

The bells of Perthshire

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ABSTRACT

This is the eleventh county survey of bells in Scotland to be published, and is in many ways the most interesting. Nine early Celtic handbells have links with the county, and the collection of foreign 16th- and 17th-century bells is of especial note. Due to the succession of wars in Europe, some of the founders whose work survives in Perthshire are not well represented on the Continent now. The foreign bells are almost without exception well cast, much decorated and of excellent tone. Eight bells of c 1500 within the county come from Malines (Mechlin) in Belgium. Later 17th-century Dutch bells came from Middelburg, Deventer and Rotterdam. The earliest bell in the county that was cast in Edinburgh is dated 1629 and was followed by many others up till 1767. English bells begin to appear about this time; the Whitechapel ring of six bells at Dunkeld Cathedral, cast in 1814, was only the second ring of bells to be sent to Scotland. Scottish 19th-century founders are well represented. Also of note is the Alpha clock at Stanley of 1850; only one other of this design is said to have been made and that went to St Petersburg, in Russia.

The 63 bells of St John's Kirk, Perth – including eight from before the Reformation – will be the subject of a separate article.

INTRODUCTION

This is the eleventh county survey of bells in Scotland to be published; all except Kincardineshire and Ayrshire have appeared in the *Proceedings* since 1913. Wherever possible repetition of information is avoided. These earlier surveys were based on the county boundaries applying in Scotland before 1965, and to avoid overlap this has been continued with this present survey of Perthshire.

DISCUSSION

Nine early Celtic handbells have survived which have links with Perthshire: five are of the earliest type, seventh–ninth century, made from iron plates, and four of these have a bronze covering remaining. They are at Glenlyon and Fortingall churches, the St Fillan's bell in the Perth Museum & Art Gallery, the St Lonan bell from Kincardine in Menteith, and an iron bell in the Royal Museum of Scotland, presented to the Society (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 16 (1881–2), 153–4). The precise location where this latter bell was found is not clear; one reference gives Month, Perthshire.

The next stage in the development, in the 10th century, was to have cast-bronze bells with straight sides and quadrate mouths; this group includes bells at Forteviot, Little Dunkeld, the St Fillan's bell in the Royal Museum of Scotland (Forbes 1870), and another in the same museum purchased by the Society and said to have come from Perth (*Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 67 (1932–3), 16).

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The oldest tower bell in the county is the Ave Maria bell in St John's Church, Perth, now hanging in the apex of the side belfry and dating from about 1340. A separate article will be devoted to the bells of this church. There is then a gap to the late 15th century. The disused bell at Blackford bears the same fleur-de-lis border as the 1495 bell by a founder using the mark Xt from Dundonald, Ayrshire, now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh. Other bells by Xt or a successor are at Yester (1492), Linlithgow (1496), Elgin (1502), Uphall (1503), Foulis Easter (1508) and Aberdour. The former Tibbermore bell now in the Perth Museum & Art Gallery bears the arms of Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld, and was cast by Thomas Potar of Ayr around 1500. No other bells by this founder have so far been discovered. The middle bell of three at Errol bears no inscription, but the faces of the canons are cable moulded, the waist is straight and the bell is taller than normal, all of which suggests a pre-Reformation date, perhaps 15th century. The next group of pre-Reformation bells comes from Mechlin in Belgium, and has a close association with the bell of 1540 at Iona bearing the name of Peter van den Ghein I as founder. The group includes the disused bell at Comrie (1518), and the bells at Amulree (1519), Dunning (1526), with the five chime bells dated 1526 at St John's, Perth. Dr van Doorslaer notes that Peter van den Ghein I was founding in the period 1528–61, and that his father Willem was working in Malines from 1506 till his death in 1533 (van Doorslaer 1910, facing 462). As Peter I was born about 1500 he could have been helping his father rather earlier than 1528, but his father Willem was in charge till 1533, so the above group should be attributed to the latter on our present evidence. The family had a considerable trade with Scotland from as early as 1506 which is the date Jervise (1875, 268) records on a bell at Fearn, Ross-shire, inscribed IC.BEN.GHEGOTEN INT IAER MDVI. The surviving bell at Eddleston, Borders, dated 1507, bears some fine medallions on the waist. Also from this foundry came the bell on the warship *Mary Rose* dated 1510, which, in a number of respects, is similar to the Amulree bell of 1519. None of these bells in Britain bears Willem van den Ghein's name or a trade mark associated with him; fortunately his successors were not so reticent.

Another pre-Reformation bell was recovered from the River Fillan about 1900 and was said to have come from the Strathfillan Priory founded by King Robert Bruce. Unfortunately the present location of this bell is not known to the writer.

The period of the Reformation was not good for bell founders, and few Scottish bells survive cast in the period 1540–1600. One such is that at Findo Gask which appears to bear the date 1588, the sacred monogram IHS, and portions of the alphabet. Some English bells of the period also bear parts of the alphabet, it being assumed that the bell-founder did not want to upset either party to the struggle.

The 17th century saw an increase in the need for church bells and a surprising number for Scottish churches were cast on the Continent by Dutch founders. The Burgerhuys family worked in Middelburg on Walcheren Island and notes on them appear elsewhere (Clouston 1947a, 175). Jan Burgerhuys I cast the bell at Bendochy (1608); his son Michael cast a bell in private hands in the county (1630), and others for St Madoes and St Martins, both dated 1635, the Errol treble (1637), and a bell at Kinfauns Castle, now recast, in 1618. Jan II cast Kinclaven (1656) and Methven (1658). Working at the same time at Deventer in Holland was Henrick ter Horst who cast the Cargill bell in 1633. Other bells by him are at Belhelvie, Strichen, Dunfermline and Wigtown.

The bell of 1605 at St Michael, Crieff, is a puzzle; the initials GB after the date presumably refer to the founder, but the bell is thought not to be the work of Gerard Both of Utrecht who was active in the period 1599–1614. The border is not known to appear on any other Scottish bell, but it does suggest a Continental influence. This also applies to the Caputh bell of 1614 and to that at Old Scone of 1624; thus, an unknown founder who learnt his trade on the Continent and then worked in Scotland seems to be indicated on the present evidence.

The Dunblane Cathedral handbell is apparently dated 1612, the last figure being a Z, and the

Cargill handbell, now at Woodside church, dates from the end of the 17th century. The bell of 1696 at Badgergate Pets' Hotel, Dunblane, came from Leck in Lancashire, and appears to be the work of Ralph Ashton I of Wigan, who recast the Whithorn town bell in 1708 (Eeles & Clouston 1978, 533).

Other 17th-century bells were brought into the county from farther afield. There was a bell-foundry in Rotterdam in this period (Clouston 1947a, 150); Cornelis Ouderogge cast a bell, since recast, for Forteviot in 1657, and a bell for St John's, Perth, also recast, dated 1660. His son John II cast a bell for Dunning in 1681, also recast. The Muthill bell of 1679, recast in 1851, was also from Rotterdam. A bell at Dunblane Cathedral was recast in Bremen in 1660 by M Claudigage and again in 1809; the writer knows nothing further about this German founder.

The bell from Kinkell church, now at Cockpen, before recasting in 1901 was dated 1680; but no data is to hand to indicate who was the founder.

The Hog family were founding in Edinburgh and Stirling in the first half of the 17th century (Clouston 1947a, 148). Charles Hog would seem to have cast the 1629 bell at Kilmaveonaig Episcopal Church, Blair Atholl, which bears the monogram C H. The same monogram, but inverted, appears on the bell from Dunsyre, Lanarkshire, dated 1578. Robert Hog cast the Killin bell dated 1632.

John Meikle of Edinburgh was active at the end of that century till his death in 1704 (Clouston 1949, 101, 102). His bells in Perthshire include Balquhiddier (1684), Blair Atholl, Blair church (1688), Dunkeld Cathedral (1688), the Longforgan treble (1690), and one at Monzie (1692). His successor at the Edinburgh foundry was Robert Maxwell; his bells include Muckhart (1707), Arngask (1710), Rhynd, now recast (1711), Perth Hospital (1712), Dunblane Cathedral (1723), Dron, now recast (1730), and Dowally (1734)

William Ormiston of Edinburgh probably cast the Forgandenny bell of 1749 which has subsequently been recast. George Watt of St Ninian's Row, Edinburgh, appears on the scene as early as 1752 when he cast the smaller bell for Kilmadock church at Doune; this was followed by two bells at Auchterarder Barony church (1754) and Lecropt (1755). The next bell in the county is that at Foulis Wester (1777). John Milne & Son of Edinburgh cast the Tolbooth bell, Coupar Angus, in 1767. The Moneydie bell of about 1750 with just a border and no inscription may also be from Edinburgh.

Foreign 18th-century bells include three French bells apparently taken as prizes in the Napoleonic Wars: that in Blairgowrie Library is dated 1724, and that at Rattray bears simply a shield and no date; the Alyth Town Hall bell, dated 1789, was cast by Lepine of Quimper, in the *département* of Finistère. Dutch bells in this period include the Moulin bell of 1749 by Peter Bakker of Rotterdam, and the Auchtergaven bell of 1757 by Otto Bakker of the same city. These bells are the only ones by them known in Scotland, and their work is rare in Holland; the late Jan Arts of Tilburg could report only two by Peter and four by Otto known to him. The Fortingall bell of 1765 was cast by John Specht of Rotterdam. His other bells in Scotland are in Paisley Abbey (1730) and Portsoy (1746); according to van Assumburg (nd, 60), he died in 1763; he had no successor of the same name so this date would appear to be wrong. Jan Arts noted bells in Holland by him till 1768.

English 18th-century bells in the county include the Kenmore bell cast by Thomas Janaway of Chelsea in 1763; the bell with the same date at Inverkeithnie, near Banff, may also be by him. The bell of 1725 at Aberfoyle is most probably by John Waylett of London, and is similar to other bells in Stirling, Kippen and Buchanan, one of which bears his initials. Bells from the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London include the Errol tenor (1762), Abernyte (1768), a bell in the round tower at Abernethy cast by William Chapman on his own in 1782, and a bell dated 1790 from the Killin area, now in the Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

The St Martin's handbell of 1727, also in the Perth Museum & Art Gallery, is a fine example of the period, but bears no founder's name. The Burmese bell in Rossie Priory was plundered from

Burma in 1852, and may have been cast in the 18th century. Closer to home, Andrew Machen of Glasgow cast the bell for St Kessog's, Callander, in 1784 with a profusion of moulding wires. This characteristic is shared by the Meigle bell dated 1793 which is probably by him or a successor. The uninscribed bells at Kirkmichael of c 1791 and at Dunbarney of c 1787 were cast probably by local founders who were trying their hand at bell-founding following the industrial revolution.

The 19th century saw the further development of local Scottish bell-foundries, and the almost complete demise of Continental imports. The larger bells and complete chimes and rings continued to come from England, mainly from Whitechapel and Loughborough. The Disruption and the need for new places of worship saw a considerable increase in demand for bells; the development of *shipbuilding and trade with the Empire* also had their effect on the Gorbals Brass Foundry in Glasgow, first under David Burges, who was founding from 1838 to 1854, and later under John C Wilson. The latter was quite prepared to cast bells bearing other firms' names; fortunately, most of their foundry records have survived and, in several cases, one can check the bell's inscription with the entry in the records. The firms mainly involved were John Bryden & Sons of Edinburgh, A Westwood & Son, Perth, and William Bryden & Son of Glasgow, though the latter firm's bell at Arngask cast in 1907 does not appear to have been the work of John C Wilson & Co Ltd.

Other Scottish firms involved include Stephen Miller & Co of Glasgow, whose bells cover the period 1812–29 and include the Crieff Town Hall bell of 1821 which bears an unexpected amount of inscription and decoration on a relatively small bell.

A local firm was MacFarlane & Co, St John's Foundry, Perth; in the first half of the 19th century they cast small bells for Foss, Redgorton, Innerwick, Tenandry, Glendevon, Strathtay and probably for Taymouth Castle, Kenmore. Madderty formerly had a bell cast in 1845 by a firm identified only as L & S whose work is not found elsewhere.

John Murphy of Dublin supplied bells to Crieff and Lochearnhead, and Thomas Sheridan of the same city cast the large bell for St Andrew's, Crieff, his only product so far discovered in Scotland. The Straloch bell of 1905 seems, by contrast, to have come from the Continent.

The English bells include the ring of six at Dunkeld Cathedral, the chime of six at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and some former chime bells at St John's, Perth, from Whitechapel; Taylor's of Loughborough supplied the ring of eight at Dunblane Cathedral, the chime of eight at Port of Menteith, and a clock chime at St Andrew's, Blairgowrie. The major work of Gillett & Johnston of Croydon was the 34 smaller bells in the fine carillon of 35 bells at St John's, Perth. John Warner & Sons of London supplied a number of single bells in the period 1872–1920, one of their last bells being at St Michael's, Crieff.

Some five steel bells in the county were made in the period 1864–c 1876 at Sheffield by Naylor Vickers & Co or Vickers Sons & Co. William Blews of Birmingham cast a bell in 1880 for Amulree, and S B Goslin of the Bishopsgate Bell Foundry & Art Metal Works, London, cast a pair of bells in 1897 for a Roman Catholic church in Perth. His work is now quite rare. Harrington Latham & Co of Coventry specialized in tubular bells; they supplied an octave to New Scone in 1894, another octave to St Columba's Episcopal church, Crieff, and a chime of six to the Episcopal church, Pitlochry, which was later made up to an octave by Gillett & Johnston.

CATALOGUE

ABERDALGIE: Parish Church (*visited 31.5.65*). The classical western belfry with a cupola above contains a bell, c 24 in. (610 mm) diameter, weighing 3 cwt 6 lb (155 kg), and inscribed: (*waist*) ABERDALGIE CHURCH/1928. On the inscription band is a border all round the bell, and on the waist at the rear the rectangular trade mark of Taylor's of Loughborough. The fittings include a cast-iron headstock, timber wheel and ball bearings. The earlier bell weighed 1¾ cwt (89 kg) and came from the turret of the old church.

ABERFELDY: Parish Church (*visited 8.6.68*). This fabric has neither bell nor belfry; the bell used for services is in a former Free Church, now used as a hall. The tower with spire contains a bell, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (613 mm) diameter, inscribed: C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1857. From the Whitechapel Foundry, and hung with contemporary fittings including a timber headstock and wheel of the same material. There are modern bells at the Episcopal Church of St Margaret, the Public School and a new school with clock tower.

ABERFOYLE: Parish Church (*visited 28.6.82*). The open belfry contains a bell, 15 in. (381 mm) diameter, cast on 8 July 1870 by John C Wilson of Glasgow, No 1043, 93 lb (42 kg); usual metal fittings.

The former bell, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (425 mm) diameter, is preserved. The inscription reads: EX: DONO: CHRISIANA: MONTIS ROSARVM: DVC ISSA: AD 1725. Most probably by John Waylett of London, and very similar to bells at Buchanan and Kippen described elsewhere (Clouston 1949, 103). The donor was Christian, second daughter of David, 3rd Earl of Northesk, who in 1702 married James Graham, and who in 1707 became the 1st Duke of Montrose. The lettering is a jumble of different sizes and designs with one even in lower case. The bell is cracked in the soundbow, but not where the clapper used to strike, however the area is porous.

The Episcopal church here has a bell of about 1895, cast probably by John Warner & Sons of London, c 28 in. (711 mm) diameter.

ABERNETHY: Parish Church (*visited 25.5.66*). The birdcage belfry on the west gable dated 1802 is sealed up and never housed a bell. That used for church services is hung in the famous round tower, 24 in. (610 mm) diameter, inscribed: 1782 W^m CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT. From the Whitechapel Foundry; bells bearing William Chapman's name alone are quite rare. Six canons are secured by screwed and nailed straps to a timber headstock. Quite good tone. One gudgeon pin is extended through the bearing and has an iron wheel secured to the end. The clock by James Ramsey of Dundee, 1913, strikes the hours on the bell.

ABERNYTE: Parish Church (*visited 19.5.67*). The belfry contains a bell, about 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, from the Whitechapel Foundry, which appears to bear only the date 1768. The firm then traded as Lester & Pack. One single and one double canon are broken, and the fittings include a wrought-iron headstock and lever.

ABERUTHVEN: Parish Church (*visited 16.5.83*). The western bellcote contains a single bell, 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, cast on 30 April 1853, weighing 87 lb (39 kg), and inscribed: DAVID BURGESS / FOUNDER / GLASGOW / 1853 (*on opp. side*) N^o 58. Iron fittings. The foundry records give the number as 390. The former church has an unoccupied birdcage belfry; the writer has been unable to trace the bell.

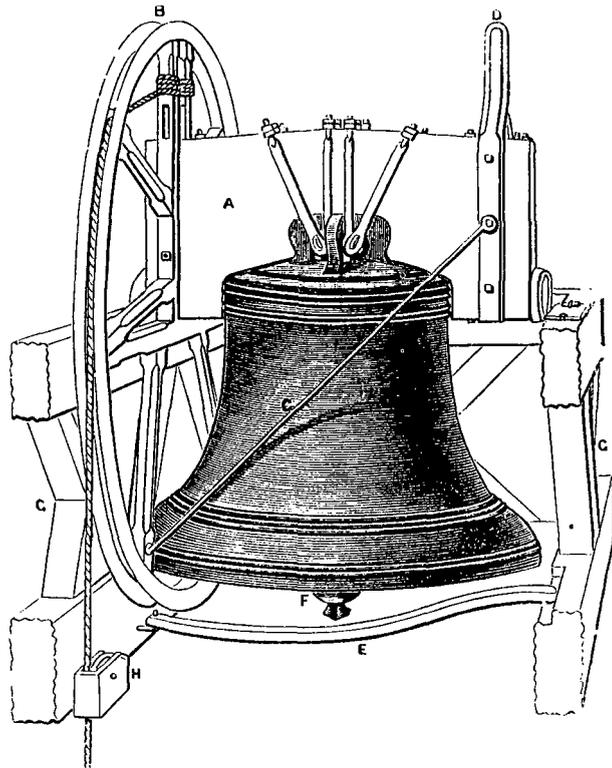
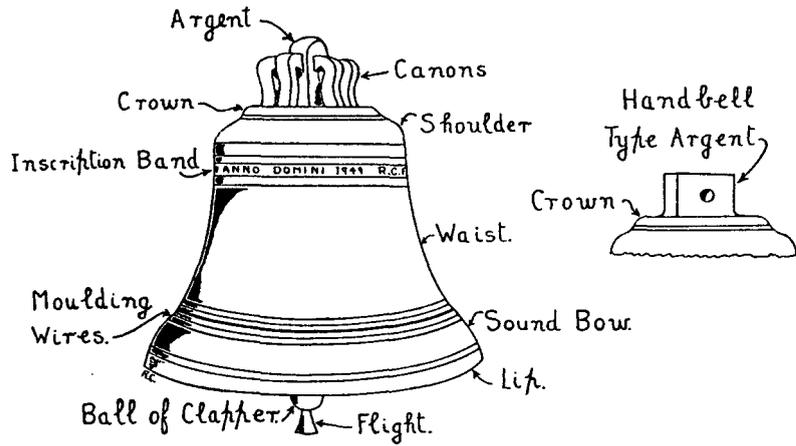
ALMONDBANK: St Serf's Church (*visited 21.5.67*). On the west wall of the present fabric dated 1905 is a small bell, about 14 in. (356 mm) diameter. There is no visible inscription, and no moulding wires just below the shoulder. The crown has a handbell-type argent bolted to a wrought-iron headstock with a cast-iron wheel; cast about 1850.

ALYTH: High Kirk (*visited 17.5.67*). The tower contains a bell, 43 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (1072 mm) diameter, note G sharp, inscribed: THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1840. From the Whitechapel Foundry, and hung with contemporary timber headstock and wheel in a timber frame of the same date. Ball bearings have been fitted in recent times. The clock of 1840 by B L Vulliamy strikes the hours; he was clockmaker to George IV, William IV and Victoria.

ALYTH: Barony Church (*visited 17.5.67*). The birdcage belfry contains a bell, about 30 in. (762 mm) diameter, hung to swing parallel with the gable wall, and inscribed: C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849. From the Whitechapel Foundry, and hung with metal headstock, wheel and counterbalance weight.

ALYTH: St Ninian's Episcopal Church (*visited 22.5.66*). The tower houses a bell, 19 $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (488 mm) diameter, inscribed: J WARNER & SONS LONDON 1872; (*waist*) (*The Royal Arms*) / PATENT. Cast with six angular canons and secured to a timber headstock. An iron lever is provided for the rope.

ALYTH: Town Hall (*visited 17.5.67*). The tower contains a French bell (*illus 2*), 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (502 mm) diameter, inscribed:
(*cross*) JAI ETE FAITE POUR ST TEYS DU TEMS DE MRE LE BESCON DE COATPONT RTR DE POUILLAN / (*a hand*)



ILLUS I Named parts of a bell, with frame and fittings: A, headstock; B, wheel; D, stay; E, slider; F, clapper; G, frame; H pulley

CORENTIN LASTENNET FABRIQUE; (*lower waist*) (*a hand*) LEPINE FONDEUR (*a large cross Calvary*) A QUIMPER LAN 1789. (I was made for St Teys in the time of M. Le Bescon de Coatpont Rector of Poullan. Corentin Lastennet Churchwarden. Lepine Founder Quimper 1789.)

The bell was clearly cast for St They, but was taken from a French sloop during the Napoleonic Wars (Meikle 1925, 193, 200). Later it was presented to Alyth Public School, but as there was nowhere to hang it, the present site was chosen instead.

Very neatly cast with a total of 10 moulding wires, the large cross Calvary on the waist is made up of floral ornament. Very poor tone, the pitches being c 1960, 1660, 1430, 1015 and 358 Hz. The timber headstock seems to be French, in two halves with a vertical join, the halves shroud the argent and double canons.

