

STORAGE

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY LIBRARY



0000000613659073

Cat.

GREAT

SYDNEY UNI FILE BARCODE



UNS0000325696

CARILLONS.



UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

**Storage
(Sydney)**

**DE
66512**

**AN APPRECIATION OF
THE TAYLOR BELLFOUNDRY,
LOUGHBOROUGH,
LEICESTERSHIRE,
ENGLAND.**

WONDER BELLS

FOR

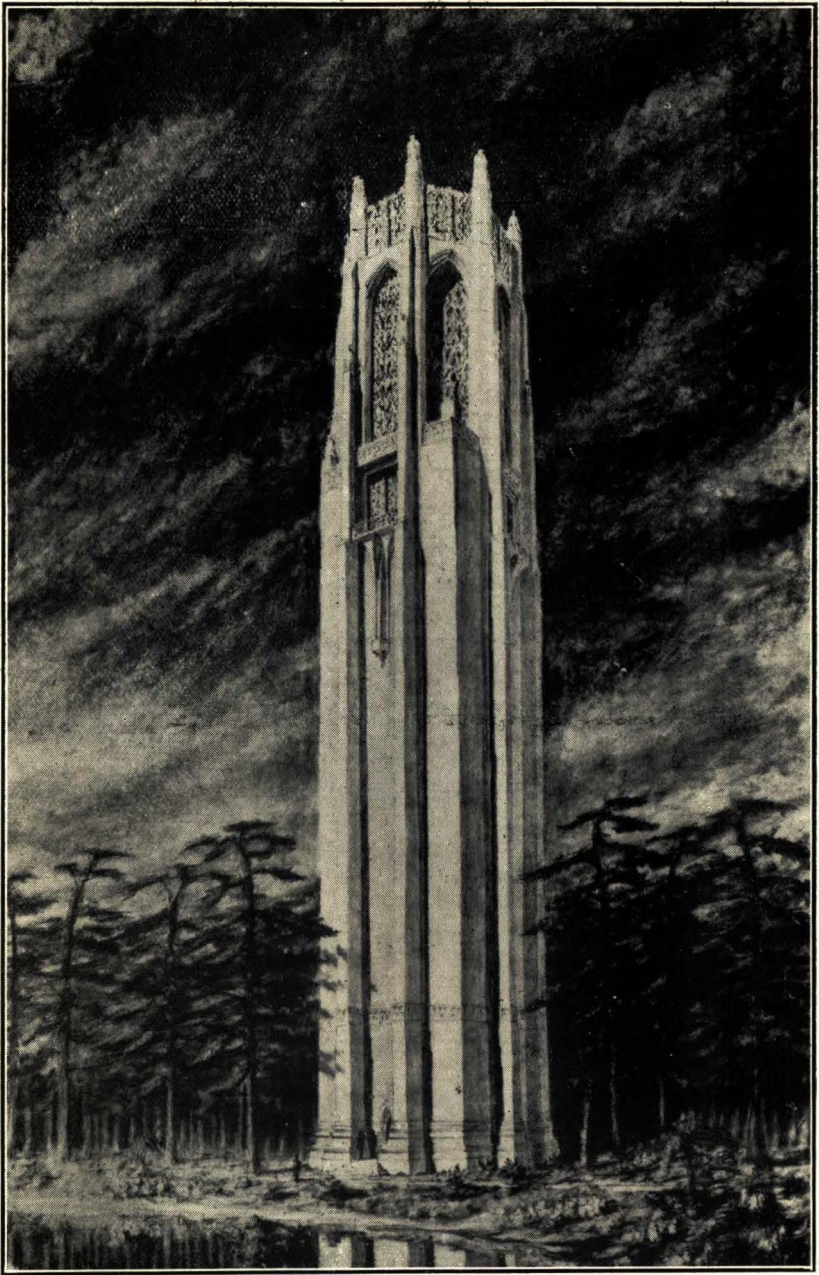
AMERICA

A Review, from "The Ringing World."

