ahead a profusion of deep pink flowers. Could they be autumn crocus? And sure enough they were, not in ones and twos, or even by the score, but literally in hundreds. Although a native of Britain, it is by no mean common, and I had never before seen the meadow saffron growing wild. It was an unforgettable experience.

The Cotswolds is an area of some 300 square miles, largely of breezy uplands broken by the valleys of small rivers and streams, and in the innumerable and well-wooded folds of the hills there is infinite beauty. Here is a country which will repay the explorations of a lifetime. The visitor would be wise to avoid, as far as possible, the main roads. Several of these, such as the Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, are of historical interest, following, as they do, the uncompromising lines

(Continued on next page.)

A RINGER IN THE COTSWOLDS.

(Continued from previous page.)

of ancient Roman roads. They express clearly the utilitarian characteristics of that forceful people, but have little of the beauty of the winding roads of England. If one would savour the full beauty of Cotswold country one must keep to the secondary roads, or, better still, the narrow country lanes and field paths. In many cases the prettiest little villages are to be found only by walking up hill and down dale across country. The same may be said of many of the fine old manor houses which are such a feature of the district.

Fortunately for me, the Universities Association had arranged a ringing tour in the district during the first week of my stay, and so I was able to have one day at least among the bells. It was a perfect summer morning when I left the bus at the old town of Tewkesbury, famous as the scene of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' The massive Norman tower of the abbey stood out boldly against the blue sky, and its peal of twelve bells were ringing merrily. It was a great pleasure to meet such well-known ringers as Malcolm Melville and John Spice and other younger members of the association. Then on to Gloucester, through the pleasant villages on the other side of Severn, for a pull on the old Cathedral bells.

Here I would like to acknowledge my indebtedness to Ulric Daubeny's book, 'Ancient Cotswold Churches.' It is a book of great interest, and many of the descriptions of churches and bells given here are taken from it.

Daubeny describes the various periods of English architecture, roughly, as follows:—

Pre-Norman or Saxon.

Norman, Early to Middle, 1060-1160.

Norman, Transitional, 1160-1200.

Early English, 1200 (or 1207)-1250.

Geometric or Transitional, 1250-1300.

Decorated, 1300-1375.

Perpendicular, 1375-1539.

He says that "though the summit of Gothic architecture is by many considered to have been both gained and lost in the Decorated style, the final effort, that which goes by the name of Perpendicular, was of all periods the most truly English, having blossomed forth for the first time in the choir of Gloucester Abbey, and being quite without counterpart in continental design."

(To be continued.)

WINCHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH GUILD.

MEETING AT TITCHFIELD.

A meeting of the Portsmouth District of the Winchester and Portsmouth Diocesan Guild, held at Titchfield on July 21st, was attended by 27 members from Alverstoke, Portsmouth (Cathedral and St. Mary's), Southampton, Soberton, Titchfield and Winchester, as well as Service ringers stationed in the district. Service was conducted by the Rev. — Cambell in the absence of the Vicar, and tea was at the invitation of the Church Council. One honorary and two ringing members were elected, and it was decided to hold the next meeting at Curbridge in October.

The methods rung were Grandsire and Stedman Doubles, and Plain Bob, Oxford Bob, Kent and Oxford Treble Bob, and Cambridge and London Surprise Minor.

BEDFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT CLAPHAM.

On July 28th, the Bedford District of the Bedfordshire Association held a meeting at Clapham, at which ringers were present from Stevington, Bromham, Stagsden, Tempsford, Great Bardfield, Biddenham, Silsoe, Bedford, Turvey, Keysoe, Cardington, Harrold, Kempston, Maulden, Wilden and the local tower. Service in church was conducted by the Vicar (the Rev. J. K. Cowlison). About 25 sat down to tea, prepared by Mr. and Mrs. G. Wright. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Cardington on September 1st. Ringing took place at Bromham later in the evening.

THE BELL WHEEL.

The illustrations of old bell wheels given by Mr. George P. Elphick in his most instructive article enable us to understand a passage in the 'Tintinnaloga' which has puzzled many readers and which some have supposed (erroneously) to refer to an early form of stay and slider.

'Now the bigger the wheel is,' wrote Richard Duckworth, 'if the frame will permit, the bell will go the better; when the wheel is new, nail stays from the stock to each spoke, to keep it from warping.'

'Tis very convenient (if the frame will permit) to fasten a piece of timber about half a foot long on the end of the main spoke at the top of the wheel (whereon the end of the bellrope is fastened) with a notch on the end of it; so at the setting of the bell, the rope will hit into that notch from the rowle and this will make the bell lie easier at hand when it is set, and flie better.'



In Duckworth's time there were no stays and sliders. When a bell was set it was swung beyond the balance and held at handstroke by the ringer. To set the bell at backstroke was usually an impossibility. The 'rowle' was the pulley.

