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**Gloucestershire Bell Foundries Continued. II. the Bristol
Foundry**

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THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE BELL-FOUNDRIES.

(Continued from Vol. xxxiv. p. 119.)

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II. THE BRISTOL FOUNDRY.

THE first records of bell-founding at Bristol go back to the thirteenth century, when the names occur of two "bellyetteres," as they were then styled. In a previous paper (vol. xviii. p. 227) it has been noted that one *Johannes Bellyetere* was *propositus* of Bristol in 1236,¹ a remarkably early date for any allusion to this industry, or indeed for one practising the craft to reach such a high civic position. And in 1296 we have the name of *Walter le Belyetar* as witness to the sale of a farm on St. Michael's Hill (22nd February, 1296).² These are followed in the beginning of the succeeding century by *Johannes Belyettare* (1300-25), whose name occurs more than once. On April 23rd, 1308, John le Bellezettere was witness to a grant of the moiety of a party-wall in Redcliffe Street.³ On December 25th, 1325, a quit-claim was made by Edith, widow of John Belyettare, late burgess of Bristol, of her right in a messuage in Redcliffe Street.⁴ His tenement passed into the hands of Hugh le Proute, burgess, who died in 1337. Its exact position is indicated in another entry, which describes it as extending from the land of St. Augustine's Abbey to the Avon.⁵

But of these men as bell-founders we know as yet nothing more; nor can we confidently assign any existing bells to them. There are, at any rate, only two bells in Gloucestershire for which so early a date can be claimed. One of these

¹ Cf. *Vict. County Hist. of Glouc.*, vol. ii. p. 205.

² Braikenridge and Bickley, *Bristol Deeds*, p. 16.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 19. ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 26. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

is the 3rd bell of the Cathedral, which must probably be dated about 1300; but it is doubtful whether it is not of foreign rather than English manufacture.¹ The initial cross is of a distinctly foreign type. The other is the 2nd at Pauntley, which is omitted in Ellacombe's book. The simple character of the cross and lettering suggest an early date; and there is a similar bell at Butcombe, in Somerset, only a few miles distant from Bristol. There is, therefore, some probability that these bells were cast at Bristol; if so, they would be the work of the second Johannes le Bellyettere, who died about 1325. There is also a small group of bells which probably belong to the middle of the fourteenth century, which clearly emanate from the Bristol foundry, but for reasons stated below I cannot regard them as earlier than about 1350, so that they fall in a period during which no founder's name is known. The list includes three in Gloucestershire: the sanctus at St. Stephen's, Bristol; Oldbury-on-Hill 1st; and Duntisborne Rous 2nd. There are also two in Somerset: Emborough 1st and Thurloxtton 2nd; a sixth is the sanctus at Sherborne, Dorset; a seventh the treble at Llanmaes, Glamorgan; and the list is completed by one at Gumfreston in far-away South Pembrokeshire, discovered by Dr. A. D. Tyssen in 1906.² See Appendix, Group I.

Of these bells I have myself only seen that at Duntisborne Rous, and I am not aware that any of them show signs of very great antiquity; moreover, the fact that all except the Emborough bell bear invocations to saints, in five cases with the formula—

“SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS,”

is to my mind an argument against a very early date. The formula *ora pro nobis* does not appear to have been introduced on bells before 1350, so far as we have evidence. But at all events it may fairly be assumed that these bells were

¹ See *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xviii. p. 229.

² *Tenby Observer*, 20th Dec., 1906. Add to the above, Kilton, Somerset, 1st.

cast at Bristol, and that they are among the earliest existing bells which can be assigned to that foundry.

The next group of Bristol-cast bells is one that appears to belong to the latter half of the fourteenth century, to judge by the more advanced and ornate character of the lettering, though the brevity of some of the inscriptions might suggest an earlier date. But they may perhaps be assigned to the third quarter of the century. Unfortunately, we have no names of founders recorded for more than a century after 1325; and they can only be introduced here under a veil of anonymity. There are twenty-three in all, distributed over the counties of Berks, Devon, Gloucester, Somerset, Suffolk, and Wilts (for list see Appendix, Group II.).

All are distinguished by the use of a cross, which is No. 59 in Ellacombe's *Gloucs.* Some have a stop of three dots between the words, others one in the form of a wheel¹ (Ellacombe, 10 = 11). The lettering is very ornate, careful and effective, and some of the forms, such as the I with its cross-bar, are characteristic.² Typical inscriptions are those at Pitchcombe (Fig. 1)³ and Puxton—

“ + IOHANNES O VOCABITVR,”

and Locking—

“ + ISTE : EST : IOHANNES.”

At Snowhill and Hillmarton are two quaint specimens in English; the former runs—

“ + IN : NAME : OF : TRINITE : GILIS : BELLE
: MEN : CALLE : ME.”

And the latter is to the same effect. At Buscot, Berks., the inscription is followed by the single initial W, which may

¹ This stop occurs on a later bell at Otterhampton, Somerset, dating about 1450.

² There is a curious resemblance to the capitals used by William Dawe, of London (1385-1410), but it can only be accidental.

³ The drawings from which Figs. 1-7 are reproduced have been made from rubbings of the original inscriptions. They are reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ size in each case, except Fig. 4, which is $\frac{1}{3}$ size. For the execution of the drawings I am indebted to my son, Mr. E. H. S. Walters, of Lincoln College, Oxford.



FIG. 1.
PITCHCOMBE
(about 1350). (1/4 size)

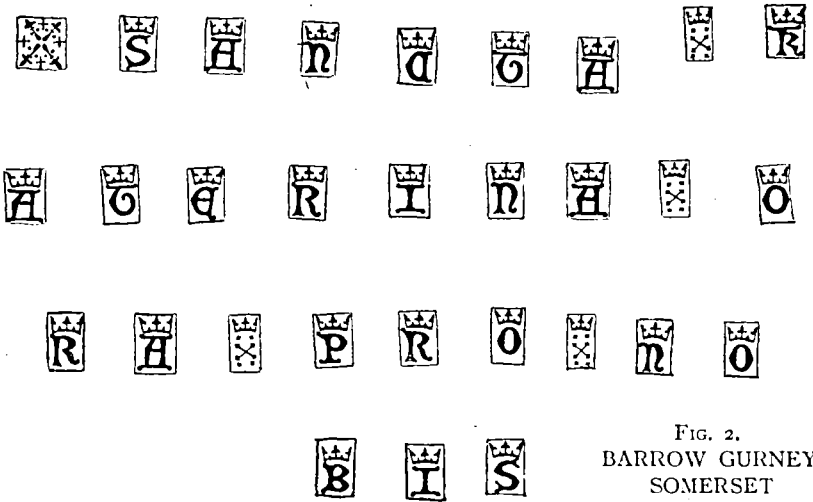


FIG. 2.
BARROW GURNEY,
SOMERSET
(about 1400). (1/4 size)

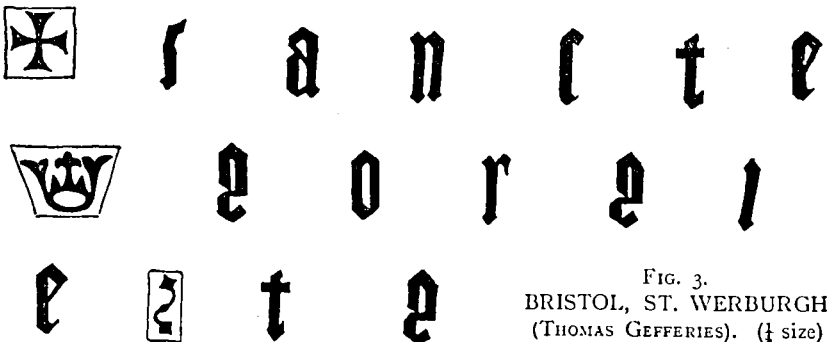


FIG. 3.
BRISTOL, ST. WERBURGH
(THOMAS GEFFERIES). (1/4 size)

indicate the Christian name of the founder or his foreman. It is worth noting that John Hall, who was Vicar of Buscot in 1400, had some connection with Bristol.¹ On the other hand, the presence of one of this group in East Suffolk is difficult to explain.² It is probably a second-hand bell. A connecting-link with a later group subsequently to be described is the treble at Alwington, Devon, on which the cross 59 appears; but the lettering compels us to classify it with the later group.