ENGLAND is providing America with its newest form of music, although it is music centuries old on this side of the Atlantic. The Americans have recently discovered the beauties of the carillon. Having found it, they are out to get the biggest and best the world can provide, and that, they have realised, can only be obtained in England.

At this moment there is in the celebrated foundry of Messrs. John Taylor and Co., at Loughborough, a carillon which, both in weight and number of bells, is the greatest ever assembled together for one order by any firm of bell founders in the world. Its 48 notes cover four chromatic octaves, with the exception of the largest semitone, and the thirteen notes in the top octave are duplicated to give more power at this end of the scale, so that in all there are 61 bells. And such bells! Better bells were never produced by anyone, at any time. They are 61 perfect specimens of the bell founder's art, and in point of size they range from a mere 14 lbs. up to a gigantic E flat bell which weighs more than 23,000 lbs., and whose majestic tones smite the ear like a grand chord from a great organ. The harmonics throughout this wonderful collection of bells are perfectly blended, and even the little ones, so difficult to tune with accuracy, are a sheer delight. There is nothing "brassy" or harsh about them; their tones are pure and true.





[Photo : General Production Co., Philadelphia.

THE MAGNIFICENT MARBLE TOWER ERECTED FOR THE
MOUNTAIN LAKE CARILLON.

This wonderful carillon, a climax, if we may say so, among the many remarkable productions of this world-famed foundry, is destined for Mountain Lake, Florida, where it is to take its place in a beautiful white marble tower, which is being erected in the Bird Sanctuary, by the American Foundation Incorporated. This tower, about 200 feet in height, is to be of most graceful proportions, and the bells will be hung 160 feet above ground level.

The carillon can, of course, be played by the usual clavier, but, in addition, it will be possible to operate it from an ivory keyboard at the foot of the tower. The lightest touch upon this instrument will cause the hammers to strike the bells, for the power is derived from an electro-pneumatic installation, which is also used in connection with a most wonderful automatic player. The application of this latter was the outcome of the genius of the late Mr. Pryce Taylor. What this automatic machine will do is almost human; in fact, it is in some respects more than human, for, when properly set, it cannot err. In principle it is an adaptation of the pianola, but with this difference; it has to overcome a resistance of many hundreds of pounds in bringing the hammers into contact with the bells, the hammer of the bass bell alone weighing nearly 450 lbs. That the mechanism of this latest instrument is the last word in carillon building may be judged by the fact that even the trackers and the hammers are made to move on ball bearings; and so quick acting is it that the stroke on the bell is practically instantaneous with pressure on the keyboard.

A representative of "The Ringing World" had the privilege of hearing this magnificent carillon tried out a few days ago by Mr. Eric Jordan, the able municipal carillonneur of Loughborough. The effects which are possible from this perfectly-tuned instrument are really wonderful, for the harmonics have been brought under extraordinary control. Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary will undoubtedly have a carillon unexcelled in quality anywhere in the world.

In the foundry at the same time was another carillon for Springfield Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Mass., this carillon being of smaller range and having one semi-tone less. A feature of this carillon is that, while the carillon is in the tower, the bells can be coupled with the organ keyboard by the mere operation of a stop. There is thus no limit to what can be done in the playing of carillons, except in the compass of the bells themselves, and in future developments it would almost seem

that the old style of carillonneur, whose task under the old methods requires great physical exertion, will disappear, although it must be said that the small effort required in playing from the clavier of these new Loughborough carillons is in striking comparison with the labour that is necessary in operating the manual of the old carillons of Belgium and Holland.