AMULREE: Parish Church (*visited 1.7.82*). The western belfry houses a bell (illus 3–4) only 9½ in. (241 mm) diameter, inscribed in small Lombardic lettering only ⅙ in. (8 mm) high: (*fleur de lis*) IC BEN GHEGOTEN INT IAER ONS HEEREN MCCCCXIX. An excellent little bell from Malines (now in Belgium) and most probably the work of Willem van den Ghein. The lettering was cast in wax and stuck on the false bell before making the outer mould or cope; the second letter of GHEGOTEN slipped a little after being stuck on. Never turned, and the soundbow wear is now 10%. Quite good tone; six canons and argent retained. The same founder cast the bell for the warship *Mary Rose* in 1510

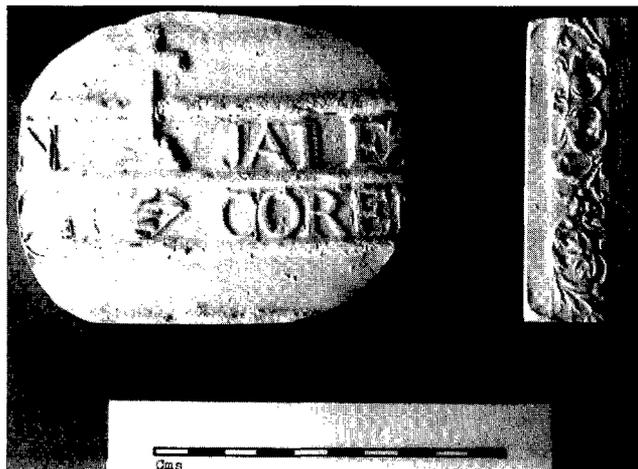
The church was completed in 1752, replacing one at Shian, Glen Quaich, where the bell of 1519 may have been hung (Enniskellen 1990, 11–16, 21–5).

The former UF Church at Glen Quaich (*visited 3.6.68*) had a bell, 12¼ in. (324 mm) diameter, inscribed: W (*cross*) BLEWS & SONS FOUNDERS 1880. From Birmingham, and inscribed in Blews' Gothic lettering. Handbell argent; cast in crown staple, quite good tone.

ARDLER: Parish Church (*visited 22.5.66*). The tower with spire contains a bell, 34⅙ in. (869 mm) diameter, weighing 7 cwt 5 lb (358 kg), inscribed: MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1883; (*waist*) GRACE MARGARET IS MY NAME. / FROM MANSION OLD, FROM COTTAGE DOOR, / FROM SCATTERED HOMES IN FAIR STRATHMORE; / WITH SOLEMN TONES, EACH SABBATH DAY, / I HEAVENWARD CALL THE THOUGHTS AWAY.

From the Whitechapel Foundry, and hung by John C Wilson & Co of Glasgow with their cast-iron fittings including headstock, wheel and counterbalance weight. Good tone.

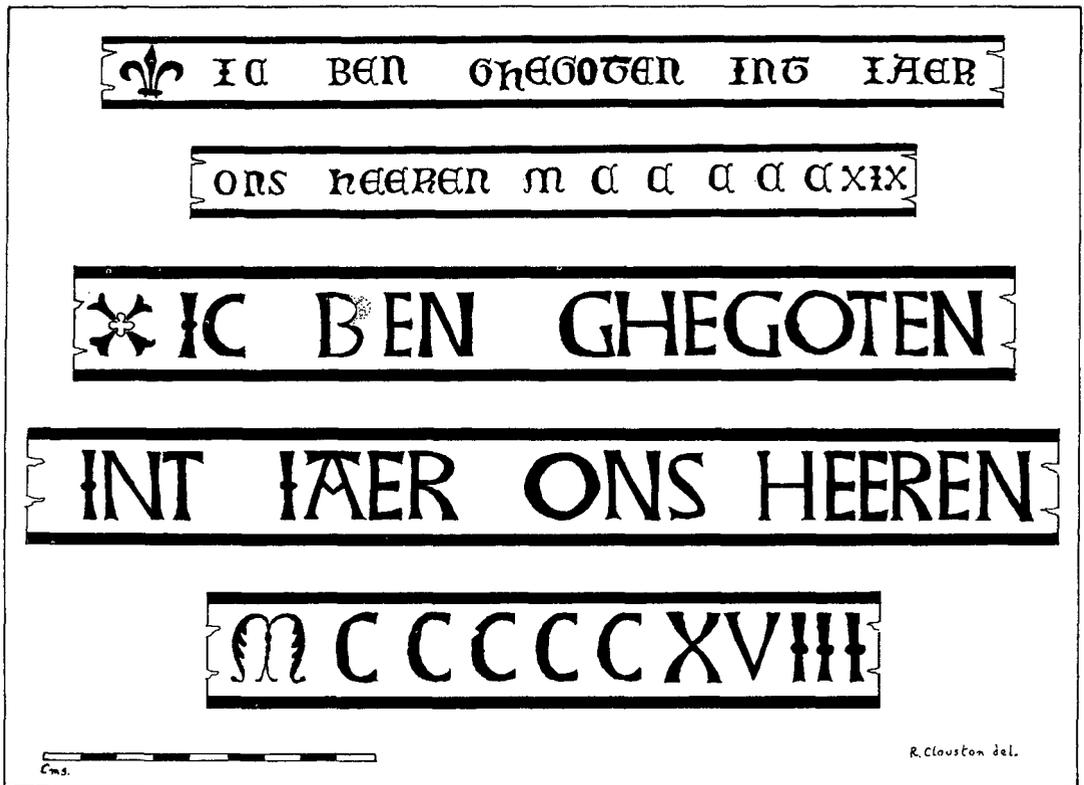
ARDOCH: Parish Church (*visited 29.6.82*). The birdcage belfry houses a bell, c 22 in. (559 mm) diameter, bearing no inscription. Handbell-type argent, and no moulding wires below the shoulder; metal frame and fittings. The church was built in 1780, and the bell is of this period or a little later.



ILLUS 2 Alyth Town Hall: French bell of 1789; casts of a section of the inscription, and floral ornament



ILLUS 3 Amulree: Flemish bell of 1519



ILLUS 4 Inscriptions on Flemish bells at Amulree, 1519, and Comrie, 1518

The former Free Church, of which the tower remains, used to have a bell cast by John C Wilson of Glasgow in 1874, 23 in. (584 mm) diameter, 321 lb (145 kg) in weight, No 1236. There also used to be a bell hanging in a tree in the grounds of Ardoch House, but this has disappeared.

ARNGASK: Parish Church (*visited 21.5.66*). The tower contains a bell, 21½ in. (536 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*waist front*) ARNGASK PARISH CHURCH / 1907; (*waist rear*) WILLIAM BRYDEN & SON. From Glasgow. The present church was a former Free Church, and the bell was moved here from the birdcage belfry of the former Parish Church, now roofless. The bell has a flat crown and quite good tone. Hung between steel girders with a wrought-iron headstock and cast-iron wheel. A peg stay engages with a stop just under one bearing.

In the churchyard of the ruined church is the birdcage belfry with a bell, 13¾ in. (349 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*stop*) ROBERTUS MAXUELL ME FECIT FOR THE KIRK / OF ARENGASK ED^R J710 (*mark*). By Robert Maxwell of Edinburgh. The initial stop is hard to make out, it is possibly an animal's head in profile or a boot. The mark after the date is not unlike a knot. The argent remains, but no canons seem to have been cast; four fins radiate from the argent on the flat crown. To prevent the bell being sounded the inside from the top of the soundbow to the crown has been filled with concrete. The clapper is embedded in this and is secured to a false staple.

AUCHTERARDER: Barony Church (*visited 19.5.83*). The tower contains a single bell, 32¼ in. (830 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN C WILSON & CO FOUNDERS. GLASGOW. An unusual bell as an upper line of inscription, 17½ in. (445 mm) long has been carefully filed away. The date would be before 1896 when the style of the firm became John C Wilson & Co Ltd; unfortunately the firm's records for the period 1878–96 are missing. The bell was clearly hung in the old church tower for some years as the present church was not built till 1905. The bell has the usual cast-iron headstock, wheel and counterbalance weight and, unusually for a Wilson bell, has been fitted with a stay and slider for full circle ringing.

On the ground floor of the tower of the church in use are preserved the two earlier bells from the old church. They are 19¾ and 21½ in. (488 and 549 mm) diameter, and are inscribed (*treble*): THIS.BELL.PURCHAST.BY.THE.HERITORS.HOUSE: / HOLDERS.&.OTHERS.IN.THIS.PARISH.OF.OCHTERARDER: / M^R. ROBERT.DRUMMOND.MINESTER: / GEORGE.WATT.FECET.ST.NINIANS.ROW.ED^R.1754; (*tenor*): THES.BELL.PURCHAST.BY.THE.HERITORS.HOUSE.HOLDERS.&: / OTHERS.IN.THE.PARISH.OF.OCHTERARDER. M^R.ROBERT.DRUMMOND: / MINESTER: GEORGE.WATT.FECET.ST.NINIANS.ROW.ED^R.1754: An interesting pair of bells (illus 5) by George Watt of Edinburgh, the soundbow of the treble is English in section, that of the tenor Continental with an external ridge and an internal flat surface. The only pair of bells known by this founder.

A smaller disused bell was donated in 1960 to St Margaret's, Greenock, then being built. This church now has a bell cast in 1882 for Ladyburn parish church, and it is not clear what became of the Auchterarder bell, or where it hung when in use in the town.

AUCHTERARDER: St Andrew (*visited 19.5.83*). The tower contains a bell, 41¾ in. (1063 mm) diameter, weight 13 cwt (660 kg), inscribed: G.MEARS & CO. FOUNDERS LONDON 1863. From the Whitechapel Foundry, and hung with fittings of the period for full circle ringing. The clock by James & Andrew Kelley of Glasgow, dated 1864, strikes the hours on the bell. Note G - .45 semitones; 764, 590, 465, 380, and 208 Hz. Quite good tone.

AUCHTERARDER: Episcopal Church of St Kessog (*visited 19.5.83*). An open bellcote on the north side of the chancel arch houses a single bell, 23 in. (584 mm) diameter, cast by John C Wilson of Glasgow in 1897. Argent and eight canons. Metal fittings. The donor was Andrew Thomson Reid. The foundry records give bell No 2223, 392 lb (177 kg) cast on 31 July 1897.

AUCHTERARDER: Town Hall (*visited 19.5.83*). The bell in the tower is 38¼ in. (986 mm) diameter and is inscribed: CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS L^{TD} LONDON 1896. From the Cripplegate Foundry, London, and hung with fittings for full circle ringing. Weight about 10 cwt (508 kg), Note G - .05 semitones, 782, 620, 465, 385 and 207 Hz. Quite good tone.

AUCHTERGAVEN: Parish Church, Bankfoot (*visited 20.5.67*). The tower contains a Dutch bell (illus 6), 16¾ in. (420 mm) diameter, inscribed: OTTO BAKKER ROTTERDAM AO 1757. Well cast, but not up to the excellent standard of the Dutch founders of a century earlier. Above and below the inscription there are different borders all round the bell. The crown has a handbell-type argent and does not seem to have had



ILLUS 5 Auchterarder Barony Church: two disused bells of 1754 by George Watt of Edinburgh

canons. The conical clapper with a stirrup top is connected to the cast-in staple with a leather strap. A ring is connected to the flight and the bell, which is hung dead, is just unsafely clocked. Quite good tone. A clock by Dent & Co of London, 1867, strikes the hours.

BALBEGGIE: United Free Church (visited 1.6.65). In an unusual beacon-like iron structure hangs a small bell, about 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, apparently devoid of inscription. No moulding wires immediately below the shoulder and no canons, only a handbell-type argent. Cast about 1850.

BALLINTUIM: St Michael's Episcopal Church (visited 7.6.68). This late 19th-century fabric has a timber spirelet containing a bell, about 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, which is little worn; modern clapper.

BALQUHIDDER: Parish Church (visited 29.6.82). The triple open bellcote houses a bell, about 20 in. (508 mm) diameter, in one of the lower openings. Cast by John C Wilson & Co Ltd of Glasgow, 1898, and hung with metal fittings. No 2261, 20 in. (508 mm) diameter.

The bell (illus 7) from the older church, now a ruin, is preserved in the modern one, 13½ in. (343 mm) diameter and inscribed: :FOR BALQVIDDER.CHVRCH.M.ROBERT.KIRKE : MINISTER.LOVE AND LIVE ANNO J684 / (top of waist) I(thistle)M. The earliest bell known by John Meikle of Edinburgh. His initials appear on the upper waist with a thistle between. Well moulded and cast, but alas cracked from the lip to the bottom of the inscription band where it forks. A profusion of thin moulding wires, two on the crown, three trios by the inscription, eight above the soundbow and five by the lip. Six well-cast rectangular section canons with tapered bases and fins on the crown to the argent between them. The cost in 1684 is reported to have been £58 Scots.

BENDOCHY: Parish Church (visited 18.5.67). The present belfry, erected in 1885, contains a bell, 16¾ in. (422 mm) diameter, inscribed: SOLI.DEO.GLORIA. IAN.BVRGERHVYS.ME.FECIT.1608. By Jan Burgerhuys I of Middelburg, Holland. Above and below the inscription is a border as at Rosneath and illustrated elsewhere



ILLUS 6 Auchtergaven: part of inscription on the Dutch bell of 1757 by Otto Bakker



ILLUS 7 Balquhiddy: part of the inscription on the disused bell of 1684 by John Meikle of Edinburgh

(Clouston 1947a, Fig 11). The lettering is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (16 mm) high and as illustrated in Clouston 1947b, Fig B. Excellent tone and recently rehung half turned to allow the clapper to strike a relatively unworn part of the soundbow. The canons are now secured to a tubular steel headstock with a metal level. The former birdcage belfry, in use till 1885, is now in the Manse garden.

BIRNAM: St Mary's Episcopal Church (*visited 18.5.83*). The tower contains a chime of three bells, each inscribed: JOHN C. WILSON. FOUNDER GLASGOW. A.D.1868. On the tenor there is additionally a full stop after FOUNDER. The foundry records show that the bells were cast on 20 June 1868, No 957, and had a total weight of 312 lb (141 kg); the mouth diameters are $13\frac{1}{8}$ in. (351 mm), $16\frac{1}{8}$ in. (411 mm) and $17\frac{1}{8}$ in. (454 mm). The handbell-type argents are bolted to a timber deadstock, the two smaller bells are chimed from a manual and the tenor is struck by the clock at the hours and half-hours. The clock of 1882 is by James Ramsay of Dundee.

BLACKFORD: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.83*). The tower with spire houses a single bell, $22\frac{1}{8}$ in. (581 mm) diameter, inscribed: G.MEARS & CO., FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1861. From the Whitechapel Foundry. The

clock of the same date by David Greig of Perth strikes the hours. Being above the bell the weights pass through the bell's pit and the latter's lip has been damaged by striking them when being swung chimed.

The pre-Reformation bell (illus 8–9) from the former church, now a ruin with a birdcage belfry, is preserved in the present church; 14¼ in. (362 mm) diameter, and inscribed: (*fleur-de-lis border all round bell*) O mater (*stop*) d O mater (*stop*) d O mater (*stop*) d I (*stop*) (*hammer*). An important Scottish bell cast about 1500. The inscription is abbreviated from O mater dei, a dedication to St Mary the Virgin.

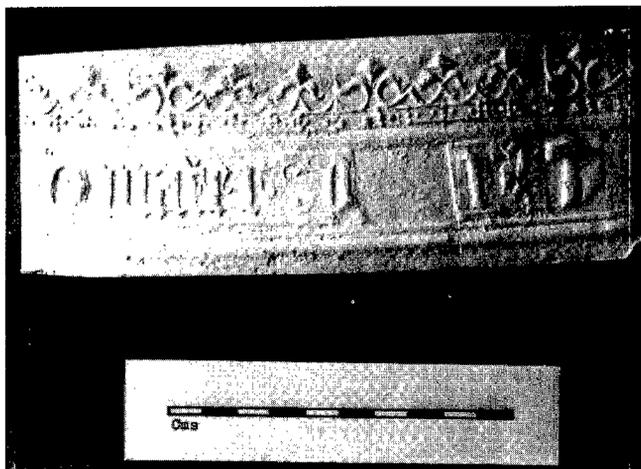
BLACKFORD: Former Free Church (*visited 20.5.83*). The tower with spire contains a bell, 31½ in. (800 mm) diameter, inscribed: MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS LONDON 1866. From the Whitechapel Foundry and hung for full circle ringing, though the slider has now gone. The clock of 1867 bearing the name of Drummond of Perth strikes the hours. The pendulum is some 13 ft (3.96 m) long.

BLAIR ATHOLL: Blair Church (*visited 6.6.68*). Just below the roof of the tower and hung between two beams is a bell, 17¾ in. (454 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*flower and stalk*) FOR . IOHN . MARQUES . OF . ATHOL . LORD . PRIVIESEAL . AO . J688. By John Meikle of Edinburgh and a fine example of his work. He was clearly out to impress the Lord Privy Seal and to justify the Act of Parliament of 1686 in his favour. The tone is quite good, and a much better shape and quality than his later bells, eg Gargunnoch. A profusion of well-cast moulding wires, six canons and a conical clapper on the Dutch model with no ball as such. The fittings include modern timber headstock and wheel.

BLAIR ATHOLL: Kilmaveonaig Episcopal Church (*visited 4.6.68*). The birdcage belfry contains a bell, 13¾ in. (353 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*stop*) WILLIAME (*stop*) GLAS (*stop*) M (*stop*) OF (*stop*) LITIL (*stop*) DINKEL (*stop*) 16Z9. Below WILLIAME appears a mark (illus 10), a capital C over a capital H for Charles Hog of Edinburgh. The stop appears to be a flower. The Revd William Glas was Minister of Little Dunkeld in 1629 (Scott 1869). The bell and lettering poorly designed, and a rough casting. There never were any canons, only a handbell-type argent. Cast in crown staple with the top of the clapper closed over it. The fittings include a decayed timber headstock, an iron lever and chain.



ILLUS 8 Blackford: disused bell, Scottish, cast about 1500



ILLUS 9 Blackford: part of the inscription on the disused bell of about 1500



ILLUS 10 Blair Atholl Episcopal: cast of founder's mark for Charles Hog of Edinburgh 1629

BLAIR ATHOLL: Former Free Church (*visited 4.6.68*). The bell which formerly hung in the tower and was seen in the Manse grounds, had a diameter of about 32 ins (813 mm) and was inscribed: C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1857. From the Whitechapel Foundry.

BLAIRGOWRIE: St Andrew (*visited 7.9.84*). The stone tower with spire contains a clock chime of four bells cast by John Taylor & Co of Loughborough in 1902. The inscriptions are: (*treble & second*): JOHN TAYLOR & Co. (*stop*) FOUNDERS (*stop*) LOUGHBOROUGH (*stop*) 1902 (*stop*); (*third*): JOHN TAYLOR & Co. (*stop*) LOUGHBOROUGH (*stop*) LEICESTERSHIRE (*stop*) 1902 (*stop*); (*tenor*): JOHN TAYLOR & Co. (*stop*) FOUNDERS (*stop*) LOUGHBOROUGH (*stop*) LEICESTERSHIRE (*stop*) 1902 (*stop*). The crowns bear the strickle numbers 148,262,245 and 194; all round the bells below the inscriptions is a border of arcading. The stop is that used by the same founders at St James', Paisley (Clouston 1947a, Fig 5).

Bell	Note	Diameter		Weight			
		in.	mm	cwt	qrs	lb	kg
1	F sharp	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	598	2	3	15	147
2	E	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	651	3	2	12	183
3	D	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	714	4	1	17	222
4	A	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	930	9	0	12	462

The clock of 1902 by J Smith & Sons of Derby chimes the Cambridge Quarters and the hours on the tenor. The bells are hung dead from a steel joist and each has an Ellacombe-type chiming hammer. A chiming manual is connected to the three smaller bells.

BLAIRGOWRIE: St Mary's South Church (*visited 7.9.84*). The tower houses a single bell, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (872 mm) diameter, weight 7 cwt 1 qr 7 lb (372 kg), inscribed: JOHN TAYLOR & Co FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH ANNO DOMINI 1860 (*border*). An unusual bell still showing the effects of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The six canons are cable moulded on their faces with a fern-like design on their sides as well. The crown staple is independent following the pattern set by Big Ben. Hung for full circle ringing with elm headstock, hoop

gudgeons, peg stay engaging with an iron latchet in the side frame. The timber wheel has an iron hoop bolted to all the spokes 8 in. (203 mm) in from the rim. The clapper has a Y-forked top connected to wood blocks on the end of the staple with a metal pin. The framework is only two massive posts with bearings on top which are strutted to the floor and ceiling beams to give rigidity. The clock of 1869 by James Miller of Blairgowrie strikes the hours on the bell.

BLAIRGOWRIE: Former Parish Church (*visited 4.9.84*). The former Hill Church has a tower dated 1824, and the bell, about 30 in. (762 mm) diameter, is visible from the ground in the open belfry stage. The inscription reads: T. MEARS OF LONDON FE . . . From the Whitechapel Foundry, and most probably cast by Thomas Mears II in 1824. Recent building alterations have sealed off internal access to the bell.

BLAIRGOWRIE: Public Library, Croft Lane (*visited 7.6.68 & 7.9.84*). Preserved in the Library is a French bell, 13½ in. (343 mm) diameter (illus 11 & 12), inscribed: mefsire georges francois De cheverue Viconte De mortain 1724. Pleasant lower case letters with capitals D and V but set between narrow moulding wires. Argent with three holes in it, no canons. The cast-in crown staple supports an almost cylindrical clapper with no ball, top end closed over the staple. Poor shrill tone. Said to have been removed from a French man-of-war during the Napoleonic period (Macdonald 1899, 80). *See also* Rattray.

BRAES OF RANNOCH: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The birdcage belfry contains an uninscribed bell, about 10 in. (254 mm) diameter; handbell-type argent and no moulding wires below the shoulder. Cast with a solid pattern about 1800 and hung with wrought-iron headstock and lever.

CALLANDER: St Kessog (*visited 30.6.82*). The tower with spire contains a single bell, 27 in. (686 mm) diameter, inscribed: BOUGHT BY THE HERITORS AND PARISH OF CALLENDER / REVEREND MASTER JAMES ROBERTSON MINISTER / ANDREW MACHEN GLASGOW FECIT 1784.

