

The Church Bells of Berkshire

PART XVII.

By FREDERICK SHARPE, F.S.A.

250.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Clewer Tower.

(Curfew Tower).

A Ring of Eight Bells; tenor 52½ inches in diameter, in D natural.

Bell.	Inscription.	Weight		
		Cwt.	Qrs.	Lb.
Treble.	THOMAS LESTER OF LONDON MADE ME FEBRUARY THE 20 J74J	6	1	0#
Second.	INCIPE DVLCE CEQVAR 1650 W WHITMORE MADE MEE	6	2	0#
Third.	1650 W W	7	2	0#
Fourth.	VENITE EXVLTEMVS I W 1612	9	2	0#
Fifth.	MEARS ET STAINBANK, LONDON, FOUNDRY, / IN HONORE S: GEORGI MARCI, / ET S: CHARCI REGIS ET CONFESSORIS. / A.D. 1898.	12	0	22
Sixth.	VOX DEI GLORIOSA EST IW 1612	14	0	0#
Seventh.	NOS AVRIBVS NOBIS VOS CORDIBVS DEO SONATE I W 1612	19	2	0#
Tenor.	SEARAE THE LORD WITH FERE I W 1614	26	0	0#

The treble was recast at the Whitechapel foundry, London, in 1741; the second and third are by William Whitmore, a bellfounder who came from Gloucestershire¹ and made his headquarters at Watford, Hertfordshire, between the years 1647 and 1657.² The fourth, sixth and seventh were recast by John Wallis, of Salisbury, 1612, and the tenor, dated 1614, is also his work.³ The fifth was recast by Wallis in 1612; again recast in 1745 by Thomas Lester of the Whitechapel foundry, and again recast at the same foundry in 1898 by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank.

After the date on the treble are two bands of ornament of the type frequently used by the owners of the Whitechapel foundry in the eighteenth century.

¹H. B. Walters, *The Church Bells of England*, 1912, p. 233.

Deedes and Walters, *The Church Bells of Essex*, 1909, p. 112.

²William Whitmore worked largely in conjunction with the Hodsons, of London. H. B. Walters, *ut supra*, p. 233.

³See below, p. 109.

Large capital letters similar to those on the fourth, sixth and seventh bells are rare. An illustration of these will be found in Fig. 68.¹ They occur *inter alia* on bells by Samuel Knight at East Hendred,² and Wargrave,³ and were also used on bells at Wimborne Minster.⁴

On the fourth and seventh bells the letter "N" is reversed in each instance; on the sixth the figure "2" is reversed, and has often been misread for "5". These errors reveal that "sheet-metal-type" was being used, and this implies the use of a temporary furnace. On the tenor the letter "V" has been inverted.

Before dealing with the history of the bells technical details of them, their frame and gear are first given.

The treble has lost its canons. It has been one-eighth turned, and is secured to its headstock by means of bolts which pass through holes drilled in its crown. The other bells retain their canons, and, with the exception of the fifth, have been quarter-turned. The bells cast by Wallis have ornamented canons.

The strike-notes of the third and fifth have been flattened: those of the other bells have been sharpened in varying degrees by the removal of portions of their lips.⁵

The bells hang in a massive oak frame, dating in part from 1497, when they were brought from the former belfry tower in the lower ward. The frame has been altered and repaired so much that little of the original work remains. The only observation which may be made with certainty is that the five largest bells have swung in the same pits since 1612, and that their medieval predecessors probably did the same. In view of the persistent tradition that the tenor bell at some time weighed 36 to 40 cwt.⁶ it may be observed that it would have been *possible* to hang a bell of this size in the space now occupied by the three smallest bells, but the writer has found no evidence of this.

The bellframe is supported by a timber structure within the stone walls of the tower. This structure consisting of braced vertical members, with horizontal timbers at intervals, rises from ground floor level. Again it is of various dates, and since 1945 a large amount of defective timber has been taken out and replaced by new oak.

A technical description of the layout of the bell pits since 1650 is appended. The treble swings east-and-west on the south side of the tower and is roped on the east side of its pit; on the north side

¹*Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XLIV, 1940, Part II, p. 98.

²*Ibid.*, Vol. XLV, 1941, Part II, p. 76.

³*Ibid.*, Vol. 55, 1957, p. 9.

⁴A. H. Cocks, *The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire*, 1897, p. 136.

⁵The process of raising the pitch of the strike-note of a bell by the removal of portion of its "lip" or "rim" is known to campanologists as "skirting". The pitch may only be raised slightly by this method.

⁶There is no documentary evidence of this tradition; but it was stoutly upheld by a former tower-keeper.

of the tower the fourth and fifth bells also swing east-and-west, mouth-to-mouth, and are roped "opposed": the remaining five bells swing north-and-south; on the west side of the tower the sixth and seventh bells swing mouth-to-mouth and are roped unopposed; in the centre the tenor, third and second bells swing side-by-side; the second and tenor are roped on the south sides of their respective bell-pits; the third is roped on the north. This arrangement results in the bellrope circle being anti-clockwise, and the rope of the fifth bell falls outside the circle. The frame appears to have been designed so that the four smallest bells are hung on the side of the tower nearest to St. George's Chapel, and to the listener within the precincts of the Castle their tones would not be overpowered by those of the largest bells in the ring.

The gear consists of elm headstocks, (those of the largest bells being plated); plate gudgeons, traditional type wheels and clappers, and nineteenth century type stays and sliders, all of which are the work of the Whitechapel bellfoundry, but of different dates. Messrs. Mears and Stainbank have recently supplied new gudgeons and self-aligning ball bearings to the seven smallest bells; they fitted roller bearings to the tenor in the inter-Wars period. They have also fitted new ball-bearing pulley blocks and renovated the "Ellacombe" chiming gear within the last few years. Disused portions of eighteenth century sliders remain in situ.

These bells have had a long and interesting history, and have passed through many vicissitudes.

The first St. George's Chapel (on the site of the present Albert Memorial Chapel), which seems to have been dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor was erected in the thirteenth century. The writ directing it to be built is dated 4th January 1239-40. Plans were soon made for the provision of bells, and these are mentioned in the next writ, dated 20th August 1243, which runs as follows:

"The Archbishop of York is enjoined to cause work to go on both in winter and in summer till the King's Chapel of Windsor be finished, and to have a high wooden roof made in the same after the manner of the roof of the new work of Lichfield, so that the stone work may be seen, with good wainscoting and painting, and to cause that chapel to be covered with lead, and four gilt images to be fashioned in the same chapel and to be set in the places which the King had beforehand arranged for them to be put, and a stone turret at the front of the same chapel in which may be hung three or four bells".¹

¹Sir W. St. John Hope, *History of Windsor Castle*, I, p. 56. 1243, 20th August. "*De operacionibus capelle Regis Wind.* Mandatum est Eboꝝ Archiepiscopo quod tam in hyeme quam in estate operari faciat donec Capella Regis Windesofꝝ perficiatur. et fieri faciat ibidem cumulum altum ligneum ad modum cumuli novi operis Lichfield. Ita quod appareat opus lapideum cum bona lambruscura et pictura et capellam illam plumbo cooperiri, et iiij Imagines fieri faciat in eadem capella deauratas et eas assidi locis quibus prius hujusmodi Imagines Rex poni disposuerat. et unam turellam lapideam ad frontem ejusdem capelle in qua possint suspendi iij. vel iiij, campane." *Close Roll*, 27 Henry III, m. 5, quoted by Hope, p. 77, note 87.