Carillon work at Loughborough has grown immensely in the last two or three years, and the fame of John Taylor and Co. has become world-wide. Among the carillons completed within the last twelve months or so have been one for Germantown M.E. Church, Philadelphia, with a compass of 48 notes, but making, with a duplicated upper octave, 61 bells, the largest of which is 6,659 lbs.; another for Albany City Hall, New York, with a compass of 47 notes, and, with a duplicated upper octave, 60 bells, the bass bell being 11,200 lbs.; another for Christ Church, Cranbrook, Michigan, covering 46 notes, with 59 bells, the largest being 6,720 lbs.; and Sydney University War Memorial, consisting of 62 bells, with an octave duplicated.

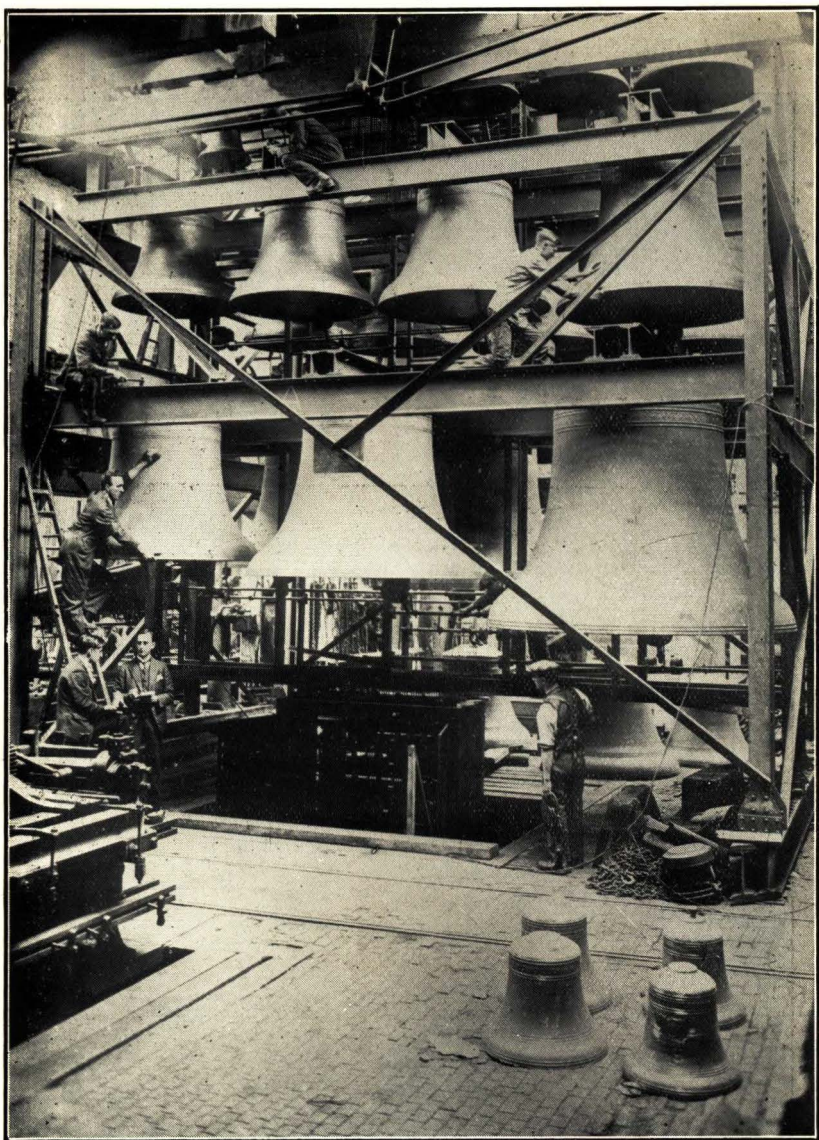
The Springfield and Mountain Lake carillons are shortly passing out of the foundry; but two other great instruments are in progress, some of the bells of which are completed, or rapidly reaching that stage. One carillon is for a fine new cathedral now in course of erection at Indianapolis, and is to be given by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (a branch of Freemasonry). This will comprise 62 bells, with the largest weighing 11,200 lbs., note G, and covering 49 notes. For Bathurst, a carillon of 35 bells and notes is in preparation, the largest bell being more than 3,360 lbs.