The only bell so far discovered bearing the name of Andrew Machen of Glasgow as founder. A long-waisted bell with a smaller than normal diameter at the top of the soundbow. Lip to shoulder at tangent 23 in. (584 mm). The moulding wire arrangement is peculiar, one on the crown, the inscription in three lines between four pairs of wires, on the top of the soundbow a hump with two wires above and one below, and two wires in the middle of the soundbow and none by the lip. Six canons and the argent are bolted through a timber pad to a cast-iron headstock. The clapper with a large ball has a leather-lined metal U-connector to the false staple. A cast-iron wheel is also provided. The tone is only fair, owing to the peculiar shape. The hours are struck by the clock supplied by H & R Millar of Edinburgh.

CALLANDER: St Bride's Church (*visited 30.6.82*) The tower houses a bell, 38⅞ in. (973 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN C. WILSON FOUNDER GLASGOW. N^o 495 CALLANDER FREE CHURCH 1855.

From the Gorbals Foundry and weighing 1262 lb (572 kg). Eight canons arranged in pairs with an argent and secured to a cast-iron headstock. A false crown staple held by four bolts through the crown; a metal wheel is also provided. The clock by William Harvey of Stirling is of the same period, 6 ft (1.83 m) pendulum.

CALLANDER: St Andrew's Episcopal Church (*visited 30.6.82*). This church has an uninscribed bell dating from around 1880. About 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, no moulding wires just below the shoulder; handbell argent bolted to a metal headstock and metal wheel, and hung in an open bellcote.

CAMBUSVRACHAN: Former Church (*visited 6.6.68*). A birdcage belfry containing a mid-19th-century bell, about 8 in. (203 mm) diameter, no visible inscription, no moulding wires just below the shoulder. Handbell argent, metal headstock and lever.

CAPUTH: Parish Church (*visited 3.6.65*). The tower with spire houses a bell, 18⅞ in. (460 mm) diameter, inscribed: IAVI CODWFNG TO THE KERK OF CAPETHE 16 14. Below the inscription is a border all round the bell. Below IAVI are the initials ^M_{IB} standing for Minister James Bannerman. He was presented by James VI in February 1604 and was still minister here in 1616; by 1631 he had retired (Scott 1869). Below the word to appears the merchant's mark (illus 13).

The argent is large for the size of bell and the six canons have faces on their outer vertical surfaces. The top of the argent has been cut away to allow a wrought-iron headstock to be fitted. The inside of the crown is roughly cast and retains the original cast-in crown staple. A modern clapper is secured to it with a leather-lined metal U and two bolts.



ILLUS 11 Blairgowrie Library: French bell of 1724



ILLUS 12 Blairgowrie Library: cast of inscription on French bell of 1724

There is a flat surface 1½ in. (48 mm) wide in from the lip in the style of Continental bells of the period and the tone is quite good. The moulding is not up to the high standard of Dutch bells of this date, the inscription band is far too cramped for the size of lettering used and is too near the shoulder; and the border lacks detail. It seems clear that the unknown founder must have had some connection with the Continent, perhaps he learnt his trade there and then worked in Scotland. *See also* Seone.

CARGILL: Former Church (*visited 2.6.65 & 9.84*). The bell from the birdcage belfry, 20⅞ in. (510 mm) diameter, is now preserved in Woodside Church (illus 14). The inscription is: HENRICK * TER * HORST * ME * FECIT * DAVENTRIAE * ANNO * 1633 *

A very fine bell by Henrick ter Horst of Deventer in Holland. The borders above and below the inscription are particularly effective, even if the lettering is not quite up to this high standard. The borders and inscription are exactly the same as on the bells at Belhelvie and Strichen, Aberdeenshire (Eeles & Clouston 1956, 136, 137; Eeles & Clouston 1957, 105), cast in the same year, but they are rather smaller, 18 in. (457 mm) and 17⅞ in. (448 mm) diameter respectively. The bell is an excellent casting with good tone. The clapper ball appears to be modern but the stirrup top could be much older and, most unusually, it is still connected to the crown staple with a leather strap.

Also preserved in Woodside Church is a handbell, 5⅞ in. (149 mm) diameter (illus 15), which was found in a recess in the walls of the older church, now in ruins. The tone is bad, owing to two vertical cracks in the waist where the metal is particularly thin. The handbell-type argent is bolted to an iron handle using a normal nut and bolt. The clapper ball is rather larger than one would expect with this size of bell and the clapper top is hooked over a false staple riveted through the crown. The original staple pulled out rather than broke off as it was inadequately anchored in the crown on one side. There is no inscription or mark of any description, the moulding wires are very shallow where they exist and are absent just below the shoulder. Probably late 17th century.

CARIE: Former Church (*visited 31.5.65*). The western belfry houses a small bell, about 12 in. (305 mm) diameter. No visible inscription, but with three moulding wires by the shoulder. Handbell-type argent bolted



ILLUS 13 Caputh: cast of merchant's mark on bell of 1614

to a cast-iron headstock with cast-iron counterbalance weights above for slow swinging of the design used by Gorbals Foundry c 1880, but not noted in Wilson's surviving lists of bells cast under Carie.

CLUNIE: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.66*). The tower contains a bell, 25¼ in. (641 mm) diameter, inscribed: THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1801. From the Whitechapel Foundry and cast by Thomas Mears I. Good tone and recently rehung with mild steel bar headstock and fabricated metal wheel between two beams in the tower. Six canons remain and the clapper is suspended from a cast-in crown staple with a leather-lined metal U and two bolts.

The former Free Church, now a farm building, still has a bell, bearing on the waist N° 331. Cast by David Burges at the Gorbals Foundry, Glasgow, 7 Nov 1851, 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, weighing 92 lb (42 kg).

COLLACE: Parish Church (*visited 17.5.66*). The tower contains a single bell, 16¼ in. (422 mm) diameter, which bears the incised date: MDCCCXIII. From a local foundry. No moulding wires just below the shoulder and only four canons set at right angles and completely recessed into the timber headstock. Cast-in crown staple with a leather-lined metal U and two bolts to the clapper top. The tone is poor. The rope is attached to a wooden half-wheel.

COMRIE: St Kessog's Church (*visited 29.6.82*). The tower with tall spire, built in 1880, contains a single bell, 47½ in. (1206 mm) diameter, weighing 19 cwt 3 qrs 27 lb (1016 kg), inscribed: J: TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH LEICESTERSHIRE 1880. A good toned bell, the main pitches being 700,530,425,350 and 181 Hz. Six canons and argent and an independent crown staple. Hung for ringing in a full circle but the wheel is now incomplete and the slider is missing. The clock by H & R Millar of Edinburgh, 1880, strikes the hours on the bell.

The bell from the former parish church is preserved in the Vestibule, 15½ in. (397 mm) diameter, and inscribed: X IC BEN GHEGOTEN INT IAER ONS HEEREN MCCCCXVIII.

A very well-cast bell (illus 4 & 16) from Mechlin (Malines), now in Belgium, and thought to have been the work of Willem van den Ghein. The cross and all the letters, except the Gothic M, are the same as those



ILLUS 14 Cargill: bell by Henrick ter Horst of Deventer, 1633



ILLUS 15 Cargill: handbell, probably late 17th-century

which appear on a bell in Iona Cathedral dated 1540 bearing the name of his son Peter I. The six canons are rectangular in section and have tapered bases; fins on the crown run from the argent in the six spaces between the canons. The inside of the soundbow has a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (19 mm) wide flat surface in from the lip.

The contemporary clapper has a stirrup top and a thick stem with a relatively small elongated ball and flight. A leather strap connects it to a false crown staple bolted to the bell. Nailed shear bands secure the canons to a timber headstock. The bell was last used in the old church in 1964.

COMRIE: Dr Wamm's Memorial Hall (*visited 25.5.64*). The former bell was transferred to St Ninian's, Ferguslie, Paisley; 19 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. (505 mm) diameter, no inscription and apparently dating from about 1880. Handbell-type argent, three moulding wires by the inscription band and three by the soundbow.

COMRIE: Public School (*visited 6.6.65*). A single bell, about 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH. . . . The school was opened in 1909 and the bell appears to be of this date. The figures of the date are adjacent to the wall and are not visible from the ground. Below the inscription is a decorative border all round the bell and there is another just above the soundbow. The bell hangs in a framework on the wall and the wrought-iron headstock is extended inside the building to the swinging device.

COUPAR ANGUS: Parish Church (*visited 18.5.67*). The tower with spire contains a bell, 22 in. (559 mm) diameter, note A, inscribed: PARISH CHURCH OF COUPAR ANGUS / 1712 (*soundbow*) RECAST 1888. Quite a good local casting of 1888 from an earlier bell of 1712, probably the work of Robert Maxwell of Edinburgh. Six plain canons are secured to an iron bar headstock. The original timber wheel was considered too small, and an extra rim has been fitted to increase the leverage. A counterbalance weight is fitted above the headstock. The bearings are mounted on pillars set on the floor and steadied by horizontal beams spanning the tower walls.

COUPAR ANGUS: Tolbooth (*visited 18.5.67*). The Tolbooth, built in 1762, houses a bell, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (679 mm) diameter, note C sharp, inscribed: THE GIFT . OF THE EARLE . OF MORRAY . / JOHN MILNE . AND SON FECIT / EDIN^R . 1767. Above the inscription and above the soundbow appear the border used by Cornelis Ouderogge of Rotterdam on his bell in the Holy Rude church, Stirling (Clouston 1949, Plate VIII c).



ILLUS 16 Comrie: disused Flemish bell of 1518

Only fair tone, the main pitches being 1140,850,670,505 and 296 Hz. The inside surface is irregular in places, and the wear from the clapper has now reached $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (12%), which signifies that the bell should be turned. Six canons, the argent and a cast-in crown staple remain, the latter supports a stirrup-topped clapper with a metal link, the flight is absent. The canons are secured to a timber headstock with four pairs of nailed straps and one pair with screw threads, and the bearings rest on two beams spanning the tower walls. The clock by Rattray of Dundee, dated 1865, strikes the hours.

CRAY: Parish Church (*visited 7.6.68*). The tower with spire contains a bell, $28\frac{13}{16}$ in. (732 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*Royal Arms*) / PATENT / (*waist*) N^o 4817 / VICKERS & C^o SHEFFIELD 1864 / (*waist rear*) CAST STEEL. The crown terminates in a flange which is bolted to a timber headstock. The independent crown staple has leaf springs to hold the clapper ball off the bell after striking. Timber wheel. Fair tone.

CRIEFF: St Michael (*visited 16.5.83*). The tower now has no bell hung for use, the former bell, 41 in. (1041 mm) diameter, rests on the ground floor. The inscription reads: (*border*): IOHANNES.WARNER.FILIIQ.ME.FECERVNT (*border*) (*medallion*); (*waist*) "IN MEMORIAM / CAROLI EDWARDI STEWART / QVI OBIT XIV SEPT: MCMXVI / ANIMABVS MORTVORVM / AVRIBVS VIVENTIVM".

The crown bears the number 562 and the medallion is illus 17. A tablet in the church records that the bell is in memory of Lt-Colonel (temporary Brig.-General) C E Stewart, CMG, of The Black Watch who was killed at Hooplins, near Armentiers, while in command of the 154th Infantry Brigade. The bell was hung in the tower in 1920 and is one of the last bells cast by John Warner & Sons of the Spitalfields Foundry, London. I have not found the medallion on any other bell.

The timber fittings and framework became decayed, and the bell was lowered to the ground for safety. They have now all been removed, and a loudspeaker system is used instead.

Preserved in the church is the bell (illus 18–20) from the former church, now used as a hall; $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. (349 mm) diameter, and inscribed: GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS ANNO 1605 GB. The lettering is generally similar to that used by the Burgerhuys family of Middelburg, Holland, but there are a number of unusual features; the faces of the canons are grooved, there is a wide band just by the lip, and all round the bell just below the inscription is a border which is not known to occur elsewhere in Scotland. I am satisfied that the bell is not the work of an English founder, so one is left with the conclusion that it was cast either on the Continent or by a founder who had learnt his trade on the Continent and was working in Scotland. The initials GB could stand for Gerard Both who was working at Utrecht from 1599 to 1614, but there is no confirmation from the Continent that this bell is his.

The tone is only fair and one double canon has been broken off leaving only five. The crown outside is flat and there is a moulding wire just at the base of the head mould, a very rare location.

CRIEFF: St Andrew's Church (*visited 17.5.83*). The granite tower with spire contains a bell, $48\frac{7}{16}$ in. (1233 mm) diameter, inscribed: THO^s SHERIDAN & C^o EAGLE FOUNDRY DUBLIN 1884 / (*incised on waist*) PRESENTED BY ROBERT RICHARDSON ESQ^r AND MISS RICHARDSON, EDINBURGH 1884 (*medallion*).

The only bell so far discovered in Scotland by Thomas Sheridan of Dublin, though there are two of his on the Isle of Man. The main inscription is in sanserif lettering and that on the waist is incised. The raised medallion shows a hound, a harp, an Irish round tower and a tree; below is ERIN GO BRAGH. Fair tone, with the main pitches 569,477,325,250 and 158 Hz. Badly cast on the inside of the crown with one cavity visible on the outside. Six rectangular section canons with tapered bases secured to a modern timber headstock.

CRIEFF: South Church (*visited 17.5.83*). The tower with slated spire houses a single bell, $40\frac{7}{8}$ in. (1038 mm) diameter, inscribed: J MURPHY FOUNDER DUBLIN 1882 / (*waist*) (*a shamrock*). From Dublin, and cast by John Murphy's successor, as Murphy died in 1879. The shamrock leaves look normal enough with three lobes, but the flower looks like a thistle. Quite good tone, with main pitches 802,649,480,378 and 224 Hz. Six canons and argent secured to an elm headstock with cast-iron counterbalance weights above. Full timber wheel.

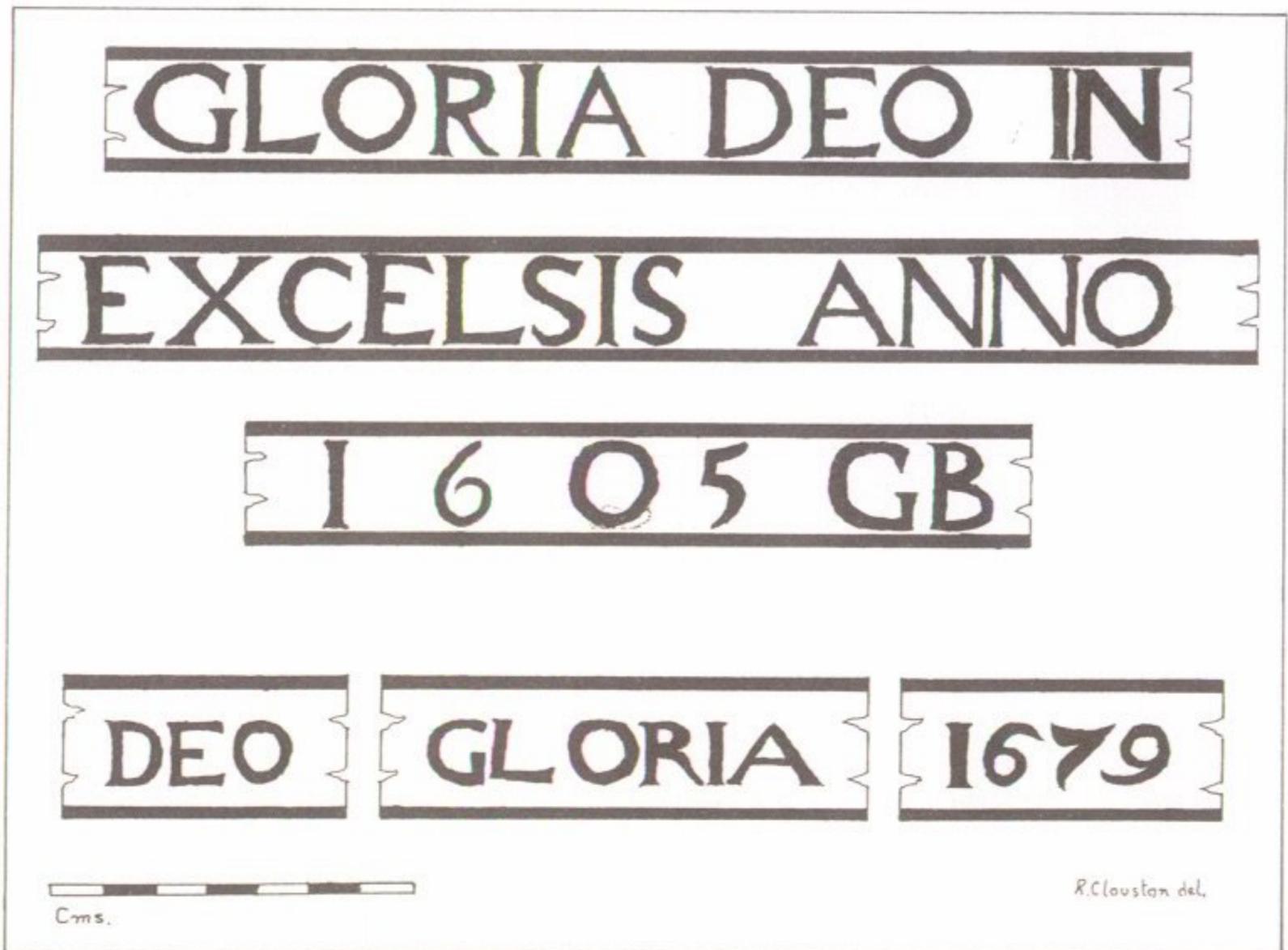
CRIEFF: St Columba's Episcopal Church (*visited 16.5.83*). The tower contains an octave of tubular bells in A flat, cast by Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry shortly after 1897. Each tube is stamped with its note and the inscription: HARRINGTONS' PATENT / TUBULAR BELLS / TRADE MARK. The lengths range from $71\frac{1}{8}$ to $107\frac{1}{4}$ in. (1813–2737 mm), the outside diameters from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 in. (95–102 mm) and the thicknesses from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (16–19 mm). The largest would weigh some 130 lb (59 kg). Each is suspended from one end in a framework and is struck near the suspension by a hammer operated from a plucking-type manual on the first floor.



ILLUS 17 Crieff, St Michael: larger disused bell of about 1920; trade medallion of John Warner & Sons, London



ILLUS 18 Crieff, St Michael: smaller disused bell of 1605, by an unknown founder



ILLUS 19 Inscriptions on the smaller disused bell of 1605 from Crieff, St Michael and (below) on the recast Muthill bell of 1679



ILLUS 20 Crieff, St Michael: cast of the border below the inscription on the smaller disused bell of 1605

In the church is preserved a bell, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (378 mm) diameter, bearing only the date 1846. Cast by Charles & George Mears of Whitechapel and formerly hung in St Michael's Episcopal Church, Crieff.

CRIEFF: Town Hall (*visited 16.5.83*). The tower contains a bell, 24 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (621 mm) diameter, with an inscription: HANC.CAMPANAM.DONO.DEDIT.DOMINUS.JOANNIS.DRUMMOND. / PATRUUS.ET.TUTOR.CELSISSIMI.AC.POTENTISSIMI.PRINCIPIS. / JACOBI.TERTII.DUCIS.DE.PERTH.ROBERTUS.MAXWELL.FECIT. / : EDINBURGI.ANNO.DOMINI.MDCCXXV. / LÆ SAM. REFECERUNT. CURANTE.PAGO.CRIFENSI (*waist*) (*arms of Drummond*) : (*arms of Drummond*) : STEPHANUS.MILLER.ET.SOC./:GLASGŪÆ./:ANNO.DOMINI.MDCCCXXI. This may be translated as: Lord John Drummond gave this bell as a gift, uncle and tutor of the most exalted and powerful prince, James, 3rd Duke of Perth. Robert Maxwell made it at Edinburgh in AD 1725. Stephen Miller & Co of Glasgow recast it when it had been damaged with the help of the town of Crieff in AD 1821. The arms of Drummond which appear twice on the waist are 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide (216 x 140 mm).

It would be hard to find another relatively small British bell with so much lettering and decoration; it must be admitted that Stephen Miller & Co of Glasgow produced a bell which would be a suitable museum object if its current purpose as a clock bell ceases. Far more elaborate than the other bells I have seen by this foundry cast in the period 1812–29. Six rectangular section canons and an argent are secured to a timber headstock. Almost flat crown and 12 moulding wires, mainly separating the lines of inscription. The line STEPHANUS MILLER ET SOC is curved in a semicircle above Glasgow and the date. Fair tone. Hung between two beams in the tower just above the clock; the fittings include a timber wheel and heavy rope without sally.

DOUNE: St Modoc's Episcopal Church (*visited 30.6.82*). The open bellcote over the chancel arch contains a bell, c 20 in. (508 mm) diameter; six angular canons, and cast by John Warner & Sons of London about 1875 when the church was built. Wooden headstock and wheel.

DOUNE: RC Church of SS Fillan & Alfonsus (*visited 30.6.82*). The open bellcote houses a bell, c 20 in. (508 mm) diameter. Cast by John C Wilson & Co of the Gorbals Foundry, Glasgow, in 1876–94 when they traded under this title. Handbell argent and metal fittings including headstock and wheel.

DOWALLY: Parish Church (*visited 8.6.68*). The birdcage belfry inscribed GB 1788 contains a bell, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, which bears the following: FOR.THE.KIRK.OF.DOWELAY.THE.REVEREND. / MR.THOMAS.MAN.MINISTER.R.M. & COMPY: / FECIT.ED^r:1734. By Robert Maxwell & Co of Edinburgh; his normal design and usual lettering. Six canons secured to a timber headstock with nailed straps; iron lever and external chain. Quite good tone and cleanly cast.

DRON: Parish Church (*visited 21.5.66*). The tower houses a bell, 20 in. (508 mm) diameter, bearing the incised inscription: FOR THE KIRK OF DRONE..R..M..&COMPY FECIT EDR 1730. From the Whitechapel Foundry, London, c 1800. Clearly a stock bell with no inscription initially and on which was incised the inscription on the former bell with no note that the present bell is of more recent date by another founder. This is to be deprecated. The design and execution of the incised lettering clearly shows that it was carried out before the bell left Whitechapel. Cast-in crown staple with leather-lined metal U connector to the clapper. Canons secured to a timber headstock and a locally made timber wheel is also provided. Quite good tone. The earlier bell was cast by Robert Maxwell & Co, Edinburgh.

DULL: Parish Church (*visited 6.6.68*). The present bell in the birdcage belfry, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, is uninscribed. The former church was burnt down c 1840, and the bell seems to have been cast at the Whitechapel Foundry, about this time. Six canons of the design used at this foundry, and the moulding wire layout is also consistent with this, however the external surface is rather rougher than one would expect. Quite good tone. Wrought-iron headstock, lever and chain down outside.

