

Second Again cast by John Stevens in 1718, this bell is 29 inches in diameter and weighs in at 5 cwt. Its inscription is "Prosperity to all my benefactors : John Stevens : Facet : 1718:". **Third** The third was re-cast by John Stevens in 1720, measures 31 inches in diameter and weighs 6cwt. Its inscription is similar to the treble's: "John Stevens made mee 1720".

Fourth One of the two oldest bells in the tower, the fourth bell was cast by Brasyers of Norwich between 1423 and 1513. It has a diameter of 32 inches and weighs just over 6cwt. The inscription, in Latin translates as "In this chamber, Gabriel now sounds sweetly".

Fifth The fifth is the other oldest bell in the tower, also cast by Brasyers between 1423 and 1513. This has a diameter of 34 inches and weighs 8 cwt. Its Latin inscription says "I am called the bell of the glorious Virgin Mary".



Sixth Cast in 1583 by William Brend of Norwich, the sixth measures 37 inches across and weighs 9 cwt. Its inscription, again in Latin, says "Let every sound praise the Lord".

Seventh This bell was cast in 1622 by William and John Brend of Norwich and is 42 inches in diameter. It weighs 11 cwt and carries the simple inscription "Anno Domini 1622 WIB"

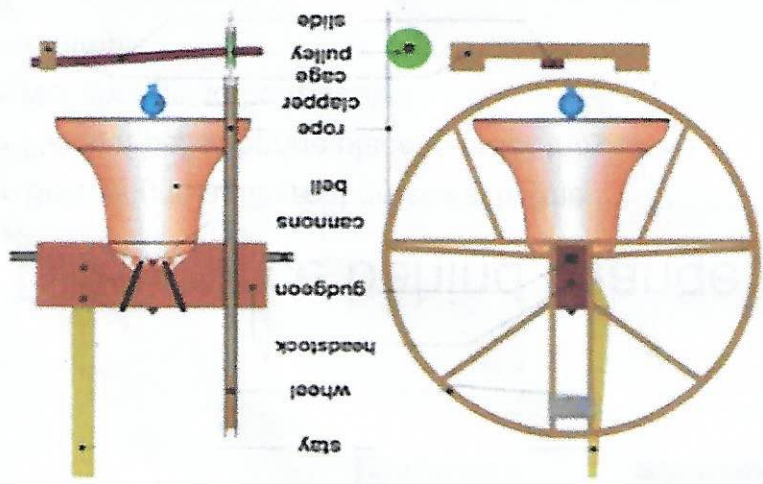
Tenor This is the heaviest and youngest bell in the tower. Originally made in 1618 it was re-cast in 1902 by Mears and Stainbank's Whitechapel Bell Foundry. It is 47 inches in diameter and weighs just over 16 cwt. Its inscription is "1718 recast 1902 Long live King Edward 7th"

OFFICERS

Tower Captain	Don Robinson
Hon Secretary	Alison Robinson
Hon Treasurer	Mary Stanbrook
Steeple Keeper	Vic Stanbrook
Deputy Steeple Keeper	Ray Pettitt

• HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Made from an alloy of copper and tin
- Arranged down the musical scale from the smallest ('treble') to the largest ('tenor')
- Average tenor weight 510kg, though can weigh up to 4,200kg - the weight of a car
- Hung within a frame and attached to a wheel
- Rotate through 360 degrees, with 'clapper' striking inside of bell to sound a note
- Special feature of English bells is the 'stay'
- Rope wraps around wheel whereby ringer below controls bell's swing
- Tuned to one particular note



Bell in 'down' position, showing all the different parts that make up the mechanism

• HOW ARE THEY MADE?

- Tuned to one particular note
- Tuned by carving metal from the inside of the bell
- Made, or 'cast', in Britain for hundreds of years
- Moulds made and molten metal poured in
- Left to cool in pits
- One bell foundry remains in the UK and it is possible to visit it and have tours of its premises – sometimes even see a casting.

The science behind change ringing

- Bells ring in a different order each time
- Pairs of bells change place in order they strike
- No 'change' to be repeated
- Example:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	1	4	3	6	5	8	7
2	1	4	3	6	5	8	7
2	4	1	6	3	8	5	7
2	4	1	6	3	8	5	7
4	2	6	1	8	3	7	5
4	2	6	1	8	3	7	5

4 pairs (alternating with 3) change places in this example