This, however, is only one phase of the activities at Loughborough Foundry, which to ringers is best known as the source of many of the finest bells in our English churches; but before going on to refer to what Messrs. Taylor and Co. are doing in this direction, it is interesting to note that they have recently cast a 24,000 lbs. hour bell and four quarter bells for the new Nottingham Exchange. This hour bell has the deepest tone of any bell in England, not even excepting Big Ben, which is about 6,720 lbs. greater in weight. It is a remarkable example of what bell founders can do in these days, with their improved knowledge of bell shapes and tuning. For Brisbane Town Hall, Australia, Messrs. Taylor and Co. are making a 9,500 lbs. hour bell in A flat, and quarter bells; for Pretoria Boys' High School, South Africa, an hour bell and quarter chimes; and for a new Nonconformist church at Alfreton, Derbyshire, a chime of twelve bells, with tenor 1,400 lbs., to be automatically operated.

THE TWO LARGEST BELLS OF THE MOUNTAIN LAKE
CARILLON SHOWING MUSIC ROLL ATTACHMENT.



(Note :—The Ivory Keyboard and Music Roll Attachment may be located
at a distance from the Carillon Tower.)



[Photo : General Picture News, Birmingham.]

THE MOUNTAIN LAKE CARILLON ASSEMBLED IN ITS FRAME.

Turning to the ringing peals for English churches, it is gratifying to know that Messrs. Taylor and Co. have no fewer than thirty of these in hand, the most interesting, perhaps, being Worcester Cathedral. The ringing peal of twelve and three extra semi-tone bells are to be recast, and the 11,200 lbs. hour bell is to be tuned to harmonise with them. Our representative saw the old bells as they stood in the foundry yard before breaking up, and when one heard them tapped one realised how far Lord Grimthorpe's ideals fell below the standards of to-day. They lack all the characteristics of modern shape and tone. Among the other restorations which Messrs. Taylor and Co. have in hand are the following: Recasting and augmenting to a ring of eight the five bells at Milford-on-Sea; rehanging and supplying two new trebles to make a peal of eight at Great Bardfield; rehanging and augmenting to eight bells the peal of six at Higher Walton; rehanging the thirteen bells at Newcastle Cathedral (on ball bearings) and recasting the fourth bell; rehanging and adding two new trebles to make a peal of six at Wisborough, Sussex; rehanging and adding two new trebles to the ring of four at Churston Ferrers, Devonshire; recasting the five back bells at Crich, Derbys; rehanging the peal of six at Kirk Ella; recasting the peal of five and augmenting to eight at Enderby; the peal of eight at St. George's, Dublin; the peal of five at Great Easton, Essex; the peal of five at Kirby Bellars; the peal of six at Hinton Waldrist; the peal of six at Swimbridge Parish Church, etc. They have, of course, also just completed the casting of the four trebles to increase the bells at Lincoln Cathedral to a ring of twelve.

Such activity is a splendid testimony to the vigour of the bell-founding industry. It is no longer a happy-go-lucky enterprise; but embraces all that modern science and knowledge can devise to produce bells that have never been approached in quality at any time in the world's history. Fortunate indeed are those folk who in these days have new bells cast by firms with resources such as those which are behind the work turned out at the Loughborough Foundry, with which the name of Taylor is synonymous.