DUNBARNEY: Parish Church, Bridge of Earn (*visited 21.5.66*). This church, rebuilt in 1787, has one bell, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, in a western birdcage belfry. There is no visible inscription and no moulding wires just below the shoulder. The general appearance is rather rough. There are canons, but only two are visible, the others being recessed into the timber headstock. The bell would seem to date from 1787.

DUNBARNEY: Moncrieffe House (*visited 18.5.67*). The private chapel in the grounds has a small cracked bell, 9½ in. (232 mm) diameter, handbell-type argent, no inscription and no moulding wires, so not older than late 18th century. The stables contain a clock chime of two bells, 14¼ in. (359 mm) and 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, no inscriptions, no moulding wires, and a central bolt through each crown to the deadstock. Cast about 1870. The *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol X, 809, notes an old bell here from the chapel of Moncrieffe but I was unable to locate it.

DUNBARNEY. Former Free Church (*visited 22.5.67*). This fabric, built in 1843, is no longer used as a church. In 1957 the bell was sent to Barmulloch Church, Glasgow, where it hangs in a steel structure. 18¾ in. (463 mm) diameter, bearing no inscription. Handbell-type argent and no moulding wires just below the shoulder. Metal headstock and wheel, clapper ball pear-shaped with no flight. All consistent with a casting date of about 1843.

DUNBLANE: Cathedral (*visited 4.6.65*). The ancient tower contains a ring of eight bells, tenor 24 cwt 2 qrs 24 lb (1255 kg) in E flat, with an extra bell, note A natural, hung above:

(treble) 28¾ in. (722 mm) diameter. ORA ET VIGILA (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T) / RECAST 1951.

(second) 29¾ in. (759 mm) diameter. ORA LABORA (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T) / RECAST 1951.

(third) 31¾ in. (801 mm) diameter. FVGIT HORA (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T) (*crown*) 276.

(fourth) 34¾ in. (886 mm) diameter. VNQVAM-NVNQVAM (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T) (*crown*) 268.

(fifth) 38¾ in. (974 mm) diameter. HODIE-CRAS (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T) (*crown*) 247.

(sixth) 41 in. (1041 mm) diameter. ABSIT MORA (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T) (*crown*) 177.

(seventh) 45½ in. (1155 mm) diameter. ADEST HORA (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T).

(tenor) 51¾ in. (1306 mm) diameter. SERVITE DOMINO IN LAETITIA (*border*) / (*border all round*) / (*waist*) + THIS CHIME OF EIGHT BELLS / WITH TVRRET CLOCK AND WITH / ONE RINGING BELL WAS GIFTED BY / ROBERT YOUNGER, A SCOTSMAN BY / BIRTH, KING'S COVNSSEL, LONDON / + 1908 + (*waist rear*) (T); (*extra bell*) 36¾ in. (928 mm) diameter, note A. SVRSVM CORDA (*border*) / (*border all round*) (*waist*) (T) (*crown*) 194.

All from the Loughborough Foundry of John Taylor & Co, each bell bearing their foundry mark. Running borders fill the remainder of the inscription bands and all round each bell in the level below. The cross on the tenor is as at St James', Paisley (Clouston 1947a Fig 5).

Originally in 1908 only the extra bell was hung for swinging in a full circle, the others being hung stationary. The bells were first chimed for the visit of King Edward VII to Dunblane on 28 September 1908. The donor became Lord Blanesburgh, who, on his death, left a legacy to the Cathedral for having the chime converted into a ring of bells.

In 1951 the two trebles were recast to a thicker scale and the octave was hung for full circle ringing in an H-type cast-iron frame in one level with the extra bell in a lowside frame above. The fittings include cast-iron headstocks, ball bearings, Hastings-type stays and Ellacombe-type chiming hammers. The clock strikes on all except the fifth and the extra bell.

Higher up the tower there is a timber frame some 7 ft 6 in. (2.28 m) in overall height. All the pits are arranged for the bells to swing east/west and there are slots in the top sills showing where bearings have been mounted to support bells in four positions. Two of these are in a 30 in. (0.76 m) wide pit by the north wall, one in a 35 in. (0.89 m) pit in the centre of the tower, and one in a 40 in. (1.02 m) wide pit by the south wall. The top of this frame is level with the springing of the arches of the bell chamber windows and the timberwork appears to date from the 17th century.

The ground-floor chamber of the tower has a stone vault for a ceiling with no bell hatchway. However there are eight rope holes through it, one of which is used for the rope to the extra bell. All the others do seem to have been used for ropes at one time or another before 1908. There is little relationship between the positions of these holes and the layout of the old timber frame, but the height is such that the old ropes need not have been vertical.

Two bells which formerly hung in the timber frame before 1908 are preserved on the floor of the north nave aisle, about 26 in. (0.66 m) and 34½ in. (0.88 m) diameter, and inscribed:

Smaller: (*flower*) FOUNDED.BY.LIEVTENANT.GENERALL.DRUMOND.IN.THE.YEAR J687 / .AND.REFOUNDED. BY.THE.KIRKSESSION.OF.DUMBLAIN.IN.THE.YEAR. J723 / ROBERTUS.MAXUELL.FECIT.EDINBURGI / (*waist*) (*a thistle*) (*a fox?*) (*a flower*) (*shield*) (*a thistle*) (*a flower*) (*shield*)

Larger: (*tree*) I WAS FOUNDED IN EDINBURGH.1612.BY THE CARE OF W^M BLAIKWOOD BAILIE OF DUMBLANE AND. / STAYED STILL SO IN MY EXERCISE TILL 1657 WHEN I WAS BROKEN BY UNSKILFULL (*border*) / :DIRECTION: AND HANDLING OF SOME MEN. AND BY THE CARE AND EXPENCE OF HARIE BLAIKWOOD / BAILIE.OF.DUMBLANE THE SON OF WILLIAM I AM FOUNDED AGAIN AT BRIMIN BY.M.CLAYDIGAGE / (*tree*) ANNO 1660 RECAST ANNO 1809.BY T.MEARS & SON OF LONDON OUT OF THE FUNDS OF THE KIRK. / .SESSION OF DUMBLANE.

The smaller bell (illus 21 & 22) is from the Edinburgh foundry of Robert Maxwell and bears his trade shield. Lt-General Drummond later became Lord Strathallan.

The larger bell is from the Whitechapel Foundry, with a long inscription not unlike the one on the same founders' bell in Glasgow Cathedral cast in 1790 and now disused. The founder working in Edinburgh in 1612 would have been George or Charles Hog. The founder in 1660 would seem to have lived at Bremen, but no extant bells of his are known in Britain. The recasting in 1660 of the great bell was at least partly paid for by a voluntary contribution throughout all the parish, and for those who did contribute it was enacted that the bell should be rung at their burial.

In May 1795 the Great Bell was rent by the carelessness of John Dougal and on 12 May 1809 the present bell was hung in the tower after recasting. The Kirk Session minute of 2 April 1797 reads: 'Taking into consideration that frequent complaints have been made to them with regard to the careless manner in which the bells have been rung for sometime past and that William Lennox and Emily Murray to whom that business is entrusted have been formally admonished by the Session for such misconduct – and particularly considering that this day by admitting a great number of boys into the Steeple the little bell was overturned and in danger of sharing the same fate with the large bell which has been rent by the carelessness of the persons employed to ring it, Did and hereby Do prohibit and discharge the saids William Lennox and Emily Murray from employing any person whatever without approbation of the Session to ring the bells in all time coming, certifying at the same time that if any further complaint shall be made to the Minister or Session on this head the saids William Lennox and Emily Murray shall be deprived of their office.'

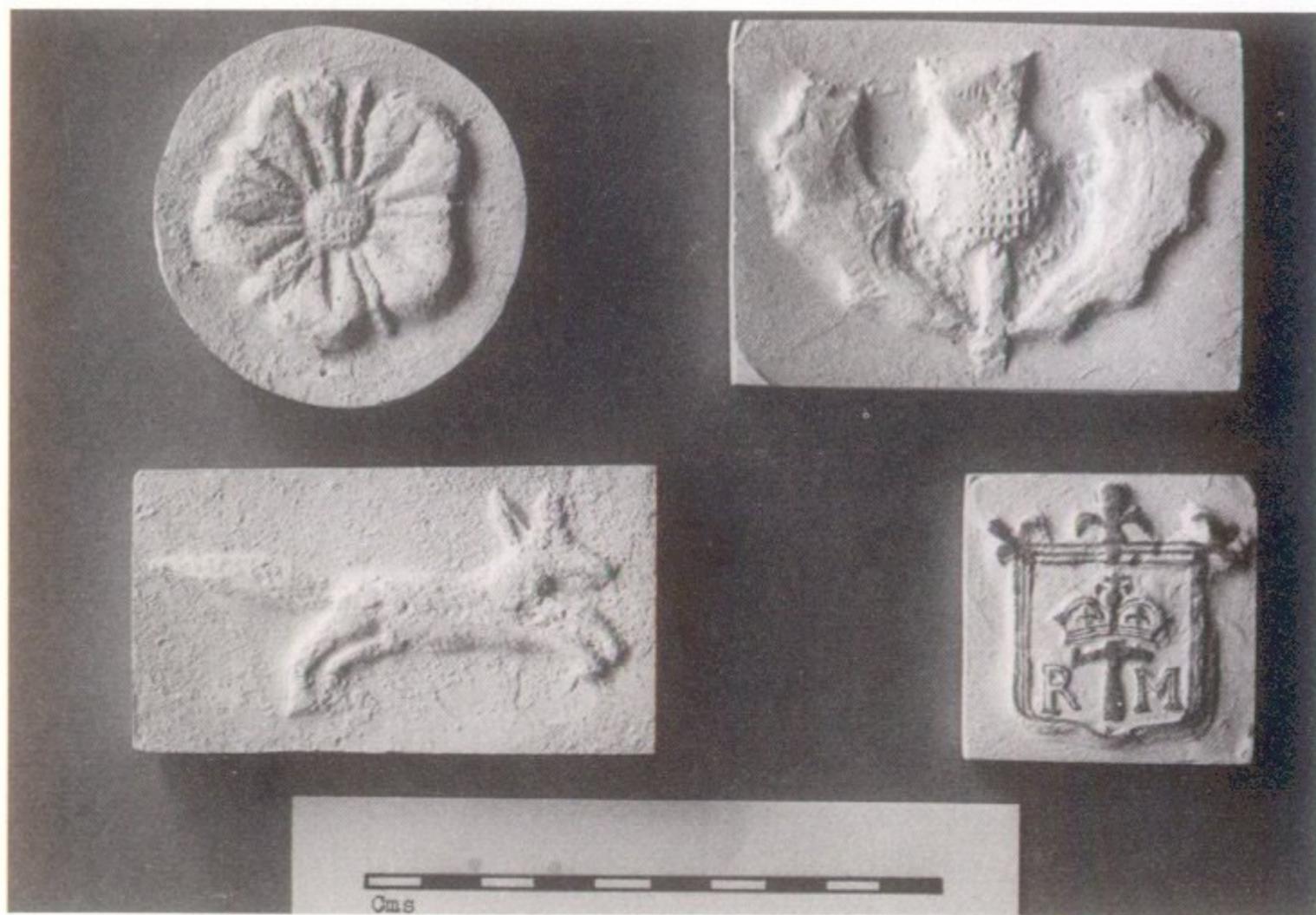
In the Cathedral Museum is preserved a handbell (illus 23), 6⅜ in. (467 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*waist*) S (*a cross*) B / 161Z. The S and the cross are incised and the remainder is raised. A rough bell with an iron peg handle wedge bolted to the crown and which also forms the clapper staple on the inside. The clapper has no flight and is closed over the staple at its upper end. The bell has been rather chipped at the lip and has only three moulding wires which are all together at the top of the soundbow. The total height to the top of the handle is 10½ in. (264 mm). The inscription appears to stand for Saint Blane 1612 rather than the initials of the bell-founder. If the latter, then no other bells are known by him in Scotland.

DUNBLANE: St Blane's Church (*visited 24.4.82*). The tower with spire contains a single bell, 28⅞ in. (727 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN C. WILSON FOUNDER GLASGOW.1854 N^o 455. Cast at the Gorbals Foundry in October 1854 with a weight of 538 lb (244 kg). The eight canons are secured to a cast-iron arched headstock to which is attached a cast-iron wheel. The main bearings are mounted on two beams across the tower walls.

DUNBLANE: Pets' Hotel, Badgergate (*visited 3.9.84*). Preserved here is the bell from the former church at Leck, Lancashire; 18⅞ in. (471 mm) diameter, and inscribed: 1 6 9 6 / (*waist*) A R. The initials on the waist were scratched in the mould before casting and are reversed, as the founder forgot that writing normally in



ILLUS 21 Dunblane Cathedral: smaller disused bell of 1723, by Robert Maxwell of Edinburgh



ILLUS 22 Dunblane Cathedral: smaller disused bell of 1723. Casts of the marks which appear below the inscription, including Robert Maxwell's trade shield



ILLUS 23 Dunblane Cathedral: handbell of 1612 by an unknown founder

the outer mould or cope would produce a mirror image on the finished bell. The initials intended are R A, and they could stand for Ralph Ashton I of Wigan who is not thought to have started bell founding on his own until 1703. In 1696 the master founder at Wigan was William Scott, who was active in the period 1673–1701. It could have been that Ralph Ashton was an apprentice or an assistant in the foundry in 1696 and cast this bell. The Whithorn town bell is also thought to have been recast by him in 1708 (Eeles & Clouston 1978, 533).

The figures of the date are moulded, but apparently with an irregular master having a surface like string. Unfortunately, the bell is very porous as the outer mould, the cope, was unable to let through the gases formed when the molten metal was run in. The resulting tone is poor. The canons and argent have been removed, and in the last century six bolts were put through the crown to secure the bell to the timber headstock. The bell is now eighth turned.

DUNDURN: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.83*). The present church in St Fillans bears the date 1878. The small closed timber turret contains a bell, 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, which bears simply the date 1879. Handbell-type argent secured to an iron headstock and wheel. Cast probably by John C. Wilson & Co of Glasgow, but it does not appear in their published list.

Under the eaves on the south side hangs a small bell, 10⁵/₁₆ in. (278 mm) diameter, which just bears the recessed figures 17 on the crown. Handbell-type argent and no mouldings just below the shoulder. Cast probably around 1900, and hung with wrought-iron headstock and central lever.

DUNKELD: Cathedral (*visited 6.9.84*). The fine tower contains a ring of six bells, tenor in C, inscribed: (*treble*) 24¹/₁₆ in. (621 mm) diameter. 3 cwt 1 qr 4 lb (167 kg); T.MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1814 (*border of seven loops*); (*second*) 24¹/₁₆ in. (629 mm) diameter. 3 cwt 0 qr 8 lb (156 kg); T.MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1814 (*border of eight loops*); (*third*) 27¹/₁₆ in. (688 mm) diameter. 3 cwt 2 qrs 24 lb (191 kg); (*as on second bell*); (*fourth*) 28¹/₁₆ in. (714 mm) diameter. 4 cwt 0 qr 18 lb (211 kg); (*as on second bell but border of 10 loops*);

(fifth) 30 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (778 mm) diameter. 5 cwt 0 qr 8 lb (258 kg): (*as on second bell but border of 11 loops*); (tenor) 33 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (852 mm) diameter. 6 cwt 3 qrs 2 lb (344 kg): THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1814 (*border of 12 loops*).

A complete ring from the Whitechapel Foundry by Thomas Mears II and overhauled and rehung by the same firm in 1983. The cast-in crown staples have been drilled out, the remaining canons and argents removed, the bells retuned and turned to allow the clappers to strike unworn surfaces. The new fittings include cast-iron headstocks, ball bearings, traditional stays and sliders, cast-iron clappers, independent crown staples with resiliently mounted bushes, and a set of rope guides. The lowside cast-iron and steel frame is mounted on two sets of rolled steel joists with their ends in all four walls. In the centre of the frame at the same level is the clock of 1814 made by Handley & Moore of Clerkenwell, London.

Before the recent restoration the bells were hung in a timber frame above the clock. The framework was propped up from the floor, 10 ft 8 in. (3.25 m) below, and secured to the walls at bearing level. The bells all swung north/south and the bearings were set into five beams 10 x 6 in. (245 x 154 mm) in section. The clock struck on the tenor and when it did the whole structure shook. The arrangement can never have been satisfactory for change ringing even with a comparatively light ring of bells. As there was no floor immediately below the bells maintenance was hazardous. The gear was all virtually as supplied in 1814. The treble had been swung when loose in the headstock and the shock on the canons and argents caused them to shear. When seen in 1948 the treble was unhung and was on its mouth on top of the frame, with the headstock, wheel and other gear missing.

The second bell had also been swung in this condition, three canons were broken, and an iron band had been fitted over the argents and both single canons and was bolted to the crown at each end. The third bell had precisely the same damage, but no iron band had been fitted. One double canon had broken off the fourth bell and had been replaced by an iron eye and one end of the fifth bell's timber headstock was rotten.

The ringing chamber on the second floor of the tower was 20 ft 3 in. (6.17 m) below the clock and bells floor with no dead space between. The clock weights and the end of the pendulum came down into the ringing chamber so the noise from the bells must have been appreciable for the band of ringers. The bell ropes all came down close to either the north or south walls and were far too close to them; quite unnecessarily so in such a large tower, and change ringing must have been quite difficult. In the centre of the ringing chamber is a type of clavier for chiming the bells with the latter stationary, the levers being connected to the clappers by ropes. This was disused in 1948.

The fine tower dates from 1450 to 1475, and the first floor is vaulted in stone with a central bell opening some 50 in. (1.27 m) diameter. Four rope holes are visible in the vaulting arranged at the centre of each wall. The one on the north side at least shows evidence of wear from a rope. Bishop Brown in 1500 bought two great bells for the Cathedral, the lesser called George and the greater St Colme. He procured another greater called Maryford which he left his successor (*New Statistical Account*, 10, 972). The Cathedral was desecrated in 1560, and it was 1600 before the choir was roughly patched up.

In the former chapter house is preserved a bell, 31 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (801 mm) diameter, which used to hang high up on the wall at the east end of the ruined nave. The inscription reads: (*hand*) IOANNES.MEIKL.NOS.FECIT.EDINBURGL.ANNO.J688. Above the inscription there is a scroll-work border all round the bell (illus 24), which also appears on John Meikle's bell at St Salvator's College, St Andrews, cast in 1686. The design features include fins on the flat crown between the canons, a most unusual external curve for the soundbow with a ridge and an almost horizontal ledge above it. A tapered clapper without a ball but with a small diameter flight; 24 moulding wires, half of which are located round the soundbow, all clearly show a Continental influence on his work of this period. The use of NOS in the inscription implies that he was casting a set of more than one bell, but the others have not survived. His only other known bell of 1688 is at Blair Atholl and that one was cast specifically for that parish and is very much smaller than this example.

The date on the Meikle bell is a year before the Battle of Dunkeld when the Cathedral and much of the town were devastated by fire. A bell in position before the battle is unlikely to have survived, so it is at least possible that it is second hand acquired after the battle, perhaps when the choir was restored in 1691.

The ring of bells bear no donor's name; it was possibly the 4th Duke of Atholl who died in 1830 and laid the foundations of a Palace in the grounds of Dunkeld House. The bells form the second ring of bells cast for Scotland; the oldest is the ring of eight at St Andrew's, Edinburgh, cast at the Whitechapel Foundry in 1788.

Also preserved in the Cathedral is the Beadle's handbell, about 7 in. diameter (178 mm), with a long timber handle attached to the crown. The inscription reads: SOLI DEO GLORIA DUNKELD KIRKSESSION / 1693. Well cast, with thick Roman lettering $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm) high and figures $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (9.5 mm) high in a line below, and all well raised above the surface of the bell. The mouldings are unusual for a bell cast as early



ILLUS 24 Dunkeld Cathedral; disused bell of 1688 by John Meikle of Edinburgh; cast of border above inscription

as 1693, more like 18th-century design, but there is no reason to suppose that this clearly cast date is wrong.

DUNNING: Old Parish Church (*visited 2.6.65*). The fine tower of c 1200 contains a chime of two bells, 21 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (547 mm) and 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (971 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*treble*) (*border all round*) (*cross*) (*stop*) BEN (*stop*) GHEGOTEN (*stop*) INT (*stop*) IAER (*stop*) ONS (*stop*) HEEREN (*stop*) M (*stop*) C (*stop*) C (*stop*) C (*stop*) C (*stop*) C (*stop*) C (*stop*) XXVI (*stop*) / (*Madonna*) (*St James of Compostella*); (*tenor*) T.MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (*border of 14 loops*) (*waist*) THIS BELL WAS PRESENTED TO THE PARISH CHURCH OF DUNNING / (*fern stop*) BY MARK HOWARD DRUMMOND ESQ^r OF KELTY MAJOR OF THE 72^d REG^t OR ALBANY HIGHLANDERS / IN TOKEN OF ATTACHMENT TO HIS NATIVE PARISH AND OF HIS ZEAL TO PROMOTE / RELIGIOUS INDUSTRIOUS & EARLY HABITS AMONGST THE PARISHONERS AUGUST 3^d 1825.

The treble (illus 25 & 26) is a very fine bell from the Mechlin foundry thought to be by Willem van den Ghein and cast in the same year as his chime for St John's, Perth. The border above the inscription is the same as on the largest chime bell. Below IC appears the Madonna, crowned, with a crucifix on one side, all in a *vesica piscis*. Below HEEREN is St James of Compostella with pilgrim's hat, staff, scrip and rosary, and two children, all in a scallop shell. The bell has good tone with pitches 1420, 1125, 875, 755 and 373 Hz, and there is no evidence of tuning either by hand or in a lathe.

The cast-in crown staple remains and from it hangs the original clapper. This has no ball but is in the form of an elongated cone terminating in a stirrup-type top and with a thick knob as a flight. The bell is an excellent casting and retains argent and six canons. It has been quarter turned and is now secured to a timber headstock with nailed and wedge bolted straps. A lever is provided but there is no rope. The clock strikes the half-hours on this bell and the hours on the other.