In the next stage of the history of the foundry we have something more tangible to deal with. No less than three names occur within the period 1436-53. In the will of Edward Rede, dated 1st May, 1436, is mentioned a tenement "in le market," situate between the tenement of *William Glasier, belmaker*, and the late shops of Margaret Martyn.³ Of about the same date is *John Gosselin*, whose name occurs as one of the Common Council in 1438-39, and as Bailiff in 1439, and whose will is in the Great Orphan Books at the Council House, Bristol.⁴ It is dated 12th May, 1450, and was proved 22nd May, 1452. He is described as "John Gosslyn, Bellyetter and Burgess," and bequeathed lands, tenements, etc., in Bristol, New Sarum, and elsewhere, to his wife, Margery, for her life. The will was proved before John Stanley, Mayor, and Richard Hatter, Sheriff, William Talbot of Bristol, Overseer; his wife, John Megges, and John Street were the executors. Thirdly, we have, somewhat later, *John Foundoure*, whose name occurs in the *Little Red Book*⁵ as inhabiting a tenement in Redeclyf Street in 1453.

¹ See his will in Wadley's *Bristol Wills*, p. 60 (*B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, 1886).

² Dr. Raven is obviously wrong in assigning it to a London founder (*Ch. Bells of Suffolk*, p. 11; *Ch. Bells of Dorset*, p. 148).

³ Wadley, *Bristol Wills* (*B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, 1886), p. 127.

⁴ Bickley, *Little Red Book*, vol. i. p. 88, vol. ii. pp. 161, 169; Wadley, *op. cit.*, p. 133, No. 237.

⁵ Vol. ii. p. 196.

The connection of John Gosselin with New Sarum or Salisbury is, as will be presently seen, of some interest. In the will of John Barber, Brasier, of Salisbury,¹ who died in 1403-04, occurs the item: "Item remitto Iohanni Gosselyn iijli xis quos michi debet si contingat me ab hac luce migrare." And in the will of Barber's wife, Alice, dated 1407-08, we find: "Item remitto Iohanni Gosselyn totum debitum quod michi debet." There had, therefore, been some trade connection between the Bristol "bellyetter," and the Sarum "brazier." Probably, allowing for the difference of date, the Gosselyn referred to in the will was the father of the bell-founder. This John Barber is well known as a bell-founder, and his name occurs on a bell at Chittern, Wilts., inscribed—

" X IOHN □ BAR □ BVR □ ME □ MADE."

The stamps and lettering there used are found on eight or nine other bells in the counties of Dorset, Gloucester, Hants., and Wilts. The stamps consist of an initial cross of four fleur-de-lys set saltire-wise between the arms of a thin cross ending in trefoils (Ellacombe, *Glouc.*, fig. 99), and an oblong stop composed of an arrangement of small trefoil ornaments surmounted by a crown. The letters are small Gothic capitals surmounted by crowns. This cross and lettering (but not the stop) afterwards became the property of a Worcester founder, who does not concern us here.

There are, however, in the counties of Devon, Dorset, Hereford, Pembroke, Somerset, and Wilts a series of bells of very similar type, with a similar *but not identical* cross and stop.² The crowned letters used on these bells are smaller

¹ Published by Dr. A. D. Tyssen in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxv. p. 351.

² See fig. 2; the letters are also illustrated by Ellacombe in *Glouc.*, figs. 15-19, and the cross in *Somerset*, fig. 32. Ellacombe implies that these stamps are found at Sapperton and Stanley St. Leonard, but those two bells are certainly from John Barber's foundry at Salisbury. Dr. Tyssen, however (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxv. p. 369), thinks that the two Gloucestershire bells may have been cast at Bristol, either by Gosselin or Barber himself.

and plainer than Barber's, and are usually set widely spaced throughout, whereas Barber's letters are placed close together, the breaks between the words being only marked by the stop. Obviously these bells are by another founder; but the similarity to Barber's bells is so great as to suggest an imitation. Although curiously enough there are none of these bells in Gloucestershire, their distribution leaves little or no room for doubt that they were cast at Bristol. It is tempting to assign them to John Gosselin, and thus date them about 1435-50; but my own feeling is that their date is earlier, and that they have more of the character of fourteenth-century bells. Nor must we forget that the use of cross 59 on one of these bells at Alwington, Devon (see above p. 53), connects the group with that previously described. In that case they would follow on to the other group, and be dated about 1380-1420, *i.e.* contemporaneous with John Barber. This would not preclude the possibility of an imitation of the latter's stamps.

Another connecting-link between the Salisbury and Bristol foundries is that a wheel-stop of six spokes (Ellacombe, fig. 38), used by Barber at Chittern, was afterwards in use at the Bristol foundry (*e.g.* Stoke Gifford). The group now under discussion includes some 30 bells, of which a detailed list is given in the Appendix, Group III. The bell at Norton Bavent, Wilts, is probably of the John Barber type; I have no definite information, and its geographical position would suit either foundry. The other bells are all homogeneous in type, except for the occurrence, already noted, of cross 59 at Alwington, Devon. The usual formula for the inscriptions is *ora pro nobis*, with the name of the saint; but some bells have the latter only. That they are all from the Bristol foundry is further suggested by the circumstance that two are found in Pembrokeshire, which in mediæval times had all its bells supplied from Bristol. In fact, this was the only mediæval foundry in the west which covered so much

territory, owing to the facilities for carriage by water down the Bristol Channel.

After the year 1450 we enter on a new dynasty of Bristol founders, among whom we can trace a direct succession, the same stamps and lettering then appearing for the first time, being handed down from one to another until the middle of the following century. During this period (1450-1550) there is evidence of great activity in the Bristol foundry; and the number of existing bells with Bristol stamps cast during this period is remarkably large. A fair proportion have founder's initials; and with this clue, taken in conjunction with lettering, crosses, and other stamps, we can date and classify about 160 bells in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Wilts., together with a few in Cornwall, Hereford, and South Wales. Although we have several names of founders during this period, derived from various sources, it is not at present possible to assign all these bells to the respective names, owing to the complications which inevitably result from any endeavour to classify and tabulate the stamps, as will be seen from the lists in the Appendix.

I will take first the documentary and external evidence, and then proceed to show how far the internal testimony of the bells themselves can be thereby supplemented. We are now fortunate in that the evidence of parish accounts begins to come to our aid, and in the early records of such parishes as Yatton and St. Michael's, Bath, which have been so admirably edited in the fourth volume of the Somerset Record Society's publications and elsewhere,¹ there is much valuable information. This I give in chronological order.

1451. *Yatton*. Payments made for recasting a bell at Bristol.
 For caryage of the belle to Redecleve vs.
 for the furste payment for the belle
 at Bristowe to the bellmann ... iiijli. iiijjs.

¹ The Accounts of Yatton and Tintinhull have been edited by Bishop Hobhouse for the Som. Record Soc.; those of St. Michael, Bath, for the Som. Arch. Soc. (1879).

to the servant of Hew the bellman
 for clovys jd.
 for the takyng adowen of the old
 belle and the hongyng up of the
 newe belle to the bellman... .. iijs. iiijd.
 to Wyll Hurman for fettyng home
 of the newe bell fro' Radcleve ... vs.

(The present 7th at Yatton must be the bell cast in this year, but the expression "bellman" seems rather to suggest a foreman or other subordinate than the actual founder. See also *infra*.)

1468. *Yatton*. A bell recast at Bristol, obviously a small one. No founder's name is given.

to the bellmanys man to wene
 [wind] the bell
 casting the bell alone cost ... iiijli. iijs. ix d.

1482. *Yatton* (apparently a rehanging, not re-casting).
 to carrying the little bell to Bristowe
 and whome ayene xvijd.
 for custom (toll) of the bell at
 Redclyff hyll vjd.

1481. *St. Michael, Bath*. Payment of 13s. 4d. to *John White*.

Et Ioh'i White bellyot' diversis
 vicibus pro solucione retent'
 maioris summe xiijs. iiijd.

1484-86. *St. Michael, Bath*. Payments to the same for recasting.

Et pro carriagio campane Bristoll' xvjd.

Et Ioh'i White pro castynge eiusdem
 campane xls.

Et Ioh'i White pro pecuniis a retro
 existentibus pro campanis ... lviijs. iiijd.