The history of this business is indeed an interesting one. The first of the long line of founders, it would appear, was one Johannes de Stafford, Mayor of Leicester in 1366 and 1370, and a famous bell founder in his day. He was followed by William Miller, whose three sons, in partnership with another founder, cast the old tenor bell for Loughborough Parish Church. Then came Edward Newcombe, who also had three sons associated

with him in the business; and one of these, again in partnership with another founder, cast "Great Tom" of Lincoln. This was in 1610, and the Newcombes were followed by the Watts. The foundry had been moving about somewhat; first at Leicester, it was subsequently moved to Nottingham, and in 1717 it was at Kettering in the control of the Eayre family. An apprentice of the latter, named Arnold, started at Leicester again, and there then appeared the first of the Taylors. Robert Taylor, born in 1760, was apprenticed to Arnold at the latter's foundry at St. Neots, and subsequently acquired the business. He had two sons, William and John, the younger of whom (John) went to Buckland Brewer, Devonshire, in 1825, there to build a bell foundry, having previously been operating a foundry at Oxford. Eight years later, however, John Taylor returned to Oxford, only to establish himself anew at Loughborough in 1840; and here the Taylor foundry has since remained. John Taylor died in 1858, leaving his business to his only surviving son, John William Taylor, justly esteemed as one of the greatest bell founders the world had ever known. Followed in succession his sons, John William Taylor, jun., and Edmund Denison Taylor, who, since the lamented death of his brother in 1919, has been in control. The development of the business, which began in marked degree in the days of John William Taylor, sen., who cast many noble bells and famous peals, including "Great Paul" and the ring of twelve at St. Paul's Cathedral, has proceeded apace in later years, until to-day it is so busy that even the present enormous factory can scarcely keep abreast of the work.



EVERY CARILLON in the
BRITISH ISLES was CAST
:: :: at The :: ::
TAYLOR BELL FOUNDRY,
:: LOUGHBOROUGH ::

Excepting only One Small Belgian
Carillon (Cattistock, Dorset) and three
:: other Carillons of Small Bells ::

Carillons Cast at The Taylor Bell Foundry, Loughborough, Eng.

	No. of Notes.	Largest Bell Weighing.
Mountain Lake, Lake Wales, Florida, U.S.A.	48	23,246 lbs.
Albany City Hall, N.Y., U.S.A.	47	11,200 "
Sydney University, N.S.W., Australia ...	49	9,455 "
Loughborough War Memorial, England ...	47	9,284 "
Rotterdam Town Hall, Holland	49	9,226 "
Springfield, Trinity M.E. Church, Mass., U.S.A.	48	7,918 "
Queenstown Catholic Cathedral, Ireland ..	42	7,582 "
Birmingham, Christ Church, Cranbrook, Michigan, U.S.A.	46	6,720 "
Germantown, First M.E. Church, Phila- delphia, Pa., U.S.A.	48	6,659 "
Cape Town City Hall, South Africa ...	37	5,313 "
Bournville Schools, Birmingham, England	42	4,581 "
Armagh Catholic Cathedral, Ireland ...	39	4,830 "
Morristown, St. Peter's Church, N.J., U.S.A.	35	4,495 "
Zutphen, Wine House Tower, Holland ...	36	4,602 "
Flushing, St. James' Church, Holland ...	33	2,389 "
Gloucester, Portuguese Church, Mass., U.S.A.	31	2,826 "
Andover, The Phillips Academy, Mass., U.S.A.	30	2,347 "
Parkgate School, Cheshire, England ...	37	2,128 "
Birmingham Presbyterian Church, Ala., U.S.A.	25	1,709 "
Loughborough, The Bellfoundry, England	40	1,116 "
Appingedam, Holland	25	683 "
Eindhoven, Holland	25	616 "
Bennebroek, Holland	23	784 "
Hattem, Holland	25	292 "

Other Carillons in progress are for St. Helens, Lancs.;
Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.; Bathurst, N.S.W., Australia,
etc., etc.

**Bells of Famous Cathedrals Installed
or Restored by
The Taylor Bell Foundry.**

**THE THREE LARGEST RINGING PEALS IN
ENGLAND:—**

St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Exeter Cathedral.

York Minster.