The author's thanks are tendered to Mrs. Shelagh Bond for checking all quotations in this article with the original documents.

A belfry, or "clocher" was built adjoining the new chapel, and on 11th February 1249–50, a writ was issued to Edward Fitz Odo, of Westminster, instructing him to obtain four new bells. These were to be made by Master John de Sēynt,¹ from surplus metal which remained after the casting of the great bell of Westminster. Two of the bells were to be like those then in the King's Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, and he was to cause the other two to be made in accordance with directions received from the Sub-prior of Westminster on behalf of the King.²

We know little of the clocher, and its bells, but it was doubtless similar to those adjoining St. Paul's Cathedral, Salisbury Cathedral, and elsewhere. It was in need of repair in 1297, for we read of timber bought "to support one side of the belfry of the castle (which is) ruinous".³ In the accounts for 1297–8 are also payments to John Lucy, a carpenter, for five days work in felling timber and carrying out sundry repairs, to Richard Mich for timber for similar work and to Ralph the ironmonger, and Robert Davy for ironwork.⁴

A belfry was afterwards erected on the roof of the Chapel. Sir W. St. John Hope states: "The 1352–3 accounts show that the completion of the carpentry of the roof was followed by the setting up of a belfry upon it. The details of this are unfortunately very meagre and consist only of the purchase in the week 22nd–29th October of "ten pieces of timber for the belfry of the chapel"⁵ and of "one piece of timber for lintels for the said belfry";⁶ and in the week 21st–28th January of a payment of twenty-one shillings "for

¹Not otherwise known to campanologists.

²Sir W. St. John Hope, *ut sup.*, p. 57.

"Mandatum est Edwardo de Westmonasterio quod per magistrum Johannem de Sēynt fieri faciat de metallo quod remansit de magna campana Westmonasterii quatuor campanas ponendas in capella castri de Windeš videlicet duas similes illis que sint in capella Regis sancti Stephani Westm. et alias duas secundum quod Supprior Westmonasterii ei dicet ex parte Regis." *Close Roll*, 34 Henry III, m. 15, quoted by St. John Hope, p. 77, note 105.

³Sir W. St. John Hope, *ibid.*, p. 87.

Pro meremio ad supponendum unum latus clocherii Castri similiter ruinosi, etc," quoted by Hope, p. 98, note 24.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 98, note 25.

Johannes Lucy carpentarius ad prosternendum meremium in forestia et carpentaria ad clocherium levandum per v. dies, ijs. jd.

In ij peciis ferri emptis de Randulfo le yrmonger ad magnum cavillum faciendum ad meremium pro clocherio levando, ix.d.

In ij peciis enie emptis ad idem, vj.d.

Item in iij peciis meremij emptis ad dictum clocherium de Ricardo Mich, iij.d.

In quinque magnis kervillis ferri ad meremium jungendum propter clocherium levandum fabricandis de ferro regis per Robertum Davy, ii.s. vij.d.

⁵Sir W. St. John Hope, *ibid.*, p. 139.

In x peciis maeremij emptis pro campanili capelle xl.s. (*Ibid.*, pl 162, note 68.)

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 139.

Pro j pecia maeremii pro lintell ad dictum campanile viij.s. (*Ibid.*, p. 162, note 68.)

THE CHURCH BELLS OF BERKSHIRE

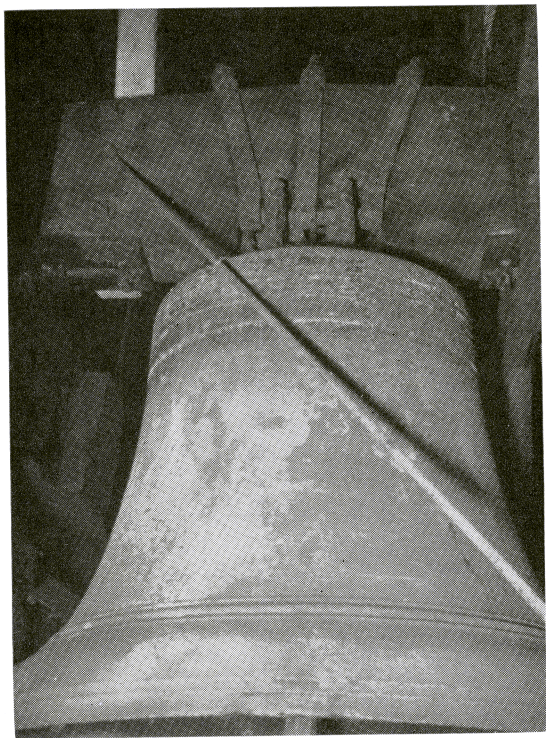


Photo: F. M. Underhill, Esq., F.S.A.

PLATE XLII

Clewer Tower, Windsor Castle. The third bell, cast by William Whitmore, 1650. Its predecessor was the bell named "Aston".

THE CHURCH BELLS OF BERKSHIRE

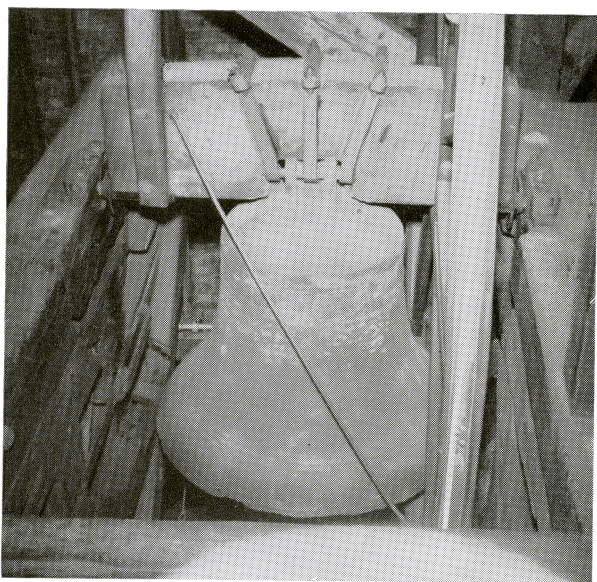


Photo: The Author

PLATE XLIII

Clewer Tower, Windsor Castle. The fourth bell, cast by John Wallis, 1612. Its predecessor was the bell named "George".