1490. In the accounts of *St. Ewen, Bristol*,¹ is the entry—
 Of Gylys belymaker for his sege (seat) vjd.

¹ *Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xv. p. 278.

- 1502-03. *Yatton*. 2nd bell re-cast; founder's name not given. The cost of re-casting was only 25s. 4d.
 For men and horse and oxsyn and
 for makyng of more wrytyng
 at Brystow to ye castyng of ye
 bell xijs. iijd.
- 1518-19. *St. Michael, Bath*.¹ Payment for re-casting bell of £4 13s. 4d. to "Th[omas] belleter de Borstellio" (probably Thomas Gefferies, see below).
- 1529-31. *Yatton*. Payments to *John White* for casting a bell.
 to ye bellmaker xixli. vjd.
 Payd to Jo. Whyte ye Belmaker... xlixs. vjd.
 (With many items relating to carriage both ways.)
- 1532-35. *Yatton*. Payments to *Thomas Jefferies*.
 Payd to Thomas Jeferes bellatur
 of Bristow in part xlixs. v.
 Payd to J. Jeferes of Brystow ye
 bellatur xlixs. vjd.
- 1536-37. *St. Michael, Bath*.²
 Et de xxvijs. iijjd. solutis cuidam
 White pro campana
- 1540-41. *Tintinhull*.³ Payment to "John Belluter"
 (? John White) for four bells.
 It' Iohanni Belluter pro factura
 quatuor companarum hoc anno xlvijs.

From this evidence we learn that in the period 1481-1540 there were two bell-founders at work in Bristol, whose names were John White and Thomas Jeffreys or Gefferies. We also hear of the latter at South Tawton, Devon, for which parish

¹ *Trans. Som. Arch. Soc.*, iv. p. 105.

² *Ibid.*, p. 114.

³ *Som. Record Soc.*, vol. iv. p. 205. None of these now exist. The same founder also cast bells for Chiselborough, Somerset (*ibid.*).

he cast bells in 1533-35; ¹ and that he was at work previous to 1509 is shown by a bell at Curry Rivell, Somerset. This bears Gefferies' initials, and was given by one Thomas Pyper, who died in that year. ² We also know that Thomas Gefferies was Sheriff of Bristol in 1525. ³ He died in 1545-46, and his will, which has been unearthed by Dr. Tyssen at Somerset House (13 Alen), ⁴ is dated 20th November, 1545, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 10th July, 1546. In it "Thomas Geffreyes, citizen of the city of Bristol bellfounder" directs his body to be buried in the choir of the Church of SS. Philip and Jacob. He gives some articles to his son Robert and to Elizabeth Jeffreyes, his son Harry's daughter, and to Thomas, James and Sybil, his son Henry's children, £5 apiece, payable at twenty-one or on marriage; the residue to his son Harry, who is appointed executor. The latter, as we shall see later, carried on his trade as a bell-founder for some years longer.

Of John White the will is in existence, ⁵ dated 6th October, 1540. He is described as "John White senr. of St. Philip's, Bristol," and in it he leaves to his wife Elizabeth *inter alia* 90 cwt. of bell-metal at 20s. per cwt., and the residue of his property to his son John. Of the latter we have a record in the Inventories of Edward VI.'s reign for Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire (27th May, 1553): "Itm. iiij or. belles whereof the least is xxxdi. inches the second xxxjdi. inches the third xxxvij inches the iiijth xvj inches brode ov' in the mouthes. For the casting anewe of iij. of the said bells they owe to John Whyte of Brystowe xxvjs. viiijd." ⁶

There was also a John White founding at Reading about the same time, but we have no evidence that he had any connection with Bristol; the name is common enough to have occurred simultaneously in each place.

¹ *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. xli. p. 362.

² Smith, *Somerset Wills*, ii. 433 (Index Library, vol. xi.).

³ Bickley, *Little Red Book*, vol. ii. p. 212.

⁴ *Tenby Observer*, 3rd Jan., 1907. ⁵ Somerset House, F. 21 Alenger.

⁶ Cocks, *Church Bells of Bucks.*, p. 66. He interprets Brystow wrongly as Bridestow (a parish near Ross).

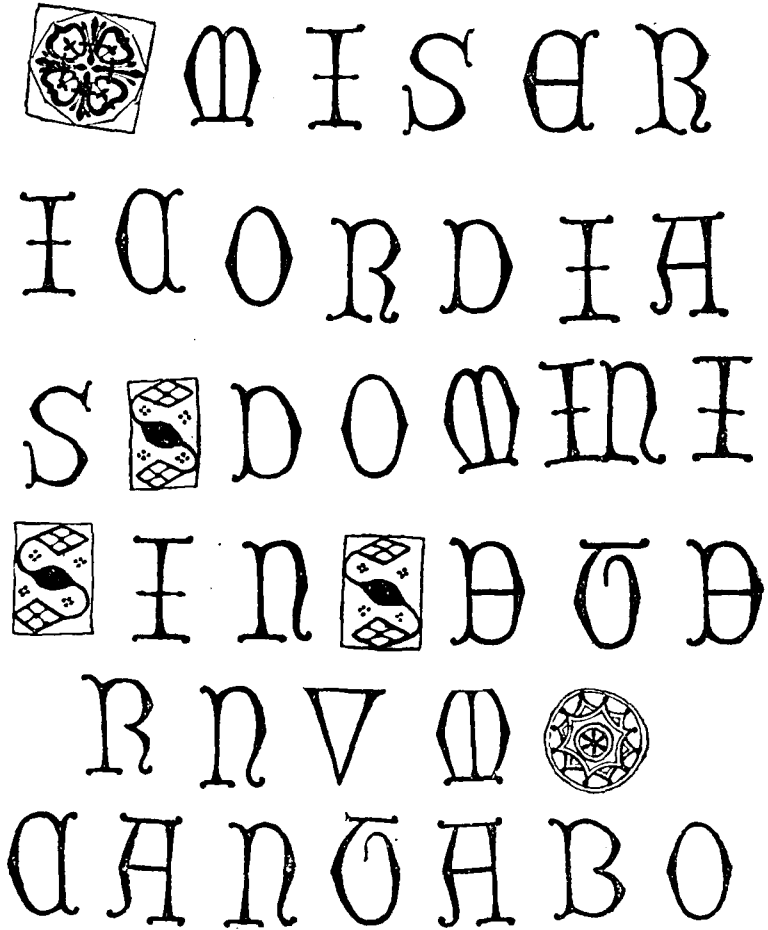


FIG. 4. YATTON, SOMERSET (cast at Bristol 1451). ($\frac{1}{3}$ size)

In order to deal with the evidence of the existing bells, we must in the first place return to the 7th bell at Yatton, Somerset, which as we have already seen must have been cast in 1451,¹ on the evidence of the parish accounts. Now this bell is inscribed in large elaborate capitals (see fig. 4), and also bears a large cross formed of four fleurs-de-lys in a circle, which for many years was used by Bristol founders. It is given as No. 25 in the plates of Ellacombe's *Gloucestershire*, and may be conveniently referred to by this number. The same lettering occurs in two sizes, 2 in. and 1½ in. respectively, on a group of seven bells, all but one of which also bear the cross No. 25. Two other marks which serve to connect them are the curious cross, *Gloucestershire* 61, and a large rosette in a medallion (hitherto unillustrated), each of which occurs on three bells in the group. The list of these bells, with the marks on each, is given in the Appendix, Group IV., the two sizes of lettering being marked A and B.

Additional evidence of dating is given by the 3rd at Yate, which bears the name of Robert Stanshaw, squire, whose date is about 1470. Still more important is the 9th bell at Hereford Cathedral, with the inscription—

“ + WILHELMVS WARWIKE CONSTRVXIT ME IN SANCTAE
TRINITATIS HONORE.”

But I have some doubts as to whether William Warwick was the founder; he is more likely, to judge by the formula used, to have been the donor. It is, however, worth noting that the name is Bristolian. A William Warwick, skinner, was living in Bristol in 1408.² In any case the group must

¹ The later dates of recasting recorded in 1502 and 1529 must refer to other bells in this tower. In 1502-03 the second bell is distinctly specified, and the bell of 1529 would have had a black letter inscription.