ALSO:—

**Aberdeen Cathedral (St. Mary's).
Beverley Minster.
Bradford Cathedral.
Chichester Cathedral.
Cork Cathedral (St. Finbarr's).
Derby Cathedral.
Dublin Cathedral (St. Patrick's).
Dundalk Catholic Cathedral.
Dunblane Cathedral.
Edinburgh Cathedral (St. Mary's).
Glasgow Cathedral (St. Mary's).
Guildford Cathedral.
Leicester Cathedral.
Lincoln Cathedral.
Limerick Cathedral.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Cathedral.
Newport Cathedral.
Newry Catholic Cathedral.
Peterborough Cathedral.
Portsmouth Cathedral.
Rosscarbery Cathedral.
Salisbury Cathedral.
Selby Abbey.
Southwell Cathedral.
Truro Cathedral.
Wells Cathedral.
Worcester Cathedral.**

Bells of Famous Cathedrals Installed or Restored by The Taylor Bell Foundry.

Christchurch Cathedral, New Zealand.
 Funchal Cathedral, Jamaica.
 Johannesburg Cathedral, South Africa.
 Lahore Cathedral, India.
 Nairobi Cathedral, British East Africa.
 Pretoria Cathedral, South Africa.
 Seoul Cathedral, Corea.
 Singapore Cathedral, Straits Settlements.
 Spanish Town Cathedral, Jamaica.
 Sydney Cathedral, New South Wales.

Great Bells Cast by The Taylor Bell Foundry.

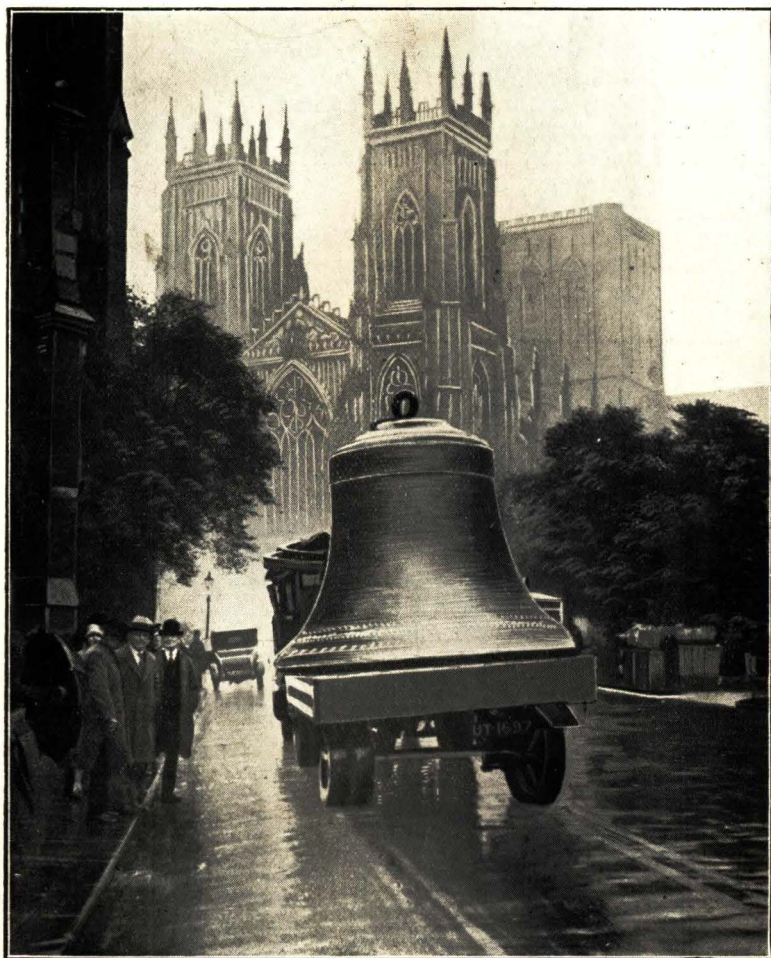
"Great Paul," St. Paul's Cathedral, London	37,483 lbs.
"Great Peter." York Minster	24,270 "
Bourdon Bell. Mountain Lake Carillon ...	23,246 "
Bourdon Bell. City Exchange, Nottingham ...	23,211 "
"Great George." Bristol University	21,448 "
"Great John." Beverley Minster	15,765 "
"Great Ching." Custom House, Shanghai ...	14,000 "

Chimes Installed in U.S.A.