The tenor, note B flat, was cast by Thomas Mears II of Whitechapel. Argent and six canons remain and are secured to a timber headstock of the same date. The stay is not original and has been replaced in far too stout a section to act as a safety device. New gudgeon pins and shoes which are bolted to the ends of the headstock have been fitted locally. The timber wheel and clapper both date from 1825.

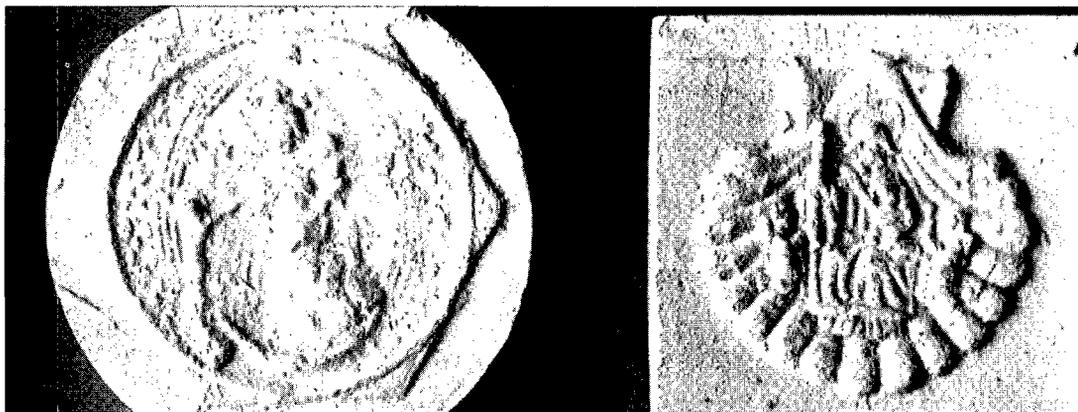
There was a former bell (Wilson 1906, 34), inscribed: SOLI DEO GLORIA JOHANNES OUDEROGGE ME FECIT ROTERODAMI 1681 / HÆC AD EVANGELIUM / HOC AD CHRISTUM / HIC AD CÆLUM / VOCAT PECCATORES (This bell calls sinners to the Gospel, it to Christ, He to Heaven.)

The 10th Lord Rollo added: 'The bell, I believe, was in a vessel captured in the American War, and was brought back here by my predecessor, Andrew, 5th Lord Rollo. It was broken in April 1773 and I had it recast by Mears in 1860 with the original inscription replaced.'

ERROL: Parish Church (*visited 16.5.66*). The tower contains three bells, the two smaller are for the ding-dong chimes for the clock, with the hours struck on the largest. The latter is also swing chimed for services: (*treble*) 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (284 mm) diameter / MICHAEL BYRGERHVYS M F 1637; (*second*) 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (378 mm) diameter (*no inscription or marks*); (*tenor*) 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (514 mm) diameter (*a flower*) BELL OF ERROL THE REV.^d M^r. JAS. JOBSON. MIN^r. 1762.

The treble (illus 28) is a fine small bell of quite good tone from the Middelburg foundry in Holland; the original clapper remains but is not used as the bell is hung dead. The letters used to form the inscription on the false clay bell have slipped a little, and ER in the founder's surname are lower than the others. There is no ornamental border and the letters $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (11 mm) high are the same design as those on the disused bell at Rosneath of 1610 (Clouston 1947a Fig 15a). The bell is a small one and the usual inscription including ME FECIT had to be reduced to MF.

The second bell (illus 27) seems to be older than the treble. Only two pairs of canons with cable moulding on their outer surfaces, two single canons were never cast. The surface is a little rough with two moulding wires by the inscription band and two by the lip. The inside surface of the soundbow has a normal curve with no flat surface; there is little wear, but the bell does tend to be taller than normal for the mouth



ILLUS 25 Dunning: Flemish treble, 1526; casts of (L) the Madonna crowned and (R) St James of Compostella



ILLUS 26 Dunning: Flemish treble, 1526; cast of the border, cross and stops

diameter. Another feature is the relatively straight outside surface to the waist – all suggesting a pre-Reformation date by a founder who was experienced. Perhaps 15th century.

The tenor of 1762 is from the Whitechapel Foundry, then being managed by Thomas Lester and Thomas Pack, and is typical of the period. The stops under the raised letters are diamond shaped. This bell is hung for swinging between two beams spanning the tower, the fittings include a timber headstock and a composite wood and metal wheel. The ball and flight of the clapper have been increased in size and the bell is now quite severely worn where struck. Quarter turning is now due. The two smaller bells are hung dead alongside the tenor; all are struck by hammers connected to the clock supplied by George D Rattray of Dundee in 1902.

In this parish the tower by the stables of Errol Park (*visited 19.5.67*) contains a bell, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (899 mm) diameter, inscribed: T.MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828. Hung dead in a cast-iron frame and used as an hour bell and a fire alarm. No clapper. Argent and six canons. Megginch Castle has two bells; one by the back door, 14 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (380 mm) diameter, is inscribed: A WESTWOOD & SON. PERTH / (*waist*) MEGGINCH. CASTLE. 1898. Cast by John C Wilson & Co Ltd, No. 2254, with argent and six canons which are secured to a cast-iron headstock, all being supported by cast-iron brackets bolted to the wall, the rope fixed to a wheel of the same material.

The stables have a clock bell, 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, without any inscription. Canons and normal moulding wires. Probably cast at Whitechapel c 1800. The clock used with it till recently is of approximately this date.

At Inchmartine House in Errol parish over the courtyard hangs a bell, 21 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (557 mm) diameter, inscribed: LONDON 1848. From the Whitechapel Foundry then being managed by Charles & George Mears.

FINCASTLE: (or) **Glenfincastle Chapel** (*visited 6.6.68*). The timber belfry houses a steel bell, about 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, and brown with rust. There is no visible inscription, but almost certainly cast by Naylor Vickers & Co of Sheffield, 19th century.



ILLUS 27 Errol: second bell of three; perhaps 15th-century by an unknown founder



ILLUS 28 Errol: treble bell of three; Dutch clapper of 1637

FINDO GASK: Parish Church (*visited 19.5.66*). In the western birdcage belfry hangs a bell, 13½ in. (346 mm) diameter, apparently inscribed: ihs X (*indistinct*) Xnno donm 15^T88 (*followed by inverted and reversed*) mnop mnopq lmnopq.

A rough bell with very indistinct lettering. Mainly in black letter with Arabic figures, which suggest the date 1588. Thereafter are three parts of the alphabet inverted, which are found on English bells cast at the time of the Reformation when the founder did not want to upset either side in the struggle. The hammer in the middle of the date suggests that the founder was a member of a Hammermen's Guild. The cross after the sacred monogram is used again as an A for ANNO and there is a very indistinct mark between. The lip has a peculiar horizontal bead or moulding wire, two moulding wires just below the shoulder and another just above the soundbow. There are canons and argent but they are completely shrouded by a timber headstock and are not visible. The cast-in crown staple has broken off and a false one has been bolted through the crown. There has been little wear but the lip has been damaged under one bearing. The metal is porous in odd areas and the general design of the bell is poor. Fair tone.

Cast by an unknown Scottish founder who was not very skilled and had inherited old black letters and other marks. The date 1588 fits the other data. Scottish tower bells of this period are very rare indeed; I have a note of only three others cast in the period 1572–1600: Haddington, 1572; Dunsyre, 1578; and Tower of Crathes, 1598.

Lever and chain to the ringer standing outside the church. A counterbalance weight for the chain is also provided.

FORGANDENNY: Parish Church (*visited 21.5.66*). The western birdcage belfry houses a single bell, about 15 in. (381 mm) diameter, inscribed on the waist: FOR THE KIRK OF FORGAN E. D. R. / 1749. Clearly a much later bell than the date would suggest, and yet there is no note of any recasting. The 1749 bell would seem to have come from the Edinburgh foundry then being operated by William Ormiston or a successor. His latest known bell is of 1748 at Carmyllie. The present bell has a handbell-type argent and large clear Roman lettering. The date would be about 1900. The fittings include an iron headstock and wheel with a wire rope to the vestibule.

FORTEVIOT: Parish Church (*visited 2.6.65*). The western birdcage belfry contains a bell, 16½ in. (409 mm) diameter, inscribed: CORNELIS. OUDEROGGE. FECIT. ROTTERDAM. 1657* (*waist*) THE. KIRK. BEL. OF. FORTEVIOT. PAROCH. / NEIR. THE. BRUGHT. OF. PEARTH* The bell (illus 29) was recast in modern times (Meldrum 1926, 280), but no note of this appears on the bell. Above and below the main inscription is a debased type of fleur-de-lis border not used by Ouderogge, and the lettering is not his either. The figures of the date and the letter R are all larger than the other letters. Well cast with a pleasant tone. The six canons are secured to a wrought-iron headstock set in a wrought-iron frame with an iron lever. Cast-in crown staple and modern clapper with top closed over it. Recast second half of 19th century.

Preserved in the church is an ancient handbell of the 10th century (illus 30). The bell is cast bronze rather than made from an iron plate bent to the shape of a bell, riveted up and dipped in bronze, so it is in the latest group of these early handbells, but still keeping the quadrate form and straight sides. The mouth is 8½ in. (219 mm) by 7½ in. (194 mm), so almost square, which is unusual. The thickness is nearly uniform everywhere except just by the lip where it thins to quite a sharp edge. The handle was cast integral with the bell, and the present crown staple was fitted through the crown at a later date. The casting quality is generally good, but there are areas of porosity in the handle and down by the lip. On the waist appears the symbol M which is raised from the surface and very rough. It could be a dedication to St Mary or alternatively some mark connected with the missionary for whom it was cast. It must have been either put on the false wax bell before casting or scratched in the cope or outer mould, and is a very early example of an inscription.

The vertical height to the top of the crown is 8½ in. (216 mm) and to the top of the handle 11 in. (279 mm). The crown is some 4 in. (102 mm) by 2¼ in. (70 mm) outside, and the handle is round and 1 in. (25 mm) diameter. No clapper now.

FORTINGALL: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The bell in use in the belfry erected about 1902 is heavily ornamented by the inscription band and on the soundbow. There is no inscription by the shoulder visible from the ground, but there may be one on the waist. The bell retains canons and is hung in a metal frame. Poor tone. The heavy ornamentation suggests a Continental origin, perhaps by Felix van Aerschodt of Louvain, Belgium, who cast a bell for Inversnaid in 1909. Access to the belfry is difficult as it is central in the fabric with no adjacent wall.

The former bell (illus 31 & 32) and birdcage belfry are preserved on the ground by the famous yew tree; 14¾ in. (375 mm) diameter, the inscription is: IOHANNES SPECHT ROTTERDAM AO 1765. Pleasing borders all

round above and below the inscription. Quite well cast though there are a few irregularities in the crown and waist. Handbell-type argent with no canons. A more modern clapper hangs from a cast-in crown staple, the top of the former being closed over the latter. Little wear and no tuning marks. Quite good tone, rather better than that of the modern replacement.

The ancient iron handbell (Anderson 1880, 103–7), considered to be seventh century, is locked away behind a grille in the church. No key to the padlock, so inspection is difficult. The surface has been bronze coated, but little of this is now in evidence and the mouth is irregular resulting from corrosion. In section quadrangular and made from flat iron plate with seams down the two shorter sides. The handle is in two separate pieces of iron fixed into the crown. There now appears to be no clapper. The wider dimension at the mouth is 7 in. (178 mm), the height to the crown $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. (216 mm) and to the top of the handle 11 in. (279 mm). An analysis of the surface is recorded as : iron 47.69%, copper 45.98%, tin 3.42%, and silicious matter 2.89%; the latter the result of having been buried in the soil.

The former Free Church, now secularized, has a birdcage belfry housing a bell about 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, inscribed: G MEARS & Co.,FOUNDERS,LONDON . . . From the Whitechapel Foundry and cast in the period 1855–65.

FOSS: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The birdcage belfry contains a small bell, about 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, which is almost covered in large lettering: (*waist front*) FROM / CAP^TN IAS:STEWART. / OF FINCASTLE. / (*decoration*) TO THE CHURCH OF FOSS. (*decoration*) (*waist rear*) MACFARLANE & C^o / PERTH / FOUNDRY / FECIT / 1824.

No moulding wires by the shoulder and the crown is secured to a large timber headstock probably with a handbell-type argent. An iron lever is connected to a chain and wire. The latter had broken out of reach so the tone was not assessed.

FOULIS WESTER: Parish Church (*visited 3.6.68*). The birdcage belfry, much strapped up, contains one bell, about 20 in. (508 mm) diameter, inscribed: FOR THE CHURCH OF WESTER FOULIS. JOHN ROBERTSON MINISTER: / ST NINIANS ROW ED^R GEORGE WATT FECET J777. In Watt's usual lettering, the T of S^T is the same size as the



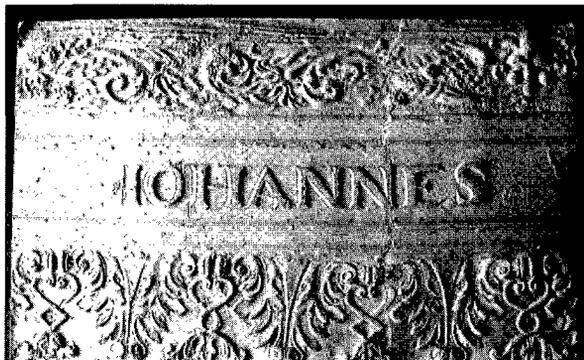
ILLUS 29 Forteviot: cast of border appearing on bell recast from 1657 Rotterdam bell



ILLUS 30 Forteviot: ancient handbell, 10th-century



ILLUS 31 Fortingall: disused bell by Johannes Specht of Rotterdam, 1765



ILLUS 32 Fortingall: disused Dutch bell of 1765; cast of borders and lettering

remainder, but the *r* in *Ed^r* is smaller. The minister's surname is incised while his Christian name is raised; he does not appear in the list of ministers of this parish (Scott 1869).

The six canons and argent are secured to an iron stock; the cord and chain are attached to a lever and there is also a counterbalance weight to keep the mouth of the bell horizontal when at rest.

GARTMORE: Parish Church (*visited 28.6.82*). The open bellcote over the porch houses a single bell, 17½ in. (445 mm) diameter, bearing an incised inscription in two lines: A PRESENT TO THE CHAPEL OF EASE. AT GARTMORE / BY JAMES McFARLANE 1800. Cast by a local foundry with a handbell-type argent and no canons. Only three moulding wires which are just above the soundbow. Clapper with top closed over cast-in crown staple. While the bell could have been cast before 1800, the indications are that this was the casting date. Rehung by John C Wilson & Co of Glasgow c 1900 with cast-iron headstock, wheel and counterbalance weight. Fair tone.

GLENALMOND: Trinity College (*visited 1.7.82*). The clock tower has on the roof an hour bell of conventional form and six hemispherical bells. All are protected by a timber slated pyramid roof. The hemispherical bells are uninscribed, but the hour bell bears: C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1848. Mouth diameters 15, 16, 16¼, 17¼, 18¼, 19¼ in. (381, 406, 425, 438, 460, 493 mm) with the hour bell 30¼ in. (781 mm) diameter, note C sharp.

The clock was supplied by Bryson's of Edinburgh in 1848 and has quarter chimes on the six hemispherical bells which sound the six lower notes of an octave. All appear to be 1848, so it is probable that the hemispherical bells were also cast by C & G Mears at the Whitechapel Foundry; their 1919 catalogue lists a number of such chimes of hemispherical bells by them, but not this one.

All the bells are hung stationary and mouth downwards, the hour bell in the centre and the hemispherical bells ranged round it anticlockwise in descending order of note. Clock hammers with spherical balls strike the mouths.

The chapel bell hangs above the roof of the gatehouse tower, 16¼ in. (412 mm) mouth diameter, and inscribed: JOHN BRYDEN & SONS A.D. 1861. The records of John C Wilson of the Gorbals Brass Foundry, now in the University of Glasgow Archives (UGD 17. 8/2), show that on 22 October 1861 they recast a 16 in.

(406 mm) bell for John Bryden & Sons of Edinburgh, No 733, with a weight of 108 lb 12 oz (49.32 kg). There is no indication who cast the earlier bell and when. The present bell has a handbell-type argent which is bolted to a cast-iron headstock. Formerly swung with a rope and cast-iron wheel, now sounded electrically.

GLENCARSE: All Saints Episcopal Church (*visited 16.5.66*). This church, built about 1878, has one bell in a timber turret at the western end of the nave. The bell is only partially visible from the ground and is accessible only with considerable difficulty. What can be seen suggests it is an English bell of about 1878, about 20 in. (508 mm) diameter, with canons, a timber headstock and wheel.

GLENDDEVON: Parish Church (*visited 6.6.65*). The birdcage belfry houses a small bell, about 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, which can be seen to be inscribed: S^t JOHN'S FOUNDRY PERTH 1845. Quite small lettering, about ⅜ in. (9.5 mm) high, and in a rectangular patera, the figures of the date are almost twice as high. There is a border round the bell below the inscription of spaced-out bushes on a horizontal line to denote the ground. The crown has a handbell argent and is secured to an iron headstock. The ringer stands outside the church and the wire rope is connected to an iron lever.

GLENSHEE: Parish Church (*visited 16.6.60*). The birdcage belfry houses a bell, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, which has neither inscription nor moulding wires. There are only four canons which are secured by U bolts to a wrought-iron headstock. The fittings include an iron lever and chain. Tone only fair. Cast probably in the early 19th century.

GRANDTULLY: Parish Church (*visited 8.6.68*). The present church, built in the last part of the 19th century, has a bell, c 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, inscribed on the soundbow. Cast by John Warner & Sons of the Cripplegate Foundry, London, and coeval with the church. Six angular canons and no moulding wires below the shoulder. Quite good tone. The fittings include a timber headstock, metal lever, chain, and rope down outside.

INCHTURE: Parish Church (*visited 16.5.66*). The north gable end has a large stone octagonal belfry like that at Kinnoul Church, Perth, and inside is a small bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, of modern date and apparently uninscribed. Two moulding wires on the inscription band are closer together than normal. The crown is flat and has bolts through it to a wrought-iron headstock. There never seems to have been any canons. The bell is hung in a cast-iron frame and has a large wooden wheel; the rope passes down over a pulley to the ringer standing outside. The former church was burnt down about 1890 so this bell would seem to be a replacement of that date.

INCHTURE: Rossie Priory (*visited 17.5.66*). The clock bell on the roof of the clock tower, 29¹/₆ in. (745 mm) diameter, 5 cwt 1 qr 7 lb (278 kg), Foundry No 265, is inscribed: GILLETT & BLAND CROYDON LONDON 1878. The clock is by the same firm and dated 1879. The bell has six canons and is hung with a clapper, timber headstock and bearings, but no wheel or lever, and is used only as the hour bell. Not a good casting as there is a large void in the crown resulting from the top of the core breaking and rising above the molten metal.

By the Chapel is preserved a bell (illus 33) which bears an incised inscription: THIS BELL / Taken in the Burmese War / 1852 / IS PRESENTED / TO / The Right Hon^{ble} Lord Kinnaird / BY / JAMES BAIN M.D. H.E.I.C.S. / 1855. Burmese, and clearly older than 1852, but as there is no other inscription it is difficult to say how old. The mouth diameter is 16³/₄ in. (425 mm) and the metal is thick right up to the crown with only a little extra thickness at the mouth. This has a flat surface in from the lip inclined so that the inner diameter is lower than the outer as would be found on the earliest group of English bells cast c 1100. The argent has two dragons back-to-back and a wrought-iron headstock has been fitted between leather washers in the centre of the argent. The cast-in crown staple remains and a modern clapper has been hooked over it and closed. The casting is circular and is quite a good one though there are odd cavities. The tone is only fair and there are beats. No tuning marks. The fact that the cast-in crown staple survives suggests that the bell is not of great age, perhaps 18th century; but even this would depend on the rate of corrosion of iron in the Burmese atmosphere.

In the Gardens is a steel bell, 17¹/₂ in. (454 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*Royal Arms*) / (*waist*) PATENT / N^o 8911 / NAYLOR VICKERS & C^o SHEFFIELD 1864. In Gothic lettering. Handbell-type argent bolted to a cast-iron headstock set in a timber frame.

The Gillett & Bland bell of 1878 replaced a set of five bells cast by John Taylor & Co of Loughborough in 1867, tenor 6¹/₂ cwt (330 kg) in C. The weights of the other bells were 3, 3¹/₂, 4¹/₄, and 5 cwt (154, 179, 216 and 254 kg).

INNERWICK: Parish Church (*visited 6.6.68*). The western belfry contains a bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, bearing an incised inscription. On one side AMF&C^o and on the other 1827. The bell would seem to have been cast by Macfarlane & Co of Perth, *vide* Foss; a most unusual shape as the diameters at shoulder and waist are far too small for that at the mouth. No moulding wires by the shoulder. A handbell argent is secured to a cast-iron headstock which has a peculiar iron lever which starts horizontally on one side of the headstock, curls below it and by the waist of the bell, ending up on the opposite side. A chain and cord go down to the ringer standing outside.

The ancient St Adamnan's Bell is preserved behind a grille in the porch (illus 34). It is said to date from c AD 800 and for centuries lay in the churchyard of St Brandon's Chapel, Glenlyon. It is basically of iron, though traces of a bronze covering remain. One iron plate was bent to a quadrate form and riveted up both sides; the mouth is almost 8 in. (203 mm) square, and at the crown 6½ x 2 in. (165 x 51 mm). The handle has gone and only two lumps on the crown show where it used to be; the clapper and the staple have also gone. The overall height is 13 in. (330 mm). Part of the mouth is missing in one corner and there are two considerable cracks and a number of holes.

INVERGOWRIE: Parish Church (*visited 17.5.66*). The tower contains a bell, 41¼ in. (1.060 m) diameter, inscribed: MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON. 1924. (M) (*waist*) IN LOVING MEMORY OF THOSE / WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR, / 1914–1918.

The bell is hung dead from an elm stock supported by two rolled steel joists spanning the tower walls. The rope is tied to a lever clapper. The trade medallion is 1½ in. (35 mm) diameter and modelled on that used by Robert Mot of the same foundry in the later 16th century. The initials of the master founders AAH and RAH appear on it.