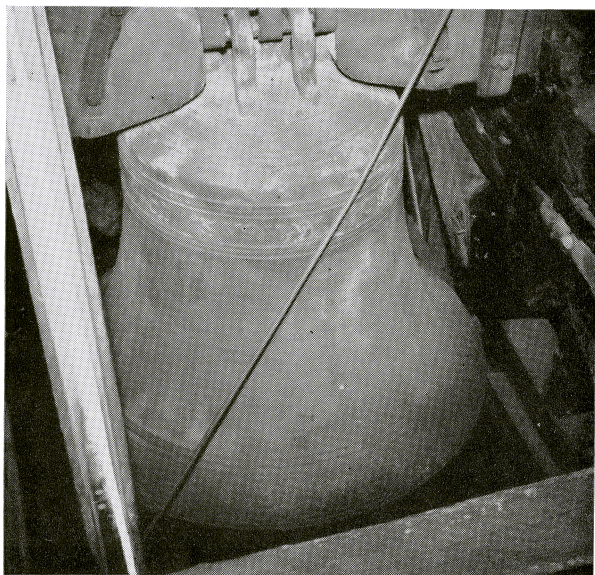


Photo: The Author

PLATE XLIV

Clewer Tower, Windsor Castle. The seventh bell, cast by John Wallis, 1612. Its predecessor was the fourteenth century bell named "Iesu".

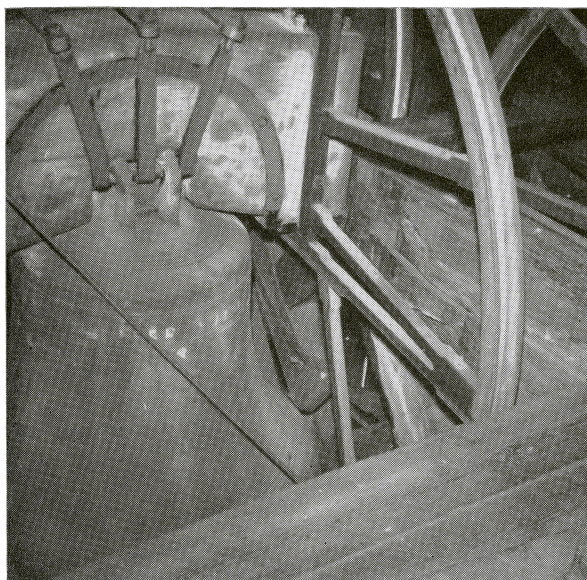


PLATE XLV

Photo: The Author

Clewer Tower, Windsor Castle. The Tenor bell, dated 1614, cast by John Wallis, of Salisbury. Its predecessor was the fourteenth century clock bell, named "Edward".



PLATE XLVI

Photo: The Author

Windsor Castle. Part of the ringing chamber in the Clewer Tower, showing (left) the Ellacombe chiming gear, peal tablets on the north wall, and (right) the ropes of the third, fourth and fifth bells.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF BERKSHIRE



Photo: The Author

PLATE XLVII

Windsor Castle. Part of the ringing chamber in the Clewer Tower, showing peal tablets on the west wall and the ropes of the treble, tenor and seventh bells. At the rope of the tenor bell is Mr. A. Hole, the tower keeper.

carriage of 21 loads of timber from Cagham to Windsor for a certain new belfry upon the roof of the Chapel".¹

In 1356 the purchase of a new rope for a small bell is recorded, upon which Sir W. St. John Hope comments: "The fifth of Robert of Burnham's accounts, for the period 29th December 1354-29th September 1355, is entered upon the Pipe Roll for King Edward's twenty-ninth year".² "The succeeding entry contains a number of miscellaneous items: The first of these, a charge of 5d. "for a cord for a certain little bell hanging at the end of the chapel" apparently refers to the sanctus bell, as a belfry had already been set up on the chapel roof in 1352-3."³

Whether bells were hung in the belfry on the roof and this proved a failure, or whether this scheme was abandoned in favour of another is not known. Some seven years after the erection of the belfry on the chapel roof a stone tower was built in the lower ward to house the bells.⁴ It was named the "Belfry Tower" and the bells hung in it from about the year 1360 until 1478. The tower is now the residence of the Governor of the Military Knights.⁵

The first mention of a bell by name occurs in the accounts for the year 1369. The name of the bell was "Wyrun", and a new rope was bought for it in the month of July.

"Julius. In a corda empta pro campana que vocatur Wyrun vjd."⁶

Mr. Underhill suggests that the name *Wyrun* may be derived from the Old German *Werun*, meaning the growling, or whirring one, and would thus be a suitable name for a warning bell.⁷ It could equally have been derived from the Old French *Virun*, meaning a circle. It appears that Wyrun was quite a small bell,⁸ small enough to have been a Sanctus⁹ or Sacring bell. It might even have been a circle of sacring bells such as are common in Spain, and before the Reformation were to be found at Achurch, in Northamptonshire,¹⁰

¹*Ibid.*, p. 139.

In Cariagio xxj caret. maeremii de Cagham usque Wyndesore pro quodam novo Campanili super tectum capelle xxj.s. (*Ibid.*, p. 162, note 69.)

²Sir W. St. John Hope, *ibid.*, I, p. 154.

³*Ibid.*, p. 156.

⁴*Ibid.*, II, p. 527.

⁵*Ibid.*, II, p. 532. Hope's statement that the Belfry Tower contained a ring of eight bells is incorrect.

⁶*Windsor Muniments*. xv.56.2.

⁷Quoted by Miss A. K. B. Roberts, *St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 1348-1416*, 1947, p. 97.

⁸Evidence of this is given later.

⁹In English custom sanctus bells are small in size, but on the Continent very large bells are often rung during Mass.

¹⁰T. North, *The Church Bells of Northamptonshire*, 1878, p. 139. In the inventory of church goods belonging to the parish of Achurch in 1552 we find mention of: "viij lyttell Belles in a chyme hangynge on a wele."

Brokenborough in Wiltshire,¹ and elsewhere in this country.² Wyrun is frequently mentioned in the precentor's accounts.

In 1367-8 we read of a payment of sixty pounds for copper, purchased from John Clayman, a merchant, of Germany, for the King's bell at Windsor and elsewhere;³ and in the account of Adam of Hartington for the period 4th November 1368 to 22nd December 1369,⁴ is a charge for three bells for the King's Chapel. The bells were cast by one John Belyieter.⁵ Bellyetere, or Billiter was the medieval name for bellfounder,⁶ and this particular John may have been either one of the owners of the nearby foundry at Wokingham, or John Bellyetere, of Shrewsbury,⁷ or John Bellyeterre of Worcester,⁸ who were casting bells at this time.⁹ Whether John Belyieter cast or recast the bells for St. George's Chapel is not known. If new bells were made the existing ones must have been sold. Later we read of four bells being delivered.

Among items in the account from 29th October 1375 to 13th April 1377 is a charge for a great bell, named Edward, bought for the castle clock by direction of Edward III, and named after him.

"quadam magna campana vocata Edwardus emptā pro quodam horilagio vocato Clokke infra predictum Castrum de Wyndesore."¹⁰

Hartington also stated that he had "delivered to the Dean and College of the King's free Chapel of St. George within the King's Castle of Windsor aforesaid, the aforesaid¹¹ four great bells for the chapel and the aforesaid bell called Edward for the clock by the King's brief"¹² The four great bells had been in store for some years.¹³

"Et liberasse Decano et collegio libere Capelle Regis Sancti Georgij infra predictum Castrum de Wyndesore predictas iiij or magnas campanas pro capella et predictum Campanam vocatam Edwardus pro horilagio per breve Regis, etc."¹⁴

¹H. B. Walters, *The Church Bells of England*, 1912, p. 125. At Brokenborough it was remembered that "in the tyme of the old lawe 18 little bells hung in the middle of the Church which the pulling of one bell made them all ring, which was done at the elevation of the Hoste."