² Bickley, *Little Red Book*, vol. ii. p. 100. The Rev. Canon Bannister of Hereford informs me that there is no record of the giving of this bell to Hereford Cathedral, and that Warwick is not a Herefordshire name and does not appear in the Cathedral records. This bears out the view that William Warwick was the founder.

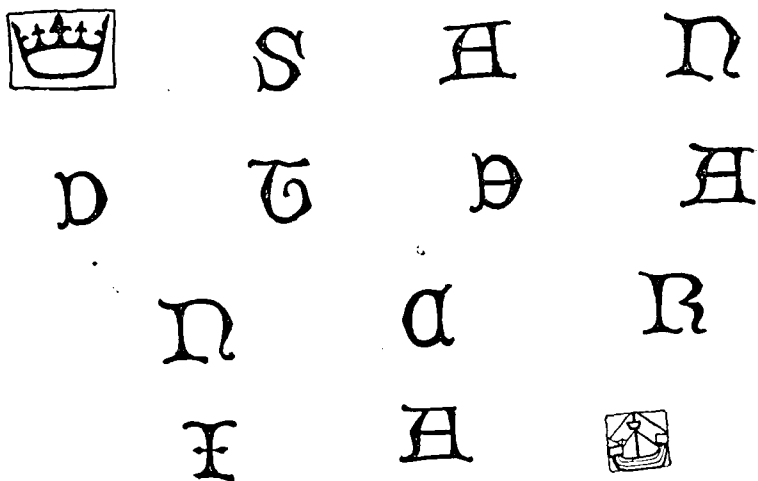


FIG. 5. WAPLEY (Abson lettering, about 1450). ($\frac{1}{4}$ size)

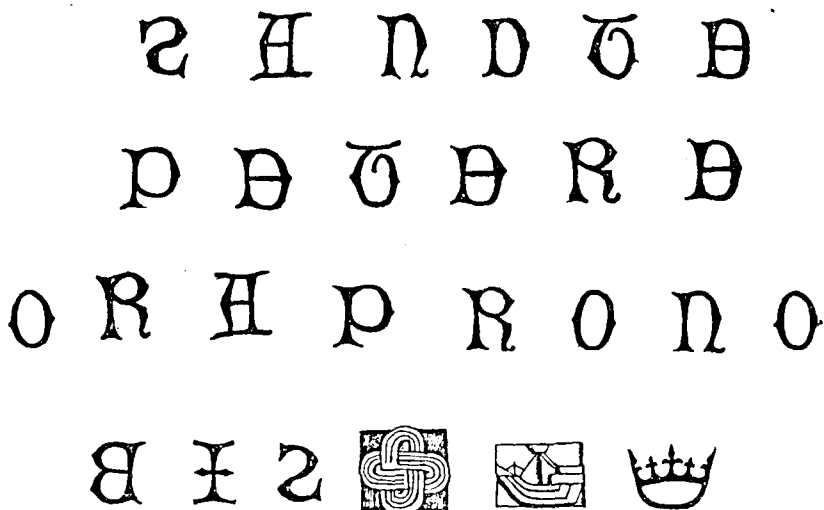


FIG. 6. WAPLEY (Tortworth lettering, about 1450). ($\frac{1}{4}$ size)

have been cast by a Bristol founder in the period 1450-70 though the respective claims of "Hugh the bellman" and of William Warwick to be their makers, cannot be definitely substantiated. Apart from the external evidence of date, the style of lettering precludes us from placing them later than the fifteenth century.

The next group with which we have to deal is one of some interest from the circumstance that it is marked by the use of a stamp which clearly associates it with Bristol; that of a ship, found in two sizes. This ship, *Gloucestershire* 41, is found on twenty-six bells in all, usually accompanied by a crown, *Gloucestershire* 31 or 32, and sometimes by other marks. All these bells have inscriptions in capitals, of which three varieties are found; two at Wapley, Gloucestershire, also have inscriptions in black letter, which dates them as at least later than 1400. Of the alphabets used, two are of medium size (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.) and of similar type, but they may easily be distinguished by the characteristic I of the one alphabet, which has a cross-bar, as in the I of Group 2 already described, and the N of the other, which is of a much more rounded form than that of the first alphabet. The third set is also similar in character, but the letters are not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high.

For convenience these alphabets may be respectively distinguished as the Abson, Tortworth, and Alveston sets, with reference to places in Gloucestershire at which each is found. They are illustrated in figs. 5-7. The date of the "ship" bells being possibly as early as 1420-1450, they may perhaps be assigned to John Gosselin (see above).

With the bells bearing the ship mark must be included two other groups from which it is absent, but of which all are inscribed in a similar lettering and are ornamented with the same crowns. One is a small group of three bells with the initial cross, *Gloucestershire* 72, which occurs on three of the "ship" bells.¹ The other group includes twenty bells

¹ Two of these, at Calne, Wilts., and Queen Camel, Somerset, are inscribed in black-letter smalls, and are not likely to be earlier than 1500.

W S a e H n D R
 I H O R H P R O
 n O B I S

FIG. 7. CAMELEY, SOMERSET (Alveston lettering, about 1450). ($\frac{1}{4}$ size)

each bearing one of the crowns, *Gloucestershire* 30, 31, or 32.

The next group is a connecting-link between the "ship" bells and a later group which can be assigned to known founders. They are all inscribed in capitals of the alphabets already described, but the initial crosses, *Gloucestershire* 25 and 29, are more characteristic of the later group. On the other hand, the cross 25 must have been introduced about 1450, as it occurs on the Yatton bell. It was subsequently adopted by Thomas Gefferies as his special mark, as will be seen later, just as cross 29 was adopted by another founder, presently to be discussed. As already noted, these Bristol bells between 1450 and 1550 are extremely difficult to classify and date satisfactorily, partly from the general absence of founders' names or initials, and partly from the indiscriminate use of the stamps. It is, however, fairly safe to arrange them in two main groups, one with inscriptions in capitals, and the other, presumably later in date, with inscriptions in black letter smalls. The initials of founders only occur on the black-letter bells (with one or two exceptions). It is therefore only necessary at present to make cursory mention of this earlier group with inscriptions in capitals, referring the reader to the Appendix for further details, as we can only say that they appear to fill in the period between 1450 and 1500, during which we have no founders' names, except possibly that of John Foundoure in 1453 (see above), and we have no information about him subsequently to that date. That they are more likely to belong to the latter part of the fifteenth century seems probable from the similarity of the stamps to those on the black-letter group.

Turning now to the black-letter bells, we have first of all a group of thirteen bells with the initials R.T., a founder who at present cannot be identified. It would, however, seem probable that his date is about 1480-1510, as after the latter year Thomas Gefferies comes on the scene. On eight of his bells we find the cross 29, together with the stop,

Gloucestershire 81, and of the other five four bear the crown 30, which is associated with the black-letter bells, and apparently replaced the crowns 31 and 32 occurring in the earlier groups. There are also thirty-three other bells with the cross 29, most of which have also the stop 81, and these may be provisionally assigned to R.T., in the absence of further evidence. They include the treble at Bristol Cathedral, which bears the rebus of Abbot John Nailheart, and can be therefore dated about 1450-86. There is also an interesting sub-group of five, at Swindon, Gloucestershire; Langridge, Somerset; and Grittleton, Little Hinton, and Poulshot, Wilts; on which we find a new stamp in the form of a rose, a larger variety of which occurs at Long Ashton, Somerset (Group IV.) These bells are further marked by the use of capitals as initials to the words, a rare feature in Bristol black-letter bells. These capitals are of a peculiar but effective type, and are also found on earlier bells at Upper Slaughter, East Harptree (Somerset) and elsewhere, which belong to Group VI. (see Appendix), having inscriptions in capitals throughout, with cross 29. Nearly all of R.T.'s bells are dedicated to a saint, usually the B.V.M. or St. Anne, with the formula *ora pro nobis*; the minuscules are usually of rough character and carelessly set.