INVERGOWRIE: All Souls Episcopal Church (*visited 17.5.66*). The central tower and spire contain a single bell, 34¾ in. (883 mm) diameter, hung between rolled steel joists and some 20 ft (6.1 m) above the nearest floor. Access is extremely difficult. Cast by John Taylor & Co of Loughborough in 1930. A bronze plaque in the church records; THE BELL / IN THE TOWER OF / ALL SOULS CHURCH / WAS GIVEN BY / MISS MACINTYRE / OF / BALMUIRFIELD / 1930. The bell was cast with a flat crown and is secured to an arched cast-iron headstock for slow tolling. The gudgeon pins run in ball bearings. Weight 7 cwt 2 qrs 20 lb (391 kg).



ILLUS 33 Inchtute, Rossie Priory: Burmese bell, perhaps 18th-century



ILLUS 34 Innerwick: St Adamnan's handbell
of about AD 800

KENMORE: Parish Church (*visited 8.6.68*). The tower of this church, built in 1760, houses a bell, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (695 mm) diameter, inscribed: THO^s JANAWAY OF LONDON FECIT 1763 (*flower*) (*coin*) (*flower*) (*coin*) (*flower*) (*coin*) (*flower*). From Thomas Janaway's Chelsea foundry and so far as is known his only bell in Scotland. Well cast, and almost identical with Whitechapel bells of the period where it is thought he learnt his trade. The impressions of coins are a head and two obverses of a British coin of the period. Quite good tone.

Six canons are secured with screwed straps to a timber headstock, which has a contemporary wooden wheel. The cast-in crown staple supports the clapper with a leather-lined metal U. One bolt of the two and the wooden centre are missing. No stay or slider. The clock, made by John Paill of Crieff in 1782, is located above the bell and strikes the hours.

Taymouth Castle has two bells: one is the hour bell for the clock, and dates probably from 1802 when the Castle was built; another, used in the gardens, is said to have been cast in 1810 at a foundry in Perth.

KILLIN: Parish Church (*visited 31.5.65*). The birdcage belfry over the north transept contains a bell, 18 $\frac{5}{16}$ in. (471 mm) diameter, inscribed: + SIR (*stop*) COLINE (*stop*) CAMPBEL (*stop*) OF (*stop*) GLENVR HY (*stop*) KNYCTH (*stop*) BARRO ET (*stop*) CAVSID (*stop*) CAST (*stop*) / (*stop*) YIS (*stop*) BEL (*stop*) 1632 / (*top of waist*) R (*crowned hammer*) H. By Robert Hog of Edinburgh and Stirling, whose initials (illus 35) appear on the waist. The donor, Sir Colin Campbell, lived at Finlarig Castle. He was a man of much culture and refinement and was the patron of George Jamieson, the earliest portrait painter in Scotland. Gillies (1938, 61–2) gives Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy which is presumably the fifth word of the bell's inscription. The stop between the words is much too small for the letters and much of the latter part of the inscription is not too distinct, possibly owing to the repair by welding carried out in 1932. The bell became cracked in the previous year and this crack extended from the mouth where the clapper used to strike up to the inscription band. The repair has been quite successful though the tone remains stony and poor.

The cast-in crown staple and six canons remain. The bell has been quarter turned and the clapper of 1632 with a stirrup top has a modern link connecting it to the staple. The bell is bolted to a wrought-iron headstock with a lever and is rung from outside the church. It did service in the old church till 1744 when the present building was erected.

KILMADOCK: Parish Church, Doune (*visited 2.7.82*). The prominent tower contains a chime of two bells, 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (460 mm) and 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (581 mm) diameter, inscribed (*treble*): (*seven crowns and seven thistles*)

alternately round the shoulder) BEL.FOR.THE.KIK.OF.KILMADOCK.AT.DOWN.1752:/GEORGE.WATT.FECET. SANT.NINIANS.ROW.ED^r; (*tenor*): THOMAS CASE,ESQUIRE,MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL,ANNO DOMINI 1818. / MESS^{rs} JOHN DENNISON AND JOSHUA BOWDON, CHURCHWARDENS..

The treble by George Watt of St Ninian's Row, Edinburgh, and cast for an earlier church; his earliest bell so far discovered. Canons and argent retained; the bell is a fairly good casting though the surface has been corroded by sulphurous fumes from coal fires. There is a massive timber headstock almost 10 in. (254 mm) square and the U bolts connecting the bell to it. The bell has never been turned, and the degree of wear was not assessed as access is most difficult. Both bells hang between two beams with their mouths some 25 ft (7.6 m) above the nearest floor. The treble rope has broken and at the time of visiting the bell was disused.

The tenor was cast by William Dobson of Downham Market, Norfolk, and is only slightly smaller than the almost duplicate bell at Norrieston Church, the notes are just less than half a semitone apart, the Norrieston bell's being higher. Both bells were clearly cast for a Liverpool church, probably in 1818 when £106 6s 2d was spent on two chimes for St John's Church (Peet 1915). Cheetham in his survey of Lancashire bells (Cheetham 1914, 64) notes two bells of 1818 by William Dobson in St John's Church, Liverpool, but gives their diameters of 27½ in. (699 mm) and 32 in. (813 mm) with no inscriptions. The church was demolished in 1899, and he was unable to determine what subsequently happened to them. It does seem possible that they came to Scotland.

An alternative solution is that Dobson cast four bells for this tower to make a ring of six (*treble*): Charles & John Rudhall, 1784, 20½ in. (521 mm); (*second*): William Dobson, Norrieston, 1818, 23½ in. (587 mm); (*third*): William Dobson, Kilmadock, 1818, 22½ in. (581 mm); (*fourth*): William Dobson, 1818, 27½ in. (699 mm); (*fifth*): William Dobson, 1818, 32 in. (813 mm); (*tenor*): Abraham Rudhall, 1724, 39 in. (991 mm). Such a ring would be quite out of tune as the musical interval between the second and third should be a full tone. So it would not be surprising if the two smaller 1818 bells were removed very soon after casting.

A plaque at the base of the Kilmadock tower, erected by the heritors in 1823, records the munificence of Francis, Earl of Moray, in building the tower and ornamenting the church. This all suggests that the 1818 Liverpool bell came here about 1821 when the tower and clock were erected.

The tenor retains canons and argent and two pairs of screwed straps secure the bell to an elm headstock. Both bells have timber half-wheels set above the gudgeon pins, the tenor in addition has two horizontal members below the headstock instead of one on the treble. The clock strikes the hours on the tenor which is also swung with a rope. The clock was supplied by Alexander Philip of Edinburgh in 1821 and has a 13 ft (3.96 m) pendulum. It was rebuilt by William Dewar in 1930 and more recently a synchronous electric motor drive has been fitted.



ILLUS 35 Killin: casts of part of the inscription and Robert Hog's trademark from bell dated 1632

The former free church at Doune, now demolished, had a bell inscribed: ERECTED AT THE KILMADOCK FREE CHURCH DOUNE A.D. 1868. / REV: JOHN A ANDERSON MINISTER / JOHN C WILSON FOUNDER GLASGOW. Cast 15 July 1868, 35½ in. (892 mm) diameter, 911 lb (413 kg) weight, No 964. Seen by George P Elphick before export to the United States, 1964.

KILSPINDIE & RAIT: Parish Church (*visited 16.5.66*). The western birdcage belfry houses a bell, about 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN C WILSON C^o, FOUNDERS GLASGOW. 1907. Cast with canons and secured to a timber headstock. An iron wheel and a timber stay are provided, and the rope falls outside the church. Fair tone.

KINCARDINE in MENTEITH: Parish Church (*visited 30.6.82*). This church was rebuilt in 1814 and has a bold west tower in the English style. Just under the roof, and hung between two beams, is a bell, 21½ in. (555 mm) diameter, inscribed: G. MEARS & CO., FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1863. From the Whitechapel Foundry. The six canons and argent are retained and the bell is secured to an elm headstock. A baulk of wood has been bolted to the top of this headstock to make the bell swing slower. There is a full wheel and originally there were a stay and a slider but these have been removed.

A handbell considered to be the Bell of St Lolan of Kincardine in Menteith is described and illustrated by Applebey (1961). Recovered by a fisherman from the river Forth near Stirling in 1929, seventh century and made from an iron plate bent round to a rectangular section with straight sides, secured with two rivets on each short side and fitted with a handle. The whole was then dipped in molten bronze and has survived in good condition. Total height 9¼ in. (248 mm) and 5½ in. (140 mm) across the widest part of the mouth.

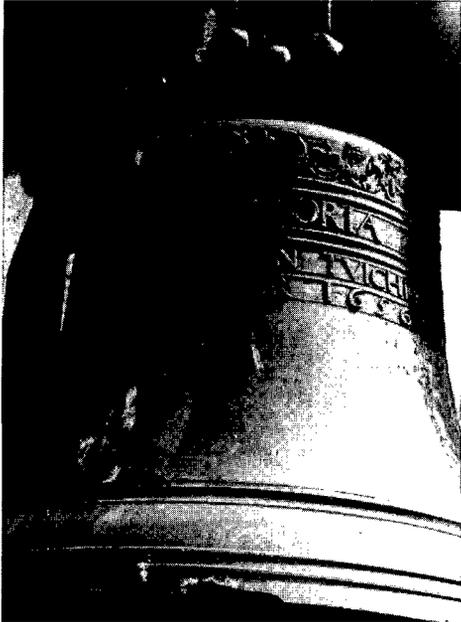
KINCLAVEN: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.66*). The large stone belfry dated 1848 contains a bell (illus 36–8), 22½ in. (573 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*stop*) SOLI DEO GLORIA IOHANNES BVRGERHVYS ME FECIT / (*stop*) JOHN YOUNGE IN TVICHITHILLOKIS GIFFFIT ME TO THE KIRK OF / KINCLEVIN IN SEPTEMBER 1656. A fine bell cast by John Burgerhuys of the Middelburg Foundry in Holland. Above the inscription appears the border as on Old Lowrie of Aberdeen (illus 37) which bore three sizes of lettering; at Kinclaven the two smaller sizes are used in the inscription. The bell has excellent musical properties. A cast-in crown staple has a leather strap round it and the stirrup top of the clapper. The canons and argent remain, and are secured to a timber headstock which has a cast-iron wheel and external chain. Touchet-hillocks is the name of a small hamlet now forming part of the farm of Innernytie (*NSA*, vol 10, 1137).

KINFAUNS: Parish Church (*visited 1.6.65*). The tower with spire contains a single bell, 22 in. (559 mm) diameter, hung between two beams spanning the walls. The inscription is: JOHN BRYDEN & SONS. A.D. 1870. Cast by John C Wilson at the Gorbals Foundry, 22 in. (559 mm) diameter, 270 lb (122 kg) weight. Handbell-type argent fixed to an iron headstock, the other fittings include full circle bearings, iron wheel, iron stay and an L-type pendulum slider. The tone is only fair.

KINFAUNS: Castle (*visited 16.5.65*). The clock tower contains a bell at roof level, 20⁷/₁₆ in. (510 mm) diameter, which bears simply the date 1808. The design of the bell and the figures show that it was cast at the Whitechapel Foundry. One double canon has gone and the bell is hung dead for the clock to strike upon. The latter is by Handley & Moore of Clerkenwell, London, and dated 1808.

On the other side of the courtyard is a bell, 19 in. (483 mm) diameter, inscribed: MICHAEL BVRGERHVYS.ME.FECIT 1618. (*border of two decorated Xs*) / FRANCIS DOMINUS DE. GRAY ME.RE.FECIT 1818. Also from the Whitechapel Foundry, and inscribed entirely in their lettering, the R of RE.FECIT is incised. The border is illustrated elsewhere (Eeles & Clouston 1956, Fig 2.4). Originally from the Middelburg Foundry in Holland, and possibly first used in the parish church. Now hung for swing chiming with a lever and timber headstock and in past times used to summon servants to meals, etc.

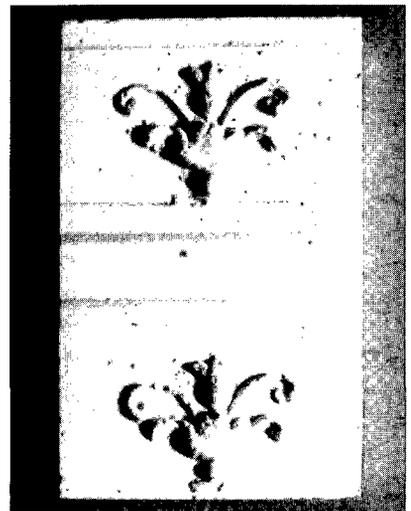
KINKELL: Parish Church (*visited 7.6.65*). The present parish church has no bell. The ruins of St Bean's church have no sign of a belfry now but the bell formerly here was moved to Cockpen church, Lothian. On the roof of the tower of this latter church is a bell, 20 in. (508 mm) diameter, weighing 1 cwt 3 qrs 8 lb (92.5 kg), inscribed: (*crown*) 20 MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS LONDON. (*waist*) KINKAIL BELL 1680. / RECAST FOR / COCKPEN CHURCH 1901. (*lower waist*) WILLIAM BRYDEN & SON, EDINBURGH. From the Whitechapel Foundry, whose records do not disclose any information about the 1680 bell except that the weight was 81 lb



ILLUS 36 Kinclaven: Dutch bell cast by John Burgerhuys of Middelburg in 1656



ILLUS 37 Kinclaven: Dutch bell, cast of border appearing above the inscription, 1656



ILLUS 38 Kinclaven: Dutch bell, cast ofstop appearing in the inscription, 1656

(36.7 kg). Handbell-type argent bolted to a wrought-iron headstock, cast-iron wheel and cast-iron frame like the letter A set on two east/west rolled steel joists. Quite good tone.

Richard Duncan, the minister, was hanged at Crieff in 1682 and at about the same time the parish was united with Trinity Gask, thus presumably making the church and its bell redundant (Scott 1925, 287). Hence, presumably, the rhyme, sometimes erroneously attributed to Little Dunkeld:

O what a parish, sic a terrible parish,
 O what a parish is that of Kinkell!
 They hae hangit the minister, drooned the precentor,
 Dang doon the steeple, and drucken the bell.

KINLOCH: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.66*). The open belfry, on becoming unsafe, has been removed, and the bell, 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (339 mm) diameter, has been taken down and stored (illus 39). Very sharp shoulder with no moulding wires immediately below it, and no inscription or marks. Handbell-type argent bolted to a wooden headstock with an iron lever. The cast-in crown staple has broken off, and a false one has been fitted. Tone only fair, and a date of c 1800.

KINLOCH RANNOCH: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The birdcage belfry houses a single uninscribed bell, c 10 in. (254 mm) diameter, moulded using a solid pattern. No moulding wires just below the shoulder and a handbell argent. Fair tone. Wrought-iron headstock and lever with wire down outside.

A very similar bell of the same size hangs in the belfry of the church at Braes of Rannoch. Both cast c 1800.

KINLOCH RANNOCH: All Saints Episcopal Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The tower contains a bell, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, inscribed: MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON. 1898. From the Whitechapel Foundry. Handbell-type argent bolted to a wrought-iron headstock.

KINNAIRD: Parish Church (*visited 16.5.66*). A small western belfry houses a bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, which, when examined with a telescope, was found to be without inscription. A poorly designed bell with a rough surface, one moulding wire by the shoulder and another about 4 in. (102 mm) lower. Six canons are clamped to a wooden headstock which has an iron lever and a chain down outside the church. Probably cast about 1830 when the present church was built. (*NSA* vol 10, 230). The earlier fabric is now a ruin, and the open western belfry is empty.

KIRKMICHAEL: Parish Church (*visited 7.6.68*). A birdcage belfry containing a single uninscribed bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter. In shape not unlike the Innerwick bell as the mouth diameter is larger than normal when compared with the diameters at the crown and in the waist. Three moulding wires equally spaced just under the shoulder, and two more just above the soundbow. Cleanly cast with canons recessed into a timber headstock, and supported by nailed straps. A lever and chain is provided and the bell is rung from a window on the gallery. The present church was built in 1791 and the bell is probably of this date. The bell from the former Free Church here was moved to Camperdown Church, Dundee.

LAWERS: Parish Church (*visited 31.5.65*). The open western belfry contains an uninscribed bell, 16 in. (406 mm) diameter. No moulding wires below the shoulder, but there are six canons recessed into a timber headstock. The bell has had little wear and has never been turned. The external surface, though smooth, is rather porous. Poor tone; and though the bell tends to be long waisted, the casting date is unlikely to be before 1800, say early 19th century.

LECROPT: Parish Church (*visited 4.6.65*). Hung between two beams just under the tower roof is a bell, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (422 mm) diameter, inscribed: THIS BELL WAS PURCHASED BY THE HERETORS: / OF LECRPT. M^r. JOHN STARK. MINISTER.: / GEORGE WATT. FCIT. S^r. NINIANS. ROW. EDNBURGH. 1755:.. Rather roughly moulded and cast, with irregular lettering and odd letters missing and misplaced. Only fair tone. The stirrup-topped clapper is connected to the cast-in crown staple with a metal C link, but with no centre. Six canons bolted to a timber headstock. The present church was built in 1827, so the bell was cast for an earlier fabric.

The gardens of **Keir House** (*visited 24.4.82*) have a bell, 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (466 mm) diameter, uninscribed with no moulding wires below the shoulder. Mouldings on the crown and just above the soundbow and a handbell-type argent. Cast probably c 1870.

LETHANDY: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.66*). The present church, which was a former Free Church, has a birdcage belfry containing a single bell, 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*waist front*) DAVID BURGESS / FOUNDER / GLASGOW / 1849 (*waist rear*) N^o247. Cast 23 March 1849 for Revd Andrew Kissen of Lethandy,



ILLUS 39 Kinloch: disused uninscribed bell of about 1800

weight 90 lb (40.8 kg). Poor tone. Cast with canons and secured to a timber headstock with iron lever and chain down outside the church.

The former parish church, now roofless, was used till about 1931. The western belfry contained a bell till about 1935 when it was removed and sent to Edinburgh. The ruins appear to date from the 17th century, but no inscription has come to hand from the former bell.

LITTLE DUNKELD: Parish Church (*visited 4.9.84*). The present fabric dates from 1798 (*NSA*, vol 10 (1845), 1013) and has a western birdcage belfry containing a single bell, c 24 in. (610 mm) diameter, which bears simply the date: 1798. The bell was cast in Scotland, and there are similarities with the bell in St Kessog's church, Callander, cast by Andrew Machen of Glasgow in 1784, and this later bell may be by him or his successor. An unusual arrangement of moulding wires, three pairs spaced out below the shoulder; three together, and then a pair at the top of the soundbow and none by the lip. One single canon has gone, the other five are on a raised crown, and are bolted to a wrought-iron hoop-type headstock. Complete iron wheel with a chain coming down outside the building to a locked timber box on the wall. For a bell of 1629, see Blair Athol.

In the church is preserved an ancient cast bronze handbell (illus 40), similar to the Dumbarton Skellat bell cast c AD 900 (Clouston 1947a Pl XXXIV.1). Four sides, with the lip curved slightly outwards on each side. From a flat crown the sides are almost straight and of fairly uniform thickness, $\frac{5}{16}$ in. (8 mm) with no increase by the lip. The handle was cast integral, but the upper surface seems to have been repaired at some time with a newer top added.

The bell is quite well cast with only minor porosity, no marks or raised inscriptions, no parting lines and no sign of wax drain or vent holes. Certainly all cast bronze, with no evidence of an iron inner bell with riveted sides. Rounded corners inside and out. The former cast-in crown staple has broken off and a newer one has been riveted through two holes in the crown. The wrought-iron clapper has an egg-shaped ball, thin stem, and a top eye closed over the staple. Poor tone. The principal dimensions are: mouth $7\frac{1}{16}$ x $6\frac{1}{16}$ in. (183 x 156 mm); crown inside $3\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 in. (98 x 76 mm); height of bell only $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. (165 mm); height of bell and handle $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. (210 mm); inside handle gap $2\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 in. (67 x 25 mm); handle $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (22 mm) wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) thick by $3\frac{1}{16}$ in. (90 mm) long outside.

LOCHEARNHEAD: Parish Church (*visited 29.6.82*). Hung between brackets on the outside of the west wall is a bell, 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, inscribed: DAVID BURGESS / FOUNDER / GLASGOW / 1851. Cast at the Gorbals Foundry 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, 92 lb (41.7 kg) for the Revd E F Findlater of Lochearnhead. No moulding wires just below the shoulder; eight canons are bolted to a cast-iron headstock with iron lever and chain down outside the church. The clapper is not original, having a bun-shaped ball on a threaded stem with a nut below it.

LOCHEARNHEAD: Episcopal Church of St Angus (*visited 29.6.82*). A timber open turret with spirelet above on the nave roof contains a bell c 28 in. (711 mm) diameter. Only part of the inscription is visible from the ground, including; (*waist*) (*an Irish harp*) / (*soundbow*) . . . HY FOUNDER . . . Clearly by John Murphy of Dublin, and dating probably from c 1880. Six angular canons secured to a timber headstock with a metal half-wheel.

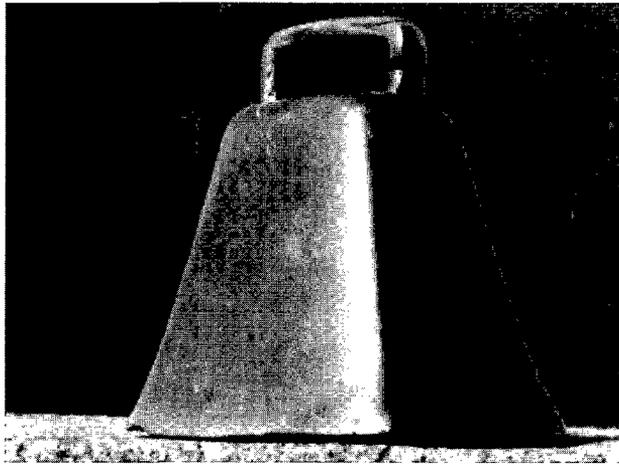
LOGIEALMOND: Parish Church at Harrietfield (*visited 20.5.67*). The western open belfry contains a bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN BRYDEN & SONS A.D. 1868. Almost certainly cast by John C Wilson at the Gorbals Foundry, Glasgow on 7 July 1868, 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, 47 lb 3 oz (21.4 kg). No 962 for John Bryden & Sons of Edinburgh. Handbell argent, cast-iron headstock and wheel. Rung from the outside. Quite good tone.