²Britton, *Wiltshire*, III, p. 131. H. T. Ellacombe, *Bells of The Church*, p. 299. Micklethwaite, *Ornaments of The Rubric*, p. 38. Sharpe, *The Church Bells of Oxfordshire*, Oxfordshire Record Society, Vol. XXX, p. 152.

³T. E. Harwood, *Windsor Castle*, p. 91.

⁴Footnote by Sir W. St. John Hope, *ut supra*, p. 203. Foreign account, 43 Edward III.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 203.

⁶Billiter Street, Aldgate, is first mentioned in 1310. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, *Surrey Bells and London Bell-Founders*, 1884, p. 3.

⁷*Salop Arch. Trans.*, 4th Series, I, p. 33.

⁸H. B. Walters, *The Church Bells of Worcestershire*, 1930, p. 285.

⁹F. Sharpe, *The Church Bells of Radnorshire*, 1947, p. 60. H. B. Walters, *The Church Bells of England*, 1912, p. 369.

¹⁰Sir W. St. John Hope, *ut supra*, p. 204 Foreign account 43 Edward III (Hope, p. 212, footnote 68).

¹¹*Sic*

¹²Sir W. St. John Hope, *ibid.*, p. 204.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 212, footnote 69.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

In February 1377 the precentor bought three great hooks for the bellropes,¹ and in the following year ten ringers were paid for ringing the bells for three days on and after St. George's day.² Ropes were bought for "two middle bells"³ in October 1382, and a small rope was procured for Wyrun. The chapel now possessed six bells, not to be confused with a ring of that number, a great pitfall to previous writers who were not campanologists. In the belfry tower was a ring of four, and the great clock bell, Edward. There is no evidence that the small bell, Wyrun, hung in the belfry: it may have hung in a turret on, or in, the chapel.

Minor repairs were carried out in 1377 and 1394.⁴ In the spring of 1397 the Sum of £10. 17s. 3d. was spent in rehangng the bells. Among local men employed were Bartholomew the Carpenter and Richard the Brasier. Ironwork was made by Henry and Roger, the Smiths. The more intricate items of bell gear were purchased from London and Robert Belrynger was sent there to transact the business.⁵

Custos Campanilis.

Solut. Bartholomeo Carpentario pro factura v. Rotarum de novo de meremeo suo et pro reparacione campanarum. C.s.

Item solut. eiden pro factura de Clapres et alijs ferramentis cum ferro empto pro eisdem cum cariagio et cum iiij or baudrikes et portagio ut patet per billam suam. iiijli iijs. jd. o.

Et dat. dicto Bartholomeo et curialitate. vjs. viijd.

Et solut. Ricardo Tre Brasier pro xxvli eris emptis de eodem pro dictis campanis precij li. iiijd. ob. vijs. vjd.

Et solut. eidem pro factura lxij li eris de Collegio precij li. ijd. xs. iiijd.

Et solut. Henrico Smyth pro C. clavis. viijd.

Et pro iiij Keyes ferri. iiijd.

Et solut. Rogero Smyth pro di C. clavis iiijd.

Et eidem pro iiij clapsis ferri cum staplis xd.

Et eidem pro iiij oculis ferri vjd.

Et eidem pro emendacione unius Augor ijd.

Et eidem pro iiij forlokes vjd.

Et eidem pro iiij boltis ferri. iiijd.

Et solut. pro emendacione unius baudryk pro campana xijd.

Et in expensis Roberto Belrynger usque London cum mensur campanarum per Johannem Stede nuncium ut pro equo et expensis. xxd.

Et in cariagio de iiij clapr's a collegio usque Tham̄s jd.

Et in cariagio eorundem a Wyndesore usque London. viijd.

Et in cariagio eorundem a London usque domum Pomfreyt cum alijs ferramentis viijd.

Et a domo Pomfreyt usque collegium ijd.

Et dat. pulsan campan. de novo reparat consilio custodis vjd.

Summa—xli. xvijs. iiijd. ob.

¹Miss A. K. B. Roberts, *ut supra*, p. 97. *Windsor Muniments*, XV, 56. 3.

²*Windsor Muniments*, XV, 56. 4.

³*Ibid.*, XV, 56. 6.

1382. "In. ij funibus pro ij campanis mediocribus ijs. vjd."

Mention of two middle bells implies a ring of four. They would be named the forebell, two middle bells, and the great bell. The term is used by ringers today who refer to any other than the treble, or tenor, of a ring as "middle" or "inside" bells.

⁴Sir W. St. John Hope. *Ibid.*, II, p. 532.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 537, note 24.

In December of the same year the clapper fell out of Wyrun. It was replaced by Robert Belrynger, who supplied and fitted a new baldrick to it.

Dat. Roberto Belrynger pro impositione unius claper in le Wyrun cum. j. Baudryk ad eandem *iiijd.*¹

The accounts for the years 1400–1408 reveal the names of the four bells in the ring. They were George, Mary, Jesus and John. Of these Jesus was the tenor, or great bell. George was rebolstered in the year 1400 at the rather high cost of five shillings and six pence. Mary had a broken clapper which was repaired in 1401, and new ropes were provided for Jesus and John. We observe that there is no mention of a rope for Edward, and it is doubtful if this bell was hung for ringing: references are made to it as a clock bell.

November, 1400.

In duobus bolstris eueis pro campana Sancti Georgi . . . vs. *vjd.*²

March, 1401.

Item pro emendacione unius belclaper de campana vocatur Maria . . . *iijs.*³

October, 1407.

Et pro fune empto pro magna campana Jesu . . . *ijs. iiijd.*⁴

May, 1408.

Et in fune empto pro campana vocata Johannes . . . *xxd.*⁵

Sir W. St. John Hope refers to entries in the accounts relating to repairs to bells named John, George, Aston, Edward, Jesu, and Mary in 1417–1418,⁶ but his reference is thought by Miss A. K. B. Roberts⁷ to be a misprint. The document he quotes⁸ is for the year 1416–1417 and does not contain the entries: neither does the account for 1417–1418.⁹

The earliest mention of another bell known to the writer occurs in the precentor's account for 1426–1427. This bell was named Aston. It was obviously a ringing bell as a rope was bought for it, and it must have been a treble, or forebell, added to the ring to make the number of bells in it up to five.¹⁰

1426–1427.

Et in j corda canabium empti de predicto cordario pro campana vocata Aston . . . *vjd.*¹¹

Being new, Aston would not need maintenance or repair for several years. If it were a gift payment would be made for it privately, and this would explain why it is not mentioned in the accounts.

¹*Ibid.*, p. 537, note 25.

²St. John Hope, p. 537, note 26.

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶*Ut supra*, II, p. 537.

⁷*Ut supra*, p. 97.