If a piece of timber were nailed to the main spoke at the top of either of the two wheels shown, so it projected about six inches beyond the wheel, and had a notch in it parallel with the channel of the wheel, when the bell swung up at hand the notch would catch the rope and the effect would be that of a fairly long lever. The arrangement would, of course, be possible only with a three-quarter wheel. With a full wheel the piece of timber could not be nailed to the spoke so as to project beyond the circumference of the wheel. Whether this arrangement was at all common, or whether it was a suggestion of Duckworth's, cannot be said. The 'Tintinnaloga' was published in 1668, and about that time the first full wheels were fitted to bells. Shortly afterwards they were common wherever there was change ringing.

SWANSEA AND BRECON GUILD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On July 28th, the annual meeting of the Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Guild was held at Neath, Glamorgan, and the attendance was very satisfactory. Members were present from Aberavon, Brecon, Talgarth, Bronllys, Cadoxton, Newton Nottage, Swansea, Merriston, Llanelly, Burry Port, Llanyfelach and the local tower.

The service was held at St. Thomas', at which Dr. Williamson, the Bishop of the Diocese, officiated and preached. At the tea which preceded the meeting the Bishop proposed a vote of thanks to the Vicar of St. Thomas', who provided the tea, and to the ladies who gave their services.

The business meeting followed, at which the Bishop was elected president. On behalf of the Guild Mr. A. Hoare welcomed the Bishop on the first occasion of his presiding at an annual meeting. The Bishop was supported by the Master of the Guild, who took the place of the general secretary, who was away on his honeymoon. During the meeting a message was received from the Bishop of Llandaff, conveying his best wishes to the Guild.

The officers were re-elected as follows: Master, Mr. A. Hoare; hon. general secretary, Mr. D. G. Williams; hon. treasurer, Mr. C. Morgan; auditor, Mr. E. I. Rowlands. It was agreed to hold the ringing competition in 1946, and an invitation from Mr. C. Hawkins to hold it at Llanelly was accepted. The annual festival for 1946 will be held at Brecon.

The general secretary was asked to draw up a roll of honour of the members who have served in the Forces and of those who have fallen, which will be kept open until final victory comes.

The methods rung were Grandsire, Stedman, Plain Bob, Kent Treble Bob and Cambridge.

NORWICH DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT EAST DEREHAM.

At a meeting of the North Norfolk Branch of the Norwich Diocesan Association, held at East Dereham on July 14th, 37 members were present from Mulbarton, Norwich, Wighton, Fakenham, Gorleston, Wells, Scottow, Yaxham, Dereham, Sculthorpe, King's Lynn, Wroxham, Buxton, Redenhall and Wymondham. Tea at the King's Arms Hotel was followed by the business meeting, presided over by the president, the Rev. A. St. J. Heard, in the absence of the branch chairman. The Vicar of East Dereham was elected a ringing member. The next meeting will be at Hethersett on October 20th.

NOTICES.

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

All lines exceeding six in any one insertion are charged at the rate of 4d. per line.

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

KENT ASSN.—Tonbridge District.—Seal (6), Saturday, Aug. 4th. Service 4.15. Tea at Copper Kettle 5 p.m.

BATH AND WELLS ASSN.—General meeting Wrington (10), Aug. 6th, 10.30 a.m. Service 12 noon. Lunch 1 p.m. Business follows. The eights at Backwell, Blagdon, Congresbury and Yatton open after meeting. Tea 4.30.—J. T. Dyke, Chilcompton, Bath.

HEREFORD GUILD.—Annual, Hereford, Monday Aug. 6th. Committee 11.30. 4.15 p.m., cup of tea and a bun provided; bring sandwiches. Business 4.45 p.m.; all in College Hall. Service in Cathedral 3.30 p.m. Bells from noon: Holmer (6), St. Nicholas' (6), All Saints' (8), Cathedral (10), from 12.15.

GUILDFORD GUILD and **SURREY ASSN.**—Leatherhead, Monday, Aug. 6th. Service 4.45. Tea at the Duke's Head 5.30.

SHERFIELD ENGLISH (8), HANTS.—Monday, August 6th, 11 a.m. Teas can be obtained. Lockerley (6), Downton, Wilts (6), available.—G. Pullinger, 17, Stoke Park Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh.

TRURO GUILD.—Lelant (6), near St. Ives, Monday, August 6th, 11.30 a.m. Bring lunch. Tea and handbells Carbis Bay Parsonage.—Rev. A. S. Roberts, Carbis Bay.

ANCIENT SOCIETY OF COLLEGE YOUTHS.—Next business meeting, Bell Foundry, Whitechapel, Aug. 11th, 3 p.m.—A. B. Peck.

LLANDAFF AND MONMOUTH ASSN.—Quarterly, Caerphilly, Saturday, August 11th, 3 p.m. Service. 4. Tea and business meeting to follow.—F. J. Hannington, 32, Surrey Street, Canton, Cardiff.

LANCASHIRE ASSN.—Rochdale Branch.—Annual, Rochdale Parish Church, Saturday, August 11th, 3 p.m. Service at 4.15 p.m. Business in tower at 6.30 p.m.—Ivan Kay.