The former parish church was roofed but derelict and the western birdcage belfry was empty. The bell was removed about 1960 and sent to another church; details are lacking.

LOGIERAIT: Parish Church (*visited 8.6.68*). The present fabric built in 1806 (*NSA*, vol 10 (1845), 698), has a birdcage belfry containing one bell, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, without any inscription. Cast roughly, and with an outward horizontal step just below the shoulder and no moulding wires at this point. A timber headstock is set hard on the crown and covering any canons that there might be, probably only a handbell-type argent. Fair tone, and probably c 1806 or a little later. The fittings include a three-quarter iron wheel and a chain down outside.

LONGFORGAN: Parish Church (*visited 17.5.66*). The western tower with spire contains two bells, 16 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (420 mm) and 33 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (847 mm) diameter, inscribed (*treble*): FOR.THE.CHURCH.OF.LONGFORGON. AT.THE.CHARGE.OF. / PATRICK.EARLE.OF.STRATHMOR.IOHANNES.MEIKLE.NOS. / FECIT.EDINBURGI.J690; (*tenor*): 1889. / (*waist*) (*Medallion of John Taylor & Co*).

The treble hangs in the base of the spire and, being seriously cracked in the soundbow, is disused. Quite a good casting from the Edinburgh foundry of John Meikle, who in this case was unable to spell his



ILLUS 40 Little Dunkeld: cast bronze handbell of about AD 900

own name correctly. The crown staple was put in the mould 45° out of truth, and the canons have had to be fixed to the timber headstock eighth turned. The original clapper remains with its stirrup top and leather strap. The use of nos in the inscription suggests that the larger bell was originally by John Meikle. The bell is relatively thick in the soundbow for the mouth diameter, 1¹³/₁₆ in. (46 mm), yet the crack originates where the clapper struck, and runs down to the lip at about 30° to the horizontal. Such bells can now be repaired by welding. There are as many as 18 moulding wires; two groups of two on the crown, three groups of two separating the three lines of inscription, two groups of two with a single one above the soundbow and three by the lip. The flat crown has fins running out from the base of the argent, six in total, equally spaced between the canons, and the base of the argent has lateral stumps to protect the zone round the cast-in crown staple. The fittings include nailed straps, timber headstock and lever of wrought iron.

The tenor from the Loughborough Foundry is hung level with the clock in a frame for full circle ringing. Cast with a flat crown and with no tuning marks, note A sharp, with pitches 955,720,570,460 and 248 Hz. Unworn soundbow 2³/₈ in. (60 mm) thick. The fittings include elm headstock, plate-type gudgeons double U bolted, plain bearings, independent crown staple, timber wheel, traditional stay and slider. The cast-iron frame sides are in the form of a letter A and have timber top and bottom sills.

The clock strikes the hours on the tenor and dates from c 1795 when the present church was built (*NSA*, vol 10 (1845), 418). No maker's name visible; anchor escapement, and driven by an odd assortment of stone and metal weights and hemp ropes.

MADDERTY: Old Parish Church (*visited 19.5.66*). The western birdcage belfry contains a bell, c 15 in. (381 mm) diameter, which appears to have no inscription. There are canons recessed into the timber headstock, and shallow grooves on the inscription band but no moulding wires. The surface of the metal is irregular and there are a number of casting flaws. Probably cast locally in the second half of the 18th century. The fittings include an iron wheel and chain to the ringer standing outside the church.

A bell from the former Free Church here was examined in Edinburgh in 1964; 18³/₈ in. (466 mm) diameter and inscribed on the crown: L & S 1845. Poor tone, and recast soon afterwards with others to form a new bell by John Taylor & Co of Loughborough for St Mungo's church, Cumbernauld.

MEIGLE: Parish Church (*visited 17.5.67*). The tower contains a bell, 24³/₈ in. (618 mm) diameter, bearing an incised inscription: FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING 1793. An unusual bell with a profusion of moulding wires, 15 in total: four on the crown, three pairs below the inscription and five above the soundbow with none by the lip. Six canons form a right angle in elevation. The surface has been dressed in a number of places to remove blemishes. Cast most probably by Andrew Machen of Glasgow or his successor (see Callander St Kessog). Though an incised inscription can be put on at any time after casting, it does seem in this case that the bell was actually cast in 1793. The fittings include a timber headstock with a metal top plate from end to end, and a wormeaten timber wheel.

METHVEN: Parish Church (*visited 19.5.67*). The tower with spire erected by public subscription in 1826 contains a bell, 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, inscribed: SOLI.DEO.GLORIA IOHANNES.BVRGERHVYS.M.F.1658. A fine clear-toned bell from the Middelburg foundry in Holland. Usual lettering, ⁵/₈ in. (16 mm) high with no ornamental border (Eeles & Clouston 1956, Pl XVII b). The six canons and argent are secured to an iron headstock which has a small wooden wheel. The cast-in crown staple supports a stirrup-topped clapper with a leather strap as a connector, the clapper ball and flight are of normal design and seem to be much later than the bell.

The bell hangs between two vertical timber posts under the clock, and is also used as the hour bell. Before 1826 the bell would seem to have been hung in the birdcage belfry over the west gable of the church, now unoccupied, but there is also a reference to a bell tree in the churchyard (*NSA*, vol 10 (1845), 146).

MONEYDIE: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.66*). The west tower contains a bell, 26³/₈ in. (680 mm) diameter, hung from a wrought-iron structure secured to the underside of two beams which span the tower walls. There is no inscription, but above where one would normally be is a border all round the bell (illus 41). There are six canons, and the base of the argent has six fins radiating from it on the crown and between the canons. There is a depression on the outside of part of the soundbow which one could expect from a clock hammer, but is the result of a casting defect as the moulding wires follow into it. The shape is peculiar with a conical waist and 12 moulding wires; three on the shoulder, two above and two below the inscription band, three

above the soundbow and two by the lip. The tone is doleful with pitches of 1020, ? ,730,649,212 Hz and no tuning marks. Little wear with unworn soundbow 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (46 mm) thick. The cast-in crown staple supports a stirrup-topped clapper with a leather strap. The fittings include a timber headstock and a timber wheel of normal design but badly wormeaten.

The present church dates from c 1820 (*NSA*, vol 10 (1845), 207) but the bell would seem to be earlier than this, c 1750, probably from Edinburgh.

MONZIE: Parish Church (*visited 1.7.82*). The large stone octagonal belfry with spire above contains a single bell, 24 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (612 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*crown*) 267 / TO THE GLORY OF GOD (*border*) ; (*waist front*) HENRY JAMES SCOTT, K.C., MONZIE CASTLE, / GAVE ME TO MONZIE PARISH CHURCH. (*stop*) A.D. 1913 (*stop*) / (*waist rear*) (*medallion of John Taylor & Co*).

From the Loughborough Foundry. The flat crown is bolted to a cast-iron headstock and the gudgeon pins run in plain bearings set on a lowside cast-iron frame which is bolted down to the stone floor of the belfry. The fittings include clapper and independent staple and a timber wheel which is now becoming fragmentary. No stay or slider.

The former bell, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (321 mm) diameter, is preserved in the vestibule. The inscription now reads: J692 / JOHN.MEIKLL.ME.FECIT.EDINBURGH. Before the date there was a full line of inscription which has been carefully chipped and filed off. A plaster cast of this area suggests that it read: FOR.ROBERT.EARLE.OF.ROXBURGH. This was Robert Ker who succeeded to the title as the 4th Earl in 1682, and died in 1696. (*Complete Peerage* Vol 11, 220–1). The founder was John Meikle of Edinburgh and, being small, no canons were cast, only the argent. The stirrup-topped clapper of 1692 is connected by a leather strap to the cast-in crown staple. Quite good tone.

MOULIN: Parish Church (*visited 4.6.68*). The tower contains a bell, 43 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (1044 mm) diameter, weighing 14 cwt 3 qrs 10 lb (754 kg), and inscribed: (*waist front*) IN MEMORY OF / CHARLES EDWARD GEORGE BUTTER / (YOUNGER OF PITLOCHRY) / (*waist rear*) 19 (τ) 34. From the Loughborough Foundry and bearing their 4 in. (102 mm) diameter trade medallion. The crown bears the strickle size number 249, and a border appears all round the inscription band.

The bell is hung for slow chiming with an arched headstock of cast iron and a counterbalanced clapper is fitted. The main ball bearings are set on mild steel pillars rising from two rolled steel joists spanning the tower walls. The rope passes from a wooden wheel out through the wall of the tower at bearing level and down to the ground outside.

The former bell is preserved outside, 21 in. (533 mm) diameter, and inscribed: NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME PBAKKER ROTTERDAM O 1749. By Peter Bakker of Rotterdam and his only bell so far discovered in



ILLUS 41 Moneydie: cast of border on un-inscribed bell of about 1750, probably from Edinburgh

Scotland (illus 42, 43), though Otto Bakker of Rotterdam, possibly his brother, cast the Auchtergaven bell in 1757. Ornamental borders above and below the inscription. The initial N is broken, the A of AO is missing, the 4 of the date is reversed, and a colon was intended after P. Six canons remain and a coeval clapper of conical form with a peg flight is secured to the cast-in staple with a leather strap. The headstock and wheel are preserved on the first floor of the tower. The bell was damaged in a fire in 1873 and part of the lip is missing.

MUCKHART: Parish Church (visited 3.9.84). The western birdcage belfry, dated 1838, contains a single bell, 17 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (446 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*a hand*) PARÆ C1Æ .MUCKARTENSIS.CURIALES.COMMUNIBUS.IMPENSIS.DENUO.FUSAM / REFINGI.CURARUNT.ANNO.DOM: 1707. ROBERTUS.MAXUELL.ME.FECIT.ED⁸.

An early bell by Robert Maxwell of Edinburgh. Some porosity in the crown, but otherwise well cast with quite good tone. Six canons and argnet remain and are secured by three U bolts to a wrought-iron headstock. The canons are rectangular in section with a parting line on each side and, unusually, a flat top. Six fins on the flat crown radiate from the base of the argnet and are equally spaced between the canon bases. Eleven moulding wires arranged three on the crown, two above the inscription, one between rows of lettering, two and a single one above the soundbow and two by the lip. The bell has been quarter turned, and the clapper with an open-hooked top is connected to an S link over the cast-in crown staple. The clapper is of the Dutch type, conical stem with no proper ball to strike the bell. Each bearing sits on a three-legged wrought-iron framework and the fittings include a wrought-iron half-wheel with diameter horizontal and a chain down to the gallery inside.

MURTHLY: Former Free Church (visited 3.6.65). This has a bell c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, hanging in an alcove in the west wall. The top of the waist bears the date 1913 in figures used by John C Wilson & Co Ltd of Glasgow, apparently their No 2599 cast 30 April 1913, 140 lb (63.5 kg) weight, for A Westwood & Sons of Perth. Cast-iron headstock and counterbalance of Wilson's design.

Murthly Castle was supplied with a 24 cwt (1219 kg) bell by Charles & George Mears of the Whitechapel Foundry in 1846.



ILLUS 42 Moulin: disused bell of 1749 by Peter Bakker of Rotterdam



ILLUS 43 Moulin: disused bell of 1749; cast of part of inscription and borders

MUTHILL: Parish Church (*visited 17.5.83*). The conspicuous tower of the present parish church, built in 1828, contains a bell, 40% in. (1032 mm) diameter, inscribed: T.MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1827. Cast by Thomas Mears II of the Whitechapel Foundry, and hung between two beams supported by a timber girdle set on corbels in all four walls. Weight about 11½ cwt (548 kg) in A flat -.44 semitones, 810 Hz; canons and argent retained and with a cast-in crown staple. Elm headstock of 1827 with a full wheel and cart rope, no stay or slider. The clock of c 1827 is below, with a 13 ft (3962 mm) pendulum, and strikes the hours on the bell, but was not going at the time of the visit.

MUTHILL: Former Parish Church (*visited 15.10.49*). In the 12th-century tower hangs a bell, 19% in. (494 mm) diameter, inscribed: X SOLI X DEO X GLORIA X 1679 / (*soundbow*) RECAST BY C & G MEARS LONDON 1851 (illus 19). From the Whitechapel Foundry, then being managed by Charles & George Mears who recast a Dutch bell and reproduced in facsimile the 1679 inscription and two ornamental borders. The lettering, stop and upper border of masks and the lower border of birds are all identical with those on the Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, bell of 1677 (Clouston 1947b, 235). The upper border also appears on the bell at Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, bearing the name of Quirin de Visscher of Rotterdam as the founder in 1697. Normal Whitechapel canons of 1851 and the fittings include timber headstock and wheel. The clapper seems to date from 1851 and has a wooden board by the crown staple.

In 1682 an earlier bell weighing 5½ stones 'of the Troyes Weight' was carted away to 'Alloway' (Alloa) at a cost of 18s (Caher-Manning 1983, 15).

MUTHILL: Episcopal Church of St James (*visited 16.5.83*). A closed stone bellcote with small spire above is dated 1835; and contains a single bell, c 16 in. (406 mm) mouth diameter. No moulding wires are visible just below the shoulder when examined through a telescope, and no inscription or marks could be seen; so probably no earlier than 1835.

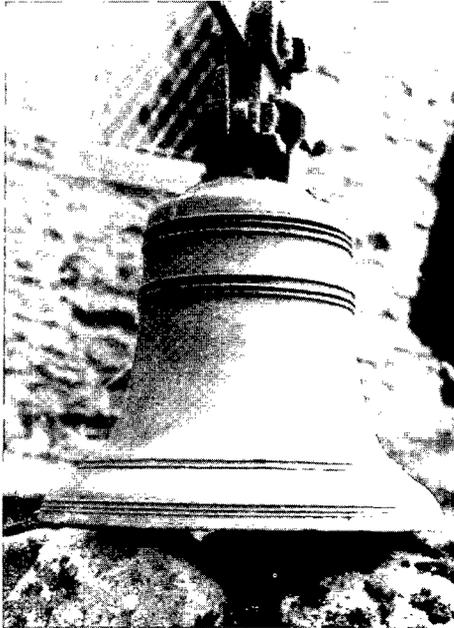
NETHERTON: Parish Church, Bridge of Callie (*visited 7.6.68*). The open stone belfry dated 1891 houses a bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, inscribed: A.WESTWOOD &. SON DUNDEE A.D.1891. Canons recessed into a timber headstock to which is attached a timber wheel.

Preserved in the church is a bell from the former church at Persie; 13 in. (330 mm) mouth diameter and uninscribed (illus 44). Well cast with 11 moulding wires. Only three of the six canons remain and these are bolted to a wrought-iron headstock with lever. The original cast-in crown staple has broken off and a new one has been fitted parallel to the old. However the bell has been hung quarter turned and has been appreciably worn in both positions. By the bases of the single canons are fins radiating from the argent on the crown of the bell, and the whole design, the degree of wear, and the quality of the work suggest a 17th century date. The bell is cracked vertically from around the shoulder to the top of the soundbow and the tone consequently is bad. The clapper has a pear-shaped ball but no flight. As the church at Persie dated from the 19th century, this bell must clearly have been in prior use elsewhere, and I wonder if it is the bell formerly in use at Blairgowrie before the Hill Church was built in 1824.

NEW SCONE: Parish Church (*visited 19.5.66*). The tower contains a chime of eight tubular bells in the key of C. Treble 4 ft 6% in. (1380 mm) long and the tenor 7 ft 5% in. (2280 mm). All made by Messrs Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry and supplied in 1894 (Eeles 1897, 50). All except the seventh, note D, are stamped HARRINGTON'S PATENT, and the seventh bears A.HOLLAND. Chimed from a manual.

NORRIESTON: Parish Church, Thornhill (*visited 30.6.82*). The stone tower with spire bears the date 1879 and contains a single bell, 23% in. (587 mm) diameter, inscribed: THOMAS CASE, ESQUIRE, MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL, ANNO DOMINI 1818. / MESS^{RS} JOHN DENNISON AND JOSHUA BOWDON, CHURCHWARDENS. Cast by William Dobson of Downham Market, Norfolk, and almost a duplicate of the tenor bell at Kilmadock Church, Doune. The strange circumstances relating to these two bells are discussed under Kilmadock.

This Norrieston bell, though ¼ in. (6 mm) bigger in diameter, has a note 0.46 semitones sharper than the other, G - .09 semitones. Four of the main pitches are 1560, - ,920,725 and 372 Hz with no tuning marks. The bell retains canons and argent and these are secured to a cast-iron headstock. The gudgeon pins run in plain bearings mounted on massive cast-iron pillars bolted to two timber beams NE/SW which in turn are supported by two east/west beams below. The bearings have glass lubricant bottles above and the other fittings include a cast-iron half-wheel, top half only, and a clapper with wooden board connectors to the staple.



ILLUS 44 Netherton: former Persie bell, probably 17th-century

PATH OF CONDIE: Parish Church (*visited 21.5.66*). A small bell, c 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, hangs between iron brackets on an outside wall. No inscription is visible but the design of the cast-iron headstock, counterbalance weight above, and the iron wheel show the bell to have been cast at the Gorbals Foundry in the last half of the 19th century.

PERSIE: *See under Netherton parish church, Bridge of Callie.*

PERTH: St John's Church: the bells here are to be the subject of a separate article.

PERTH: St Paul's Church (*visited 4.6.65*). The tower with spire contains a large bell, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (1300 mm) diameter, weighing about 23 cwt (1168 kg) and inscribed: THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1805. From the Whitechapel Foundry, and with 18 sections of the loop border (Clouston 1947b Plate XI Fig 2). The bell is hung for swing chiming with a large timber headstock and an 8 ft (2.44 m) diameter timber wheel, but when visited was being unsafely clocked, and was considerably worn where the clapper struck. The former Common Bell from St John's Church, cast in 1520, recast 1805, and transferred here in 1848 (Fittis 1885, 44).

PERTH: Craigie Church (*visited 1.6.65*). The projected tower was never built, and the bell, presented in 1903, hangs in a mild steel structure resembling the lower part of an electricity grid transmission line pylon with a tiled pyramid roof. The bell is 43 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (1103 mm) diameter, note F sharp, weight 14 cwt 3 qrs 15 lb (756.1 kg).

The inscription reads: S. STEPHEN'S PARISH CHURCH * PERTH / (*border all round*) (*waist*) TO THE GLORY OF GOD / AND / IN MEMORY OF A DEAR SISTER / FRANCES CROMBIE / THIS BELL IS GIVEN / * * * / 'O COME, LET US WORSHIP' / (*waist rear*) (medallion of John Taylor & Co) / * 1903 * . From the Loughborough Foundry, the fittings including a riveted mild steel arched headstock, ball bearings, balanced clapper, wooden wheel and rope.

PERTH: Kinnoull Church (*visited 3.6.65*). The stone turret contains a bell, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (496 mm) diameter, weight 1 cwt 2 qrs 3 lb (77.6 kg), foundry No 813, inscribed: GILLETT . . . CROYDON 1885. The bell is such a tight fit in the turret and access over the roof is so difficult that the writer could not get a complete rubbing. Hung dead and chimed electrically. The clock does not strike.

PERTH: Former church of St Mark (*visited 18.5.83*). The north-east tower has a pyramid roof and in the base of this is hung a bell, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (613 mm) diameter, inscribed: J WARNER & SONS LONDON 1875. From the Cripplegate Foundry. Hung with a cast-iron headstock and wheel apparently supplied by John C Wilson & Co of Glasgow.

PERTH: St Ninian's Episcopal Cathedral (*visited 17.5.67*). The intended west tower was not built, and the only bell, c 20 in. (508 mm) diameter, hangs in a spirelet over the crossing. Examination with a telescope discloses the date 1850, and a design used by the Whitechapel Foundry, then trading as Charles & George Mears.

PERTH: RC Church of St John (*visited 17.5.67*). In a turret over the vestibule hangs a bell, c 25 in. (635 mm) diameter, with an inscription which is only partially visible from the ground: (*waist top*) . . . CCLESIA . . . / (*lower waist*) . . . DONO. / (*soundbow*) 1886. English, with lettering of Gothic design favoured c 1886.

PERTH: RC Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, Kinnoull Hill (*visited 16.5.67*). There are three towers with spires and of these two contain bells. That with the clock dial contains a chime of two bells, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ in (369 mm) and 16 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (423 mm) diameter, both being inscribed: (*top of waist*) S B GOSLIN LONDON 1897. From the Bishopsgate Bell Foundry & Art Metal Works, Artillery Lane, by S B Goslin whose work is comparatively rare. Nine other bells by him are known to exist. These two are hung dead and disused. They were sounded electrically as clock chimes.

The south-west tower contains a bell, 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (333 mm) diameter, hung for swing chiming and inscribed: JOHN BRYDEN & SONS A.D. 1867. Cast by John C Wilson in the Gorbals Foundry for John Brydon No 942, 62 lb 4 oz (28.2 kg), with a handbell argent and hung with iron headstock and wheel in an iron frame.

PERTH: King James VI Hospital (*visited 2.6.65*). In the timber tower above the clock hangs a bell, 16 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (404 mm) diameter, inscribed: FOR MY LORD NAIRN ROBERTVS MAXVELL ME FECIT 1712. From the Edinburgh



ILLUS 45 Perth Museum & Art Gallery: St Fillan's handbell, from Struan by Blair Atholl; about AD 770

Foundry; Maxwell seems to have had some difficulty with his lettering, and uses letters from four different sets. The bell follows Maxwell's normal design with a flat crown (illus 21), and retains six canons. The fittings include timber headstock, iron lever and a clock hammer. As seen the bell was disused.

The bell was cast originally for Lord Nairn's house at Strathord, and was given by the Duke of Atholl to the Hospital together with a clock. The Hospital was built in 1750, and the present clock bears the maker's name as Ja^s Cuthbert, Perth, 1754.

PERTH: Museum & Art Gallery (*visited 17.5.67*). The Museum contains a number of bells. The most important is the St Fillan's bell from Struan by Blair Atholl (illus 45). An early Celtic handbell of the iron-cored bronze-dipped variety, and the bronze covering remains in a number of places. Where unprotected the iron has perforated and the lip is now irregular. The clapper staple is now secured with modern bolts. The handle is loose but appears to be ancient, and where the ends pass into the crown there are areas of bronze coating. The iron started off as a flat plate and was bent to shape and riveted up on both the narrower sides, before being dipped in bronze. St Fillan died c 777, and the bell could well be of this period. The bell of the same name in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, from Crieff is cast entirely in bronze and is somewhat later (Forbes 1870).