⁸*Windsor Muniments*, XV. 56. 24.

⁹*Ibid.*, XV. 56. 25.

¹⁰The ring remained this size until 1612.

¹¹*Windsor Muniments*, XV. 56. 27.

Miss Roberts suggests that the bell may have been given by Geoffrey Aston, who endowed an obit for himself and his wife, Matilda, in St. George's Chapel. The earliest record of the celebration of this obit is on 14th January 1405.¹

On coming to the throne in 1461, Edward IV proposed to annex Eton to Saint George's, Windsor; and procured a papal Bull, dated 13th November 1463, sanctioning the union. Among other acts detrimental to Eton the King appears to have caused two of the College bells to be taken away, and hung in the belfry of St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle. It was not until the ninth or tenth year of his reign that he abandoned the annexation scheme, and made restitution of some of the College property. The Eton bells were then restored to their ancient belfry, which was repaired to receive them.²

1470-1471.

*Reparaciones.*³

Et in denariis solutis . . . pro reparacione campanilis, et cariagio et translacione campanarum a Collegio Sancti Georgii ad nostrum Collegium lxxiij. iijd.

Et in denariis solutis per Magistrum Ricardum Hopton Johanni Silvester, diversis carpentariis et serratoribus ad reparacionem eiusdem campanilis liijs. xjd. ob.

Et Johanni Lane, Johanni Whight, et Ricardo Reve per xvj dies circa le dawbyng eiusdem vs. xd.

A new bell was purchased in 1475-6 from the Wokingham foundry, then owned by John Michel, whose works we have already noted at Stanford Dingley,⁴ and Warfield.⁵ As the new bell only cost £46. 15s. Od., it could not have been a large one. It was brought to Windsor by William Atte Lee and his sons on a waggon drawn by eight horses. Two days were taken on the journey to and from Wokingham, and the party stayed the night at the house of a certain John Woddward.

The new bell was not added to the ring⁶ and there is no mention of old metal taken in part exchange for it, so it is unlikely that it was bought to replace one of the older bells. As a new clock was erected two years later it may have been purchased as a quarter-chime bell. We know that subsequently there were two of these, and obviously they were used for "ting-tang" quarter-chimes. One was discarded in 1614 and the other in 1755. It will be noted that henceforth we hear nothing of Wyrun; and one explanation is that Wyrun, and the new Wokingham bell were used for the quarter-chimes.

¹Miss A. K. B. Roberts, *op. cit.*, p. 39.

²A. H. Cocks. *The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire*, 1897, p. 382.

³Eton College. Audit Roll, 1470-1471.

⁴*Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XLVIII, 1945, Fig. 101, p. 14; Vol. LIII, 1953, p. 6, and Plate XXXIII.

⁵*Ibid.*, Vol. 55, 1957, p. 7, and Plate XX.

⁶See footnote 10, on p. 105.

1475-1476.

Willelmo atte Lee pro vechira campane de Okyngham usque Wyndsore
vs. iiij*d*.

pro expensis eorundem ij die iijs. ij*d*.

pro expensis dicti Lee et socij sui cum viij equis existent apud Okyngham
predictam per diem et j noctem per manum Johannis Woddward . . .
iiij.s. ij*d*.

Sulut'pro nova campana empta apud Wokyngham xlviiij.li. xvj.s.¹

The Chapel now possessed eight bells, but rings of this number were as yet unknown.² The earliest of which we have evidence in this country is at Gloucester Cathedral.³ It is mentioned in a document of 1527,⁴ two years after the record of a set⁵ of eight bells at Louvain, the first of which we have evidence on the Continent.⁶

In the belfry tower of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1476, was a ring of five bells. Their names, dates and approximate weights were as follows:

Bell.	Name.	Date. ⁷	Approximate weight cwt. ⁹
Treble. (forebell)	ASTON.	1377-1426	7½
Second. ⁸	GEORGE.	1369-1377	9½
Third. ⁸	JOHN.	1369-1377	12
Fourth. ⁸	MARY.	1369-1377	14
Tenor. (great bell)	JESU.	1369-1377	20

Other bells in the tower were:

1. The great clock bell, Edward, cast before 1377.
2. Wyrun, cast before 1369.
3. The bell cast at Wokingham in 1476.

Of these bells Mary and Jesu are mentioned in one account as "the great bell Mary" and "the great bell Jesu". Ringers use a similar expression today, and would refer to the two largest bells

¹Hope, *ut supra.*, II, p. 537, note 26.

²Reference has already been made (p. 104) to the mistake made by previous writers in assuming a ring of eight bells existed at Windsor in the fifteenth century.

³Add this to the list on p. 9, Vol. XLVI, *Berkshire Archæological Journal*, 1946.

⁴F. Sharpe, *The Church Bells of Oxfordshire*, Vol. III, Oxfordshire Record Society, Vol. XXXII, 1951, p. 236.

W. Bazeley, *Records of Gloucester Cathedral*, Vol. I, 1882, p. 133.

⁵So called because few sets of Continental bells are hung for ringing, and there must be at least 23 bells in a set before it may be termed a Carillon.

⁶W. Gorham Rice, *Carillons of Belgium & Holland*, 1915, p. 80.

⁷The bells were cast between the dates mentioned.

⁸Also known as "middle bells."

⁹For evidence of these approximate weights see pp. 110-11.

in a ring as "the two tenors" while the largest would be "*the tenor.*" In the Windsor accounts "Jesu" is called *the* great bell. Aston we know was added to the four earlier bells, named George, John, Mary and Jesu. To make a musical sequence it must have been added to sound either a higher strike-note than any of the others, or alternatively, a lower strike-note than any. After the addition of Aston the bell Jesu is still referred to as *the* great bell, and it follows that Aston was a treble, or forebell. Before the Reformation bells were not invariably tuned in the major scale as they are today, but any of the Medieval modes or scales were used. It should be noted that when Aston became the forebell, George took second place and became a middle bell.

In 1475 King Edward IV issued a patent for the removal of the bells to the Clewer, or Curfew tower, which thus became and still is the belfry of St. George's Chapel;¹ but there is no record among the College Muniments of the actual removal of the bells to the Clewer tower.² A description of the frame built to receive them has already been given,³ and this still houses the bells, although all of them have since been recast.

Some work was done to the bells and their gear in 1532. A payment of £4. 16s. 8d. was made to one Walter Smith bellfounder, for casting a bell. Being so small an amount it obviously refers to a recasting. A William Smith cast a bell for St. Mary-at-Hill, London about the year 1510;⁴ Walter may have been his son. His name is otherwise unknown to campanologists. At the time Smith did the work at Windsor a complete set of five new bellropes was brought from William Feryby for ten shillings, and three baldricks were renewed by Stephen Sadler for six shillings and eight pence.

1522.

Et de x.s. solutis Willelmo Feryby pro quinque cordis ponderantibus x stone precium le stone xij.d. ut patet in billa eiusden Willelmi.

Et de vj.s. viij.d. solutis Stephano Sadler pro iii bus le baudryckes ut patet in billa Raynyard.