COVENTRY DIOCESAN GUILD.—Nuneaton District.—Arley (6), Saturday, August 11th, at 3 o'clock. Names by 9th.—Leonard Trevor, 32, King Edward Road, Nuneaton.

ST. MARTIN'S GUILD, BIRMINGHAM.—Edgbaston Parish Church, Saturday, August 11th, 3.30. Names for tea by August 8th to Mr. S. W. Freemantle, 7, Amp-ton Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—T. H. Reeves.

LANCASHIRE ASSN.—Blackburn Branch.—Clitheroe, Saturday, August 11th, 2.30 p.m. Cups of tea provided.—Charles W. Blakey.

DURHAM AND NEWCASTLE ASSN.—Northern District.—St. James', Benwell, Newcastle, August 11th, 3 p.m. Bring food.—H. P. Cliff.

HERTS ASSN.—Northern District.—Knebworth, Saturday, August 11th, 3 p.m. Service 4.30. Tea 5 p.m., Lytton Hall. Notify A. G. Crane, Parame, London Road, Knebworth, by August 8th.—A. E. Symonds.

BEDFORDSHIRE ASSN.—Biggleswade District.—Southill (6), Saturday, August 11th, 3 p.m. Tea 5 p.m.—C. J. Ball, 25, Tempsford Road, Sandy.

SALISBURY GUILD.—Dorchester Branch.—Abbotsbury, Saturday, August 11th, 3 p.m. Tea and meeting 5.30. Service 6.45. Cups of tea provided; bring food. Numbers by August 6th to M. M. Godley, Stratton, Dorchester, Dorset.

SUSSEX ASSN (Northern Division) and **EAST GRINSTEAD GUILD.**—Hartfield (6), August 11th, 3 p.m. Names for tea, Mr. A. Ryman, Perryhill Cottage, Hartfield, Sussex, by August 9th.—A. E. Laker and C. Bassett, Hon. Secs.

NORWICH ASSN.—West Norfolk Branch.—Swaffham, Saturday, August 11th, 3 o'clock. Names to W. J. Eldred, 4, Wellington Street, King's Lynn.

BARNESLEY SOCIETY.—Wortley, near Sheffield, 3 p.m., August 11th. Bring food.—D. Smith, 28, Chapel Street, Shafton, near Barnsley.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSN.—Derby District.—West Hallam (8), Saturday, August 11th, 2.30 p.m. Bring food; cups of tea provided.—William Lancaster, Hon. Sec., 83, Albert Road, Chaddesden, Derby.

LANCASHIRE ASSN.—Rossendale Branch.—Annual, Rawtenstall (8), Saturday, August 11th, 3 p.m. Business in tower 6 p.m. Bring food; cups of tea provided.—H. Parkinson, 7, Holme Street, Stacksteads, Bacup.

CHESTER GUILD.—Grappenhall Branch.—Warburton, Saturday, August 11th. Bring food; cups of tea provided.—John E. Ashcroft.

YORKSHIRE ASSN.—Eastern District.—Goole (8), Saturday, August 18th. Service 4.15 p.m. Tea at 5 o'clock for all who notify Mrs. Taylor, 165, Dunhill Road, Goole, by August 15th.—H. S. Morley, 45, Green Lane, Selby.

SHROPSHIRE ASSN.—Cound (6), Saturday, August 18th, 2.30 p.m. Names for tea to Mr. C. Edwards, 62, Cound Village, Cressage, near Shrewsbury, by August 15th.—E. D. Pook, Hon. Sec.

DEVON GUILD.—Clyst St. George, August 18th. Service 3.30 p.m. Tea by invitation 4 p.m. Ringing at Topsham 5 p.m. Names by August 13th to B. Pidgeon, East Budleigh.

MIDDLESEX ASSN.—General meeting, Acton, August 18th, 2.30 p.m. Service 4.30 p.m. Cups of tea in Rectory garden 5.15 p.m.; bring food.—E. C. S. Turner.

SHEFFIELD SOCIETY.—Bolsterstone (8), Saturday, August 18th, Names by August 15th to Mr. J. B. Brearley, Frank Hillock Field, Deepcar, Sheffield. Stocksbridge bus, alight Deepcar.—G. G. Graham, Hon. Sec.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASSN.—Nottingham District.—Meeting Saturday, August 18th, 3 p.m. Tea only for names reaching Mr. T. Harrison, 21, Nottingham Road, Nuthall; Notts, by Monday, August 13th.—T. Groombridge, jun.

BECKENHAM, KENT.—Weekly practices Thursdays, 7.30—9.30.—W. J. Rawlings, 41, Monivea Road, Beckenham.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Mr. George Gilbert's address from August 8th will be c/o Pontresina, Milner Road, Burnham, Bucks.

THANKS.

May I express my grateful appreciation of the very many kind letters of sympathy which I received on the death of my wife.—Robert Whittington, Cranleigh, Surrey.

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