	Largest Bell
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	13,496 lbs.
Bronxville Reformed Church, New York ...	4,629 "
Berkeley, University of California	4,118 "
Ames, Iowa. State College of Iowa	3,584 "
etc., etc.	

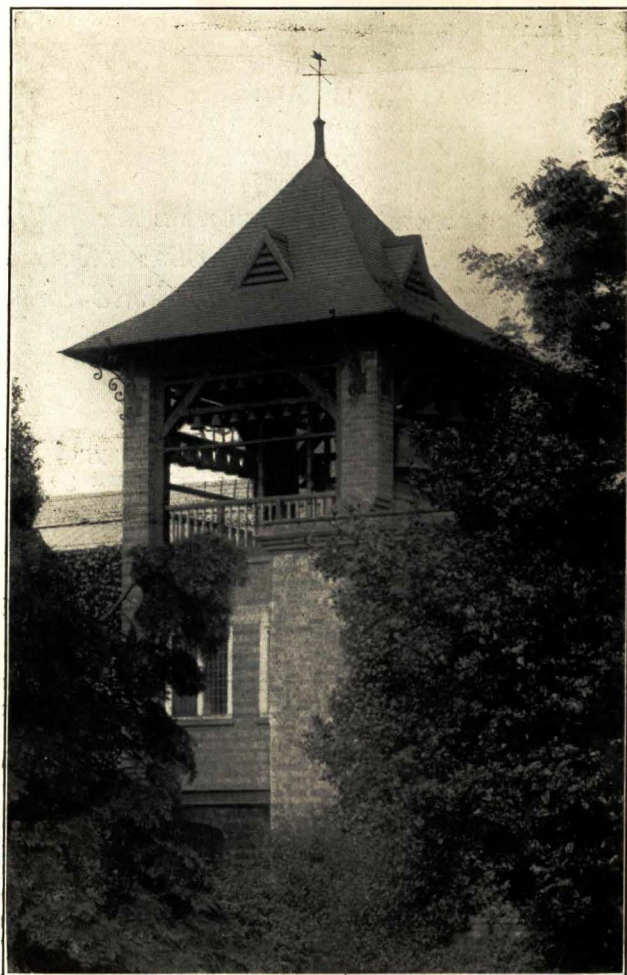
AND THE LARGE SINGLE BELLS AT

Ann Arbor, Mich. (Episcopal Church)...	4,586 lbs.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. ...	4,579 "
etc., etc.	



[Reproduced by kind permission of "The Yorkshire Post" Leeds.

"GREAT PETER" ARRIVING AT YORK MINSTER.



CARILLON TOWER IN MR. TAYLOR'S GARDEN
AT THE TAYLOR BELL FOUNDRY CONTAINING
A CARILLON OF 40 BELLS.

052830-1028122

*The following extracts are taken from Mr. William
Gorham Rice's Book, "Carillon Music and
Singing Towers of the Old World and the
New."*

"It is to the firm of John Taylor & Company, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, that credit must go for the first examples of scientifically tuned bells."

"At the second International Carillon Congress, in August, 1925, W. W. Starmer, of Tunbridge Wells, told the congress of carillons and bells in the British Isles. He gave credit to John Taylor & Company, of Loughborough, for the first examples of scientifically tuned bells made in recent years, and said that the Taylor Company either established or rediscovered a method of tuning harmonics, which must have been known to such founders as the Hemonys and van den Gheyn, but which had been lost to the world for at least two centuries."