Et de vj.s. viij.d. solutis Stephano Sadler pro iii bus le baudryckes ut patet in billa Raynyard.

Et de iiij.li. xvj.s. viij.d. solutis Waltero Smyth Belffownder pro le castyng cuiusdam campane ut patet in billa sua.⁵

The tenor bell was recast in 1598, and some repairs were done to the gear of two other bells. Richard Eldridge, of Wokingham and Horsham, whose bellfounding career extended approximately from 1592 to 1624, did the work.

¹Sir W. St. John Hope, *ut supra.*, II, p. 527.

²*Ibid.*, p. 527. The few surviving references to the preparation of the Clewer Tower between 1477 and 1490 to become the Chapel belfry are cited by Hope, *op. cit.*, pp. 527-8.

³See p. 99.

⁴H. B. Walters, *The Church Bells of England*, 1912, p. 381.

⁵*Windsor Muniments*, XV. 56. 36.

1598-1599.

De viij.li. xj.s. vj.d. solut Ricardo Eldridge pro nova factura Magni Campani¹ et emen dacione duorum aliorum Campanorum.²

Eldridge's new tenor was short lived. In 1612 The Dean and Chapter called in John Wallis, the celebrated Salisbury bellfounder to recast the five bells in the ring, and to add a larger tenor to them to form a ring of six. The new tenor was to be made out of the metal of the large clock bell, Edward, which then weighed 30 cwt. 21 lb. and as Edward was too large to form a tenor to the others it was stipulated that Wallis should pay the treasurer £3. 6s. 8d. per 100 lb. for all surplus metal.

John Wallis was an exceptionally fine craftsman, and a man of excellent character. The Rev. W. C. Lukis and Mr. H. B. Walters both pay tribute to him in their books on Wiltshire bells.³ At Windsor we find him in difficulty, for he was most unlucky in recasting the clock bell Edward. Five times he melted down and remade the bell, and according to the Dean and Canons each time it "sounded badly and always became worse". The Dean and Canons were not entirely blameless in this matter. They appear to have made the conditions of contract unduly severe, and to be concerned mainly in being paid for the last ounce of surplus metal, with no allowance for waste. 26 cwt. is sufficient for a bell with a strike-note D natural: if more were used and the bell thickened without its diameter being increased it would be too sharp; and on one occasion we read of metal being "hewed" out of the bell, obviously in an attempt to flatten its strike-note.⁴

In an attempt to make good the waste which inevitably resulted from each successive recasting the metal of one of the quarter-chime bells was added to that in the furnace. This clock bell weighed 4 cwt., 22 lb. In spite of all his endeavours Wallis could not produce a bell to the satisfaction of the Dean and Canons, and on 2nd November 1614 it was agreed that three of the Canons, Doctor Sonnibanck, Mr. Beaumont, and Doctor Nuttall, or any two of them, should dispose of the great bell. The Steward recorded that he received £113. 6s. 10d. for it, and that it was sold at the rate of £3. 7s. 8d. per 100 pounds, a shilling per 100 lb. increase on Wallis' contract price. It weighed 29 cwt., 3 qrs., 18 lb. The money was used to help meet the expense the Dean and Canons had incurred in defence of the possessions of the Chapel, and to reduce the debts of previous years. There had been heavy expenses in making and gilding the organ, and in work done inside the Chapel at the entrance to the choir, besides the cost of recasting the bells.

¹*Sic.*

²Hope, p. 535, note 8.

³W. C. Lukis. *An Account of Church Bells, with some notices of Wiltshire Bells and Bell Founders*, 1857, p. 7.

⁴See p. 111.

As a result the Dean and Canons lost Edward and one quarter-chime bell, and were left with the five smallest bells of an incomplete ring of six. They had also one quarter-chime bell.¹

The gear of the five bells in the former ring was repaired and re-used for the first five bells of the new ring. By this we learn that these five bells were approximately the same size and weight as their medieval predecessors. New gear was provided for the tenor, but what happened to this after the bell was discarded is not known.

A general chapter held on 9th and 10th June 1612 decided to spread the payments for the work over a period of four years. On 20th May in the following year the chapter decided to spread the cost over six years, probably owing to the trouble with the great bell, Edward.

Extracts from the accounts and records relating to the work are appended:²

1612. 9-10 June.

Whereas the wainscotinge of the organ loft and makinge newe doores and the newe castinge of all our bells with the hanging them up, are like toe amount unto a farr greater chardge then we accounted they would have donn before the woorks were begun . . . it is therefore decreed by this generall chapter that onely 140 *li* shalbe allowed towards these expences out of this years receipts and the residue of the charge toe be paid out of the next three years revenue equally toe be divided.³

1612.⁴

For a rope for the great bell waying 14 lbs at 4d. June 14 *iiij*s. *viiij*d.

For new making of ye great bell clapper per billam *lvs*. *vjd*.

For carying it to London and back againe & for a messenger 3 times to ye Smith *iiij*s.

For carying and recarying ye gt. bell clapper ye 3d time when it was broken *ijs*.

For mending ye great bell clapper and putting more iron into it. *vs*.

1612-1613.

For mending ye 5th bell wheele *xijd*.⁵

Given at ye casting of ye gt. bell ye first time. *xijd*.

To ye Carters for carrying ye gt. bell up and downe at ye 2d casting 4d & given at ye casting 6d *iiij*s. *vjd*.

When ye great bell was cast there was putt into ye furnace 500 & 29 *li*.

Wherof ther was remayninge at ye former casting 412 *li*.

Soo if the bellfounder did then put in of his owne mettall 100 & 17 *li*.⁶

Remayning at ye last casting 200 & di & 21 *li*.

Wherof ther was of ye churches mettall 100 & di & 4 *li*.⁷

¹Discarded in 1755.

²For transcripts of these my thanks are tendered to Miss A. K. B. Roberts and Mr. F. M. Underhill.

³Register of Chapter Acts. *Windsor Muniments* VI. B.2. f28v.

⁴Hope, p. 535, note 10.

⁵Mention of the *fifth bell* and the *great bell* proves that there were at least six bells in the ring at the time.

⁶529 - 412 = 117, without any allowance for waste. This is metal in addition to the actual bell.

⁷271 - 117 = 154.

Ther was also of yt wch was hewed of from the great bell ye last time 19 *li*.¹ All wch mettall ye bellfounder must pay for after ye rate of 3 : 6 : 8*d* ye hundred; it being in all 100 & a halfe & 23 *li*.² (wch comes to *vli xiijs viijd—erased*)

The quarter clock bell wayed 400 di & 20 *li* (wch with ye former mettall is 643 *lb.—erased*)³

There was putt into ye furnace new at the last casting 300 wanting 2 pound of or owne & ye bellfounders mettall beside ye 19 *li* wch was hewed off & ye 20 *li* of tinne yt is of the churches in 100 & a halfe and . . . and of Mr Wallys his mettall⁴

There was also putt into ye furnace ye mettall of ye quarter clock bell wch was 400 di & 20 *lb*. In all is 801 *li*.⁵

Remayning Mar. 30th 1613 when ye bell was cast 832 *li*.

Whereof ther was of Mr. Wallys his mettall 150 *li*.