We next come to a group of about forty bells which bear the initials T.G., easily to be identified as those of Thomas Gefferies, whose activities, as we have seen, cover the period 1508-46. Two of these bells, at St. David's Cathedral and Westleigh, Devon, are inscribed in capitals throughout, the rest in black-letter smalls without capitals. The lettering (fig. 3) is often rough and poor. The initial cross is usually 25, but 29 occurs (sometimes in conjunction with 25) on a considerable number. It is also interesting to note that the crown 30 and the stop 81 only appear in conjunction with the cross 29. This point is significant, as it appears to indicate that R.T. was Gefferies' immediate predecessor. Cross 25 is also found

in a smaller size, as at Alwington and Thornbury, Devon. At Fyfield, Wilts., and Hodgston, Pembroke,¹ we have this small size with the initials T.I., which I think must indicate an alternative spelling of the name (Jefferies for Gefferies); this form of the name was adopted regularly by his son Henry, as we shall see. Other marks are sometimes found on these bells, e.g. the wheel derived from John Barber, *Gloucestershire* 38, at Stoke Gifford, Dowlish Wake, and Laverton, Somerset, and Wambrook, Dorset. The inscriptions are nearly all of the same type as R.T.'s, but if anything rougher in appearance, and the stamps are often much worn. In the lists in the Appendix (Group VIII.) I include over twenty bells with cross 25, which may also be assigned to Thomas Gefferies.

A group of ten bells with the initials H.I. are clearly by Henry Jefferies (as he now calls himself), the son to whom Thomas left his business. Some of these have inscriptions in English of a "non-committal" type,² such as—

"praise ye the Lord"

"all time honor God,"

and as he only began his career in 1546 he must have been living through the critical times of the Reformation, during which there was need for caution in theological expression. He introduces one new feature in the form of a fleur-de-lys stop (*Gloucs.* 12), but otherwise his bells are similar in style to his father's. This stop also occurs on six bells without initials, which may be included in the list of bells assigned to him.

It will be seen that no attempt has been made to assign any bells to John White, although his name is prominent in the Bristol records. In order to do so, however, it would be necessary to find a group of bells clearly marked off by stamps and lettering from those already discussed; and this has not

¹ The "minuscules" on these two bells are of peculiar form.

² This is also the case with one or two of Thomas Gefferies' bells, as at Box and Littleton Drew, Wilts., and at Brimpsfield, Glouc. They must be dated about the end of his career.

been possible. It is probable that White was closely associated with R.T. and Thomas Gefferies, and though many of the bells without initials may have been cast by him, we are not justified in making such an assumption without further evidence. Possibly the bells given under Group VI. in the Appendix might be assigned to him.

The mediæval foundry at Bristol appears to have come to an end with the deaths of Henry Jefferies (about 1560) and of the younger John White, who, as we have seen, was still founding in 1553. From the latter date there is a complete gap of some seventy years, during which we have no documentary record of Bristol founders, nor any evidence from existing bells. It is, however, probable that the foundry was re-opened early in the seventeenth century by *Roger Purdue*, a member of a well-known Somerset bell-founding family, of whom we first hear in 1570-75, when William Purdue re-cast bells for Sherborne Abbey.¹ Their original home appears to have been Closworth, near Yeovil, though we also hear of them at Taunton and other places. But in 1624 we learn that "Roger Purdy of the cittie of Bristol bell-founder" agreed to cast three bells for St. Cuthbert, Wells;² and we also find numerous bells between the years 1601 and 1640 bearing the initials R.P., which may be assigned to this founder. When he first came to Bristol we have at present no evidence, but the majority of the bells alluded to are to be found in Somerset and North or West Wilts. They occur more rarely in Dorset, Devon and Cornwall, and there are two in Gloucestershire and one in Oxfordshire. The earliest is at Horsington, Somerset, dated 1601, and the earliest in the neighbourhood of Bristol is the 6th at Keynsham, dated 1607. He first occurs in Wilts. in 1611, and as all the other bells of earlier date are in Dorset or South Somerset, except that at Keynsham, it

¹ Raven, *Church Bells of Dorset*, p. 201.

² Ellacombe, *Church Bells of Devon*, p. 56. Of these three, one (the old 5th) remained until recently.

is probable that they were cast at Closworth, and that Roger Purdue did not settle in Bristol before 1611. Even so it is conceivable that he may not have been there permanently, as there are not many of his bells in that neighbourhood between 1627 and 1640. There are, however, others without initials in Gloucestershire, North Somerset, and North Wilts between 1602 and 1641, which were probably cast at Bristol by Roger Purdue; they can hardly be assigned to any other foundry. In the year 1624 we also find a group of bells in the neighbourhood of Banbury cast by Richard Purdue, a brother of Roger, whose habitat is otherwise unknown; but we hear of him at Stoford, near Yeovil, in 1634,¹ and the bells of 1627-40 in Devon and Cornwall are more likely to be his work. Except on geographical evidence we cannot distinguish between Roger and Richard, and can only assign definitely to the former the bells cast between 1611 and 1641 in Gloucestershire, Wilts, and North Somerset.

In 1649 the initials R.P. once more occur on bells in Gloucestershire and Wilts, this time in conjunction with the initials W.P. In Dorset and West Somerset we find W.P. alone between 1637 and 1648. This seems to imply that a second *William Purdue*, probably a son of George Purdue, of Closworth, and nephew of the first William (who died about 1618), had succeeded George, who died in 1633. It is probable that the second Roger and the second William set up a joint foundry at Bristol in 1649, though documentary evidence is lacking, and we only have such information as the bells themselves afford. The joint initials are found on many bells in Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts down to 1669, in which year William gave up his partnership in the foundry. He retired to Limerick, in Ireland, where he died in 1673, and was buried in the Cathedral, his epitaph running as follows—

“HERE A BELLFOUNDER HONEST AND TRUE
UNTIL THE RESURRECTION LIES PURDUE.”

¹ Raven, *Church Bells of Dorset*, p. 169. He also worked at Glastonbury.

Roger's initials continue to be found on bells down to 1688, but we have no record of his death. Between 1655 and 1665 William appears to have migrated to Salisbury, where he worked in conjunction with Francis Foster and Nathaniel Bolter of that city, leaving numerous bells in Wilts and adjoining counties. Meanwhile Roger kept on the Bristol foundry, and still placed the joint initials on the bells cast during that period. In 1665 we find both founders at Chichester, and four bells in Sussex bear the joint initials, eight others those of William alone. Otherwise all their bells were cast at Bristol. Of these a list is given in the Appendix to this paper.

The bells by the earlier Roger Purdue are all of very similar type, devoid of ornament, and with simple inscriptions, usually only "ANNO DOMINI", with the date, preceded by a large Maltese cross. The letters and stamps are large and flat, and were probably not produced in the ordinary way from moulds, but were cut out from pieces of thin metal and stuck on the clay model, and so reproduced.¹ Almost the only exception to the absence of ornament is a large panel with the Prince of Wales' feathers and the motto "ICH DIEN", surrounded by a border in which the emblems of the Passion are depicted. This is found on the waist of a bell by Roger Purdue at Boyton, Wilts, and on others cast by other members of the family.

The bells by the later Roger and William Purdue exhibit a great contrast to the earlier Roger's work. Not only are they often richly ornamented with borders of vine-pattern, but the inscriptions are often very lengthy, occupying two lines round the shoulder of the bell, though as a rule they are not of much interest, being only a string of names. These Purdues employ a new type of lettering, neat and pleasing in character, and produced in the usual way; between the words is usually a stop in the form of a floral ornament.

¹ See Tyssen in *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. lvii. p. 67.

The Bristol foundry did not come entirely to an end in 1688. We have three bells from a puzzling founder of the name of *John Packer*—the sanctus bell at Quatt, Shropshire, dated 1692, one at Reynoldston, Pembrokeshire, 1705, and one at Llanstinan in the same county¹ undated, but with the inscription in a shield :



The Quatt bell is inscribed in small rather ornate letters—

“ IOHN (rose) PACKER (two roses) ME (rose) FECET (two roses)
1692 (rose),”

with a rose as stop ; and that at Reynoldston is merely dated 1705, with a shield below as at Llanstinan, only omitting the words “ IN BRISTOL.” I can find no traces of John Packer nearer to Bristol, though more of his bells may yet turn up in Herefordshire or South Wales. It is possible that he was an “ itinerant ” founder, but the evidence of the Llanstinan bell is clearly in favour of his being resident in Bristol. His name may yet be found in the Registers of some Bristol parish.