The Struan bell has an overall height, including the handle, of 13½ in. (333 mm), and 10½ in. (270 mm) without the handle. At the mouth the quadrangular section was 7 in. (178 mm) by 5¼ in. (146 mm) and this tapers to the crown which is 5 in. (127 mm) by 1¾ in. (44 mm). Ref 3/39. It was used as the kirk bell at Struan up till 1828 when a Mr McInroy presented a new one, and was later kept at Lude. In April 1939 it came up for auction and fetched £62; it was presented to Perth Museum by Mr A K Bell of Kincarrathy House, Perth.

Also in the Museum is a bell from Killin dated 1790. From the Whitechapel Foundry, being cast there by William & Thomas Mears; inscribed in their figures and the bell to their design. Only the argent and two single canons remain, and there is some porosity in the soundbow and argent; 14 in. (356 mm) diameter. Ref 8/54. Most probably from Castle Menzies where Mackay (1954, 172) records that a bell dated 1790 was hung in a tree and rung to warn the castle of approaching visitors. Also now preserved in the Museum are the Guildtown handbell from St Martin's parish, and the Tibbermore bell.

PITLOCHRY: East Church (*visited 4.6.68*). The stone belfry contains a cast steel bell, c 36 in. (914 mm) diameter, inscribed: . . . VICKERS . . . / . . . E.RIEPE'S PATENT . . . / (*waist*) PRESENTED TO THE FREE CHURCH PITLOCHRY. Cast by Naylor Vickers & Co of Sheffield about 1865 and hung with cast-iron fittings.

PITLOCHRY: West Church (*visited 4.6.68*). This church was built in 1884 and has a tower with a pyramid roof. This houses a single bell, 40¾ in. (1021 mm) diameter, inscribed: IN MEMORIAM ARCHIBALD BUTTER OF FASKALLY. / BORN 9 MAY 1805. (*vertical bar*) DIED 6 MARCH 1885. / JOHN C WILSON & CO, FOUNDERS, GLASGOW, A.D. 1887. Hung with cast-iron fittings, and the rope passes out through the louvres and down the outside of the tower. The clock, by H & R Millar of Edinburgh, of the same date, strikes the hours and the half-hours.

PITLOCHRY: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (*visited 4.6.68*). The closed timber belfry contains a set of eight tubular bells. The six with the lower notes were supplied by Messrs Harrington, Latham & Co of Coventry, and the two trebles were added by Gillett & Johnston Ltd of Croydon c 1952.

PITLOCHRY: Croftinloan School (*visited 5.6.68*). A bell of about 16 in. (406 mm) diameter hangs in a tree. The inscription on the waist reads: W.BRYDEN & SON / GLASGOW. / 1858. Cast by John C Wilson at the Gorbals Foundry, 16 in. (406 mm) diameter, weighing 106 lb (48.1 kg). Handbell-type argent, and suspended from a chain. Clocked.

PORT of MENTEITH: Parish Church (*visited 28.6.82*). The south-western tower with spire contains a chime of eight bells, tenor 17 cwt 23 lb (875.0 kg) in the key of F sharp. On the waist of each bell is a 4 in. (102 mm) diameter trade medallion of the founders, John Taylor & Co of Loughborough, with the date 1890, below. Additionally each bell has on the inscription band the following words: treble: FOR RIGHT; 2: ENQUIRE YE; 3: DESTROY IT NOT; 4: CRY ALOVD; 5: BLESS THE LORD; 6: ASSEMBLE YOVRSELVES; 7: GANG FORWARD; tenor: FEAR GOD. HONOV R THE KING; / FRET NOT.

Bell	Mouth Diameter		Cwt	Weight		
	in.	mm		Qrs	lb	kg
Treble	24	610	3	1	4	166.9
2	25 ¹ / ₆	637	3	3	7	193.7
3	27 ¹ / ₆	700	4	2	6	231.3
4	29 ⁵ / ₆	761	5	2	16	286.6
5	33 ¹ / ₂	851	7	1	14	374.6
6	35 ⁵ / ₆	905	8	3	26	456.3
7	39 ³ / ₈	1000	11	3	15	603.7
Tenor	44 ¹ / ₆	1135	17	0	23	875.0

The tenor is hung for swinging in a full circle though the slider is now missing. The others are hung dead from elm stocks, and the internal clappers have eyes on the flights which are connected by cords to a plucking-type manual. The tenor has an Ellacombe hammer connected to this manual. The tenor has a flat crown and the others have an argent and six canons on each. Owing to the small plan area the four lighter bells hang in an upper tier by the west wall with the fifth, sixth and seventh below. The tenor swings north/south in the eastern half of the belfry in a composite wood frame with cast-iron inclined members. The manual is in the room immediately below the bells, which is 9 ft 11 in. (3.02 m) square.

In the church is preserved a bell, 16¹/₆ in. (423 mm) diameter, bearing on the inscription band the date 1809. From the Whitechapel Foundry, then trading as Thomas Mears & Son. Two double canons have gone, but the argent and four canons remain. Quite fair tone.

The church in use before 1878 had a small birdcage belfry over the west end. The chime of bells was presented by the Revd Henry Graham Sheppard, Laird of Rednock; unusually this is not recorded on any of the bells.

RATTRAY: Parish Church (*visited 7.6.68*). This church, rebuilt 1820–1, has a tower and clock. Above the latter is a bell, 19 in. (483 mm) diameter, which bears a medallion just above the soundbow. This consists of a shield bearing three fleur-de-lis, a crown above, standards on each side, and two letters below, (*illus 46*). French 18th century and possibly the other bell referred to by Macdonald (1899, 80) when describing the 1724 French bell at Blairgowrie, and alleging that they were removed from a French man of war.

Handbell-type argent; one moulding wire above the shoulder, four equally spaced below, five at the top of the soundbow arranged 1–3–1, and two by the lip. Rather a rough casting inside but better outside. Not cracked, but with a poor tone. Timber headstock and full wheel which will not divide about a horizontal diameter. The cast-in crown staple supports a clapper with a leather-lined metal U and two bolts, spherical ball with a small flight.

The clock by B Parr of Grantham is dated 1814, and strikes the hours on the bell. Pin-wheel escapement, and there is a quarter chiming section which is not used.

REDGORTON: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.66*). The western belfry houses a bell, c 15 in. (381 mm) diameter, inscribed: St JOHN'S 1826. From the St John's Foundry, Perth, operated by A Macfarlane & Co. Pairs of moulding wires above and below the inscription, which are thick and inelegant. Fair tone. The foundry name has a single line border all round. The handbell argent is bolted to an iron headstock, and the other fittings include a wheel and a chain down outside the church.

RHYND: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.66*). Hung between two beams in the tower is a bell, 14¹/₂ in. (369 mm) diameter, inscribed: RYND MDCCXI RECAST A.D. 1878. / JOHN BRYDEN & SONS. Cast by John C Wilson & Co of Glasgow, 75 lb 6 oz (34.2 kg) with crown top for John Bryden & Sons, Edinburgh, for parish of Rhynd. Eight canons attached to a cast-iron headstock and wheel; with a peg stay and stop on the adjacent support beam. Normal clapper with top closed over cast-in crown staple. Good casting, but rather shrill tone.

Of the earlier bells, Ballingal (1905, 54) notes that in 1711 two of the elders were appointed to go to Edinburgh taking with them the old bell and £10 13s 8d; there they were to see the new bell cast (in the event it was cast before they got there). The founder would have been Robert Maxwell.

ST MADDOES: Parish Church (*visited 16.5.66*). The elegant western belfry incorporating four classical pillars and bearing the date 1799, contains a bell, c 20 in. (508 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN BRYDEN & SONS A.D. 1869. The last two digits of the date are not clearly visible from the ground with a telescope and may be



ILLUS 46 Rattray: cast of French arms on 18th-century bell

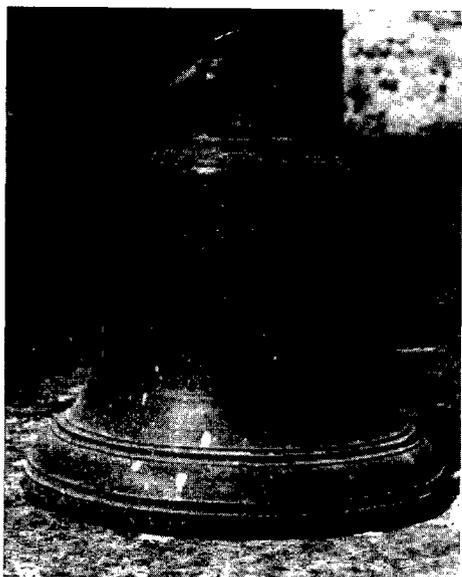
an error. John C Wilson of Glasgow was casting bells for John Bryden & Sons of Edinburgh in this period, and this may be No 1010, 18 in. (508 mm) diameter, 145¼ lb (65.9 kg) cast in October 1869. The fittings include headstock, wheel and frame in cast iron, and a rope falling outside the church.

The former bell (illus 47) is preserved at the Manse, 15½ in. (384 mm) diameter, inscribed: MICHAEL . BVRGERHVYS . ME . FECIT . 1635. From the Middelburg foundry in Holland. Usual design of lettering from the small set ⅝ in. (16 mm) high, with no border. One of the double canons has broken off leaving the argent and the other five. The cast-in crown staple has also gone, and a false one has been bolted through the crown. The clapper has a ball welded on, but is otherwise of 1635. The tone of the bell is good, and one wonders why a replacement was obtained.

ST MARTINS: Parish Church (*visited 2.6.65*). In a large stone belfry datd 1842 over the east wall hangs a bell (illus 48), 16½ in. (428 mm) diameter, inscribed: ·SOLI DEO GLORIA·MICHAEL BVRGERHVYS·M·F·1635 / PATRICIVS . INGLIS . DE . BRYIS . ME . DONAVIT . ECCLESIE . D . MICHAELIS (*a cherub*). The lettering in the upper line of inscription is as at Rosneath (Clouston 1947a, Fig 15a), and the lower line is incised. There is no border, and owing to space restrictions ME FECIT has had to be reduced to M . F . One of the double canons has broken off and the others are secured to a timber headstock. A good casting with quite satisfactory tone. The bell has never been turned and has now worn rather thin where the modern clapper strikes. The bell was clearly originally donated to the church at Cambusmichael and only at a later date was it moved to St Martins.

A handbell (illus 49) is now in the Perth Museum & Art Gallery after a period in the keeping of the headmaster of the Public School at Guildtown. A well-cast bell of 7½ in. (187 mm) diameter, inscribed: DOMINUS.LAURENTIUS.MERCER.DE.ALDIE ME / DONAVIT ECCLESIE.DE SANCTI.MARTINI J727.

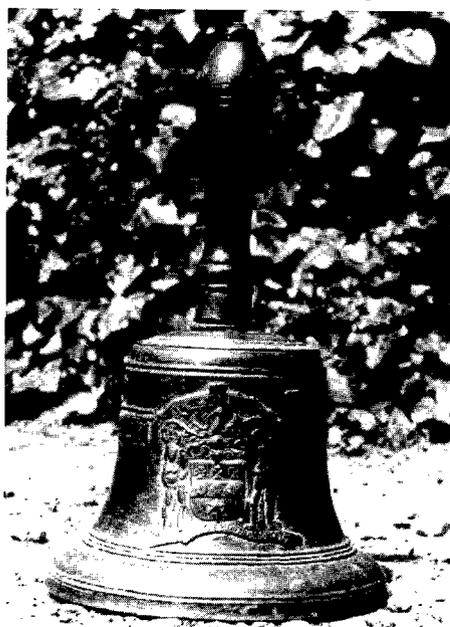
There is a fine coat of arms on the waist, the words THE GRIT-POUL appear by the crest, and the motto is CRUX CRISTI NOSTRA CORONA. The wooden handle is on an iron spindle which passes through the crown and holds the clapper. This latter is as old as the bell. It seems that the lettering and coat of arms was first made in wax and applied to a false bell in wax or clay in the process of making the mould. The lettering is small and delicate, well suited to the size of bell, but it does not stand out well from the patera or background. The layout of the moulding wires is good but the tone is only fair. No founder's name appears, and the writer has



ILLUS 47 St Madoes: disused Dutch bell by Michael Burgerhuys of Middelburg, 1635



ILLUS 48 St Martins: Dutch bell by Michael Burgerhuys of Middelburg, 1635



ILLUS 49 St Martins (Guildtown): handbell of 1727

not seen a similar bell elsewhere. Robert Maxwell was working in Edinburgh at the time, but the quality of this bell is above that of his normal product.

The ruins of the former Cambusmichael church remain by the river Tay and include an unoccupied birdcage belfry. The former Free Church at Wolfhill is roofless, and also has an empty bellcote. The bell from it was taken down and sent to a church in the Mearns.

SCONE: Old Parish Church (*visited 18.5.67*). The western birdcage belfry contains a bell (illus 50), 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (403 mm) diameter, inscribed: DAID WICVNT STOR MONT 16 Z4. Below the inscription is a border all round, the same as that appearing on the Caputh bell of 1614 inscribed in the same lettering. The six canons are cable moulded and though the lettering is rather rough the bell is quite a good casting. In common with some Dutch bells of this period the third figure of the date is a Z instead of a 2. However the bell is Scottish; with mouldings on the crown, two thick moulding wires below the shoulder with the inscription cramped in

between, a pointed bulge at the top of the soundbow, and a wide band up from the lip. Not very elegant, and more typical of a brass foundry bell of, say, 1800.

Rehung eighth turned with a new timber headstock in 1967, when it was found that the cast-in crown staple was just about to break off. Clapper with a stirrup top and a leather strap round the staple; the other fittings include an iron lever and counterbalance arm; the latter is inscribed REPAIRED 1882.

Urquhart (104) notes that the bell hung in a tree at Old Scone till 1784, when a new church at Old Scone was built. This was superseded by the present church at New Scone, built 1804–5, and the bell was moved at the same time.

SCONE: Palace (*visited 27.5.93*). The bell now in the cedar tree at Scone Palace is uninscribed, 17 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. (448 mm) diameter, and probably Italian. It has had over a century of use elsewhere as a clock bell, and was probably cast around 1600.

SCONE: Robert Douglas Memorial Institute (*visited 19.5.66*). The building has a clock and bell; the dial of the former is dated 1876, and the bell appears to be of this date. The material is cast steel rather than bronze, so the founder was almost certainly Naylor Vickers & Co of Sheffield. There was an inscription, but corrosion has been such that it is now illegible; 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (454 mm) diameter, handbell-type argent, no clapper. A very bad casting with a large amount of porosity.

STANLEY: Parish Church (*visited 20.5.67*). The tower contains a bell, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (717 mm) diameter, note C sharp, which is devoid of any inscription. There are no moulding wires just below the shoulder, and no canons, only a handbell argent. The clapper has a two-bolt top and a metal U over the cast-in crown staple. Apparently as old as the church, c 1828. The bell hangs between two beams spanning the tower and the fittings include cast-iron headstock and wheel.

The clock which strikes the hours on the bell is of some interest; an Alpha clock supplied by Richard Roberts, Patentee, of Manchester, 1850, the only other one made being exported to St Petersburg in Russia; 5 ft (1.52 m) pendulum, and every six seconds the hands are moved on.

STRALOCH: Parish Church (*visited 7.6.68*). The western stone belfry contains a bell, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, which has a deep border all round from just below the shoulder to mid-waist. On the waist is a



ILLUS 50 Scone: bell of 1624 by an unknown Scottish founder

plaque with a rectangular frame bearing F.K.B. / 1905. There is also a running border by the lip. Clearly Continental; and probably French or Belgian. The initials are for Francis Keir Balfour Esq of Dirnaneau House, Ennochdhu, and the bell was given to the church by his parents when he was baptized. Good tone. The bell has six canons and is secured to a timber headstock. A lever supports an outside rope.

STRATHFILLAN: Parish Church, Tyndrum (*visited 31.5.65*). An open west belfry contains an uninscribed bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter. Handbell-type argent and no moulding wires just below the shoulder. The fittings include an iron headstock and wheel. Apparently of c 1880.

Gillies (1938, 61–2) notes that about 1900 a bell was recovered from the river Fillan; 16 in. (406 mm) high by 53 in. (1346 mm) circumference at the lip, say 17 in. (432 mm) diameter, which he felt might have come from the Priory dedicated by King Robert Bruce to St Fillan as a thanks offering for Bannockburn. The bell was for a time at the Tyndrum Hotel, and its present whereabouts are not known to the writer.

Preserved in the church is a replica of the St Fillan's handbell, the original of which is now in the Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

STRATHTAY: Parish Church (*visited 8.6.68*). This modern church of c 1900 has a stone belfry containing one small bell, c 6 in. (152 mm) diameter, of the same date. Handbell argent, no moulding wires below the shoulder, and no inscription. The fittings include a wrought-iron headstock, lever and a counterbalance weight for the rope.

STRATHTAY: Episcopal Church of St Andrew (*visited 8.6.68*). The timber belfry houses a bell, c 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*waist front*) S^t JOHN'S / FOUNDRY. / (*waist rear*) PERTH / 1849. Rather a rough casting but with quite fair tone. Handbell-type argent, iron headstock and wheel.

STRATHYRE: Parish Church (*visited 29.6.82*). A western open timber belfry contains a single bell, c 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, inscribed: JOHN C WILSON & CO, FOUNDERS, GLAS. . . . Not all the inscription is visible from the ground, but from the Gorbals Foundry, and cast in the period 1876–96 when the firm had this title. The fittings are not all visible but include an iron wheel and a wire down outside.

STRUAN: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The birdcage belfry contains a bell, c 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, with no visible inscription. No moulding wires just below the shoulder; the handbell argent is secured to an iron headstock which supports an iron wheel. All would accord with a date of 1828 when a Mr McInroy gave a bell in place of the ancient one now in Perth Museum & Art Gallery (*q.v.*).

TENANDRY: Parish Church (*visited 6.6.68*). The stone belfry houses a bell, c 14 in. (356 mm) diameter, inscribed: MACFARLANE & CO PERTH FOUNDRY. 1835. The inscription is set high up just below the shoulder with no moulding wires above or below it. The word PERTH is inverted and reversed, and foundry is spelt incorrectly. Handbell argent and iron fittings including a frame and counterbalance weight for the rope. Tone only fair.

TIBBERMORE: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The interesting bell from this church is now preserved in the Perth Museum & Art Gallery (illus 51–2). Of 15½ in. (384 mm) diameter, it is inscribed: ih̄s maria to tom potar of aer me maed. On the waist below ih̄s is a shield bearing the arms of Brown and apparently a bishop's crosier set vertically behind it. The inscription is all in very small black letter, ⅜ in. (11 mm) high, and appears to say: Jesus Mary Thomas Thomas Potar of Ayr made me. The arms and crosier clearly relate to George Brown who was Bishop of Dunkeld 1484 to 1515 and who gave two bells to the Cathedral there in 1500.

Only the argent and two canons remain, and the cast-in crown staple has broken off and the clapper hangs from a false one bolted through the crown. The clapper also dates from c 1500, being pear shaped with no ball and with a thin finger bent round the staple. There are pairs of moulding wires above and below the inscription, but none by the soundbow and lip. The lettering is poorly cast, but the surface of the bell is smooth and free from major flaws. Poor tone. No other surviving bells by Thomas Potar are known.

TRINAFOUR: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.68*). The timber belfry contains a bell, c 12 in. (305 mm) diameter, inscribed: (*waist*) TO THE GLORY OF GOD / IN LOVING MEMORY OF SARAH M. LEES / THE . . . EDGAR ROBERTSON / (*soundbow*) J WARNER & SONS LONDON 1891. From the Cripplegate Foundry, and cast with six canons and no moulding wires just below the shoulder. Quite good tone. The missing words not visible from the ground would seem to state the relationship, perhaps MOTHER OF.

TRINITY-GASK: Parish Church (*visited 5.6.65*). The western birdcage belfry contains a bell, c 18 in. (457 mm) diameter, inscribed: TRINITY (*stop*) GASK (*stop*) (*stop*) (*stop*) 1838 (*stop*) (*stop*) (*stop*). Inscribed in well-cast cleanly cut Roman lettering with a flower in a circular medallion used as a stop. No indication as to who was the founder, and the stop has not been noticed elsewhere by the writer. Hung with a cast-iron headstock and lever.

TROSSACHS: Parish Church (*visited 28.6.82*). The open bellcote contains a bell, c 28 in. (711 mm) diameter, which can be seen from the ground to be inscribed: C & G MEA . . . FOUNDERS LONDON 1850. Cast by Charles & George Mears of the Whitechapel Foundry. Rectangular section canons secured to a cast-iron arched headstock with metal lever and chain and cord down outside the building. Quite good tone.



ILLUS 51 Tibbermore: bell of about 1500
cast by Thomas Potar of Ayr



ILLUS 52 Tibbermore: bell, cast of inscription on bell by Thomas Potar of Ayr

WEEM: Parish Church (visited 6.6.68). The open belfry contains a bell, c 15 in. (381 mm) diameter, which is devoid of inscription. The crown has four canons set at right angles, and no moulding wires just below the shoulder. This bell came from the former parish church built in 1835 (*NSA*, vol 10 (1845) 713) and the bell would seem to be of this date.

The present fabric was built as an Episcopal chapel, and its former bell is preserved inside; 15 in. (381 mm) diameter, and inscribed: JOHN BRYDEN & SONS. A.D. 1870. Cast by John C Wilson of the Gorbals Foundry, for John Bryden & Sons of Edinburgh; it is not clear whether it is No 1010, cast 18 January 1870, or No 1031, cast 10 May 1870. This bell was used till the handbell argent broke off.

WOODSIDE: Parish Church (visited 19.5.67). The spirelet contains a bell, 17 in. (432 mm) diameter, note A, inscribed: HILLTOWN FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND DUNDEE 1852. Well cast with neat lettering; tone quite reasonable. Handbell argent secured to an iron headstock with wheel and bearings set on two cast-iron beams. Cast probably in the Dundee area. The two Cargill bells are now preserved here.

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