Soe yt ther was left of ye churches mettall 600 & a halfe & 38 *li* for wch Mr. Wallys is to pay after 3 *li*. 6*s*. 8*dd*. ye 100.⁶

It appears by comparing ye waight of ye mettall wch remaynd with yt wch was putt in yt ye bell is lighter by 31 *li* bisid ye wast if any were.⁷

According to this latest method of computing the weight of the new bell, Edward originally weighed 30 cwt., 21 lb., and Wallis' latest casting weighed 29 cwt., 3 qrs., 18 lb., without any allowance for waste.

1613-1614.

Qr. de *xli*. solut Mr. Wallis super compotum pro campanula empta.⁸

1614. 26th October.

It was then agreed that the great bell should be sold towards the payment of the college debte for reasons to be expressed.⁹

1614. 2nd November.

It was then agreed that Doctor Sonnibank, Mr. Beaumont, and Doctor Nuttall or any two of them shall dispose of the great bell.¹⁰

The steward recorded the sale of the bell in these terms, for a translation of the Latin of which I have to thank Miss A. K. B. Roberts:

And for £113. 6*s*. 10*d*. received for a bell weighing 3350 lb. at £3. 7*s*. 8*d*. the 100, which was intended to increase the number of the bells to six¹¹ (at very great cost to the Dean and Canons) and was melted down five times but always became worse and sounded very badly so that at last it was completely useless and was sold both to lighten the

¹154 + 19 = 173.

²This total is correct.

³470 + 173 = 643.

⁴298 + 19 + 154 = 471. 471 - 150 = 321.

⁵321 + 470 = 791. It appears that John Wallis lost 10 lb. of metal, besides having no allowance for waste.

⁶There is a discrepancy of 6 lbs here.

832 - 150 = 682. 600 + 50 + 38 = 688. Wallis was again the loser.

⁷Hope, p. 535, note 10.

⁸*Ibid.*, p. 535, note 10.

⁹Hope, p. 528.

¹⁰*Ibid.*

¹¹This statement is of great interest and has special significance in view of statements made by previous writers that Windsor Castle possessed a ring of eight bells in 1478.

extraordinary burdens of the present year which they were obliged to bear and sustain in defence of the possessions of this free chapel and to reduce the debts of the previous years in making and gilding the organ, in casting the bells with work inside [the chapel] at the entrance to the choir¹

As a result of selling the great bell the Dean and Canons were left with a ring of bells having their strike-notes tuned in the Dorian Mode. Before the Reformation such tuning was quite common, but the sixteenth century saw the abandonment of the medieval modes or scales in favour of the major, and minor scales which are in common use today. After the Reformation bellfounders seldom used any other than the major scale. The Dorian ring in the Clewer tower was not tolerated for long. In 1623 the chapter decreed that a new great bell was to be purchased, and in the account for the following year are records of payments for hoisting and hanging it. There is no record of its purchase or of the bellfounder's name, but the bell is still in the tower. It bears the date 1614² and the initials of John Wallis.

The date on the bell remains a mystery. Some have thought that Wallis kept the old bell and resold, or gave it back to the college after a lapse of ten years. While agreeing that to make the Dean and Canons a present of it would be consistent with what we know of his character,³ the writer is sure that Wallis did not keep the old bell. The bell sold in 1614 weighed 29 cwt., 3 qrs., 18 lb.: the present tenor only weighs 26 cwt.⁴

Wallis probably used a temporary furnace at Windsor in 1612-14; and, if so, this could easily have been one of the chief reasons for his series of failures in recasting Edward. When he returned to Salisbury he may have cast a new tenor there in his permanent and proved furnace and kept it in stock until it was needed. The only other suggestion is that the date 1614 was stamped into the cope, or outer mould, in error for 1624. John Wallis either died, or retired in the latter year, and was succeeded by John Danton.⁵

1623. 22nd November.

Campana Magna. In isto Capitulo decretum fuit ut publicis expensis Collegij nova magna Campana de novo emeretur, et inter reliquas Campanas in Campanili collocaretur.

Et quod Dr. Sonnibanke Dr. Kinge Mr. Frith et Mr. Horne curam in se susciperent talem Campanam providendi cum consilio in ea arte peritorum. Et quod nihil fieret sine consensu duorum quatuor supradictorum circa premissa.⁶

¹*Windsor Muniments*, XV. 42. 29.

²*Sic.*

³See p. 109.

⁴See p. 98.

⁵H. B. Walters, *The Church Bells of Wiltshire*, 1926, p. 205.

⁶Register of Chapter Acts. Quoted by Hope, *ut supra.*, II, 535, note 11.

1624-5.

To Denys Chancellor eight dayes and a halfe himselfe and his man making the great bell and treble wheel and mending other things about the bells at 3s. per diem.¹ £1—4—0.

1624-5.

Campana. The drawing up and hanging ye gt bell (per billam)² £2.—3—2.

In the unsettled days of the Commonwealth, alterations and additions were made to the bells of the Castle. In the Clewer tower today are two bells cast by William Whitmore in 1650 and for reasons given below we know there must have been another cast at the same time. Whitmore's two surviving bells are the second and third of the present ring, and it follows that the treble of Wallis' ring was recast to form the third of a ring of eight and that two lighter bells were added.³ Rings of seven bells are not known: a ring may consist of either three, four, five, six, eight, ten or twelve bells. As we have evidence that one was added in 1650 we know that the predecessor of the present treble was added also, and in confirmation of this the records clearly state that the present treble was recast and not added in 1741.

The augmentation from six to eight was as follows:

<i>Ring of Six.</i>	<i>Strike-note⁴</i>	<i>Ring of Eight.</i>
—	D	Treble, 1650. ⁵
—	C#	Second, 1650.
Treble, 1612. ⁶	B	Third, 1650. ⁶
Second, 1612.	A	Fourth, 1612.
Third, 1612. ⁷	G	Fifth, 1612. ⁷
Fourth, 1612.	F#	Sixth, 1612.
Fifth, 1612.	E	Seventh, 1612.
Tenor, 1614.	D	Tenor, 1614.

The Puritans regarded the ringing of bells on ceremonial or religious occasions with great disfavour. They were obliged to use them for utilitarian purposes: it was almost impossible to assemble a large congregation punctually without their use. During the Commonwealth change-ringing was permitted as an athletic pursuit, and ringing societies such as The Ancient Society of College Youths flourished. The art of change-ringing was then chiefly practiced at the Universities and Inns of Court. A few years after the augmentation at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, we find the

¹*Windsor Muniments*. XV. 59. 38. Great bell here means "tenor"; i.e. "making the tenor and treble wheels." 8½ days is a reasonable time for two men to make two bell wheels and do some minor repairs.

²Hope, p. 536, note 12.

³Sir W. St. John Hope, *ut supra.*, II, p. 528, is in error in stating both bells dated 1650 were recast.

⁴The six lower strike-notes are common to both rings.

⁵Valuable evidence was destroyed when this bell was recast in 1741.

⁶Wallis' treble of 1612 became the third bell of the ring when recast by Whitmore in 1650.