Subsequent bell-founding in Bristol belongs rather to modern history. Between 1815 and 1850 we have the names of Westcott, Jefferies and Price, who cast several rings in the surrounding counties, and less important names are those of Goatly, and of Wasbrough, Hale & Co., whose occasional performances suggest that they were not regular bell-founders. The well-known firm of Llewellyns & James first began to cast bells in 1875, and their work has at the present day a considerable and extended reputation.²

¹ Ex inform. Rev. J. T. Evans, of Stow-on-the-Wold.

² See V. C. H., *Glouc.*, vol. ii. p. 205.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF BELLS FROM BRISTOL FOUNDRIES.¹

GROUP I.

BELLS OF ABOUT 1350 (Cross Fig. 10).

Dorset.	Sherborne	Sanctus.
Glamorgan.	Llanmaes	1st.
Gloucestershire.	Bristol, St. Stephen ..	Sanctus.
	Duntisbourne Rous ..	2nd.
	Oldbury-on-Hill	1st.
Pembrokeshire.	Gumfreston	Bell.
Somerset.	Emborough	1st.
	Kilton	1st.
	Thurloxton	2nd.

GROUP II.

BELLS OF ABOUT 1350-1380 (Cross Fig. 59).

Berkshire.	Buscot	2nd.	∴ stop.
Devonshire.	East Ashford	1	
	Horwood	1	
Gloucestershire.	Alderley	Bell.	Wheel.
	Hardwick	3rd.	∴ stop.
	Leighterton	Former bell.	
	Pitchcombe	Bell.	Wheel.
	Siddington	Old 1st.	
Somerset.	Snowhill	Bell.	∴ stop.
	S. Barrow	1	∴ stop.
	Ile Brewers	1	
	Kingsbury Episcopi ..	1	Wheel?
	Locking	2	∴ stop.
	Loxton	3	Stop <i>Som.</i> 45.
	Norton Malreward ..	2	∴ stop.
	Puxton	1	Wheel.
	Raddington	1 and 2.	Wheel.
	Weston-super-Mare ..	2	Wheel.
Suffolk.	Whissett	4	Wheel.
Wiltshire.	Atworth	1	
	Hillmarton	3	
	Sutton Benger	2	∴ stop.

¹ It should be noted that many of the Somerset bells given in these lists require verification, owing to the numerous errors in Ellacombe's book. Some further details and corrections will be published shortly in the *Transactions* of the Somerset Archæological Society.

GROUP III.

BELLS OF ABOUT 1380-1420 (Cross *Somerset*, Fig. 32).

Cardiganshire.	Llangorwen	Old 2nd	(Doubtful).
Devonshire.	Alwington	1	(Cross 59).
	Ashford	2	
Dorset.	Maiden Newton	5	
Herefordshire.	Putley	2	
	Woolhope	4	
Pembrokeshire.	Cheriton	2	
	Haverfordwest, St. Thomas	Bell.	
Somerset.	Babery	3	
	Barrow Gurney	Disused.	
	North Barrow	1	
	South Brent	2	
	Durleigh	1	
	Englishcombe	4	
	Englishcombe	5	
	Farrington Gurney	1	
	Fivehead	2	
	Fivehead	4	
	Ile Abbots	2	
	Kingston	3	
	Laverton	2	
	Litton	1	
	Litton	2	
	Loxton	1	
	Milton Clevedon	1	
	Stocklinch Magdalen	2	
	Stocklinch Magdalen	3	
	Tollard	1	
Weare	3		
Wiltshire.	Norton Bavent	3	(Doubtful).

GROUP IV.

BELLS OF "YATTON" TYPE (1450-1480). Founder, William Warwick (?)-

			Other		
		Cross.	Marks.	Lettering.	Remarks.
Devonshire.					
	Molland Botreaux	4	61	—	A
Gloucestershire.					
	Yate	3	25	Stop 81.	B Date c. 1470.
	Yate	4	25+61	—	B

			Cross.	Other Marks.	Lettering.	Remarks.
Herefordshire.						
Hereford Cathedral	9	25+61	—	B		
Hereford Cathedral	10	—	Crown	30.	B	
Monmouthshire.						
Caldicot	8	25	Medallion.	A		
Somerset.						
Long Ashton .. Service	25	Medallion	A			
Yatton	7	25	Medallion ;	A	Date 1451.	unique stop.

GROUP V.

BELLS OF "SHIP" TYPE. (1420-1480. By John Gosselin ?)

(1) *With ship stamp.*¹

			Cross.	Crown.	Lettering.
Devonshire.					
Sheepwash	Old 1	—	31	(also hand)	Tortworth.
Yarnscombe	Old 4	25	32	(two sizes)	No inscr.
Dorset.					
Langton Matravers	3	—	31		Abson.
Gloucestershire.					
Bristol, Temple ..	Sanctus.	—	—		
St. Thomas	5	61 (small size).	31		Abson.
Duntisbourne Rous	1	—	32 (small)		Alveston.
Oldbury-on-Hill ..	2	—	—		Alveston.
Staunton	Old	72	32		Abson.
Staverton	1	—	31		
Tortworth	5	72	32		Tortworth.
Wapley	3	—	32	(also hand and knot).	Tortworth and smalls.
Wapley	4	—	32	(do.)	Abson and smalls.
Somerset.					
Backwell	Old 3	61	31		Tortworth.
Burrington	Old 6	—	31		Tortworth.
Crowcombe	3	25	31		
Gt. Elm	Old 1	—	32		
Gt. Elm	Old 2	72	31		

¹ *Glouc.*, fig 41. A smaller sized ship occurs on the bells at Duntisbourne Rous, Tortworth, Litton, Sutton Montis, Weston Bampfylde, and Henllys.

			Cross.	Crown.	Lettering.
Somerset (<i>continued</i>).					
Lamyatt	2, 3	—	—	32	
Limington	Old 4	—	—	31	
Litton	Old 4	—	—	31+32	
Northover	4	25+61	—	31+32	
Weston Bampfylde	1	—	—	32 (small)	Tortworth.
Sutton Montis .. .	2	—	—	—	Alveston.
Wiltshire.					
Cherhill	2	—	—	31	
Brecknockshire.					
Llanelly	2	61 (small size).	—	31	Mixed Gothic.
Monmouthshire.					
Henllys	1	Small plain.	—	—	Alveston.
(2) <i>No ship; cross 72.</i>					
Gloucestershire.					
Saul	1	72+25 (small).	—	—	Abson.
Somerset.					
Badgworth	3	72	Fleur-de-lys,	12	Abson.
Queen Camel	1	72	—	32	<i>Black- letter.</i>
Wiltshire.					
Calne	S.	72	—	—	<i>Black- letter.</i>
(3) <i>No ship or cross; crown only.</i>					
Devonshire.					
Luffincott	2	31 or 32	—	—	Tortworth.
Glamorgan.					
Llysworney	1	32	—	—	Tortworth.
Gloucestershire.					
Abson	6	31	—	—	Abson.
Alveston	1	31	—	—	Alveston.
Alveston	2	32	—	—	Alveston.
Stoke Gifford	1	32 (small)	—	—	Alveston.
Tibberton	1	30	—	—	Alveston.
Herefordshire.					
St. Margaret	3	31 or 32	—	—	Alveston.

				Crown.	Other marks.	Lettering.
Monmouthshire.						
Llanwenarth	1		32	—	Alveston.	
Somerset.						
Badgworth	1		32	—	Tortworth.	
East Brent	2		31	—	Tortworth.	
Bratton St. Maur ..	3		31	—	Alveston.	
Brockley	2		31	—	Tortworth.	
Cameley	2		32	—	Alveston.	
Cameley	5		—	Fleur-de-lys,	Abson.	
				12		
Charlton Queen ..	3		32	—	Tortworth.	
Gt. Elm	Old 3		32	—		
Dinder	1		30	—		
Ditcheat	5		—	Wheel 38	Abson.	
Trent	4		31	—	Abson.	
Otterhampton ..	1		—	Wheel 10	Alveston.	

(4) *Crown only; black-letter inscription.*

				Crown.
Gloucestershire.				
Abson	5			31
Horton	2			31
Somerset.				
Bream	1			32
Puckington	3			32
Whatley	2-4			
Bream	3			30
Wiltshire.				
Malmesbury	1			30

GROUP VI.

BELLS WITH INSCRIPTIONS IN CAPITALS, WITH CROSS 25 OR 29
(date about 1480-1500).

(1) *Cross 25.*

		Marks.	Lettering.
Devonshire.			
Warkleigh	3	Fleur-de-lys	Abson.
		stop.	
Westleigh	4		<i>By T. Gefferies.</i>
Gloucestershire.			
Horton	3	81 stop	E. Harptrec.
Pembrokeshire.			
St. David's Cathedral, Disused.			

			Marks.	Lettering.
Somerset.				
Evercreech	5	81 stop.	
He Abbots	4		
Kingston	4		E. Harptree.
Nynehead	5		Abson. <i>By T. Gefferies.</i>
Pitcombe	3		Abson.
(2) Cross 29.				
Gloucestershire.				
Upper Slaughter	5		E. Harptree.
Woodchester	5	Stop 81	Abson
Herefordshire.				
Hereford Cathedral.		10	Crown 30	E. Harptree.
Somerset.				
Compton Dando	3	Stop 81	E. Harptree.
East Harptree	3		E. Harptree.
Holcombe	1	Stop 81.	
Stoke Rodney	2	Stop 81	Alveston.
Stoke Rodney	Old 1	(small cross)	Alveston.

GROUP VII.

BELLS BY R.T. (cross 29, crown 30, stop 81, black-letter throughout).

			Cross.	Crown.	Stop.
Devonshire.					
Clyst Honiton	6	—	30	—
Horwood	2	—	—	—
Gloucestershire.					
Bristol, St. Thomas		6	29	30	81
Yate	2	29	—	81
Pembrokeshire.					
Tenby	Disused	—	30	—
Somerset.					
Butcombe	2	29	—	81
Charlton Adam	3	29	—	81
Chilton	2	—	30	81
Fiddington	1	29	—	81
Ubley	4	—	30	81
Wiltshire.					
Box	3	29	—	81
Great Somerford	1	29	—	81
Westwood	Old 2	29?	—	—

(b) Bells of similar type, but no initials.

		Crown.	Stop.	
Devonshire.				
Lynton	1	30	—	Possibly by T. Gefferies like the 3rd (see below).
Gloucestershire.				
Ampney Crucis. ..	5	—	74	
Bristol Cathedral ..	1	—	81	Date 1450-1486.
Hanham Abbots ..	1	30	—	
Kingswood	1, 2	—	81	
Leighterton	1	—	—	
Herefordshire.				
Goodrich	3	30	—	
Somerset.				
Bream	2	—	81	
Cossington	2	—	81	
Doultling	2	30	81	
Hemington	2	30	81	
Hemington	4	—	81	
Pylle	3	—	81	
Swell.. .. .	2	—	81	
Wiltshire.				
Kemble	3	—	81	
West Kington	2	30	81	
Grittleton	5	30	—	
Littleton Drew ..	2	30	—	
Winsley	3	30	—	
Luckington	2	—	—	

(c) Similar type, but with initial capitals.

		Stop.	
Gloucestershire.			
Westerleigh	5	81	Small capitals.
Somerset.			
Charterhouse Hinton	2	81	
Queen Charlton ..	4	81	
Nunney	5	81	
Priddy	2	81	
Wookey	3	81	
Wiltshire.			
Littleton Drew ..	1	81	

(d) Cross 29 with rose and initial capitals of E. Haytree type.

Gloucestershire.	
Swindon	3
Somerset.	
Langridge	1

Wiltshire.

Grittleton	3
Little Hinton	—
Poulshot	1

GROUP VIII.

BELLS BY THOS. GEFFERIES (1505-1545).

(a) *With cross 25.*

Devonshire.

Westleigh.. .. .	4	—	Inscription in capitals.
Alwington	2, 4	(small size).	
Huntshaw	3		
Thornbury	3	(small size).	

Monmouthshire.

Llantilio Pertholey..	4
-----------------------	---

Somerset.

Charlynch	3
Churchill	3
Holcombe	2
Weston Zoyland .. .	2
St. Catherine's .. .	4

(b) *With crosses 25 and 29.*

Glamorgan.		Crown.	Stop.
Porthkerry	2	30	61

Somerset.

Dinder	2	30	81
Hawkridge	4	30	—

(c) *With cross 29.*

Cornwall.

Towednack	3	—	81
-----------------	---	---	----

Devonshire.

Brendon	1, 2	30	—
Lynton	3	30	—

Glamorgan.

St. Mary Church .. .	2	30	—
----------------------	---	----	---

Gloucestershire.

Bristol St. Werburgh	3	30	81
Stoke Gifford	2	30	81+38

Somerset.

Greinton	1	—	81
Hawkridge	5	30	81
Hatch, West	3	—	81
Hatch, West	4	30	81
Holford	2	30	81

Somerset (<i>continued</i>).		Crown.	Stop.
Shapwick	2	—	—
Stoke Pero	3	32 ?	81
Whitestaunton ..	2	30	81
Wiltshire.			
Box	2	30	— English inscription.
Littleton Drew ..	3	30	• — English inscription.
Gloucestershire.		<i>(d) No cross.</i>	
Brimpsfield	1	30	— English inscription.
Devonshire.			
Molland	2	—	—
Somerset.			
Dowlish Wake ..	2	—	38
Laverton	1	—	81+38
Puriton	4	—	Fleur-de-lys
Dorset.			
Wambrook	5	—	38
Glamorgan.		<i>(e) Unusual cross.</i>	
Penarth	Sanctus.		
St. Mary Church ..	1		
<i>(f) Bells with initials T.I. (? for T.G.).</i>			
Pembrokeshire.			
Hodgeston	2	Cross 25 small size (as stop).	
Wiltshire.			
Fyfield	1	do.	Curious minuscules.

GROUP IX.

(a) Bells by Henry Jefferies (1545-1555).

Gloucestershire.		Cross.	Crown.	Stop.	
Abson	3	—	—	38 and	English
				fleur-de-lys.	inscription.
Somerset.					
Backwell	2	25	—	Fleur-de-lys.	
Butcombe	3	25	—	do.	
Clapton-in-Gordano	4	—	—	38 and fleur-de-lys.	
Norton St. Philip ..	4	25	—	—	
Stoke Rodney	3	—	—	Fleur-de-lys	English
				inscription.	
Wiltshire.					
Colerne	7	29	30	—	
Overton	1	—	30	—	
Westwood	Old 3	?	—	—	
				and 4	
Winsley	1	25	—	Fleur-de-lys.	

(b) Bells of similar style, but no initials.

Devonshire.			Cross.	Crown.	Stop.	
Challacombe	3	25 small	—	Fleur-de-lys.		
Gloucestershire.						
Hartpury	3	—	—	do.		
Somerset.						
Bathampton	3, 5	25 small	—	do.		
Clapton-in-Gordano	5	25 small	—	do.		
Combehay	3	—	—	do.	English inscn.	
High Littleton ..	2	25 small	—	do.		
Stoke Rodney ..	4	—	—	do.		

Cross Gloucs. 25 (with smalls; no initials).

Devonshire.			Cross.	Other marks.	
Broadhembury ..	1	Small size	—	—	
Iddesleigh	4	—	—	—	
Woodbury	6	—	Rose (new type).	Mixed Gothic.	
Gloucestershire.					
Elberton	1	Small size	Wheel 38	Rough large smalls.	
Gloucester St. Nicholas	5				
Siddington	Old 2				
Pembrokeshire.					
Rudbaxton	1	Small size			
Somerset.					
Buckland Dinham ..	5	Small size			
Curry Rivell	1	—	—	Date about 1508	
Fivehead	1				
Halse	2				
Kilve	Old 3				
Milton Clevedon ..	4				
Puriton	3	—	—	? By T. G. (cf. the 4th).	
Stocklinch Ottersay	3				
Strington	2				
Tellisford	2				
Woolverton	1, 2				
Wrington	Sanctus	Small size			
Wiltshire.					
Holt	4	—	Medallion as at Yatton.		
Winkfield	3				

Somerset.		<i>Doubtful Examples.</i>
Pitcombe	1 and old 2	

BELLS CAST BY THE PURDUES AT BRISTOL.

(N.B.—Only those bearing the founders' names or initials are included. Bells by the earlier William Purdue are also omitted, as it is doubtful whether they were cast at Bristol.)

I.—ROGER PURDUE I.