⁷This bell was again recast in 1745, and again in 1898.

rings of five bells at Merton College, and New College, Oxford, recast and increased to eight.¹

No further alterations were made at Windsor until 1741, when the treble was recast by Thomas Lester, of the Whitechapel foundry on 20th February. Four years later he recast the fifth bell, placing on it the inscription:²

THOS LESTER OF LONDON MADE ME J745

On March 5th 1755 it was ordered that the belfry be repaired. "The Quarter Bell wch. has been taken down is not to be put up again, but the quarters to be struck upon the 2nd bell."³ Minor repairs were carried out to the tower and bell gear in the second half of the eighteenth century.⁴

The fifth bell was again recast at the Whitechapel foundry in 1898, since when there have been no alterations to the bells.⁵

The bells are chimed for the daily services by means of an Ellacombe apparatus. They are rung on special occasions by a band of ringers appointed by the Dean and Canons. A list of "ringing days" is published. These vary from time to time according to dates of Royal Birthdays.

The present list is:

- Jan. 1. New Year's Day.
- Feb. 6. Accession Day.
- 19. H.R.H. Prince Andrew.
- Mar. 1. St. David's Day.
- 17. St. Patrick's Day.
- 25. Lady Day.
- 31. H.R.H. Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester.
- April 21. H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.
- 23. St. George's Day.
- 25. H.R.H. Princess Royal.
- May 24. Empire Day.
- June 2. Coronation Day.
- 10. H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
- 23. H.R.H. Prince Edward, Duke of Windsor.
- Aug. 4. H.M. Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother.
- 15. H.R.H. Princess Anne.
- 21. H.R.H. Princess Margaret Rose.
- Oct. 13. St. Edward the Confessor.
- Nov. 14. H.R.H. Prince Charles.
- 20. The Queen's Wedding Day.
- 30. St. Andrew's Day.

¹F. Sharpe, *ut supra.*, pp. 342, 348.

²In the *Turner Collection* at the Society of Antiquaries Library is a rubbing of this inscription.

³Sir W. St. John Hope, *ut supra.*, II, p. 529.

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵Details of repairs and alterations to the bell gear are given on p.100.

Dec. 25. Christmas Day.
and also
Easter Day, and Ascension Day.

The hymn tune "St. David" is played on the bells every three hours by the clock mechanism. This tune in bell notation is given below:

8	|	4 1 6 4	|	5 6 7	||
8	|	4 8 5 3	|	4 - -	||
4	|	3 6 4 8	|	5 6 7	||
4	|	8 6 5 7	|	8 - -	||

On the walls of the ringing chamber are several tablets recording special change-ringing performances, transcriptions of which are appended:

Tablet on north wall, inscribed:

on
e
Feb. y 2jst
J748
Was Rung in this Steeple. A
Complete 5040, of Union
Trebles never Perform'ed,

Here Before Viz.

Sam. Fookes	..	..	..	..	J
Ino. Burk	..	..	..	..	2
Will. Benning	..	..	..	..	3
Geo. Morris	..	..	..	..	4
Geo. Fookes	..	..	..	..	5
Ios. Eatwell	..	..	..	..	6
Ino. Spencer	..	..	..	..	7
Will. Cock	}	..	..	..	8
Berry Manly		..	..	..

First half of tablet on north wall, inscribed:

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD.
TWO PEALS WERE RUNG IN THIS TOWER.
MAY 6TH 1935
A PEAL OF BOB MAJOR
5056 CHANGES IN 3 HOURS 19 MINUTES
BY

TREBLE	E. S. T. FARR.
2.	W. WELLING.
3.	G. H. GUTTERIDGE.
4.	G. GILBERT.
5.	L. STILWELL.
6.	F. CORKE.
7.	W. HENLEY.
TENOR	A. R. PINK.

CONDUCTED BY E. S. T. FARR.
RUNG IN HONOUR OF SILVER JUBILEE OF H.M. KING GEORGE V.
REV: A. V. BAILLIE, D.D. DEAN.
E. J. SUCH, TOWER KEEPER.

Second half of tablet on north wall, inscribed:

JUNE 8TH, 1946
A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES
5040 CHANGES IN
3 HOURS 25 MINUTES
BY

TREBLE	R. RENN.
2.	W. BIRMINGHAM.
3.	E. S. T. FARR.
4.	A. J. GLASS.
5.	R. C. NOON.
6.	F. H. HICKS.
7.	N. V. HARDING.
TENOR	A. J. PAINTER.

CONDUCTED BY N. V. HARDING.
RUNG IN COMMEMORATION OF VICTORY DAY.
RT. REV: E. HAMILTON, DEAN.
A. HOLE, TOWER KEEPER.
L. STANTON, CHAPTER CLERK.
G. W. ADCOCK, RINGING STEWARD.

Tablet on west wall, inscribed:

COLLEGE YOUTHS

this Society Rang in this steeple
tuesday April 10th: 1787 A true
& Complete Peal of 5040 Grandsire
Tripples in 3 hours & 14 minnuets

BY

PHILLIP PILGRIM	TREBLE
JAS. WORSTER	2d
JOHN POVEY	3
BENJN. SIMMONS	4
JAS. HAMMETT	5th
GEORGE WEBB	6
ED: SIMMONS	} 7
RICH WEST	
JOHN LYFORD	
JAMES BARTLETT	
	TENNOR.

THE PEAL WAS CAL'D BY MR: JAMES WORSTER.

MESSRS: MARTIN & GARRATT.

STEWARDS.

Tablet on west wall, inscribed:

OXFORD DIOCESAN GUILD

WEDNESDAY 9TH MAY 1951.

A PEAL OF GRANDSIRE TRIPLES

5040 CHANGES IN 3 HOURS 15 MINUTES

Treble.	K. BUCKINGHAM.
2.	E. S. T. FARR.
3.	A. D. BARKER.
4.	W. WELLING.
5.	E. E. GOSLING.
6.	A. J. GLASS.
7.	L. STILWELL.
Tenor.	W. HENLEY.

CONDUCTED BY L. STILWELL.

Rung on the occasion of the installation
of H.R.H. KING FREDERICK of DENMARK
as a KNIGHT of the GARTER and in
commemoration of the FESTIVAL of BRITAIN.

Rt. Rev. E. HAMILTON, DEAN.

Capt. D. FORBES, CHAPTER CLERK.

A. HOLE, TOWER KEEPER.

G. W. ADCOCK, RINGING STEWARD.

There is one other tablet in the ringing chamber. It is on the south wall, and is inscribed:

Erected
By the undermentioned, in commemoration of the
decision given by the
BISHOP OF OXFORD.
On the 11th of January, 1858
that the Ringers of St. George's
belfry. should retain the fees
originally paid to them on the
Occasion of the Installation of
the Most Noble Order of the
Garter
H. Rolfe,
J. Hallaway,
R. Truelove,
R. Dennis,
A. Butler,
W. Smith,
F. Wheeler,
Stewards. G. Smith, H. Appleston.
W. Davenport, Steeple Keeper.

Visited:

F.M.U., F.S., 1941-1958.

(To be continued.)