1601. Horsington, Somerset, 4.
 1602. S. Perrott, Dorset, 2.
 1603. Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorset, 3, 4.
 Handborough, Oxfordshire, 4.
 1604. L. Halstock, Dorset, 4.
 1605. W. Lydford, Somerset, 4.¹
 1607. E. Camel, Somerset, 4.
 Keynsham, Somerset, 6.
 E. Pennard, Somerset, 2.
 Sutton Mallet, Somerset, 2.
 Trent, Somerset, 3.
 1608. Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, old 2, 5.
 1609. Biddisham, Somerset, 1.
 Ilchester, Somerset, 5.
 1611. Winkfield, Wilts, 2.
 1612. Heytesbury, Wiltshire, 4.
 1613. Chilmark, Wiltshire, 4.
 1614. Compton Chamberlayne, Wiltshire, 4.
 Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire, 4.
 Plympton, Devon, 4, 8.²
 Combe Hay, Somerset, 2.
 Freshford, Somerset, old 4.
 1615. Henstridge, Somerset, 4.
 1616. Blackford, Somerset, 2.
 Boyton, Wiltshire, 1, 4.
 Westbury, Wiltshire, 5.
 1617. Wickham, Berkshire, 1.
 1618. Alkerton, Oxfordshire, 3.

¹ With George Purdue ; not certainly cast at Bristol.

² See preceding note.

1619. Enford, Wiltshire, 2.
 Maiden Bradley, Wiltshire, old 3, 4.
 Upton Lovell, Wiltshire, 1.
1620. Pewsey, Wiltshire, 5.
 Westbury, Wiltshire, 3.
1621. Hatherop, Gloucestershire, S.
1622. Stratton St. Margaret, Wiltshire, 3.
 Bathampton, Somerset, 5.
1623. S. Stoke, Somerset, 1, 2.
 Bristol, St. Mary Port, Gloucestershire, S.
 Cliffe Pypard, Wiltshire, old S.
 Stanton Fitzwarren, Wiltshire, old S.
1624. Potterne, Wiltshire, 3, 6.
 Wells, St. Cuthbert, Somerset, old 5.
1625. Pawlett, Somerset, 5.
1626. All Cannings, Wiltshire, 1, 3.
1627. Caundle Bishop, Dorset, 3.
 Long Bredy, Dorset, 2.
 Stratton, Dorset, 4.
 Compton Paunceford, Somerset, 1.
1628. Biddisham, Somerset, 2, 4.
 S. Brent, Somerset, old 4.
 Yeovilton, Somerset, 2.
1629. W. Buckland, Somerset, 6.
 Nynhead, Somerset, 4.
 Stockland Bristol, Somerset, old 2.
1631. Durleigh, Somerset, 4.
1632. Cothelstone, Somerset, 1.
1633. E. Camel, Somerset, 6.
 Ile Abbots, Somerset, 3 (with William).
 ?E. Ogwell, Devonshire, 1, 2.
1633. Piddlehinton, Dorset, 5.
 Weymouth Town Hall, Dorset, 1.
1634. Halstock, Dorset, 2, 5.
 Cubert, Cornwall, 3.
 Litton, Somerset, 6.

1635. S. Brent, Somerset, 1.
 Chilton, Somerset, 3.
 N. Poorton, Dorset, 1.
1636. Netherbury, Dorset, 3.
 Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, 2.
 Northover, Somerset, 1.
 Sutton Montis, Somerset, 1.
1637. Hilton, Dorset, 3.
1638. St. Buryan, Cornwall, 2.
1639. Lanlivery, Cornwall, 2, 5.
 Manston, Dorset, 1.
1640. Chiselborough, Somerset, 4.
 Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall, 3.

II.—WILLIAM AND ROGER PURDUE II.

(1) *William only* (1637-48).

1637. Stocklinch Ottersay, Somerset, 2.
1638. Brompton Ralph, Somerset, 1.
1640. Winterbourne Zelstone, Dorset, 1.
1641. Fontmell Magna, Dorset, 4.
 Ibberton, Dorset, 4.
 Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity, Dorset, 5.
 Nunton, Wiltshire, 3.
1646. Bradford, Somerset, 4.
1647. Enmore, Somerset, 1.
 Otterhampton, Somerset, 3.
 Axminster, Devonshire, old.
 Dalwood, Devonshire, 4.
1648. Clatworthy, Somerset, 2.
 Skilgate, Somerset, 3.
 Withycombe, Somerset, 3.
- (2) *William and Roger* (1649-69).
1649. Bristol, St. John, Gloucestershire, 2, 5, 6.
 Horton, Gloucestershire, 1.
1650. Dyrham, Gloucestershire, 2.
 Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, 2, 6.
 S. Perrott, Dorset, 3 (R. only).

- Avebury, Wiltshire, 3 (W. only).
 Westbury, Wiltshire, 3 (R. only).
1652. Colerne, Wiltshire, 5.
 Hillmarton, Wiltshire, 2.
 Ogbourne, St. George, Wiltshire, 4, 5.
 Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, old 5.
1653. Bristol, Temple, Gloucestershire, 3.
 Marlborough, St. Mary, Wiltshire, 2, 4 (W. only).
 Nettleton, Wiltshire, 4, 5 (W. only).
 Staplegrove, Somerset, 3 (W. only).
1654. Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset, 1, 3, 5.
1655. Fiddington, Somerset, 2.
 Wick St. Lawrence, Somerset, 1, 2, 5.
1656. Winsham, Somerset, old 1.
 Farway, Devon, 1.
1657. Bristol, Temple, Gloucestershire, old 5, 6.
 Doynton, Gloucestershire, 3.
 Bicknoller, Somerset, 2, 3.
 Orchard Portman, Somerset, 1, 3.
 Raddington, Somerset, 4.
 Kilton, Somerset, 3 (W. only).
 Stoke St. Mary, Somerset, 4 (W. only).
1658. Widcombe, Somerset, 2 (R. only).
1661. Strington, Somerset, 1.
 Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, 8 (?).
1662. Wanborough, Wiltshire, 3, 5.
1663. Devizes, St. Mary, Wiltshire, 1, 5, 6.
 Liddington, Wiltshire, 1, 3.
 Great Somerford, Wiltshire, old 4 (R. only).
 Berwick Bassett, Wiltshire, 3.
1664. Broad Hinton, Wiltshire, 4, 6.
 W. Kington, Wiltshire, 3, 4 (R. only).
 Wanborough, Wiltshire, 4.
 Shalbourne, Berkshire, 3, 4.
 Doynton, Gloucestershire, 1 (R. only).
 Siston, Gloucestershire, 4, 5 (R. only).

1665. Broughton Gifford, Wiltshire, old 1.
Holt, Wiltshire, 1.
Burrington, Somerset, 3, 5 (W. only).
1666. Bristol, St. Thomas, Gloucestershire, 7, 8 (R. only).
1667. Towednack, Cornwall, 1 (R. only).
Chiseldon, Wiltshire, 5 (W. only).
1668. W. Monkton, Somerset, 3.
St. Decuman's, Somerset, 6.
Sampford Arundell, Somerset, 5.
1669. Brislington, Somerset, 1, 4.
Keynsham, Somerset, 8.
Marlborough, St. Mary, Wiltshire, 6.
Bitton, Gloucestershire, 4.
Dyrham, Gloucestershire 6 (W. only).
Stapleton, Gloucestershire, 4.
- 1680 (*sic*). Kingswear, Devonshire, 3.
(3) *Roger Purdue alone* (1679-88).
1669. Titherington, Gloucestershire, 1.
1670. Bristol Cathedral, Gloucestershire, 4.
1674. Edmondsham, Dorset, 2.
1675. Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornwall, 1.
1676. Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, old 1.
Cameley, Somerset, 3.
1677. Devizes, St. John, Wiltshire, 3, 8 and old 7.
1678. Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, 3, 4.
1680. Puxton, Somerset, 2.
1682. Spaxton, Somerset, 2.
Abbenhall, Gloucestershire, 3.
1683. Worle, Somerset, 4.
Overton, Wiltshire, old 5.
1684. Easton Grey, Wiltshire, 2, 3.
Carhampton, Somerset, 5, 6.
Kingston Seymour, Somerset, 5.
1687. Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, 1.
1688. Dunster, Somerset, 3.
- N.D. Curry Rivel, Somerset, 2.